

# InfoSphere™



## InfoSphere CDC Technical Features & Industry Applications

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## Information Server - Delivering information you can trust

### InfoSphere Information Server

#### Understand



Discover, model, and govern information structure and content

#### Cleanse



Standardize, merge, and correct information

#### Transform



Combine and restructure information for new uses

#### Deliver



Synchronize, virtualize and move information for in-line delivery

### Platform Services

#### Parallel Processing



#### Connectivity



#### Metadata



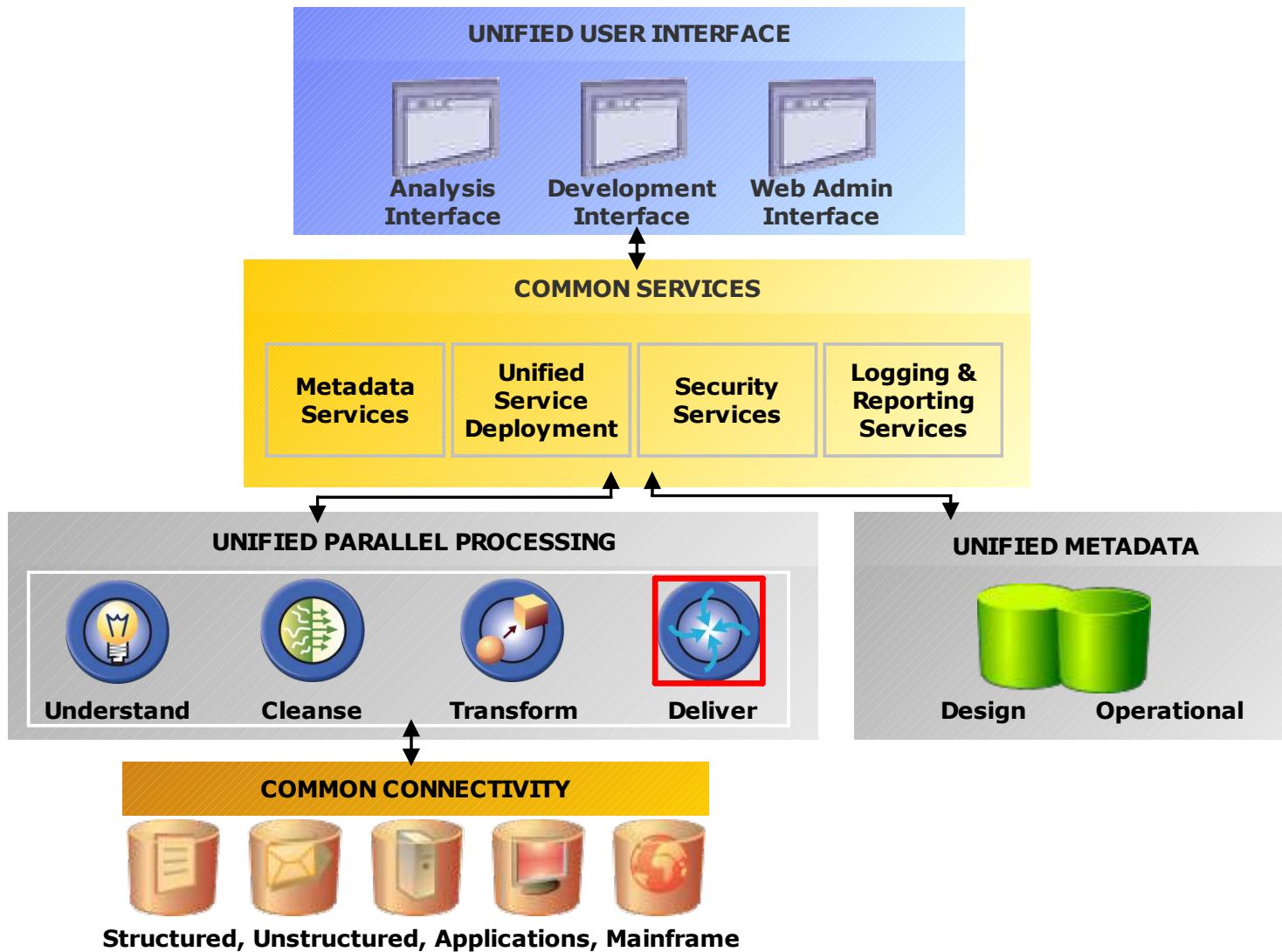
#### Administration



#### Deployment



## InfoSphere Information Server Architecture



## Summary of problems CDC addresses

### Business intelligence and reporting



- *Yesterday's* data inadequate for inventory and purchasing decisions
- Batch window reduction

### Integration of business applications



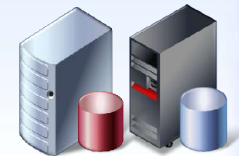
- Up to date information flowing between applications (a.o. for eBusiness)

### Real-time event detection



- Pro-actively monitor and respond to business changes

### Migration of applications and databases



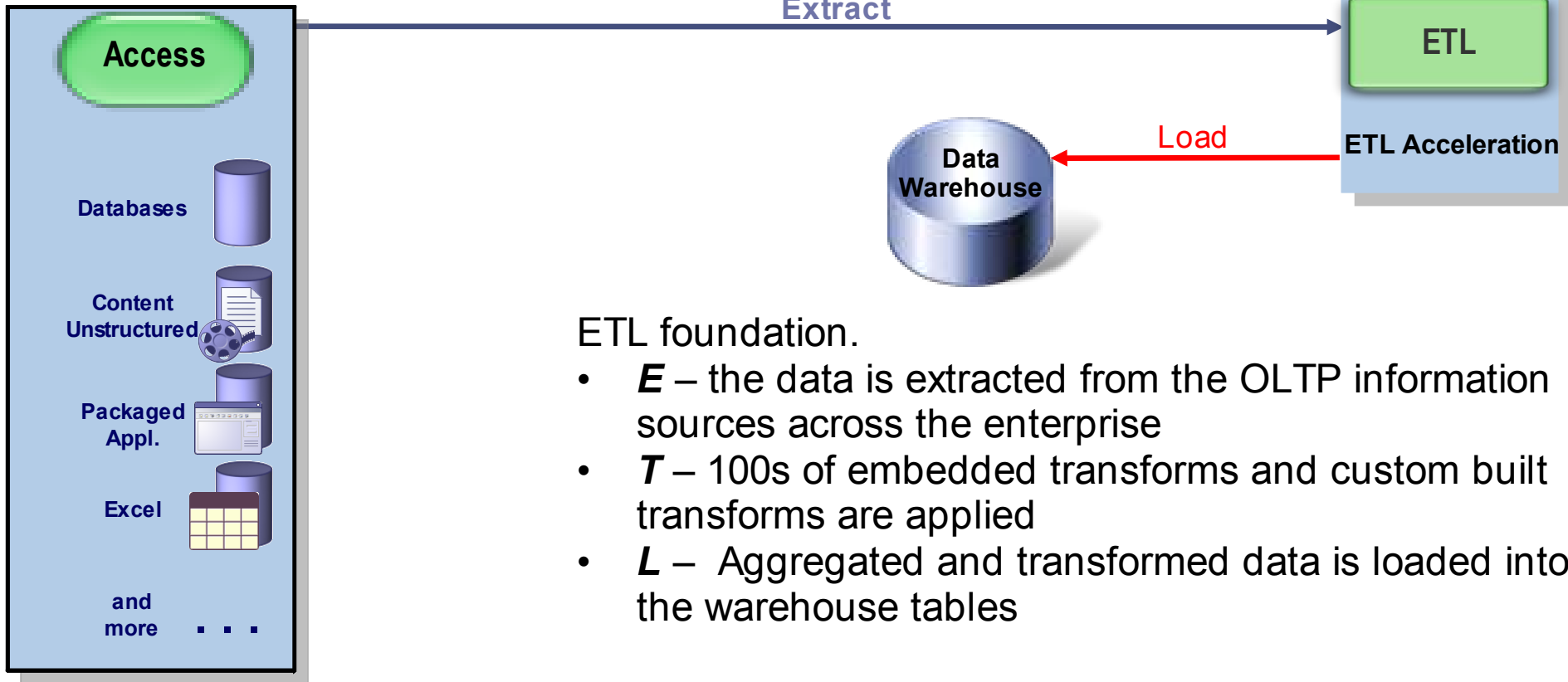
- Minimize downtime and mitigate risk migrating versions, database types and hardware

