SOLUTION ENABLEMENT

Customer Master Data Management

Release 10.0-MP3 (October 2020)

StiboSystems
MASTER DATA MANAGEMENT

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Customer MDM Solution Enablement

Customer Master Data Management (CMDM) is a technology enabled discipline which is required to create and maintain an accurate, timely, complete, and unified view of a company or customer. CMDM will consolidate, cleanse, enhance, and govern customer data from disparate siloed systems enabling organization to identify, consolidate, and link customer data across heterogeneous data sources in a single, accessible customer view.

To use the solution implementation, see:

- CMDM Solution Overview
- CMDM Solution Implementation Guidelines

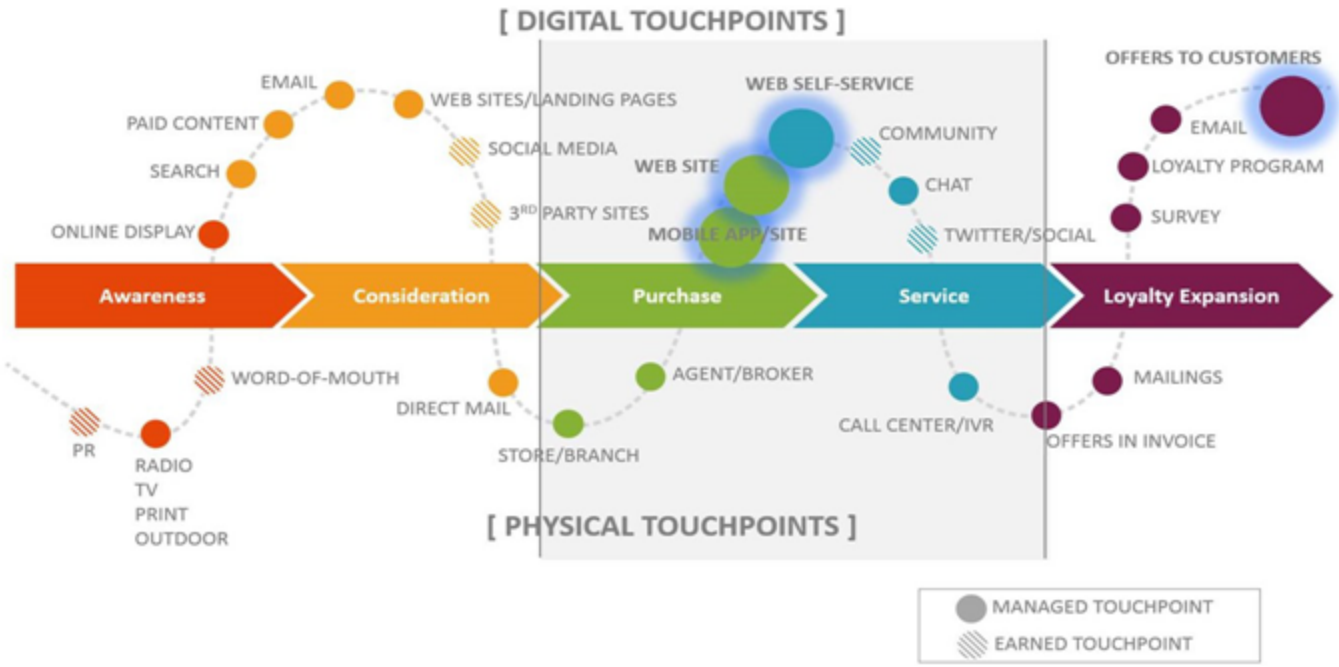
Customer MDM Overview

The Customer Master Data Management solution provides organizations with the means to address complex customer data challenges and improve their overall customer experience.

Improving Customer Experience

Customer Experience is the holistic journey of a customer that begins the moment they first become aware of a product and continues until the customer is building their own loyalty platform with a product.

This documentation is focused on providing guidance to organizations in how to improve their customer data so that they can make informed decisions, and thus improve their customer experience.



Customer Data Management Challenges

Organizations are faced with four primary challenges when managing customer data:

- Data Quality
- Operational Inefficiencies
- Reactive Strategic Decisions
- Governance

Data Quality Challenges

Data quality issues typically arise when attempting to house and manage customer data across multiple platforms. Doing so often times leads to inaccurate, duplicated, and incomplete data.

