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Optim
EDM

Technical Overview

Agenda

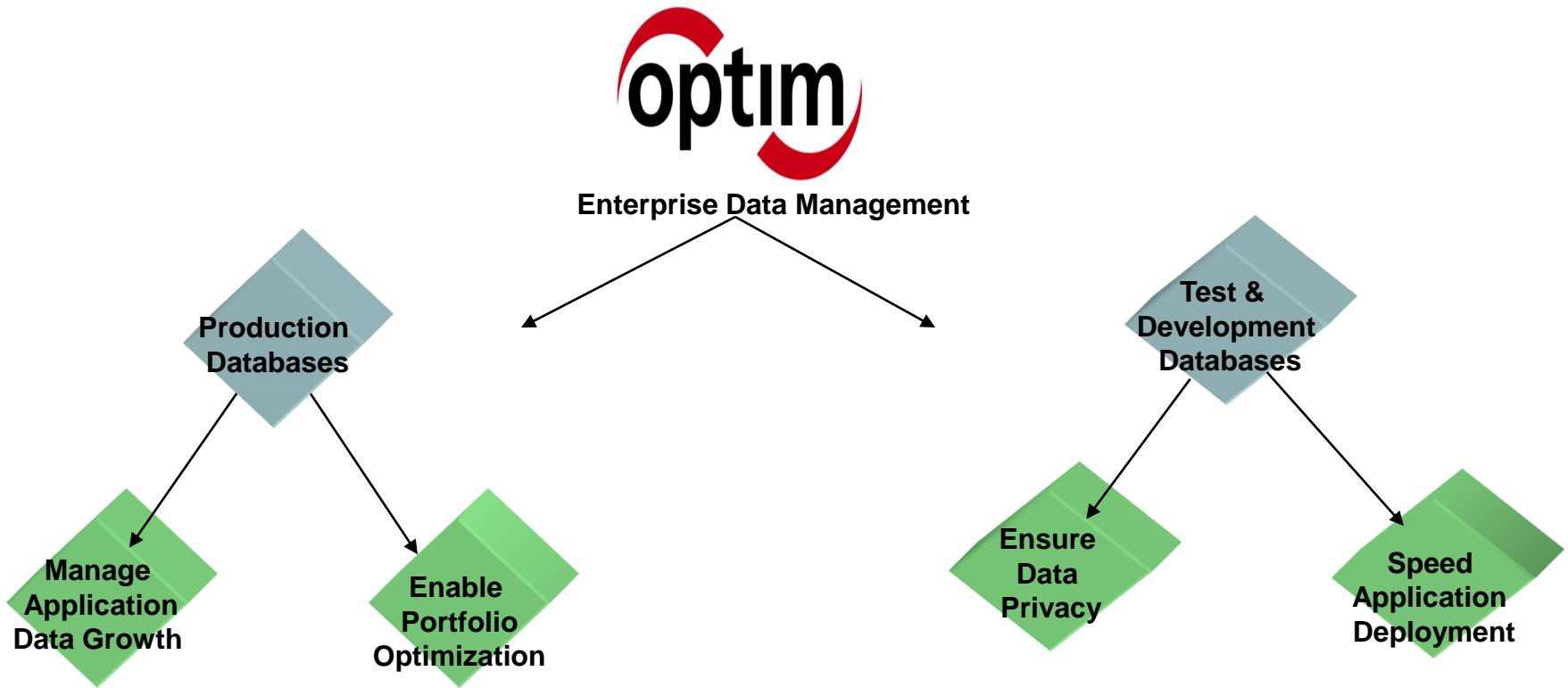
OPTIM Architecture

- OPTIM TDM (Test Data Management)
- OPTIM Data Privacy
- OPTIM Archive
- How do we compete?
- Q & A

The Princeton Softech Vision

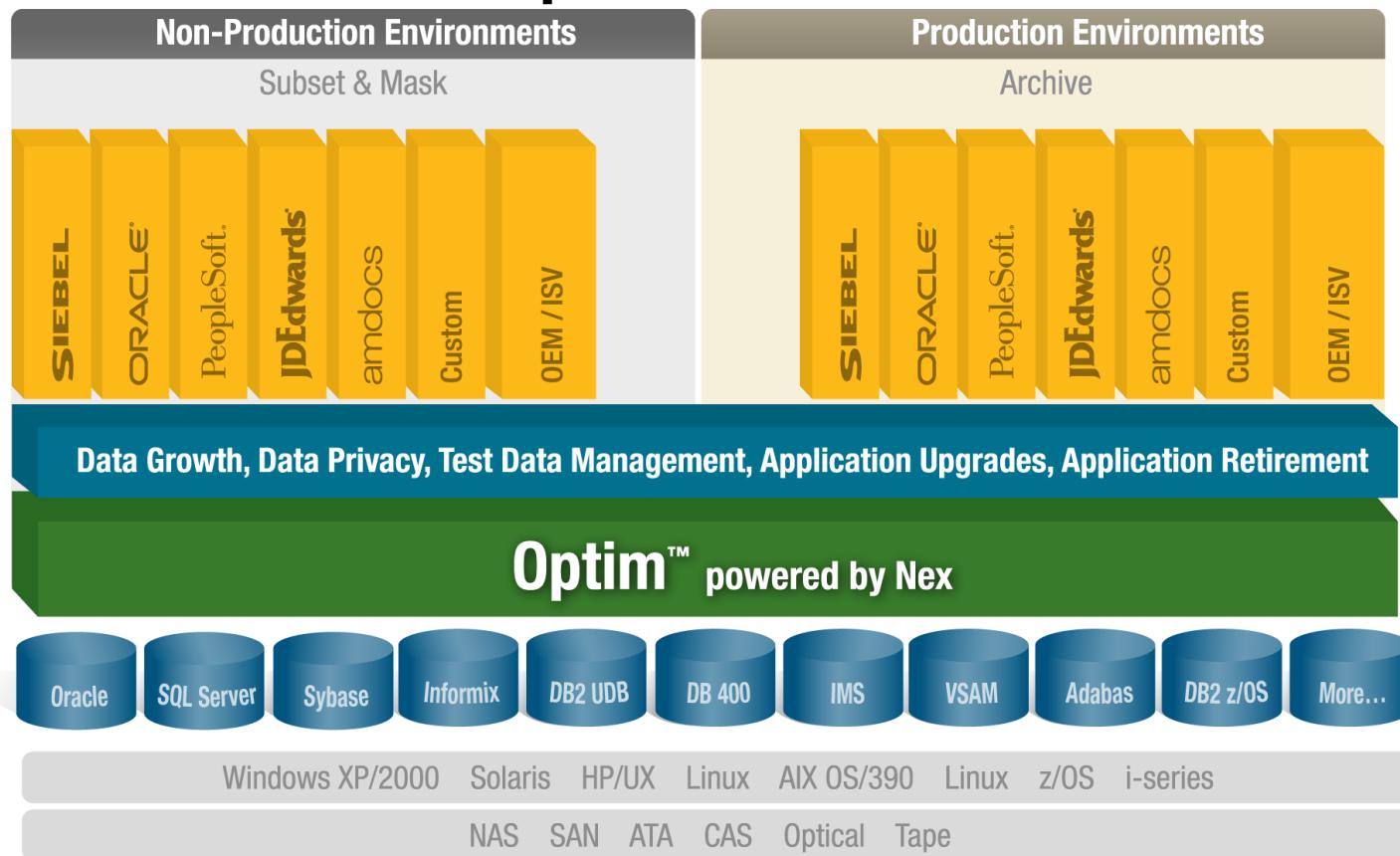
Helping clients worldwide find better ways to manage their data and applications for greater efficiency and performance

Value Proposition



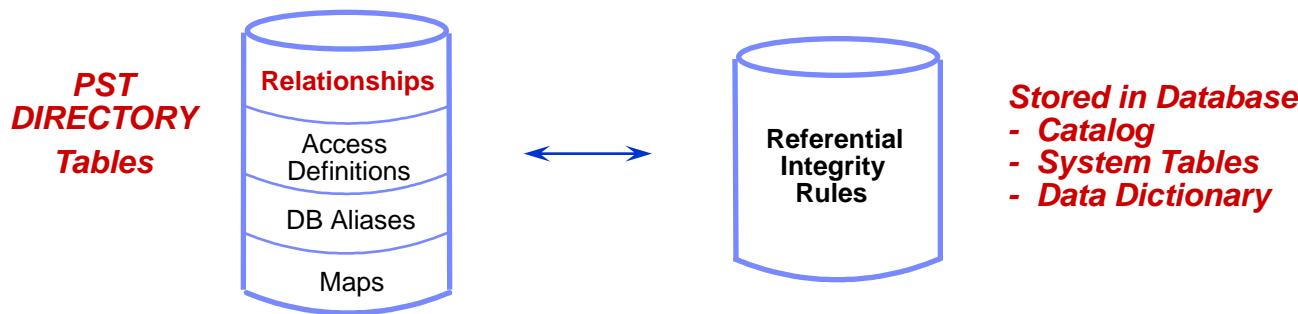
- Segregate Data & Move to Archive
- Deploy Tiered Storage Strategies
- Retain Data According to Value
- Simplify Infrastructure
- Decommission Redundant or Obsolete Apps
- Gain Control of Application Portfolio
- Retain Access to Legacy Data
- Retire Apps and Repurpose IT Assets
- Migrate Apps from High to Low Cost Platforms
- Preserve Historical Data
- Protect PII Data
- Apply Single Data Masking Solution
- Use Range of Masking Techniques
- Maintain Referential Integrity
- Maintain Contextual Look and Feel
- Rightsize Test Apps
- Repeatable Process
- Quickly Deploy New Apps
- Futureproof Apps

Enterprise Architecture



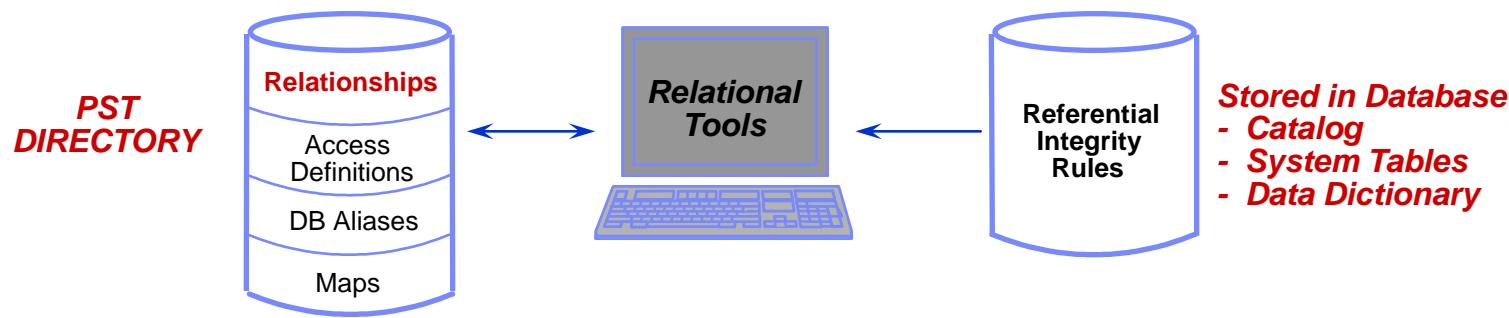
- Single, scalable, interoperable EDM solution provides a central point to deploy policies to extract, store, port, and protect application data records from creation to deletion

The Princeton Softech Directory



- Supplements information stored in the database
- Maintains product definitions and tracks processing
- Stores database connection information (DB Aliases)
- Stores user-defined relationships

A Word About Relationships...



- **Automatically derived from database RI rules**
- **Can be defined to OPTIM or imported**
 - ⌚ Shared by all Relational Tools components

OPTIM Extended Relationships

- **No need for primary key**
- **Relate column lists**
 - Single column related to multiple columns
 - Partial column related to single column
- **Flexible column attributes**
- **‘Data-driven’ relationships**

```
Command ===>                               Scroll ===> PAGE

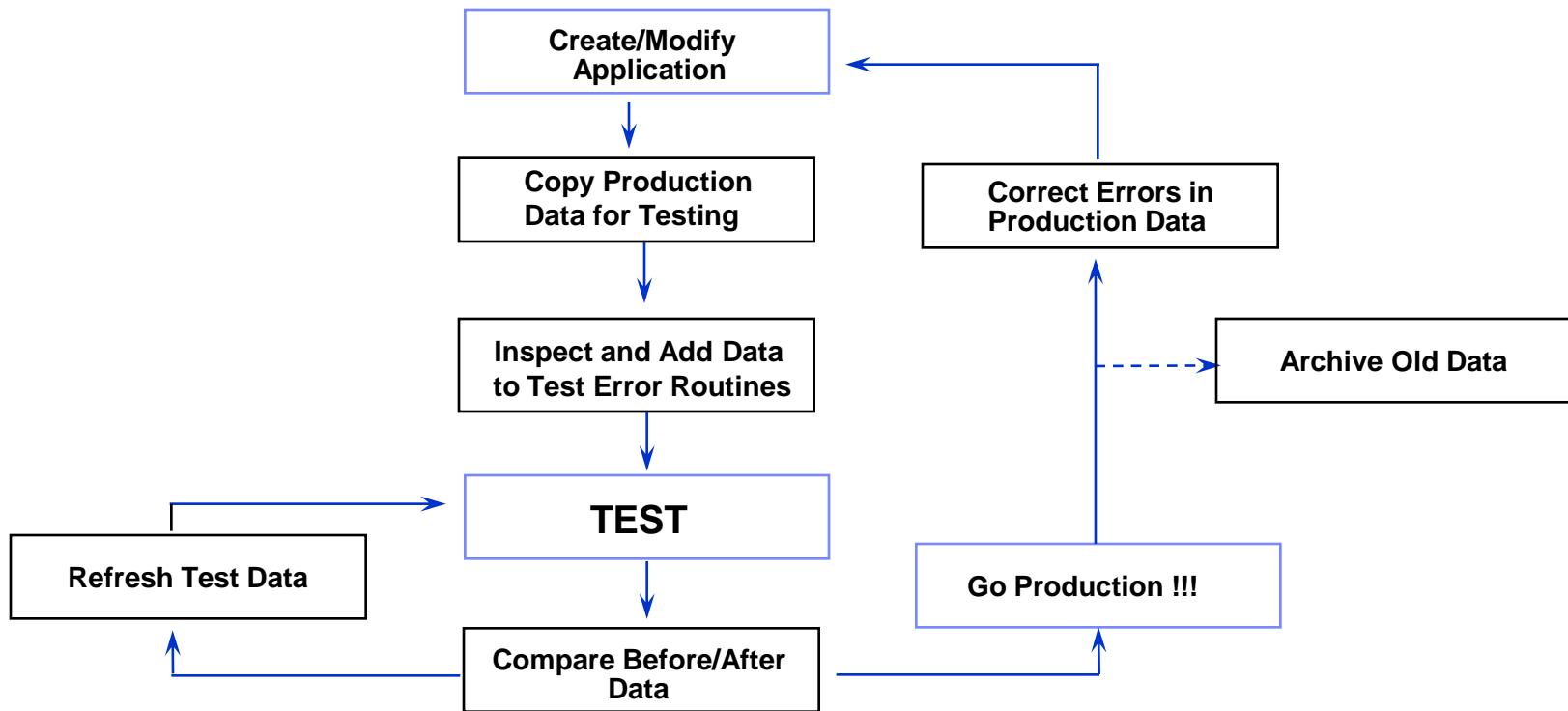
Define PST Relationship SALESORD

Parent: PSTDEMO.SALES                      Child: PSTDEMO.ORDERS
                                                 1 OF 2
Cmd      Column Name        Data Type       Column Name        Data Type
-----  -----
**** *****TOP *****
—— ORDER-KEY          CH(8)    ORDER_ID || ORDER_SEQNO CH(8)
—— SALESMAN_ID         CH(6)    ORDER_SALESMAN      CH(6)
—— ACTIVE_REP          CH(1)    'Y'                  CH(1)
**** BOTTOM *****

