

Agenda Item	Lead	Minutes
Introduction	Anthony Riding	5
Other Work-stream Updates SCR Update	Kevin Spencer / Mark De Souza-Wilson Jasmine Killen	10
AWG - Architecture Products List	Andy Roberts	15
AWG - Risks Assessment	All	30
Data Integration – Technology Patterns	Andy Roberts	30
Headline Report & Actions	Callum Chalmers	10
Next Steps	All	10
AOB & Close	Anthony Riding	5

CCDG-09

Completed: 15<sup>th</sup> September

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Sub-Group 10

Date not set

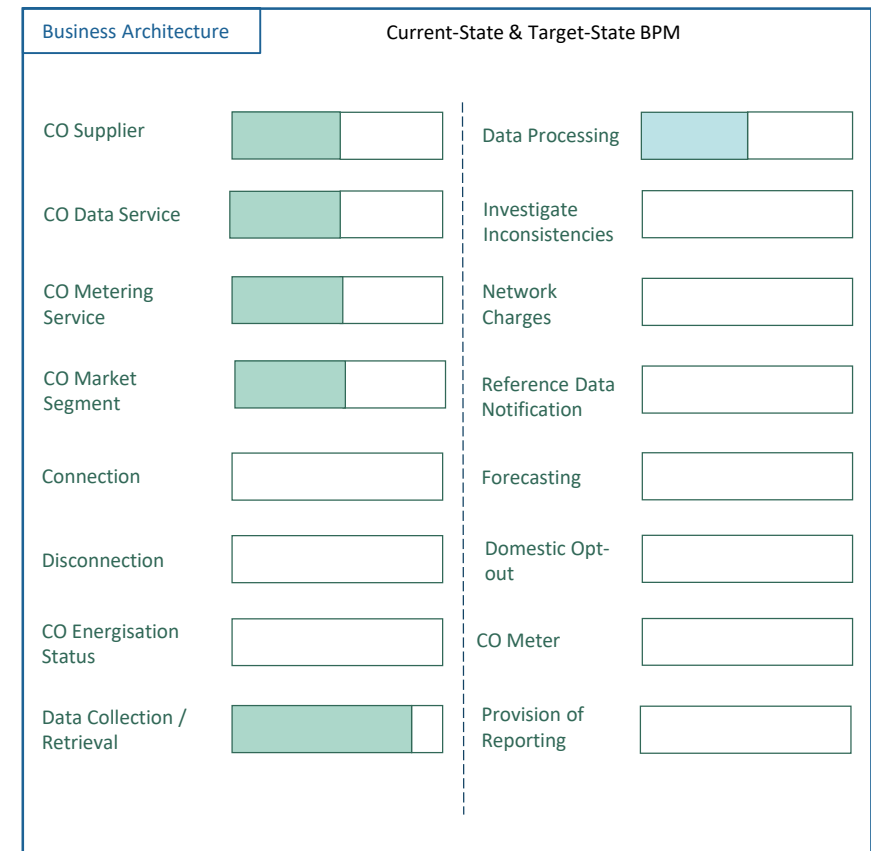
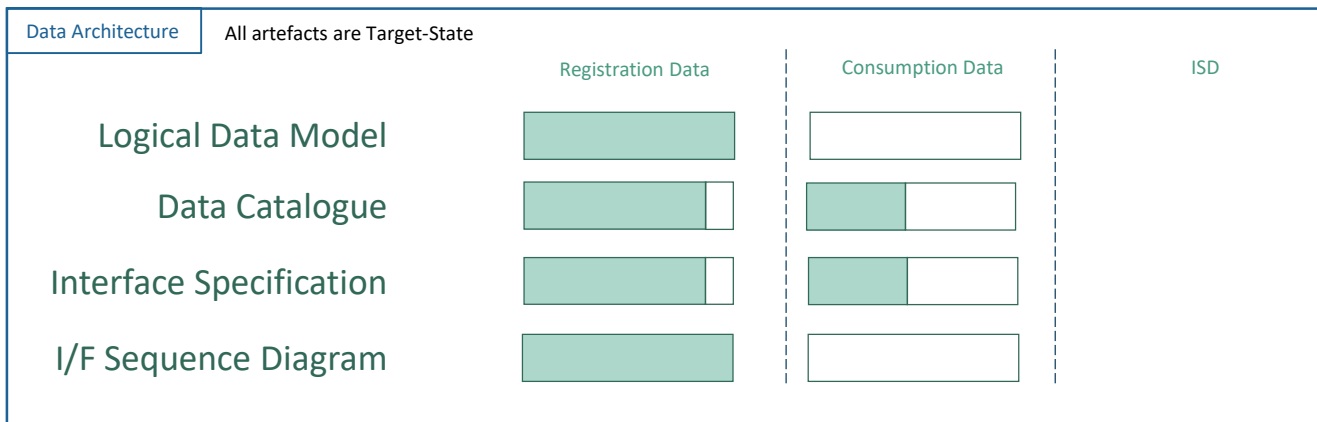
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SCR Update

