

DM: Loading

In this loading section you can configure the loading process of your data model.

This is especially important, as it might have a significant impact on the performance while loading and/or interacting with any associated analysis document.

Cache retention

Save retention

You can configure how long entries should be kept in the hot-cache when they are not use. Higher usually means better performance but higher memory usage. A default value is 60 minutes. Note that you have to reload the data model for the setting to become active.

Retention time in minutes

Load scheduling

Update schedule

☐ Activate automatic re-loading

Load on demand

Add table to load on demand

On 'demand loading' allows you to speed up the load of data model significantly. In order to successfully load a column on demand you need to specify the primary key of the table. Also you should keep in mind that a load on demand is a heavy operation. So you should activate 'on demand loading' for columns which you most likely don't need or need only in rare cases.

Cache retention

The cache retention time is the amount of time, that data is stored on your local hard drive, when they are currently not used by any active component.

A higher retention time will therefore increase the memory usage, therefore increases the performance of the loading process, as the data model can rely to a greater portion on data that has been stored on your computer.

By default, the cache retention rate is set to 60 minutes.

Retention time in minutes

Save retention

Don't forget to save your settings with

Load scheduling

With this feature, you can automatically reload your data model, according to a specified **schedule**.

Use the dropdown menu to choose between an hourly, daily, cron or external trigger schedule.

☒ Activate automatic re-loading

Next Scheduled reload: 11/9/16 4:00 PM

Last Scheduled Reload: 11/9/16 1:05 PM

When to reload data model

Hourly

No Scheduled Load

Hourly

Daily

CRON Configuration

External trigger

If you choose a **daily schedule**, you can furthermore define a reload time.

When to reload data model

Daily

Reload time

13:05

If you choose a **CRON configuration**, you can enter your CRON statement.

When to reload data model

CRON Configuration

CRON String

✔ CRON Tutorial

A CRON statement is a great way to define a custom periodical trigger statement.

If you have never worked with CRON before, start with our [CRON-Tutorial \(EN\)](#).

External trigger

You can use a triggered schedule dictated by a connected database. This is very useful when you have integration processes running outside of the software.

An example would be:

- Execute your data preparation steps in an external database
- At the end of your processing, write a record to a defined database table (e.g. RELOAD_LOG) using a query like

```
INSERT INTO RELOAD_TRIGGER_TABLE(Data_Model_Name, Reload_Request_Time) VALUES ('My_Data_Model', now())
```

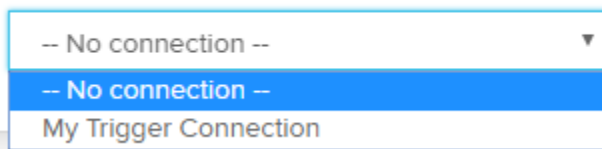
- In the following configuratio dialog, you can specify a database connection as well as a query for determining if a reload should be executed.

A sample table schema for reload triggering can be created using the following **DML statement** in a database:

```
CREATE TABLE RELOAD_TRIGGER_TABLE (  
  DATA_MODEL_NAME VARCHAR(100), -- choose this column as data model name  
  RELOAD_REQUEST_TIME TIMESTAMP, -- choose this column as reload request date column  
  RELOAD_START_TIME TIMESTAMP, -- choose this column as reload start date column  
  RELOAD_SUCCESS_TIME TIMESTAMP, -- choose this column as reload finished date column  
  RELOAD_MESSAGE VARCHAR(500) -- choose_column_reload_message  
)
```

Choose your database connection in the dropdown menu:

Select DB connection



-- No connection --

-- No connection --

My Trigger Connection

Save your settings with

Update schedule