



DATABLAU · DDM

Data architecture management

Product module user manual

Version 9.1.2

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DDM Archy Data Schema Management

DDM Archy is a data architecture management product based on DDM modeling capabilities for business domains, business objects, logical entities, physical models, application domains, and application systems. Enterprise-class architectural assets are controlled in Archy, detailed model design is still completed by DDM Client, and model storage and approval are undertaken by the model library.



The left menu of the main interface of the product is shown in the figure. The data architecture view, data model management and business process management are the three main work areas. Each page of this manual corresponds to the menu items.

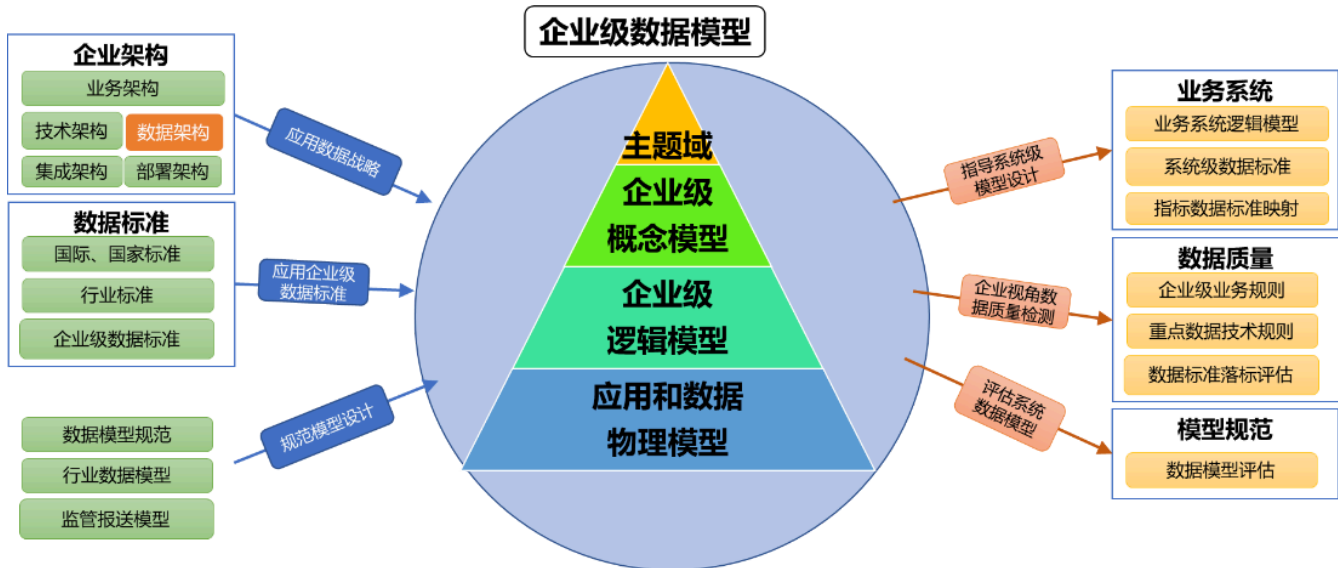
Main Duties and Responsibilities

Goals	How-to Guides
Preparing Catalogs, Roles, and Modeling First Architecture	Getting Started with Archy
New Subject Domain Group, Subject Domain, Business Object	Manage Schema Assets
View Business Object Entities, Properties and Knowledge Graph	Manage Business Objects and Entities
New App Domain, App System and Bind Model	Manage App Domains and App Systems
Maintain CRUD-Master Replica Relationship	Maintain CRUD Relationship
View Data Distribution and Data Flow Transition View	Use Schema View
Connecting Business Objects, Logical Models, and Physical Models	Through Data Models
Publish, Retire, Delete and Track Changes	Manage Architecture Asset Lifecycle
Batch Import/Export and Sync with External Tools	Import/Export Schema Assets

Architectural Scope

Responsibilities	Assignee
Subject Domain Grouping, Subject Domains, Business Objects, Application Domains, Controlled and Publishing Approvals for Application Systems	Archy
Design of logical and physical models, maintenance of field CRUD relationships and relationships between models	DDM Client, see Inheritance and Transformation
Model Library Storage, Versioning, Branching & Approval Flow	Model Library Server, see Model Approval

Business objects and application systems are controlled in Archy; logical and physical models are created and saved to the model library via the DDM Client, and then relationships are established with the architectural assets. See [Creating Branches](#) for branch conventions for team modeling.



Illustrates the location of the conceptual, logical, and physical layers in the enterprise-level data model. Archy is responsible for running these three layers through the application domain and application system on the application side.

Core Ability

- Hierarchical construction of business architecture assets by subject domain, subject domain, business object, entity, attribute.
- Manage the physical model of the application domain, application system, and its bindings, and view the tertiary relationship on the application side.
- Generate data distribution views and data flow transition views based on CRUD and master replica relationships.
- Control the architectural asset lifecycle by publishing approvals, deprecations, deletions, and changes to history.
- Support Excel bulk import and export, and synchronize with business modeling tools and data asset catalogs.

Get started

This page presents the full path from preparation to validation to the Architecture team using Archy for the first time. First confirm the structure hierarchy, object coding rules, approval process, and model library directory adopted by the organization, and then start construction to avoid duplicate objects and error correlation caused by batch import of asset post-replenishment rules.