```

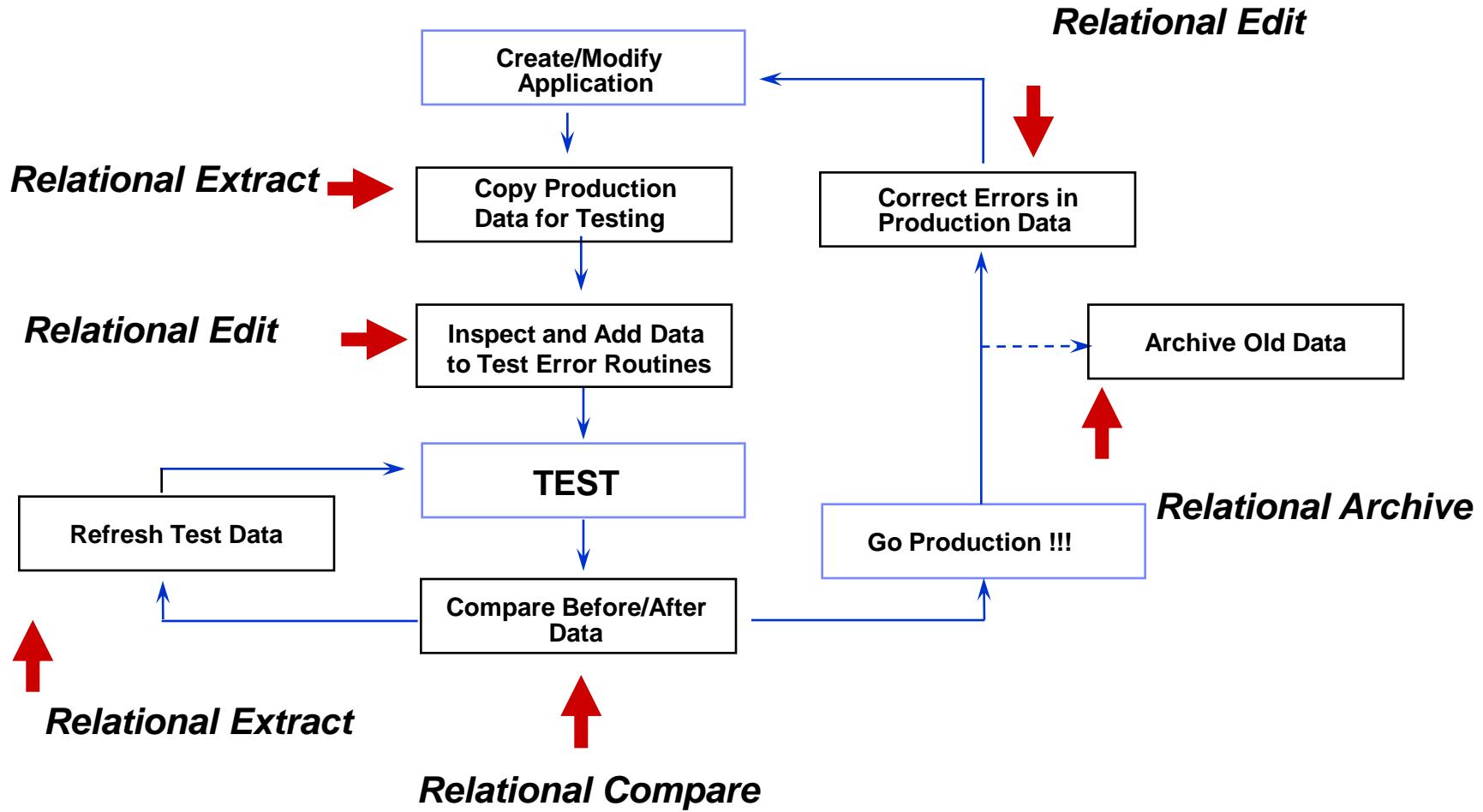
Managing Relational Data

Typical Development Activities



Princeton Softech's OPTIM Solution

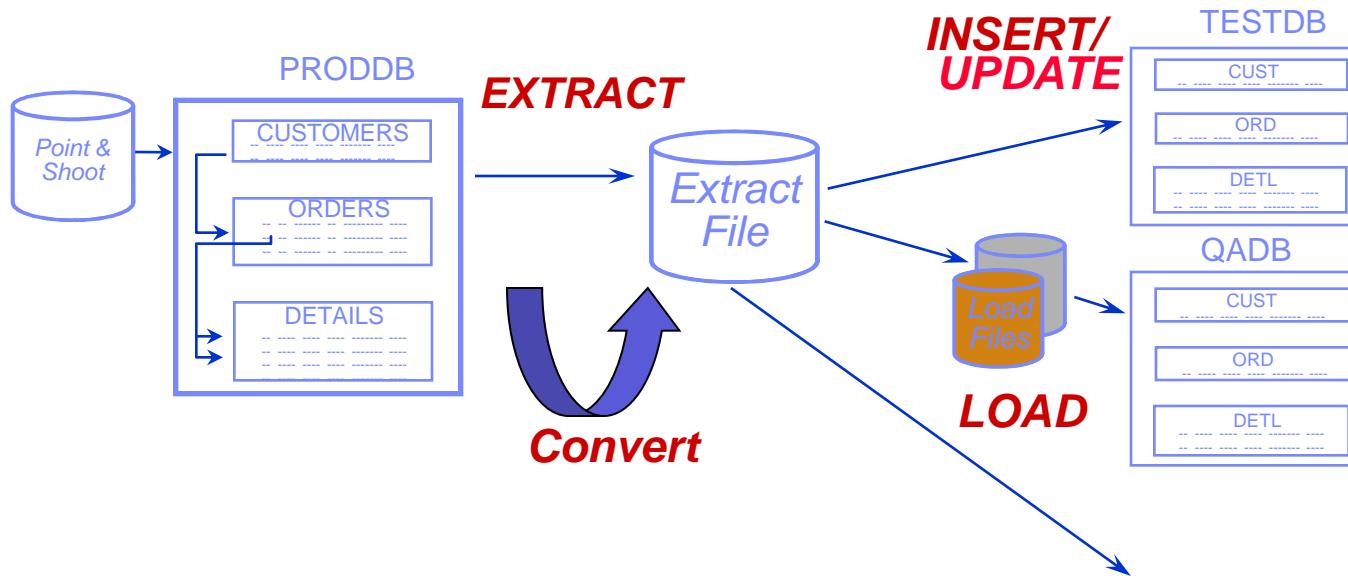
The Solution for Managing Relational Sets of Data



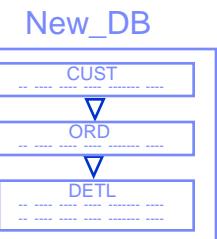
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The Relational Extract Facility

The Relational Extract Facility

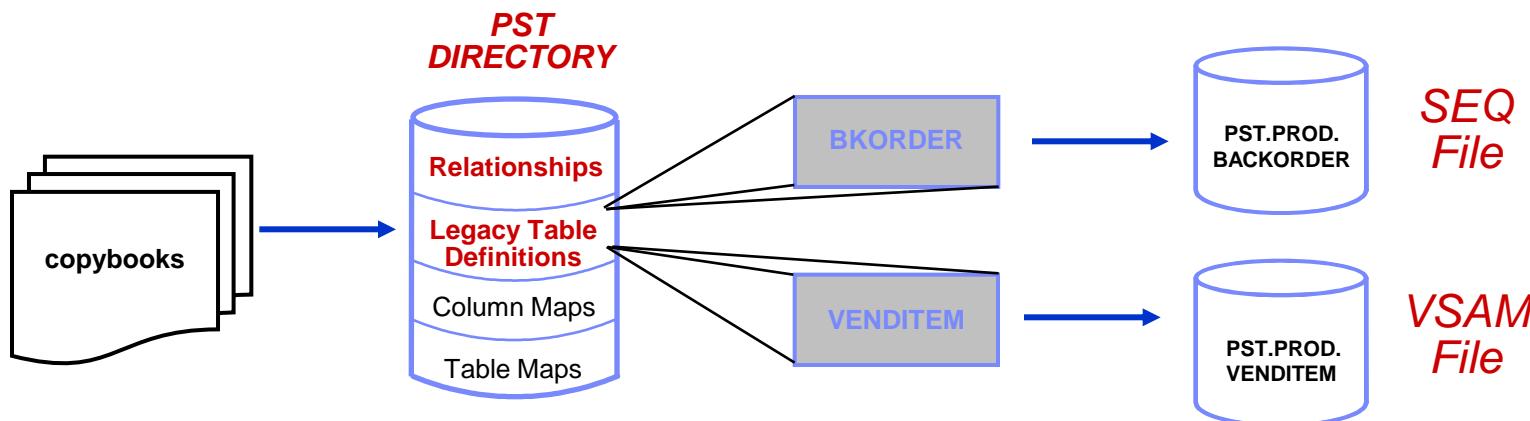


- Creating and maintaining test data bases
- Migrating data
- Masking sensitive data



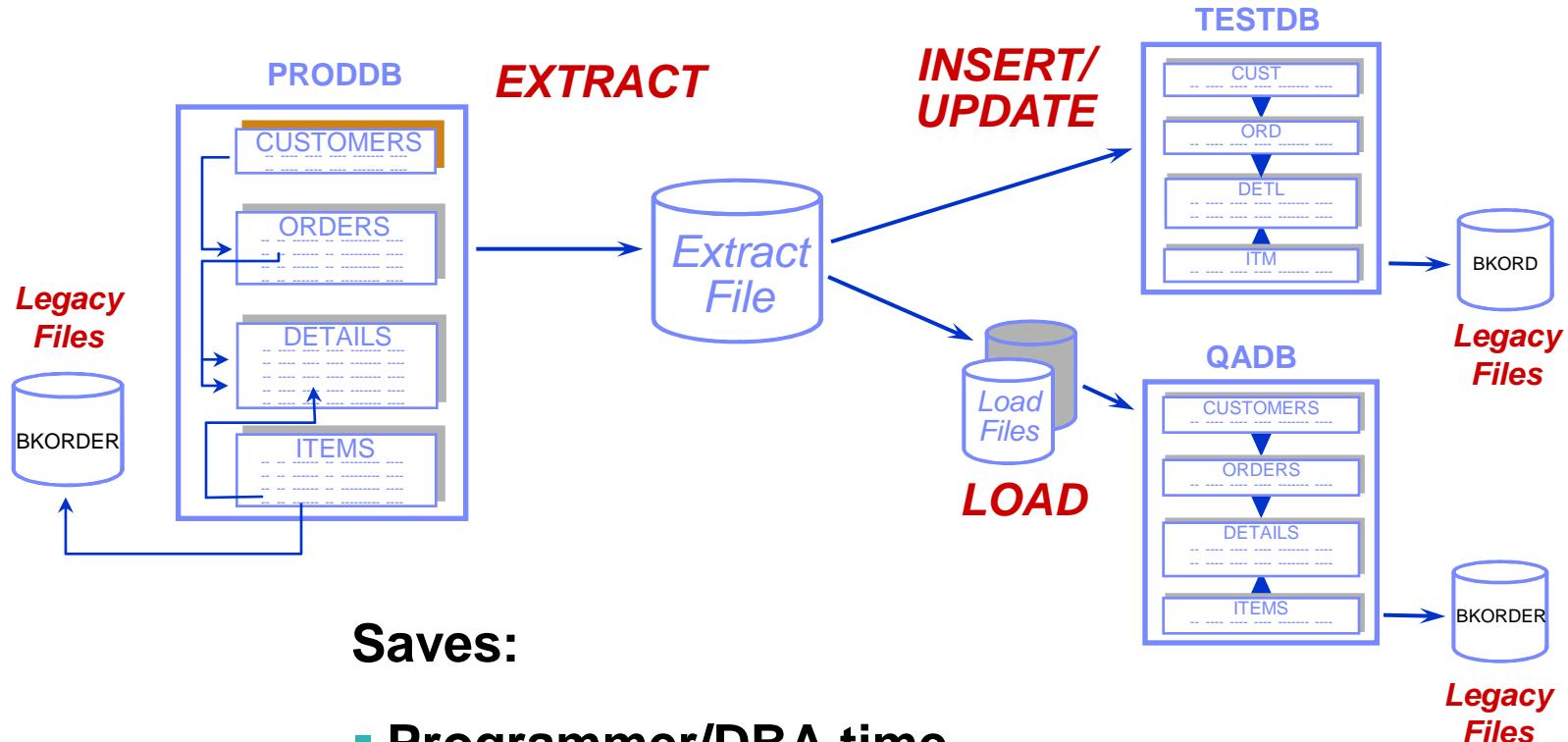
Legacy Data Files

- Create Legacy Table definition from copybook
- Associate Table with Sequential or VSAM dataset
- Relate to other tables via PST Relationship



Extracting Relational Sets of Data

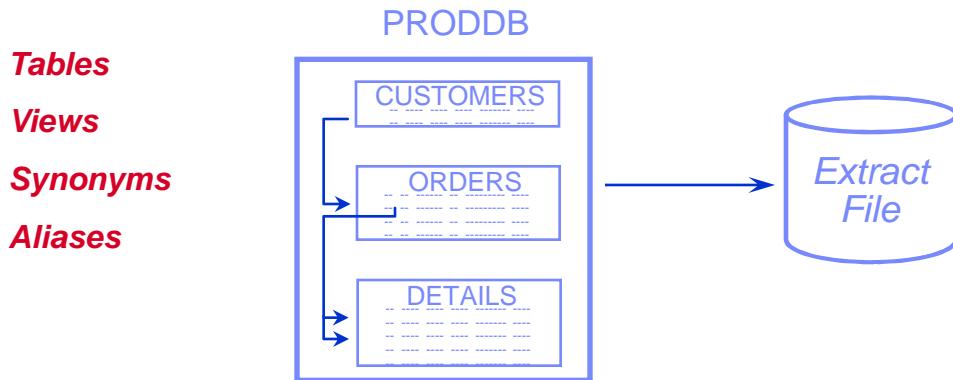
Overview



Saves:

- Programmer/DBA time
- Disk space utilization
- Testing interference

Defining the Extract.....



