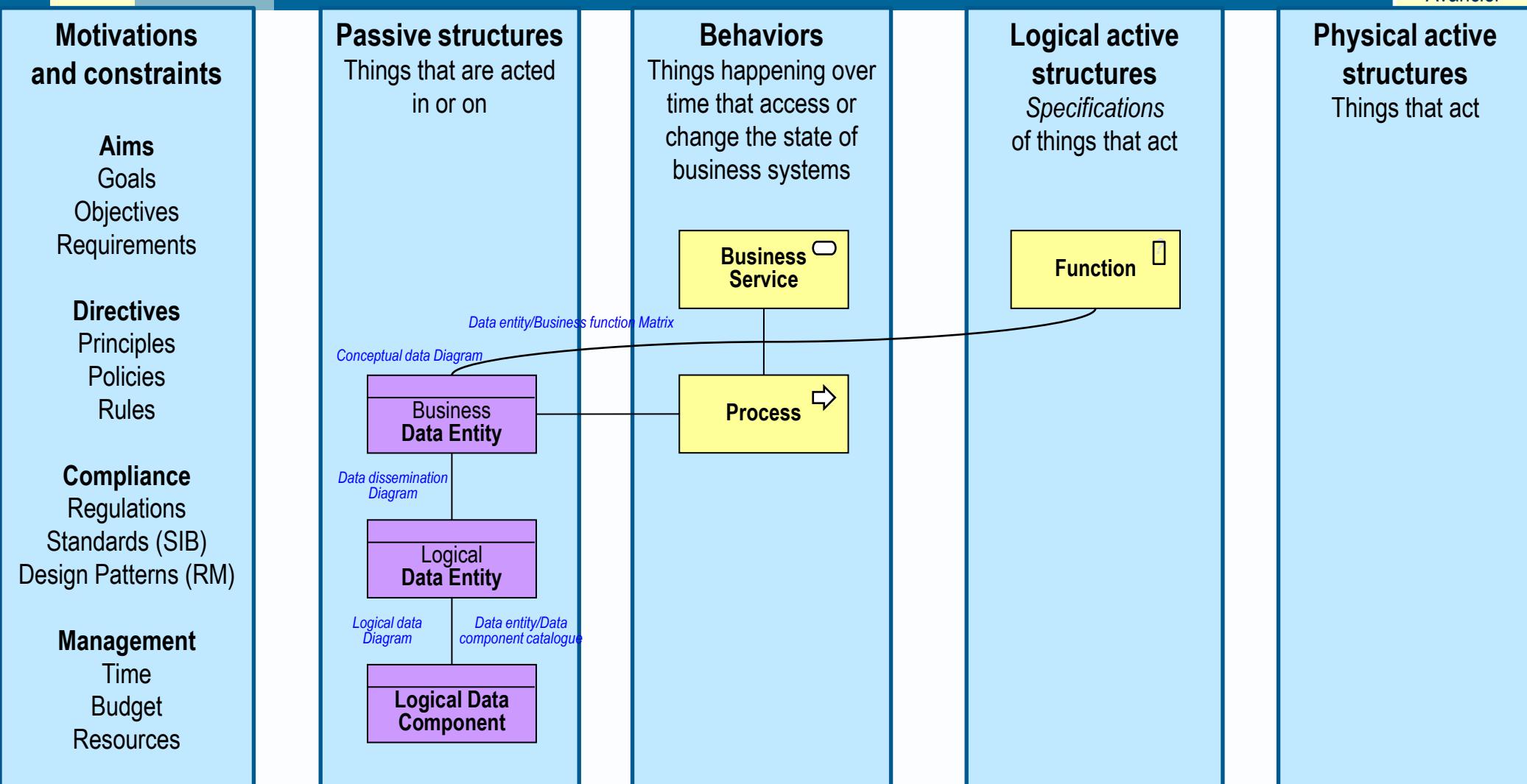


# Avancier Methods (AM)

## Data architecture diagrams

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# DATA ARCHITECTURE



## TOGAF says: Data Entity/Business Function Matrix

- ▶ ... to depict the relationship between data entities and business functions within the enterprise.
- ▶ Business functions are supported by business services with explicitly defined boundaries and will be supported and realized by business processes.
- ▶ The mapping enables the following to take place:
  - Assign ownership of data entities to organizations
  - Understand the data and information exchange requirements business services
  - Support the gap analysis and determine whether any data entities are missing and need to be created
  - Define application of origin, application of record, and application of reference for data entities
  - Enable development of data governance programs across the enterprise (establish data steward, develop data standards pertinent to the business function, etc.)

Function Data Entity	Cust. Relations	Claims	Product manage't
Customer	Owner		
Policy type			Owner
Policy			Owner?

Function Data Entity	Cust. Relations	Claims	Product manage't
Customer	Origin	Ref	
Policy type			Origin
Policy	Origin	Ref	

# One of the most traditional EA artifacts

- ▶ Read Function for Process, and note clustering on “Create”

		LOGICAL APPLICATION GROUPS										DATA CLASSES														
		PROCESSES					Automated systems documentation					Educational media					Public agreements					Intergovernmental agreements				
		PLANNING					Programs					Educational media					Public agreements					Intergovernmental agreements				
		Develop agency plans	C	C	C	U	Actual estimates	Agency plans	Budget	Program reg's / policy	Admin. reg's / policy	Labor agreements	Data standards	Procedures	Automated systems documentation	Educational media	Public agreements	Intergovernmental agreements	Grants	External	Exchange control	Administrative accounts	Program expenditures	Audit reports		
		Administer agency budget	C	C	C	U										U	U	U								
		Formulate program policies	U	U	C	U										U	U	U								
		Formulate admin. policies	U	U	U	C										U	U	U								
		Formulate data policies	U	U	U	C	U	U								U	U	U								
		Design work processes	U	U	U	C	U	U								U	U	U								
		Manage public affairs	U	U	U	U		C	C							U	U	U								
		Manage Intergovt. affairs	U	U	U	U		U	U	C	C					U	U	U								
		Exchange data	U	U	U	U		U	U	U	U	C	U			U	U	U								
		Maintain admin. accounts	U	U	U	U		U	U	U	U	C	U			U	U	U								
		Maintain prog. accounts	U	U	U	U		U	U	U	U	C	U			U	U	U								
		Conduct audits	U	U	U	U					U	U	C	U			U	U	U							
		Establish organizations	U	U	U	U						C	U			U	U	U								
		Manage human resources	U	U	U	U						C	CCCC			U	U	U								
		Provide security	U	U	U	U										C	CCCC	U								
		Manage equipment	U	U	U	U										C	CCCC									
		Manage facilities	U	U	U	U										U	U	C	U							
		Manage supplies	U	U	U	U										C	U	U	C	U						
		Manage workloads	U	U	U	U										U	U	U	C	U	U	U	U	U	U	
		Issue Social Security nos.														U				CC						
		Maintain earnings														U	U			CCC	U					
		Collect claims information														U	U			CC	UUU					
		Determine elig./entitl.														U	U			U	C	UU				
		Compute payments														U	U			U	U	C	C			
		Administer debt mngmt.														U	U			U	U	C	C			
		Generate notices														U	U			U	U	U	U	C		
		Respond to prog. inquiries														U	U			U	U	U	U	U	C	
		Provide quality assessment														U	U			U	U	U	U	U	C	

