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# Data Governance FAQ's – Axon, EDC, IDQ, DPM

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# Frequently Asked Questions from the Field

- What does CLAIRE exactly do ?
  - Are we leveraging it or how can we leverage it better ?
  - Does it learn from human actions of curation etc ?
- I see profiling in EDC, IDQ, and DPM. Are they the same? Which one is leveraged when?
- Where does AI/ML come into the picture in the Informatica DG Solution What does it do exactly?
- How can we make the information in Axon actionable ?
- What is the approach to classify information easily and efficiently in Axon ?
  - Similarly, how can I classify information in EDC if I do not have DPM?
- How can I easily generate a 360 graphical view of related and impacted assets in Axon?
- How to segment information based on LOBs/departments in Axon ?
  - Can I have a common/shared repository of assets and a department specific one.
  - Can I have local/private change management processes for my specific group ?
- How can I record and expose data dictionaries in the tools ?
- What are the best practices of scanning and cataloging now widely adopted solutions such as the data lake on S3 or Azure ?
- What does CLAIRE exactly do ?
  - Are we leveraging it or how can we leverage it better ?
  - Does it learn from human actions of curation etc ?
- I see profiling in EDC, IDQ, and DPM. Are they the same? Which one is leveraged when?
- Where does AI/ML come into the picture in the Informatica DG Solution What does it do exactly?

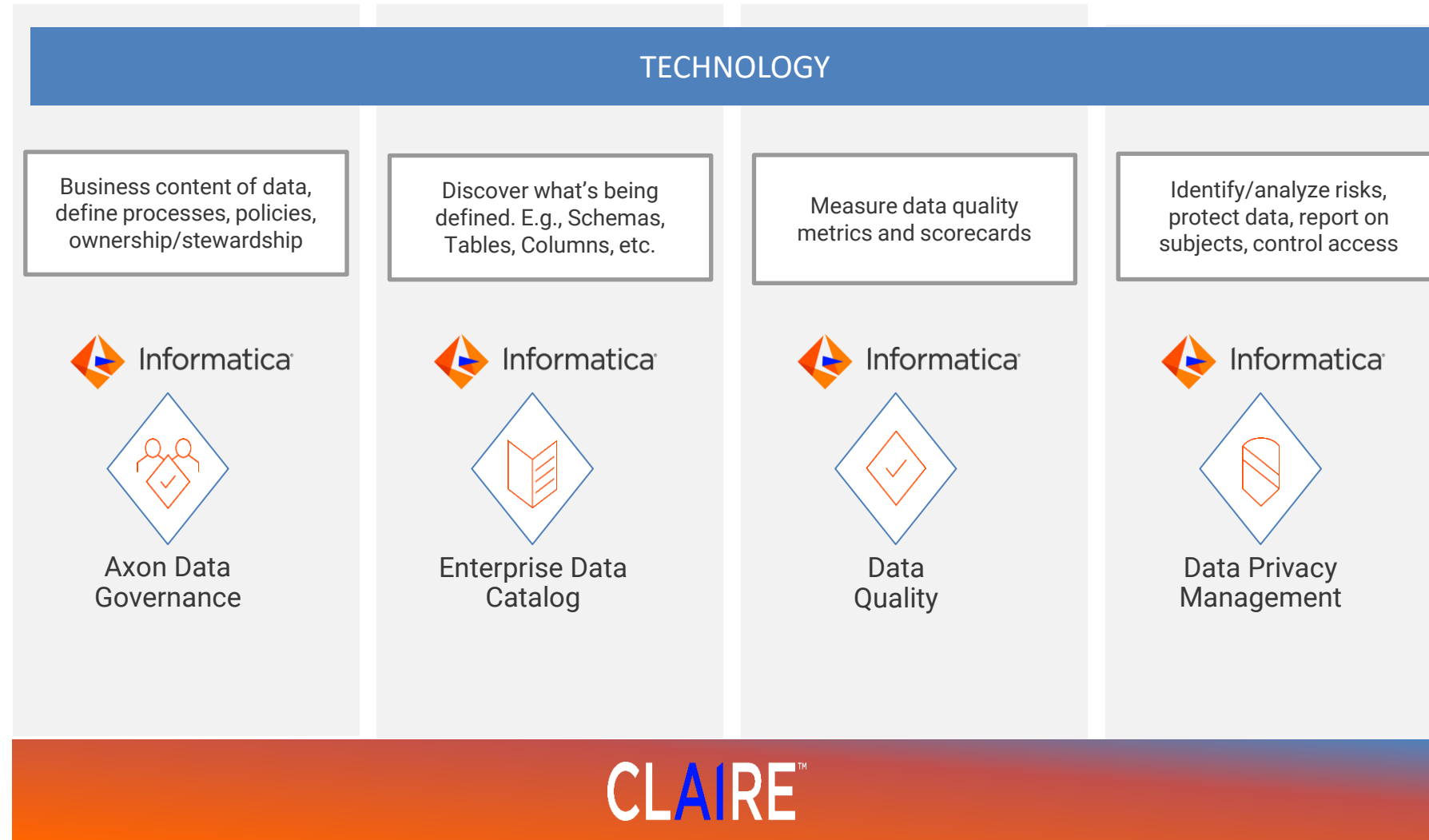


# Agenda

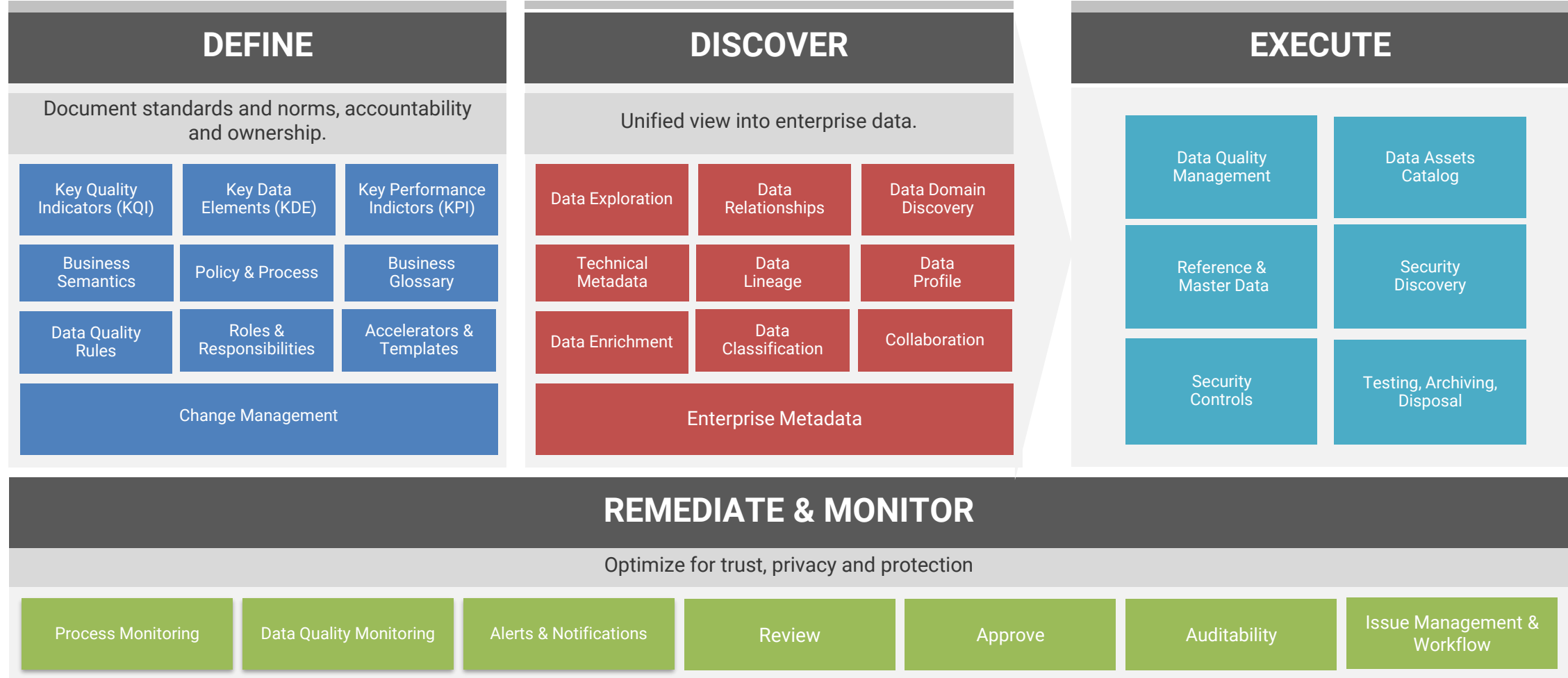
- Product Integration, Navigation, and Terminology
- Domains and Data Domain Types
- AI/ML - Claire
- Profiling functionality – EDC compared to IDQ
- Q&A

