MASTER

THE BEST IN MASTER DATA GOVERNANCE

DATA

SIMPLIFICATION & MANAGEMENT

SIMPLIFIED

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Master Data Simplified

An Introduction to Master Data Simplification, Governance, and Management

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What is Master Data Simplification?

Master Data is not easy. Most ERP and other Enterprise Systems cause great confusion and frustration to users who have to wade through screen after screen of multiple fields just to find the two or three fields for which they are responsible.

Hundreds of master data attributes are maintained by multiple departments within a company. Adequate checks and controls may not be in place in all screens.

Training becomes much more difficult with complex screens with multiple views and dependencies with other modules.

Additional checks, controls, and validations cannot be easily introduced into SAP® ECC, SAP S/4HANA®, Oracle eBS®, Oracle® Fusion/Cloud Applications and other Enterprise Systems screens without customization.

Master Data is even more complex when multiple systems are involved. Users frequently have to look something up in one system and then look it up in a second system. And trying to figure out if a master record has a duplicate can be a manual nightmare.

Retrieving master data can also pose challenges again in particular if multiple systems are involved. Getting a single

view of customers across multiple system can be difficult. And consolidating sales data across multiple systems can be equally challenging.

Complex data entry and display screens make for complex Master Data.

There are many books, articles, and consultants who concentrate on Master Data Management and associated Master Data Governance. Our question is, "why would you have to manage something that is far more complex than it needs to be?"

Let's take a look at Master Data Management and then see how we make things less difficult and less complex with Master Data Simplification and Governance.

What is Master Data Management?

Gartner defines Master Data Management (MDM) as "a technology-enabled discipline in which business and IT work together to ensure the uniformity, accuracy, stewardship, semantic consistency, and accountability of the enterprise's official shared master data assets."

So what does this actually mean? Let's take a look at data first.

- *A word of caution about MDM: If you do a Google Search on "MDM", you will likely see results related to Mobile Device Management. In this book, we will refer to Master Data Management as MDM. But when you*

Data versus Information

Data are facts but not yet information. The facts are valid for a specific period of time. Data could be a birth date, age, name, street address, phone number, and other discrete facts. But data has to be collected, combined with other data, and interpreted to become information.

What are the types of data?

Most data will fall within one of five broad categories.

Metadata is data about data. It defines the type of data. Is it numeric or text or something else? What is the length or size of the data, e.g. a social security number is 9 digits long. Metadata defines the format of the data, e.g. if numeric how many decimal places does it have? If it's a date, in which of the myriad of formats is the date stored, e.g. MMDDYY, MMDDYYYY, DDMMYY, DDMMYYYY, YYMMDD, YYYYMMDD, etc.? And is the date stored as a text, numeric, or internal date type field?

The definition of a phone number in terms of its length and format is metadata. Notwithstanding the government's assertions about phone conversations collected by the NSA, the phone number itself is not metadata. Just like a street address, date of birth, and social security number could be

part of the Master Data for customers, so is a phone number.

Unstructured data includes information which is not stored in columns and rows, that is, it is not stored in a database or other predefined structure. Unstructured text data might include emails, Word documents, PowerPoint presentations, PDF files, etc. Video files, audio files, and images are examples of unstructured non-text data.

Transactional data describes an event which generally has a time component, some type of numeric value, and refers to one or more objects. This might be a $100 book sale to a specific customer on a specific date, a 250mg antibiotic injection given to a specific patient on a specific date, or other monetary and non-monetary events related to objects in specific amounts on specific dates. It includes typical business transactions such as purchase orders, production orders, inventory receipts, customer orders, supplier invoices, customer invoices, etc.

Transaction audit trails and logs are generally considered transaction data and not Master Data.

Reference data is used to categorize data. Reference data might include attributes of a customer which you want to use for sales analysis, e.g. age, sex, state of residence, etc. Typically these attributes have a code value and description, e.g. M=Male and F=Female. It is sometimes referred to as Lookup Data.

And finally we have **Master Data**.

What is Master Data?

Master Data is the set of critical core objects necessary for the operation of the business against which transactions are processed. These objects are typically shared across the business. Errors in master data can adversely impact the business.

