



Hello Readers

What a busy Q3 Sandhill have had, we must have set a world record for the number of cities that a partner has visited in a quarter. In N.A. we have recently completed a 5 city road show and in Europe we recently completed a 3 city road show.

Everywhere we went, the folks that came to our events were delighted with the topics and content. Something of which Sandhill is very proud.

In our most recent newsletter we again follow up with information that we believe the ERwin Community (worldwide) would be interested in.

From the Launch of CA's new website www.ERwin.com to CA World to Tips and Techniques we again have a very full newsletter for our readers.

We hope you enjoy reading this quarter's newsletter and if you have a question or topic you would like to see us cover in more detail, feel free to send me an e-mail directly at the address below.

As of the publication the current version of ERwin is V7.3.7 (build 2157). If you would like a copy of this build and you are on maintenance, please let us know.

Regards

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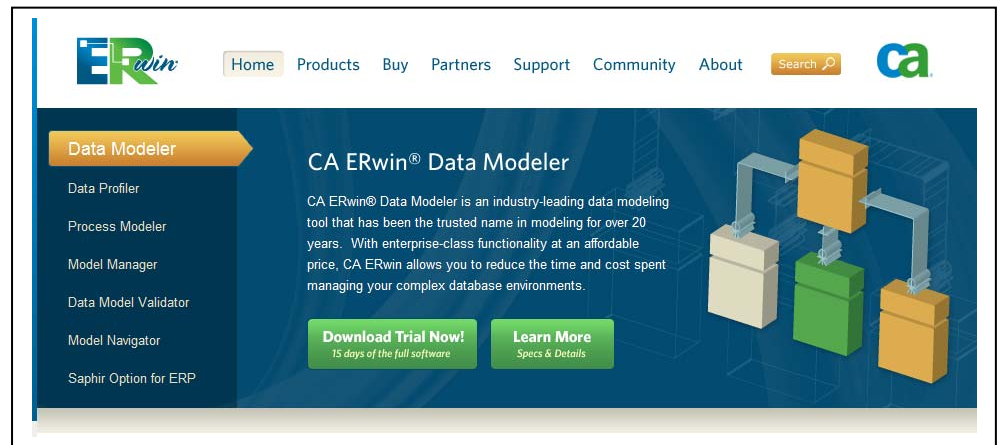


CA Launches new website for CA ERwin customers – www.ERwin.com

In October, 2009, CA introduced ERwin.com, a new website completely dedicated to ERwin data modelers. For the first time CA customers and partners now have a single source of rich content about CA ERwin and all ERwin's supporting products. Not only does ERwin.com offer technical demos, videos, success stories and free evaluation software, it also includes a web 2.0 community page to facilitate information sharing and discussions among ERwin's strong and dedicated customer base.

If you have not had a chance to visit please click on any of the links and spend a while at this great [website](http://ERwin.com).

Also Stay connected in the latest social media websites: Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn.



CA World 2010 - Registration begins - Get your early bird discounts

If you have had the chance to attend a previous CA world, then you know how valuable they are for meeting with key ERwin management, both Product and Development and also some of the team from development and support. There are always great presentations and updates and folks always walk away with key insights as to the direction of Data Modeling and the ERwin suite of solutions. In addition there are a host of excellent speakers and ERwin Data Modelers who attend this event that are available to have a chat with regarding Data Modeling in the real world.

At CA's last CA World event, there were over 14 presentations all geared towards ERwin, covering all ranges of topics for both the novice and the experienced data modeler.



Don't miss this great event. Click on the link above to register and don't forget about the early bird registration discounts (double if you are a [CA User Community member](http://www.ERwin.com)). See you there.

The Data Warehouse Corner...

