

Master Data Management, an overview

01

PURPOSE

02

COMPONENTS

03

IMPROVING

Why?

What?

Who and How?

Why MDM?

Without

- Many 'definitions' of data
 - ♦ Inconsistent usage, context, calculations
- Many 'sources' of data
 - ♦ Systems conflict, departments disagree
- Few 'owners' of data
 - ♦ Who is accountable, responsible, consulted?

With

- Written and enforced meanings
 - Specifications, Catalogs, Dictionaries, Policies
- Primary source documented
 - ♦ Data genealogy, traceable to original source
- Curation of key data
 - Processes at each step of trusted data pipelines

What does MDM look like?

Governance	Architecture	Stewardship	Monitoring
Create & Enforce Policy	Documented Data Flow	Established Ownership	Complete
Review Procedures	Integrated Systems	Written Definitions / Specs	Consistent
Change Control	Analytics Capability	Part of Business processes, not in addition to.	Accurate
			Timely
Exec. sponsorship, User empowerment	Technical data maturity	Easiest part to understand, Hardest to do.	CCAT Score, Regular review

MDM Who?

A modern organization uses data to make reasonably informed decisions.

A modern organization uses Trusted Data to make Consistently Well-informed decisions.



Decision Makers



Analytic Products



Data Systems



Business Systems



Data Entry

Person to Person Trusted Data Pipeline

How, an example rollout

Current State Analysis

- Business Process Framework
- Inputs/outputs
- Data products used for Decisions

Use cases,
Data & Report Catalogs,
Governance Policy.

Master Data Management is a journey and not a destination.

01

DEFINE CURRENT STATE 02

ENFORCE TRUSTED PIPELINE 03

MAINTAIN & IMPROVE PIPELINE(S)

No need to limit ad-hoc sources for observation and exploration.

Only data from a trusted pipeline can be used for decisions.