***.....Without slowing the performance of production systems***



## Traditional ETL ...

*Leverage access technology and an ETL*



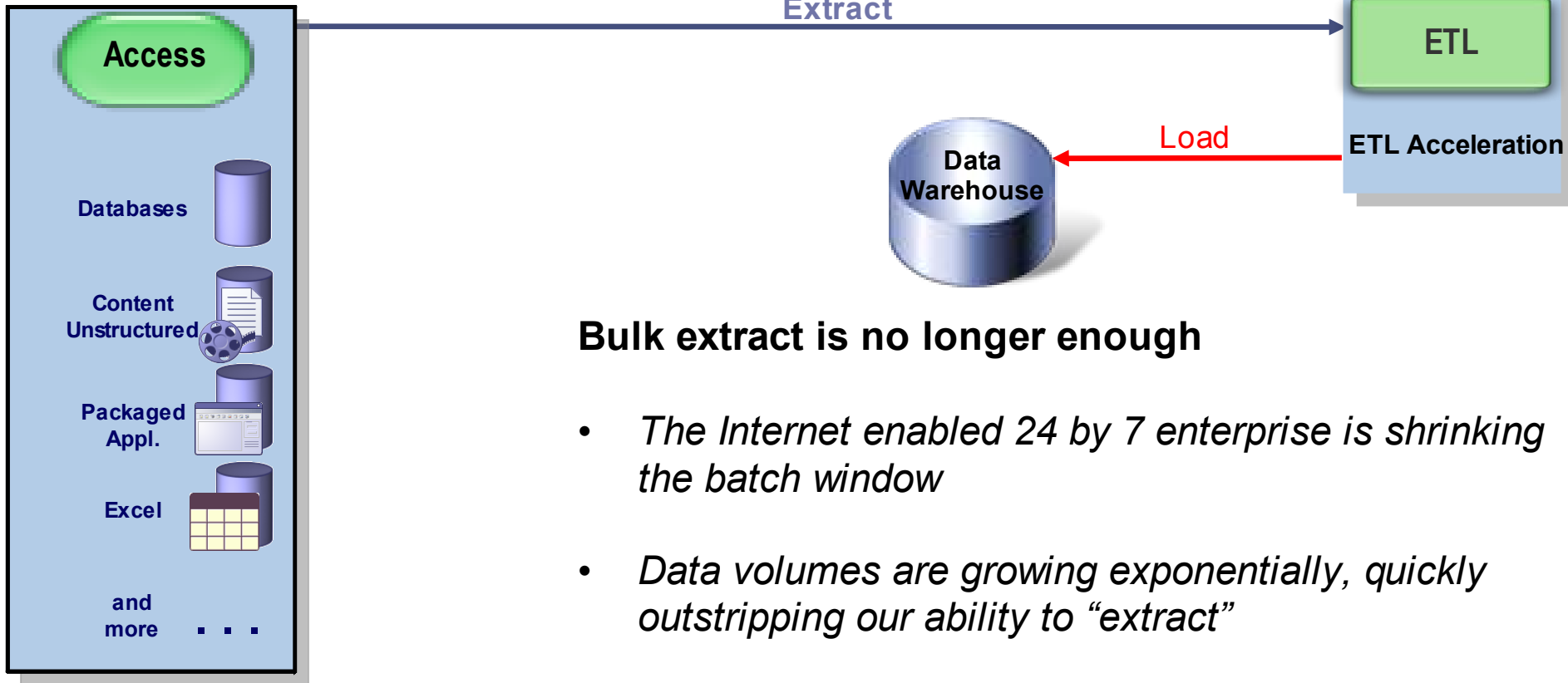
ETL foundation.

- **E** – the data is extracted from the OLTP information sources across the enterprise
- **T** – 100s of embedded transforms and custom built transforms are applied
- **L** – Aggregated and transformed data is loaded into the warehouse tables



## Information demands are changing...

*Requirements for “real time”, dynamic environments*



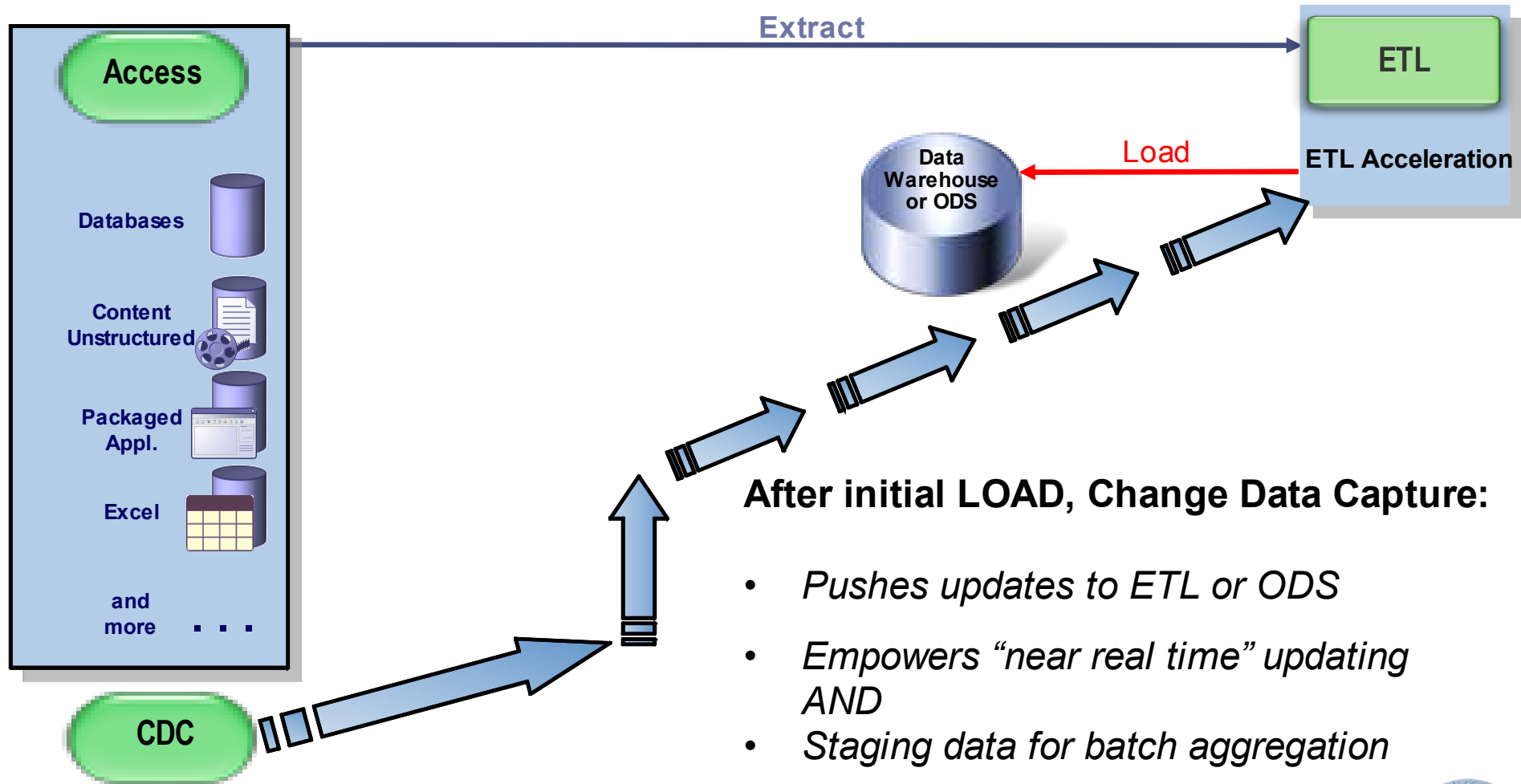
### Bulk extract is no longer enough

- *The Internet enabled 24 by 7 enterprise is shrinking the batch window*
- *Data volumes are growing exponentially, quickly outstripping our ability to “extract”*
- *Yesterday’s data is no longer “enough”, operational BI demands varying degrees of data latency*



## Shift is to ongoing, incremental updating

*Integrate operational data with Business Intelligence & analytics*



### After initial LOAD, Change Data Capture:

- *Pushes updates to ETL or ODS*
- *Empowers “near real time” updating AND*
- *Staging data for batch aggregation*
- *Optimizes bandwidth utilization*