Let's see if customers fall within the definition of master data.

Are customers critical to the business? Yes, of course they are! Without customers there would be no business.

Are transactions processed against customers? Yes, the business processes a variety of transactions from and to its customers including purchase orders, customer orders, invoices, statements, etc. Of course the types of transactions will vary depending on the type of business.

Are customers shared across the business? Generally the answer is yes though how far across the business the customers will be shared depends on the size and type of business. If the business ships products from multiple locations to the same customer, sharing the customer across

the business would facilitate credit checks, invoicing, sales analysis, etc.

Will errors in the definition of a customer adversely impact the business? If the customer's ship to address is incorrect, the business will incur unnecessary expense having to reship the product to the correct address.

So now having some idea of what Master Data is, let's take a look at the types of Master Data.

What are the types of Master Data?

Master Data is generally categorized into one of several groupings each of which can include multiple sub-groupings called domains. Don't let the word domain trouble you. It just refers to specific objects in the groupings. Still confused? Let's look at the specifics.

Parties include all of the entities with whom the business interacts. The domains might include customers, prospects, suppliers, employees, etc. What these domains are called will depend on the industry. A customer in one industry may be a patient in another. Note that an employee may also be a customer. And a customer may also be a supplier.

Things are what the business manufactures, buys, sells, or provides. The domains might include products, bills of materials, formulas, routings, recipes, services, etc.

Places include physical locations, sales territories, offices, geographies, etc.

Financial and Organizational groups include hierarchies used to aggregate statistics including chart of accounts, cost centers, profit centers, sales territories, etc. Parent/child relationships typically define the hierarchy.

If you can't uniquely identify master data, it probably is not really master data. If you can't differentiate between two different customers assuming they are not duplicates, how do you determine to which customer to ship the product?

Often a version number or effective date will be added to ensure uniqueness. A routing is a list of operations to be performed to produce a product. A bill of materials is a list of what goes in to the product. You could have more than one routing or bill of materials for a product. So the product number to be produced would not uniquely identify either the bill of materials or the routing. But they could be uniquely identified by adding a version or effectivity date to the product number.

Chapter 2 Master Data Management

So what is Master Data Management?

MDM is a joint effort between the business and IT, supported by technology. If it is perceived as an IT project, at best MDM will not provide all of the benefits it should and at worst the MDM project will be a complete failure. MDM needs to be business owned with IT support.

Master Data needs to be defined in a uniform manner. It needs to be accurate. Appropriate people need to be assigned responsibility for the quality of master data they use or create. The meaning of the data needs to be consistent across the enterprise. And there needs to be accountability for Master Data.

Why Master Data Management?

Inaccurate, inconsistent, and duplicate versions of master data cause a multitude of problems for businesses.

Most businesses rely on a variety of systems to conduct business which means the same master data may be in more than one system. Customers may be defined in an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system to enable the business to take customer orders, ship products, and invoice

the customer, and process payments. A separate CRM (Customer Relationship Management) system might track leads, prospects, and customer interactions. And sales reps might use an SFA (Sales Force Automation) system to record customer orders and transmit them to the ERP system.

Without proper controls, there is virtually no way to provide a single source of the truth. A customer asks their sales rep to correct an incorrect address, which the sales rep does in the SFA system. But the incorrect address is still in the ERP and CRM systems causing customer dissatisfaction when they don't receive an order and expense to the business to reship the order to the correct address. There will also be expense to research and correct the data.

A customer service rep out of one branch creates a new customer record without realizing the customer was already created at another branch. The business now has duplicate customer records making it difficult to aggregate sales for the customer. If a special marketing program is initiated for customers with a certain minimum level of sales, the customer may be inadvertently omitted because the sales are split across two different customer records.

Cross selling and up selling opportunities may be lost because the sales reps do not have complete visibility into what the customer is actually buying.

CUSTOMERS

➔ Board of Water and Light

    Boardwalk Condominium Association

    Bob Evans

    Business Law Source

    BVD Cleaning Service

    B & W Hair Fashions

➔ BWL

Preventing duplicate customers can be difficult with many systems. If a customer service rep receives a request to add the customer "Board of Water and Light" and does not find an existing customer record with a name search, they create a new one. Unbeknownst to them, the customer already exists but the company name was entered as "BWL".