Required:

- **Start Table**
- **Set of Tables**

Optional:

- Selection Criteria
- Data Sampling
- Data Partitioning
- Point and Shoot
- Relationship Usage

Extract Process

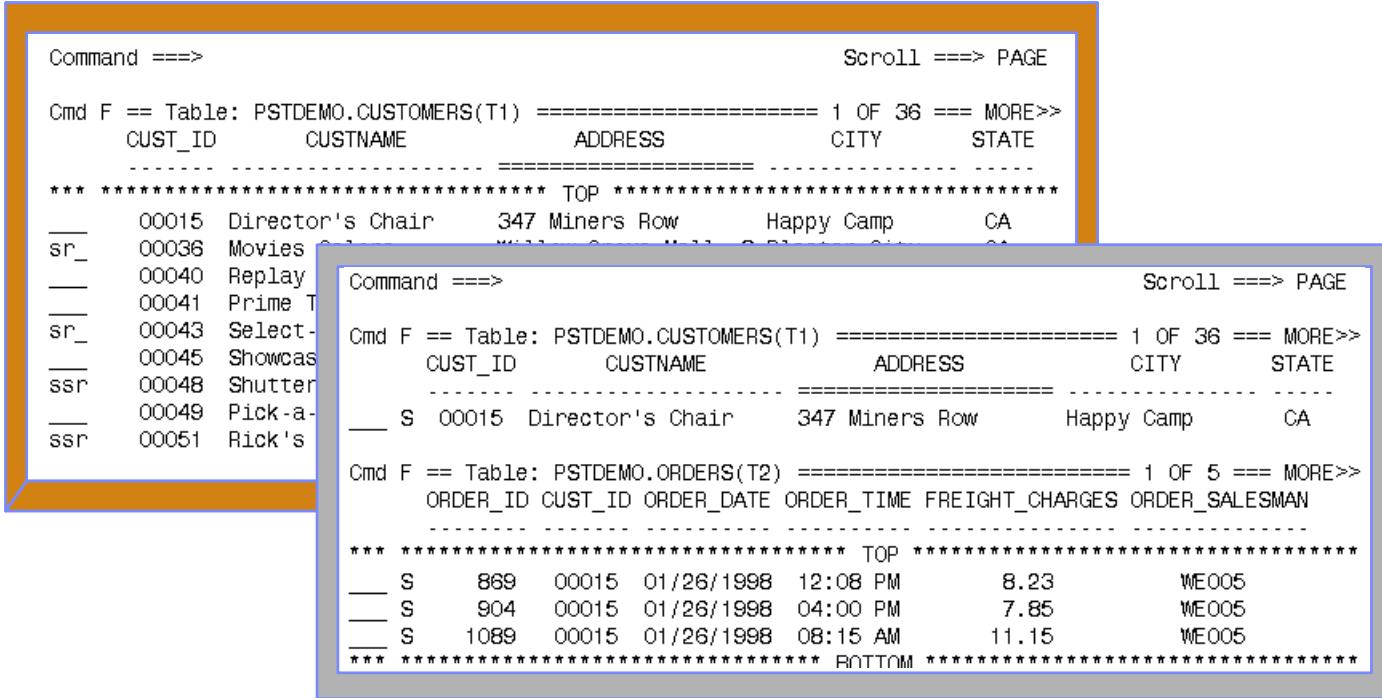
The Table List

```
Command ===>                               Scroll ===> PAGE
Default Creator ID ===> PSTDEMO           Table 1 of 6    <<MORE
Start Table      ===> CUSTOMERS
Cmd   Status     (CreatorID.)Table/View Name  Ref --Extract Params--
          ---                                     Tbl EveryNth RowLimit Type
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
*** *****TOP*****                                TABLE
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      CUSTOMERS                         N   -----+-----+-----+-----+
      DETAILS                           N   -----+-----+-----+-----+
      ITEMS                            N   -----+-----+-----+-----+
      ORDERS                           N   -----+-----+-----+-----+
      PARTS                            N   -----+-----+-----+-----+
      BKORDER                          N   -----+-----+-----+-----+
*** *****BOTTOM*****
```

- Identify the Start Table
- Use the **RELATED** functions to populate list
- Include random selection factor, extract limits and selection criteria

Extract Process

Point-and-Shoot



The screenshot shows a graphical user interface for extracting data from a database. It features two main windows side-by-side.

Left Window (Customer Data):

```
Command ===>                               Scroll ===> PAGE
Cmd F == Table: PSTDEMO.CUSTOMERS(T1) ===== 1 OF 36 === MORE>>
  CUST_ID      CUSTNAME          ADDRESS        CITY      STATE
  -----  -----
  *** *****TOP***** -----
  __ 00015 Director's Chair    347 Miners Row   Happy Camp   CA
  sr_ 00036 Movies             Willard St       CA
  __ 00040 Replay              123 Main St     CA
  sr_ 00041 Prime              456 Elm St      CA
  sr_ 00043 Select-            789 Oak St     CA
  __ 00045 Showcas             567 Pine St    CA
  ssr 00048 Shutter             234 Cedar St   CA
  __ 00049 Pick-a-            890 Birch St   CA
  ssr 00051 Rick's             125 Spruce St CA
```

Right Window (Order Data):

```
Command ===>                               Scroll ===> PAGE
Cmd F == Table: PSTDEMO.CUSTOMERS(T1) ===== 1 OF 36 === MORE>>
  CUST_ID      CUSTNAME          ADDRESS        CITY      STATE
  -----  -----
  __ S 00015 Director's Chair    347 Miners Row   Happy Camp   CA

Cmd F == Table: PSTDEMO.ORDERS(T2) ===== 1 OF 5 === MORE>>
  ORDER_ID CUST_ID ORDER_DATE ORDER_TIME FREIGHT_CHARGES ORDER_SALESMAN
  -----  -----
  *** *****TOP***** -----
  __ S 869 00015 01/26/1998 12:08 PM    8.23      WE005
  __ S 904 00015 01/26/1998 04:00 PM    7.85      WE005
  __ S 1089 00015 01/26/1998 08:15 AM   11.15      WE005
  *** *****BOTTOM***** -----
```

- **Select individual rows from Start Table**
- **JOIN to view related rows**

Extract Process

Show the Extract Steps

```
Command ===>                               Scroll ===> PAGE

Step 1: Extract Rows from Start Table PSTDEMO.CUSTOMERS. Row List is used
        and Determines the Rows Selected.

Step 2: Extract Rows from PSTDEMO.ORDERS which are Children of Rows
        Previously Extracted from PSTDEMO.CUSTOMERS in Step 1 using
        Relationship RCO.

Step 3: Extract Rows from PSTDEMO.DETAILS which are Children of Rows
        Previously Extracted from PSTDEMO.ORDERS in Step 2 using
        Relationship ROD.

Untraversed Table(s):      PSTDEMO.ITEMS
                           PSTDEMO.PARTS
                           PSTDEMO.BKORDER
```

- **Steps required to perform extract**
- **Cycles processed**
- **Untraversed tables**

Extract Process Relationship Usage

```
Command ===>                               Scroll ===> PAGE

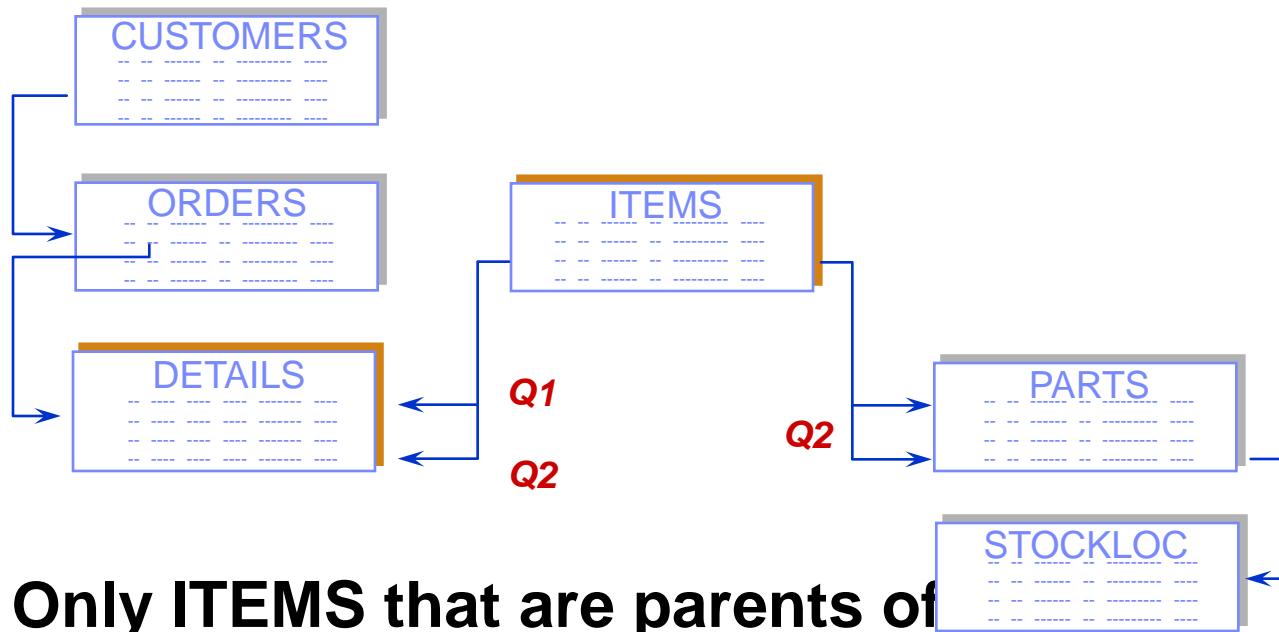
For Each Relationship Indicate:           Rel 1 of 3

Q1: If a Child Row is Included, Include its Parent Row to Satisfy the RI Rule?
Q2: If a Parent Row is Included to Satisfy any RI Rule, Include All Child Rows?

      Q Q Child
      Cmd Status 1 2 Limit      Parent Table      Child Table      --Relation--
      -----          -----
      **** ***** * TOP ****
      --- SELECT Y N    CUSTOMERS      ORDERS        RCO      DB2
      --- UNSEL  Y N   ITEMS         DETAILS        RID      DB2
      --- SELECT Y N   ITEMS         PARTS         RIP      PST
      --- SELECT Y N   ITEMS         BKORDER      RIB      PST
      --- SELECT Y N   ORDERS       DETAILS        ROD      DB2
```

- **Select relationship paths**
 - Defined to DB2 catalog or PST Directory
- **Designate relationship traversal**
- **Limit number of child rows extracted**

Extract Process Relationship Traversal

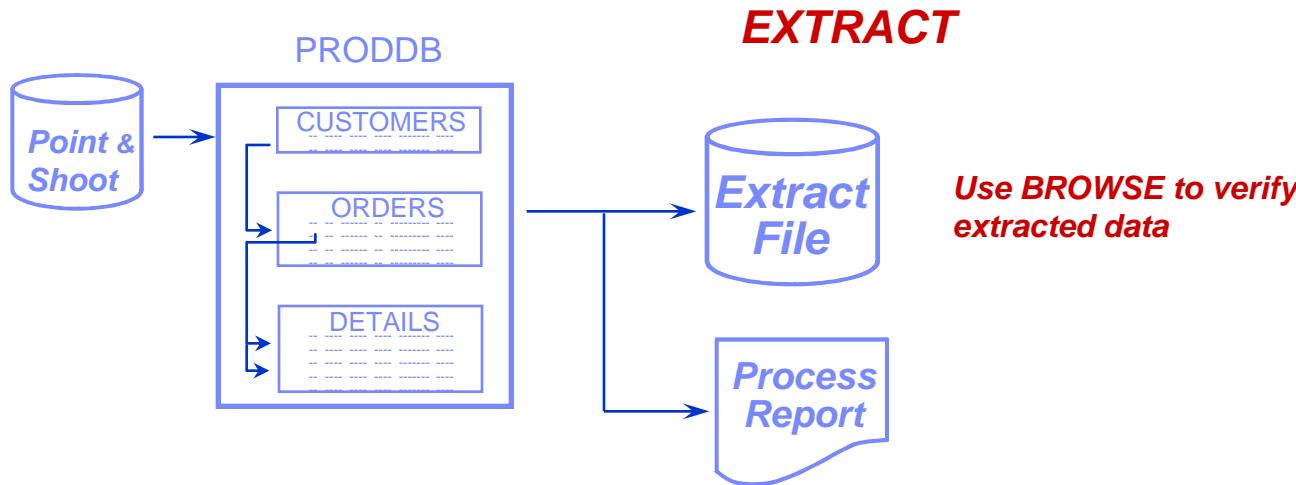


Q1 Only ITEMS that are parents of

Q2 All other DETAILS for those ITEMS ...
Each of the PARTS for those ITEMS

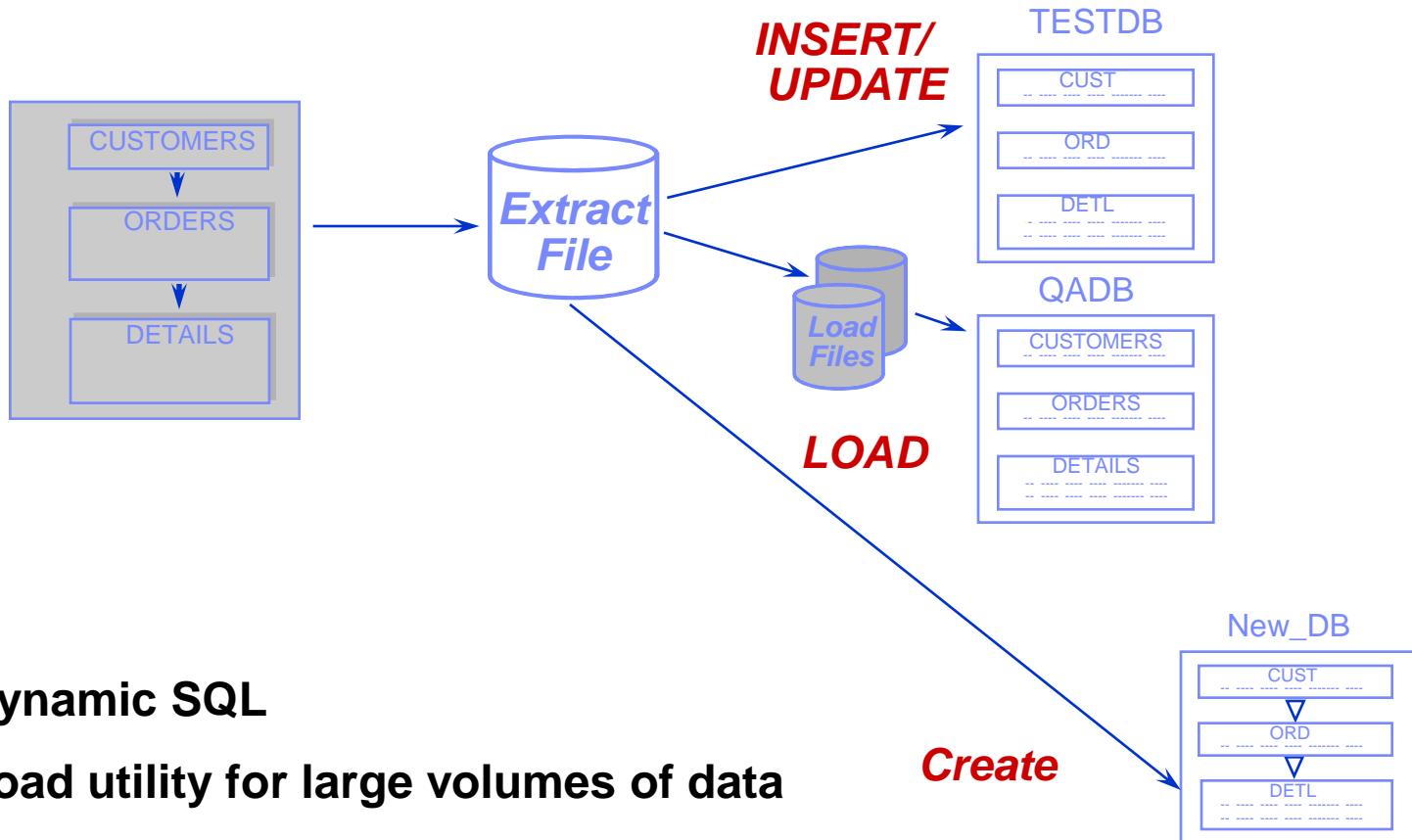
Extract Process

Extract Parameters



- **Extract from source tables using dynamic SQL**
- **Extract data and/or object definitions**