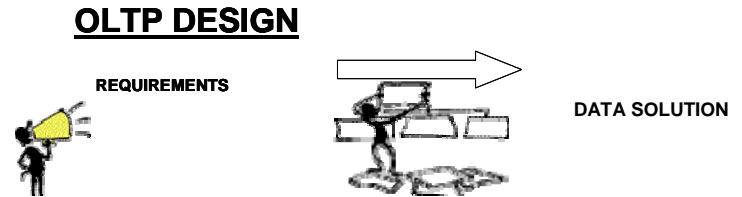
This issue - we discuss types of models, their characteristics, nature, and application.

Welcome to the Data Warehouse Corner. Each issue we'll identify a business problem facing the Data Warehouse / BI data modeller and discuss solutions and implications for the ERwin modeller. Let's start by discussing the differences between traditional data models and those developed for the data warehouse and multi-dimensional data marts.

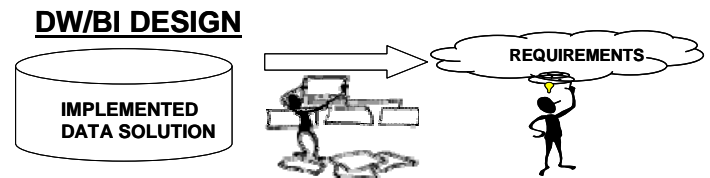
We get into some great debates in the Sandhill course - **Dimensional Modeling Fundamentals**, and while we come away with a sound understanding of the differences between 'traditional' (let's call them OLTP) models, data warehouse models, and dimensional models, each customer has a specific twist on their depiction and characteristic of the models in their shop. This can arise because of the perception that what is *seen* in the data warehouse or data mart, is what was borne out of the modeling effort that produced the eventual data stores – but this be based upon a contradiction in fundamentals.

The data model is first and most importantly, a **communication enabler** (my sincerest apologies to the folks who think engineering ability is the most important capability of the data model). The data model's value must be measured by its ability to define the scope, the data definition, and solution (in data terms) to a business requirement, and reflect the information engineer's interpretation of the solution.

With modeling OLTP systems, we start by having the user generate broad requirements (External Design), narrow down the scope to a refined set of business requirements (Internal Design), and produce a set of data structures that represents our solution – so in effect we *start* with the requirements and *end* with the data that represents our solution design.



With modeling BI/DW systems, we start with a broad base of data (Source systems), identify the business questions to be addressed, and identify the roles that the data plays as part of the solution. The end result is a set of requirements, that are iteratively implemented, and the question changes as soon as the requirements are met, leading to more requirements. So we *start* with the data and *end* up with the requirements!



At the end of the day OLTP and DW/BI models that we produce may appear to be the same, and may communicate to a similar target audience, but because they are built with a different approach and guiding set of principles, they can often look very different in nature and structure. Let's examine the *guiding set of principles* a little more closely.

Principles of the models:

OLTP MODELS

- Partitioned along business or development lines
- High availability in a closed environment
- Predictable access to a small unit of data at one time
- Relationship variables - dependency, optionality, cardinality
- Domain, consistency and referential integrity is of primary concern
- Various methodologies / degree of normalization (hovers around 3NF)

DW MODELS

- Data from various business lines is grouped into 'Subjects'
- Logical model closely represents enterprise model deliverables
- Integrity is assumed
- Special attention paid to history and time structures
- More generic / conformed to present all necessary business events
- Normalization is based upon different fundamentals (next issue!)

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL MODELS

- Designed to easily map on to OLAP tools and spreadsheets
- Relationship issues minimized due to conformed keys
- Identify a single aspect and how it will be analyzed
- Consumption pattern can alter data's appearance
- Relationships only identify navigation
- Normalization is really not applicable

From the principles we can conclude:

OLTP models provide both graphical and lexical documentation of the business area under examination, and allow us to follow principles of object reuse (inclusion) by making structures as applicable across enterprise. Within OLTP systems we can analyze data structures in isolation of business processes. Performance optimization, information scalability, and data security can be achieved, and ultimately, the most important requirement, data integrity, can be maintained (or heaven forbid - explained). OLTP models also form the base structure to evolve an enterprise data foundation/architecture and provide support for model-driven development.