OFGEM:

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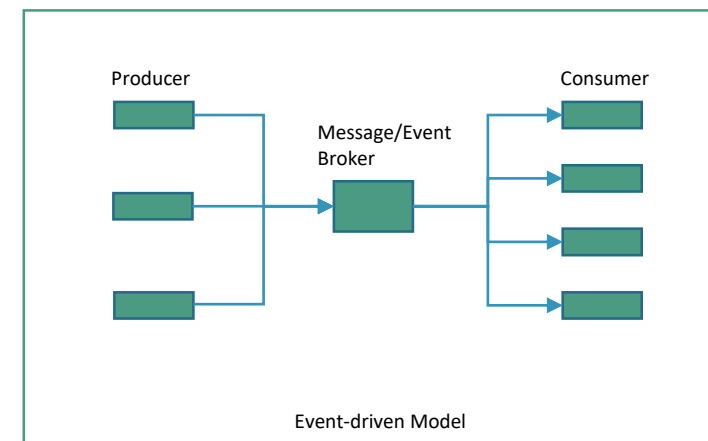
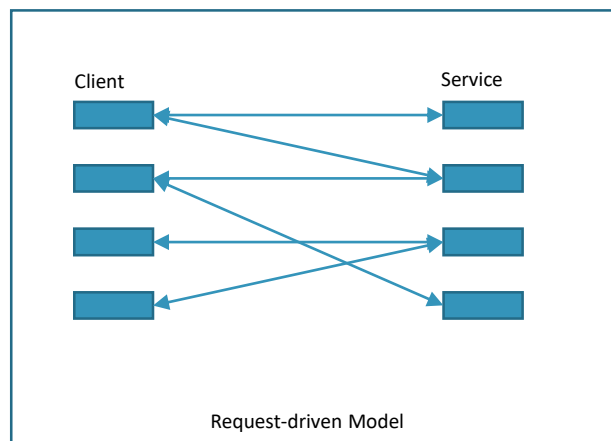
## CURRENT LIST – INCOMPLETE



AWG – Ongoing Risk Assessment:

- Describe scenarios
- Identify potential issues and problems
- Determine any non-functional requirements

Technology	Timing	Synchronisation Method	Features	Data
MFT / EDI	Batch	Point-to-point	De-centralised	Low volume
MOM	Real-time	Publish / Subscribe	Subscriptions / Message broker Defined Objective	Medium to high volume
ESB	Real-time	Publish / Subscribe	Subscriptions / Event broker	Medium to high volume
API	Real-time	Request / Response	De-centralised	Low to medium volume
EDA (extends MOM techniques)	Real-time	Event Notification	Event Processing Event hub	High volume



## **Publish / Subscribe:**

Pub/sub is a “push” based method where a message is sent just once, to be delivered to multiple recipients (enables data consistency in application integration).

Decouples message producers from message consumers.

Publish channels can selectively identify recipients (security, governance and efficiency).

Used to synchronise data across multiple applications where reducing transfer latency is important.

Subscribers can opt-in or opt-out (register) at any time without impacting the data producers.

Used to create a data dissemination network using a brokered subscription manager (something between the data producers and consumers).

Message stores can replay previous messages or they can remain queued for a time-out period.

In a network with a small amount of nodes (i.e. few market participants), pub/sub can be overly complex and in that case, request/response should be investigated.

## **Request / Response:**

A “pull” based pattern where the data consumer determines when (the timing of) data should be sent.

A consumer will request (submit) a query for action, to a server which must perform a task and return a response (data payload).

## **Event Notification:**

Builds on the brokered subscription manager model used by MOM and ESB patterns, and includes those benefits.

An event contains the data value (although technically, it may contain a reference to the external location where the data can be found).

Events can be used by both event brokers (for data dissemination) and stream analytics (e.g. analysis, transformation, security, integrity) types of business processes.

Event hubs can store/replay events on demand.

AWG 9 Headline Report

Actions Log

BPM for Connection/Disconnection (first version)

Target: 25<sup>th</sup> September

Data Availability Risks – break out groups contributed & reviewed

Target: 9<sup>th</sup> October

Draft for ISD data catalogue and Interface Specification

Target: (AWG-11) 27<sup>th</sup> October

BPM for CO Energisation and CO Meter

Target: 16<sup>th</sup> October

AWG 11

Target: 27<sup>th</sup> October