Populate Destination Tables



- Dynamic SQL
- Load utility for large volumes of data
- Create a new set of tables

Populate Destination Tables Table Map

```
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE

Available Commands: APPLY, SAVE, LIST, MAP, POPULATE, END when Complete

      Src CID: PSTDEMO     Dest CID ==> PSTDEM02          Column
                                         Map ID ==> PST

      Extract Tables          Destination Table Name    Type   Column Map or "LOCAL"
-----+-----+-----+-----+
***** TOP *****

CUSTOMERS      CUSTOMERS          TABLE
DETAILS        DETAILS            TABLE
ITEMS          PSTTEST.ITEMS      UNKNOWN
ORDERS         ORDERS            TABLE   DEMOMAP
PARTS          PARTS             UNUSED
BKORDER        BKORDER           LEGACY
***** BOTTOM *****
```

- **Table names need not match**
- **Change qualifier and/or table name**
- **Can be saved in PST Directory**

Populate Destination Tables

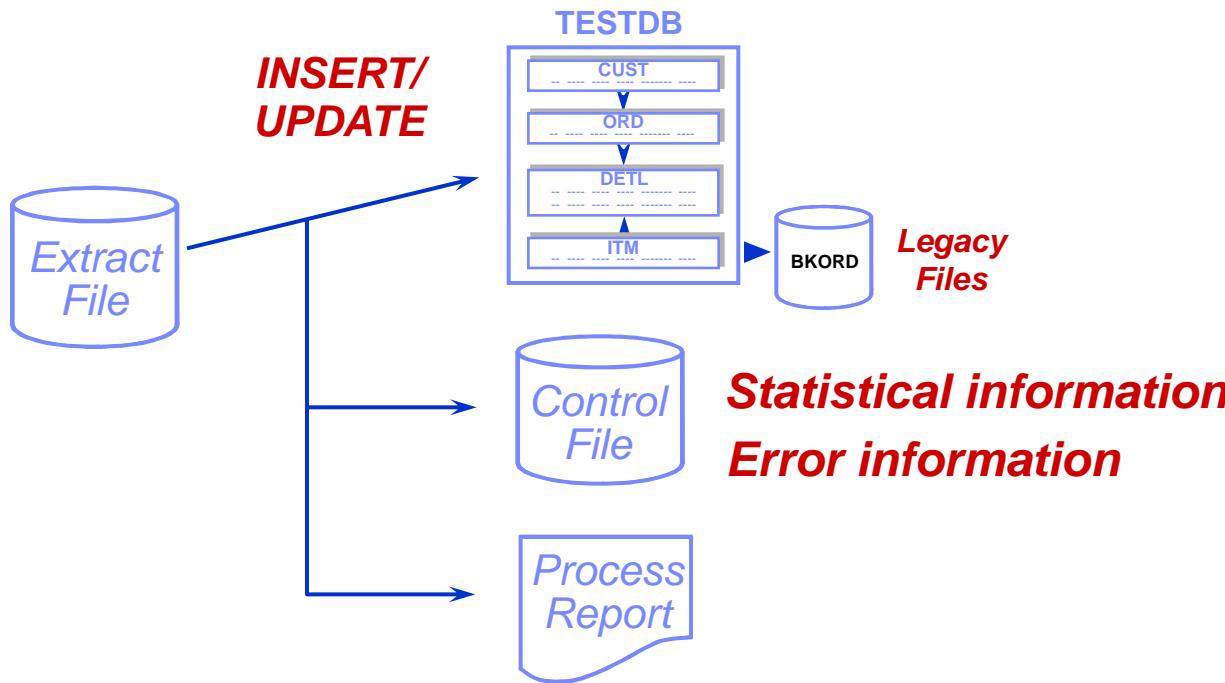
Creating New Tables

Missing destination object(s)

Command ==>				Scroll ==> PAGE	
Cmd	Status	Type	Object Name	Database	Tablespace
___	EXISTS	TABLE	PSTDEMO2.CUSTOMERS	DSOFTECH	SSOFTECH
___	EXISTS	INDEX	PSTDEMO2.XCUSTPK		
___	EXISTS	PK(DB2)			
___	EXISTS	TABLE	PSTDEMO2.DETAILS	DSOFTECH	SSOFTECH
___	EXISTS	INDEX	PSTDEMO2.XORDETPK		
___	EXISTS	PK(DB2)			
___	EXISTS	FK(DB2)	ROD		
___	SELECT	TABLE	PSTTEST.ITEMS	DSOFTECH	SSOFTECH
___	SELECT	INDEX	PSTTEST.XITEMPK		
___	SELECT	PK(DB2)			
___	SELECT	VIEW	PSTTEST.V_ITEMS		
___	SELECT	LEGACY	PSTDEMO2.BKORDER		
___	SELECT	DATASET	PST.ADB2.BKORDERS		

- **Select destination object(s) to be created from source table definitions**
- **Functions include DROP, key conversion, and display of SQL**

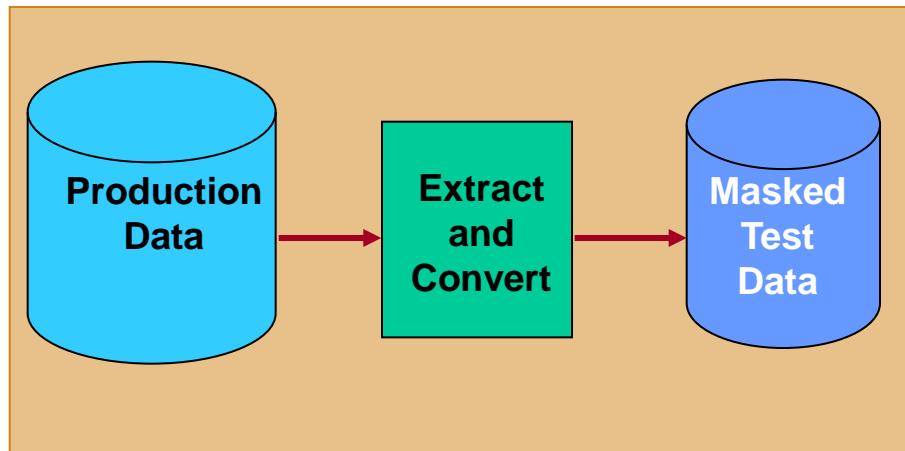
Populate Destination Tables Control File



If **INSERT/UPDATE errors occur:**

1. **BROWSE** the control file for error information
2. **RETRY/RESTART** the INSERT/UPDATE

De-Identify test data



During Extract Process

Or

Standalone Convert Process

Or

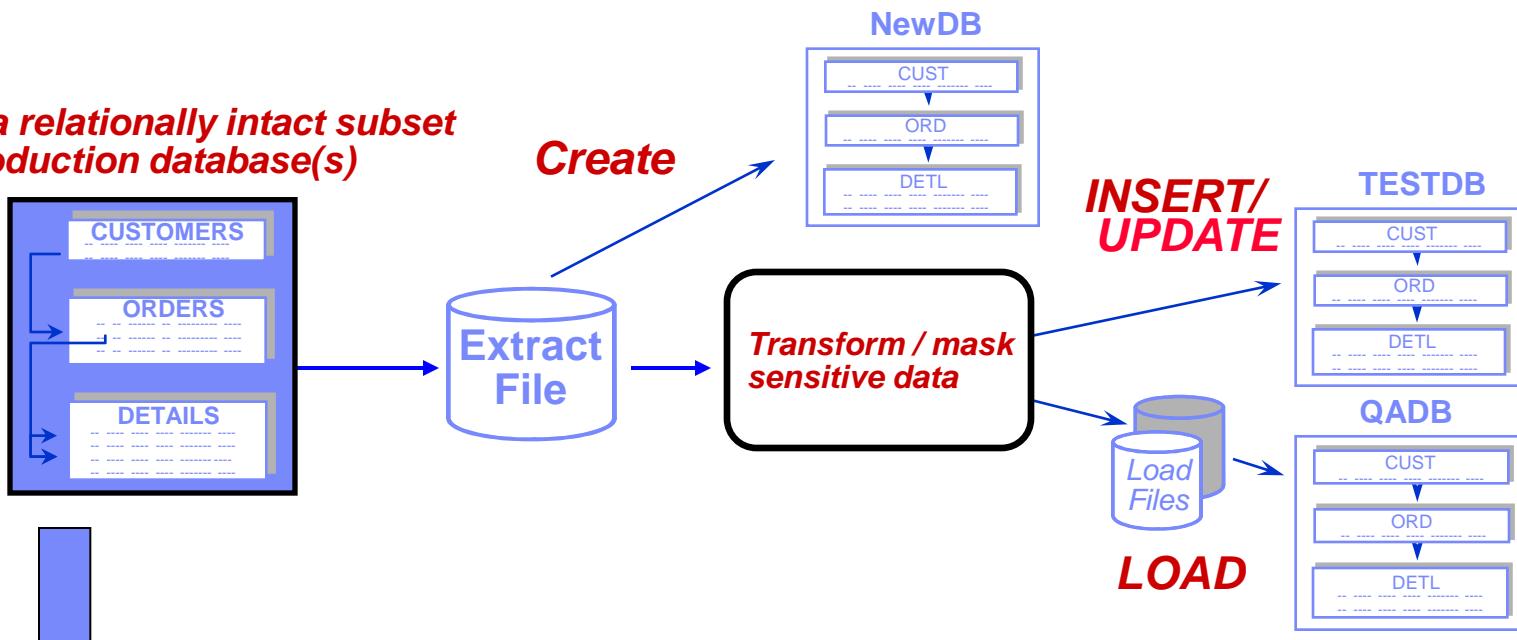
During Insert/Load Process

Transform or mask sensitive data using

- Standard mapping rules: Literals, Special Registers, Expressions, Default Values, Look-up tables
- Complex mapping rules: User exits

Data Privacy in Application Testing

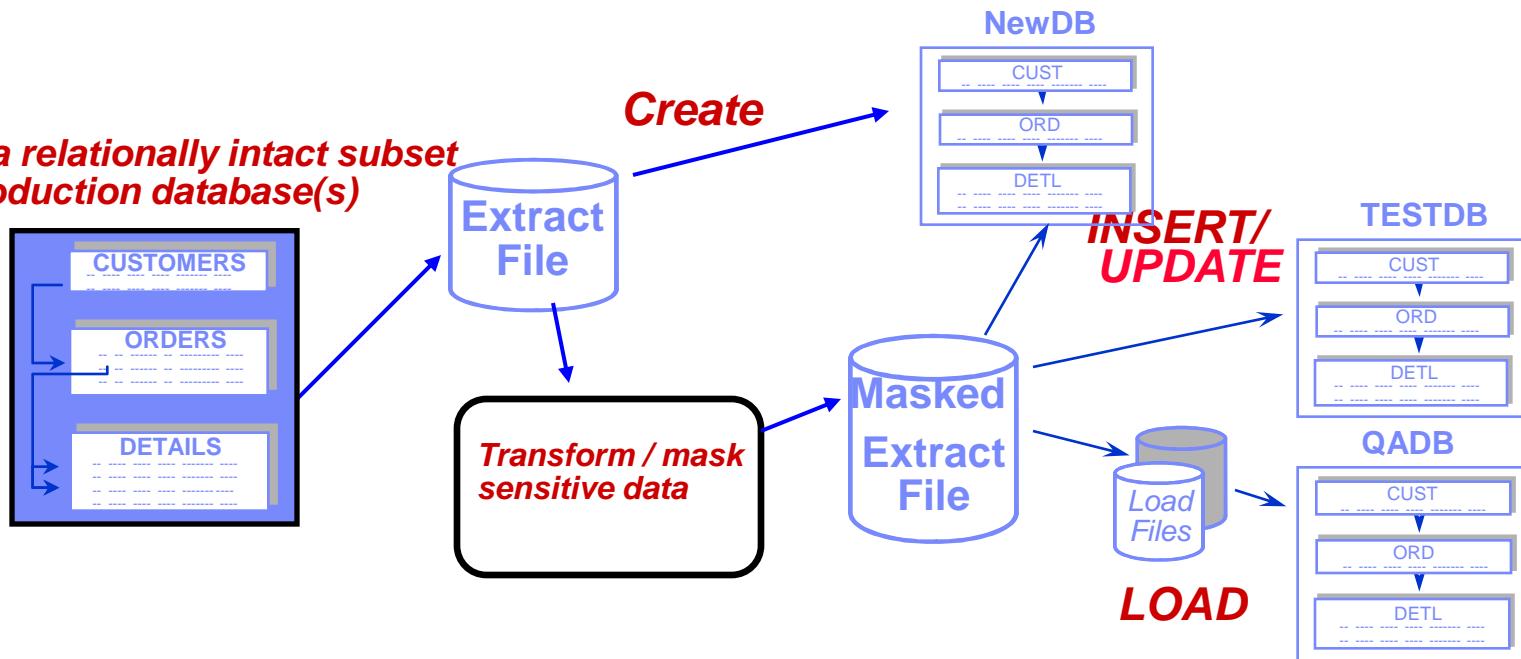
Extract a relationally intact subset from production database(s)



