

Sieve your data for network efficiency

The complexity and enormity of managing up-to-date data continues to challenge CSPs. Many still have no way of filtering data to identify records that have changed and rely on a full data upload. This inefficient method creates significant risk to systems. A delta-based federation model enables you to sieve the data, pinpointing those that have altered, so only valuable changes are conducted.

Distinguishable data

The current volume and velocity of data that CSPs face is vast. This has been caused by an increase in devices, as well as how people engage with technology, thus applying increasing pressure on support systems. In order to generate a federated and complete view of the network, CSPs must pull data from multiple systems – this is a massive amount of data.

Don't have all day to wait? The expectation is that most operations can be done simply by a flick of a switch, but this is still not the case. Onerous processes still must be followed and managing data still causes many headaches to CSPs, but it shouldn't.

Using a delta-based federation model, CSPs can distinguish which data has changed, so just these delta changes are pulled, updating the overall picture. This creates a simplified process, where only necessary data is uploaded, reducing system load and minimising the risk of issues.

How a delta-based model works

Delta changes are quickly generated from source system files, by comparing data to identify changes. A validation process takes place to catch any errors or issues with the data, before this data is passed to the federation layer. This layer allows visibility of data that has changed, so CSPs can apply checks and retain control over modifications in their data.

CSPs can analyse the data changes and make alterations, prior to the data being processed into the core data layer. This core data layer holds a full view of all data held across the business and can provide both a current, historic and deleted data view.

Minimise data risk

By updating data in a streamlined and processed way, CSPs can catch errors and reduce the risk of a full data upload. Minimal visibility of changes and the sheer amount of the data from a variety of sources – the network, systems, data warehouse, etc. - can result in extensive risk to data quality and system functionality from a full data upload.

A delta-based federation model ensures that you concentrate resources on only the changes that are valuable to the systems. Sieving and analysing the data ensures that only real changes are uploaded to the core data layer – an efficient, simplified modern approach to data management.

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