# Product Integration, Navigation, and Terminology

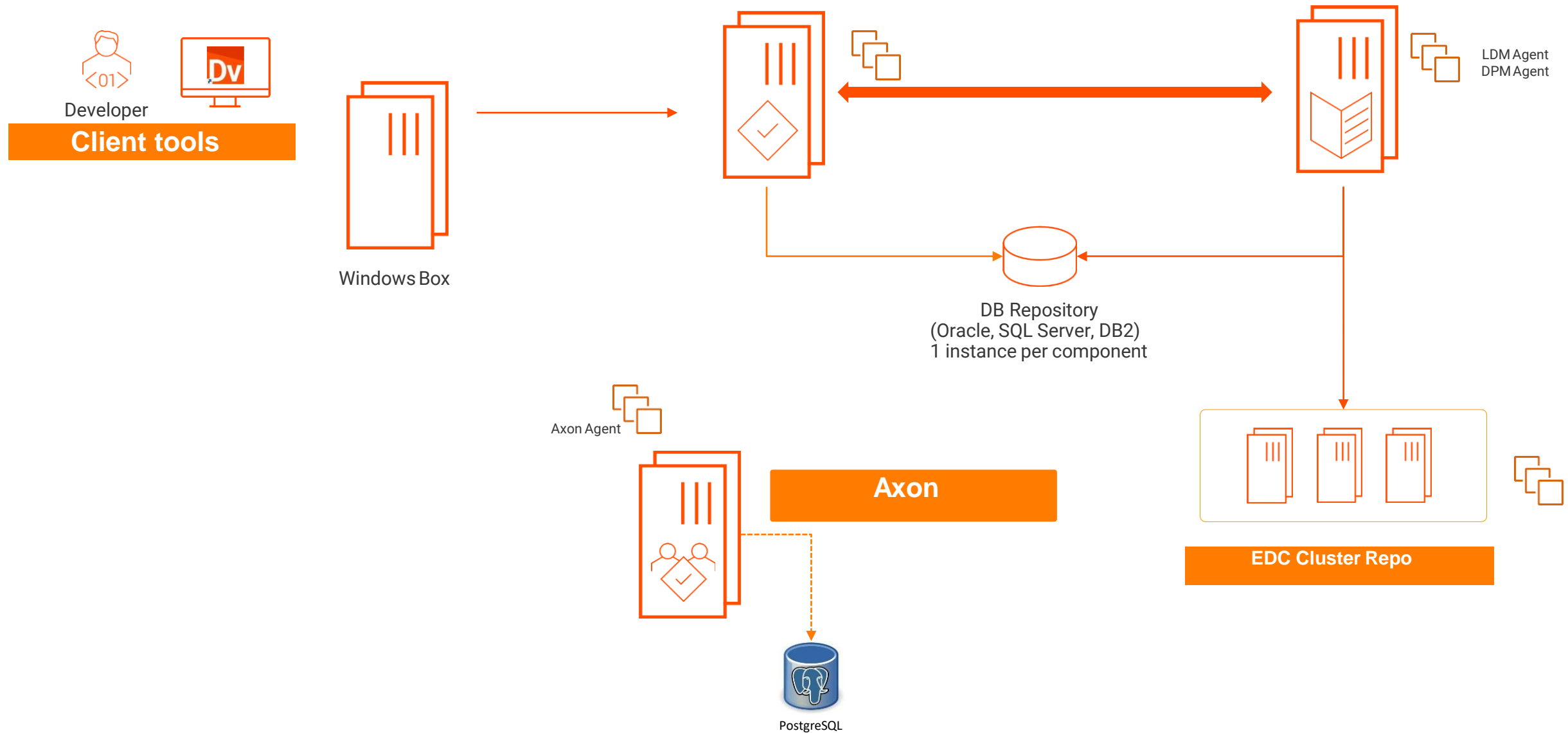
# Data Governance and Privacy Solutions



# Architecture to Support Data Governance Framework



# INFA Platform Architecture



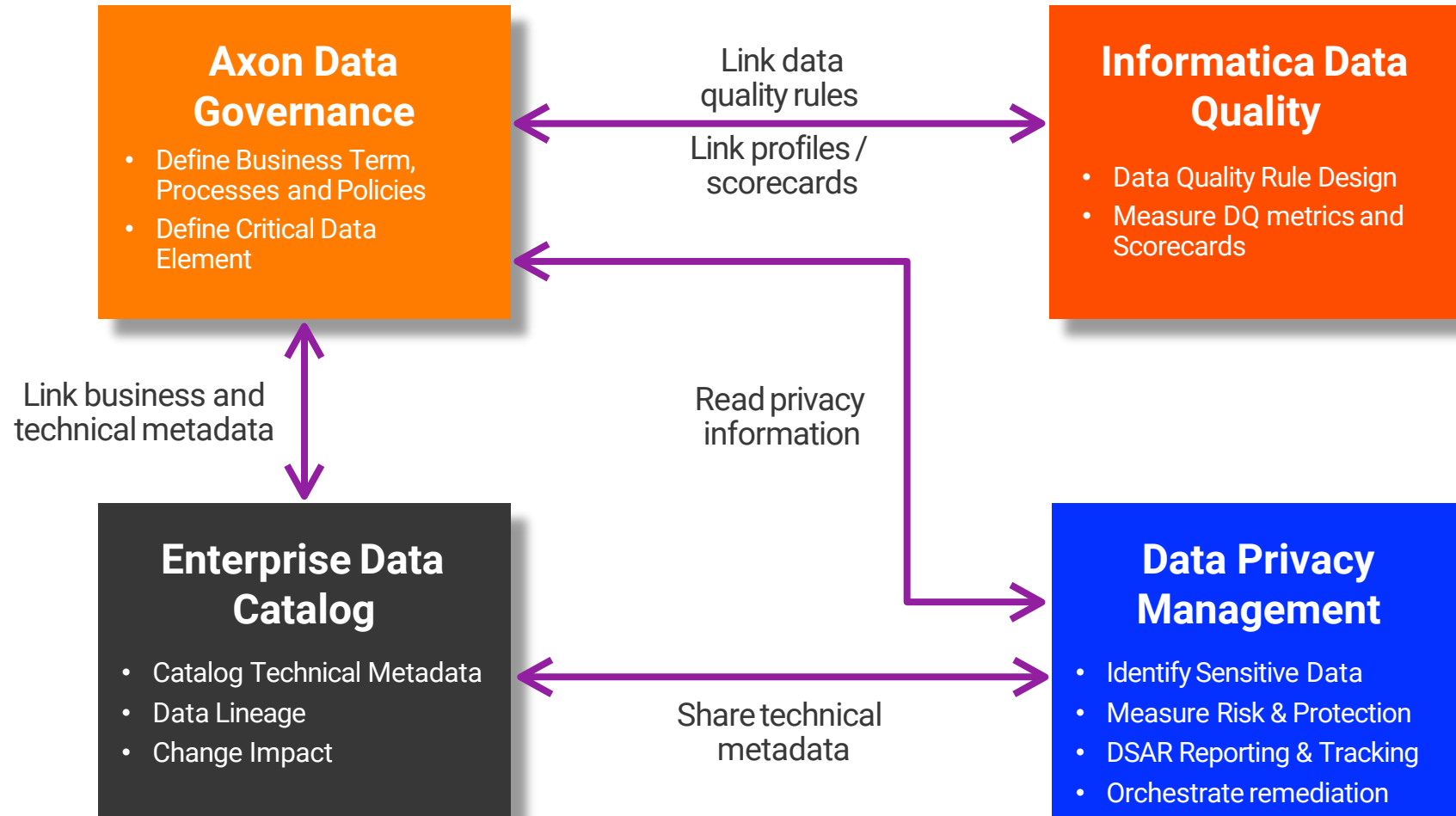
# INFA Split Domain: EDC and IDQ

**Recommendation and Best Practice for EDC and/or DPM and IDQ to be installed in separate Domain, here are pointers:**

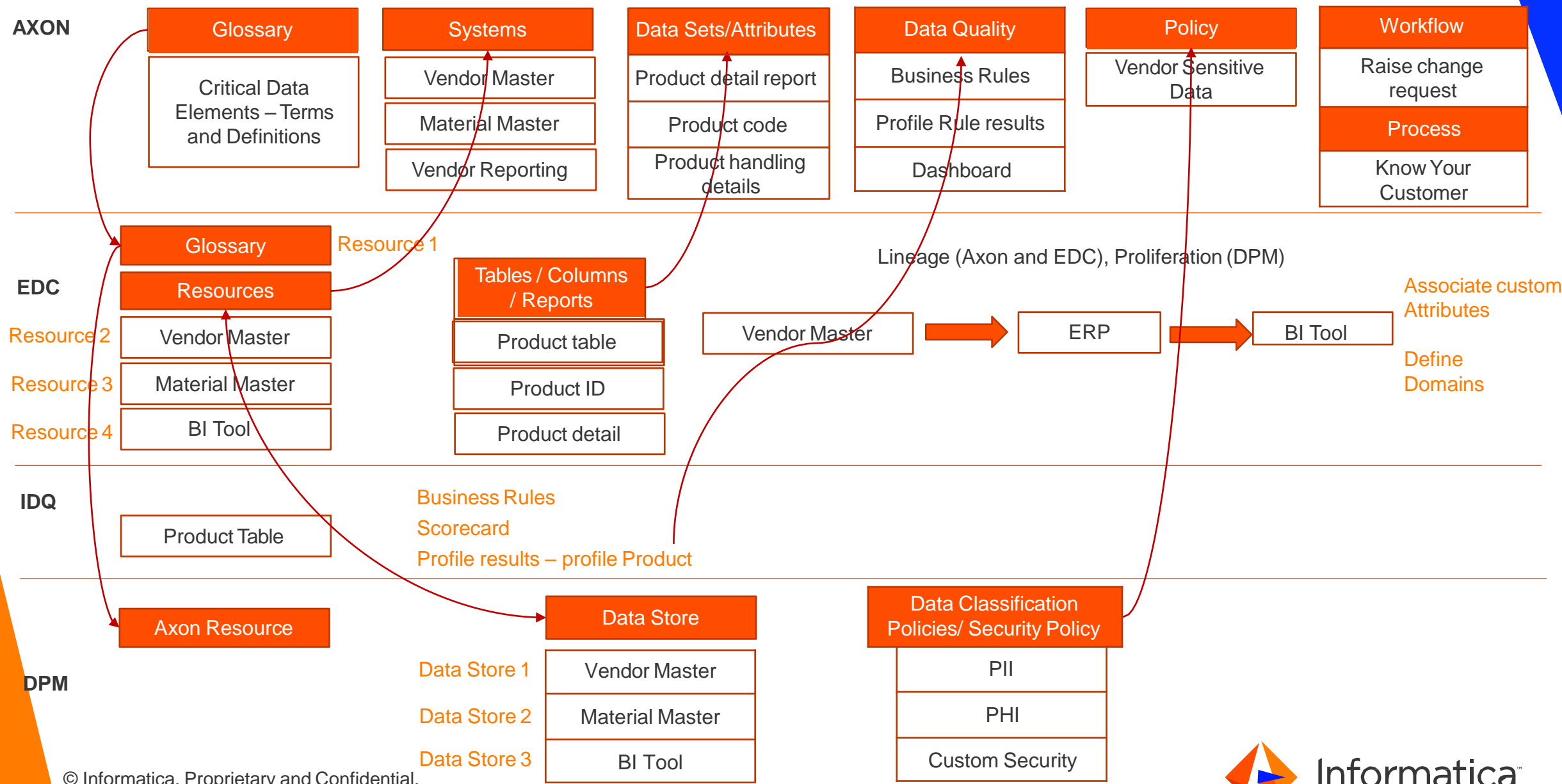
- Flexibility applying patches, fixes, upgrades for respective product
- IDQ is higher volume (longer running jobs-less jobs-more operational driven)
- EDC is Metadata (more jobs-less operational driven)
- IDQ licensing is based on number of cores in the machine, whereas EDC licensing is based on number of Resources
- Profiling: Context of Profiling in EDC is for Data Domain Discovery, Similarity Discovery, Unique Key Inference, CLAIRE on larger set of data, however context of Profiling on IDQ is to perform checks on Data Quality Rules, Scorecards focused on key sets of data.



# Cross Product View



# Data Governance Application Relationships



# Data Domains and Domain Types

# “Domain” Usage in Data Governance and Privacy

- Informatica Domain
  - A collection of nodes and services that define the Informatica platform. You group nodes and services in a domain based on administration ownership
- Axon Domain
  - A glossary type, that’s a way of classifying data
  - Describes a broad category of data concepts, for example, customer domain or transaction data domain
  - Specific to Axon and can be modified
- Data Domain
  - Predefined or user-defined Model repository (
  - Based on the semantics of column data or a (

