OPERATIONAL DATA STORE

& CORPORATE INFORMATION FACTORY

Est. 1998

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Pioneers

a Team eBad Production

TODAY'S DISCUSSION

- ❖ Operational Data Store

- ❖ Corporate Information Factory

- ❖ Questions & Answers

- ❖ Discussion

OPERATIONAL DATA STORE

...an integrated, subject- oriented, volatile, current-valued structure designed to serve operational users as they do high performance integrated processing.

-- *in other words...* --

A type of database used as an interim logical area for a data warehouse

WHEN IS AN ODS USEFUL?

❖ May contain 30 to 90 days of information

❖ Handles data which are progressively in use
  • transactions, inventory and collecting data from Point of Sales

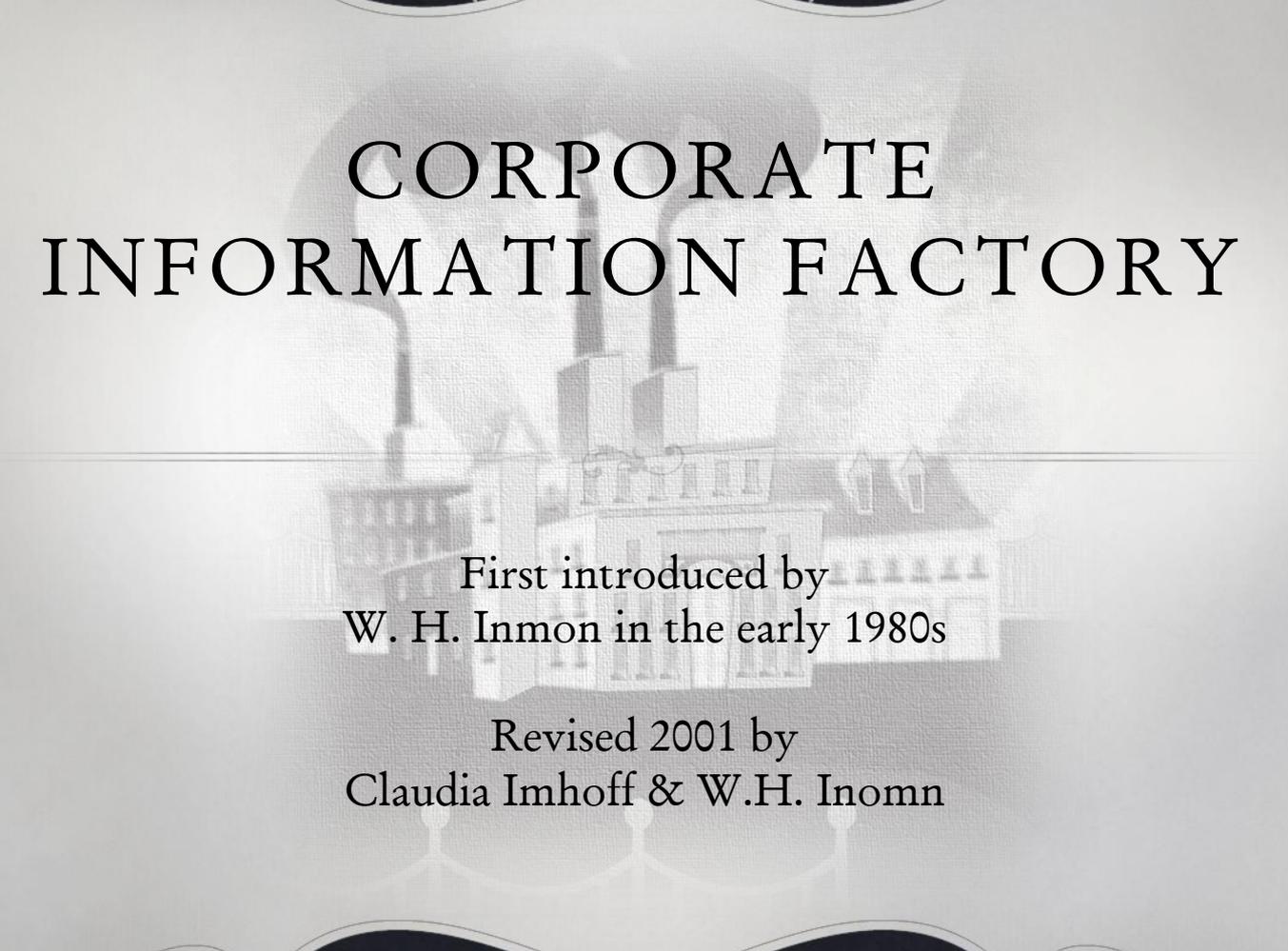❖ Exists to aid in research & analysis of current data

