KNOW YOUR DATA:

PREPARING FOR A CONVERSION or INTEGRATION

MELISSA G. DEDERER, FAI, IGP, CRM

ARMA Florida Chapters – February 22, 2019

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this session, you will be able to:

- Explain the purpose, importance, and elements of a data map
- Define key terminology used in databases
- Use mapping processes to clean up (normalize) confusing or redundant data
- Prepare a basic mapping document

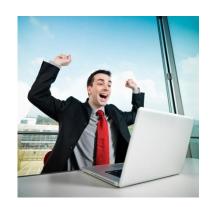
WHAT IS DATA MAPPING?

The process used to translate information (data elements) from one location and/or application (the **source**) to another (the **target**).

Old System = SOURCE



New System = TARGET



WHEN IS DATA MAPPING NEEDED?

- Changing from one system (source system) to another (target) system
- Combining data from 2 (or more) systems into one
- Connecting 2 (or more) systems together so that data can flow from one to another

WHY YOU NEED TO BE INVOLVED

- You will not have input if you can't speak to other participants in the project
- ❖It is your data if you don't understand it how will I.T. or others?
- ❖It will be done without you
- ❖If it doesn't work right, you will feel the pain

WE WILL DISCUSS...

- Who does what
- ❖How to start
- Data mapping basics
- Typical steps
- Identifying data mapping issues

WHO DOES WHAT?

- Project Manager (PM)
- Database Administrator (DBA)
- Developer/Conversion Specialist
- Records Manager
- Data Owners/Stakeholders
- Consultant(s)

HOW TO START?

- Source database
 - Identify tables and fields to be mapped
 - Possibly not all data will be converted
- Capture source screen prints
 - Identify fields to be mapped
 - Describe what each field represents
- Discuss format of mapping document with relevant parties
 - Show target tables/fields and where source data goes or vice versa?

DATA MAPPING BASICS

- Understand both source and target data fields use/purpose
- Know both source and target data formats
- Avoid loss of information
 - Target format should support the same features/data as the source format
 - If it doesn't, you must use logic to transform the data

DATABASE BASICS

- Databases consist of:
 - ❖ Tables (ex: Employee)
 - ❖ Fields (ex: Start Date)
 - Field Types (ex: Date/Time)
 - Field Requirements (ex: can be empty/null)

Format to use:

Table.Field

example: File.Date_Created

DATABASE BASICS

Sample of a Table's Fields and Characteristics

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
[Description of Content]	nvarchar(255)	V
[Destroy Date]	nvarchar(255)	V
[Dept #]	nvarchar(255)	V
[Name of Person Enter	nvarchar(255)	V
[Date of Data Input]	datetime	V
[Empl Id #]	nvarchar(255)	

FIELD TYPES

- Varchar (Variable character)
- Alphanumeric (ex: ABC123)
- Char (Character)
- Flag (ex: yes/no, on/off)
- ❖Int (Integer)
- ❖Numeric (ex: 9876)
- ❖ Datetime (Date and Time)

ex: 03/18/2009 9:16:30

TYPICAL STEPS

- Analyze source data. Is data:
 - Entered multiple times?
 - ex: employee name used in more than one field?
 - ❖What it is supposed to be?
 - ex: what do dates look like (mm/dd/yyyy)?
 - Coming from another application?
 - *ex: employee data coming from HR system?
 - Entered in a consistent manner?
 - ❖ex: office does it have old and new format?

TYPICAL STEPS, continued

- Identify target field characteristics
 - Required/Not Required
 - Mandatory or allowed to be null/empty
 - ❖ Default Value
 - Pre-defined default value (ex: Active)
 - System-generated (ex: today's date)
 - Normalized (look-up/pre-defined values)

TYPICAL STEPS, continued

How will target database assign field values

- System generated
- Sequential
- Numeric versus alphanumeric
- Pre-defined value
- Can a field be blank (is it nullable)?
- Unique identifiers (ex: barcodes)

SAMPLE TABLE LAYOUT

Table Name	Field Name	Data Type	Description	Required	Default Value
Employee	Employee_ID	Int	Primary Key. Unique identifier	Υ	
Employee	Last_Name	Varchar(35)		Υ	
Employee	MI	Varchar(1)			
Employee	First_Name	Varchar(20)		Υ	
Employee	Date of Hire	Datetime	Start date	Υ	
Employee	Status	Flag	Employee Status	Υ	'A' (Active)
Employee	Office	Varchar(2)	Office Code	Υ	'NY' (New York)

EVALUATE MAPPING OPTIONS

- Define logic where needed
 - Dates that are not consistent formats
 - **♦**ex: 10/2009
 - ex: 10/16/09
 - ◆ex: October 16
 - ♦ Was/Is list
 - *ex: Jane Smith and Jane E. Smith = Jane Smith
 - ♦ ex: ID's 0123 and 123 = 000123
 - ❖ex: If NY or New York or NYC = NYC

SAMPLE "WAS/IS" LIST – LOGIC NEEDED!

Location Code Source	Office Code Target	Office Description Target (to be created)
12	LA	Los Angeles
ORL	ORL	Orlando
СТ	STMD	Stamford, CT

Issue: Target requires an Office Code **and** Description (which does not exist in **Source** data).

Solution: Use **Source** Location Field and transform into **Target** Office Code and create Description.

Logic: Use **Source** Location values to create **Target** Office code and then create a description to each code

SHOULD SOME DATA BE EXCLUDED?

- ❖Not relevant to the purpose of the application
- Data easily available elsewhere
- ❖ Target doesn't have a place for the data
- Data so old means nothing to anyone (GIGO)

PREPARE THE MAPPING DOCUMENT

- ❖What format will you use
 - **❖Source** to **Target**?
- Use standard nomenclature:
 - Table dot field
 - Employee.Date_Started
- Rules/Logic Comments
 - Have several people review to ensure they make sense!

OVERVIEW - STEPS

- Screen shots of source data
- Analyze source data
- Identify target database tables and fields
- Prepare "was/is" list(s)
- Determine data mapping format
- Prepare mapping document
- Get official sign-off on mapping

Thank you for your time.

What questions do you have?

MGDEDERER@GMAIL.COM