Confirmation before use

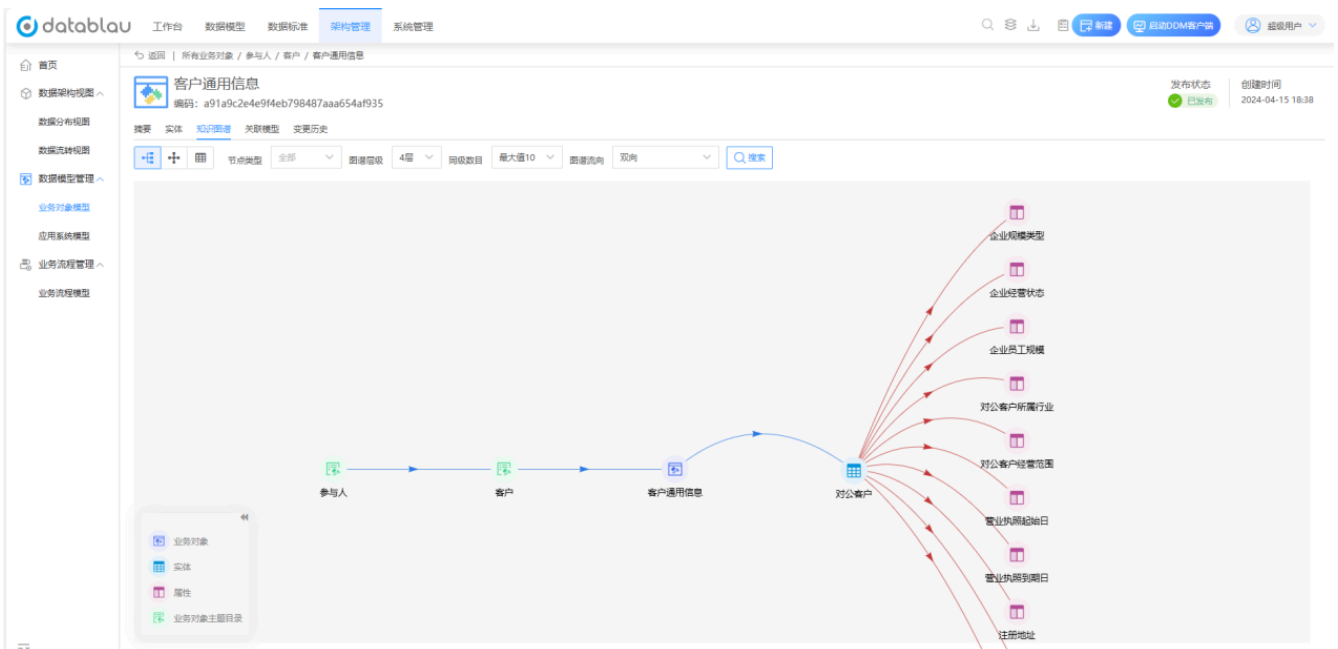
Matters	Contents of Inspection
Accounts and permissions	Current account has Archy permissions, as well as view or maintain permissions for the destination directory
Approval Process	Admin has configured the release process for Business Objects and Applications, see Model Approval
Modeling Environment	DDM Client connects to the same model library for creating logical models, physical models, and object relationships
Segregation of duties	Responsibility for business areas, subject areas, application areas and application systems identified
Stock Assets	Harmonized coding, name and hierarchical path prior to import

Understanding Architectural Objects

Object	Purpose
Subject Domain Grouping	Parent classification of subject domains, business objects cannot be created directly under the grouping
Subject Domain	Business Objects in the Same Business Scope as the Organization
Business Objects	Describe stable business concepts that can be linked to business object logical models
Logical Entities and Properties	Refining the Data Structure of Business Objects
Application domain	Organization of application systems with a common business or technical scope
Application	Represents the system that carries the data, which can be bound to a physical model

First Architecture Modeling

1. Create subject domain groupings and subject domains in the Business Object Model area of Data Model Management, as described in [Managing Schema Assets](#).
2. Create a test business object under the subject field with the code, name, definition, and responsibility information.
3. Create the application domain and test the application system in the application system model area, see [Manage Application Domains and Applications](#).
4. Create a business object logical model in the DDM Client and associate the published business object in the Enterprise Schema tab of the model properties.
5. Create a physical model, select the target application system in the database properties, and save the model to the model library.
6. Initiate model release approval in the model library. After passing, return to Archy to check the entities and properties under the business object. See [Through Data Model](#).
7. Create a small number of CRUD relationships in the field editor or toolbox, see [Maintaining CRUD Relationships](#).
8. See if the [data distribution view](#) and flow results match expectations.
9. Check the Knowledge Graph and [Change History](#) in the business object details.



The details of a business object in the Business Object Model workspace are shown in the figure. The release status in the upper right corner and the Knowledge Graph tab are the two locations that should be checked with emphasis after completing the above steps.

Construction Sequence

It is recommended to first build a stable catalog of business objects and application systems, then associate logic and physical models, and finally maintain CRUD and circulation relationships. When the upper-level objects change frequently, the lower-level models and views are repeatedly adjusted; before the formal promotion, end-to-end verification is completed with one business domain.

When batch importing, publishing, or scrapping is involved, first verify the template and process in the test scope, and keep the export file as the basis for the change, see [Import and Export Schema Assets](#).

Manage Schema Assets

This page explains the creation and routine maintenance of business object-side assets: topic domain grouping, new creation, viewing, editing, deletion of topic domains and business objects, and how to supplement extended properties. The application domain and application system on the application side are shown in [Management Application Domain and Application System](#), and the release and abandonment status are shown in [Management Architecture Asset Lifecycle](#).

Asset Hierarchy & Portals

Hierarchy	New Portal	Subordinate Objects	Delete Restrictions
Subject Domain Grouping	[New Subject Domain Grouping] Button	Subject Domain	Cannot be deleted if a subject domain exists under the grouping
Subject Domain	New Subject Domain button after grouping	Business Objects	Cannot be deleted if there are Business Objects under the Subject Domain
Business Objects	Create Business Objects button under the subject area	Logical Entities, Properties	Status Thresholds on the Lifecycle page

You cannot directly create a new business object under a subject domain grouping, you must first create a subject domain. When you delete a subject domain grouping or subject domain, the system will confirm it twice, and migrate or process subordinate objects before deleting it.

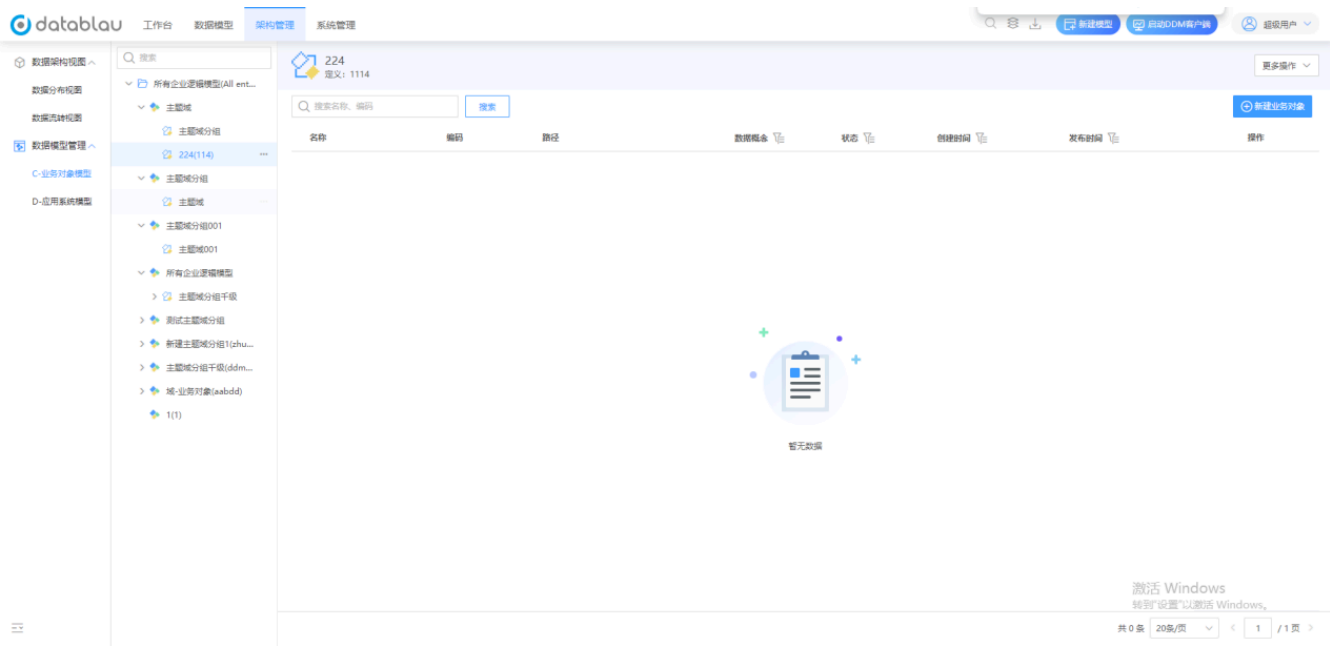


Illustration The detail page after the theme domain is selected: the left directory displays the Chinese and English names, the upper right side displays the definition information, and the list below is the list of business objects under the theme domain.

