IAITAM ACE 2025

ITAM - Another Brick In The Wall

What Breaks or Makes CMDB?

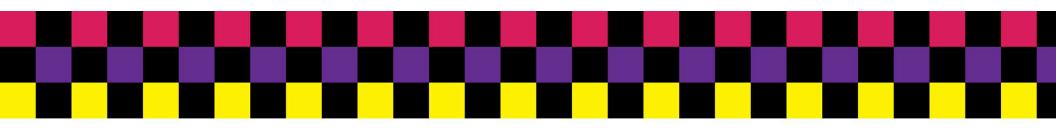




- ✓ Technology Strategy and Transformation Consultant @ EY
- √ 25+ years of IT industry experience
- ✓ Local and global roles
- √ 15+ years of relationship with ITAM and CMDB
- ✓ Pragmatic thought leader!





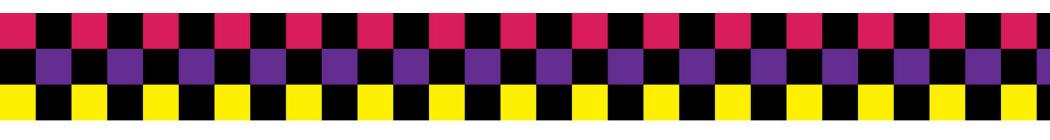


Session gets into the roots of bad data in the CMDB and provides an antidote!

- ✓ Why should ITAM care about CMDB?
- ✓ What are the foundational elements of a strong CMDB?
- ✓ What is missing for a reliable CMDB?
- ✓ What is the antidote?
- ✓ What breaks or makes CMDB?







Why should ITAM care about CMDB?

There is a strong relationship between CMDB and Asset Management

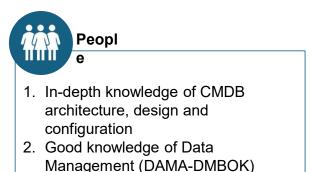




What about virtual or cloud assets?



What are the foundational elements of a strong CMDB?

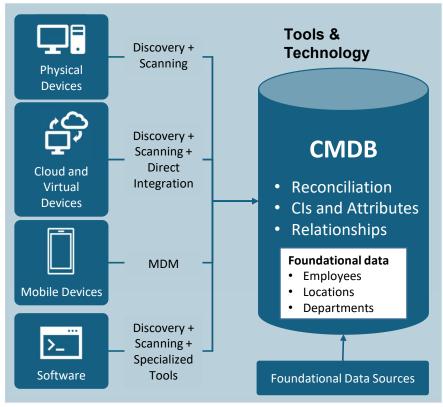


3 Apply outside-in view



 Configuration Management process, with flow diagrams, roles & responsibilities, controls and KPIs







- 1. Data model, data ownership
- 2. Data validation & reconciliation rules
- 3. Data quality controls & metrics



Governanc

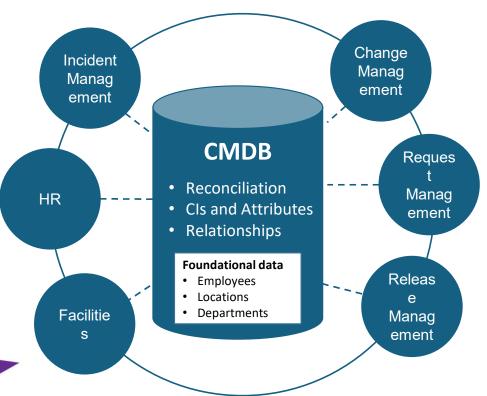
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- 1. 3-tier governance model
- 2. Monitoring, investigation and remediation of KPIs, controls and data quality issues



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What is missing for a reliable CMDB?



What processes are used for

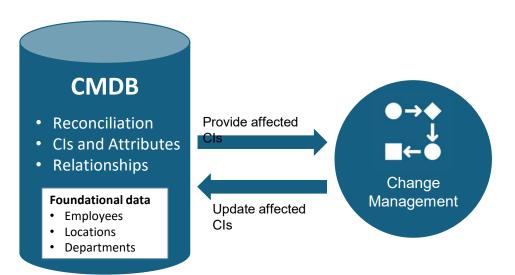
- theseysical Data Center infrastructure, production
- 2. Physical Data Center infrastructure, non-production
- 3. Physical End-User devices
- 4. Virtual Data Center infrastructure, production
- 5. Virtual Data Center infrastructure, non-production
- 6. Public Cloud environment
- 7. Mainframe platform





What is the antidote?

