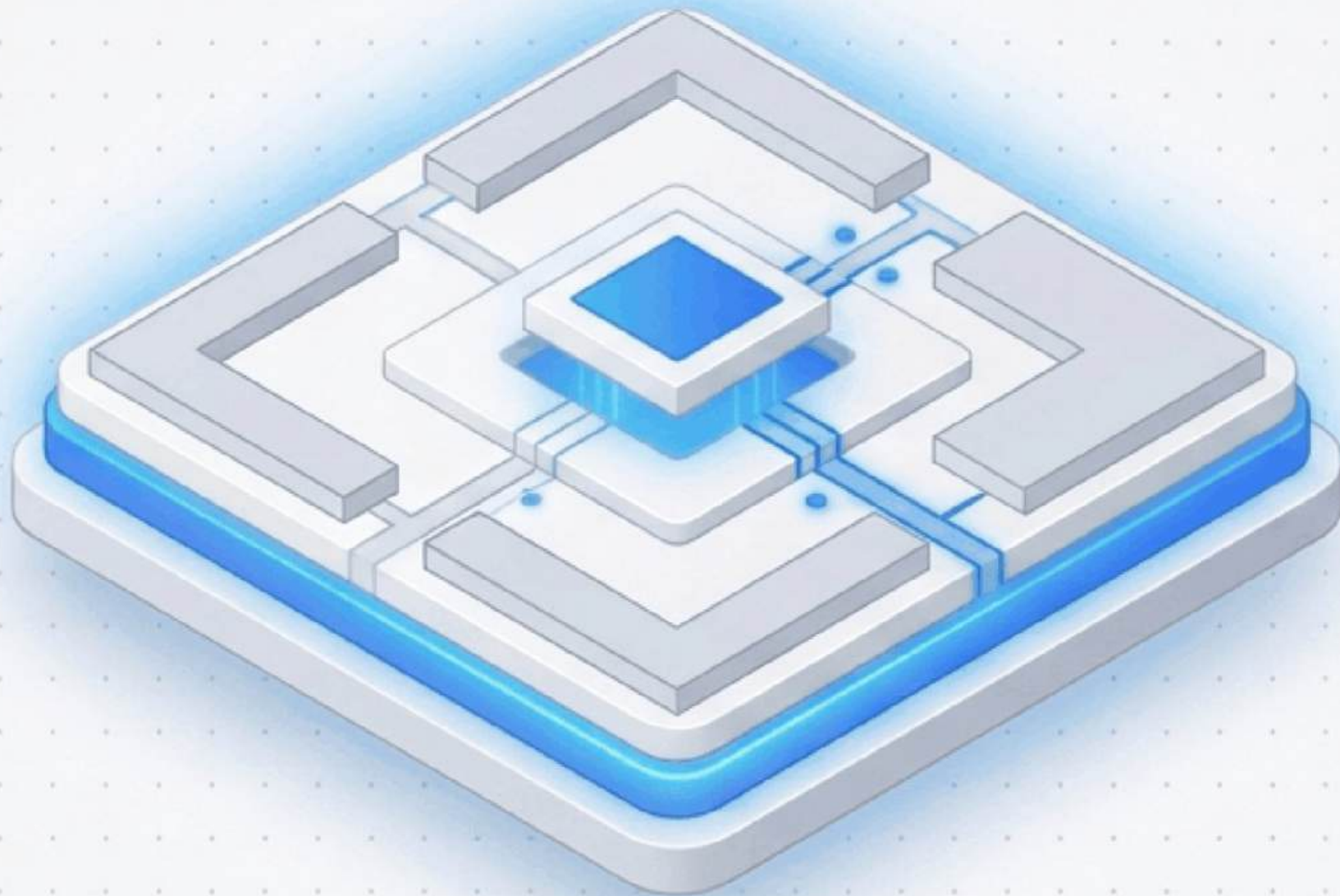


GEODI-300

Architecture & Performance Design

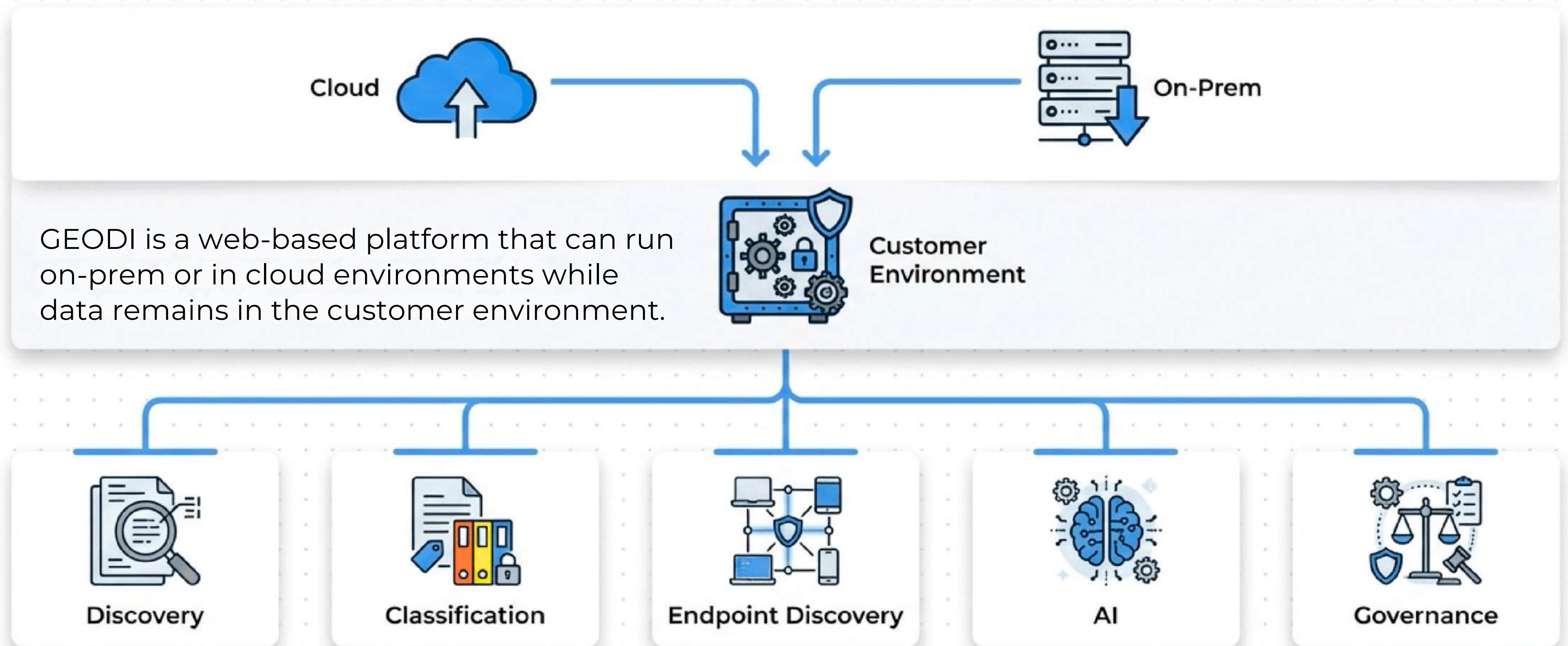


This course introduces the basic architecture and performance design principles of GEODI.

It explains the main building blocks, sizing perspective, and how different workloads should be approached.

Detailed implementation steps are covered in other courses.

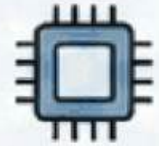
GEODI Architecture Fundamentals



Discovery, Classification, Endpoint Discovery, AI, and governance capabilities are delivered on the same platform, but they create different infrastructure expectations.

Infrastructure Basics

GEODI design starts with the basics:



server capacity,



storage,



connectivity,



secure access,



operational access.