Operational Inefficiencies

Operational inefficiencies can be characterized by an organization's inability to share accurate and up-to-date data across the business, severely impacting downstream systems, processes, and initiatives. For example, some of these inefficiencies can lead to: returned mail, increased costs, payment delays, and unacceptable response time.

Reactive Strategy Decisions

Many organizations struggle to achieve their Customer Relationship Management (CRM) vision. Considering its impact on an organization's success, a concrete CRM strategy is a high concern for business and IT leaders.

Bad data is the most common reason many CRM initiatives fail.

Governance

The most important part of data governance is to consider the availability, usability, integrity, and security of data within an organization. Poor data governance can lead to financial, reputational, and legal risks.

Implementation Methodologies

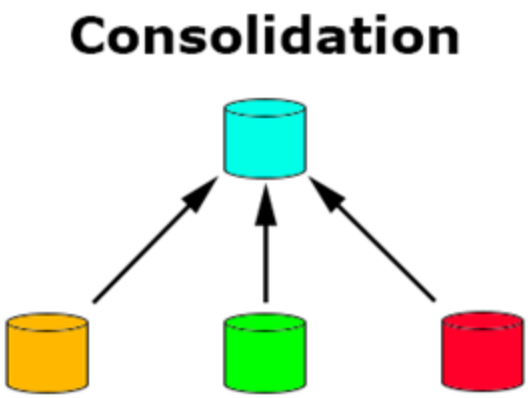
CMDM comprises four paths to implementation. These paths are:

- Consolidation Implementation
- Coexistence Implementation
- Registry Implementation
- Centralized Implementation

Consolidation Implementation

This methodology refers to an implementation where STEP is a hub for externally provided data that is funneled into single Golden Records, which are then made available to external systems. These records are created via matching and merging operations with validation checks throughout the process. The STEP data created from this process is read-only, which is often a necessity as the data originates outside of STEP in an upstream system. A consolidation style implementation does not synchronize data back to the contributing systems.

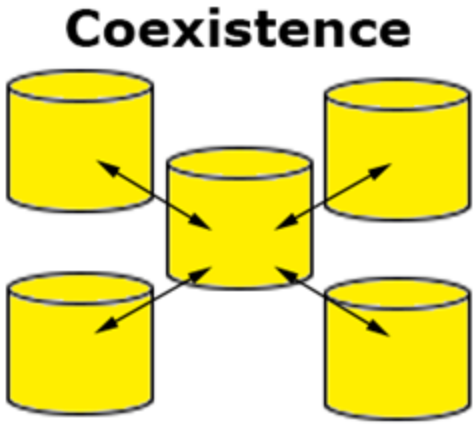
For example, a company wishes to combine all of their sales channel data into one record bank so that data analytics may provide meaningful information. Once all these records are consolidated, marketing initiatives can use this information to target different channels as well as different regions.



Coexistence Implementation

This methodology refers to a scenario where multiple databases containing the master data must operate at the same time. The customer data is authored and stored in various external sources while being synchronized to STEP. This process involves deduplication, conflict resolution, and validation operations, resulting in the creation of golden records. Finally, updates to the data can be done in the source system and any external systems that master customer data. STEP synchronizes the content of golden records back to the source systems, keeping every source up to date with data contributed from any source. This allows for a hybrid where DTA authoring may happen in the source system as well as in the MDM system.

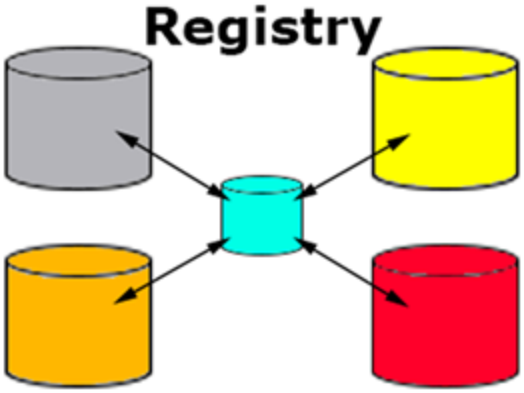
A common situation for coexistence is in companies where each department has their own customer database. For example, a service department that has data on customers is stored in a separate database than where customer data is stored for the sales and marketing departments. However, using a CMDM solution with the Coexistence model, if information is changed in the marketing department, it is changed in all other departments.