❖ Subject-oriented data
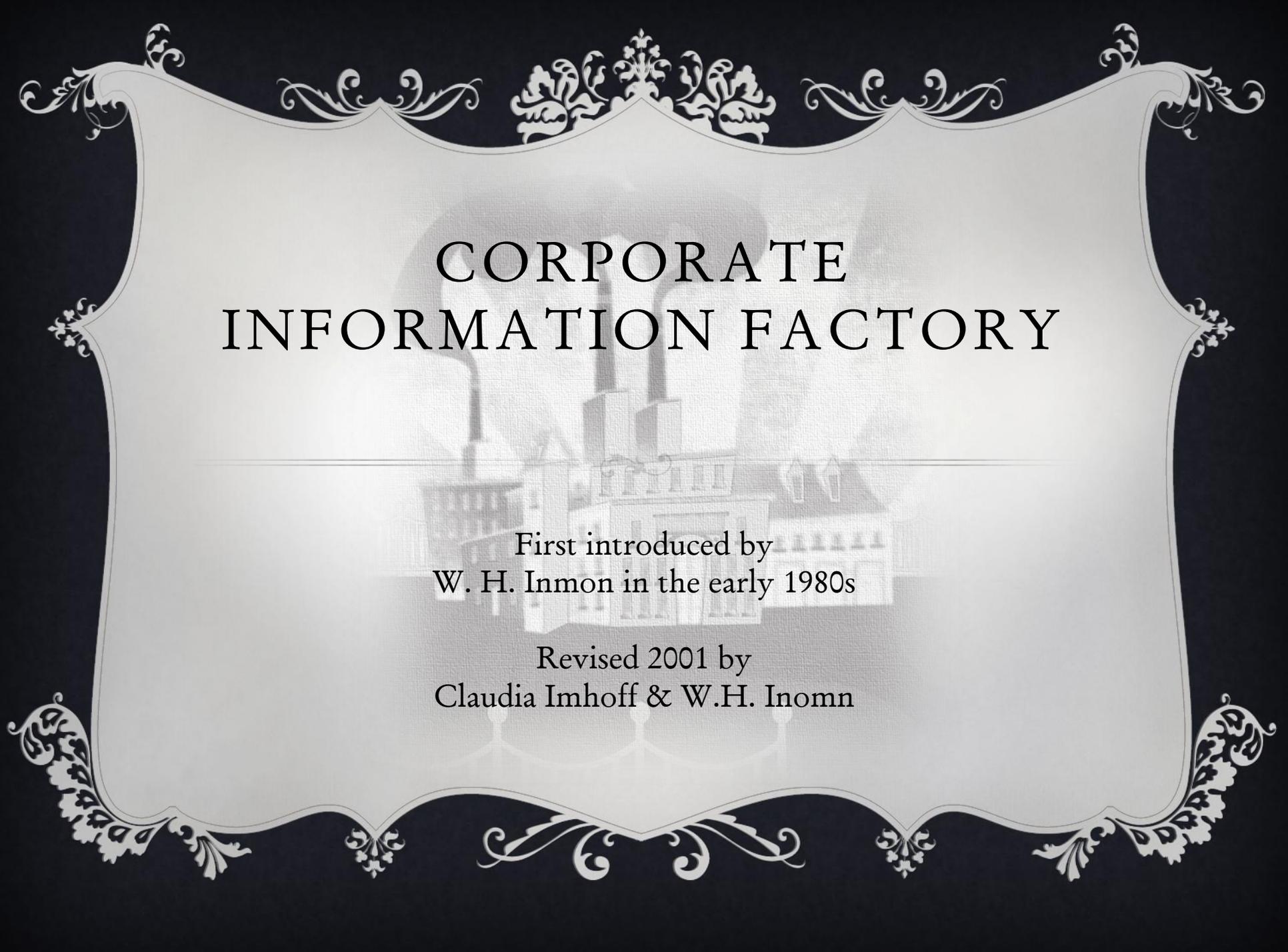
ODS FUNCTIONS

Key Roles

❖ Decision support

❖ Operational support

❖ Quality control/ integrity

❖ Extract from applications
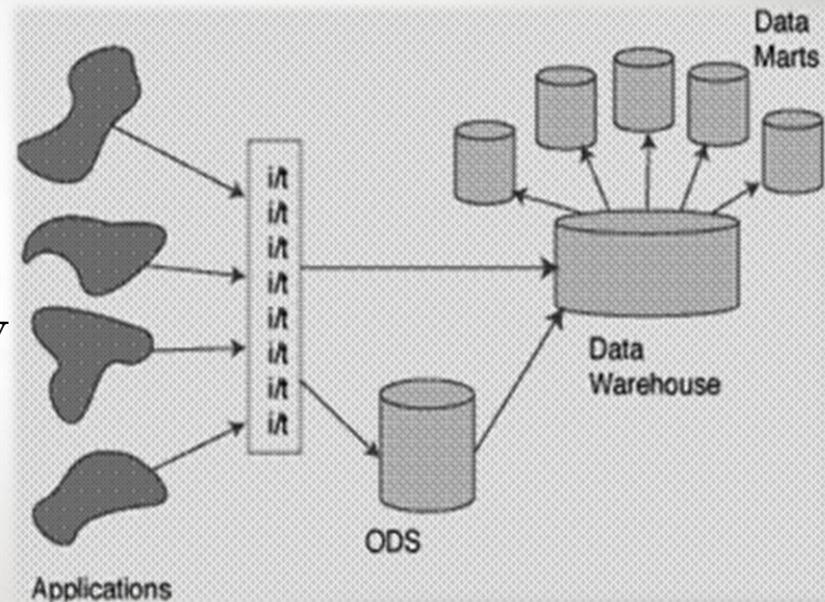
CORPORATE INFORMATION FACTORY

First introduced by
W. H. Inmon in the early 1980s

Revised 2001 by
Claudia Imhoff & W.H. Inomn

IN THE BEGINNING...

First there were applications,

then online applications, followed by extract processing.

Next came a spider's web mess of data and systems, then data warehouse.

From data warehouse sprang the Corporate Information Factory with its many architectural components.

BUT WHAT IS CIF?