Discovery especially creates additional storage needs because of indexing.

Detailed installation and requirement definitions are covered separately.

DECE Services & Support Access

- Limited outbound access to;

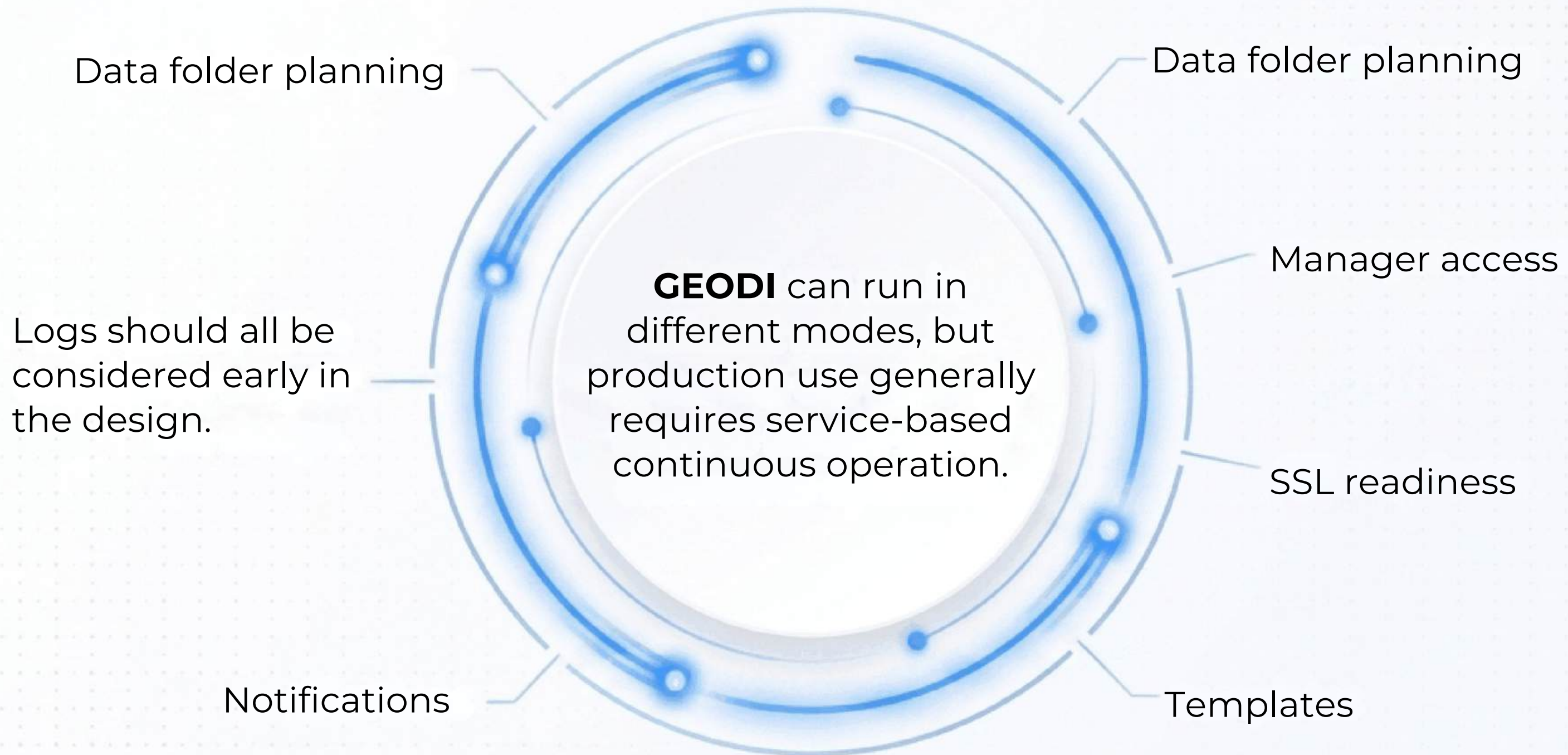
[decesoftware.com](https://www.decesoftware.com) services is strongly recommended for **DECE-STORE**, module delivery, updates, and Support Q.