CLASSIFICATIONS

BASIC CLASSIFICATIONS

Axon Status \*

Active

Lifecycle \*

Approved

Axon Viewing \*

Public

Type \*

Domain

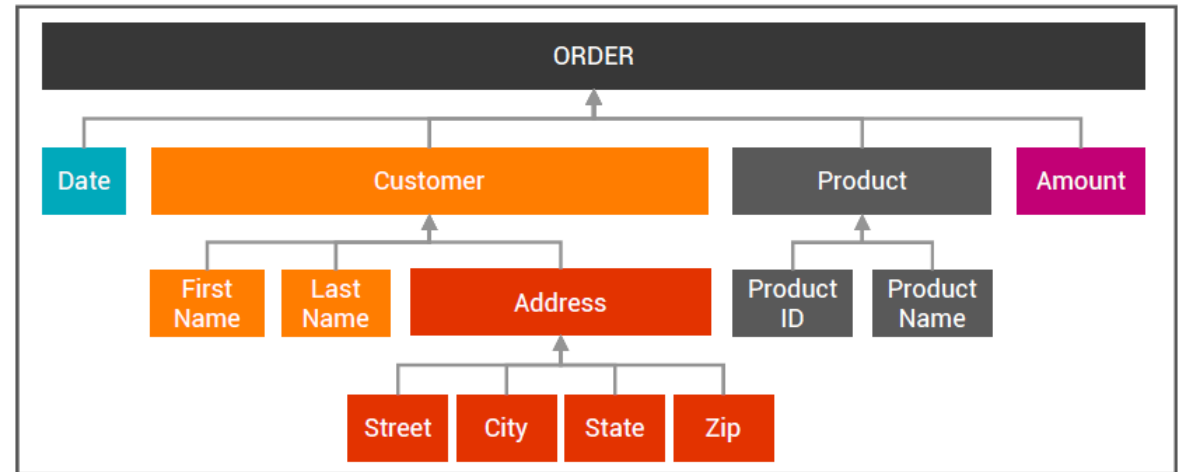
# Types of Data Domains

- Rule-Based
  - Run against Metadata, Data or Both
  - 125+ predefined data domains
  - Regex - pattern
    - credit card, SSN, phone number
  - Reference – finite, non-overlapping
    - ISO country code, currency codes
  - Mapplet – Leverage Informatica Developer and Analyst for complex rules

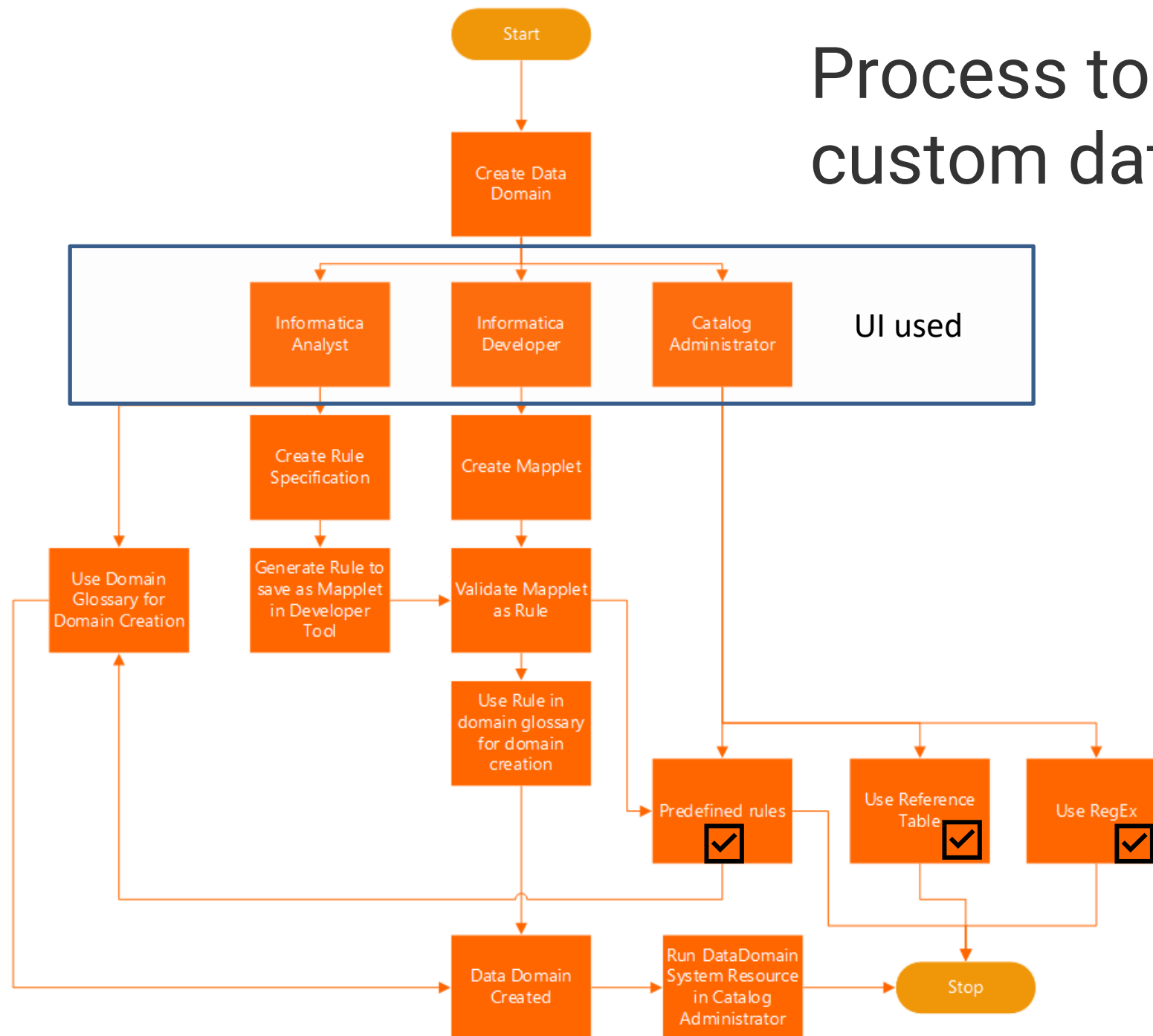
# Types of Data Domains Continued

- Smart – Specific to EDC
  - Example based data domain
  - Data tagging and propagation
- Composite Data Domain
- Data Domain Group

- Collection of data domains or other composite data domains linked using rules
- Enables you to search for the required details of an entity across multiple schemas defined for the database



# Process to create custom data domains



# Out of the Box Data Domains

- The following data domains may create large number of false positives; Use with caution
  - Age
  - Salary
  - Weight
  - Height
  - Alphanumeric\_specialCharacters
  - Date\_allFormats
  - Admission\_dates
  - JobPosition
  - Binary Value
  - Admission\_date
- Avoid using “All” data domains
- Make a copy of the original data domain before modifying