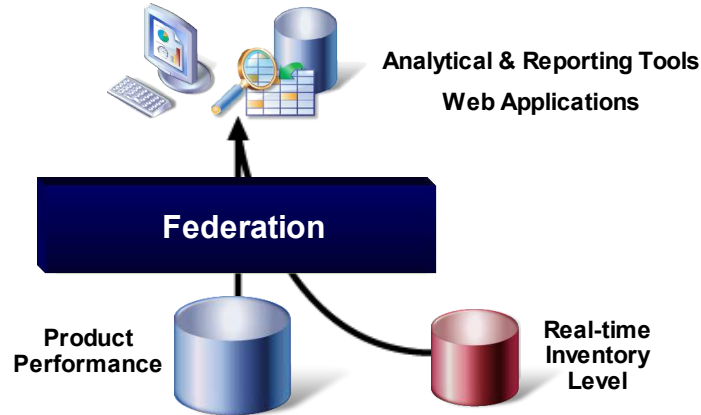


## Today's environments require multiple data delivery styles

*Techniques to consider*

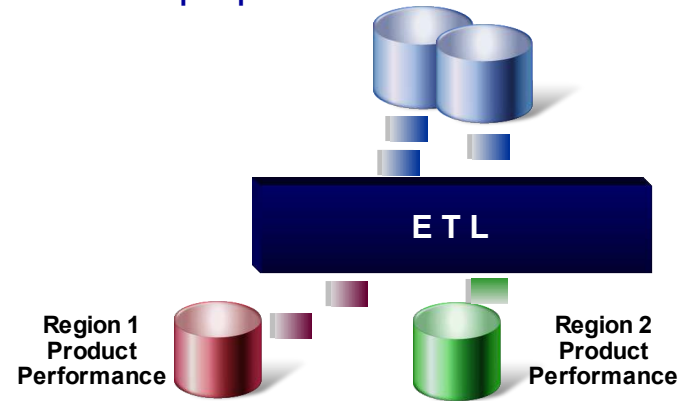
### Access

"PULL" Data for Extract of ETL



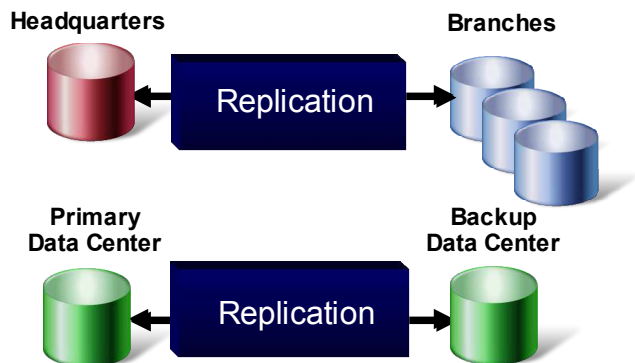
### Extract, Transform, Load

Repurpose Information for ODS/DW



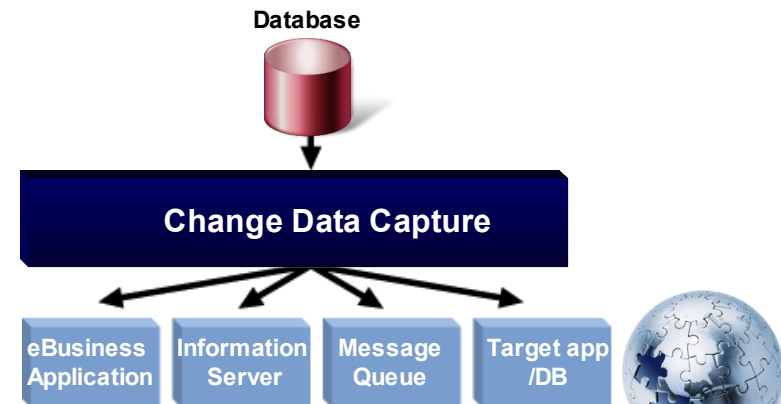
### Replication

Synchronize Business and Reporting/DR



### Change Data Capture

"PUSH" Data for Real-Time ODS/DW Updating





# Key elements of InfoSphere CDC

## **IMPACT**

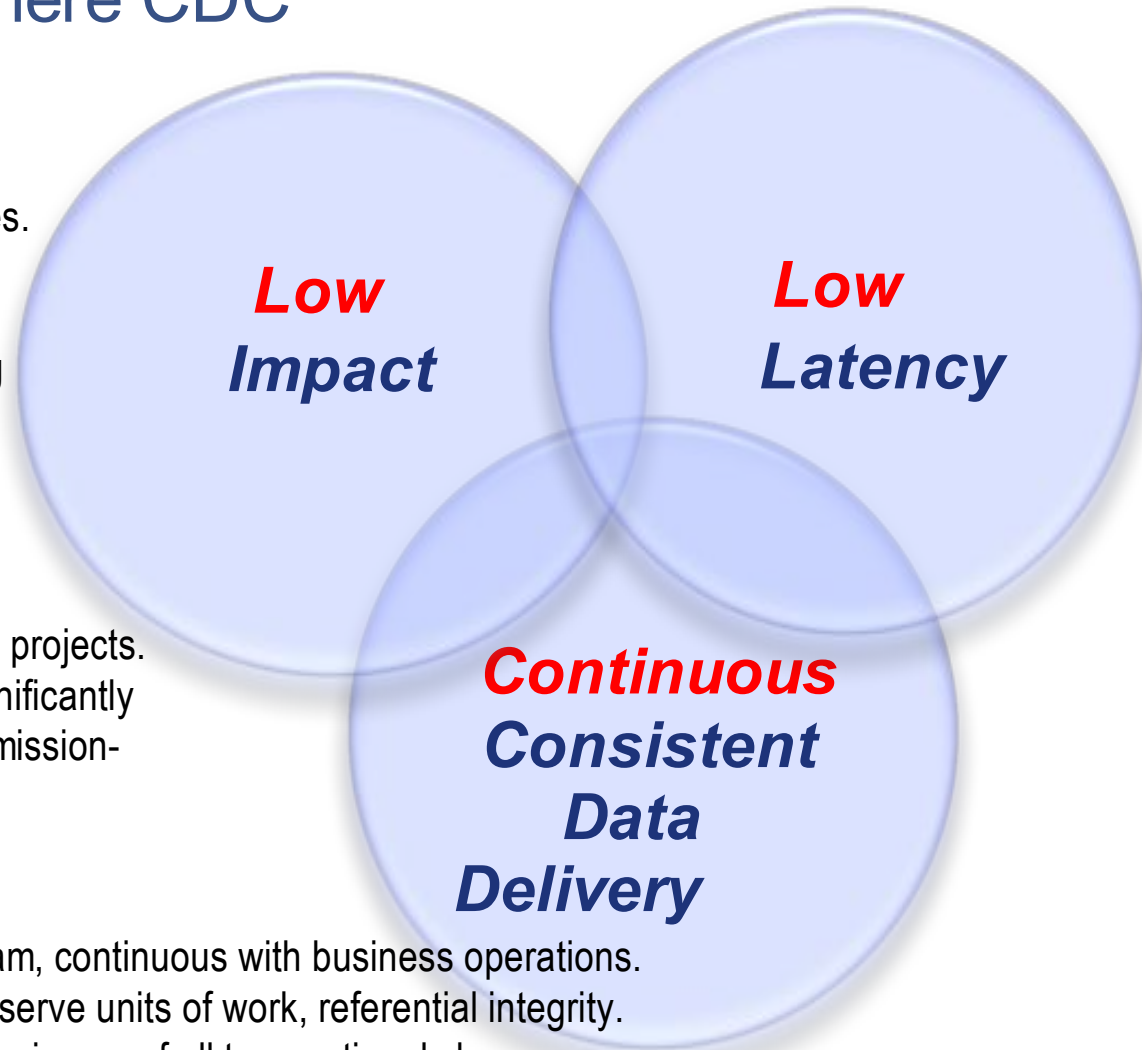
1. Reduces risk to operational systems.
2. Non intrusive to applications and databases.
3. Use of native DB logs, very low overhead.
4. No use of database triggers.
5. Management easily integrated into existing IT operations.
6. Help reduce/manage operational windows.