Registry Implementation

The registry method uses a simple database to reconcile identifiers for all customers across the enterprise. This method allows STEP to serve as a referenced, read-only source of mastered customer data for external systems with minimal data redundancy. STEP will only match on the bare minimum of needed data to confirm a unique record. All externally maintained data quality is the responsibility of the source systems.

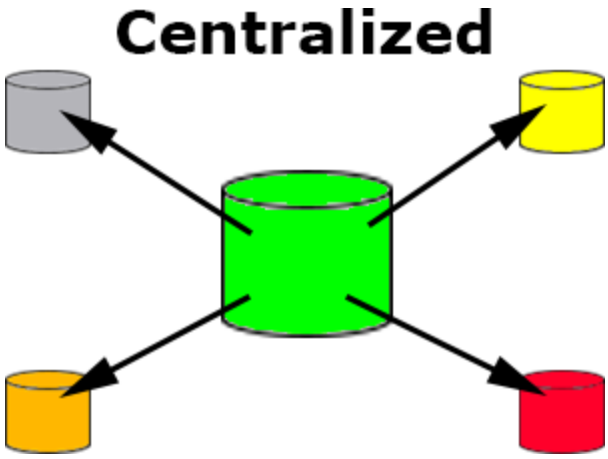
For example, a company maintains different types of customer information across various external systems. A registry is used to identify and associate these different types of customer data with external systems. STEP serves as this registry by storing unique records with identifiers that are different from one external system to the next. STEP will ONLY store these records and unique record identifiers, and deduplicate their contact information.



Centralized Implementation

The centralized implementation is based around a well-managed and governed central repository for all master data. This repository holds a set of Golden Records that are read-only by the operational and analytical systems throughout the enterprise. STEP is the centralized owner of customer data, serving as the system of record. This system of record is an organization's single version of truth for customer data. Data is not only centralized in STEP but also created and stored there. The most important aspect of a centralized implementation is that it is a system of record instead of a system of reference.

For example, a company wants to use STEP as the system of record for onboarding, deduplicating, and enriching new suppliers. Over time, STEP could remove duplicate records of these suppliers, and then the golden supplier records could be provided to external systems.



This implementation guidelines focuses with a case that implements data with the **consolidation** and the **coexistence** methodologies.

Customer MDM Implementation Guidelines

The Customer Master Data Management Implementation Guidelines provide organizations with baseline configurations and sample data to help get their STEP Systems off the ground and guide them in the creation of their Customer MDM solution.

This user guide offers a number of resources that can help achieve this goal:

- A generic Customer MDM use case that accounts for both B2C and B2B solutions, and provides context for system configuration and solution design. For more information, see the **Use Case Overview** section of this user guide.
- A series of component-specific use cases that tie into the generic Customer MDM use case mentioned above. For more information, see the **Use Case Appendix** section of this user guide.
- A comprehensive guide for how data flows in and out of the STEP system, including Matching. For more information, see the **CMDM Data Flow** section and the **Matching** section of this user guide.
- A comprehensive guide for modeling the data in STEP. For more information, see the **Data Modeling** section of this user guide.
- A comprehensive guide for data stewardship. For more information, see the **Data Stewardship** section of this user guide.
- For the configuration of a base CMDM solution and how to deploy it, see the **CMDM Configuration Guide** section of this user guide.

Important: This guide references supporting configuration documentation that exists in other sections of the STEP Online Help.

Use Case Overview

To illustrate how the CMDM solution can address common challenges an organization faces, the use cases presented in this section use fictional companies with typical business considerations and problems. Understanding these use case examples will provide additional context to the configuration steps included in this guide, as well as the more granular use cases that concern specific CMDM components.

Two over-arching use cases are detailed in this section:

- The ACME Company use case provides details on Coexistence style implementations. For details on this use case, see the **Consolidation and Coexistence Use Case Overview** section of the documentation.
- The CleanGoods Manufacturer use case provides details on Centralized style implementations. For details on this use case, see the **Centralized Use Case Overview** section of the documentation.

For more information on component-specific use cases, see the **Use Case Appendix** section of this guide.