Access to support platforms is also important for healthy operations.

Detailed access requirements are covered in installation-focused courses.

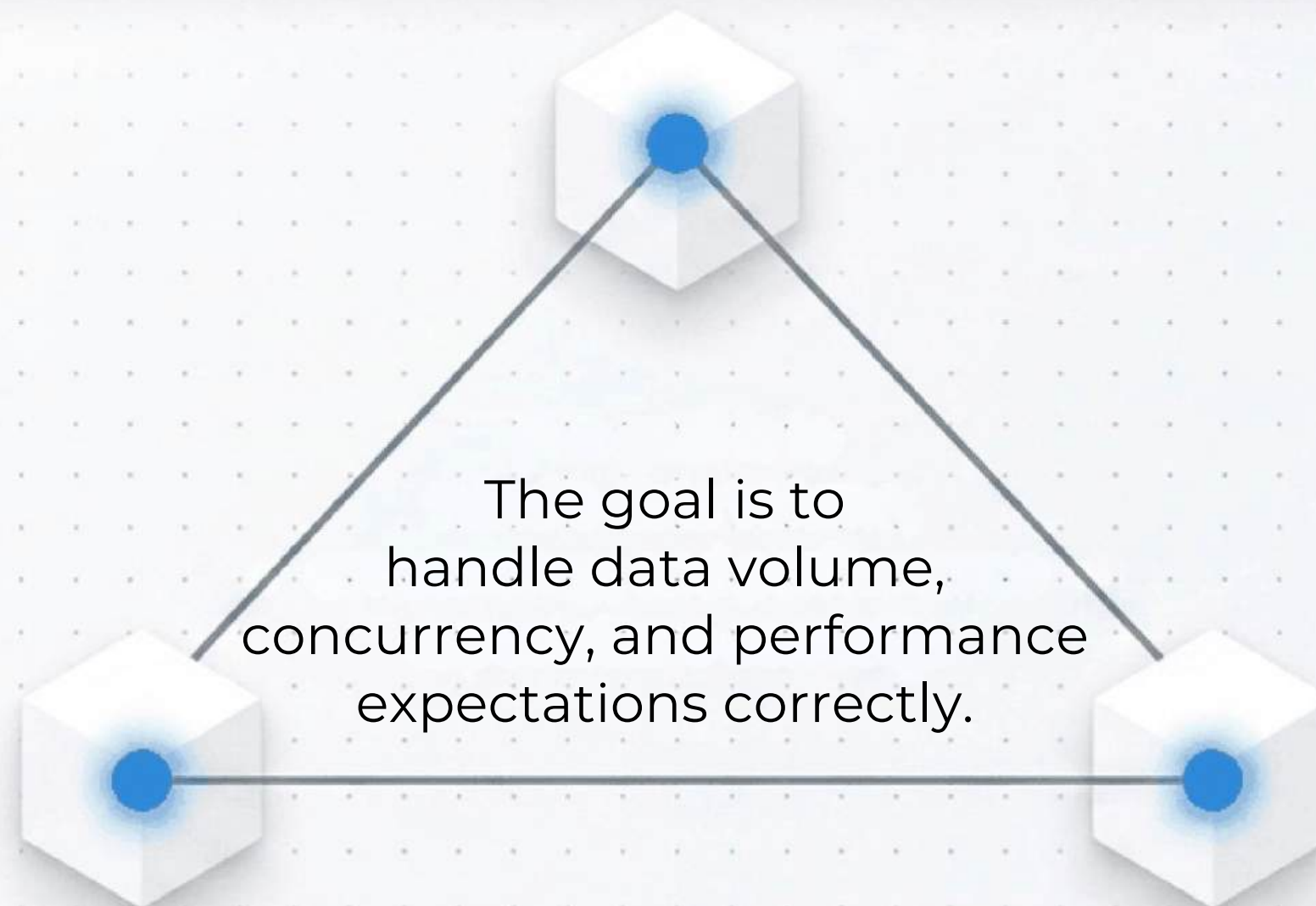
Installation Design Perspective



Detailed setup steps belong to the installation course.