CMDB must have bi-directional integrations with processes impacting asset/CI data



There are two basic rules of integration between CMDB and Change Management:

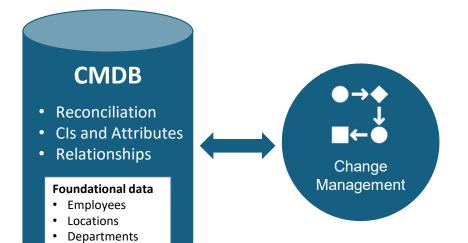
- Change Management must use/link one or more valid CIs from the CMDB before a change is approved*
- 2. Change Management must update linked CIs in the CMDB before the change is closed

* Based on the platform (physical, virtual, cloud) this rule will have variations





Automation of the bi-directional integration requires careful design



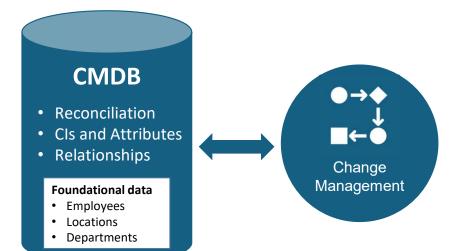
Design of Change Management needs to include the following:

- Standardized change activity, i.e. what is the change doing? Examples:
 - Rack & Stack
 - Build
 - Deploy
 - Replace
 - · Disable/Cooldown
 - Enable/Power-on
- Criteria to identify asset/CI types to be used for each change activity
 - Rack & Stack physical CIs only
 - Build physical or virtual CIs
 - **Deploy** physical, virtual or application/software
- 3. A control to make asset/CI selection mandatory before the change is approved



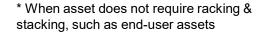
What can be done when a required asset/CI is not in the CMDB?

Automation of the bi-directional integration requires careful design, continued...



Design of Change Management needs to include the following:

- 4. No additional control until the change is resolved, so that the change can meet its resolution SLA
- Identification of asset/CI attributes to be updated for each type of change activity and their default values (as applicable)
 - Rack & Stack location, CI operational state (non-operational), asset status/sub-status (In Stock/Pending Deployment)
 - Build logical identity, CI operational state (operational, if discoverable), asset status/sub-status
 - Deploy location*, specifications, CI operational state, asset status/sub-status, managed by, supported by, used by, relationships
- 6. A control to update/verify linked asset/CI record(s) in the CMDB before the change is closed







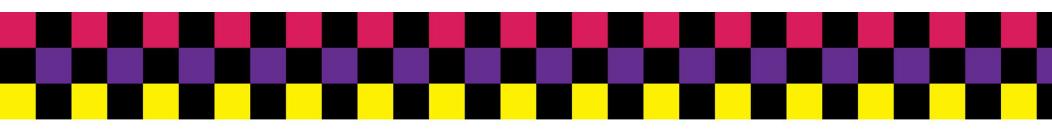
Bringing it all together to build a strong bi-directional integration between CMDB and Change Mgmt.

Change Activity	Applicable CI/Asset	Required Attribute Data		CI Operational State	Asset Status	Asset Sub-Status
Rack & Stack	Hardware Device	- Location		Non-Operational	In Stock	Pending Deployment
Build	Hardware Device	- Logical identity (e.g. name, IP address)		Operational*	In Stock	Pending Deployment
Build	Virtual Device	- Logical identity		Operational*	In Stock	Pending Deployment
Deploy	Hardware Device	Location (for end-user computer)Specification (e.g. CPU, Cores)Operational (e.g. CI State, Asset Status)Managed By	Supported ByUsed By / Assigned ToRelationshipsApproved By	In Use	In Use	< <blade></blade>
Deploy	Virtual Device	SpecificationOperationalManaged BySupported By	Used By / Assigned ToRelationshipsApproved By	In Use	In Use	< <bla>< blank>></bla>
Deploy	Application OR Application Service	SpecificationOperationalManaged BySupported By	- Used By / Assigned To - Relationships - Approved By	In Use	N/A	N/A





^{*} If the asset/CI is discoverable, then set its CI state to "Operational"



What breaks or makes CMDB?

Three guiding principles derived from years of experience that make or break the CMDB

- 1. People, process, tools, data and governance are key foundational components to make a strong CMDB
- 2. CMDB breaks without strong integrations between the CMDB and processes impacting its asset/CI data
- 3. Accuracy and currency of CMDB data can only be maintained by integrating processes that "change" them





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