KEY

C = creators of data    U = users of data

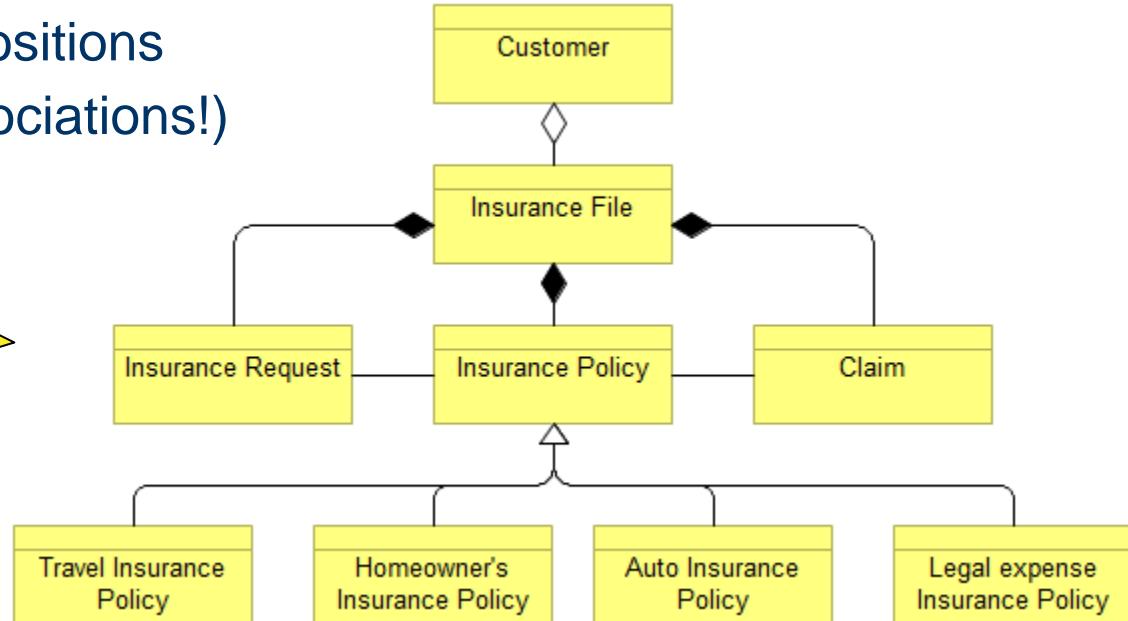


## TOGAF says: Conceptual Data Diagram

- ▶ The key purpose is to depict the relationships between critical data entities within the enterprise - to address the concerns of business stakeholders. (TOGAF)
- ▶ Poor match in ArchiMate
- ▶ **An information structure view – business/conceptual level**
- ▶ (Aargh! Aggregates and compositions
- ▶ instead of properly named associations!)

Difficult to draw a data model for a whole enterprise

A catalogue of core business data entities is more practical



## TOGAF says: Data Entity/Data Component Catalog



- ▶ ... to identify and maintain a list of all the data use across the enterprise, including data entities and also the data components where data entities are stored.
- ▶ supports the definition and application of information management and data governance policies and also encourages effective data sharing and re-use.

# ArchiMate???



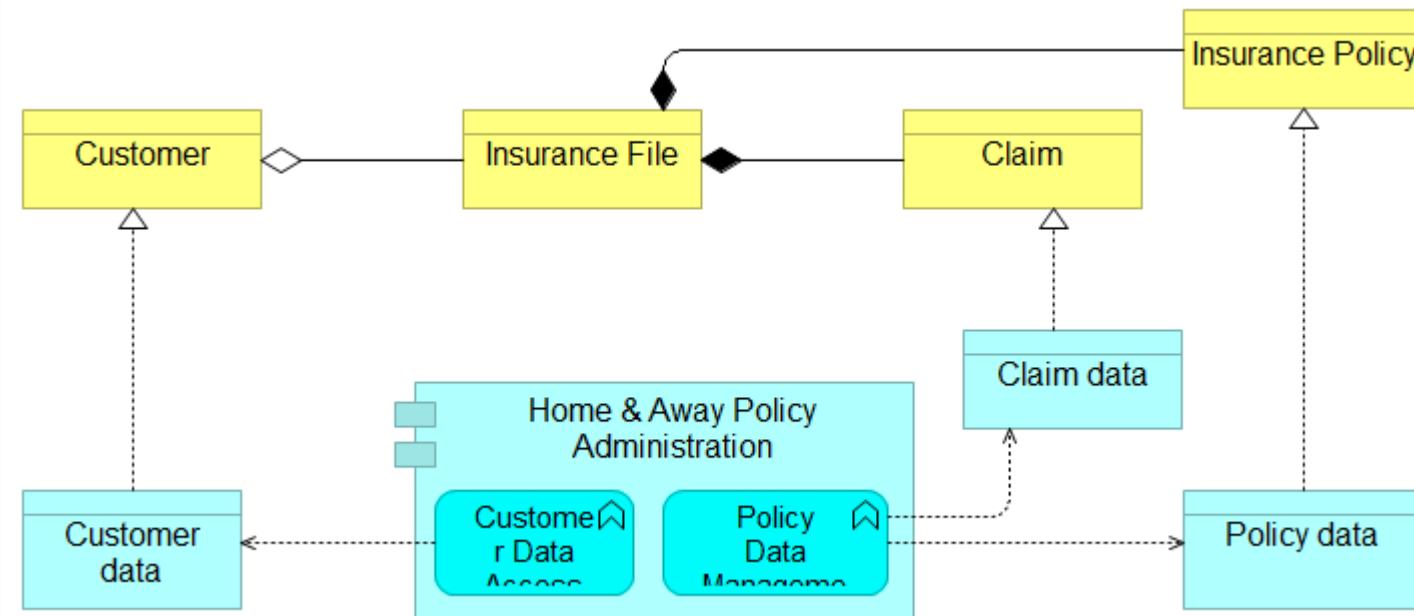
# TOGAF says: Data Dissemination Diagram

- ▶ ... to show the relationship between data entity, business service, and application components.
- ▶ It shows how the logical entities are to be physically realized by application components.
- ▶ It allows effective sizing to be carried out and the IT footprint to be refined.
- ▶ Moreover, by assigning business value to data, an indication of the business criticality of application components can be gained.
- ▶ It may show data replication and application ownership of the master reference for data...
- ▶ it can show two copies and the master-copy relationship between them.
- ▶ It can include services; that is, services encapsulate data and they reside in an application, or services that reside on an application and access data encapsulated within the application.