Consolidation and Coexistence Use Case Overview

ACME Company requires solutions for its Business-to-Customer and its Business-to-Business use cases.

ACME Company's Business to Customer Use Case

The ACME Company is a large clothing brand which markets and sells largely to North America. ACME sells directly to their consumers via various channels. As the company has grown, issues have developed due to poor data quality. Because of this, customer contact information is rarely in sync across business units. Furthermore, all customer shopping patterns are inaccurate because the data is not distributed and updated evenly. This asyncrhonization causes a missed opportunity to target customers for the best sales, promotions, and loyalty programs. Finally, due to these gaps in the data, the customer experience is quite poor as actions performed in one department by a customer are not known in another.

During an internal evaluation of the IT infrastructure, it was revealed that the customer data is owned and maintained by separate and distinct source systems. This setup causes data to not be updated across the enterprise, creating a large amount of conflicting duplicate customer records. Additionally, it was concluded that a lack of data governance has made it impossible to determine what degree of overlap and duplication is present within the customer database.

To improve customer data quality, ACME has targeted a few areas where data quality becomes less consistent:

- ACME's e-commerce system processing customers who self-register on the company website.
- Customers placing phone orders to a call center representative who then enters their data into ACME's ERP system.
- Customers signing up for the loyalty platform.
- Marketing uses customer data residing in ACME's CRM system for seasonal marketing campaigns.
- ACME uses loyalty points which can be redeemed for discounts and contain a monetary value. The financial data is owned by the CRM system which stores additional financial information.

Considerations

- North America is the primary market.
- ACME sells directly to customers via various channels.
- Multiple different source systems contain customer data.
- The customer data violates ACME's own data policies.

Difficulties and Problems

- Contact information not in sync across business units.
- Customer shopping patterns are of poor quality.
- Very poor user experience due to out of sync data across the business units.
- There is an excessive amount of duplicated customer records across the business.

For specific B2C use cases, see the **Business-to-Customer Coexistence Use Case** section of the documentation.

ACME Company's Business to Business Use Case

ACME Company is a major clothing brand that not only sells directly to individual consumers, but also to both major and independent retailers and distributors across North America. To manage these various retailers, North America is divided up into several sales territories which are each managed by their own sales managers. Each sales territory contains several retailers, and information for each territory is managed by different instances of CRM. Since the same retailers may operate out of various different states or sales territories, ACME Company requires CMDM to not only deduplicate retail entities but also provide a trusted source of information for various source systems.

ACME also tracks and maintains contact persons' information for each retailer. These contact persons are designated sales representatives, account owners at each retailer, and purchasers in the procurement departments. The CMDM system must be able to account for contact persons that move from retailer to retailer, or those that get duplicated within the same organization, to ensure that accurate information is maintained.

Sales hierarchies are used to organize the customer portfolio in the sales staff and to aggregate bonus schemes in the sales staff, based on the revenue from each customer.

Considerations

- ACME sells to both major and independent retailers and distributors as well as to consumers.
- The company mostly services clients in North America.
- The North American region is divided into several sales territories with sales managers responsible for each territory.
- Contact persons are maintained in CRM as well as the ERP applications.

Difficulties and Problems

- There is an excessive amount of duplicate customer records.

For specific B2B use cases, see the **Business-to-Business Coexistence Use Case** section of the documentation.

Data Management Improvement Plan

The ACME Company has strategically planned the evolution of how their customer data will mature over the course of the next few years. To accomplish this long-term goal, an enterprise strategy plan is laid out in three phases, with each phase progressively building on top of the previous one.

Phase 1 – ACME would like to ensure their customer data is governed and can be trusted across the entire organization:

- Use MDM technologies to achieve a single, trusted customer view which is accurate, complete, and up to date.
- Establish baselines and improve analytical reporting accuracy for a better CRM and e-commerce experience.
- Identify customers who live under the same household for more efficient mail distribution and for better profiling of the customer.
- Reduce operational overhead cost by decreasing the amount of returned mail due to inaccurate mailing addresses.

Phase 2 – ACME would like to combine core customer master data with transactions, website activity and social profiles:

- Enhance the customer experience by providing a personalized shopping experience.
- Utilize purchasing behavior analytics for increasing cross sell / up sell opportunities.
- Discover hidden associates and relationships to gather context for segmentation, targeted marketing, risk management, and regulatory reporting.

