
AtomicID Table And Usage

The AtomicID table contains a matrix of keys used for linking TAMS and other systems that also handle asset information. Typical examples are Geographic Information Systems (to be able to produce maps of where assets are located) and Finance Systems (that may register assets for accounting purposes).

TAMS uses either a Record ID (a unique number) or in some cases a complex key made from the System - SubSystem hierarchy. In the older version of TAMS, each module assigned a Record ID that was not unique across modules - that is, every module might have an asset with Record ID = 1.

To allow for functions extending across modules (for example, Works Management) and interfacing with other systems, the AtomicID table implements a global unique Record ID. It also allows for the storage of other systems' unique identifiers for a give asset.

In addition, AtomicID contains denormalised data to improve performance for certain inter-system processes.

For further information and assistance with integrating TAMS with other systems, contact TAMS Technical Support.

Key Structure Of The AtomicID Table - Master Keys Of All Modules

Record ID

Unique Identification Number for Data Record - format AA12345678 - example FM00000002 - automatically unique across all modules.

OldRecord ID

Old UID from each module - format I - example 2 - automatically unique ONLY within a module.

Asset ID

Unique Asset ID - format AA12345678 - example FM00000002 - NOT maintained automatically.

OldAsset ID

Old Asset ID from each module - format A123456789 - example F000000002 - NOT maintained automatically.

Module ID

Module 2-character mnemonic code - example FM - used to easily choose module scope.

Level

Indication of how complex the asset is - eg A = an assembly, while E = low-level component of an assembly.

Level 1

Generic level - eg System in WS and Road in RD both are Level 1

... Other fields used by other systems

Spatial Link

Flag = true if an asset / object is in a GIS, otherwise = false.