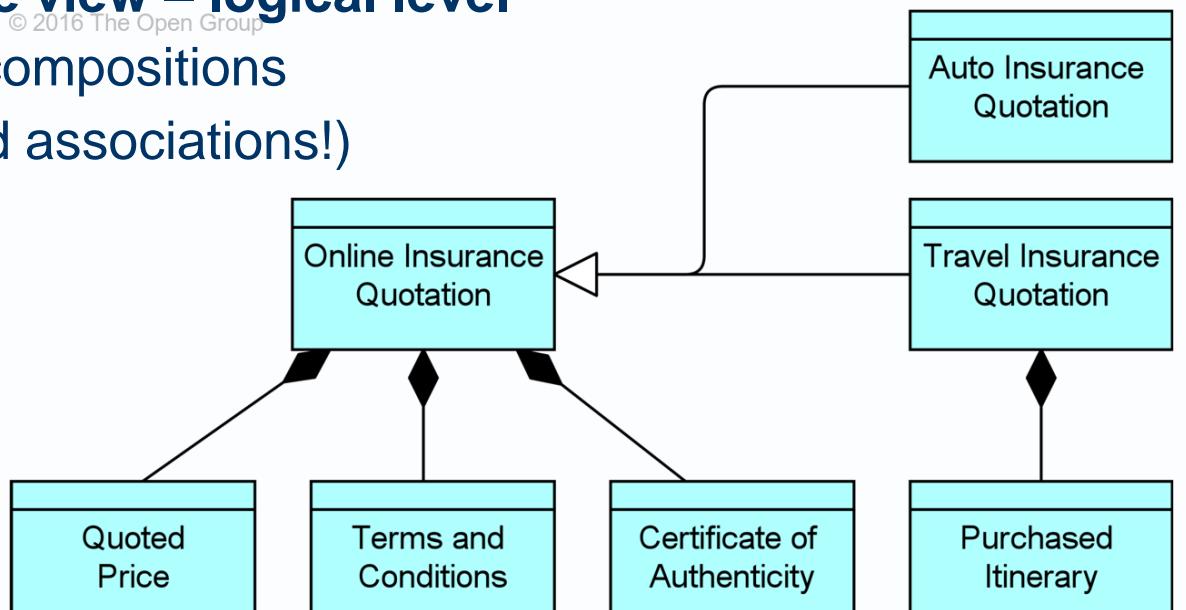
Application	CRM	ERP	Billing	Data warehouse
Data entity				
Customer	Master	Copy	Copy	Copy
Order	Master (1)	Copy	Master (2)	Copy
Invoice			Master	Copy
(1) until Order Closed				
(2) after Order Closed.				

# Partial match in ArchiMate

## ► Hand made

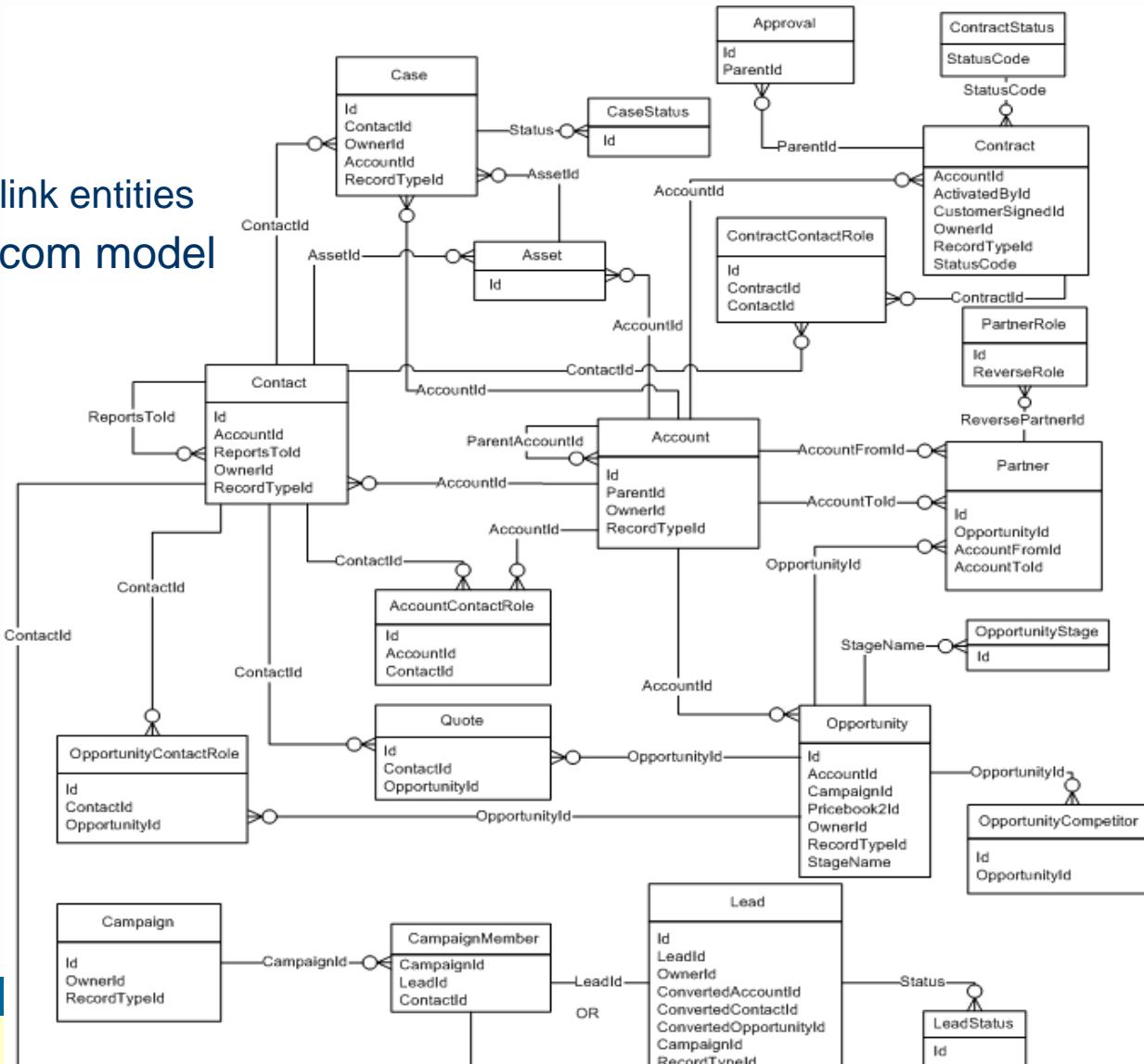


- ▶ ... to show logical views of the relationships between critical data entities within the enterprise - to address the concerns of Application developers and Database designers. (TOGAF)
- ▶ Poor match in ArchiMate
- ▶ **An information structure view – logical level**
- ▶ (Aargh! Aggregates and compositions)
- ▶ instead of properly named associations!)