Sizing Principles

GEODI sizing should be approached separately for Discovery, Classification, and Endpoint Discovery.



Detailed formulas and sizing examples are handled in sizing-specific content.

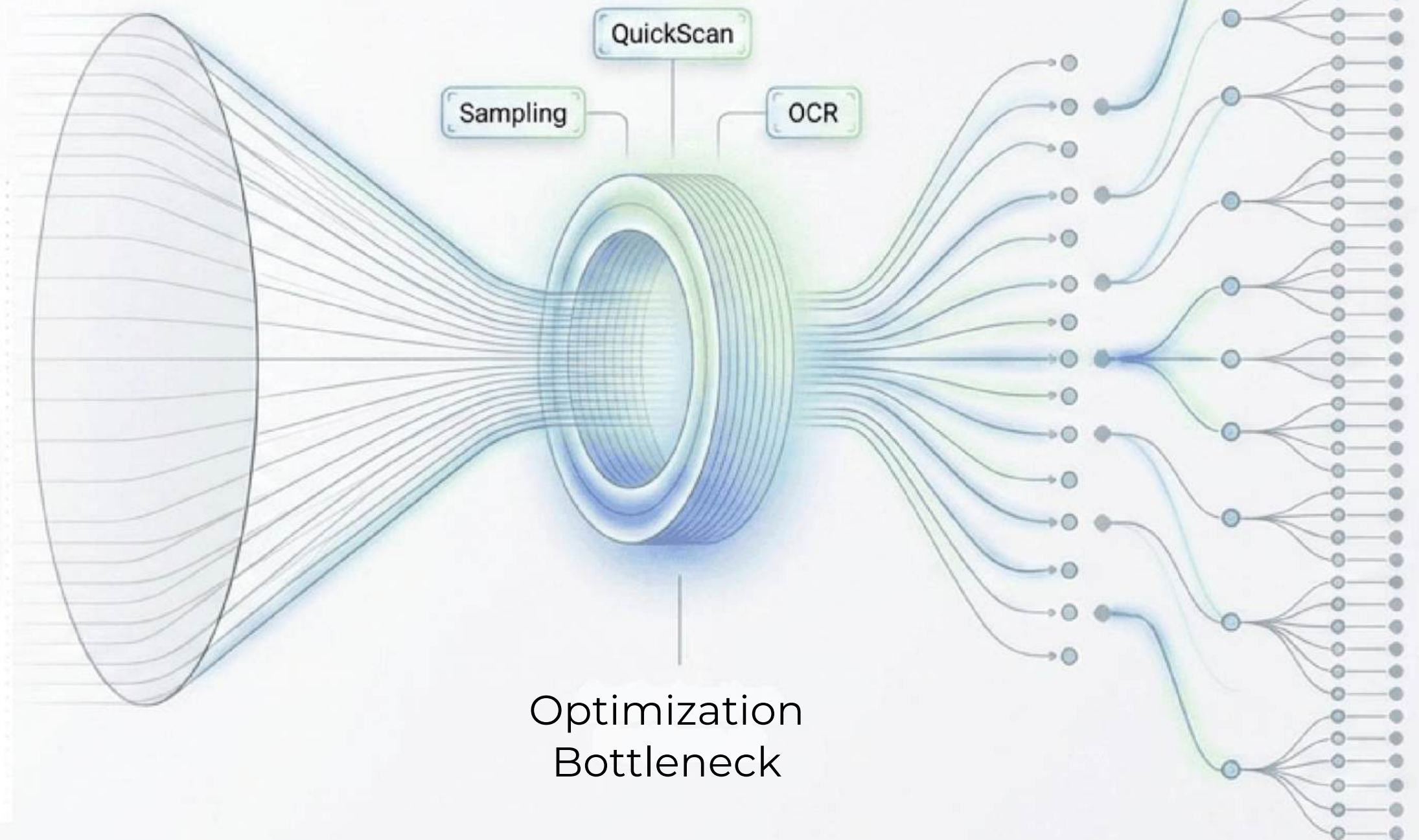