New & Edit

1. Enter the Business Object Model area of Data Model Management.
2. Click [New Subject Domain Grouping], fill in the Chinese and English names, codes and definitions, and complete the creation after confirmation.
3. Select the group and click [New Topic Field] to add the responsible person and description.
4. Select the subject field, click [Create Business Object], and enter the new page to fill in the name, code, definition, responsible department and extended properties.
5. Select the object when you need to adjust, click [Edit] to modify the properties and confirm.

After selecting any object, the left directory displays the name and English name, and the right side displays the definition information and the subordinate list, which can be used to check whether the hierarchy is correct.

Business Object Status Threshold

The viewing and editing portal of business objects is open to all states, and state change operations are controlled according to the following table:

Current State	Allowed Actions	Prerequisites
Draft (unpublished)	Edit, publish, delete	Publish requires approval process
Published	Edited, Deprecated	Published objects cannot be deleted directly
Abandoning for Approval	Pending for Approval	Objects remain in publishing state until approval is complete
Abandoned	Deleted	Automatically unbinds the model that binds the object after deletion

See the [Management Architecture Asset Lifecycle](#) for a complete description of the approval turnover and change history.

Extended Properties

Extended attributes are used to record industry, organization, or project-specific information.

1. In the Business Object Model area, click More Actions → Extended Properties.
2. Create an extended property that defines the name, type, and whether it is required.
3. Once added, the extended properties appear in the basic information of the business object.

Attribute definitions should be maintained uniformly by administrators, avoiding duplicate field creation across teams. See [Managing Business Objects and Entities](#) for a viewing portal for extended properties.

Bulk Maintenance

Obtain the Excel template through [More Actions → Download Template], fill in and import, and the system will update according to the business object code; [More Actions → Export Business Objects] can export all business objects in the current directory to local. See [Import Export Schema Assets](#) for template filling rules and external tools synchronization.

Managing Business Objects and Entities

The business object detail page is the main entry point for checking the implementation of the business architecture: from summary information to entities and attributes, to the full-link knowledge graph from subject domain grouping to attributes. This page explains the content and prerequisites for each tab on the detail page. For creating and editing business objects, see [Manage Schema Assets](#).

View summary and extended properties

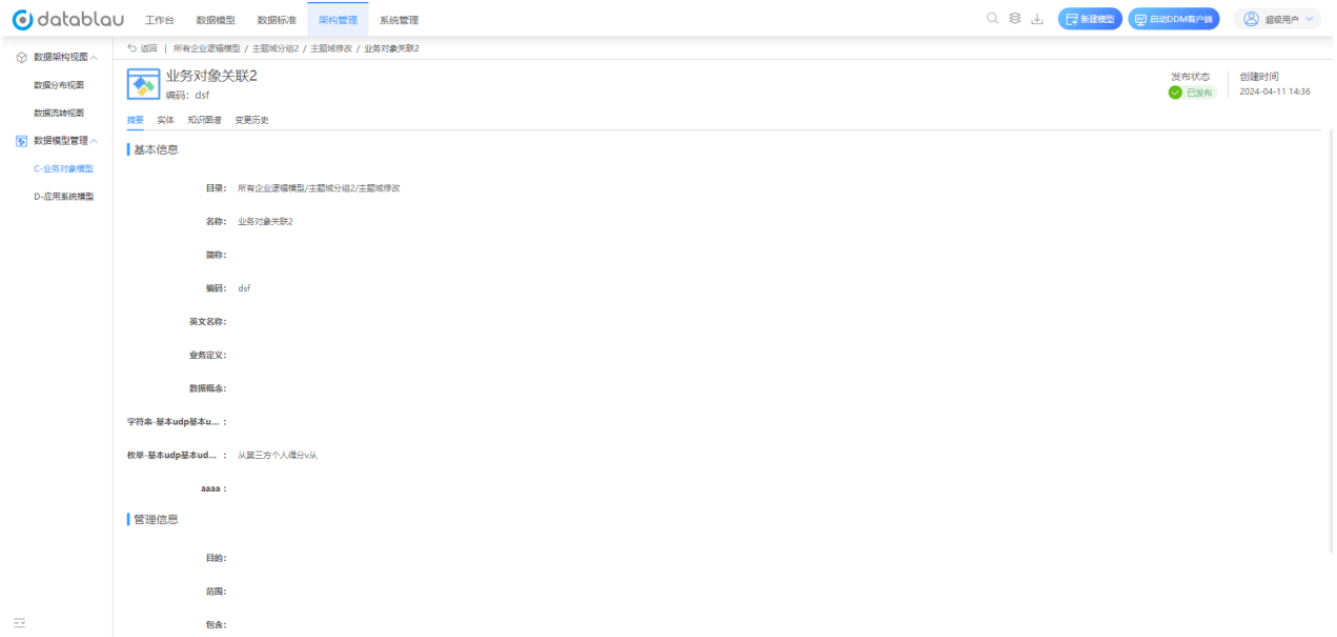
1. Select the target business object in the Business Object Model area.
2. Click [View] to enter the viewing page.
3. Check summary information and extended property information on the View page.

Extended attributes appear in basic information to supplement company or industry-specific enrollments. Return to the [edit entry](#) to modify the content when there is a discrepancy.

View Entity

1. On the View page, click the [Entity] tab to toggle.
2. The Entity List displays the entities under the Business Object Logical Model that the Business Object is associated with.
3. Click an entity row to display a physical table of relationships for that entity; table associations can be created through the client's [Impact Analysis](#).
4. Click the [View] button after the entity name or line to enter the entity details and view the entity's properties (fields), key information, basic information, and knowledge graph.
5. Click the [View] button of the property in the entity details to enter the property details page to view the basic information and knowledge graph of the property.