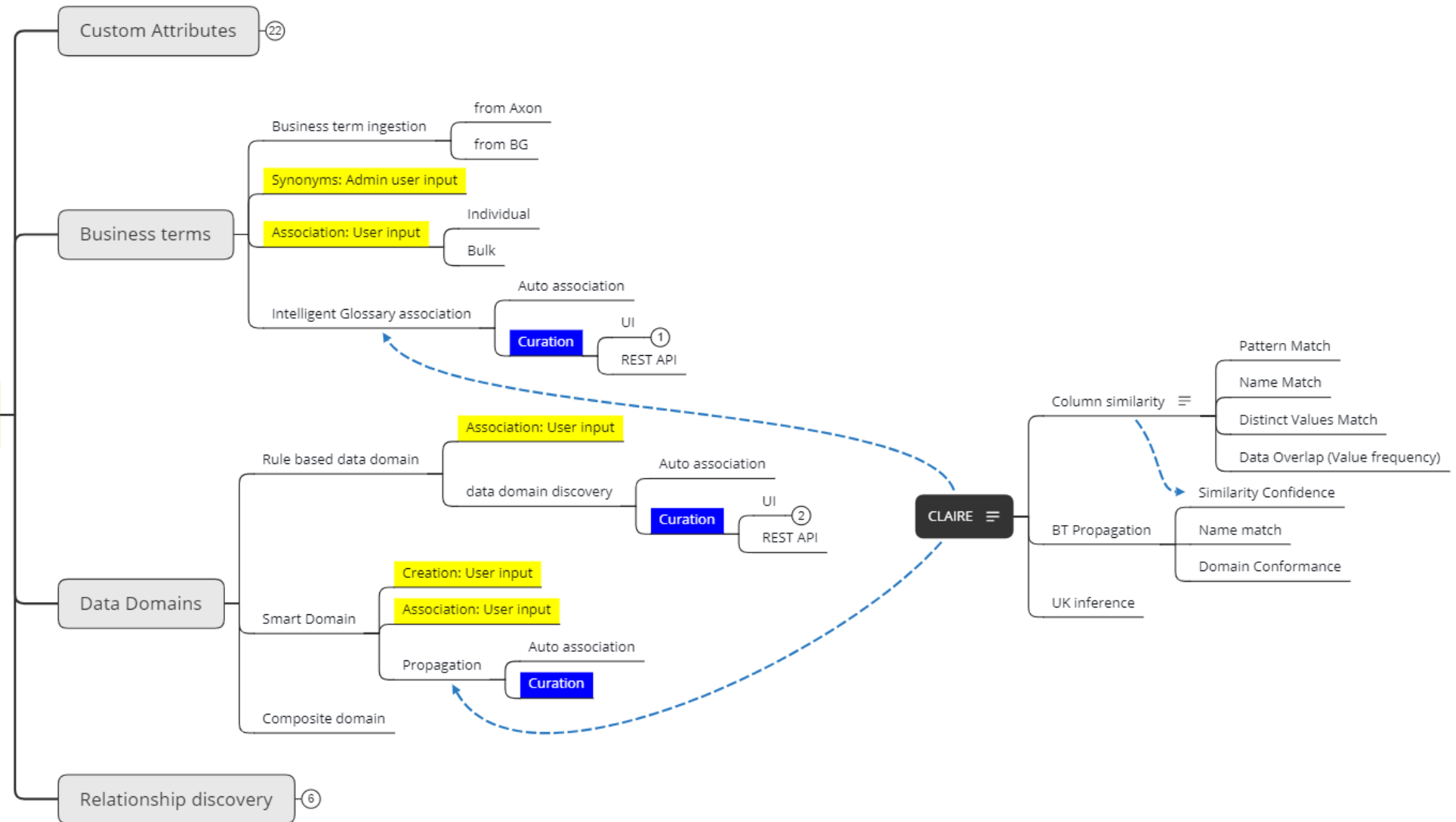


AI / ML - Claire

# CLAIRE

- CLAIRE stands for Cloud-Scale AI powered Real-Time Engine.
- Identifies all capabilities in Informatica products and services that use artificial intelligence (AI) and machine-learning techniques on enterprise-wide data and metadata to significantly boosts the productivity and experience of users of our technology.
- The only real way to discover velocity and diversity of data manage this complexity is to increase automation and to significantly improve the productivity and effectiveness of the data management staff.
- This is where artificial intelligence and machine learning come in.

## Enrichments

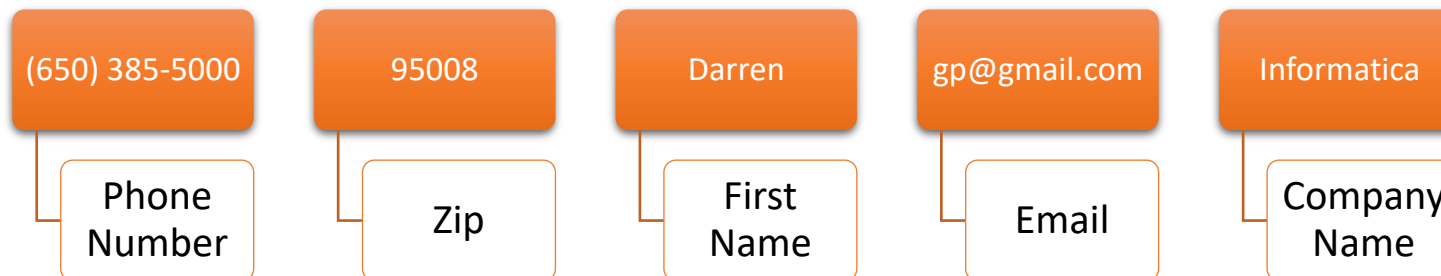


# Smart Data Domains

Process of discovering semantic meaning of data in the data sources

Smart domains

- Act as tags
- Learn by example and propagated by looking at column similarity.
- Exist as an object in the catalog and can be enriched as well.
- Requires access to the data

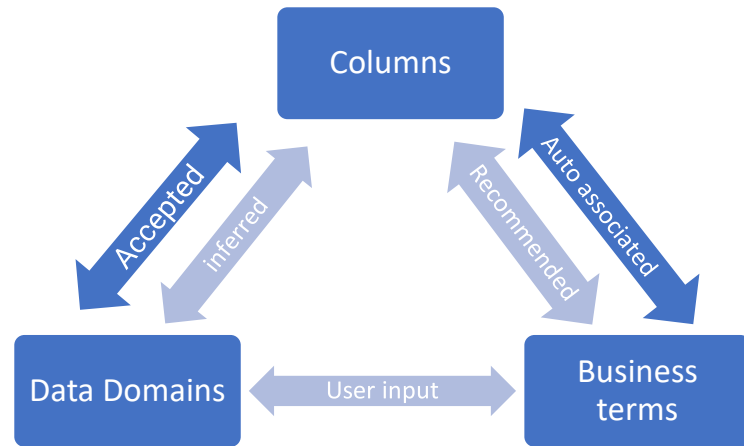


# Column similarity

- Identify clusters of columns that contain similar data within and across data sources.
- **Use:**
  - Identifying data
  - Detecting duplicates
  - Combining individual data fields into business entities
  - Propagating tags across data sets
  - Recommending data sets to users

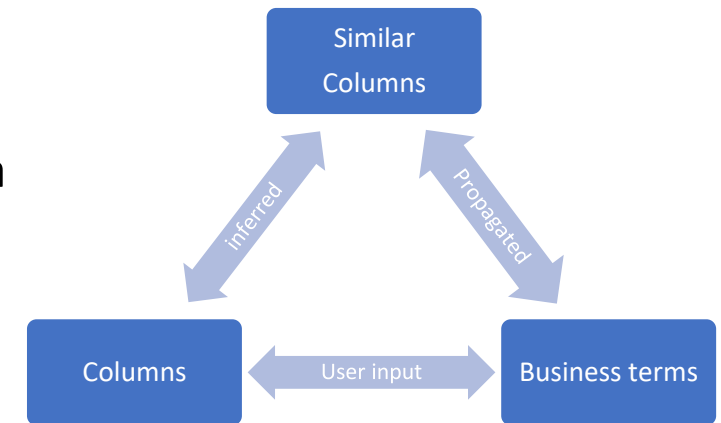


# Business term association through propagation



- When data domains are inferred against specific columns, the associated glossary terms are recommended for those columns.
- When data domains are accepted, associated glossary terms are also associated to the columns

- System propagates business glossary terms to similar column
- Similarity based on name match, unique value match and data match is used for business glossary propagation



# Business term association through Claire Match

- Match English phrases with technical names using sequence alignment
  - **Sequence Alignment / Delete-only Edit Distance** : The business term names that align well with asset names are sought. This approach can capture obvious abbreviations of business terms.
    - HEALTH PROGRAM CONSULTATION (Business Term Title)
    - H - - LTH P - - G - - M C - NS - LT - T - - N (Asset name)
  - **Synonym dictionary** : If available, user provides a dictionary of commonly used synonyms/abbreviations in technical asset names within the organization. This dictionary is used to improve glossary matching
- Additionally, prefix ignore options for discarding common technical prefixes(like TBL, VW etc for better matches)

How does profiling differ between  
IDQ and EDC?