Let's think of CIF in terms of a factory.
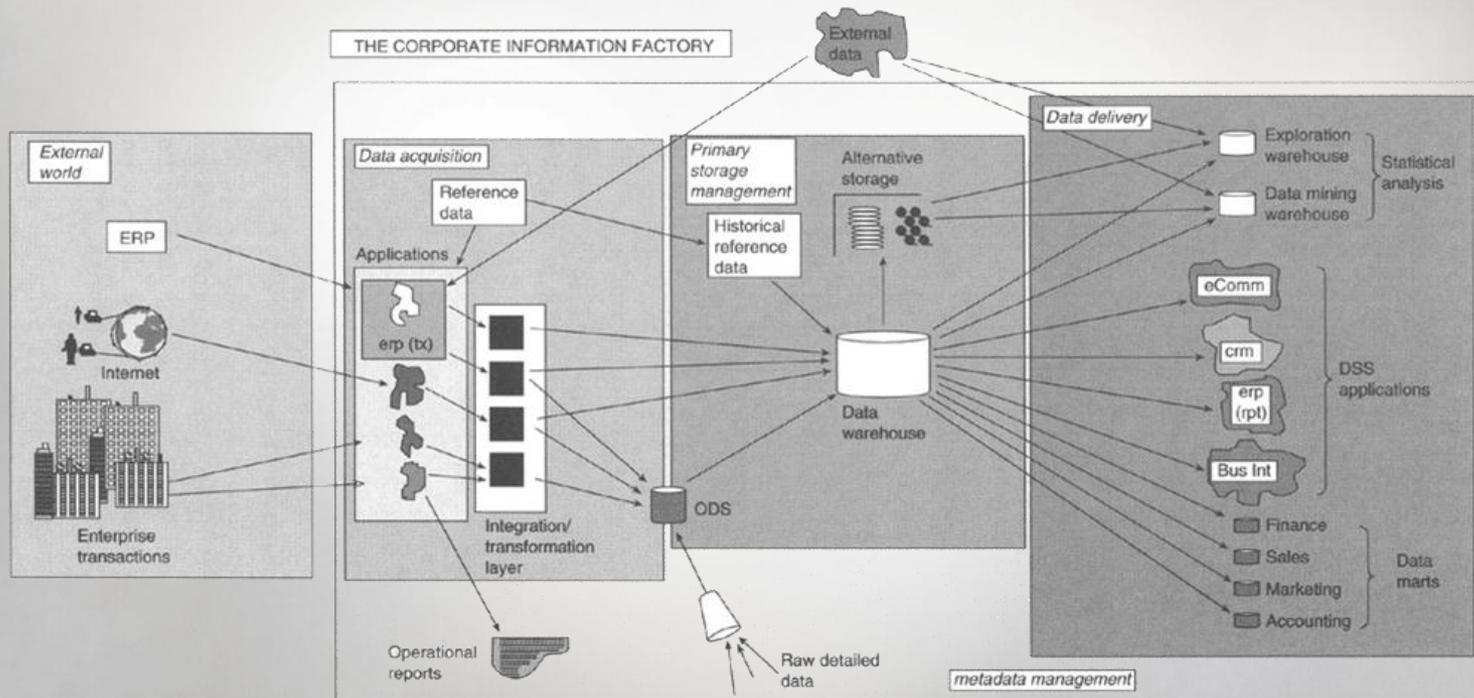
Raw materials (**data**) flow in…

…and products (**information**) flow out.

FACTORY PARTS

- ❖ Operational Systems

- ❖ Integration and Transformation

- ❖ Data Warehouse

- ❖ Operational Data Store

- ❖ The Data Mart

- ❖ Decision Support Interface

- ❖ Transaction Interface

- ❖ Metadata

IN THE SCHEME OF THINGS

THE CORPORATE INFORMATION FACTORY

SO WHAT IS ITS PURPOSE?

❖ The Corporate Information Factory (CIF) is a logical architecture whose purpose is to deliver **business intelligence** and **business management** capabilities based upon data provided from **business operations**.

HOW DOES IT DO IT?

❖ The Corporate Information Factory functions through the activities of two fundamental groups:

- **Producers** of data, who "get data in" by placing data into context for use by the entire system.

- **Consumers** of information, who "get information out" by using the data to deliver business intelligence and business management capabilities.

PRODUCERS
GETTING DATA IN

Producers capture the data (**integration and transformation**) from the **operational systems** and assemble it (**data management**) into a usable format (**data warehouse or operational data store**) for consumption by the consumers.

In short, they synthesize data into raw information and make it available for consumption across the enterprise.

CONSUMERS
GETTING INFORMATION OUT

Consumers acquire the information produced (**data delivery**), manipulate it (**data marts**) and assimilate it into their own environments (**decision support interface** or **transaction interface**).

Consumers take the output of producers and manipulate it for their own purposes. In the CIF, these consumers constitute the decision support mechanisms for the enterprise.

QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

Thank you.