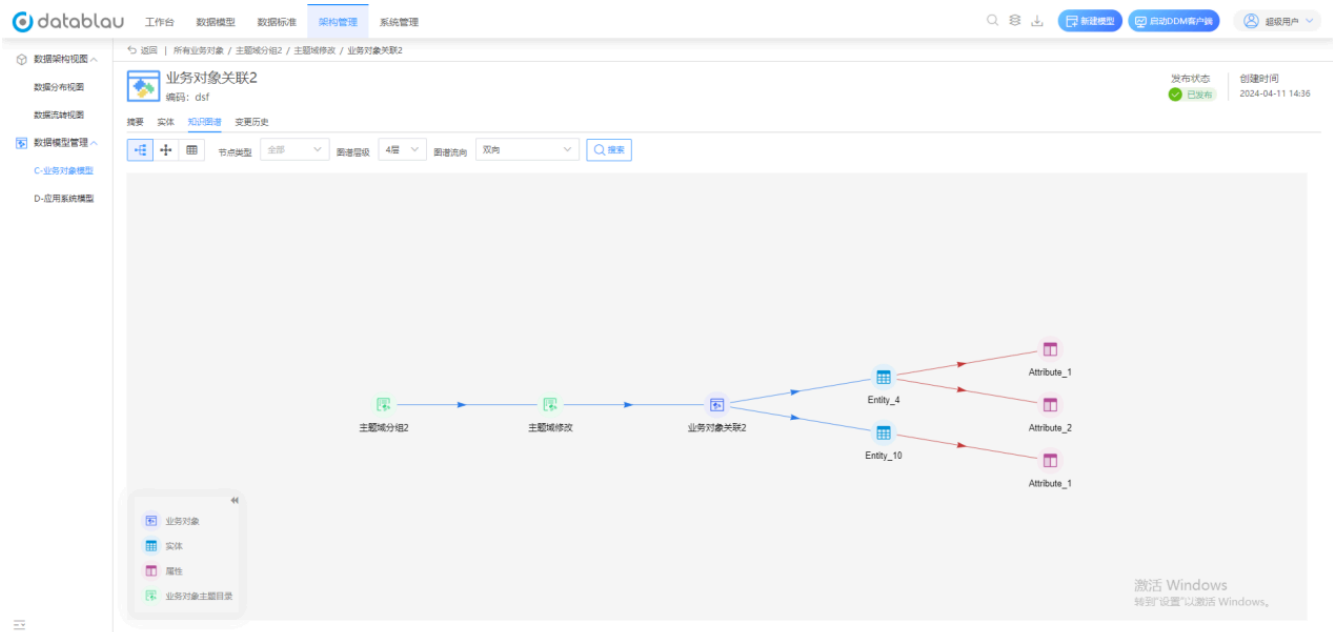
An empty entity list usually means that the business object has not yet been associated with a logical model, or the associated model has not yet been published. See [Through Data Model](#) for the processing method.



An entity tab that illustrates the details of a business object: Above is a list of entities, and after selecting an entity row, you can expand the physical table with which it is related, which is a key step in checking whether the business object falls into the physical table.

View Knowledge Graph

Click the [Knowledge Graph] tab to display the full link information of the business object from the subject domain grouping, subject domain, business object, entity to attribute. The same link can also be viewed on the entity and property detail pages.



Illustrate the knowledge graph of business objects: Check whether there are nodes in each layer along the direction of grouping to properties in the subject field. The location where the chain break occurs is the level where the relationship has not been established or the model has not been published.

Prerequisites for the Correlation Logic Model

To display the ER diagram and entity, the business object must first be associated with the client. For the complete steps, see [Through Data Model](#):

Step	Location	Results
Publish Business Objects	Archy	Business Objects can be selected in the Enterprise Architecture tab of the client
Creating Business Object Logical Models and Entities	DDM Client, see Business Object Actions	Entities and Properties in a Model
Model Attributes Associate Business Objects	DDM Client Model Attributes Enterprise Architecture Tab	Model Relates to Business Objects
Save to Warehouse and Initiate Publish Approval	DDM Client vs. Warehouse	New Content Visible on Backend

When the model is saved but the approval is not completed, the content seen on the web side may still be the last published version.

View change history

Click the [Change History] tab to view the properties, status and correlation changes of the business object. When the entity is missing or the status does not match, first confirm the latest operation against the change history, and then press [Lifecycle Page](#).

Manage Application Domains and Systems

The application domain organization has an application system with a common business or technical scope, and the application system represents the system that carries the data and can bind the physical model. This page explains how to create, view, and delete application-side assets, and how to check model bindings. For business objects, see [Manage Schema Assets](#).

Asset Hierarchy

Hierarchy	New Portal	Subcontent	Description
Application domain	[New application domain] button in the application system model area	Application system	System secondary confirmation when deleting
Application System	New Portal under Application Domain	Bound Physical Model	Works in the same way as Business Objects

The operation of creating, editing, and deleting an application system is the same as that of a business object, and the status threshold is the same. See [Management Architecture Asset Lifecycle](#).

New & Edit

1. Enter the Application System Model area of Data Model Management.
2. Click [New App Domain], fill in the information related to the app domain, and confirm.
3. Select the application domain, create a new application system, and fill in the code, name, responsibility information, and description.
4. When you need to adjust, select the object, click [Edit] to confirm after modification; after selecting the application domain, the information related to the application domain is displayed on the top right.

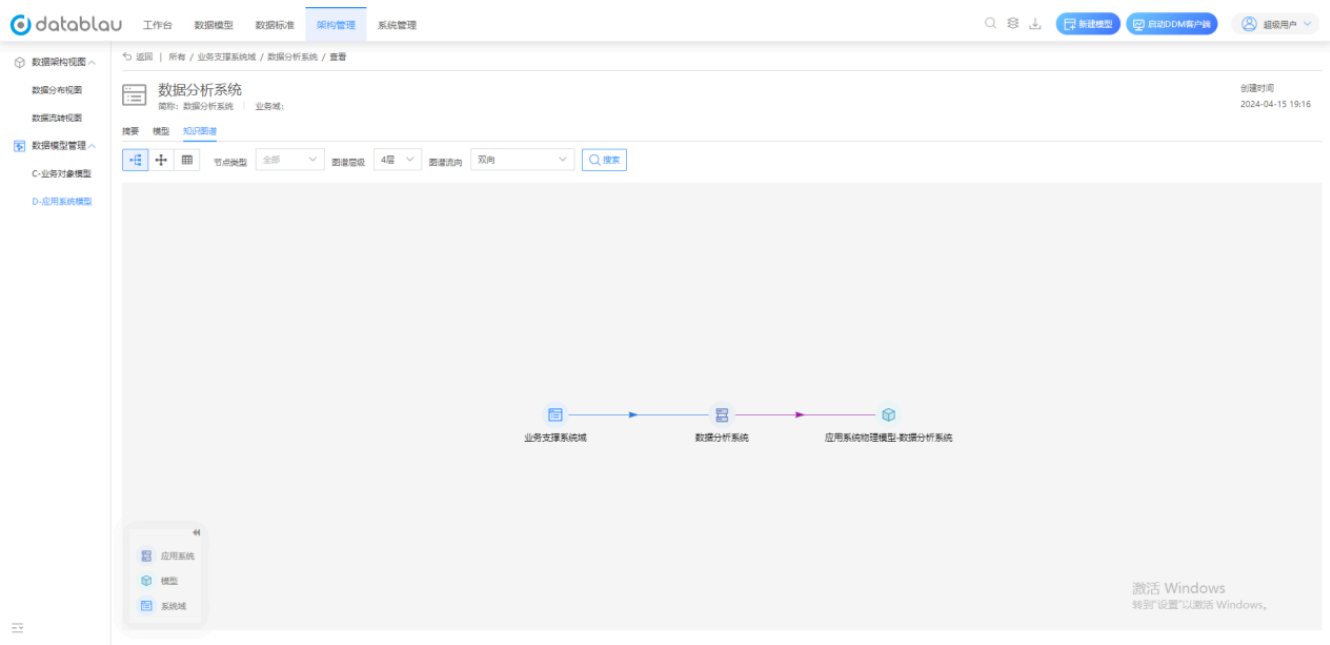
Bind the model to the application system