# EDC – Broad Profiling Results – Table View

EDC

Business Title

Asset Certification

Customer

customer\_master\_cs

Hive Atlas > Hive Metastore > default

Overview Columns Lineage and Impact Relationships

Composite Data Domains

Location Person Customer

Name	Business Title	Data Domains @	Null   Distinct   Non-Distinct %
7 cust_email	Email	CustomerEmail +1 more	0 99.80 0.20
8 cust_firstname	FirstName	FirstName	0 85.20 14.80
9 cust_gender	Gender	Gender	0 0.40 99.60
10 cust_id	CMD-ID	CMD_ID	0 100 0
11 cust_lastname	Party Name ✓	LastName	0 100 0
12 cust_middlename	Middle Name	LastName	0 0.10 99.90

Basic Data Profile

Data Owner

People

Data Owner Gaurav Pathak

Data Steward Khuan Tan

Experts Abhiram Gujjuwar

testUsers not assigned

Composite Data Domains

Location Person Customer

Classifications

Business Terms

Business Terms

Customer

Customer Communication

Custom Attributes

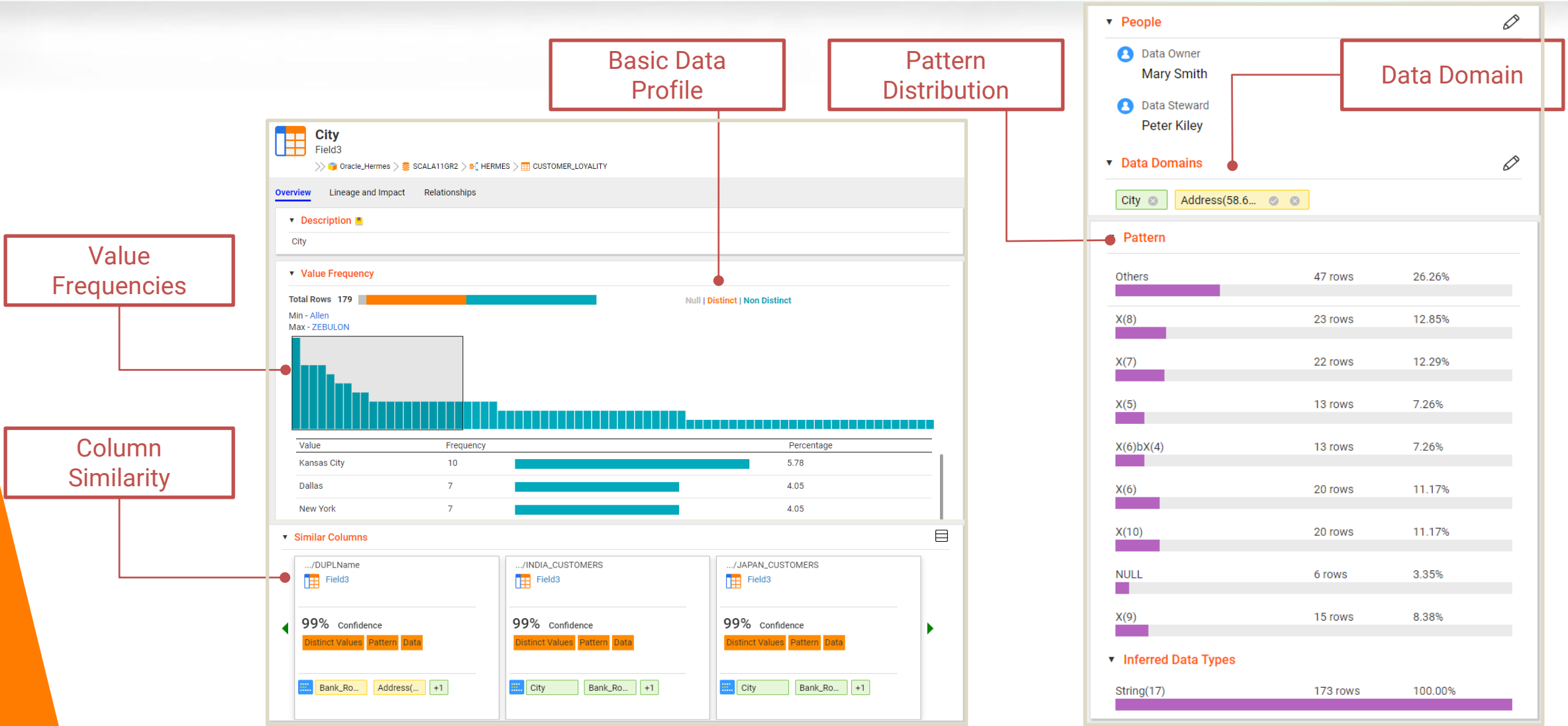
API not assigned

Data Availability Ready

Data Source

# EDC – Broad Profiling Results – Column View

EDC



# IDQ – Broad **and** Deep Enterprise-Grade Data Management Solution

IDQ

## **Discovery, search & profiling**

## **Role-based capabilities**

Enable business users to build and test logical business rules without relying on IT

## **Rich set of transformations**

Manage and transform data with data standardization, validation, enrichment, de-duplication, and consolidation capabilities.

## **Reusable rules & accelerators**

Apply pre-built business rules and accelerators and reuse common data quality rules to save time and resources.