Inaccurate master data can also negatively impact a business. When creating or changing a raw material, imagine the impact if an employee enters the proper unit of measure of ounces for the reorder point, but enters a quantity representing the number of pounds. Substantial costs will be incurred when eventually the raw material has to be expedited or worse yet the line has to be shut down or production rescheduled.

The amount a business might invest in securing business with a company might be influenced by how highly successful the company is. But if inaccurate data portrays a company as far more successful that it actually is, the business may be wasting money better spent elsewhere.

Business Drivers for MDM

MDM programs often start off called something else such as:

- Single view or sole source of the truth.
- 360-degree or Single View of the Customer
- 360-degree or Single View of Product
- 360-degree or Single View of Supplier

No matter what you call these types of projects, they are MDM projects. If these terms help get business buy in or are actually initiated by the business, by all means use these terms instead of MDM.

Mergers and Acquisitions can also be business drivers for MDM. When you are combining systems of the acquired company, you need to have some way of standardizing the data and identifying and eliminating duplicates. This analysis is part of MDM though it is also part of Data Migration.

Why doesn't everyone implement MDM?

Over the years, IT has grown very successful at patching together systems and bringing data together from disparate

systems for analysis using Excel, a data warehouse, or other means. Without addressing the accuracy of the data being presented, there are still huge ongoing support costs involved that a proper MDM system could substantially reduce. And if legacy or home grown systems are involved, there is risk that the people with the knowledge of those systems might retire taking that knowledge with them.

Some businesses are afraid of the costs of implementing MDM. In the early days of MDM this might well have been a valid concern. Many companies had a Customer Data Integration (CDI) MDM system for customers and a different Product Information Management (PIM) MDM system for products. So they incurred the cost of acquiring, implementing, supporting, and training for two different MDM systems. What they learned implementing one MDM system did not necessarily apply to implementing the other MDM system.

Having multiple MDM systems makes it difficult to do analysis across the systems as there is likely no consistency to how information is defined. You should be able to easily analyze the types of products sold against the type of customer.

Businesses also fail to properly estimate the cost of inaccurate, redundant, and inconsistent data. There are some staggering statistics on the cost of bad data. The yearly cost of poor quality data in the United States is $3.1 trillion according to a 2016 IBM estimate.

MDM is much more difficult without the proper tools. Just mapping fields from one system to another to consolidate customers to check for duplicates can be incredibly time consuming. And that's before figuring out how to standardize addresses and translate codes much less creating the programming to detect duplicates.

Until there is business buy-in to the importance of MDM, there is likely to be little progress towards MDM.

What I should expect in an MDM system?

First of all, let's see what the "single source of the truth", "system of record", and "golden copy" mean.

In theory, all of these are addressing the MDM goal of having consistent data across the enterprise. When you look at a customer name, it should be the same whether you look in your ERP system or your CRM system. It does not necessarily mean the customer name should be stored in one and only one place. While keeping in one place would provide a single source of the truth, it is generally not a practical approach because of the myriad of systems used by most enterprises. It does mean that there need to be controls in place regarding the maintenance of customer name and it must be synchronized across all systems that contain it.

To complicate matters, it is important to understand what one means when talking about the customer name. There

could in fact be several different types of customer names. There could be the customer name as the customer does business with us. There could be a legal name that could be different. And there might be an abbreviated name used on particular types of internal scheduling or other documents.

The legal name might be maintained in one system, the abbreviated name in a second system, and the "doing business as" name in a third system. The hub would pull down all three names. The "source of the truth" would be the source systems but the data hub would always have a copy. In this scenario, if a fourth system needed one of the customer names, the data hub would provide the required information.

Alternatively, customer name maintenance could be disabled in all three source systems and maintained only in the data hub. The hub would push out updates to the appropriate systems as they are made. The "source of the truth" would be the data hub but again the other three systems would always have a copy.

The point is, master data may be maintained in the source system or in the data hub but not both.