## **LATENCY**

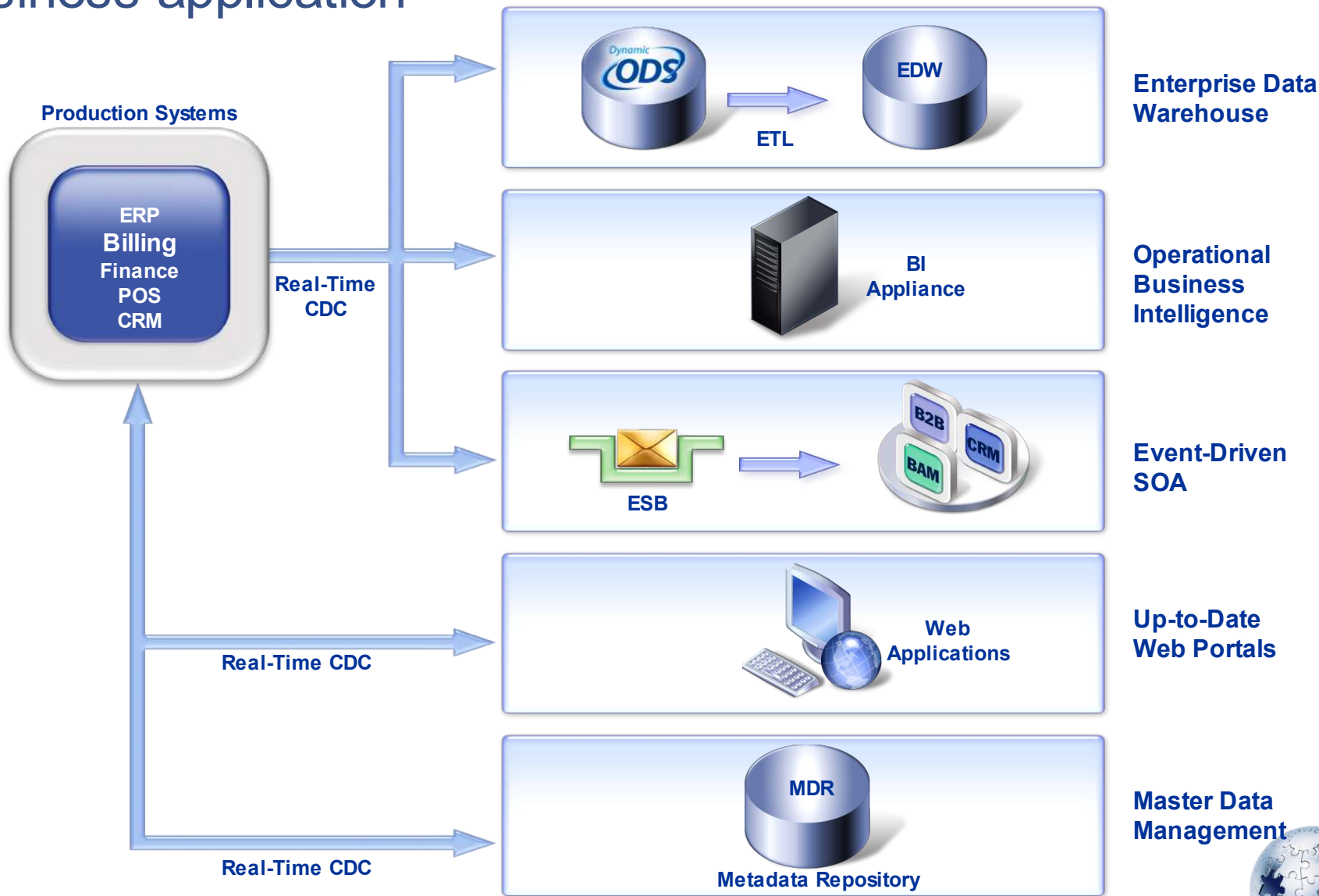
1. Near zero latency for pervasive integration projects.
2. ETL can also deliver low latency but at significantly higher impact to production systems and mission-critical applications.

## **CONSISTENT DATA DELIVERY**

1. Data pushed, delivered in continuous stream, continuous with business operations.
2. Transaction consistency maintained to preserve units of work, referential integrity.
3. Full transaction granularity, before and after image of all transactional changes.
4. Data event aware, can be used to trigger specific business processes.
5. Fault tolerance, recover to last committed transaction.



