



Successful Model Management with CA Gen – Tips and Techniques

Session # X

October 28th, 2009 10:15 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

John Gymer, IET

Successful Model Management with CA Gen – Tips and Techniques

“Approaches to model architecture, release strategies and life-cycle processes in CA Gen projects vary tremendously, and getting a good balance between structure, complexity and deployment can be tricky, because their interests often conflict. This presentation discusses the multitude of approaches from a practical and common-sense point of view to help you decide what is possible, what is manageable and what is appropriate. We will discuss high-level project architectures, including parallel development, object sharing, fix, and backup strategies, as well as some low-level tips for encyclopaedia performance and maintenance.”



Environments

'Significant' stages in the life-cycle
Independent models
Independent physical environments
(libraries, software, database etc.)

```

graph TD
    ANALYSIS[ANALYSIS] --> DEV[DEV]
    DEV --> TEST[TEST]
    TEST --> QA[QA]
    QA --> PROD[PROD]
    PROD --> FIX[FIX]
    PROD --> BACKUP[BACKUP]
    FIX --> PROD
  
```

EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam

Environments

How many stages?

- Enough to satisfy sign-off points
- Too many means overhead in size, complexity, end-to-end time

```

graph TD
    ANALYSIS[ANALYSIS] --> DEV[DEV]
    DEV --> TEST[TEST]
    TEST --> QA[QA]
    QA --> PROD[PROD]
    PROD --> FIX[FIX]
    PROD --> BACKUP[BACKUP]
    FIX --> PROD
  
```

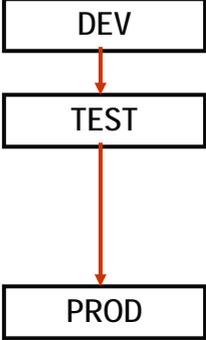
EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



Environments

How many stages?

- A good starting point is 3 main environments DEV, TEST and PROD



```
graph TD; DEV[DEV] --> TEST[TEST]; TEST --> PROD[PROD];
```



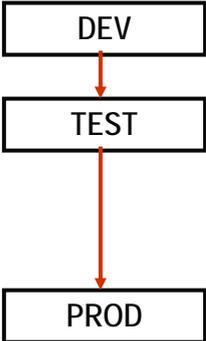
EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



Environments

Naming Standards

- Obvious, but, the ‘bigger’ the architecture, the more important good naming standards
- Affects Model naming
- Affects Target naming (libraries, paths, databases etc.)



```
graph TD; DEV[DEV] --> TEST[TEST]; TEST --> PROD[PROD];
```

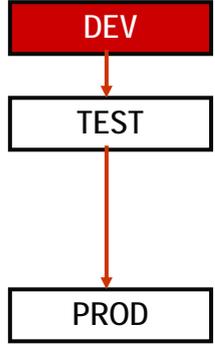


EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam

Environments



Obvious, but always make changes in the same place!



EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam

Model Streams



Why split?

- Performance – big models are slow!
- Contention
- Encapsulation
- Clarity
- Security

How?

- By functionality / business area – **NEVER** by technical attribute



EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam

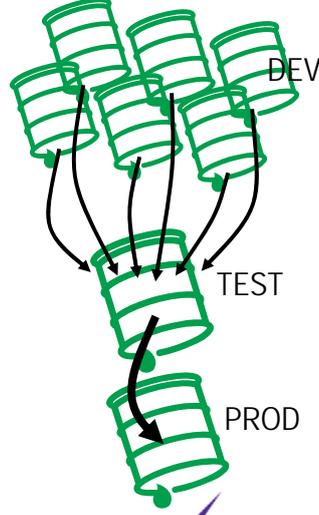
Model Merging

Why merge?

- Simplification
- Cross-model flows

How?

- Perhaps beyond DEV



The diagram illustrates a data flow process. At the top, there are three green cylindrical icons representing data stores, each labeled 'DEV'. Arrows from these three 'DEV' icons point to a single green cylindrical icon labeled 'TEST'. From the 'TEST' icon, an arrow points to a final green cylindrical icon labeled 'PROD'. This represents a consolidation of data from multiple development environments into a single test environment, which is then deployed to production.

EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam

Parallel Development

When?

- You need rapid fixes into PROD
- You also need major new development

Why?

- An overlap of fixes vs enhancements means launch is not possible in the same models

How?