And it's not just controlling in which system a customer can be created or changed – or retired or archived for that matter. A robust Data Governance process (preferably workflow driven) must clearly spell out the processes to determine who may request a change, who has the

authority to approve the request, and what is it they can approve. When a customer is added, different people or groups might be required to approve the customer name, credit limit, and the assigned sales rep. It can get equally if not more complicated when creating Items.

Before the request is processed, the Data Quality level required and rules for cleansing, consolidating, and harmonizing data should be spelled out.

Once you have established Data Governance and defined the scope, e.g. we are going to address Customers and Products first, you will need to identify the data sources for your customer and product master data. In addition, you need a method of mapping fields and reference codes from one system to another.

Sex might be stored in one system in the table CUSTOMER in the column SEX with a value of "M" for male and "F" for female. Sex might be stored in another system in the table CMPCM in the column CMSEX with a value of '1' for male and '2' for female. These inconsistencies can be corrected by programming the data transformation in a customer conversion program. Some MDM systems provide cross reference tables for this purpose. And yet other MDM tools simplify this process by providing pre-defined templates for both systems so you don't have to manually map the data.

Many MDM tools predefine a data hub in which the master data from various systems will be housed. The data from

the various source systems is loaded into the data hub in a common format. Then the work really begins.

Data Standardization would be done across applications to bring data into common format, e.g. addresses.

Data Consolidation would be done on an ongoing basis to build rules to identify potential duplicates. A decision would be made to keep, merge, or eliminate the duplicates. Some MDM systems have complex algorithms to facilitate identification of potential duplicates.

Data Harmonization facilitates data consistency across multiple environments by cross referencing merged child data against parent data. This ensures child data does not get orphaned while merging or eliminating a duplicate master (parent) record.

Data Profiling would analyze Master Data and provide statistical summaries, e.g. minimum, maximum, average, median, number of unique values, distribution of values, etc. If 99% of the values for a column fall within the range of 0-100 and less than 1% have a value in excess of 1,000,000, that is a pretty good indication the outlier data needs to be evaluated.

Data Cleansing would generally be based on user defined rules. Once MDM is set up, corrections could be made in the source systems and pulled into the data hub, or data could

be corrected in the data hub and pushed back into the source system.

Some legacy systems will not have as robust data as do more modern systems. **Data Enrichment** may be required to add missing information deemed critical.

Chapter 3 Implementing and Governing MDM

Executive Sponsorship is the first step

Even though MDM is a technology enabled discipline, you do **NOT** want to start an MDM project with the selection of an MDM solution. Despite what some software vendors will tell you, implementing MDM is not as simple as selecting MDM software, installing it, and pressing a button to start an automated process.

To start an MDM project, you need an Executive Sponsor. Just like on an ERP project, an Executive Sponsor needs to understand the business value of the project and be able to articulate it to the entire company. The Executive Sponsor would be a project champion. Hopefully the success of the MDM project will be a specific MBO (Management by Objective) of the Executive Sponsor.

As previously mentioned, an MDM project should not be an IT project though IT should be intimately involved. As with all large complex projects, there should be formalized project management support.

Data Governance

Before starting software selection, substantial work should be done in the area of Data Governance. If you don't know the scope of the project, how do you know the software will support that scope?

Data Stewards are critical participants in the Data Governance process specifically and the MDM project in general. Data Steward is not a position to which someone is promoted. You need to involve the people who know the data and understand the business drivers and issues regarding Master Data. They are the ones best qualified to define requirements and definitions for their lines of business.

Defining Requirements and Scope

With which data domain are you going to start? Are you going to pick the one(s) that are causing the most problems and provide the best business case or will you pick a less difficult one to test out and improve your proposed methodology?

There are those who recommend starting out on a single simple domain and then expand to more complex multiple domains. Others recommend starting with the data domain that provides the greatest business value. It seems a large number of enterprises start with Customers and Products.

The group needs to clearly define business requirements not so much in terms of the process by which a customer is created and who has to approve the request as this may well be influenced by the capabilities of the MDM tool and the experience of consultants. It is more in terms of assuring you will be able to have a 360-degree view of the customer or whatever domain you do first when the project is implemented.