## Business application

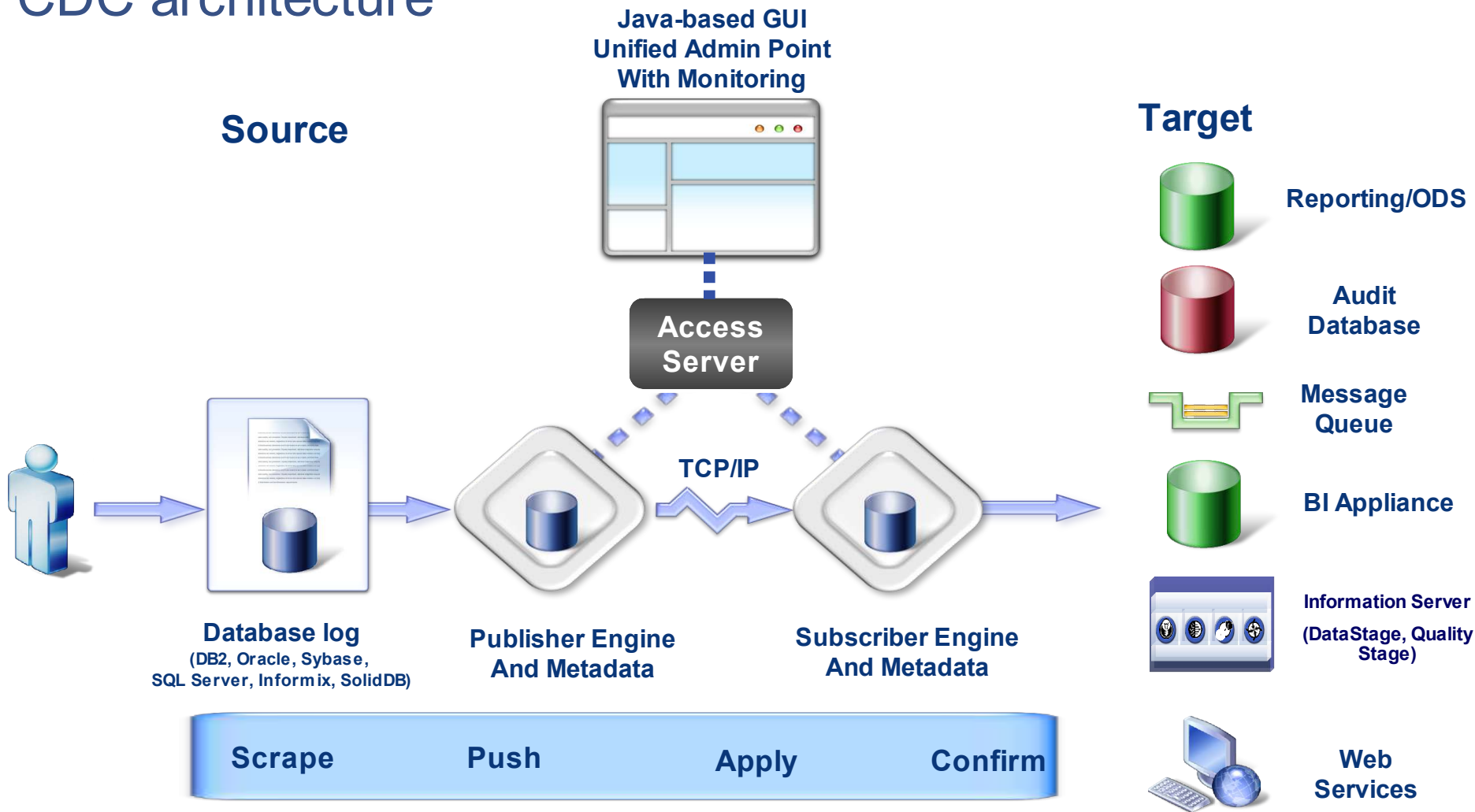


## Key capabilities of InfoSphere CDC

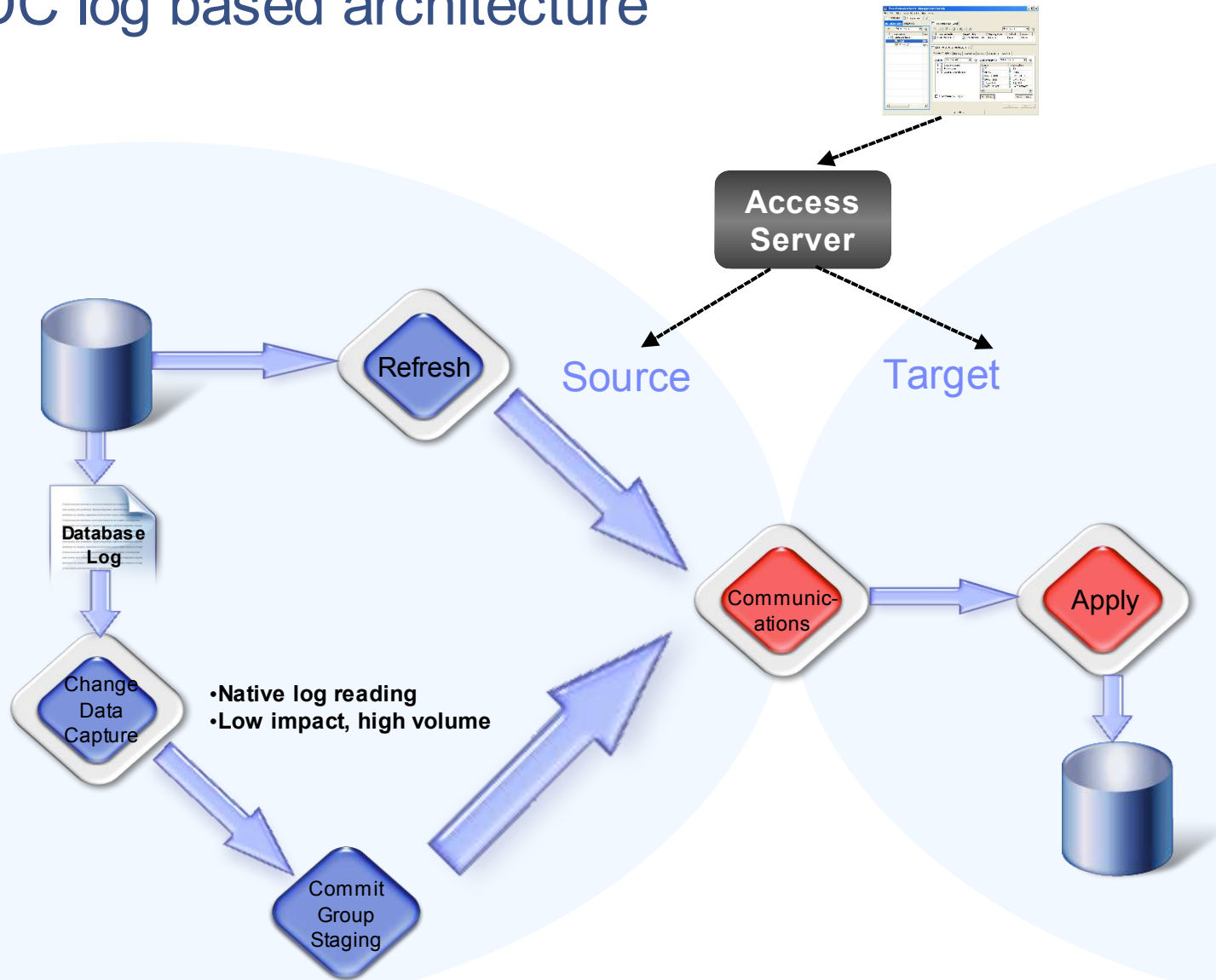
- **Data replication**
- **Near real-time**
- **Multi-platform**
- **Multi-database**
- **Multi-mode**
- **Bi-directional**
- **Conflict detection and resolution**
- **Custom extensions**
- **Column level filtering**
- **Row filtering**
- **Code page conversions**
- **Light transformations**
- **Joins**
- **Journal control columns**
- **Single point of admin**
- **Fault tolerant**
- **And very fast...**



## CDC architecture



## CDC log based architecture



# CDC fundamentals

*Across all databases and platforms*

- **Log processing capabilities for major DBMSs**
  - DB2, Oracle, Sybase, SQL Server, Informix, SolidDB
- **Asynchronous push with bookmarking technology**
  - Faster delivery of data because of asynchronous push
  - Non-intrusive to operational data source
  - Transportation of transactions through TCP/IP
  - Keeps Logical Unit of Work (LUoW) when applying transactions to target
  - Bookmark (log position) stored on target along with replicated transactions
    - Same Logical Unit of Work
  - Automatic repositioning on restart –
    - Mirroring can be interrupted and resumed at will



## Filtering

CUST_NO	L_NAME	F_NAME	PHONE	REP_NO
58699	Smith	John	404-555-3874	45
37283	Duggan	Ira	613-555-8367	25
89863	Quinn	Fran	905-555-1296	11
89732	Muntz	Muntz	704-555-2738	25

- Integrate entire systems or only a subset of data
- Table/row/column-level filtering options available

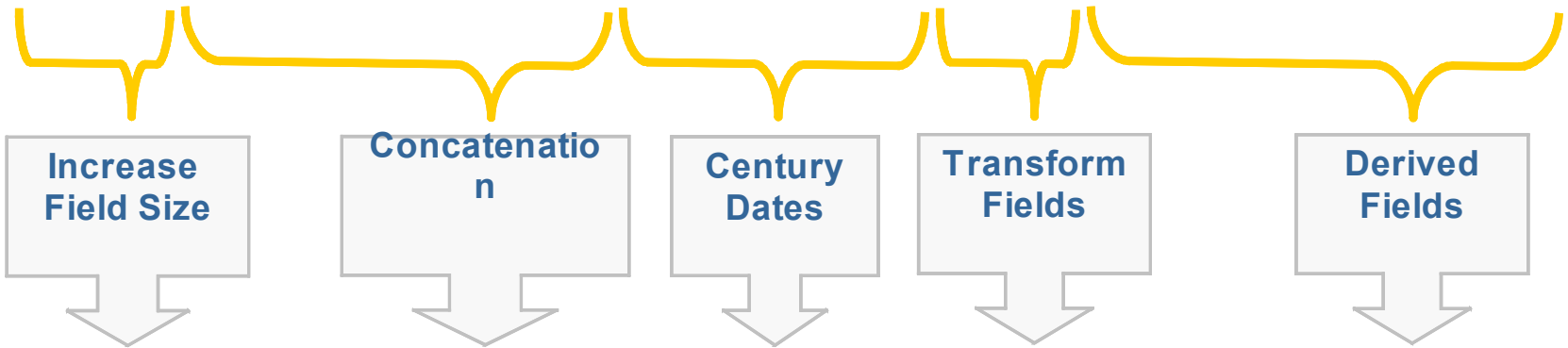
**ROW SELECT**  
**REP\_NO = 25**

CUST_NO	L_NAME	F_NAME	REP_NO
37283	Duggan	Ira	25
89732	Muntz	Josie	25



## Transformations

EMP	LAST	FIRST	HIRE_DATE	STAT	SALARY	MAX
1234	Moreiro	Nicole	01/05/97	A	\$55,000	\$60,000
2345	Ellison	Val	04/12/97	I	\$40,000	\$50,000



EMP_ID	FULL_NAME	HIRE_DATE	STATUS	%SALARYMAX
001234	Nicole Moreiro	01/05/1997	Active	92%
002345	Val Ellison	04/12/1997	Inactive	80%





## Journal control information

- Extra audit level information that can be mapped to target table columns.
- Examples
  - &USER to identify user who changed a source transaction in an audit application.
  - &SYSTEM to identify which source system that a transaction originated from when consolidating rows from multiple source systems into a single target table.
  - &TIMESTAMP used by an ETL job to group transactions by date/time.

### JOURNAL CONTROL COLUMNS

&CCID	An identifier for the transaction with the update.
&CNTRRN	Source table relative record number
&CODE	Always "U" for refresh. Always "R" for mirror.
&ENTTYP	Indicates the type of update.
&JOB	The name of the source job that made the update.
&JOBNO	The operating system user Id of the update process.
&JOBUSER	The operating system user at the time of the update.
&JOURNAL	The name of the journal, as described in Properties.
&JRNFLG	Indicates if before image is present
&JRNLIB	The name of the journal schema.
&LIBRARY	The source table schema or its alias.
&MEMBER	The source table name or its alias.
&PROGRAM	The name of source program that made the update.
&OBJECT	The source table name or its alias.
&SEQNO	The sequence number of this update in the journal.
&SYSTEM	The hostname of the source system
&TIMESTAMP	Time of the update or refresh.
&USER	The user ID which made the update.