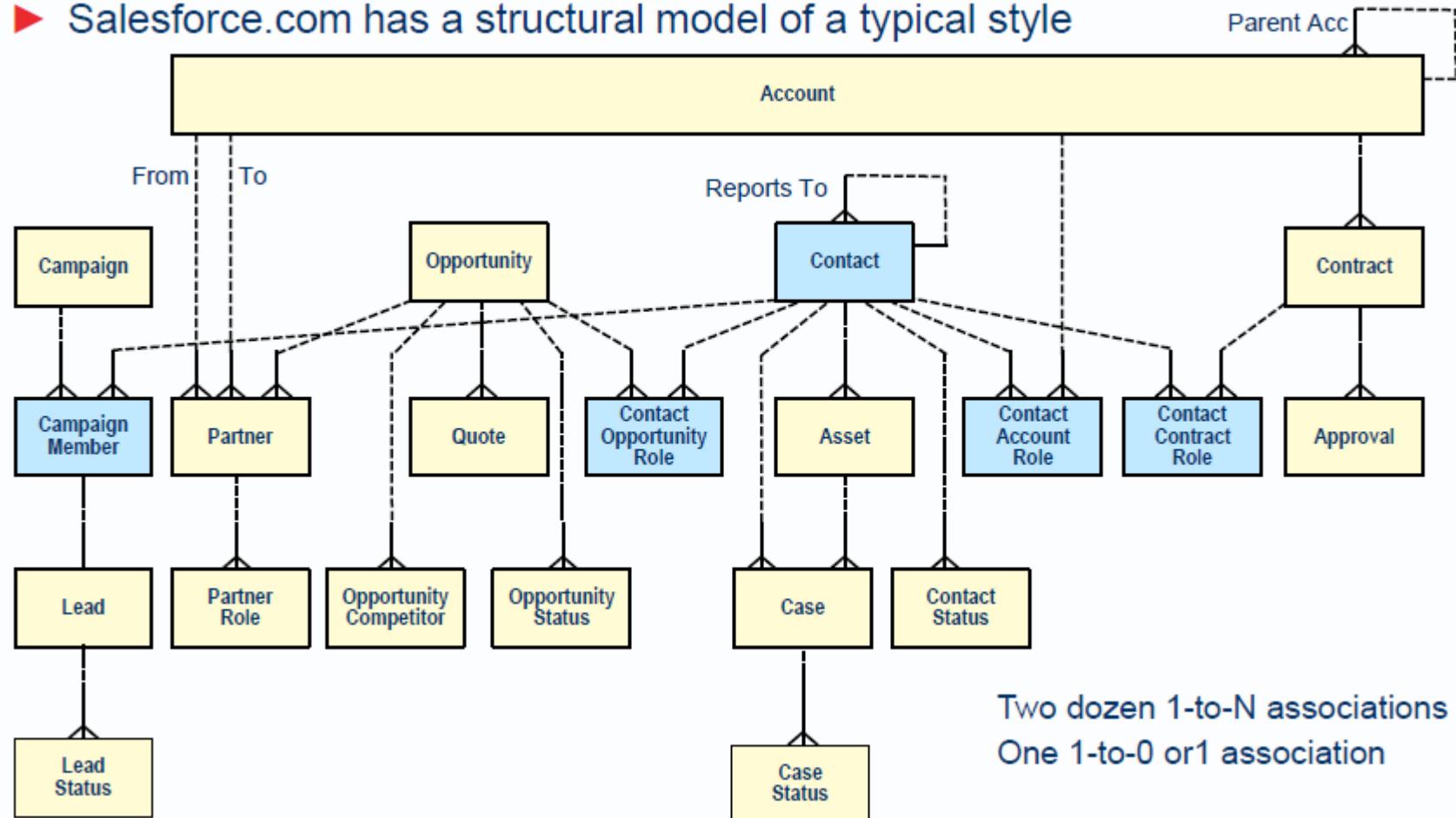
# Logical Data Diagram

- ▶ In models of persistent business entities, the passage of time tends to turn
  - Subtypes into roles
  - Aggregations into associations
  - 1-1 associations into 1-N
  - 1-N associations into N-to-N with link entities
- ▶ See for example this Salesforce.com model



# Logical Data Diagram

- ▶ Salesforce.com has a structural model of a typical style



# TOG says: Data security diagram

- ▶ to depict which actor (person, organization, or system) can access which enterprise data.
- ▶ can be shown in a matrix between objects or as a mapping.

Role/actor	Data entity	Customer	Product	Invoice	Employee
HR manager					Can read
Product manager			Can read		
Salesman		Can read	Can read	Can read	
1 <sup>st</sup> line support		Can read	Can read	Can read	
Fulfilment agent		Can read	Can read		

- ▶ can be used to demonstrate compliance with data privacy laws and other applicable regulations (HIPAA, SOX, etc).
- ▶ should also consider any trust implications where an enterprise's partners or other parties may have access to the company's systems

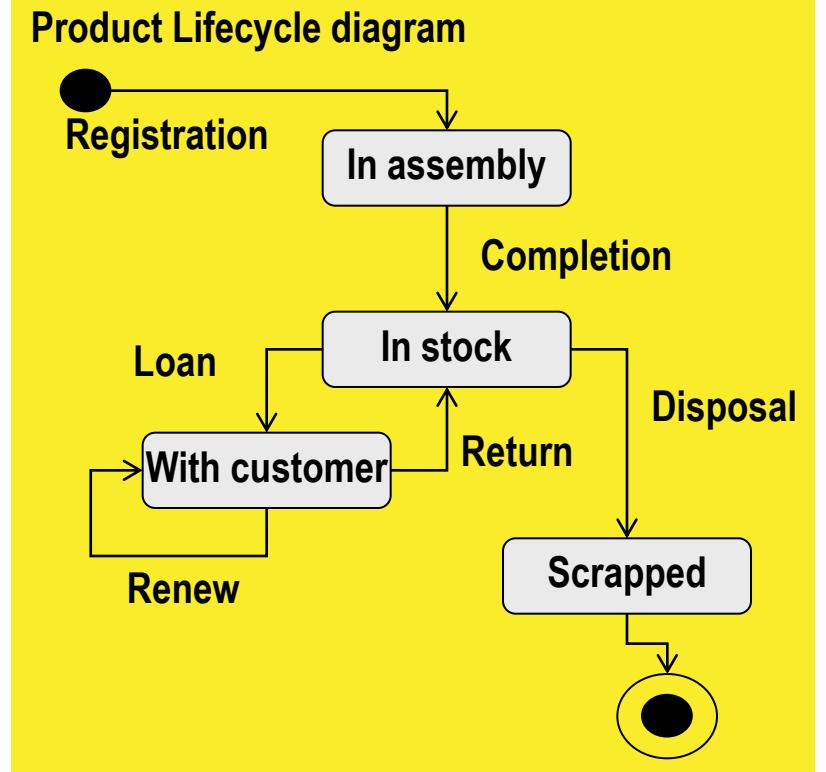
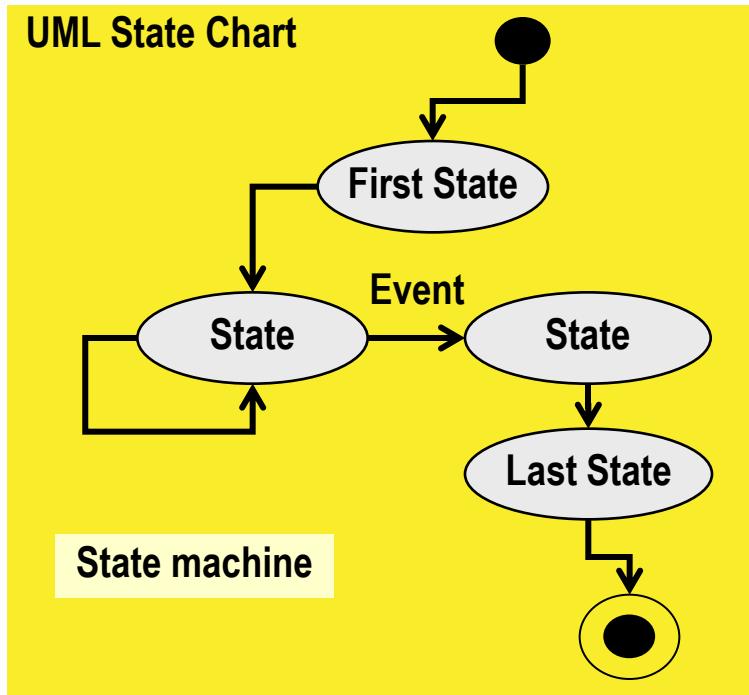
# Data quality scoring scheme

