



If Migration Means Introduction - Plan Accordingly

Dependency on the PLM Introduction

- · Moving target during the development
- · Bugs in the system result in bugs in the migration
- · Migration is incredibly performance intensive
- · Release schedules are inter-twined
- New systems are not well understood by customers, they need to learn how to use it!
- Any business case ROI from migration is in the new system

Requirements Analysis

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- Differentiate the requirements for decommissioning your legacy PLM from the requirements for introducing the new PLM
- For Legacy PLM
 - What is the required data that needs to be extracted?
 - What version / iteration requirements? All history? Just released?
 - How to handle "other" system data like tasks, workflow history, etc. that may not map to new PLM?
- For New PLM
 - Define what is needed to be operational in your new PLM system?
 - Is all the CAD history required or maybe just the top 20 programs CAD data?
 - Do you have an alternative archiving strategy for unused legacy data?

Migration Event Risks

Migration Timing

- Calculate expected downtime vs. migration performance
- Weekends? Merry Christmas here's the new PLM?
- Incremental migrations can take too long and enable bad behavior in the transition

Data Disaster Risks

- First migration to empty system shouldn't ever corrupt production data with proper testing
- Adding a large volume of data to existing production PLM requires practiced disaster recovery plan.



Data Cleanup

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- Typically CAD data needs to be able to open without errors in the CAD system to be processed correctly
- · Different systems have different dependencies that can involve data loss without creative mapping
 - Your revision / version model may not match your legacy
 - Part BOM and CAD BOM could need to be merged! (or managed in another way)
- · Migration is not a good time to correct those historical issues
 - Still, Garbage in = Garbage out
 - The preferable options are:
 - · Cleanup data in the legacy system
 - · Cleanup data in a intermediate staging DB
 - · Cleanup data in the target system after migration

- How long does it take to steer the enterprise to the new PLM?
 - Is your business capable of handling a one time event to switch to a new PLM?
 - Is your ERP / MRP / 3rd party integration capable of a cut over?
 - Is the training and support for the new PLM in place and comprehensive?
 - Will the solution be comprehensive and bug free day one?
 - Have you done a good job with public relations and PLM change acceptance?





Migration Strategy Overview

· Data Migration Methods

- ETL (Extract, Transform, Load)
- Transactional

· Data Migration Strategies

- Big Bang Strategy
- Migrate and Update Until Go-Live
- Incremental One-Way Strategy
- Co-existence Strategy

External Dependencies

- 3rd party integrations and business organization
- · Migration Testing & Rehearsals



Methodologies for Migrating Data

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• ETL (Extract, Transform, Load)

- Extract: Export the data from the source system to a staging database
- Transform: Map data to the target system format & fix data issues
- Load: Import complete staging database to the production system
- Define initial load and delta update for extraction to staging database
- Define initial load and delta update for import to new PLM

Transactional

- Define packages from dependencies to migrate
- Export, map and import a small data package within a transaction
- Define insert / update import strategy for new PLM



· The Benefits

- Ability to modify data and correct issues in the staging database
- Good performance for large volume of data
- Lends itself to good repeatable testing scenarios
- High quality results for a one-time first go-live of new PLM

· The Risks

- Staging database gets out of sync quickly
- Intermediate database means export / import is done twice
- Modification of data does not always sync up to legacy PLM or 3rd party integrations



Benefits and Risks of Transactional

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· The Benefits

- Enables staged migration of data
- Errors are more easily controlled
- Enables migration to move at the pace of business

· The Risks

- Garbage in, Garbage out
- Order of import operations is not always transparent
- Performance is not as good
- Testing can be cumbersome