When do you involve consultants and evaluate MDM software?

There is certainly some debate on these points. Most enterprises do not have experience and expertise in implementing an MDM program. So with the best of intentions, the Data Governance team (again in conjunction with IT) proceeds to define scopes, determine processes, evaluate and select software, and start the technical implementation.

Without the benefit of having made mistakes and learned from them, in prior MDM implementations, the enterprise is likely to repeat a number of mistakes others have already made.

If you have not done this before, it's a little difficult to define cleansing standardization standards, rules to predict duplicate master records, and processes to determine whether the duplicates should be merged, deleted, or

reevaluated as potentially non-duplicate. Plus many software vendors embed relatively sophisticated dup checking rules in their tools.

And should the software be installed in-house or by consultants? Again, that depends on the level of in-house expertise.

While it may be self-serving to say, involving consultants from an MDM tool vendor and looking at the capabilities of the tools early on can really help in defining Data Governance processes as well as Data Quality and other rules. But you do need to define the initial scope before you start looking at tools or vendors.

Criteria to evaluate MDM software

You also need to define the criteria by which you will evaluate software. Clearly the vendor needs to demonstrate their tool can meet the requirements of your initial scope.

You certainly want to ask the standard questions you would ask of any software vendor, e.g. size of company, support structure, availability of support for all of your locations and time zones, number of customers, customer references, how is pricing determined, etc.

But there are other requirements specific to MDM that you might want to consider that could save you a lot of time:

- Are predefined templates available for source and target systems? Why spend the time to manually map fields from source to target if the vendor has already done this?
- Are multiple domain hubs supported?
- If I have some special requirements, can custom templates be created?
- Are industry templates available for your industry?
- Is Workflow integrated into the system to support Master Data Governance?
- What is the level of sophistication used in detecting duplicate master records across multiple disparate systems? E.g. for Customers, what besides Customer Name and address is used? And what happens if the name and address do not match exactly?
- How is the system of record established?
- How much programming is required and for what?
- How are address standardization and validation handled, i.e. can the tool use external data sources to validate addresses?
- What other information can be added from external sources, e.g. DUNS number?
- Can you correct data in the data hub and have it pushed back to the appropriate source system(s)?
- Can you easily display and update specific fields in a master file without having to go through all of the available fields?
- Can you define your own validation rules when correcting data in the data hub?
- Will the production target system validation rules be

enforced when correcting data in the data hub?

- Is an audit trail of all changes made to data available?
- Is the MDM software certified by your enterprise software vendors, e.g. SAP®, Oracle®, Salesforce®, etc.

Once you have met with the tool vendors and taken a look at their products with a brief demo customized to your requirements, ask for a POC (proof of concept) proposal. How much a vendor is willing to work with you to give you a demo that is tailored to your requirements and to develop a POC that will prove their solution will meet your current and future requirements certainly says something about that vendor and how they are likely to work with you in the future.

What's next?

You have an Executive Sponsor, Data Stewards, an initial scope including Customer and Product domains, Data Governance established at a high level, and an MDM partner with whom to work.

Let's be optimistic and assume your POC went well and you have chosen the MDM Vendor and Tool to assist you with your MDM implementation.

You are now ready to start your Master Data Simplification, Governance, and Management project. Remember, MDM is a journey – not a destination.

Chapter 4 Chain•Sys Can Help

The Chain•Sys Platform™

The Chain•Sys Platform™ provides a complete end-to-end Data Management solution.