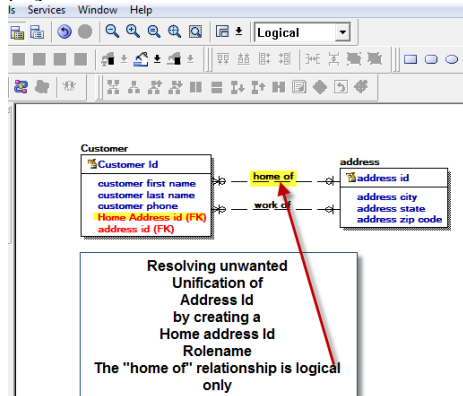
Data warehouse models provides the ability for the users and technical staff to match requirements to the base of existing data, and achieve the best source(s) of data through consolidation and integration of clean data, without the encumbrance of systems security. Data warehouse modeling offers the ability to identify the many, if not 1, "version of the truth".

Dimensional models provide 'a picture' of the data that answers a specific, or narrowly defined, and related, set of business questions. Each data element plays a specific role in the analysis (Measure, Dimension, etc...), and a data element can play a different role in answering different questions (e.g. Customer can be a Measure or a Dimension – it depends on the question). So in the end we have different models to be produced based upon unique and specific fundamentals.

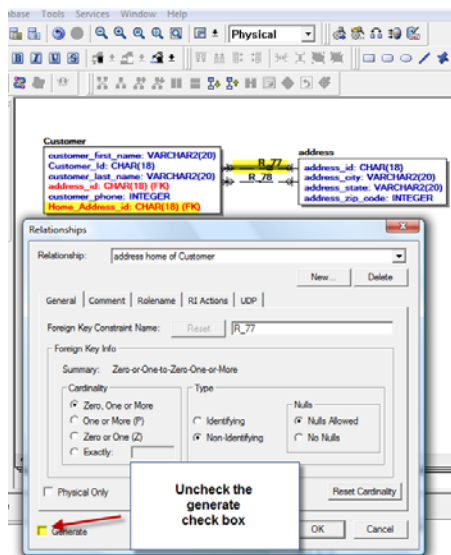
Next issue: Normalization...myths and facts...

Why a Physical Relationship does not show up in the Physical side of the model.

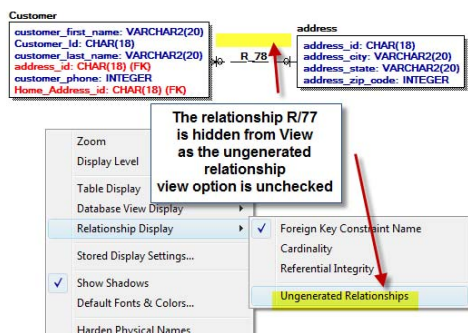
Relationships in a logical /physical model are created to capture a business rule. These relationships can either be logical only which are not created in the physical side. Therefore, the line will not be graphically represented in the physical side of the model.



If the relationship is both logical/physical, the physical side will have both relationships as R_77 and R_78 represented graphically. They are created in the physical side of the model and defaulted - "Generate" as a FK Constraint during (F/E) Forward Engineering depending on the F/E option set. The box can be unchecked.



The relationship lines will still appear until you choose to hide it using relationship display options.



Latest ERwin Version is a larger Download – Here's why

If you are looking to load the latest and greatest V 7.3.7, we would like to make you aware that there are two versions available to download. One is just for ERwin and the other is the combined ERwin and Crystal together. The combined version is larger because it includes both the extractable ERwin and Crystal together.

Additional if you have already installed Crystal reports in a prior install, then the combined version of ERwin and Crystal V7.3.7 will check for the existence of Crystal and will uninstall it prior to installing 7.3.7.