- ▶ Score each the data item/group/store thus

Confidentiality	Integrity	Availability	Level
Unauthorized use or disclosure	Data inaccuracy, incompleteness or unauthorized modification	Unavailable information	
Severely impairs business operations, make a segment of the company unable to function or cause high monetary loss.	Causes failures of operations, revenue loss, wrong decisions to be made, loss in productivity or loss of customer confidence or market share.	Impairs business operations, affects customer service or makes it impossible to process revenues.	High
Does not severely affect operations or does not result in high monetary loss.	Makes it impossible to make some decisions, but the problem is not difficult to detect and correct, and does not severely impact business operations.	Causes productivity loss, but does not interrupt customer service or revenue generation.	Moderate
Does not affect operations or result in significant monetary loss.	Does not disable business operations, since alternative validations of the information make it possible to continue	Does not severely impact business operations.	Low

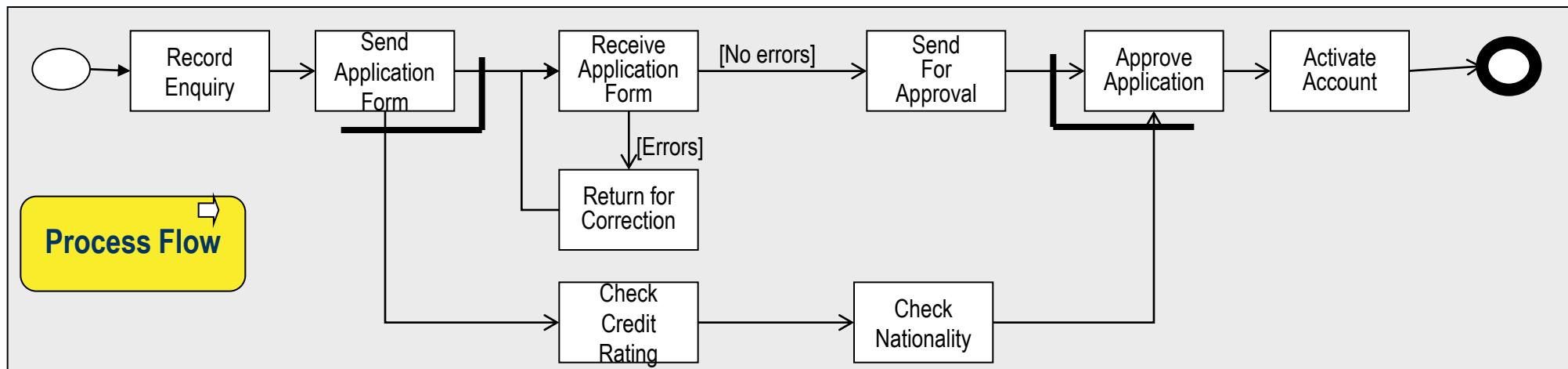
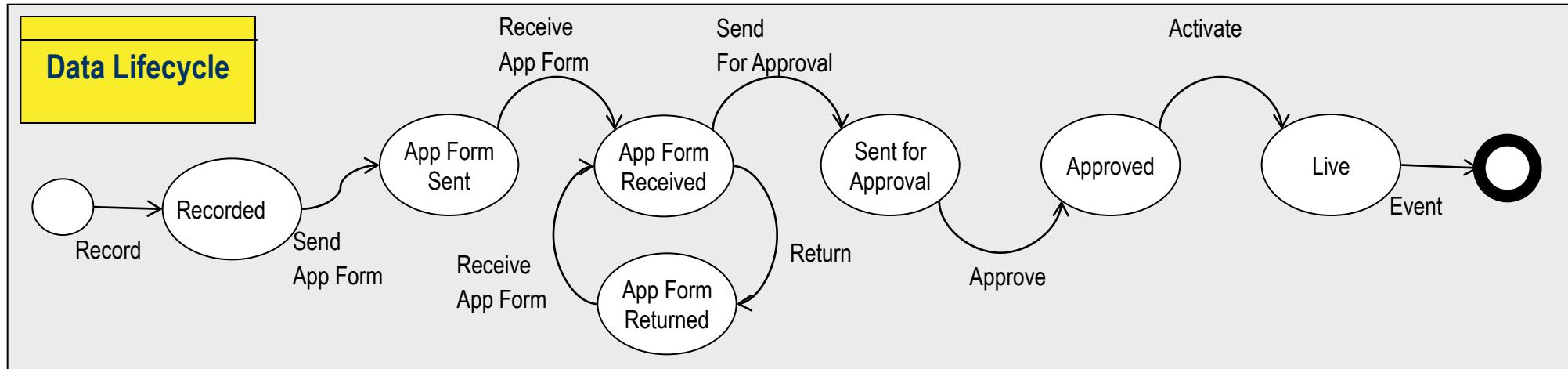
# TOG says: Data Lifecycle diagram

- ▶ an essential part of managing business data through its lifecycle from conception to disposal within the constraints of the business process.
- ▶ Each change in state is represented on the diagram which may include the event or rules that trigger that change in state.



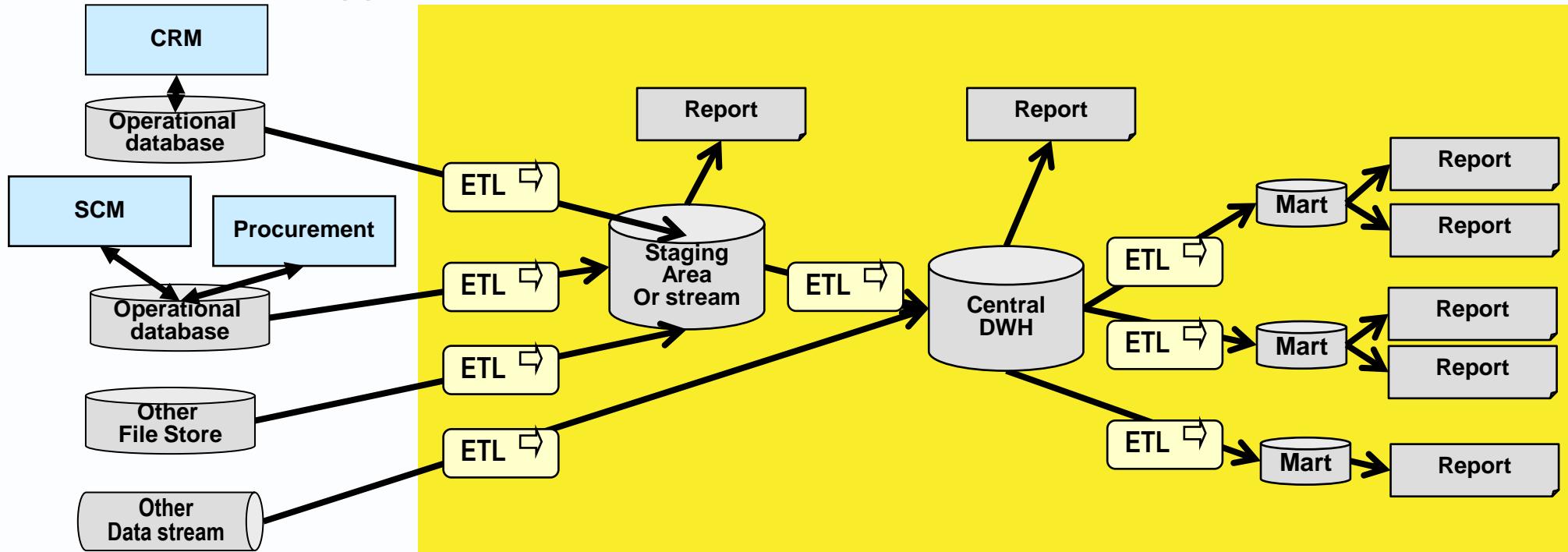
# Data Lifecycle diagram v Process Flow diagram

- ▶ Notice how one reflects each other



# TOG says: Data Migration diagram (not a great example!)

- ▶ to show the flow of data from the source to the target applications.
- ▶ provide a visual representation of the spread of sources/targets and serve as a tool for data auditing and establishing traceability.
- ▶ For example, just an overall layout of migration landscape or could go into individual application metadata element level of detail.