Migration Strategies

Big Bang or One Time Migration

- Export and Import over a weekend
- ETL or Transactional

· Update until Go-Live One Time Migration

- One time, test & delta update production until go-live
- ETL or Transactional

· Staged Migration

- Move in Program by Program
- Transactional

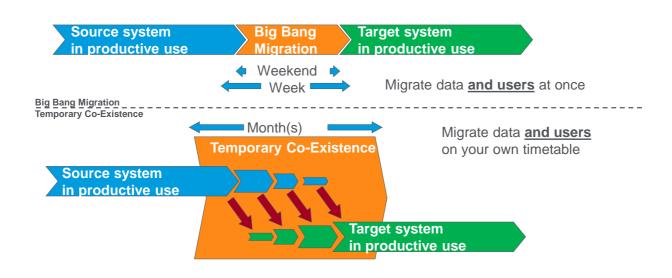
· Co-existence

- Flexible to move in data
- Transactional

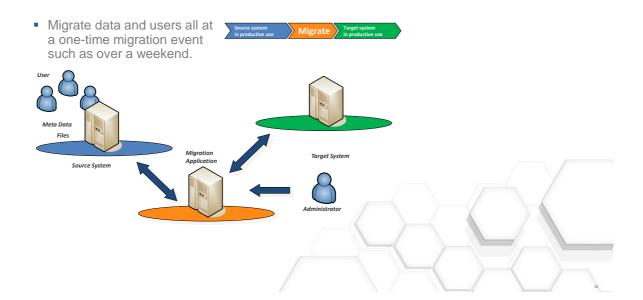


One Time vs. Co-existence Strategies

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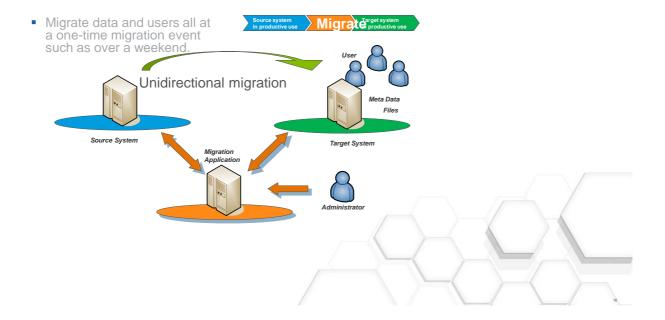


One Time Migration - Theory



One Time Migration - Execution

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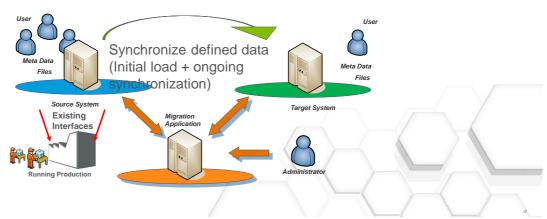


Co-existence or Staged Theory

- · Focus on quick wins:
- Target system is in productive use with its out-of-the-box features from the start Examples: DMU, Change Management, ...

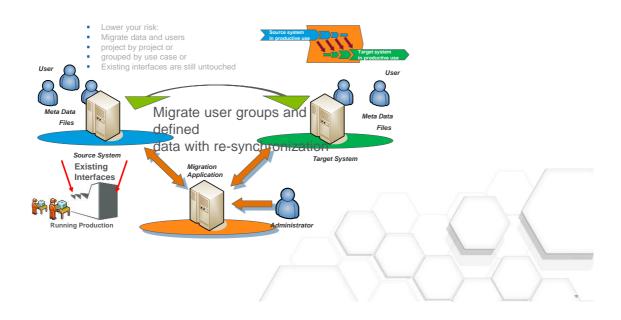


· Existing interfaces are untouched

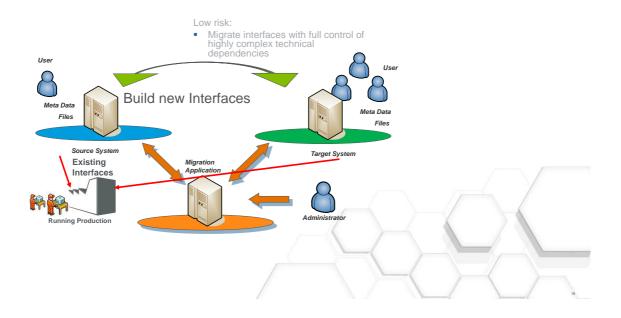


Co-existence User Migration

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Co-existence Developing Interfaces



Co-existence Migration Finalization

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Smooth Migration with temporary co-existence

Controllable in going step by step

Running Production

Low risk for users and management!