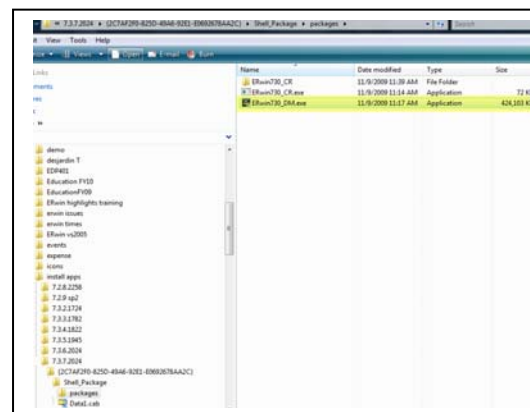
The following challenge is only if you download the combined version and have limited space in your drive c: Here is why...

The installation extractable file is approx 1 GB. When it extracts to the c:\document and Setting...\local settings\????download (depending on your OS) it is 2 GB now you're up to 3 GB and when it installs to the C drive you need another 2GBb. Which is just a slightly less than 5 GB!!! The extracted file in the c:\doc and settings... will eventually be deleted after a successful install. CA is planning to have a fix for this where you can redirect the extraction based on the (%TMP%) environment. It might be a good test to see if you can change this in your OS advance settings for environment variables

This became an issue for me as my Desktop TEST image was only 8 GB for my drive C and 8 GB for drive d: The footprint in the desktop image once created with all apps comes to over 6 GB. Enough to place on a 8 GB thumb drive. It can be zip to about < 5 GB at best.

We know there are clients out there that have the same scheme where drive C is the OS drive and drive D: as the destination drive for all programs like myself. I just wanted you to be aware. The fix is coming. CA is placing an enhancement request to provide a switch. <install CA programs> d:\temp, in addition to the ERwin version as well.

For those interested in a work around, I started the install from my external thumb drive. After extraction at c:\document & setting\.... I copied the extracted installation binary to thumb drive. Stopped the installation for the MSI installer can delete the temporary installation folder and its contents. Went to my Thumb drive and restarted the installation of ERWIN 730_DM and ERwin 730_CR from the \shell_package\packages individually



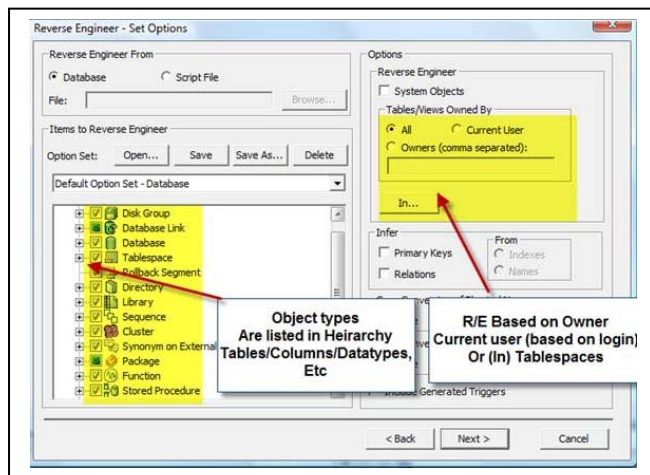
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Reverse Engineering only part of a RDMBS.

We have been asked this question several times, and we believe that knowing how to reverse engineer only a limited number of tables from a database would be something that would be of interest to the ERwin community.

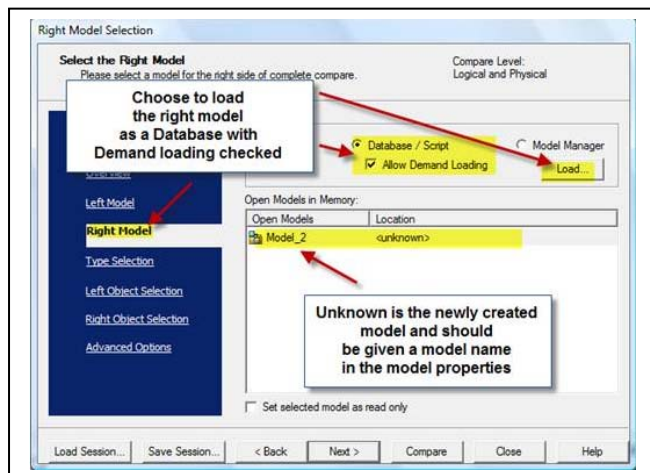
There are a number of steps that you need to conduct.