The binding of the application system to the physical model is established in the DDM Client:

1. Create or open a physical model in the DDM Client.
2. Right-click the model name on the left model tree and click [Properties].
3. In the Database Properties tab, select the application system you want to bind to.
4. Saves the model to the Model Library.

5. Return to the [Model] tab of the application system details to confirm the binding result.

A model should be tied to an application system that can take responsibility for its data. The project name, database instance, and application system mean different things, don't just bind based on name similarity. See [Through Data Model](#) for the relationship between the bound model and the schema view.



Illustrate the knowledge graph tab of the application system: the three-level relationship between the application domain, application system, and model is clear at a glance, and the missing model node indicates that the corresponding physical model has not been bound or saved to the model library.

View Application

Tab	Content
Abstract	Basic properties of the application system
Model	List of models bound by the application system
Knowledge Graph	Application Domain - Application System - Model Tertiary Relationship

Import application

The application system supports the same import method as business objects: [More Operation → Download Template] Download the template, import it after filling in Excel locally, and update the system according to the code. For bulk maintenance considerations, see [Import/Export Schema Assets](#).

Before deleting the application system, you should first check the binding model of the [Model] tab and the reference in the data distribution view. The application system that has entered the formal scope of use prioritizes the abandonment process and retains the historical basis.

Maintain CRUD relationships

The CRUD relationship describes the responsibility of the application system for creating (C), reading (R), updating (U), and deleting (D) data entities, and is the data source for the data distribution view and the data flow forward view. Relationships are maintained by field in the DDM Client and aggregated in the Archy after being saved to the Model Library. See [Using the schema view](#) for instructions on the view side.

Concepts and premises

Concepts	Meaning
CRUD	Field-level data action type that identifies which system created, read, updated, or deleted the data
Primary Replica Relationship	The primary replica and the replica of the same data are divided between multiple systems, and the main system is responsible for writing
Source field	The reference field when establishing the CRUD relationship must be a field in the physical model of the model library that has been opened by the client

Maintenance Prerequisite: The target physical model has been saved to the model library, and the current account can open the relevant model in the client.

Single Field Creation

1. Open the physical model in the model library in DDM Client.
2. Open the Schema Management tab of the Field Editor.
3. Select the CRUD relationship type and select the source field for the CRUD relationship.
4. The CRUD relationship of the field was created successfully when the model was saved to the model library or checked in and saved.

Approach	Entrance	Scope of application
Inheritance & Transformations	Client Model menu, see Inheritance & Transformations	Transformations generate a new model with an entity-table relationship automatically
Form Creation	Impact Analysis Browser, see Impact Analysis	Binding a Logical Entity to a Physical Table
Whole model batch	Browser with CRUD relationship	Match the relationship between the two models by table name and field name

When creating a single table, right-click [Impact Analysis] on the physical table of the model library model, click [Create] in the browser, select the object type entity, select the logical entity, and then confirm. These relationships determine whether the business object can track the table fields in the actual application system, see [Through Data Model](#).

Aggregation Rules for Parent Views

Business Object-Application Domain View Based on Entity-Application System View Aggregation:

Lower Relationship Situation	Upper Presentation Results
The relationship between all entities under the business object and all application systems under the application domain is CRUD	The upper-level relationship is CRUD
There is any R in the underlying relationship	The upper relationship is R
Incomplete subordinate relationships	Parental results should not be interpreted as a complete responsibility to create, update or delete

When it is found that the parent results do not match the expectations, first go back to the entity-application system hierarchy and check whether the field-level relationship is complete.

Using the Schema View

The schema view shows the distribution and flow of data based on business objects, logical entities, physical tables, application systems, and CRUD relationships. View results depend on whether the underlying relationships are complete, and model bindings and field relationships should be checked first when blanks or exceptions are found. See [Maintaining CRUD Relationships](#) for how to establish CRUD relationships.

Data Distribution View

The data distribution view shows the application system to which the data entity is distributed and identifies the CRUD type.

1. Click the [Data Distribution View] menu, the system displays the CRUD relationship between the entities under all business objects and the application systems under all application domains by default.
2. Select a business object, app domain, or app system in the search bar above to narrow your view.
3. Check whether the distribution of the master system and the replica system is in line with the design.

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工作台 数据模型 数据标准 架构管理 系统管理

数据架构视图 >

数据分布视图

数据流转视图

数据模型管理 >

C-业务对象模型

D-应用系统模型

[实体]		[业务对象]		Q 搜索实体名称	[业务对象] [请选择]		应用域 [请选择]	应用系统 [请选择]	[搜索] [重置]		[存为选择视图]				
		cdf	业务支撑系统链					业务运营系统链					企		
业务对象	实体	xitong	信用评估系统	反欺诈系统	客户关系系...	数据分析系统	风险管理系统	外汇交易系统	对公银行系统	支付结算系统	核心银行系统	零售银行系统	人力资源管...	办公自动化...	企
客户通用信息	客户类型				CRUD										
	对公客户				CRUD	R			R						
	对私客户 ⓘ				CRUD	R						CRUD			
	客户额度基本信息				CRUD										
	客户关系信息				CRUD										
	客户基本扩展信息				CRUD										
	客户附加信息														
	财务状况				CRUD										
	个人客户工作信息				CRUD										
	客户联系方式				CRUD										
	对公客户风险信息								R						
	客户等级评价信息														
	地址														
电话号码					CRUD										
客户汇总					CRUD										
积分汇总					CRUD										

激活 Windows

转到“设置”以激活 Windows。

Diagram Entity-Application System View: The entity under the behavior business object is listed as the application system under the application domain, and the CRUD type is indicated by the cross-cell, which is the main interface for checking the distribution of the primary copy.

Business Objects - App Domain View

The business object-application domain view is the upper-level abstraction of the entity-application system view and is created in the same way. The aggregation rule is: when the CRUD relationship between all entities under a business object and all application systems under an application domain is CRUD, the upper relationship is CRUD; as long as there is an R relationship, the upper layer is R.

Therefore, the upper display R does not mean that the application domain is read-only, and must be drilled down to the entity-application system hierarchy to confirm the actual responsibility of each system. The rules are detailed in [Maintaining CRUD relationships](#).