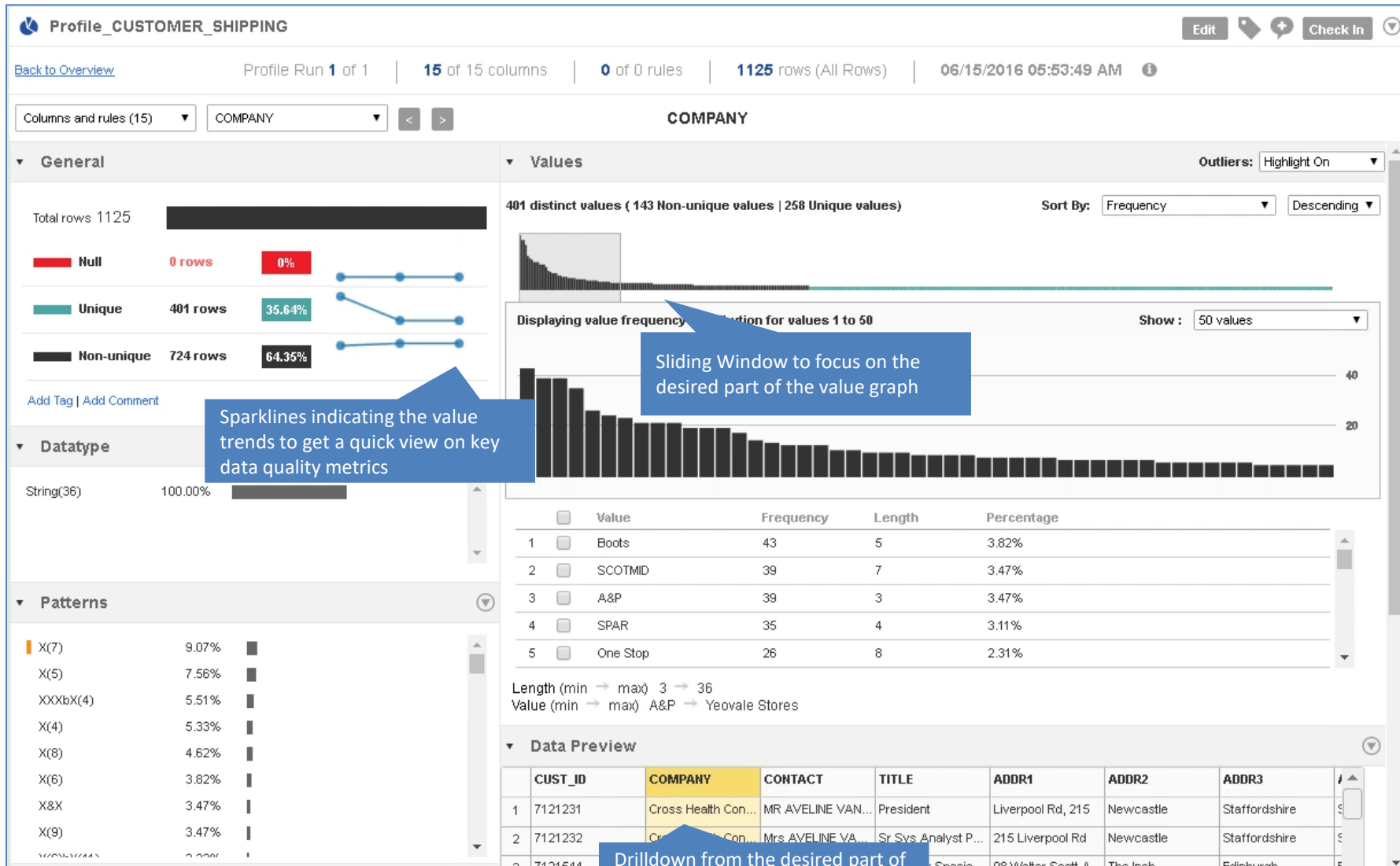
## **Exception management**

Allow business users to review, correct, and approve exceptions throughout the automated process.

# Select only columns to be profiled

IDQ

Select the columns you want to profile on.



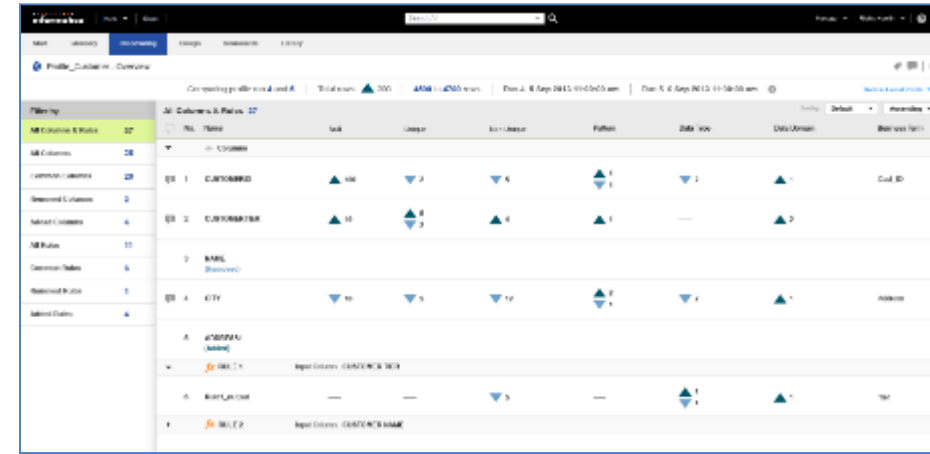
# Compare Profile Results

IDQ

Understand data quality trends through time by comparing historical profile results

Compare column and rule profile results between two profile runs

Detailed comparisons include changes in datatypes, patterns, nulls and distinct counts

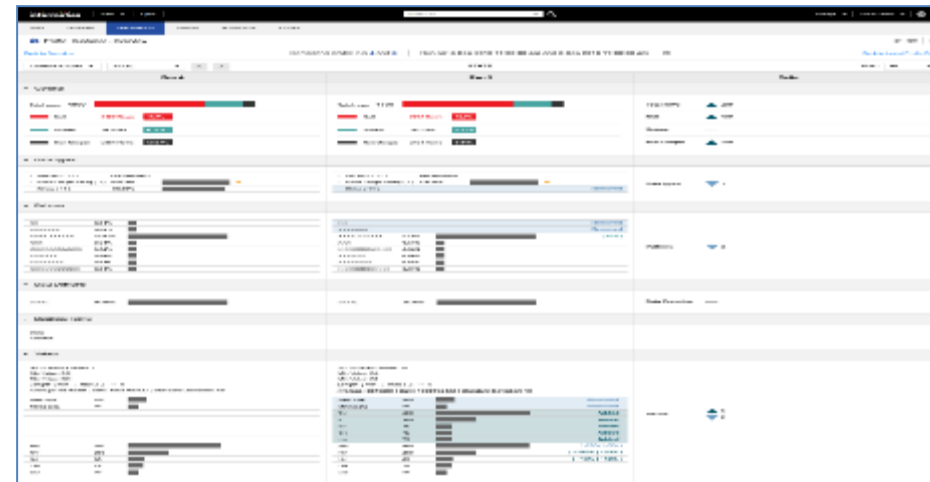


The screenshot shows the Informatica Data Quality console with a comparison of two profile runs. The table displays the following data:

Filtering	All Columns & Rules	Columns & Rules	Null	Unique	Not Unique	Pattern	Data Type	Data Domain	Business Type
All Columns	28	28							
Column Values	28	28							
Selected Columns	2	2							
Selected Rules	4	4							
All Rules	15	15							
Column Values	6	6							
Selected Rules	5	5							
Selected Rules	4	4							

Columns: CUSTID, CUSTNAME, CITY

Rules: CUSTID (Unique), CUSTNAME (Unique), CITY (Unique)



The screenshot shows a detailed comparison of two profile runs for columns CUSTID, CUSTNAME, and CITY. The table displays the following data:

Filtering	All Columns & Rules	Columns & Rules	Null	Unique	Not Unique	Pattern	Data Type	Data Domain	Business Type
All Columns	28	28							
Column Values	28	28							
Selected Columns	2	2							
Selected Rules	4	4							
All Rules	15	15							
Column Values	6	6							
Selected Rules	5	5							
Selected Rules	4	4							

Columns: CUSTID, CUSTNAME, CITY

Rules: CUSTID (Unique), CUSTNAME (Unique), CITY (Unique)

# Resources

1. Configure Access Axon/IDQ: [Click Here](#)
2. Configure Access Axon/EDC: [Click Here](#)
3. Configure Access Axon/DPM: [Click Here](#)
4. Axon/EDC Automatic Onboarding Workflow: [Click Here](#)
5. Automate Data Quality Rules in Axon: [Click Here](#)
6. EDC Sizing Guide: [Click Here](#)
7. Profiling Sizing Guide: [Click Here](#)
8. Integrated Monitoring for Capacity Planning/Resource Utilization: [Click Here](#)
9. Product Availability Matrix (PAM): [Click Here](#)
10. AWS Informatica Marketplace Offerings: [Click Here](#)
11. Azure Informatica Marketplace Offerings: [Click Here](#)
12. Deploying DIS on GRID: [Click Here](#)
13. Informatica Axon Data Governance Playbook: [Click Here](#)





Thank You!

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Questions?