Phase 3 – ACME would like to further enhance the personalized shopping experience:

- Create an enterprise-wide single view of customers to serve all operational systems and use big data to generate insight and foresight based on advanced learning models.
- Contextualized customer data is then used to enhance customer experience through machine learning as well as digitally automating key business processes.

Business-to-Business Coexistence Use Case

Scenario 1 - Consolidation

Benny, a representative from the sales team, is responsible for retailers and distributors that have contracts to resell ACME's products.

Benny needs to be able to maintain sales terms and conditions, as well as maintain relationships with appropriate contact person(s) for each retailer / distributor (sales reps, account owners, purchasers, etc.).

He requires his retailer / distributor information to be accurate in order to intelligently negotiate appropriate terms and conditions.

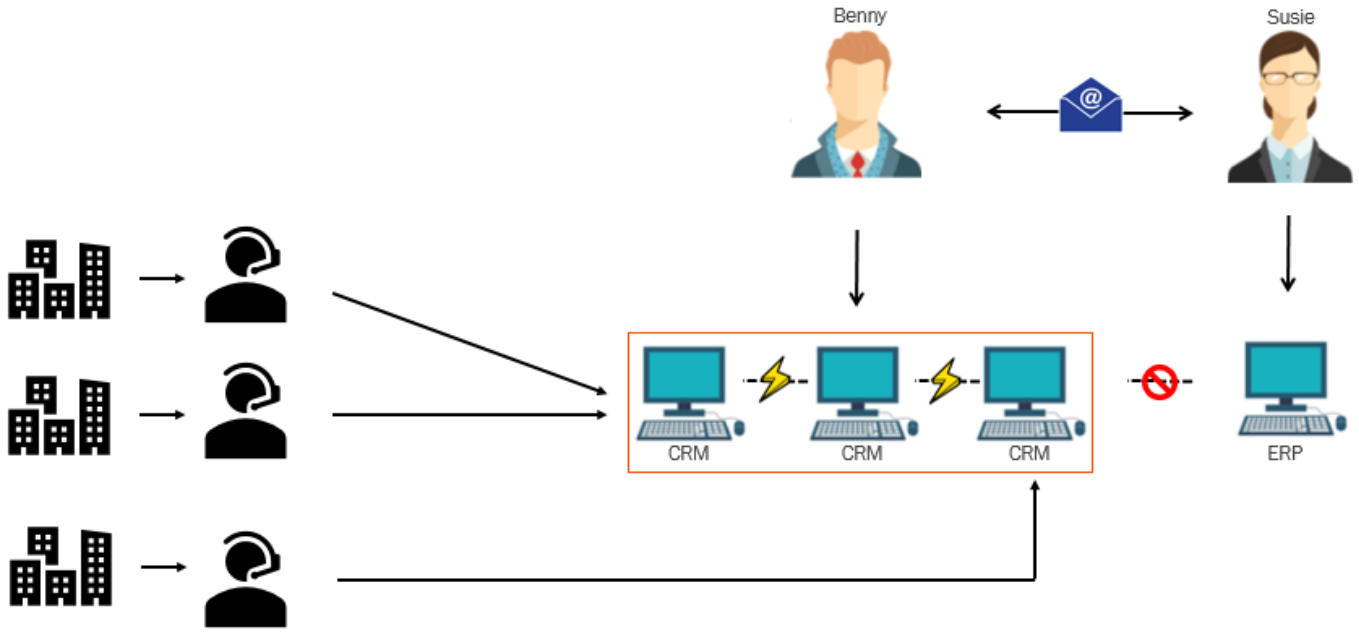
Susie from Financing reaches out to Benny to request the retailers / distributors contact information.

Benny primarily interfaces with ACME's CRM system to track and edit all relationships and conditions.

As field representatives enter contact information for their retailers / distributors, they may enter the same contact person multiple times. Since different CRM instances track sales and relationships across different regions of the country, this requires deduplicating across the various CRM platforms. This can be a complex process for Benny to look up the proper contact person for a retailer who's parent company information is maintained in a different CRM instance. This can be frustrating to Benny as he must first identify what the parent-child subsidiary relationship is and then has to determine which CRM instance to search in. Even so, there is no guarantee that the retailer information is stored in a single CRM instance nor is there any governance to ensure the data is up to date.