-
- Extract data and/or object definitions
 - Define a new set of test tables
 - Apply masking during population process
 - Extract file may be reused but contains un-Masked data
 - Good practice for testing masks

Data Privacy in Application Testing

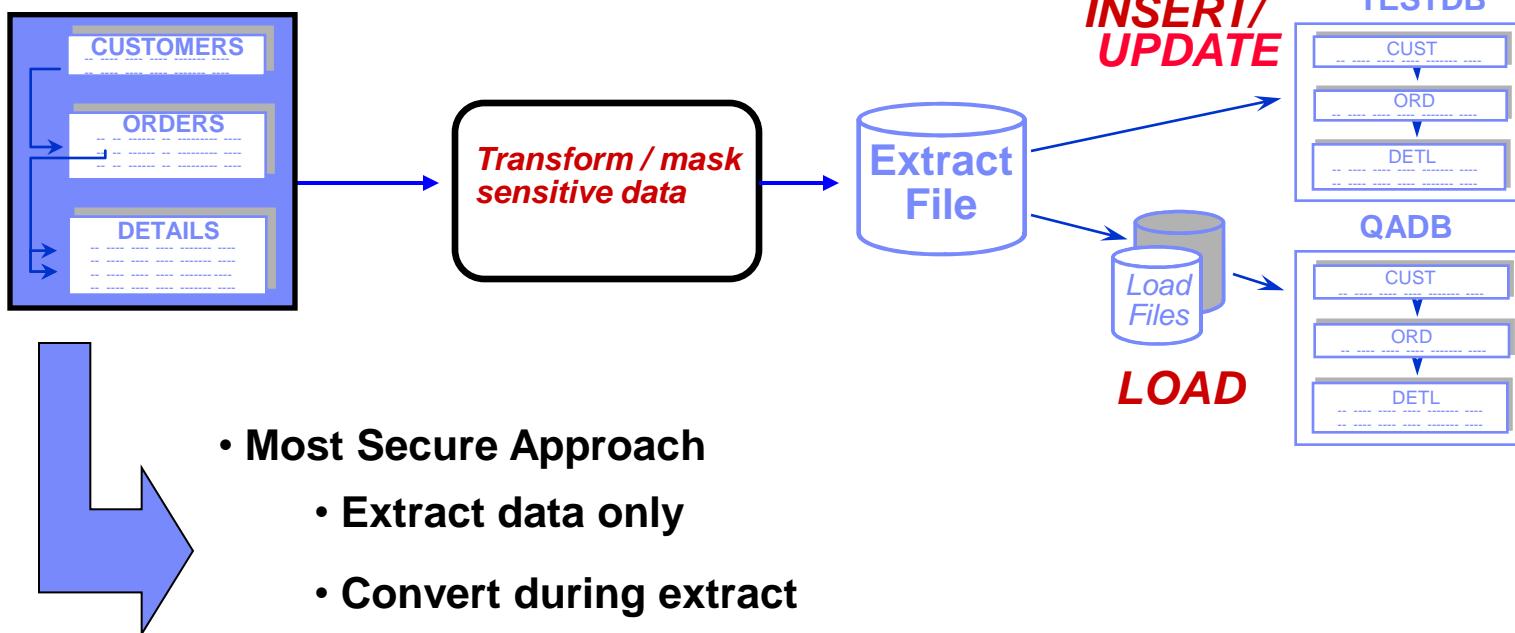
Extract a relationally intact subset from production database(s)



- Extract data and/or object definitions in pre-masked file
- Use pre-masked Extract file to create new set of tables
- Convert Pre-masked extract file data into second masked extract file
- Share masked extract file to be reused for population step
- Good practice for testing masks using **COMPARE**

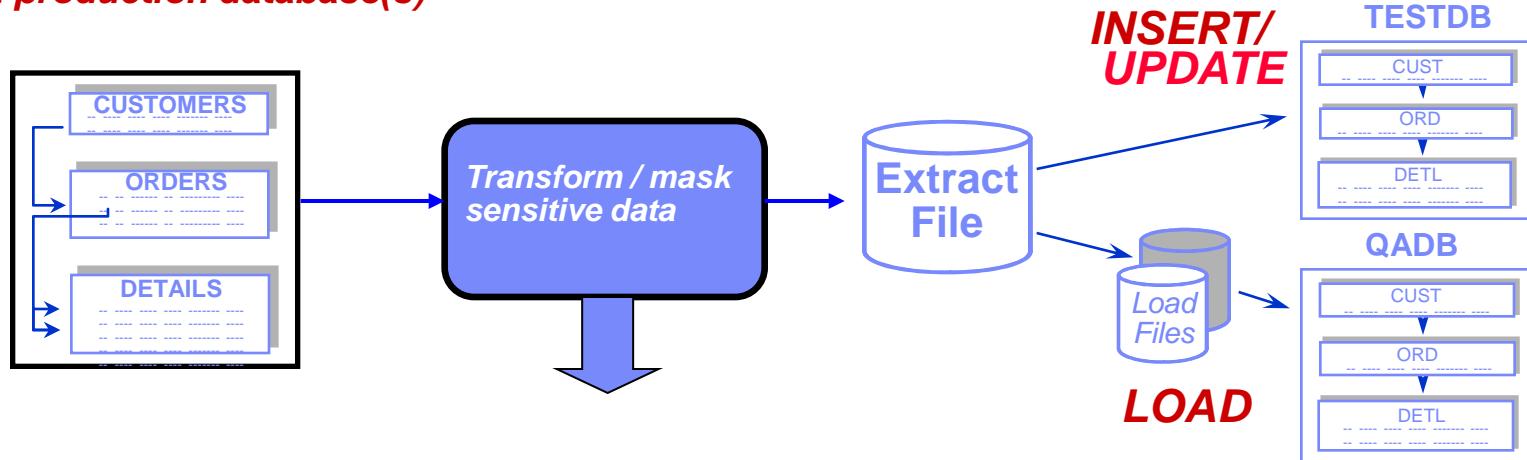
Data Privacy in Application Testing

***Extract a relationally intact subset
from production database(s)***



Data Privacy in Application Testing

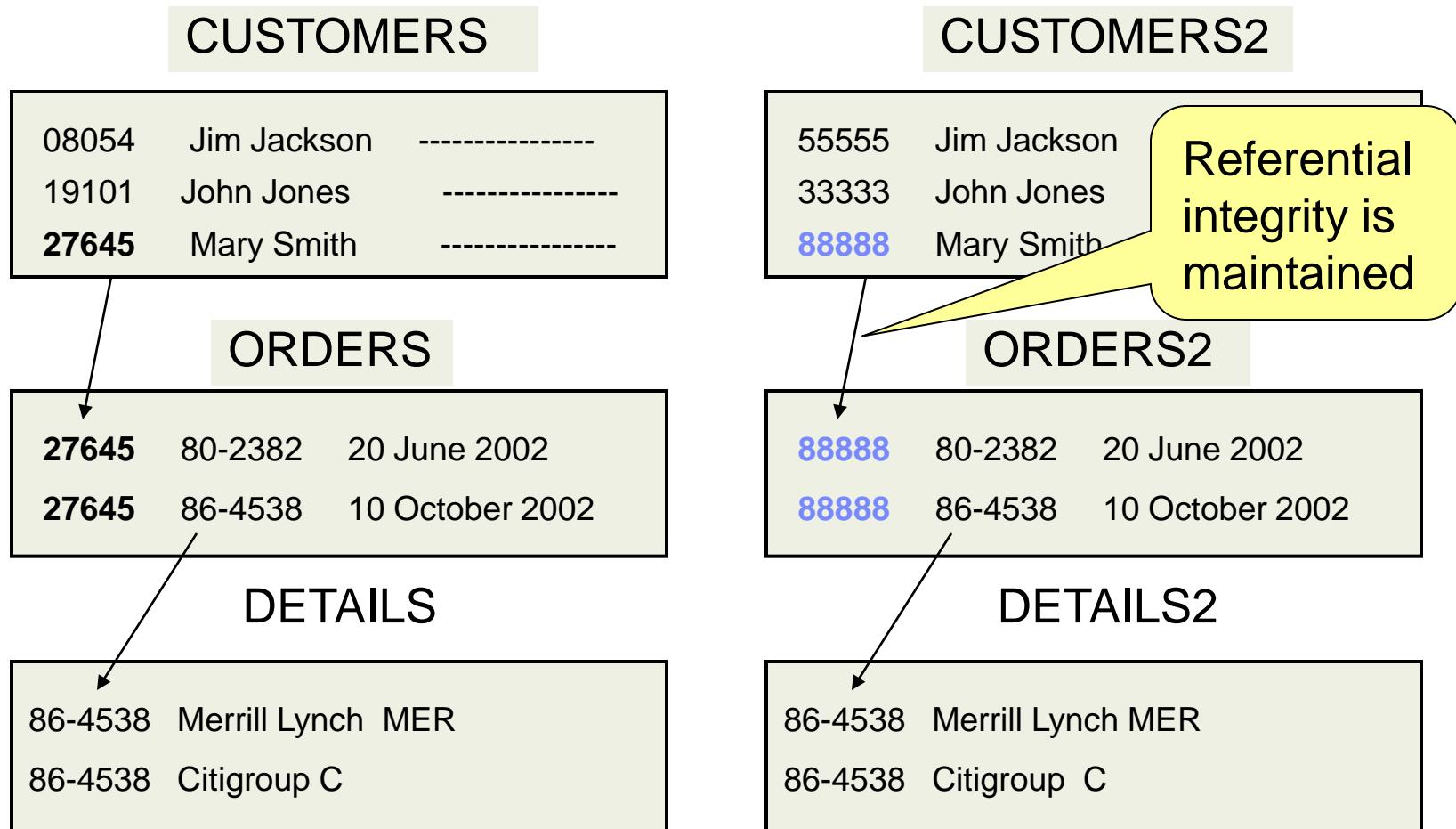
**Extract a relationally intact subset
from production database(s)**



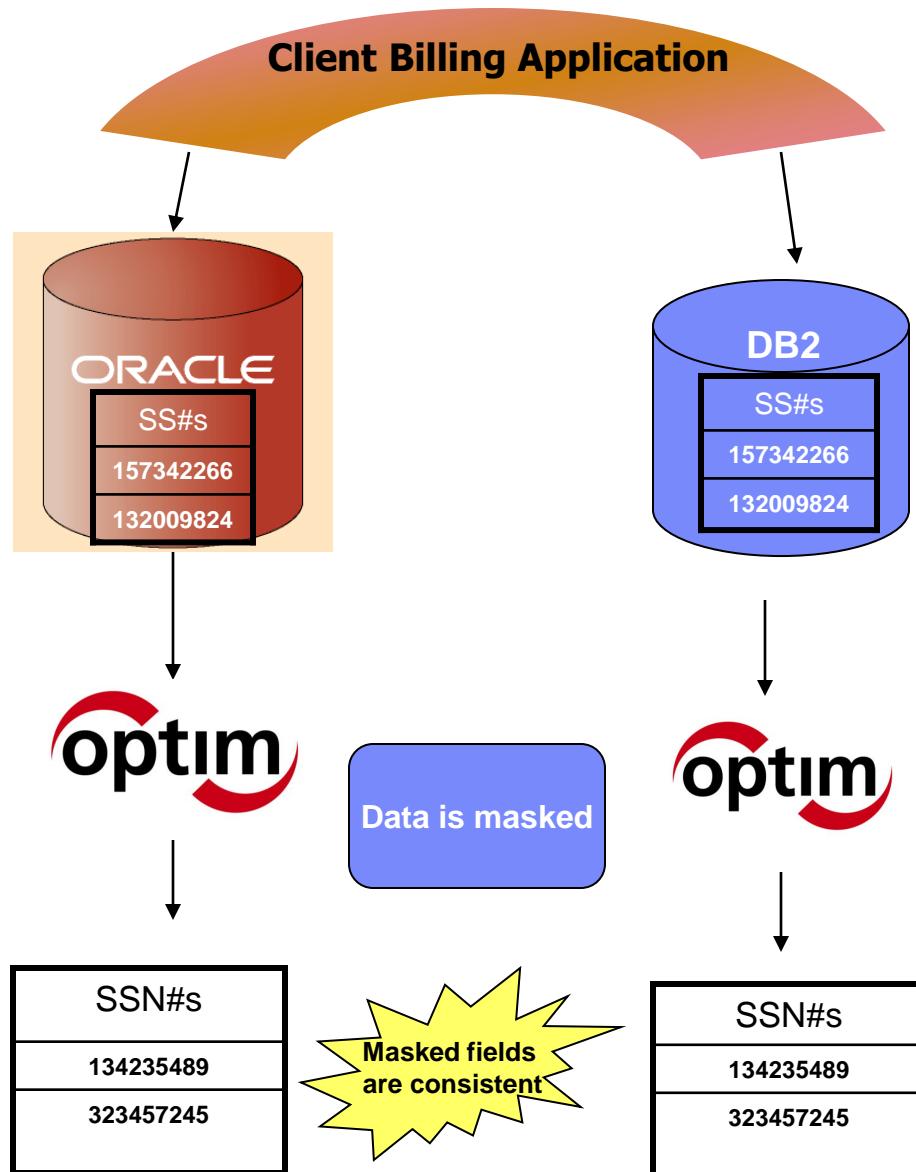
Data transformation functions:

- Hard-code literals,
- special registers such as date, time
- Arithmetic calculations
- Sequential number generation
- Random number generation
- Substring and/or concatenation of values
- Lookup Table Functions Random, Specific or HASH
- Intelligent TRANformation Library – SSN, CCN,
- Access to client-defined exit routines to apply complex algorithms
- Propagation of masked primary keys to dependent foreign keys

Propagating Keys



Consistent Masking across the Enterprise



Intelligent Masking Capability

Production Database

F. Name	L. Name	Credit Card#	SSN#
John	Denver	52987741324788 55	254-77-6644
Vanessa	Jones	43241155741236 34	154-74-7788
Test Database			
F. Name	L. Name	Credit Card#	SSN#
John	Denver	53264587112249 56	854-77-6644
Vanessa	Jones	49725846124577 44	154-74-7788

How are these numbers valid?