Save as Flow View

1. In the [Data Distribution View] menu, select the business object and application system involved in the search bar.
2. Click Save as Flow View.
3. Enter the model name and save location, and click OK.

New Flowchart

1. Click the [Data Flow Transfer View] menu on the left to enter the list of transfer views.
2. Click the [New Flow Diagram] button to select the model in the pop-up window.
3. Select the model and the subject field, and the system generates a flow chart of the subject field.

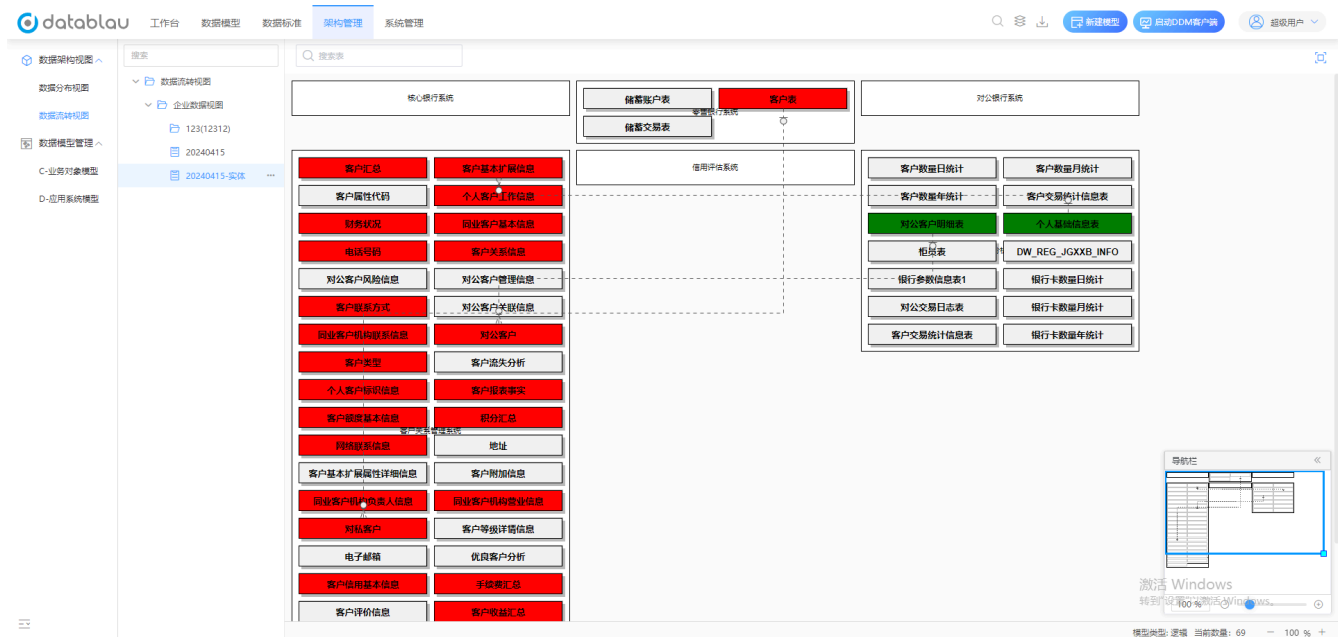


Figure List of flow diagrams and new flow diagram portal: The flow diagram is generated by the subject domain. Before selecting, confirm that the physical model under the subject domain has been saved to the model library and bound to the application system.

The system automatically generates connections and colors between physical tables based on the CRUD relationship. When you need to adjust the layout or supplementary relationship, you can open the corresponding model manual modification in the DDM Client, and the saved view will be updated accordingly.



Figure An automatically generated flow chart: The tables in different system boxes are connected and colored according to the CRUD relationship. Focus on checking whether the direction of cross-system connection is consistent with the actual data processing direction.

Review before publishing

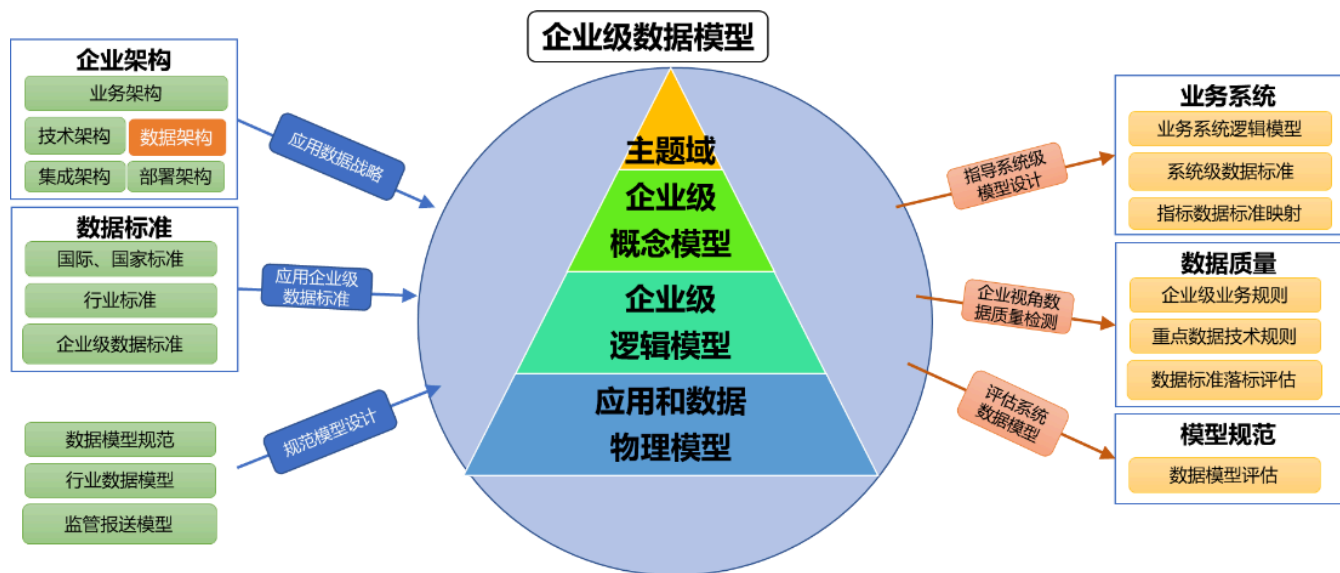
Before using the view for architecture review or external release, you should confirm that:

- The flow direction is consistent with the actual data processing direction, and the main data source and copy system are clear.
- There is no physical model of the unbound application system.
- There are no connections with only table relationships and no field-level basis.
- The model modification has completed the release approval, and the web side does not display the old version.

See the [Through Data Model](#) validation checklist for exception troubleshooting paths.

Through data models

Archy translates enterprise-level business concepts into executable data structures through business object logical models and application system physical models. Once model relationships are established, entities, attributes, physical tables, and application systems can be viewed from business objects, or their bearer models can be tracked from the application system.