Discovery Design Basics

Discovery performance is mainly affected by data volume, data type, index strategy, OCR usage, and scan scope.

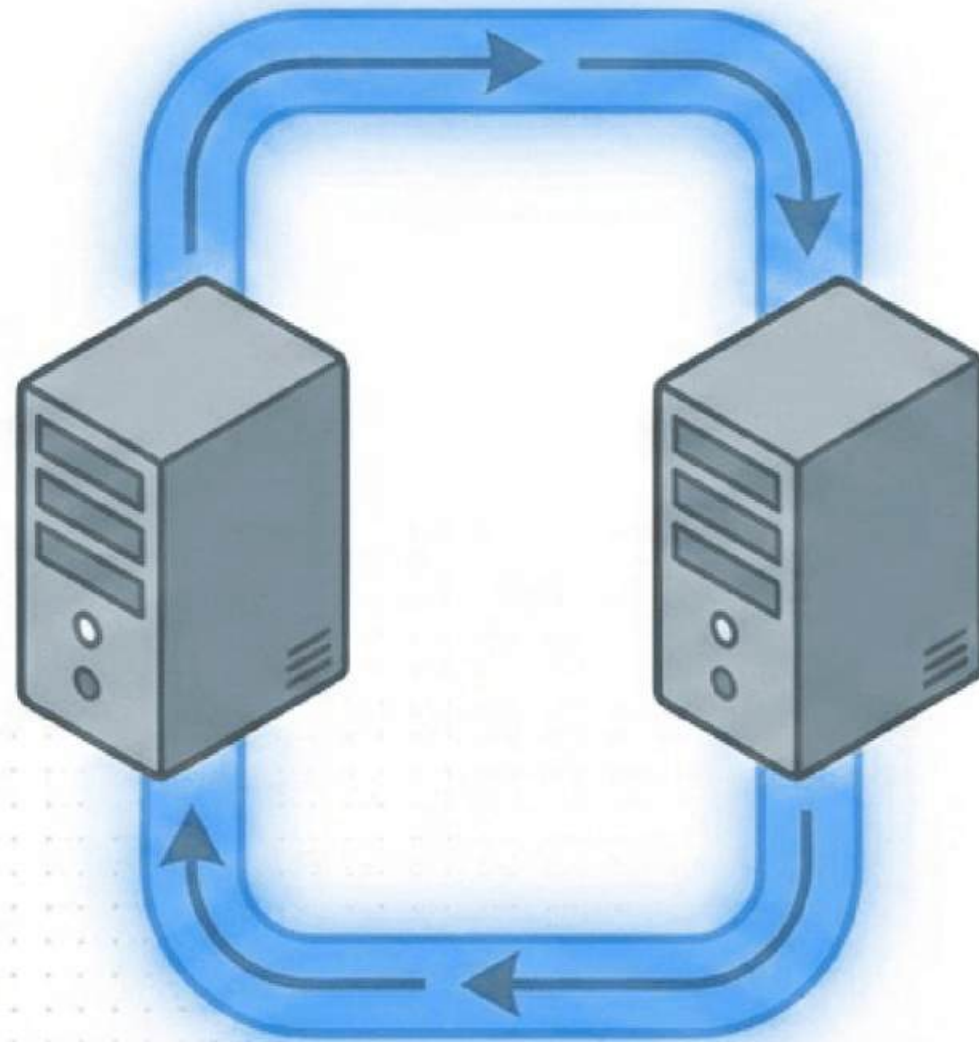
The basic rule is to optimize first, then scale.