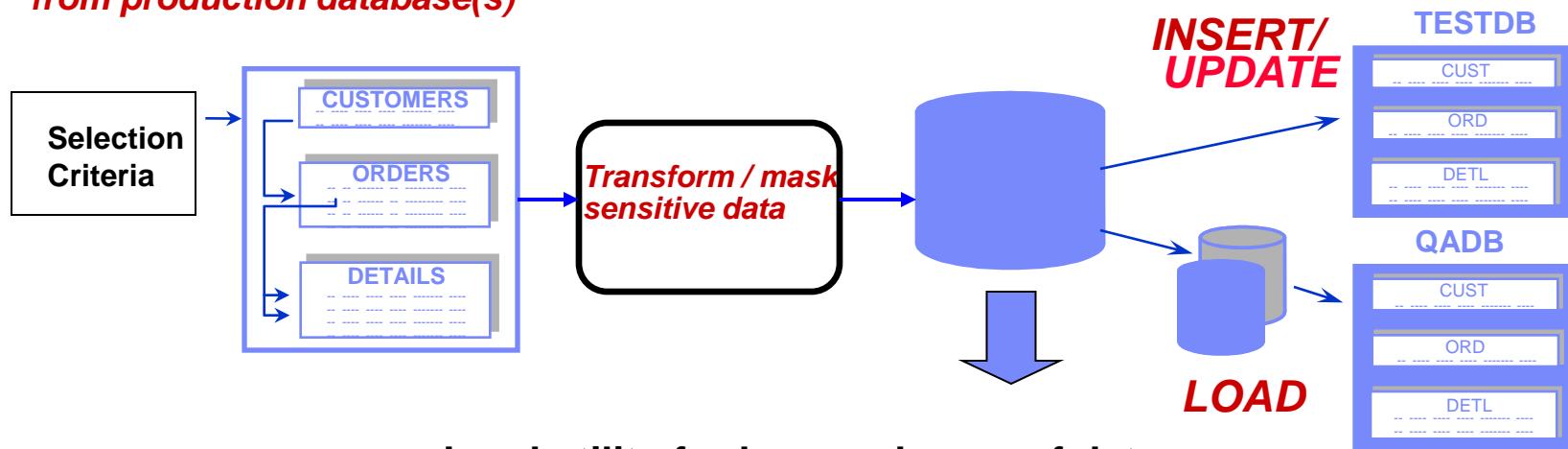
Data before
Masking

Data after
Masking...
Masked with
Valid CC#
and SS#

For Social Security Numbers	For Credit Card Numbers
A Social Security Number (SSN) consists of nine digits. The first three digits is called the "area number". The central, two-digit field is called the "group Number". The final four-digit field is called the "serial Number". All numbers must fit the latest available criteria for each section.	Most credit card numbers are encoded with a "Check Digit". A check digit is a digit added to a number (either at the end or the beginning) that validates the authenticity of the number. A simple algorithm is applied to the other digits of the number which yields the check digit.

Data Privacy in Application Testing

**Extract a relationally intact subset
from production database(s)**



- Load utility for large volumes of data
- Dynamic SQL
 - Insert new rows
 - Update existing rows; insert others
- Refresh from the Extract File
- Extract File maintains consistent baseline

Populate Destination Tables Table Map

```
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE

Available Commands: APPLY, SAVE, LIST, MAP, POPULATE, END when Complete

      Src CID: PSTDEMO     Dest CID ==> PSTDEM02          Column
                                         Map ID ==> PST

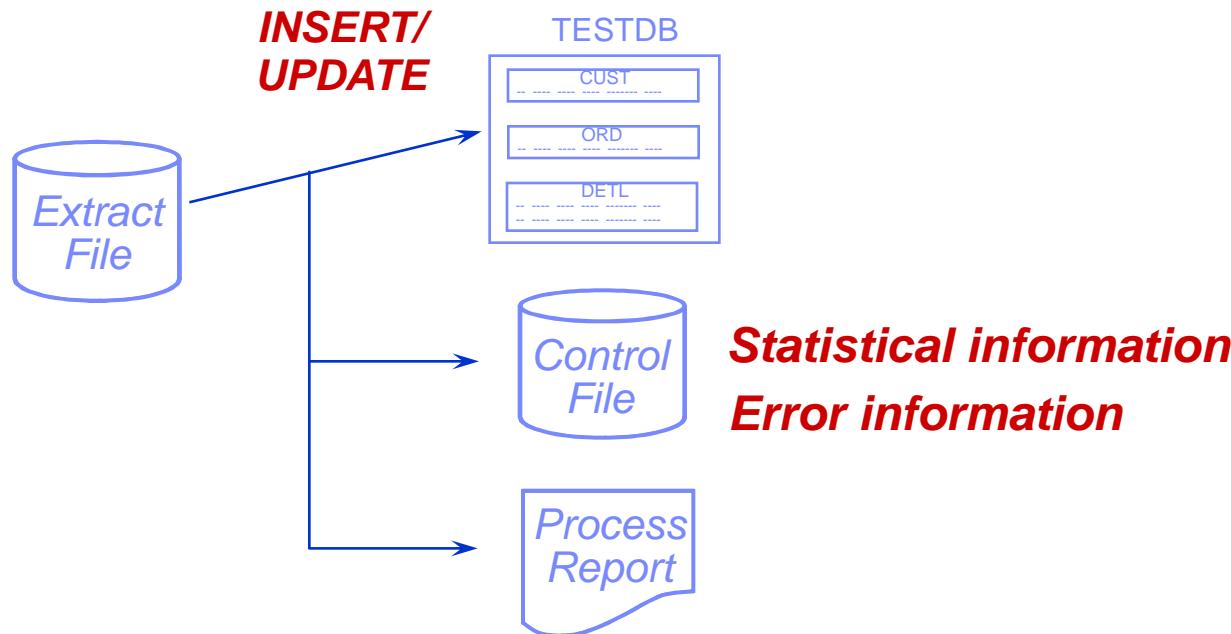
      Extract Tables          Destination Table Name    Type   Column Map or "LOCAL"
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
***** TOP *****

CUSTOMERS      CUSTOMERS          TABLE
DETAILS        DETAILS            TABLE
ITEMS          PSTTEST.ITEMS      UNKNOWN
ORDERS         ORDERS            TABLE   DEMOMAP
PARTS          PARTS             UNUSED
BKORDER        BKORDER           LEGACY
***** BOTTOM *****
```

- **Table names need not match**
- **Change qualifier and/or table name**
- **Can be saved in PST Directory**

Populate Destination Tables

Control File

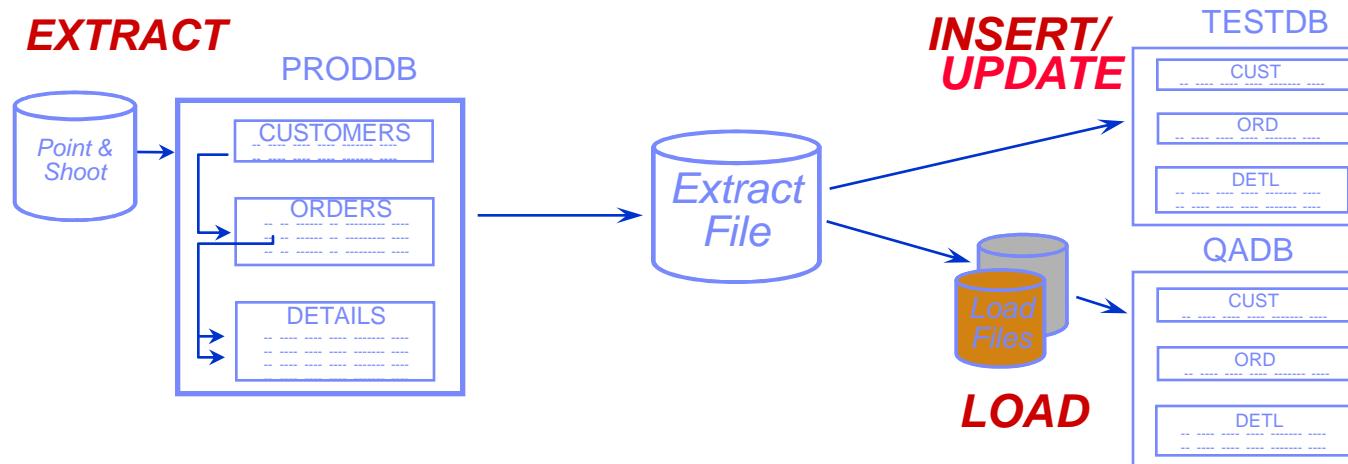


If **INSERT/UPDATE** errors occur:

- **BROWSE** the control file for error information
- **RETRY/RESTART** the **INSERT/UPDATE** process

The Relational Extract Facility

Summary



- **Creating and maintaining test data bases**
- **Migrating data**
- **Populating decision support data bases**

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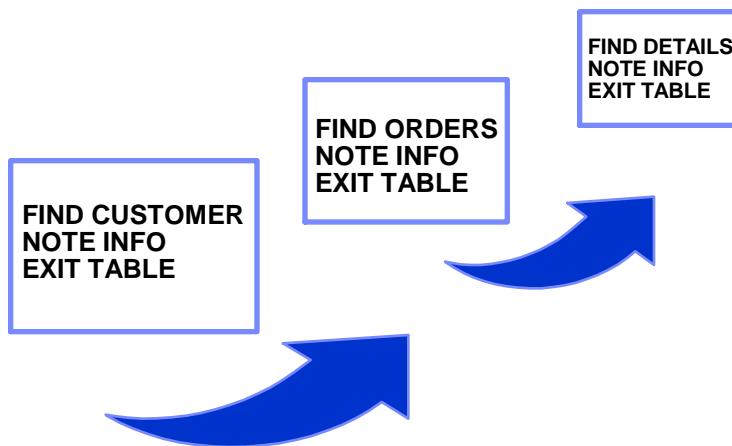
The Relational Editor



Traditional vs. Relational Tools

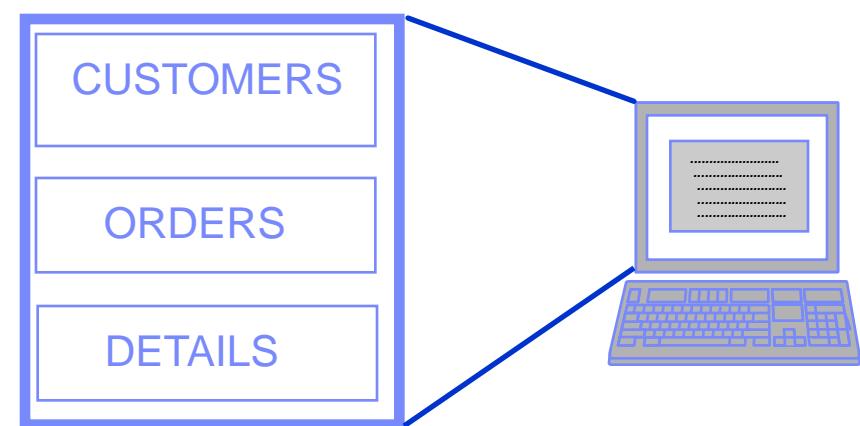
Single Table Editors

- One table/view at a time
- No edit of related data from multiple tables



The Relational Editor

- ***Simultaneous browse/edit of related data from multiple tables***



Joining to Another Table

JOIN [table]

```
Command ===>                               Scroll ===> PAGE

Cmd F == Table: PSTDEMO.CUSTOMERS(T1) ===== 1 OF 36 === MORE>>
CUST_ID      CUSTNAME          ADDRESS           CITY      STATE
-----        -----
____ 00068  Audio-Video World   593 West 37th Street Angels Camp   CA

Cmd F == Table: PSTDEMO.ORDERS(T2) ===== 1 OF 4 === MORE>>
ORDER_ID  CUST_ID ORDER_DATE ORDER_TIME FREIGHT_CHARGES ORDER SALESMAN
-----    -----
____ 23     00068 12/02/1997 08.16.09      14.80       WE005
____ 222    00068 12/31/1997 14.22.31      19.05       WE005
____ 278    00068 02/02/1998 11.51.47      21.97       WE005
____ 30013   00068 01/12/1998 15.23.04      33.85       WE005
*** ***** TOP ***** *****
____ 23     00068 12/02/1997 08.16.09      14.80       WE005
____ 222    00068 12/31/1997 14.22.31      19.05       WE005
____ 278    00068 02/02/1998 11.51.47      21.97       WE005
____ 30013   00068 01/12/1998 15.23.04      33.85       WE005
*** ***** BOTTOM ***** *****
```

- **Simultaneous edit/browse of data**
- **Scroll of higher-level table automatically synchronizes all lower-joined tables**

OPTIM Relational Editor

The Programmer's Solution

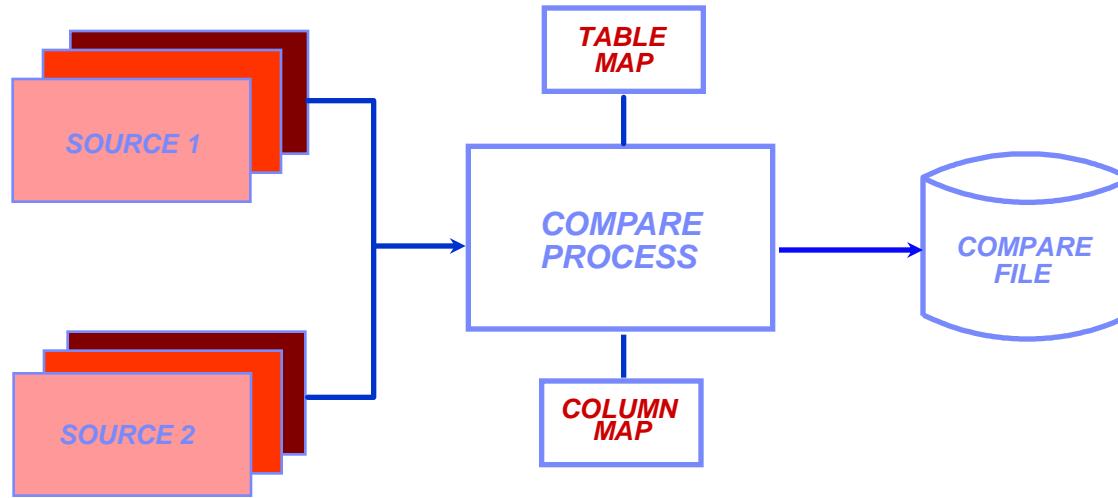
OPTIM Relational Editor helps you to:

- Understand the data your application is to process
- Create data values to test program logic
- Inspect and correct data that is causing problems
- Verify execution results

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The Relational Compare Facility

OPTIM Relational Compare Facility



- **Single-table or multi-table compare**
- **Creates compare file of results**
- **Displays results on screen**

Browsing the Compare File

Compare Statistics

		Command ==>		Scroll ==> PAGE				
		Source 1: XF - PST.ADB2.PSTDEMO.EXTRACT, SUBSYS: PDB2						
		Source 2: DB2 Tables, SUBSYS: TDB2						
Sel	Source:Table Name	Total Rows	UnMatched Rows	Equal Rows	Changes (D)irect	Rows with Missing Parents	Non-Match Keys	Unique Match
—	1:PSTPROD.CUSTOMERS	702	0	689	D:	13	0	0
—	2:PSTTEST.CUSTOMERS	704	2		R:	10	0	0
—	1:PSTPROD.ORDERS	1711	9	1698	D:	4	0	0
—	2:PSTTEST.ORDERS	1709	7		R:	4	2	0