- Full Parallel Development
- Fix architecture



EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



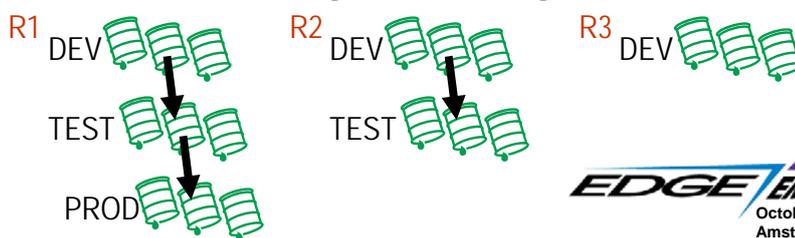
Parallel Development

'Static' duplication of everything

- Models
- Targets – Libraries, runtime, databases, externals etc.

Partial duplication is confusing

Model 'swapping' is confusing



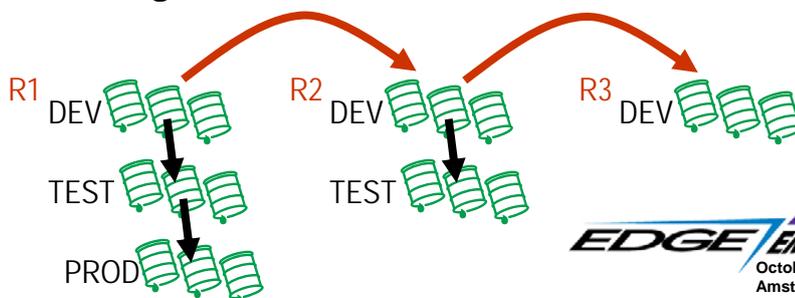
EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



Parallel Development

Cross-Release Management

- Tracking a change within multiple Releases
- Not forgetting to move a change forward
- Migrate vs re-work



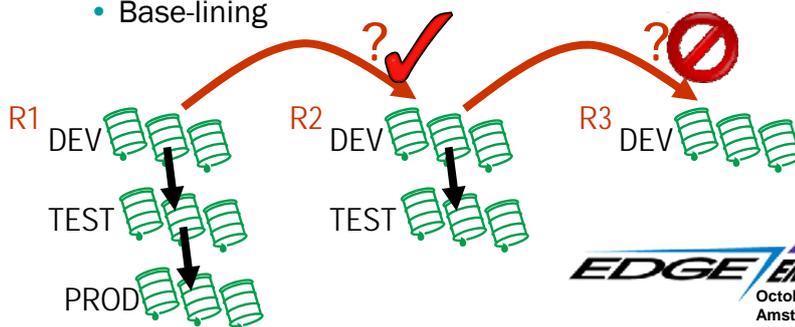
EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



Parallel Development

Identifying what can be migrated vs what needs to be re-worked

- Cross-Release migration
- Base-lining



EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



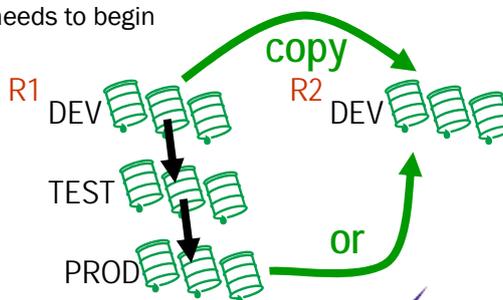
Parallel Development

When should you create a new Release?

- When R1 is relatively stable
- When R2 development needs to begin

Copy what? ...in 1 hit

- Models
- Software
- Targets
- Databases
- Externals
- etc.



EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



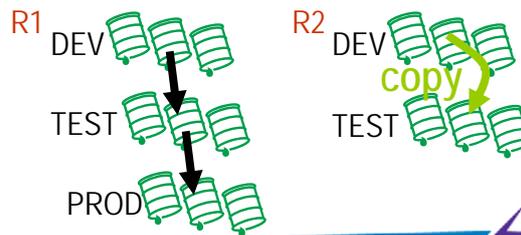
Parallel Development

When should you create a new Environment within a Release?

- When last Environment is stable
- When testing in next Environment is required

Copy what?

- Models
- Software
- Targets
- Databases
- Externals
- etc.



EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



Sharing Objects

Why?

- Reuse existing code
- Ownership
- Encapsulation
- Smaller building blocks ease understanding and maintenance

How do I split my models?

- By functionality, **NOT** by technical attributes
e.g. **NEVER** by Client vs Server!
- Where flows are minimal



EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



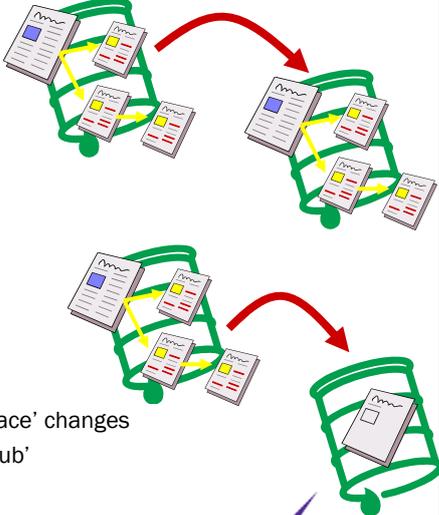
Sharing Objects

Share full object?