A word of caution about this Chapter: This is the start of a sales pitch but it will give you a basis for tool comparison.
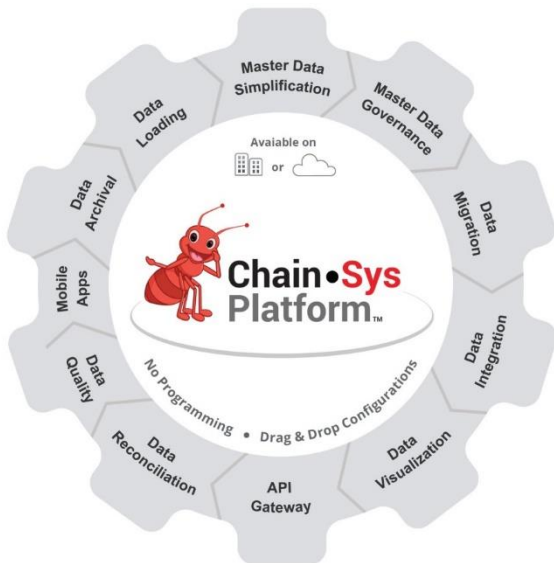
Let's briefly review some of the capabilities of the Chain•Sys Platform™ related to Master Data Simplification, Governance, and Management.

To simplify working with domains, a number of out-of-the-box domains are provided including:

- Material/Item Master
- Customer Master
- Supplier Master
- GL Accounts
- Bills of Material
- Routings
- Formula
- Recipe
- Price Lists
- Debit Memos
- Credit Memos
- Write Off

Industry specific out of the box domains are also available:

- Automotive
- Aerospace
- Industrial Manufacturing
- FMCG
- Pharmaceuticals
- Healthcare
- Medical Devices
- Oil and Gas
- Metal

Custom domains can be configured with no programming.

Product Hub	Customer Hub	Supplier Hub	BOM Hub	Operations Hub
Products	Customers	Suppliers	Material	Installed Base
Bills of material	Harmonization	Harmonization	Header	Service Contracts
Formula			Objects	Harmonization
Routings				
Harmonization				
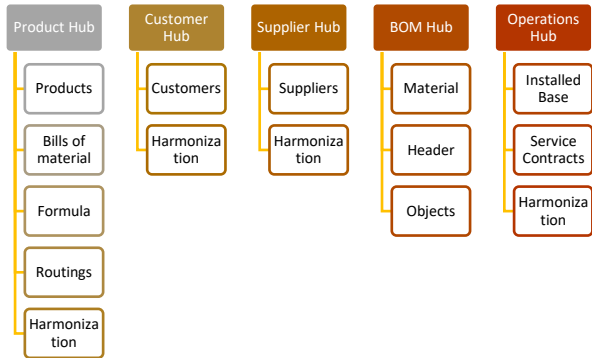
To simplify complexity, Chain•Sys uses a templated approach to build the central data hub and import data from one or more source systems substantially reducing time required over other manual and programming approaches. With more than 1,000 predefined templates, you can build hubs in weeks instead of months and start testing data in a matter of weeks.

An incredible number of Enterprise Applications are supported using the template approach including the following:

- SAP® ECC6
- SAP® S/4HANA
- Oracle eBS® R10, R11, & R12.
- Oracle® Fusion/Cloud® Applications

- Salesforce®
- JD Edwards®
- PROCORE®
- Siebel®
- Microsoft Dynamics®
- Excel, XML, Text and Queues

Master Data Simplification is provided by the data hub in particular if information is coming from multiple systems. A single integrated view of customers, suppliers, parts, or other master data across multiple disparate systems can be configured with no programming required!

In addition, reports displaying information from and consolidating information across multiple systems can also be configured with again no programing required.

And finally, Data Visualization is an option available.

Various transformations can be applied to the data extracted to the data hub.

Data Governance is tightly integrated into the solution to continuously ensure the quality of data using a "Get Clean – Keep Clean" philosophy. Workflow functionality supports data governance and approval processes.

Data Profiling analyzes the content, structure, and relationships within data to uncover patterns and rules, inconsistencies, anomalies, and redundancies that help you

understand data challenges early in the project to avoid surprises later.

Data Assessment enables you to assess the data quality of each field in the data hub automatically analyzing completeness, uniqueness, value distribution, range, and pattern with results shown on the Data Assessment report.

Data Cleansing (also called Data Scrubbing) can clean data based on user defined rules in a Business Rules Engine. Depending on the system you are using, validation rules from SAP® ECC, S/4HANA®, Oracle eBS®, Oracle® Fusion/Cloud Applications and other Enterprise Systems can be enforced.