**MORE...**



# Four notations

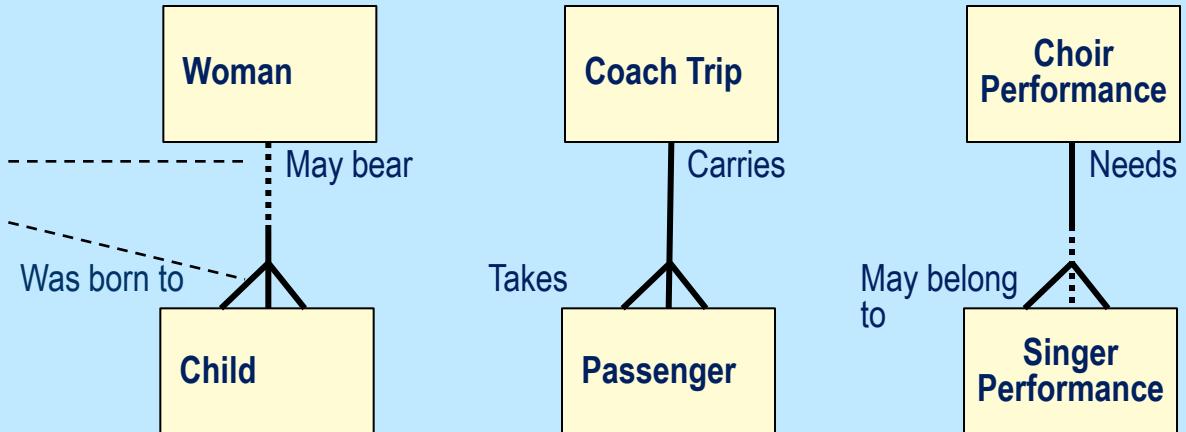
► Barker's is good

Notation	Information Engineering	Barker Notation	IDEF1X	UML
<u>Multiplicities:</u>				
- Zero or one				
- One only				
- Zero or more				
- One or more				
- Specific range	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<u>Attributes:</u>				
Names	N/A	Attribute Name: Type	attribute-name: Type	attributeName: Type
Primary key/unique identifier	N/A	# Attribute Name	attribute-name	attributeName <<PK>> {order=#}
Foreign key	N/A	N/A	attribute-name (FK)	attributeName <<FK>> {to=tablename}
<u>Associations:</u>				
Labels				
Entity roles	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Subtyping				
Aggregation				
Composition				
Or Constraint		N/A	N/A	
Exclusive Or (XOR) Constraint			N/A	

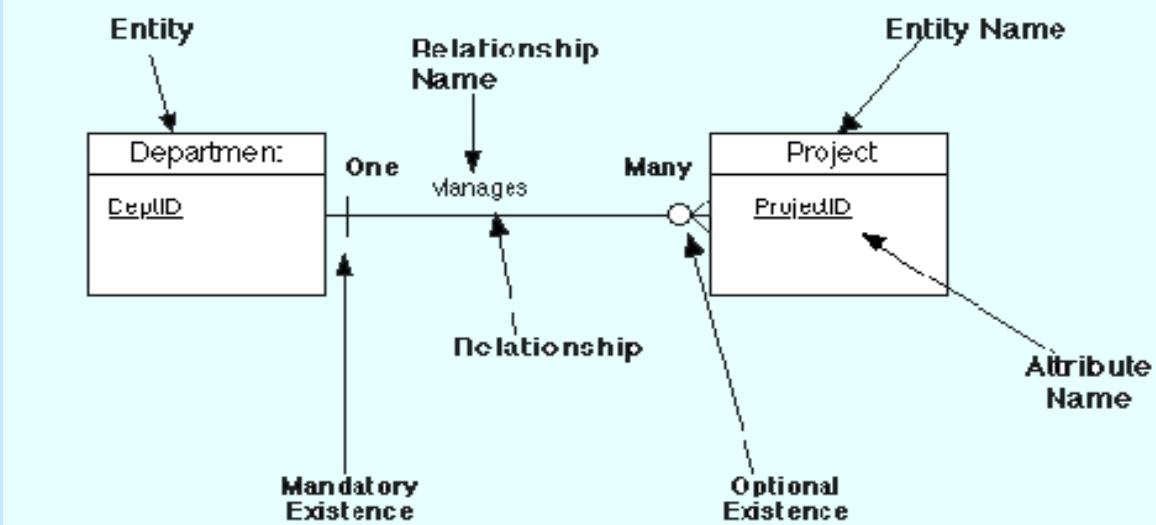
# Logical Data diagram notation: Barker and IDEF styles