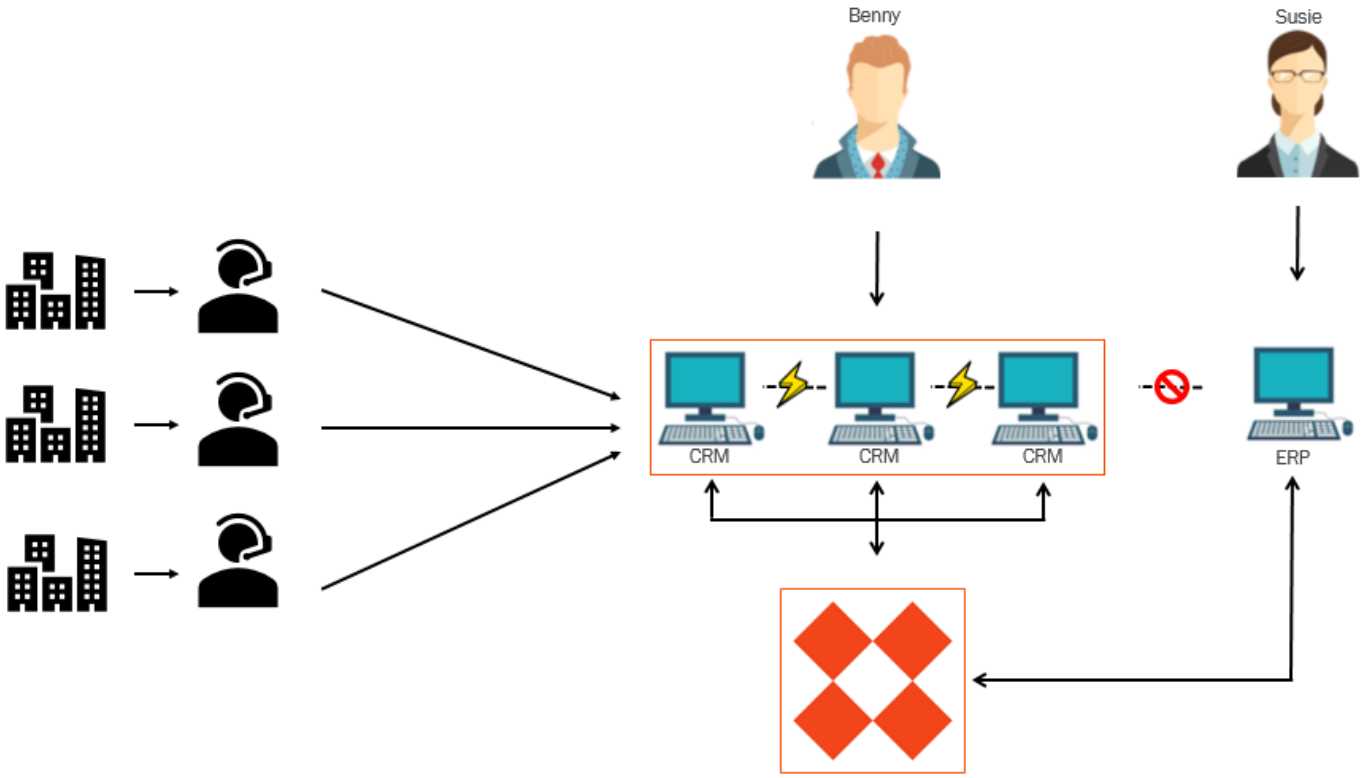
To account for these challenges, ACME requires a solution which assists in determining which Primary Contact is accurate, up to date, and appropriate to the inquiring department (Marketing contact for Marketing Analyst, Technical Contact for IT, etc.)

Current Data Flow



Within the current system landscape Contacts are created and stored across many CRM systems. These systems do not interact frequently enough. This means Benny may find duplicated records across the systems, which makes it difficult to determine who the primary contact is. Susie works out of ERP and must notify Benny via email to have contacts or payment terms updated.