Data Consolidation examines data from multiple sources to determine a potential list of matches. Data Owners can classify them as "False Positive" or "False Negative" and perform merge, drop, or migrate options for each set of matches. Elimination of duplicates reduces the amount of data that needs to be evaluated.

Perhaps one of the most impactful Master Data Simplifications is the elimination of confusion and frustration to users who have to wade through screen after screen of multiple fields just to find the two or three fields for which they are responsible. Screens can be configured without programming to include only the fields the user needs to see or update even if the fields come from multiple systems.

Data Audits provides a complete audit trail for all changes to master data.

How long should the Master Data Management Project take? Depending on how simple or complex the project is, it should take between 6-9 weeks. This is a far shorter time period than many others require to fully implement a complete integrated end-to-end MDM solution. Remember, you can prove this out by requesting a POC (Proof of Concept).

Remember, the Chain•Sys Platform™ is template based and requires no programming. Investing in the proper MDM tool can facilitate MDM implementation at a reasonable cost in a reasonable time period.

"Master Data Simplification" Webinar

Getting control of Master Data can be quite difficult when multiple users in different locations are able to add or change Customers, Suppliers, Materials, and other master data. The problem gets worse when the master data is spread across multiple software systems, with some running in the Cloud. Users maintaining master data get confused when they are forced to go through dozens of fields on dozens of screens just to update the two or three fields for which they have responsibility. Or worse yet they have to maintain data in two different systems.

Chain•Sys Platform™ provides an end-to-end solution to the challenges of Master Data. Loading master data from multiple systems to a master hub can be simplified with over 2,000 pre-built templates for SAP® ECC, SAP S/4HANA®, Oracle eBS®, Oracle® Fusion/Cloud Applications, Salesforce®, and many other systems. And master data hubs can be built within weeks rather than months with no programming required! Show authorized users just the data they need to see or update – even if it comes from multiple systems. A complete audit trail is available for all changes. Provide a single integrated view of customers as well as consolidated reporting across multiple disparate systems. Data Governance utilizes automated workflow to simplify the master data add/change/delete process. Join us to see how Chain•Sys Platform™ supports high volume scalability and complex business validations to simplify your master data.

Please check for our webinars at www.chainsys.com.

"Data Migration Simplified" Webinar

Migrating data to SAP, Oracle, or other enterprise systems can be a daunting task for many companies. Mapping fields from the source system to the target system can be incredibly time consuming. Writing your own conversion programs can be painful and expensive. Providing data that is missing in the source system but required by the target system can be a tedious error prone task. Changes made manually in a test environment must be made again in the production environment with no guarantee the same change will be made. Scheduling cutovers that take days can have a serious impact on the business. And it can be difficult to prove to the business that the data has been properly converted and is in balance.

Chain•Sys Platform™ provides an end-to-end solution to the challenges of data migration. Data migration can be simplified with over 2,000 pre-built templates for SAP® ECC, SAP S/4HANA®, Oracle EBS®, Oracle® Fusion/Cloud Applications, Salesforce®, and many other systems. No programming is required! Supported incremental data loads can reduce cutover time to virtually zero. And reconciliation is automated with drill down capabilities. Join us to see how Chain•Sys Platform™ can ease your data migration.

Please check for our webinars at www.chainsys.com.

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CHAIN•SYS

A trusted data management innovator

Our suite of data management productivity tools -
built on the Chain•Sys Platform™ - offers a complete,
No-Programming solution for the entire
data management lifecycle.

For over 19 years, customers have depended on
Chain-Sys tools to eliminate the risk of
data Governance, Simplification, Migration &
Integration for more than 200 applications.

ORACLE® Platinum
Partner
Cloud Standard

SAP Silver
Partner

salesforce registered ISV
partner

De-mystify your Master Data!

Many organizations continue to waste time and money struggling with Master Data complexity. Learn how Master Data Simplification enables organizations to implement Data Governance and Management in weeks instead of months!

Key takeaways

❋ Breaking the myth that Master data is difficult
  to manage

❋ Establishing that no Master data challenge is too big
  to overcome

❋ Cost-effective methods & best practices
  to eliminate Master Data complexity

CHAIN•SYS