# Encoding conversion

- Integrate data from any character encoding
  - Automatic character set conversion
  - User interface driven and managed
  - Conversion is done in-flight (no staging)

The screenshot shows the 'Encoding Conversion' dialog box in the IBM InfoSphere DataStage interface. The dialog is titled 'Encoding Conversion' and is overlaid on a window titled 'EPMBCS: UNILOB - UNILOB \*'. The main window shows a 'Translation' tab with a 'Columns' table and a 'Data Translations' table. The 'Encoding Conversion' dialog has two sections: 'Encoding Conversion' and 'Data Translations'. The 'Encoding Conversion' section has 'Source' set to 'Chinese' and 'Target' set to 'Unicode'. The 'Data Translations' section has 'Source' set to 'Simplified Chinese (GBK)' and 'Target' set to 'UTF-8'. There are 'Apply' and 'Revert' buttons at the bottom of the dialog.

Source Column	Target Column
COL1	COL1
COL2	COL2
COL3	COL3

Before	Aft

Encoding Conversion

Source: Chinese    Simplified Chinese (GBK)

Target: Unicode    UTF-8

Apply    Revert



## Complementing ETL solution (1)

- **Adding Change Data Capture to your ETL solution**
  - Minimizes impact on the production server.
    - Access to production data no longer required by ETL
    - CDC runs all the time populating deltas/ODS/flat files/queues
    - Less CPU utilization as only Changed data is sent
  - Minimizes total time to completion of DW/Mart loads.
    - No need to wait for production extracts. Changed Data is delivered already
    - Greatly reduced amount of data to process (changed data only)
    - Enables move to a more real time DW/Mart reporting
  - Certain types of Transformation can be performed in-flight by CDC.
    - Date conversions, Code page conversion, column or row level transformations
    - Reduces the total time to completion as the ETL process will not need to handle the simpler, more mundane types of transformations
  - Enhances the granularity of the information loaded into the DW/Mart
    - Detail information of every individual update can be recorded
    - Improves ability to monitor for business events



## Complementing ETL Solution (2)

- **Methods of data collection by ETL using CDC**
  - Delta database tables
    - Populate delta tables with changed data only
    - Greatly reduced amount of data to process (changed data only)
    - Enables move to a more real time DW/Mart reporting
    - Audit Style (Before Image of an Update is optional) or Last Image only (Adaptive Apply) available
  - Delta Flat Files
    - Populate delta flat files with changed data only
    - Greatly reduced amount of data to process (changed data only)
    - Enables move to a more real time DW/Mart reporting
    - Audit Style (Before Image of an Update is optional) available
    - Very efficient as minimal database handling is involved
  - Message Queues.
    - Default format is XML
    - Greatly reduced amount of data to process (changed data only)
    - Enables move to a more real time DW/Mart reporting
    - Audit Style (Before Image of an Update is optional) available



## Complementing ETL Solution (3)

- **Methods of data collection by ETL using CDC.**
  - ODS with CDC created timestamps
    - Collect data from an ODS using changed timestamp column(s)
    - Can update one column with timestamp when row was updated on source and a second with timestamp when row was updated on target ODS
    - ETL process can use target timestamp to eliminate chance of missing data if replication is running behind
  - Native Integration with Information Server (DataStage/QualityStage)
    - Populate message queues, flat files or direct connect with changed data only
    - Greatly reduced amount of data to process.
    - Enables move to a more real time DW/Mart reporting
    - Audit Style (Before Image of an Update is optional) available



## Audit apply atyle

Source Table

Order #	Order Line #	Item	Qty
1	1	20	100
1	2	30	200
2	1	10	300
Deleted	Deleted	Deleted	Deleted
2	3	20	200
10000	1	50	1000
<del>10001</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>15</del>	<del>100</del>
10000	1	50	500

Target Audit Table

Order #	Order Line #	Item	Qty	Change Date	Source Action	Trans #	Row #
10001	1	15	100	21/09/06 10:56:22	PT	1	82638
10000	1	50	500	21/09/06 10:57:02	UB	3	82637
10000	1	50	1000	21/09/06 10:57:02	UP	3	82637
<del>2</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>20</del>	<del>200</del>	<del>21/09/06 11:02:43</del>	<del>DL</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>81732</del>

- Audit table starts off empty
- Insert on the source will result in an insert into the target Audit table
- Update on the source will result in an insert of both the Before Image and the After Image of the update into the target Audit table
- Delete on the source will result in an insert into the target Audit table



## Advantages of using Audit apply style

- **Reduces ETL processing time**
  - Loading the Data Ware House / Data Marts will complete faster reducing the load on the Source batch window
- **Ability to capture the BEFORE Image if the source application allows for key value changes**
  - Required, to ensure that the appropriate rows in the DW are processed
- **Timestamps, Trans #, or Sequence number can be used by the ETL process for ordering and grouping of the data elements within their scripts**
- **Source Action Taken can be used by the ETL process to determine what the appropriate action should be within the DW or Marts**
  - An Insert may be used to add to an already summarized total
  - An Update may be used to subtract (before image) and add (after image) to an already summarized total
  - A Delete may be used to subtract from an already summarized total
- **Ability to create Real Time or Active Data Warehousing**
  - Increase the frequency that ETL collects the data



# Adaptive apply style

Source Table

Order #	Order Line #	Item	Qty
1	1	20	100
1	2	30	200
2	1	10	300
2	2	40	400
2	3	20	200
10000	1	50	1000
10001	1	15	500

Target Delta Table

Order #	Order Line #	Item	Qty	Change Date	Source Action	Trans #	Row #
10001	1	15	500	21/09/06 11:02:37	UP	4	82638
10000	1	50	1000	21/09/06 10:57:02	UP	3	82637

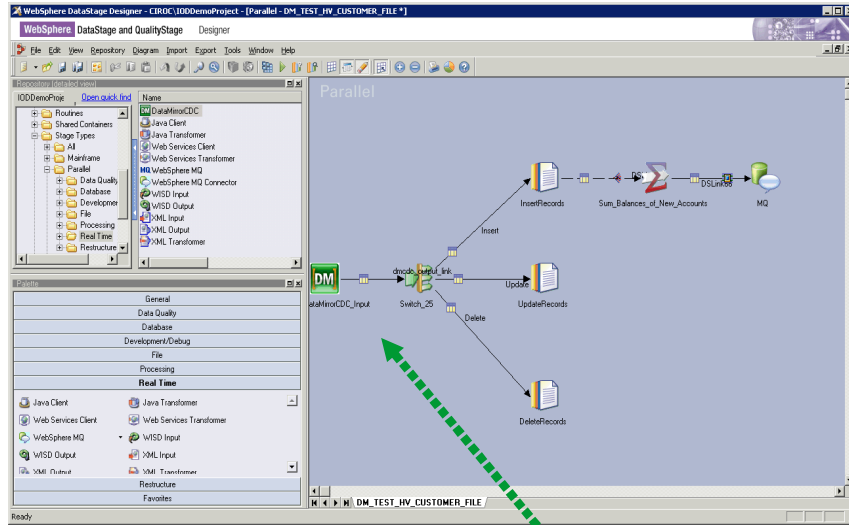
- Delta table starts off empty
- Insert on the source will result in an insert into the target Delta table
- Update on the source will result in an update of appropriate row on the target Delta table (if row exists otherwise the row will be inserted)
- A second Update to the same row on the source will result in an update of the appropriate row on the target Delta table