To-Be Data Flow



With a CMDM solution in place, all data is fed into STEP. It is then synchronized back to the various source systems in a timely manner. The solution consolidates all contact persons from the various CRM systems and also deduplicates them within each organization.

This ensures that Benny has the most accurate and complete data available regardless of which CRM he is accessing.

Additionally, Susie is able to rely on the data in ERP because it is in constant communication with CMDM.

Scenario 2 - Synchronization

Doris is also part of the sales team but works primarily in the field.

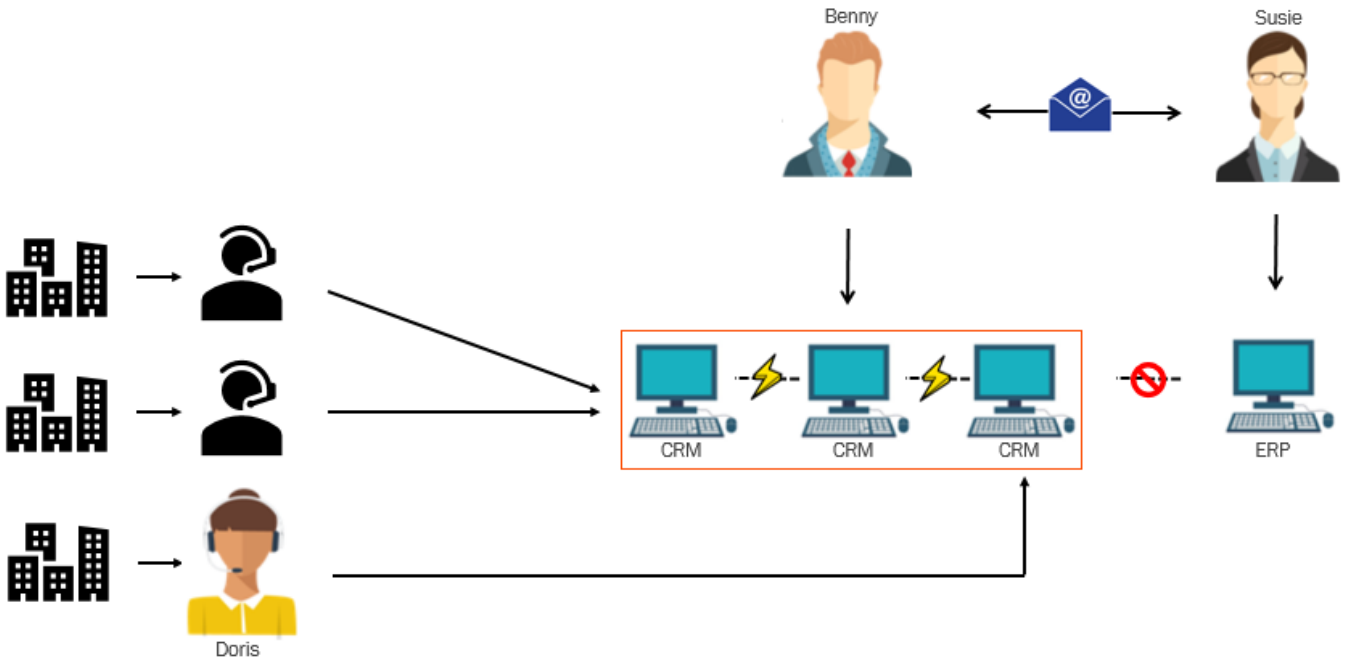
Her role requires her to meet with ACME's retailers / distributors to identify and provide relevant product offerings based on climate, demographics, and demand that are specific to individual sales regions and territories. In doing this, ACME's strategy is to increase brand awareness and up-sell / cross-sell opportunities by empowering their retailers / distributors to cater to the demand of the end-consumers.

As a saleswoman, Doris must have the most up to date information on which contacts representing retailers and distributors to invoice. To do this, Doris relies on her access to ACME's ERP system to track all transactions.