Illustrate the relationship between the three layers of conceptual, logical, and physical models: the association, binding, and relationship establishment described on this page are the specific operations that run through these three layers and the architectural objects.

Associated Business Object Logic Model

Only after the business object is associated with the logical model can the entities under the ER diagram and business object be viewed on the web side.

1. Create and [publish business objects](#) in Archy.
2. Create a Business Object Logical Model in the DDM Client, see [Business Object Actions](#).
3. Create entities, properties, and relationships in your model.
4. Right-click the model in the left model tree, open the properties, and select the published business object in the [Enterprise Architecture] tab.
5. Click OK to complete the association, select the model catalog, save as, and save the model to the model library.
6. Open the model in the model library and click the [Publish Model] button in the upper right corner of the detail page.
7. Select the latest version, click [Apply for approval], and see [Model approval](#) for the approval operation.

8. After approval, return to Archy's business object list to confirm that the object has been republished, and check the associated results in the details.

Unpublished business objects may not be available for formal associations. When the model is saved but not approved, the content seen on the web side may still be the last published version.

Bind Application System Physics Model

1. Create an [app domain](#) and [app system](#) in Archy.
2. Create or open a physical model in the DDM Client.
3. Right-click the model name on the left model tree, click Properties, and select the target application system in the [Database Properties] tab.
4. Save or check the model into the model library.
5. Confirm the binding result on the [Model] tab of the application system details.

A model needs to be tied to an application system that can take responsibility for its data. The project name, database instance, and application system mean different things, don't just bind based on name similarity.

Establish the relationship between the entity and the physical table

How	Where	Description
Inheritance and transformation	Clients, see Inheritance and transformation	Transforming generating logical models while creating entity-table relationships
Form Creation	Client Impact Analysis	Bind logical entities for a single physical table in the model library
Batch Creation	CRUD Relationship Explorer	Match the relationship between the two models by table name and field name

Recommended construction order: business objects determine logical boundaries, logical entities refine attributes and business relationships, physical models implement tables, fields and database implementations, application systems clarify the bearing position of physical models, and CRUD relationships explain the responsibility of creating, reading, updating and deleting data.

Validate Penetration Results

Examine summaries, entities, properties, table associations, and knowledge graphs in the business object details; examine binding models in the application system details; examine CRUD relationships in the [data distribution view](#). The following scenarios illustrate that the relationship is still incomplete:

- The business object exists, but there is no logical model associated with it.
- The logical entity exists but cannot be traced to the physical table.
- The physical model exists but the application system is not bound.
- The distribution view has only a read relationship and does not recognize the data master system.
- The model has not been published after modification, and Archy still shows the old version object.

Processing is completed before proceeding to release and architecture review to avoid generating a formal architecture view in an incomplete relationship.

Manage the Asset Lifecycle of an Architecture

Business objects and application systems shall retain responsibility and basis for change from creation, review, release to retirement. Lifecycle operations affect model bindings, schema views, and downstream users and should be controlled through the approval process. The status thresholds of the business object and the application system are consistent. This page takes the business object as an example.

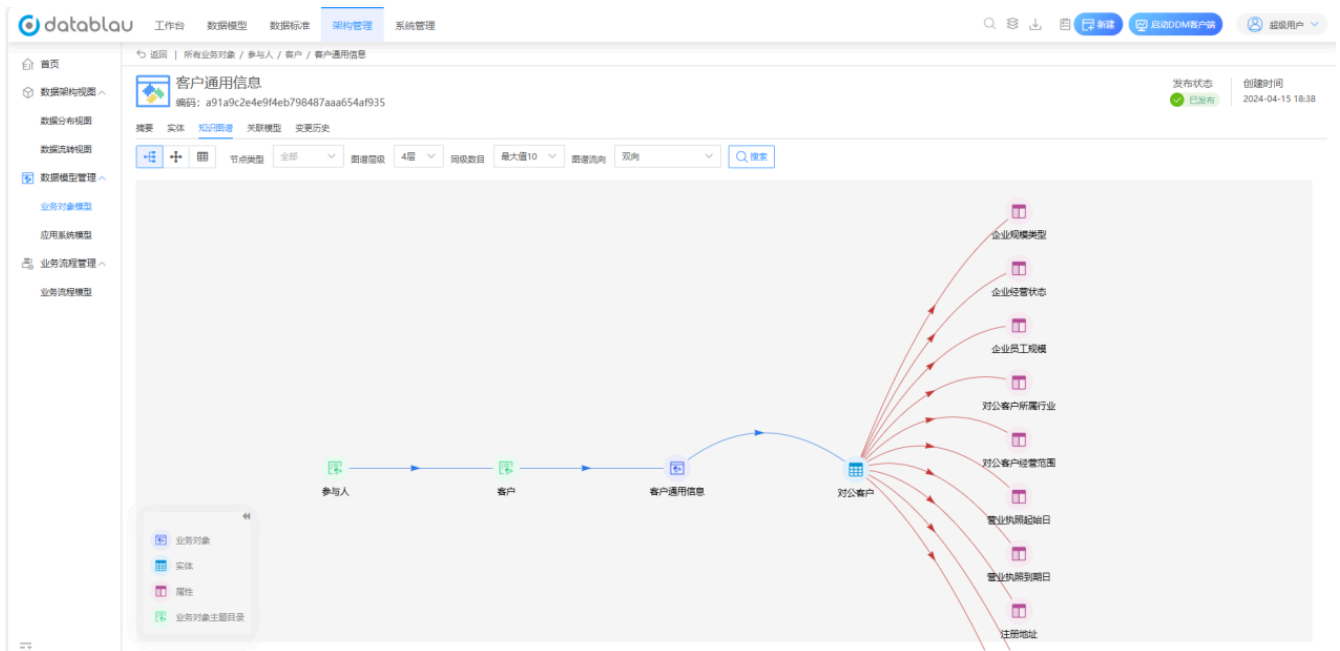
Status Threshold

Current State	Allowed Actions	Prerequisites
Draft (unpublished)	Edit, publish, delete	Initiate approval process for publishing
Published	Edited, obsolete	Published objects cannot be deleted directly, they need to be discarded first
Abandoning for Approval	Pending for Approval	Object remains in publishing state until approval is complete
Abandoned	Deleted	Automatically unbinds the model that binds the object after deletion

Only published business objects can be discarded; only obsolete or unpublished objects can be deleted. The deletion operation has a second confirmation, and the associated model and view are checked before execution.

Publish asset

1. Complete the object basic information, extended properties, and model associations.
2. Click the [Publish] button to enter the release approval process.
3. Approvers find the process in My Pending to see the subject content and the scope of the change.
4. Fill in the comments in the approval comments and click Adopt. The returned comments will be revised and resubmitted.
5. Check the object state, model relationships, and schema view after a successful release.



Illustrates the details of a business object in a published state: the publishing state in the upper right corner is marked as published. After publishing, you should return to this page to check whether the entity tab and the knowledge map are updated synchronously.