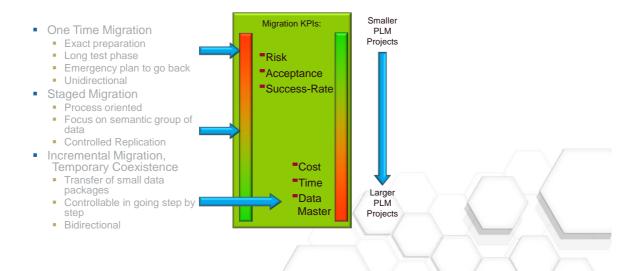


Migration Testing Methodology

- Duplicate the complete PLM with files. Update the replica's often to test the latest data (especially if there are conflicts)
- · Determine significant sample sizes for functionality to test
- · For One Time Migrations
 - No unit testing
 - 1% data integration tests until rehearsals
 - 3 100% data "migration rehearsals" and iterate until perfect
- · For Co-existence Migrations
 - Unit Testing, Integration Testing
 - Process data in test environment previous to live migrations until satisfied with results
- · Conflicts and errors will happen, shoot for 99.9% effectiveness



Migration Strategy Recomendations



One-Time vs. Incremental Migration

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One-Time Migration

- Less technically challenging
- Less organizational effort on user side
- High risk of failure
- Customization of new system must be complete
- Longer preparation phase





Incremental Migration

- Risk reduction (old system stays alive)
- New system can be used earlier (complete customization is not needed)
- Higher technical effort
- Clear data master definition necessary
- New system might be under utilized by users because the old system is still available



Pros

- Short Execution Timeframe
 - Be prepared for disaster recovery
 - Backup system & execute migration
- The new system must support the complete functionality from the start
 - All users and processes
 - User acceptance is critical
 - All technical interfaces
 - Complex technical dependencies can make the project fail
- Continuity of resources is important
 - Migration developers should be testing and executing the production migration if possible

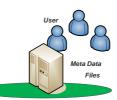




Incremental Migration Mitigating Risks

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- Long Execution Timeframe
 - Hold to the plan timeline, execute in under a year
 - Delay means more updates & maintenance with new system
- Transactional Data Risks
 - Not all data is tested like in a migration rehearsal
 - Run the data twice
 - Perform transactions with the same data in the test environment before production until comfortable with the solution performance



Target System

Requirements for Migration Software

- Connectivity to Engineering systems, including software solutions for the hard-to-implement features without shortcuts
- · Mapping functionality, best by adding visual functionalities
- Workflow support, for complex business requirements
- · Ability to be deployed in a clustered environment
- Sophisticated approaches to parse and export complex product structures (top-down, bottom-up) to meet different customer requirements
- Filter and Split mechanisms (vertical or horizontal), to reduce the data volume to the really required information
- Packaging mechanisms that are able to transfer only subsets of data, but still keeping all relevant relationships
- Import conflict management to enable conistent import processes to databases that already contain information



Technical Considerations for File Based CAD Import

- · CAD Data does not have enough information to import on it's own. PLM data should be added to the process
- Unmanaged data is generally "dirtier" with considerably more issues than PLM managed data
- Recommended Process Steps
 - Scan directories with CAD interrogation tool (CAA, etc) and get all data attributes and dependencies
 - Move all data to staging database or Excel file(s) with attributes and:
 - Determine which file is the master between multiple instances
 - Add PLM metadata (owner, group, projects, status, etc)
 - Transform metadata into import packages
 - Execute bulk import with appropriate PLM interface tool

General Migration Project Steps

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•	Definition Clearly define the scope of the project Involve representatives of each domain Define criteria for a successful migration Define a realistic project budget and timeline Outline the risks! Audit all source data in scope Refine the scope through profiling and auditing Implement migration process	40 %	Integrate
•	Test and validation Define test data for all data types and scopes early Define volume test data as early as possible Allow time for volume testing and resolving issues	30 %	X
•	Segment the migration into manageable parts Control and monitor the migration and react on errors	20 %	
•	Final reporting — Create a documentation and metrics of the migrated data	10 %	