- Large
- More to synchronise
- Full picture
- Extra care to modify 'Master'

vs Share an Interface / Specification?

- Smaller
- Only re-publish / re-distribute if 'interface' changes
- Additional processing to create the 'stub'
- Encapsulation
- Wrappers



EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



Sharing Objects

Dangers

- Important to identify the 'Master'
- Generate from the right place
- Synchronising 'Slaves' or 'Stubs'
- Synchronising during promotion
- Changing the 'interface'



EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam

Sharing Objects

Catalog

- Central store
- Visibility of what's available
- Yet another model
- 2-stage migrate
- Can be achieved 'manually'

vs Direct publication

- Faster
- Reduced clarity?
- Tooling mandatory

EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam

Sharing Objects

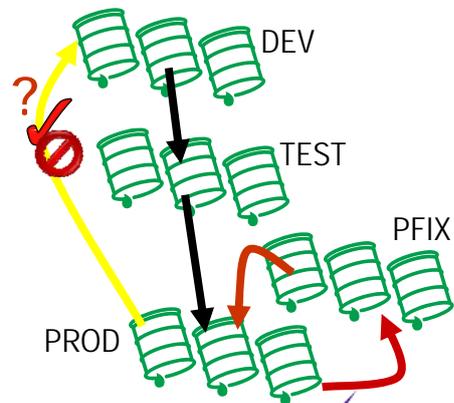
Catalog in which environment?

EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam

Production Fix



- Rudimentary parallel development
- When to create PFIX
- Populating PFIX
 - Similar to DEV
- PFIX to PROD cycle
 - Alternative route
- Re-work back to DEV
 - then normal life-cycle

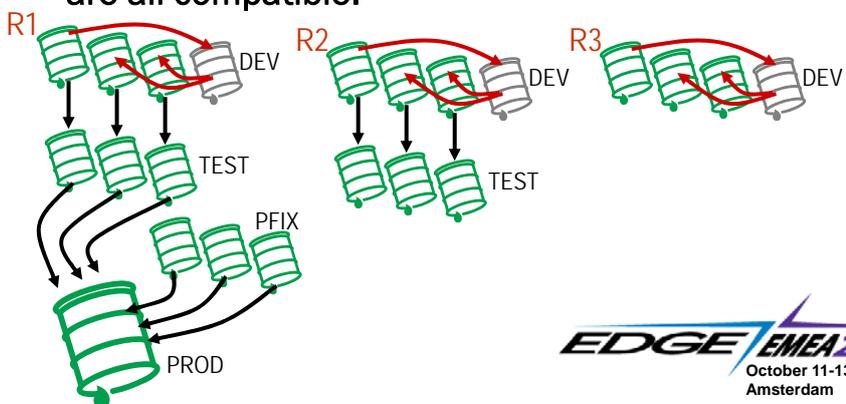


EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam

Model Architecture Combinations



Streams, CBD, Merged and Parallel are all compatible!



EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



Backup Strategies

- Extracts to .TRN
- Model Copy
- Backup Migrate
- Database export
- File System backup
- Failover servers
- RAID
- External items



Encyclopaedia Performance

- Model size is the biggest factor
- Overall database size not important
- Database statistics
- Fragmentation
- Database free space and expansion
- CSE - Partitioning of Object Ids
- CSE - Object Cache
- RAID striping





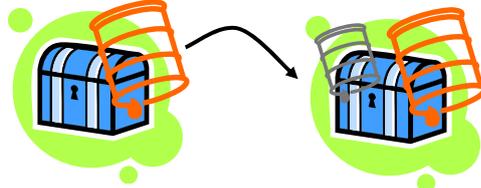
Multiple Encyclopaedias

Avoid if possible - simplicity is king

If you must...

- Split so that migrates are minimised
- Same platform

Cross-encyclopaedia migration



- scope subset
- extract
- transfer .TRN
- load temp model
- adopt temp model (HE)
- migrate from temp
- delete temp model

EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



Multiple Gen Versions

With multiple Encyclopaedias

- Migrate only possible 'forwards'

One CSE with multiple Gen software

- Override environment just for generate / build
- Generates require multiple MDs

EDGE EMEA 2009
October 11-13, 2009
Amsterdam



Contention

The Concurrency Matrix
Intelligent scheduling
Working within physical resources



Summary

Technical Papers
GuardIEn resources
More questions?



EDGE Needs Your Feedback!

Please complete the conference evaluations
Your feedback/suggestions are necessary to continue to bring you top-notch events

Thank You for Coming – See you in 2010!