## InfoSphere CDC integration with DataStage/QualityStage

InfoSphere Change Data Capture

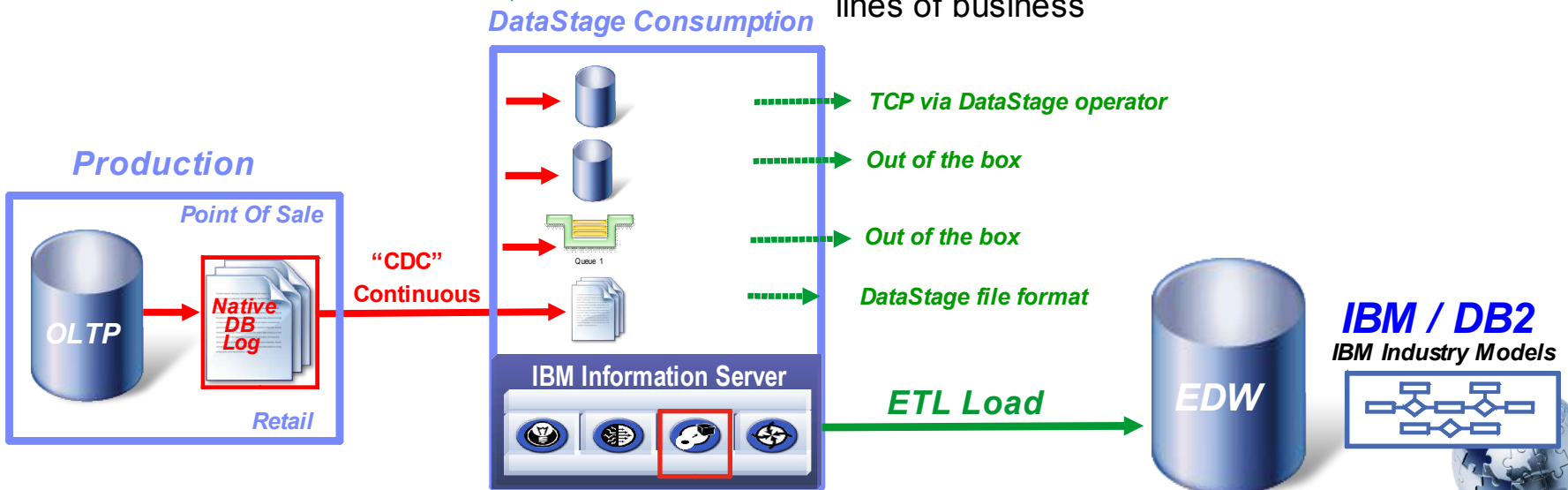


### Technical Benefits

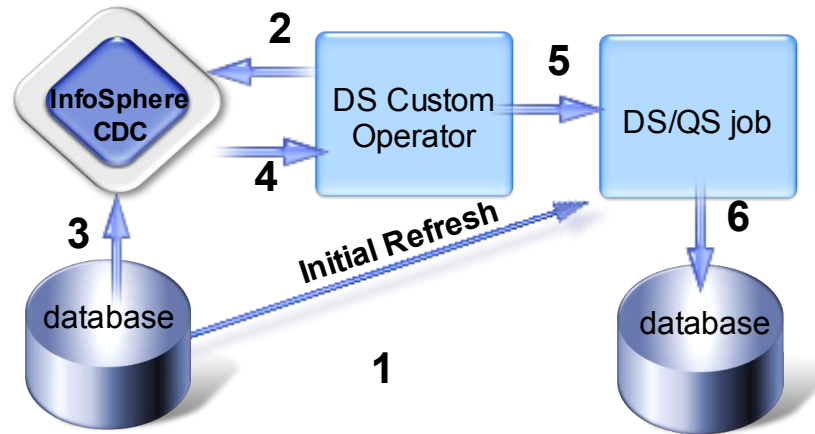
- Extended breadth of native CDC source coverage
- DataStage job generation from CDC definition
- Planned metadata integration for data lineage & impact analysis
- Flexibility – 4 option to stream changes to DS/QS

### Business Benefits

- Reduces risk on operational systems (low impact)
- Allows IT to better manage batch windows
- Can explore benefits of continuous ETL
- Can explore benefits of low latency data delivery to lines of business



## Direct Connect



1. DataStage extracts data from source database using standard ETL functions
2. Custom operator, which runs on regular intervals, requests the changed data from CDC
3. CDC captures/collects changes made to remote database
4. Captured changes passed to custom DS operator (listens to TCP/IP port)
5. Custom operator passes data off to downstream stages
6. Update target database with changed data

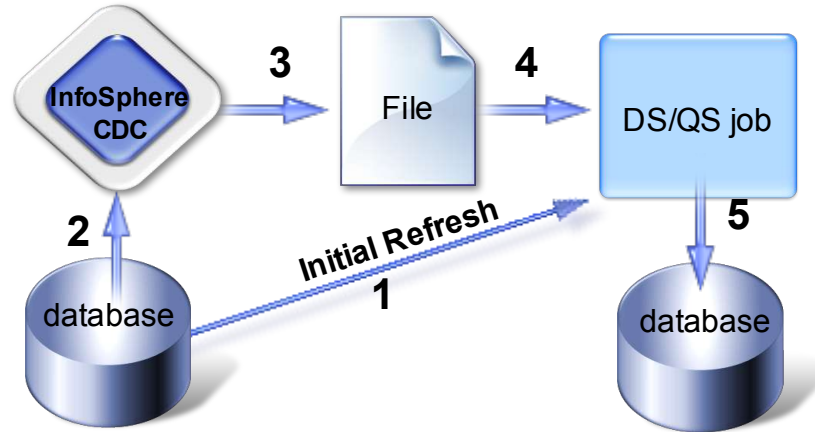


## Direct Connect example

The screenshot displays the WebSphere DataStage Designer interface for a job named "Parallel". The job is configured as a Direct Connect job, starting with a "DataMirrorCDC" source. The data flows through a "Switch\_25" component, which branches into three paths: "Insert", "Update", and "Delete". Each path leads to a corresponding record operation: "InsertRecords", "UpdateRecords", and "DeleteRecords". The "InsertRecords" path further connects to a "DS" (DataStage) component, which then feeds into a "DSLinkRec" component, and finally into an "MQ" (Message Queue) destination. The interface includes a Repository pane on the left showing the job structure, a Palette at the bottom left with various components, and a status bar at the bottom indicating the job file name "DM\_TEST\_HV\_CUSTOMER\_FILE".



## Flat file based



1. DataStage extracts data from source database using standard ETL functions
2. CDC captures changes made to source database via database log
3. CDC writes each transaction to a file
4. DataStage reads the changes from the file
5. Update target database with changes



## Flat file example

WebSphere DataStage Designer - VMWARE-IMGMODemo

WebSphere DataStage and QualityStage Designer

File Edit View Repository Diagram Import Export Tools Window Help

Repository: IODDemo

- IODDemo
  - Data Elements
  - IMS Databases (DBD)
  - IMS Viewsets (PSB/PCB)
  - InfoServerDemo\_DataStage
  - Jobs
    - DataMirror
      - DS01\_TABLE\_1
        - TSDSFF\_TABLE\_1
          - TSDSFF\_TABLE\_1\_DeleteFile
          - TSDSFF\_TABLE\_1\_FileProcess
          - TSDSFF\_TABLE\_1\_FileReader
          - TSDSFF\_TABLE\_1\_GetNextFile
        - DS02\_TABLE\_1
        - DS03\_CUSTOMER

Palette: General

- Annotation
- Description Annotation
- Link

Sequence: TSDSFF\_TABLE\_1\_FileProcessorSeq

Sequence

StartLoop

repeat

next

again

Sequence to process files as they appear in a folder

golfile

MakePath

go

wait

RunJob

DeleteFile

noticedEnd

MakePathForEndFile

DeleteEndFile

stopped

UserExit

joberr

JobFailExit

nomore

LoopExpExit

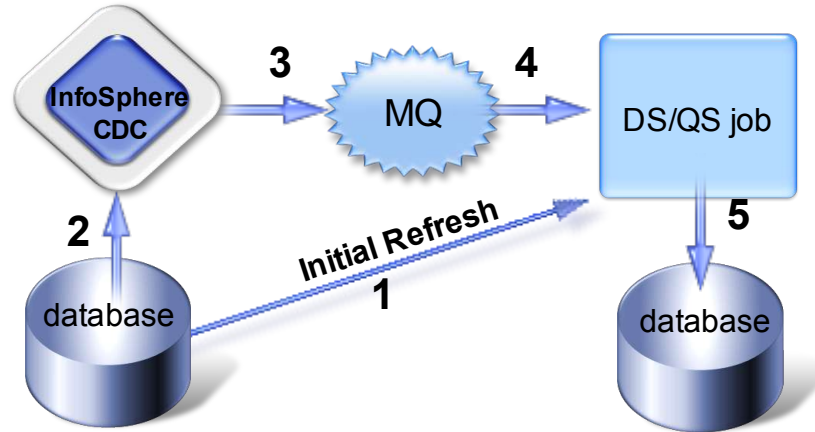
EMLoop

TSDSFF\_TABLE\_1\_FileProcessorSeq

CAP NUM



## MQ based integration



1. DataStage extracts data from source database using standard ETL functions
2. CDC captures changes made to source database via database log
3. Captured changes written to MQ
4. DataStage (via MQ connector) processes message and passes data off to downstream stages
5. Updates written to target database
6. New DataStage Distributed Transaction Stages