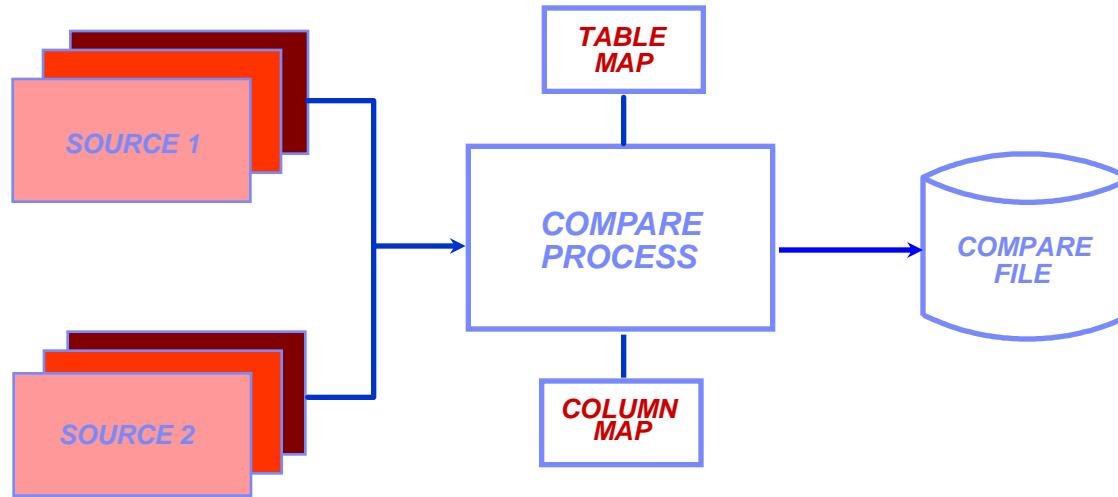
- **Shows statistics for each pair of tables**
- **Identifies tables containing orphan rows**
- **Identifies tables with duplicate match keys**

Browsing the Compare File

Command ==>				Scroll ==> PAGE	
Cmd	Chg	Src	== Table: CUSTOMERS(T1) =====	1 OF 704 === MORE>>	
		CUST_ID	CUSTNAME	ADDRESS	CITY
*** *****					TOP *****
—	12	00001	Audio-Video World	593 West 37th Street	Brass Castle
—	R	12	00002	Select-A-Vision	5720 MacArthur Drive
—	—	2	00003	Showplace	1 Ocean Parkway
—	—	12	00004	Audio-Video World	593 West 37th Street
—	—	2	00005	Take Home Movies	Box 357
—	—	12	00008	Director's Chair	347 Miners Row
—	—	2	00009	Prime Time Video	64 Newberg Avenue
—	—	12	00010	Reely Great Videos	590 Frontage Rd
—	—	1	00011	Director's Chair	347 Miners Row
—	—	12	00013	Front Row Video	U.S. Highway 130
D	1	00014	Reely Great Videos	590 Frontage Rd	Economy
D	2	00014	Reely Great Videos	590 Frontage Rd	Happy Camp

- **SRC column identifies input source of row**
- **CHG column identifies the type of change**
- **Data differences are highlighted**

OPTIM Relational Compare Facility

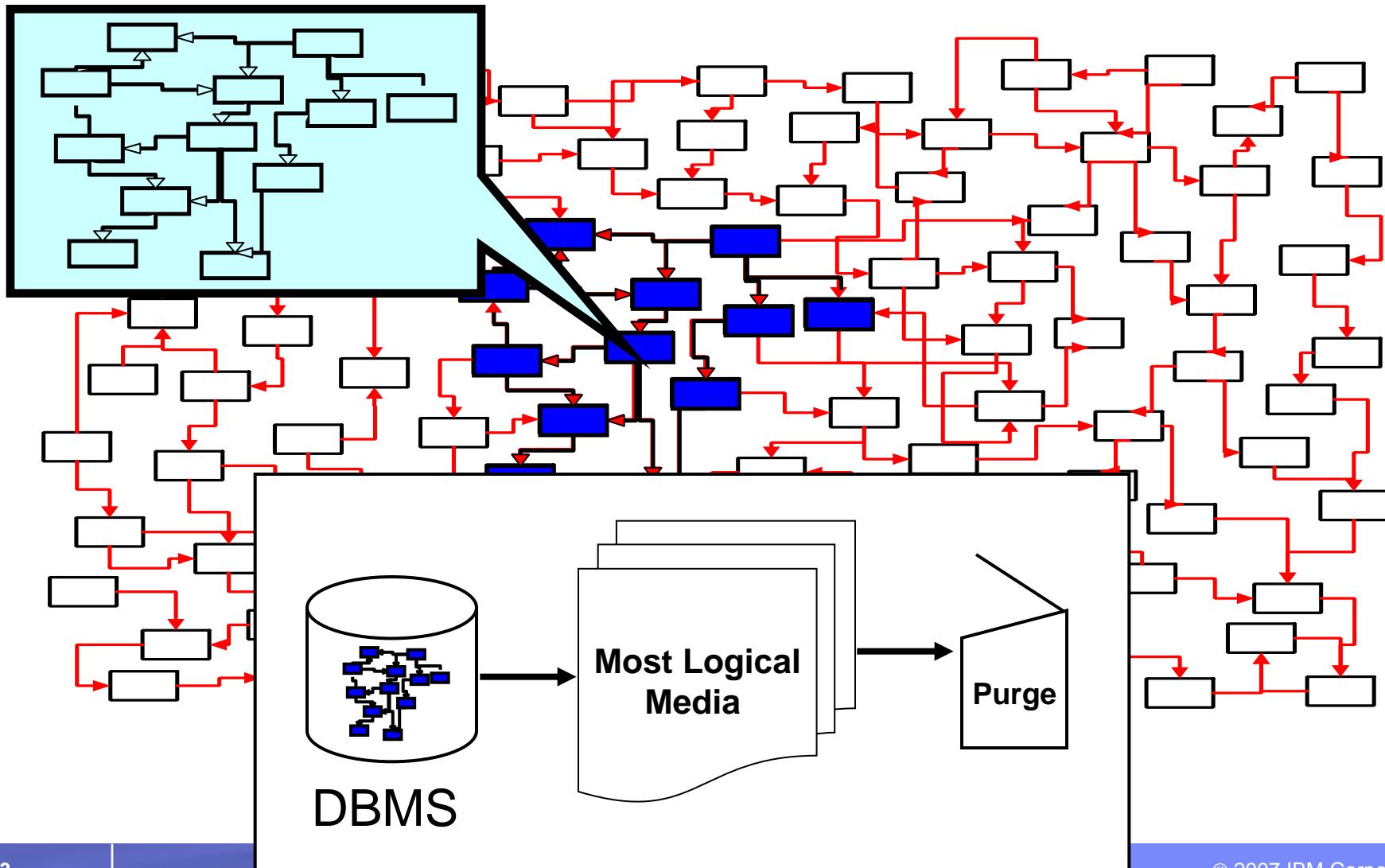


- **For application testing, QA, and to verify database contents**
- **Enhances productivity by finding unexpected changes in the data**

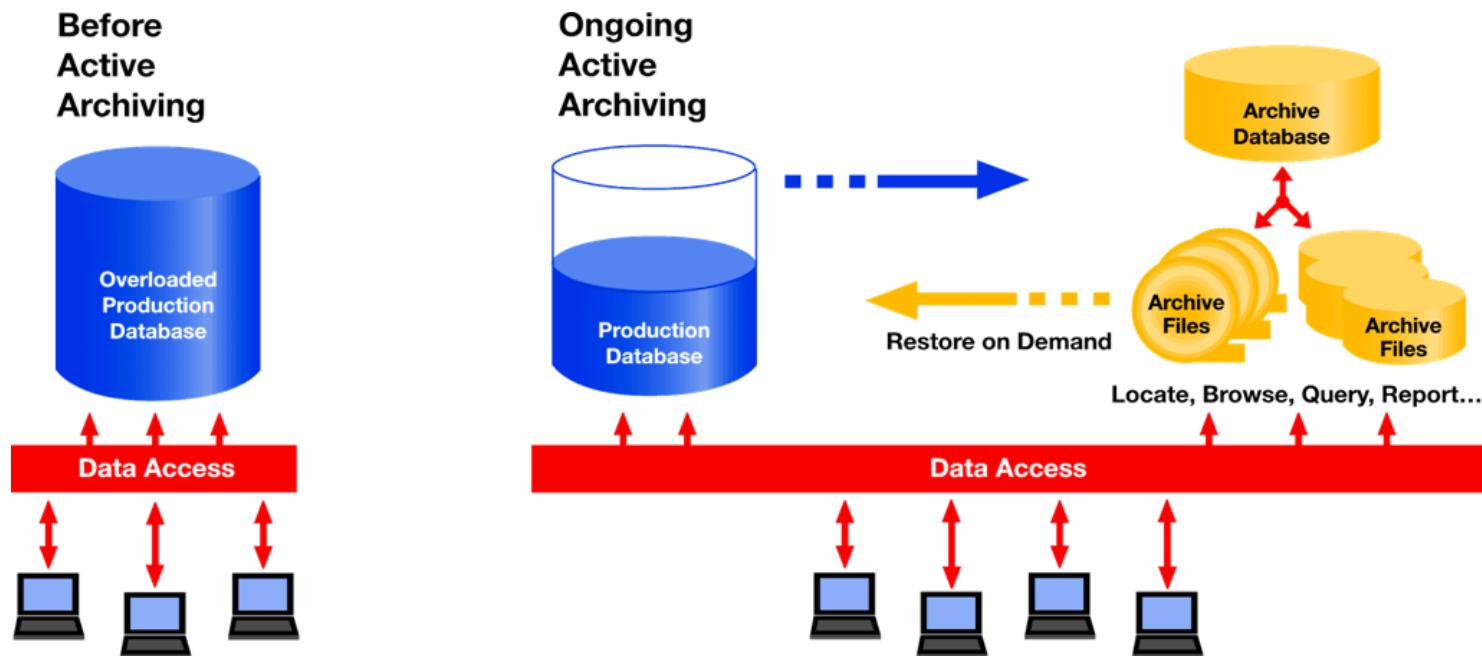
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The Relational Archive Facility

Challenge: Referential Complexity



Active Archiving Defined



- **Reduce the amount of data in the application database by:**
 - Separating infrequently accessed data from transactional data
 - Preserve metadata and relationships of archived data outside db
 - Archive relational subsets vs. entire files
- **Enable easy user access to archived information**
 - View, research and restore as needed
- **Complementary to Information Lifecycle Management (ILM)**

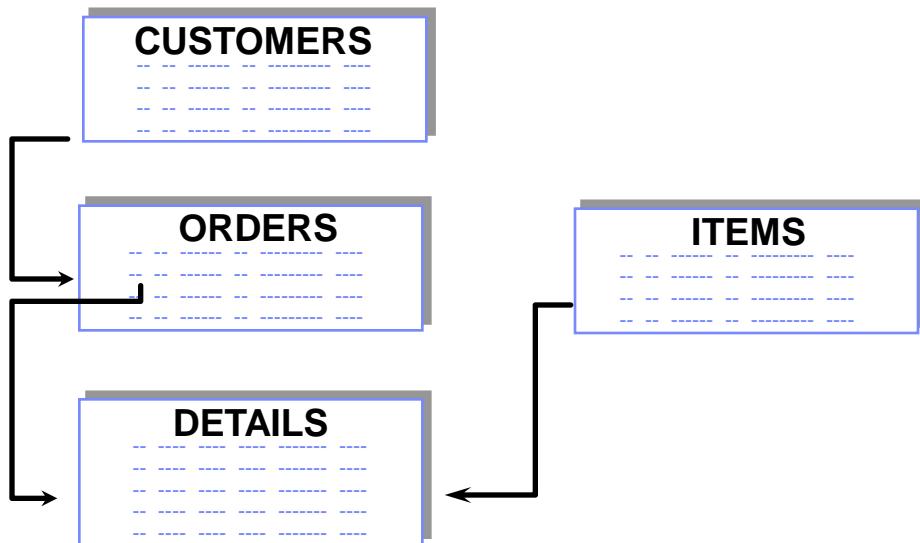
Steps for Archiving Data

- Identify the data to be archived
- Define the data to be deleted
- Create the archive & Delete the data
- Find Data in the Archives
- Browse, Report or Restore