- ▶ Optional
- ▶ Multiple

## Barker style



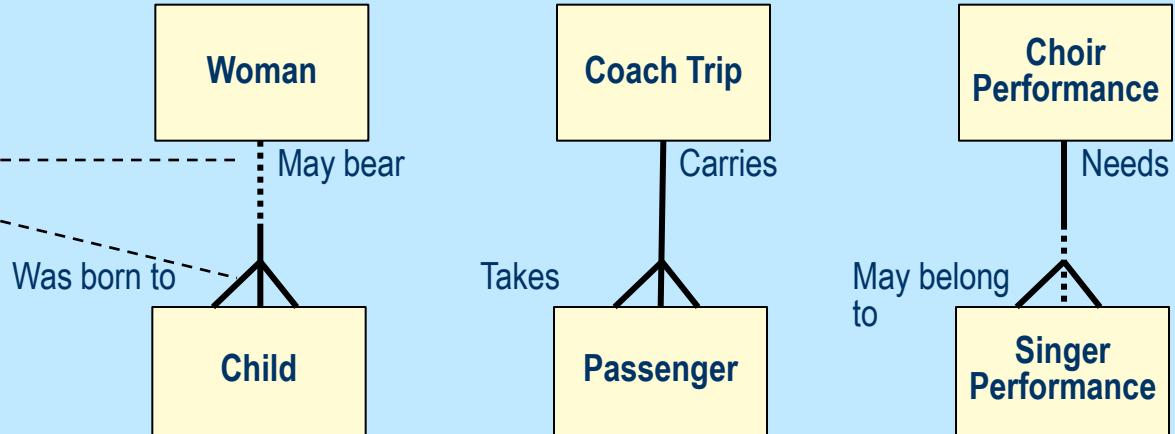
## IDEF style



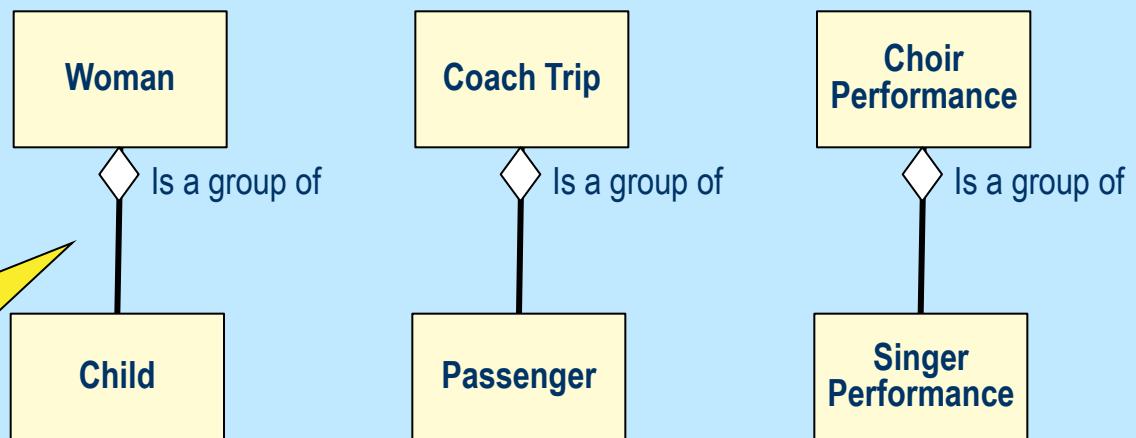
# Footnote: naive uses of aggregation

- ▶ Optional
- ▶ Multiple

## Barker Entity Relationship Diagram



## ArchiMate Information Structure



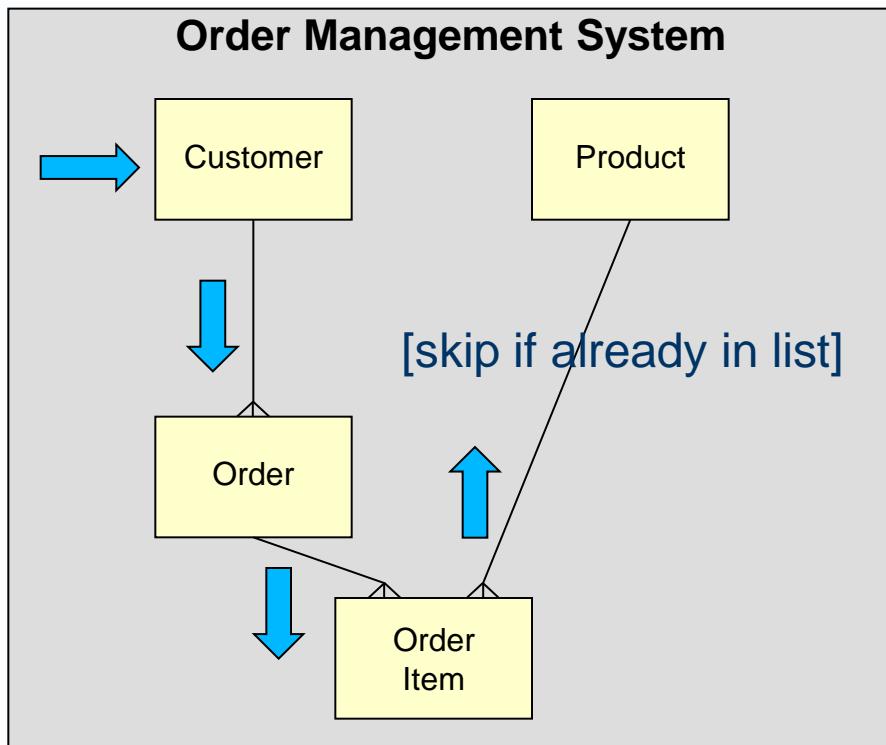
**Not all one-to-many associations are aggregates**

# Interface catalog

A Data Flow Catalogue (Interface Catalogue in TOGAF)				
Functional attributes	Flow name	Enquiry	Response	Order
	Trigger		Enquiry	
	Source	Customer	Sales	Customer
	Destination	Sales	Customer	Sales
Non-functional attributes	Information	Unstructured	Unstructured	Order details (tbd)
	Frequency	1,000/day	1,000/day	30/day
	Volume			500K
	Confidentiality	High	High	High
	Integrity	Medium	Medium	High
Transport mechanisms	Availability	24/7	09.00-18.00	24/7
	Technology	Web	Telephone	Web
	Protocol	HTTP		HTTPS

# Data Access Path (short-term process) diagram

- ▶ Which data entities are accessed by a process?
- ▶ Useful in analysing the efficiency of a process.
- ▶ Where an automated service accesses data in a data store, then the logic of the process can be shown in an access path diagram.
- ▶ A node in the diagram is a persistent entity.
- ▶ Lines between nodes show the path a process takes through the structure of persistent entities.
- ▶ (You might manipulate a UML interaction diagram to define an access path.)



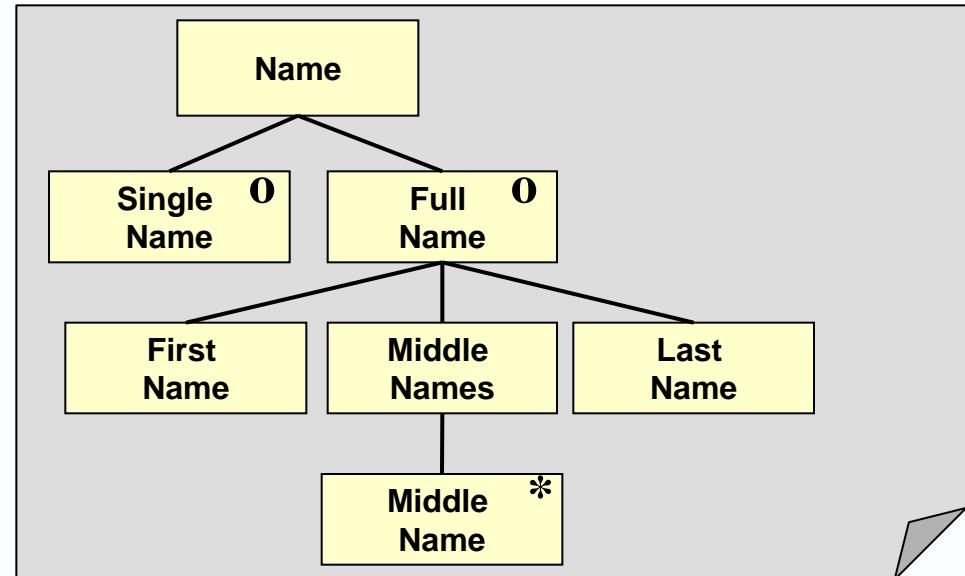
- ▶ What is the content and hierarchical structure of a data flow or message?
- ▶ What data structure must be implemented in an XML or other data definition schema?