Timeline Budgeting for Services and Licensing



- Planning / Specifications (10-30 days typical)
- Migration / Integration workflow implementation: export import (30-90 days typical)
- Testing (30 days typical)
- Execution and reporting (depends on

Infrastructure

- Migration / Integration / In
- Multiple CAR 2015 (in 12 all of Ce transactions

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- Micros Tools at 19 Monnectors
- Policy of and import proces
- CAN Consess
- CAD toolkit (e.g. Pro/E toolkit or CATIA CAA) for access of file based attributes
- CAD translators, quality checker (only in case of CAD translations)

Final Lessons Learned for Sucess

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Upfront Planning and Understanding Seek Active Stakeholder buy in and participation

The purpose of testing is to FAIL

A united team will find a solution more quickly than a divided team.

Communicate success as well as failure.....



Don't Panic!

or, Hire a consultant so there is someone else to blame!

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Challenges in PLM Migration



Aligning Risks and Strategies



Where to Start?

Company Overview



A vendor neutral / independent engineering services and software company since 1993











Shareholders













Customers PTC Live Global



OpenPDM - The PLM Migration Platform



- · OpenPDM integrates and migrates your product data
 - Across corporate borders
 - From systems of different vendors
 - Between different domains and disciplines
- OpenPDM is the leading PLM integration platform
 - Standard connectors for a multiplicity of systems
 - Optimized for the process and data synchronization in the background
 - Use of standard interfaces and data formats
 - Flexible integration into customer processes



OpenPDM Connectors

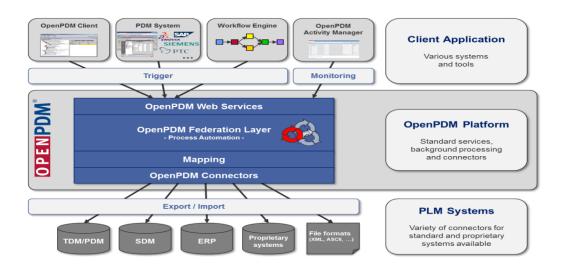
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Standard Functionality of all OpenPDM Cnnectors

- Import/Export of PDM Meta Data
 - Parts, Part Versions (incl. attributes)
 - Documents (incl. physical files and attributes)
 - Assembly Structures / BOMs
 - Configuration data (150%BOMs incl. configuration options, effectivities, ...)
 - Change data
 - Roles & Rights management
- Import prognosis / dry run
 - Calculate import result before starting a real import
 - Calculate differences between import data and actual data base content
 - PDM-system import logic is in place
 - Check for missing mandatory attributes
 - Check for write access to all touched PDM objects
- · Highly configurable import logic
 - Control "Insert/Update" on each object depending on use case
 - Control ID generation
 - Control handling of structure updates (managing relationship updates)



OpenPDM Integration Concept



OpenPDM Data Migration Controlled One Time Migration of large Data Amounts

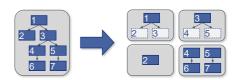
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Functional principle

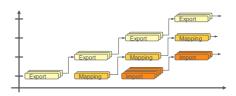
- Data structures are split into small packages
- Packages can be processed independently and in parallel
- Sub-processes can be monitored and controlled via migration cockpit
- Utilize intermediate database for transformation or process via transactional logic

Advantages and benefits

- Processing and transfer of large data amounts become controllable
- Parallel processes increase the performance extensively
- Integrated report functions
- High flexibility due to OpenPDM modularity



OPENPDM°



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- Incremental migration with temporary co-existence and synchronization using transactional implementation strategy
- · Transfer of separate datasets or complete product structures including CAD models and other files



Additional Resources

- www.prostep.com
 - All links to all PROSTEP companies and Brands
- www.pdmmigrationtoolkit.com
 - Tools, articles, webinars around PDM Migration Topics
- www.pdfgenerator3d.com
 - Server based 3D PDF Generation, Trial Conversions
- www.opendesc.com
 - Translation Services (ad hoc or project based)
- www.prostep.org
 - The non-profit standards body (ProSTEP iViP)
- infocenter@prostep.com
 - Any Questions on Any Topic



Resource: www.pdmmigrationtoolkit.com





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