Identify the data to be archived

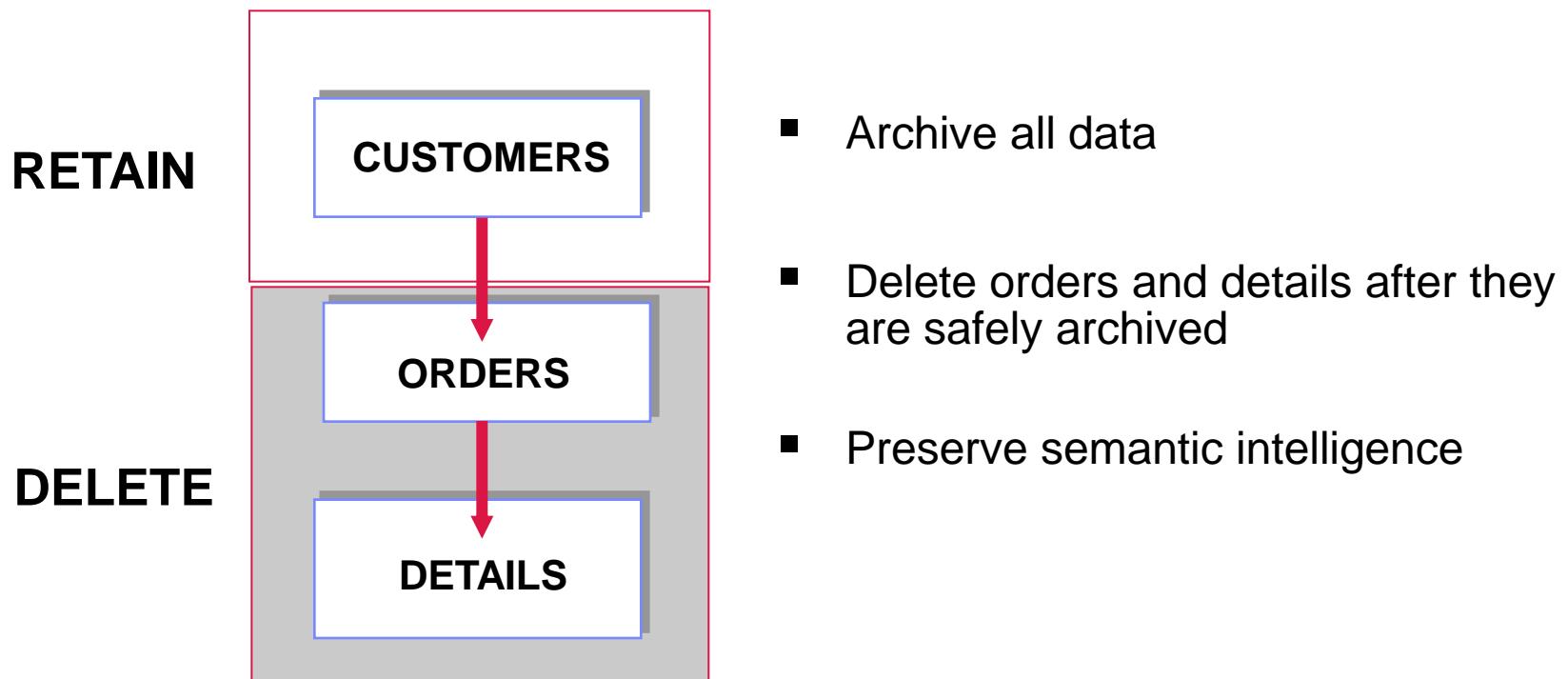
Access Definition

Defines a subset of relational data

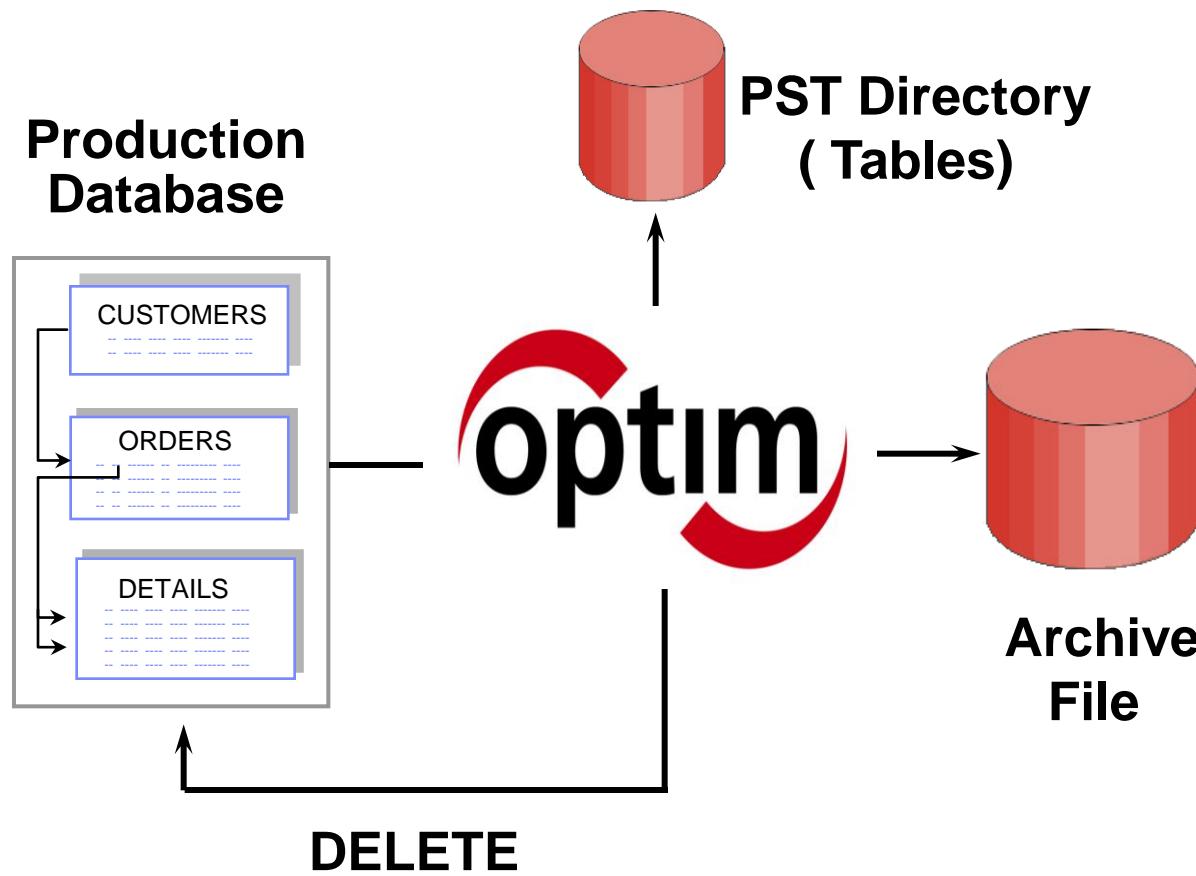


- **Start table**
- **Associated data**
- **Relationships**
- **Extraction rules**
- **Index specifications**

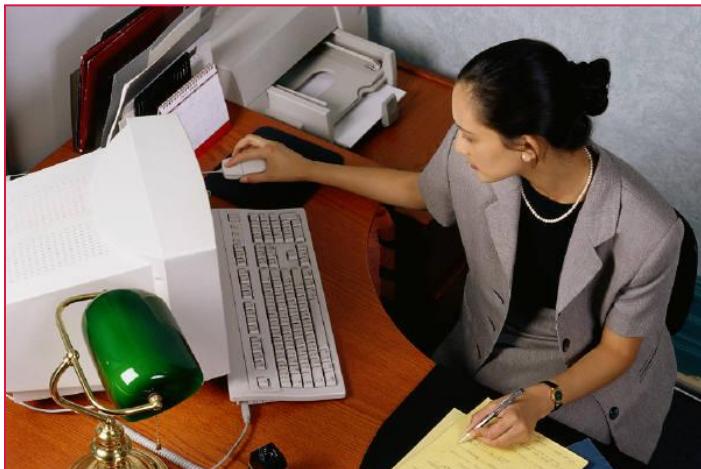
Define the data to be deleted



Create the archive



Researching the Archives

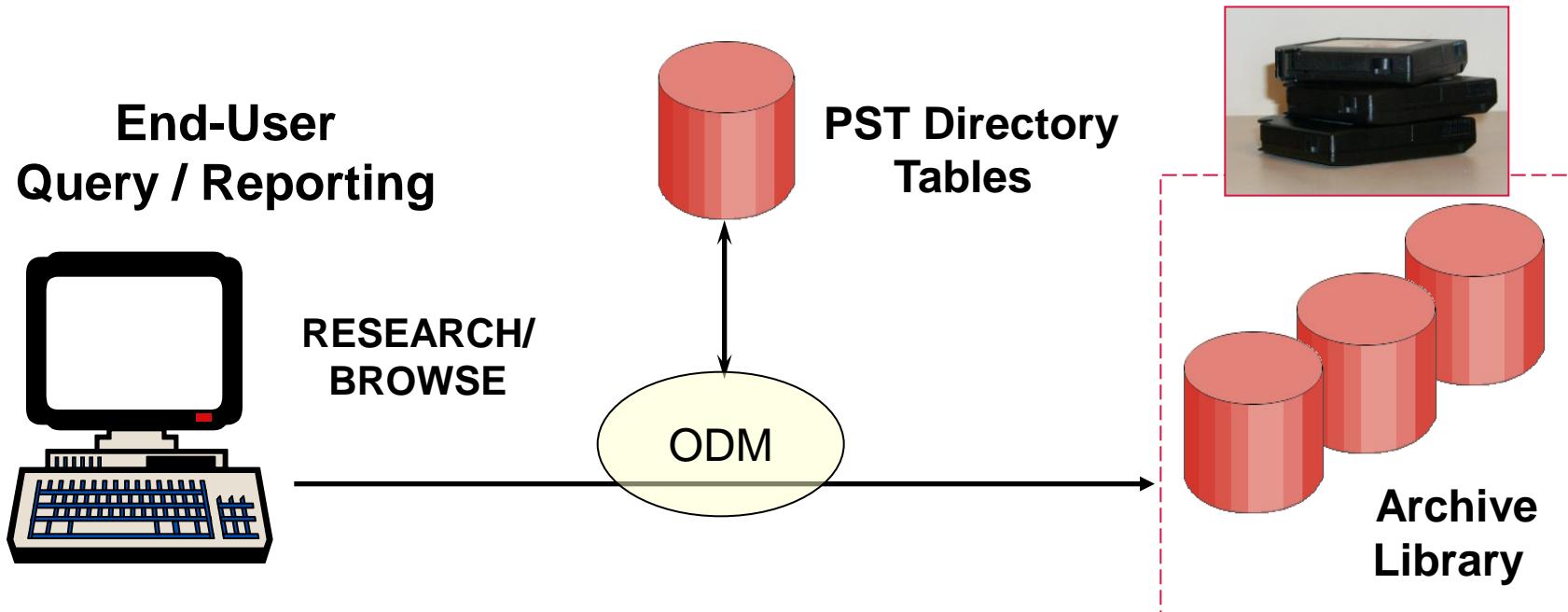


Direct access to archived data:

- **User maintainable indexes**
- **Global searches**
- **Simple or complex criteria**
- **Intelligent browse**
- **ODM access**

**Restore archived data
only when you need to**

Applications accessing the Archive Files



Use the OPTIM Archive ODM Option

- ✓ Direct Access within Your Application using standard SQL
- ✓ Defines data-sources for any ODBC or JDBC application
- ✓ Joins between multiple data-sources
- ✓ archive files and database tables

Why Restore?



Browse archived data for:

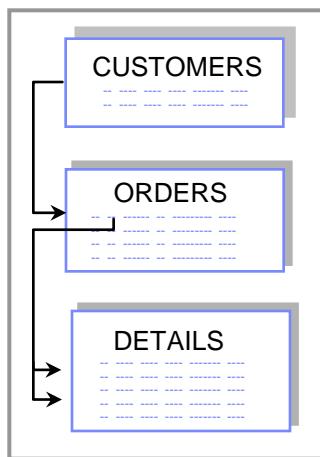
- **Customer service**
- **Answering questions**
- **Archive research**

Restore archived data for:

- **Transparent Access**
- **Audit situations**
- **Application-generated reports**

Restoring Archived Data

Production/Staging Database



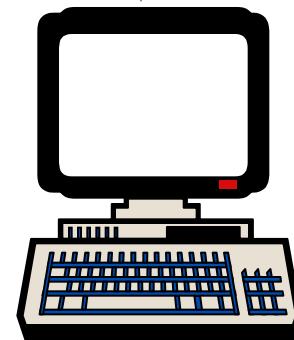
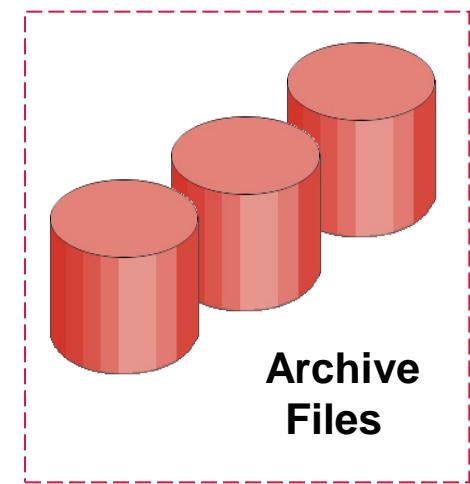
Metadata Mapping

RESTORE



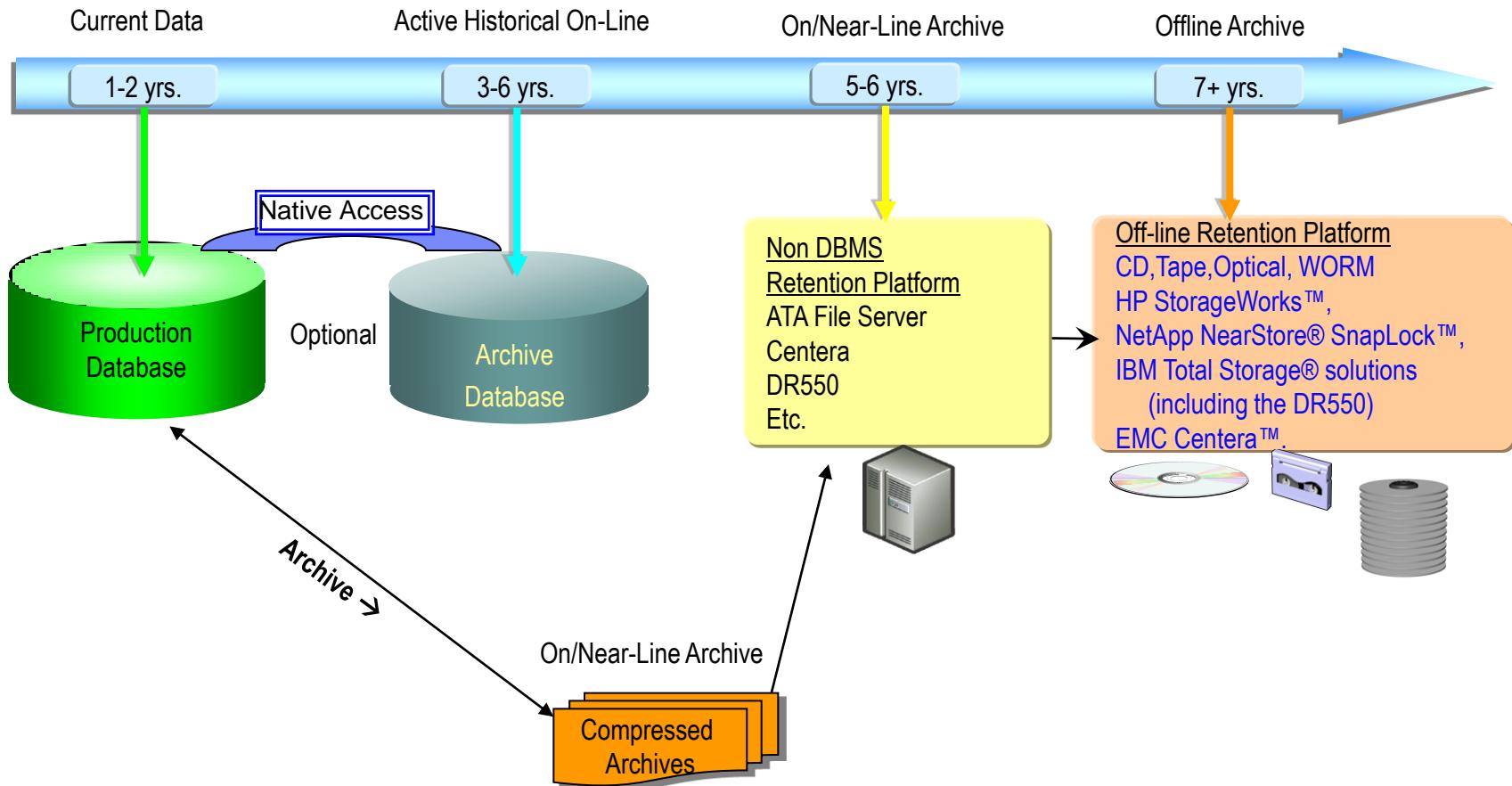
Repository

Data to Restore



**RESEARCH/
BROWSE**

Store - Data Retention Strategies



EDM Solution Requirements – The Four Pillars

- 1. Enterprise Architecture**
- 2. Complete Business Object**
- 3. Extract, Store, Port and Protect**
- 4. Universal Access**

These highlight the differentiators – use the COMPEDITIVE MATRIX to get more details.