# Message with iterated element

Name SELECT  
**Single Name**

Name OR

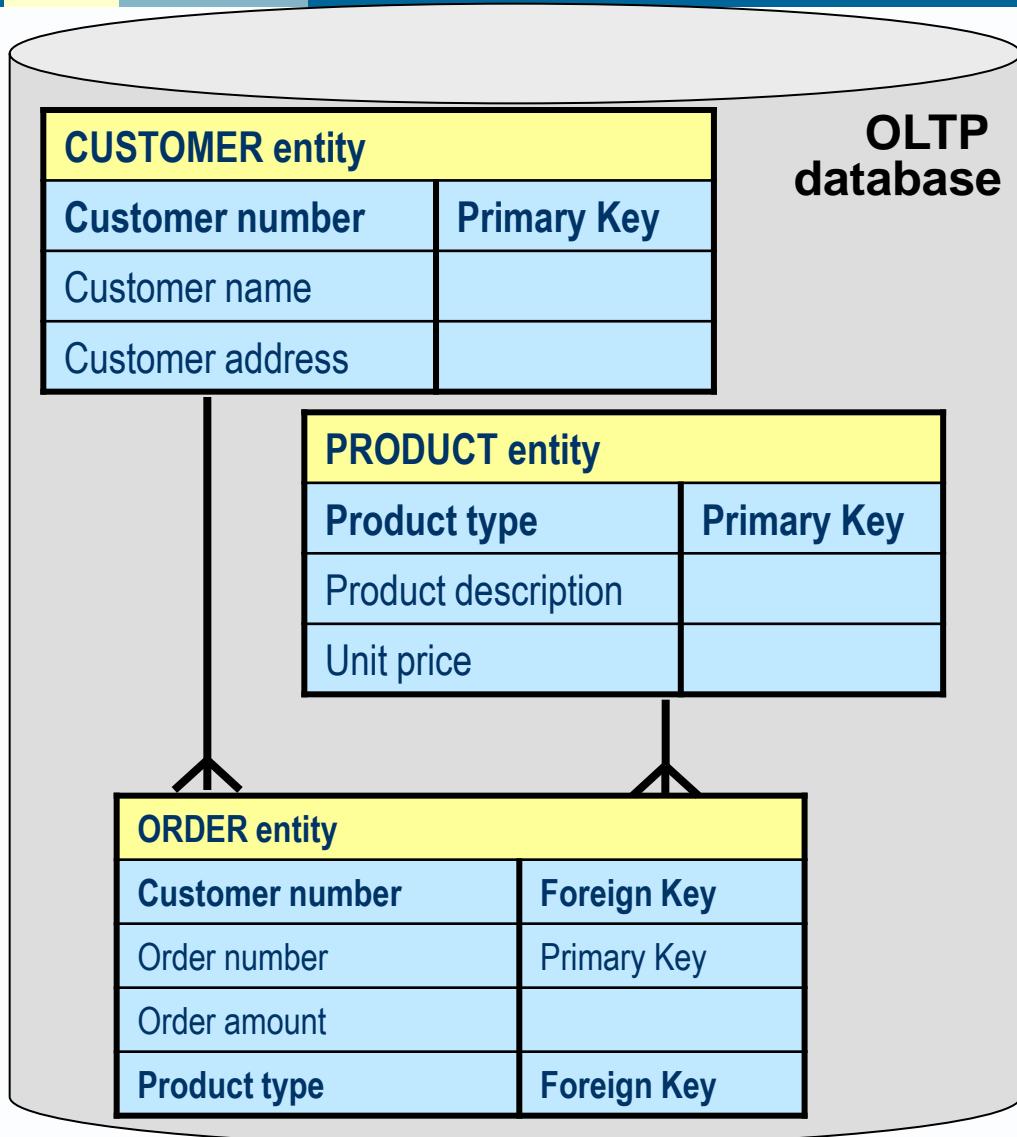
Full name SEQUENCE  
**First Name**  
 Middle Names ITERATION  
**Middle Name**  
 Middle Names END  
**Last Name**  
 Full name END  
 Name END



```

xsd:choice
  xsd:element name="SingleName" type="Text" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" /
  xsd:sequence
    xsd:element name="FirstName" type="Text" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" /
    xsd:element name="MiddleName" type="Text" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" /
    xsd:element name="LastName" type="Text" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" /
  /xsd:sequence
/xsd:choice
  
```

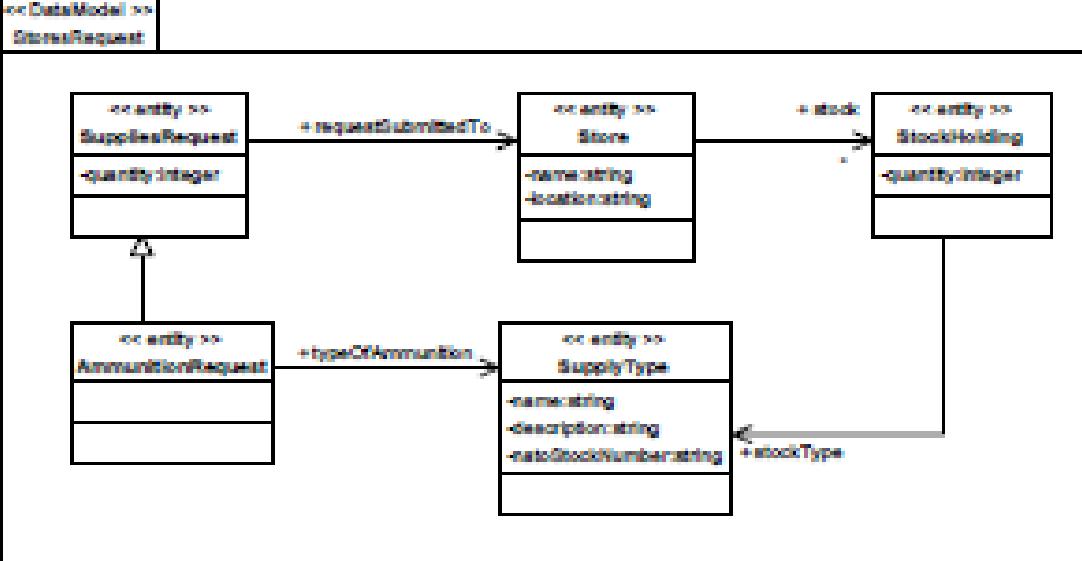
# Logical Data diagram – Relational style



- ▶ Entities
- ▶ Attributes &
- ▶ Relationships
- ▶ Usually defining the content of one persistent data store
- ▶ And designed to enable I/O data flows

# Logical Data diagram: MODAF style

## OV-7 Logical Data Model

 <pre> classDiagram     class SuppliesRequest {         &lt;&lt;entity&gt;&gt;         quantity integer     }     class Store {         &lt;&lt;entity&gt;&gt;         name string         location string     }     class StockHolding {         &lt;&lt;entity&gt;&gt;         quantity integer     }     class AmmunitionRequest {         &lt;&lt;entity&gt;&gt;     }     class SupplyType {         &lt;&lt;entity&gt;&gt;         name string         description string         matlStockNumber string     }      SuppliesRequest "1" -- "1" Store : + requestedSubmittedTo     SuppliesRequest "1" -- "1" StockHolding : + stock     AmmunitionRequest "1" -- "1" SupplyType : + typeOfAmmunition     StockHolding "1" -- "1" SupplyType : + stockType   </pre>	<p><b>Data objects:</b>      Information entity      Information entity      relationships      Information entity structure      Information entity attribute</p> <p><b>Usage:</b>      Operational analysis and      information structure      optimisation      Specification of user      information requirements in      the URD (aids      interoperability)</p>
<p><b>Description:</b>      Describes the structure and relationships between operational data elements</p>	<p><b>Alternative Views:</b>      UML Class Diagram</p>

# Logical Data diagram: ORM style

- ▶ This specialist notation expresses detailed business rules that constrain the values of data items/ attributes.
- ▶ Example from Wikipedia

The slip vector value is not defined yet; it is a **Vector Quantity** or **Vector Field**, depending on whether slip is defined at one point or many points on the fault surface.

Faults may have more than one period of movement, with different slip vectors defined for each period. Slip vectors and ages may be known for only some of the periods of movement. The age ranges for different periods of movement must be non-overlapping. If a fault is involved in a 'has direction' relationship that has an associated age range, it must also be involved in a 'was/is active during' relationship for the same age range.

age range (quantityID)