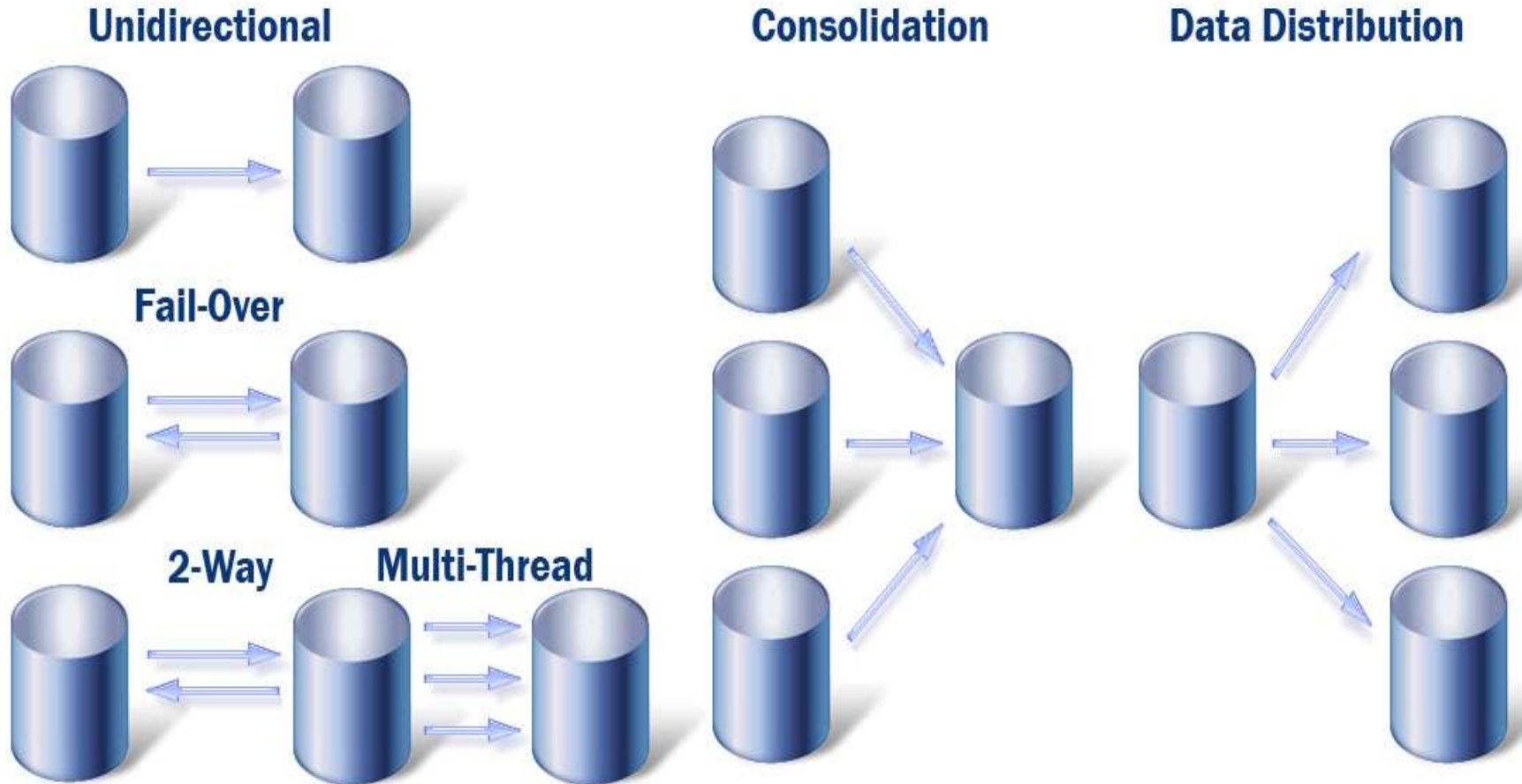


## Modes of replication

- **Continuous mirroring**
  - Changes read from database log.
  - Apply change at the target as soon as it is generated at the source.
  - Replication job remains active waiting for next available log entry.
- **Periodic mirroring**
  - Changes read from database log.
  - Apply net changes on a scheduled basis.
  - Replication job ends when available log entries are processed.
- **Refresh**
  - File/table level operation.
  - Apply a snapshot version of source table.
  - Typically used to achieve initial synchronization of source and target table.

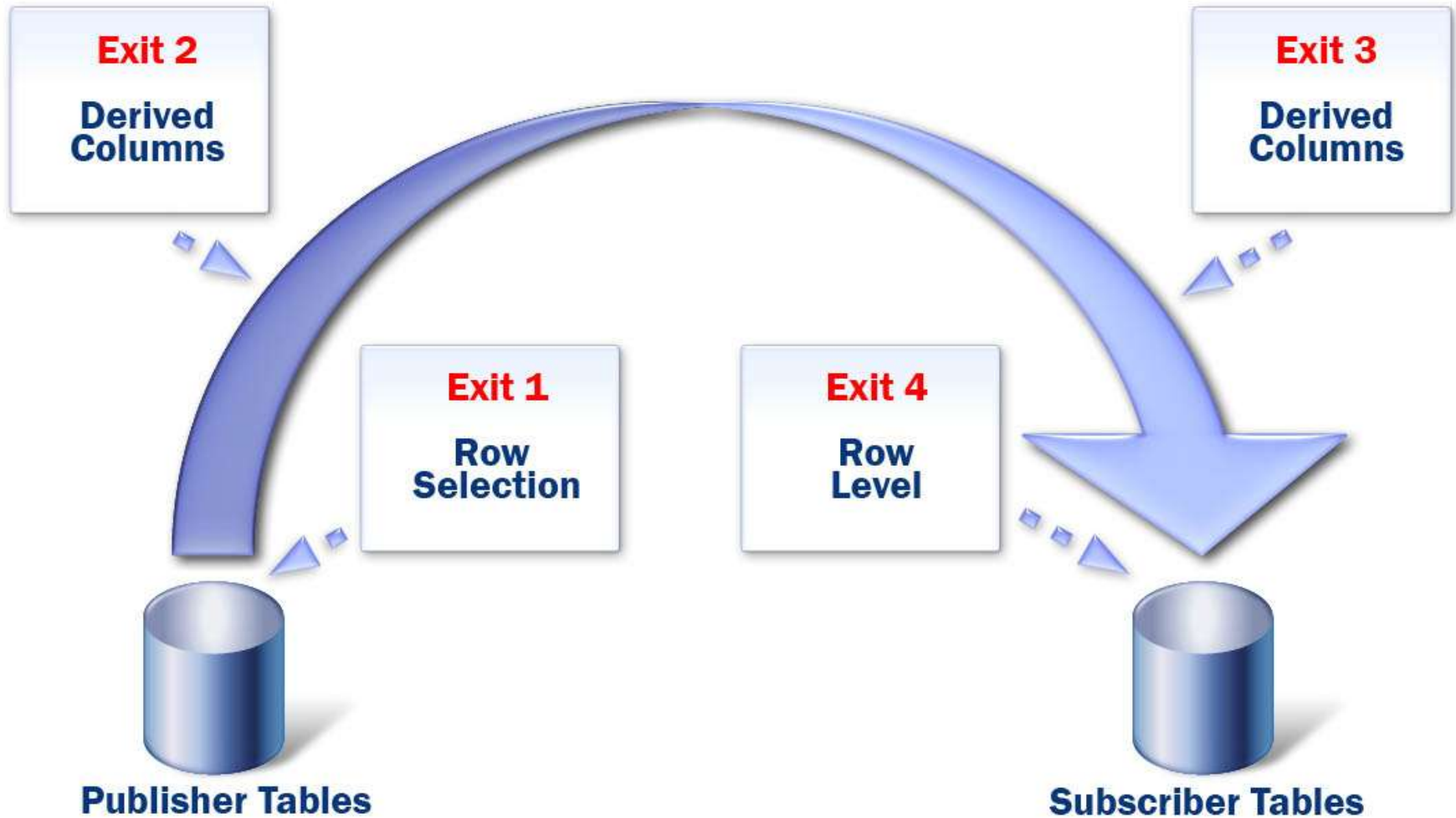


## Flexible implementation





## User exits



**InfoSphere™**

**Thank You**



Questions and discussion

***Bu sunum 25 Haziran 2009 tarihinde Kuruçesme Divan'da yapılan Gerçek Zamanlı Güvenilir Veri Entegrasyonu toplantısı için hazırlanmıştır.***

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