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|  | Snowmobile page compares your new BDM definition with your current implementation.  It detects all changes and proposes a SQL Script. Then, you can adapt your data if you need it.  Snowmobile detects differences, and don’t do any update.  **When to use it?**  On the production platform, before each BDM update |

How does it work?

Drag and drop the new BDM.zip on the page. Then, the page accesses your database and compares the current structure with the new definition.

It points any difference, then proposes a SQL Script to update your database.

Snowmobile never change the database structure. It just plays the detection. The SQL Script must be review and adapted.

Snowmobile compares the database structure and can detect some changes that may not be in your current definition. For example, you may have a column in a table that is not part of the BDM definition. An administrator or a different way may add this column.

Kind of adaptation

When attributes in the BDM becomes “Mandatory” this is a constraint “not null” in the database. But your current data may have some records with a null in that column (because until now, it wasn’t mandatory). So, the BDM update in the Bonita Portal will fail. You have to prepare your database, given a default value.

If you add a new constraint in a BDM, you must verify that your data will respect this constraint and then change your record before.

Some operation is not taking in charge by the Bonita Portal: example, when you change an attribute to be a “Collection”, Bonita Portal will create a new table to receive the list, but will not copy the current value the first item of the list.

It is your data

Keep in mind the Business Data is your data. So, you must prepare the update before updating a BDM in the portal. Know the impact, prepare the data in advance, do a backup before any structural operation.