Sampling, QuickScan, index options, and segmentation are the core design levers.

Unoptimized
Data Scope



Classification Design Basics



HA Node Cluster

Classification requires higher continuity and production stability than Discovery.

It should be planned with dedicated capacity and, in production, usually with HA-oriented design.

User load, traffic patterns, automation, and AI usage all influence sizing.

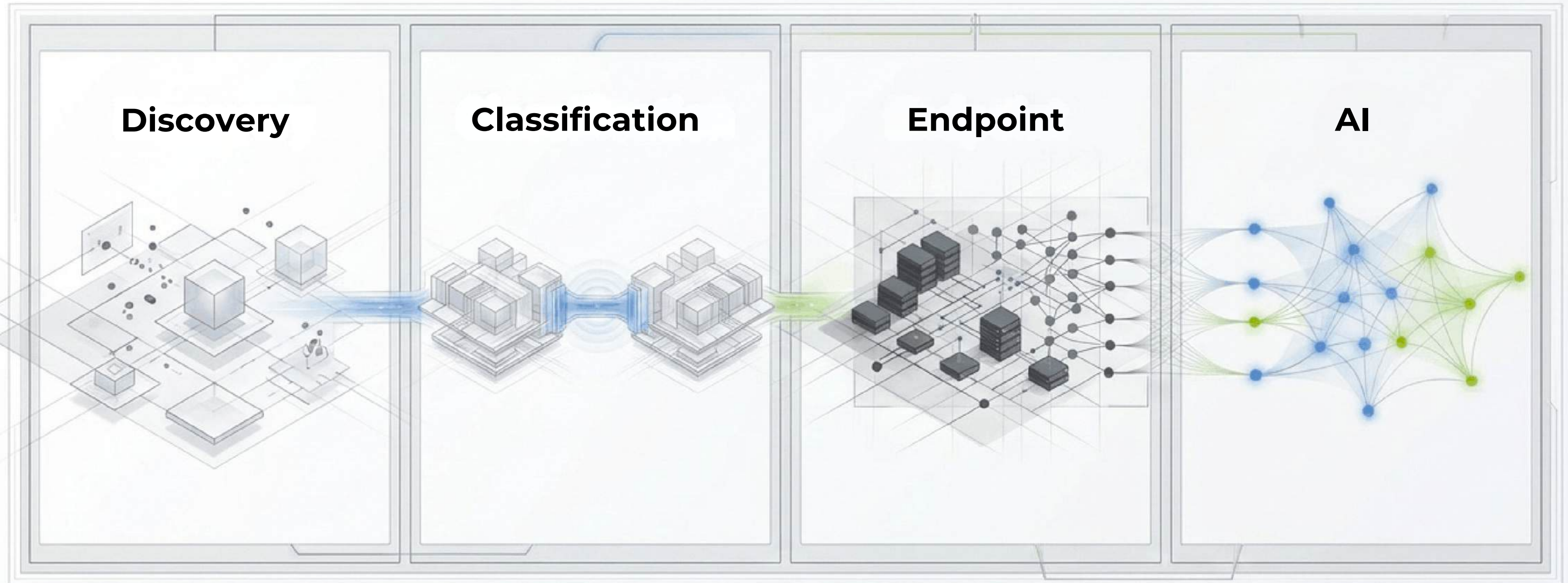
Endpoint Discovery

Endpoint Discovery with GDE may require multi-server planning in larger environments.

Endpoint Discovery processes can create varying infrastructure expectations depending on scale and data volume.

These factors often affect performance design directly and should be included in architecture decisions from the beginning.





Final Design Principles

Discovery, Classification, Endpoint Discovery, and AI should not be treated as the same workload.

Good GEODI architecture starts with separating these needs, planning for continuity where required, and keeping

Detailed configuration guidance is provided in the related courses.