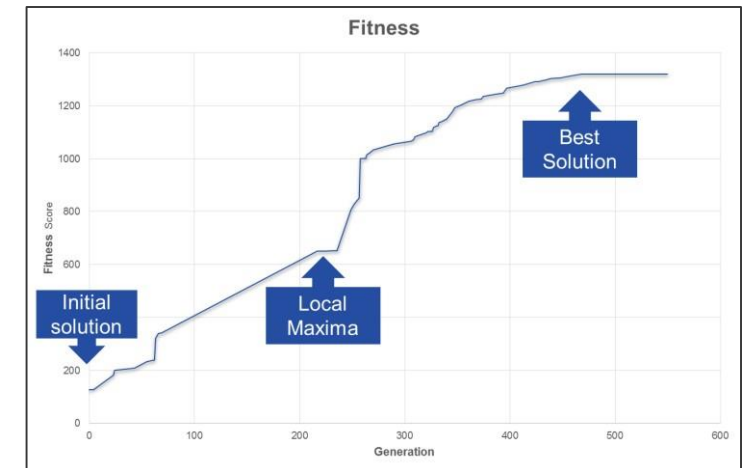
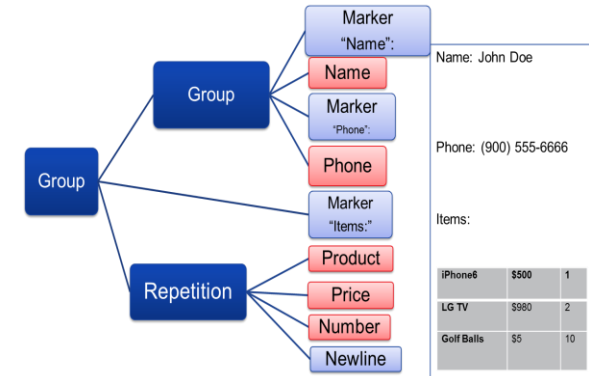
# Appendix

# Additional Claire Details

# Decipher Data (schema extraction)

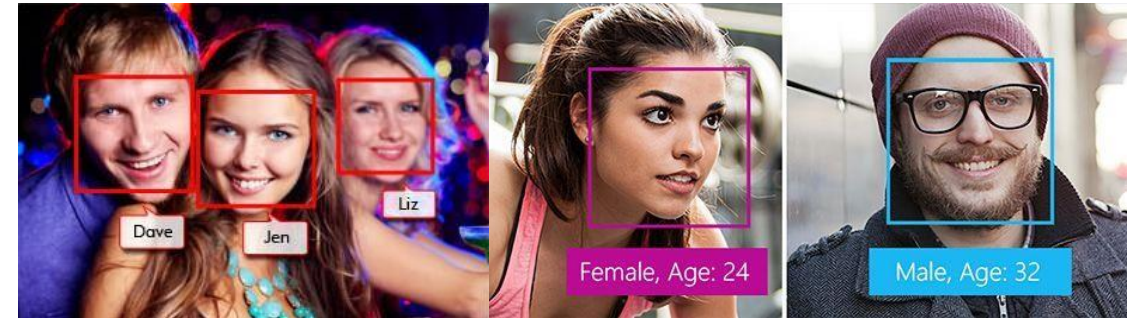
- High level analysis using A\* based dynamic programming
- Genetic Algorithms to identify complex sub-structures
- Various NLP algorithms to modify model based on semantics
  - Identify text blocks that are not for parsing (comments, free text, etc)
  - Identifying patterns in the input
  - Element naming and semantics
  - Map between inputs and models

Extendible with user and vertical specific types

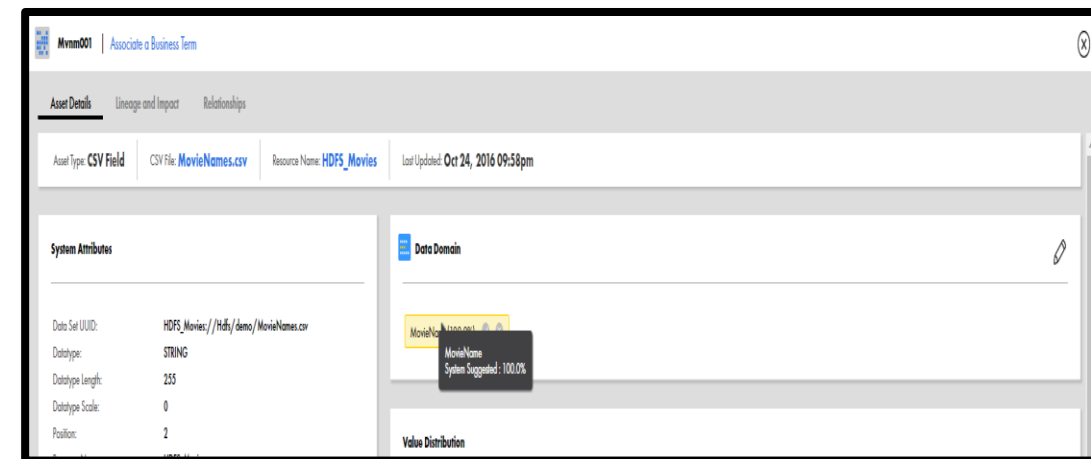


# Artificial Intelligence to Cluster Data

- Column Similarity based on Data Overlap
- Large Overlap of Distinct Values:
  - Jaccard distance =  $1 - \frac{|S(X) \cap S(Y)|}{|S(X) \cup S(Y)|}$
- Similar Value Frequencies for overlapping columns
  - Bray Curtis Similarity:  $\frac{\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{|x_j - y_j|}{x_j + y_j}}{2}$
- Clustering based on Column metadata and Jaccard Coefficient and then computing Bray Curtis Similarity.



↓ Like photo tagging  
CLA/RE for Columns

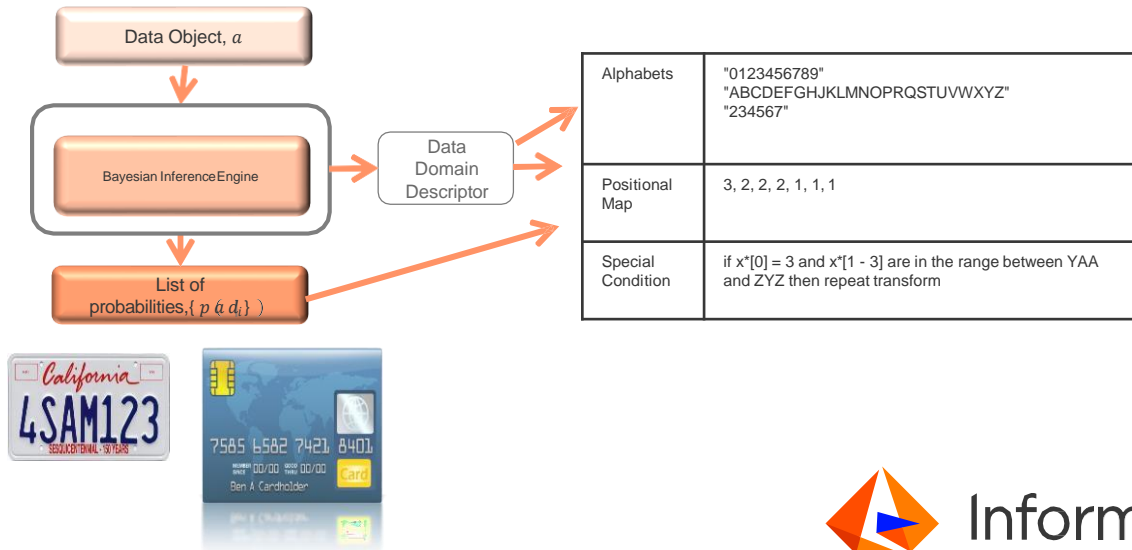


# Artificial Intelligence for Security Analytics

- Bayesian Inference for auto-morphism and format preserve masking
- UBA unsupervised machine learning combined with Principal component analysis to create multi-dimensional model of user activities
- BIRCH technique for unsupervised hierarchical clustering and to identify changes in user behavior
- Validation based on distance and density for outlier detection and Grubbs' test

The Grubbs' test statistic is defined as:

$$G = \frac{\max_{i=1,\dots,N} |Y_i - \bar{Y}|}{s}$$



# Artificial Intelligence to Extract Entities

- NLP techniques to identify and extract data entities from strings
- Extract Product Code from product descriptions
- Identify Organization vs. Person information
- Extract entities from unstructured Data
- Use Classifier Transform (Mallet from UMASS) to categorize data based on a custom classification model
- Statistical algorithms identify common and uncommon elements of your data