First, use the object type filter to limit it to selected DBMS objects on a the R/E DEFAULT OPTION SET – Database



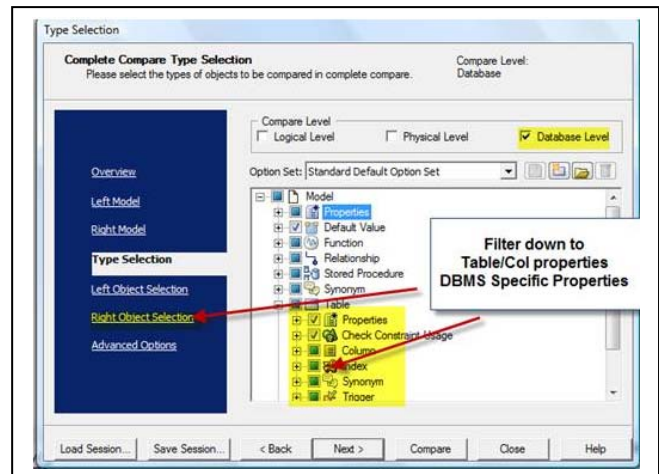
On occasion when you R/E a DBMS, the filter in combination with the Owner, Current User, in Tablespace is not granular enough to limit your selection to specific Tables / Objects ONLY. In which case, it is best to use the CC (Complete Compare) feature.

CC allows the user to selectively copy objects that have been created during an R/E of the dbms catalogue. To do this one must create a blank new Physical or Logical Physical model – The DBMS must be the same as the source DBMS. With the new model open go to TOOLS|COMPLETE COMPARE|COMPARE- At which point you will be ask to load the "Right" model. Choose to compare the newly created blank model against the DBMS. For performance reasons you can choose to use the demand loading check box. Click on the "load" button.

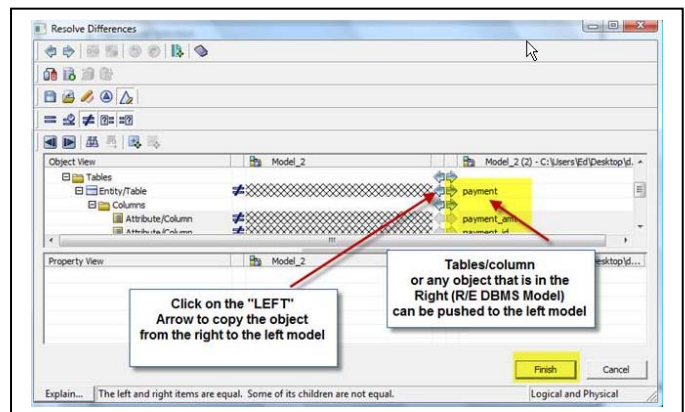


The R/E proceeds based on your object type filter option set and further limited by owner, current user...etc.

You now have the new model on the left which is blank and the populated R/E model of the DBMS on the right. Further filters and selection are available after which a resolved difference dialogue box appears where you can choose which DBMS objects you wish to copy from the right to the left. When you click on the right model objects you can selectively choose specific tables you want to copy to the newly created model. Click on compare to execute the compare feature and proceed to the resolve difference dialogue to copy the selected objects and finish the CC process.



The Image below shows a limited amount of tables you need from the DBMS catalogue.



We hope this helps. If you run into any issues or have any questions, please feel free to e-mail directly.

Regards

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