



OCM Explained, Part 2 – Data Sources

By Bill Loban

Editor's Note: *Bill Loban continues his series on OCM by walking us through the process of setting up data sources prior to adding their associated OCM mappings. Maybe a bit of cart before the horse, but we figured that you'd want to know all about OCM mappings in the first place before we tossed this subject out there. Since you can have varying types of data sources and different databases, it is pretty handy to have a way of keeping track of who's using which data where. This article will help you get all that sorted out.*

Introduction

In my previous paper on Object Configuration Manager (OCM), I mentioned “if additional data sources are needed, the data sources need to be added first and then the associated OCM mappings added.” This paper will explain the steps necessary to add and use data sources in the JD Edwards application. One of the most common questions people ask is “why do I need a new data source?” What can be gained by separating databases across multiple servers? There are a number of interesting applications. If the database server is on a cluster, it's possible to take advantage of both nodes of the cluster. One example would be if a client placed the JD Edwards® application code, central objects and Prod business data on one node of their server, and their PY business data on the other node. This would take advantage of hardware that would otherwise sit idle. Another example would be a situation where a client was migrating from, say, a Windows 2000 server with Oracle 9i to a 64-bit Windows 2003 server with Oracle 10i. They could maintain databases on both until the new server is built and stable, then start to cut one or two databases over at a time until they feel comfortable with the new OS and Database. I am currently working with a client who requires the processing of their business be separated between two locations and still have redundancy. To satisfy this business requirement, new data sources were created to separate the processing between the two locations. There are two benefits to doing this separation. First, it will speed up processing time in each location. Second, you gain a measure of “disaster recoverability” by spreading your “JDE eggs” between two baskets. JD Edwards is flexible enough to allow us these kinds of options. Let's see how this works!

What is a Data Source?

A data source is a pointer to where data resides; a database. In the JD Edwards application, it is possible to store data in different databases: DB2, Oracle, SQL Server, Microsoft Access and Microsoft MSDE. Typically an installation uses one database type for all their processing needs. But it is possible to have different processes use different databases, if there is a business case for it. An example of this would be where the online system is using an Oracle database and batch processing is using a SQL Server database. To make the JD Edwards application aware of this, data sources need to be created and defined.

Creation of the Database

Prior to creating the data source in the JD Edwards application, the logical starting point is to create the database(s) to be associated with the data source(s). For this example, new data sources need to be created for new versions / central objects and control tables / business data. These will be used for association with a new custom environment. The new databases will be called PS_DEN811 for the versions / central objects and PS_DENVER for the control tables and business data. This paper will focus on creating the new databases in SQL Server and defining the data sources in the JD Edwards application.



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Have your DBA invoke SQL Server Enterprise Manager (or do so yourself) and expand the databases tree (Figure 1).

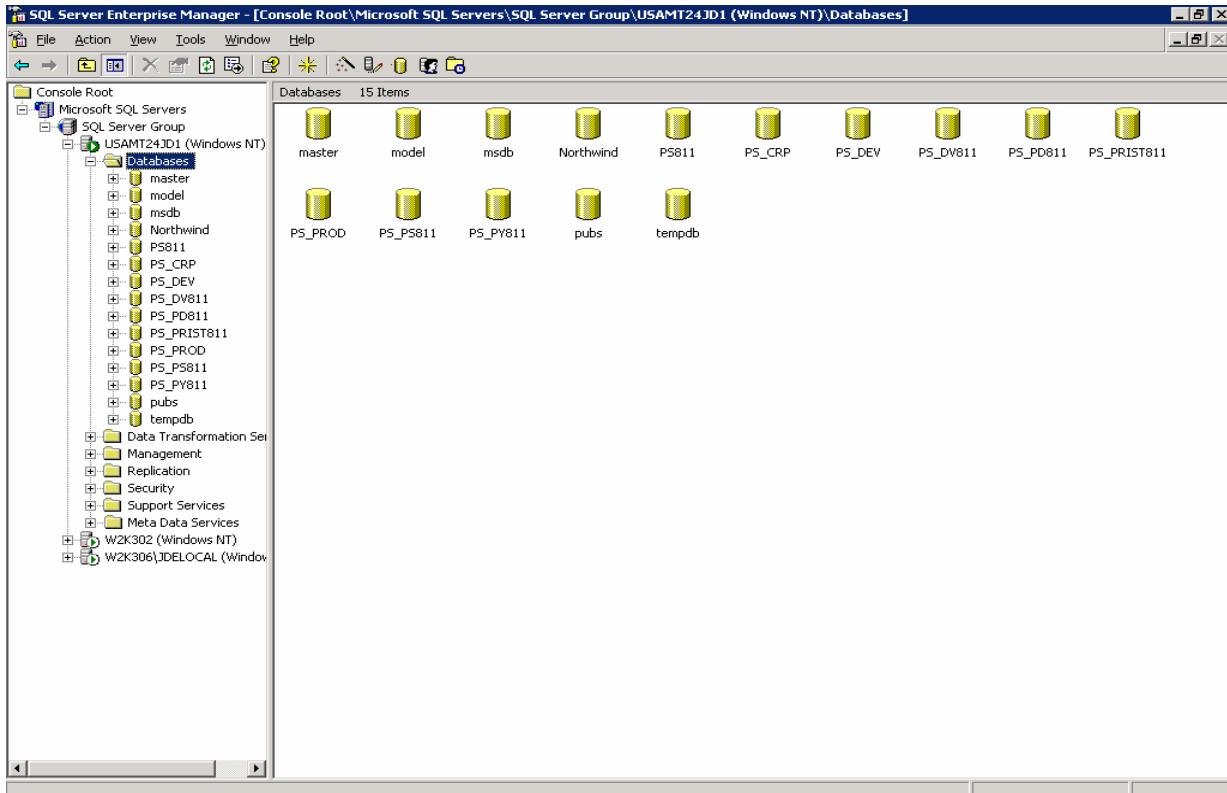


Figure 1

With the word Databases highlighted, right click the mouse and select New Database (Figure 2).

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