When publishing a logical or physical model, the correct version should be selected. The object has been published but the model is still in draft state, resulting in inconsistent details and view content.

abandoned assets

1. Select the published object and click the [Discard] button.
2. The object enters the abandoned approval process, and the object is still in the publishing state until the approval is completed.
3. The object is in an abandoned state after being approved by the administrator.
4. If you need to completely remove it after it is discarded, then perform the deletion.

Retire assets that have been published but are no longer in use and keep a history for retrospective purposes. For objects that have entered the scope of formal use, priority is given to discarding rather than deleting them directly.

Removing Assets

Deleting the business object may unbind the model; deleting the application system affects the physical model attribution and distribution view. Before executing [Export Object List](#) as a baseline, check all associated models and views. The entry and status restrictions for deletion are shown in the status threshold table for [Manage Schema Assets](#).

Change History

After selecting an object, click the Change History tab to view changes in object properties, status, and associations. After editing the published object, record the reason for the modification and re-complete the necessary approvals.

Significant changes include coding adjustments, hierarchical migrations, changes in responsible departments, model unbinding and changes in data responsibility. Such modifications shall be notified to the relevant model owners and application system owners. The version record on the model library side is shown in [Change History](#).

Import Export Impact

The system updates the import data by the business object encoding, and the duplicate encoding is overwritten. Export stock assets before batch changes. After importing, check the results in the test catalog. For the complete rules, see [Import/Export Schema Assets](#).

Import/Export Schema Assets

Archy supports Excel bulk import and import to generate and update enterprise-class schema assets, and can synchronize with external business modeling tools, data asset catalogs, and reuse existing schema assets. This page explains the usage scenarios for template import rules and external integrations. For creating and editing single objects, see [Manage Schema Assets](#).

Import Business Objects

1. Click More Actions → Download Template in the Business Object Model area to download the import template locally.
2. Fill in the coding, name, directory, definition, and responsibility information of the business object by template.
3. Click [Import Business Objects] to upload the completed Excel.
4. The system is updated according to the business object encoding: the existing object of the encoding is updated, and the newly encoded object is added.
5. After the import is complete, check the new quantity, hierarchical path, and Chinese display results.

The application system is imported in the same way as the business object, see [Manage application domains and application systems](#).

Inspection	Description
Encoding Uniqueness	Updating by encoding means duplicate encodings will overwrite each other and must be checked before importing
Template Version	Older templates may be missing new columns with the current version of the downloaded template
Hierarchy Path	Directory and parent objects must already exist, otherwise the hierarchy is misplaced
Change baseline	Export stock assets before import as a basis for backtracking

It is recommended to import a small amount of data in the test catalog first, and then import the formal scope after confirming that it is correct; after importing, run repeated checks and supplement the necessary approvals, see [Management Architecture Asset Lifecycle](#).

Export Business Objects

Click [→Export Business Objects with More Actions] to export all business objects in the directory to local. The export file can be used for change review, object inventory before external tool mapping, and baseline retention before deletion or scrapping.

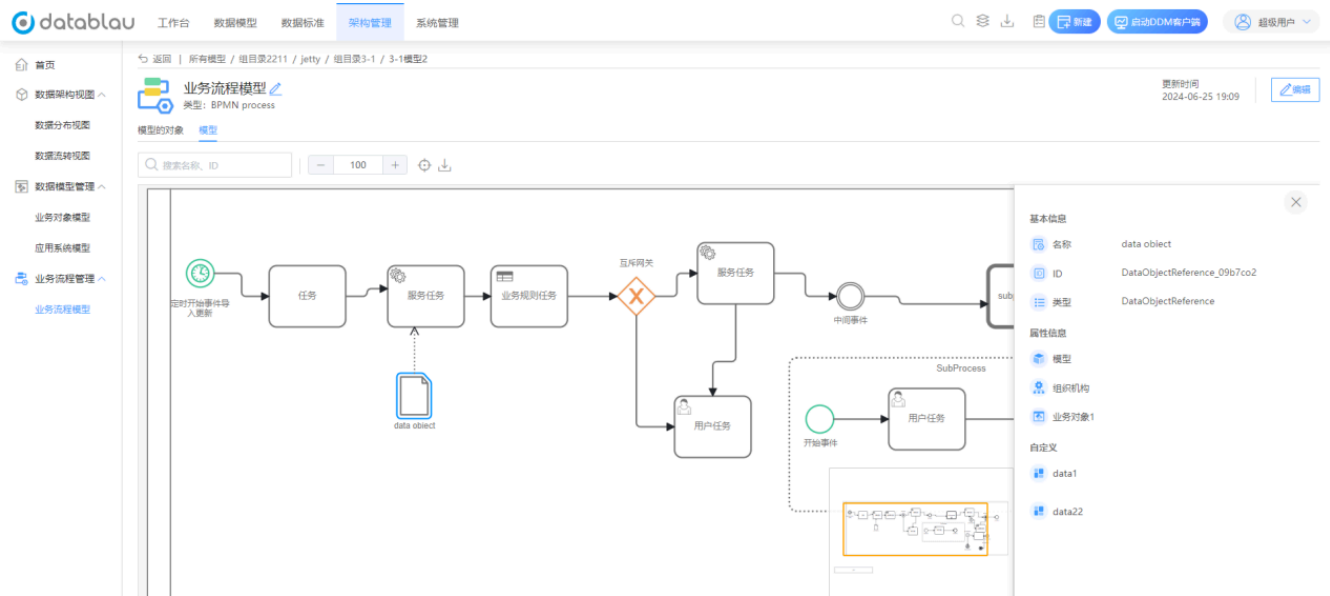


Illustration of the integration of Archy with external tools: Architectural assets can flow in both directions to business modeling tools and data asset catalogs, and import and export are data preparation means before synchronization.

Sync with business modeling tools

Archy can integrate with domestic and foreign business modeling tools (such as Aris, digital twins) for two-way synchronization, and integrate the modeling results of the information planning stage into the architecture management and control process.

Integration Objects	Orientation	Typical Scenarios
Business modeling tools such as Aris	Two-way synchronization	When there is an enterprise-level process and data model, it is imported into Archy under control, and the architecture change is written back to the modeling tool
Twin Modeling Tools	Two-way Synchronization	Aligning Project-Level Modeling Outcomes with Enterprise-Level Architecture Assets
Data Asset Catalog	One-way or per-configuration synchronization	Post-release funding asset catalog display and retrieval of schema assets

Before synchronization, the main data source, field mapping, conflict handling and synchronization direction of the object should be clearly defined. Do not use two systems as the maintenance master of the same object at the same time.

Post-sync check

After each bulk sync or import:

1. Randomly check that the object hierarchy, encoding, status, and relationships are as expected.
2. Verify in the [Data Distribution View](#) that there are no empty or abnormal relationships due to the added objects.
3. Keep synchronization logs and export files for issue tracking and backtracking.

When hierarchical confusion or encoding conflicts are found, export the current results to locate the source of the difference, and then decide whether to correct the template re-import or fall back to the pre-synchronization baseline.