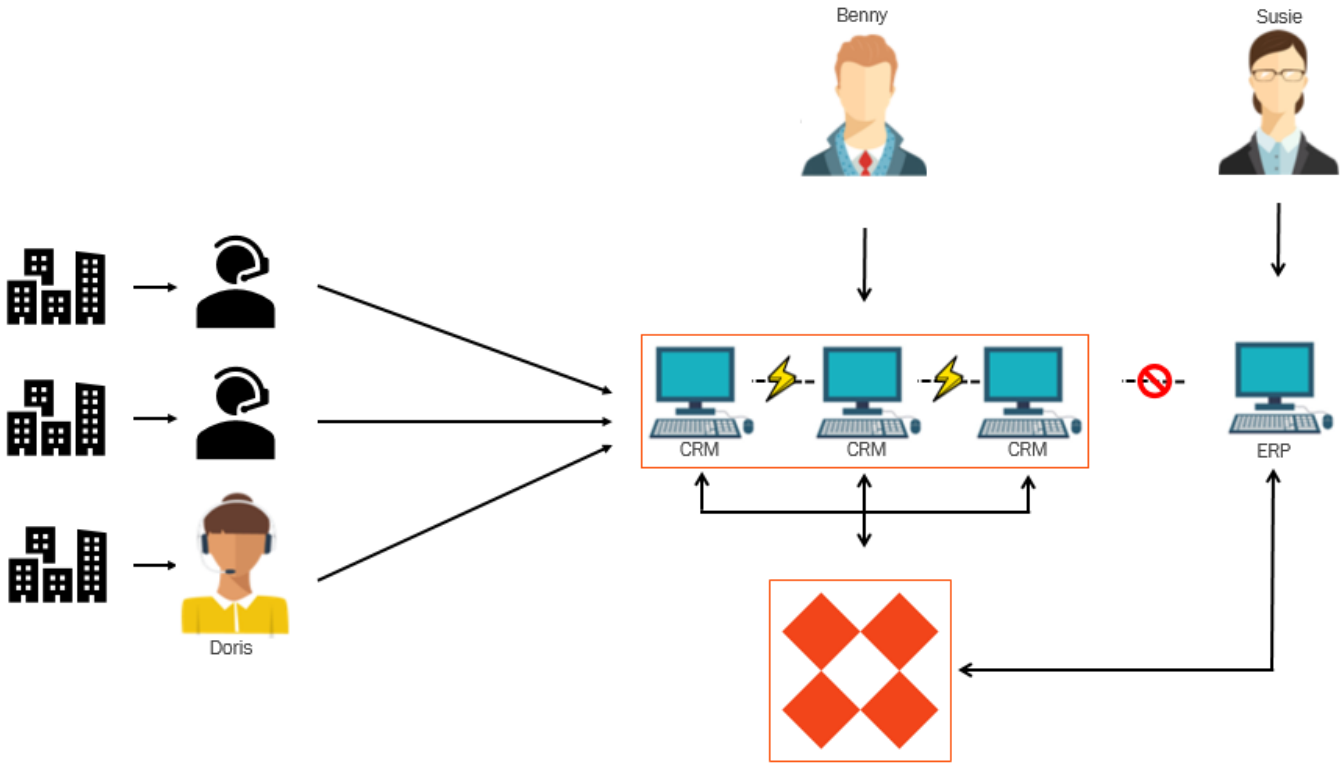
While Doris' job depends heavily on Benny's work, ACME's ERP system does not synch with their various CRM systems in a timely manner. Because of this, Doris may place orders without realizing that payment conditions have changed, leading to her and the customer operating under out-dated terms. This miscommunication leads to frustrating ACME's retailers / distributors when they sign up for one payment term but are invoiced according to another. End customers' shopping experience may also be negatively impacted when retailers pass along the cost differential to them.

In summary, these issues lead to: low governance, payment risks, diminished customer experience, and increased costs and potentially lost revenue.

Current Data Flow



With the current System landscape Doris does not have the most up to date information available to her. This may lead to Doris setting payment terms based on outdated data.



With CMDM in place Doris can be sure that she is working with the best possible data. This allows her to set appropriate payment terms and avoid duplicating contacts no matter what CRM she interacts with.

Scenario 3 - Mastered Data

In this scenario, Jack works with business analytics and is responsible for creating business reports. He succeeds when he can create accurate reports and insights into the state of the business.

More specifically, Jack needs to provide other departments (marketing, e-commerce, finance, and management) with information such as:

- How many customers do we actually have?
- Who are the best customers?
- How much and which products do they buy?
- Are my customers standalone or do they belong to a group?

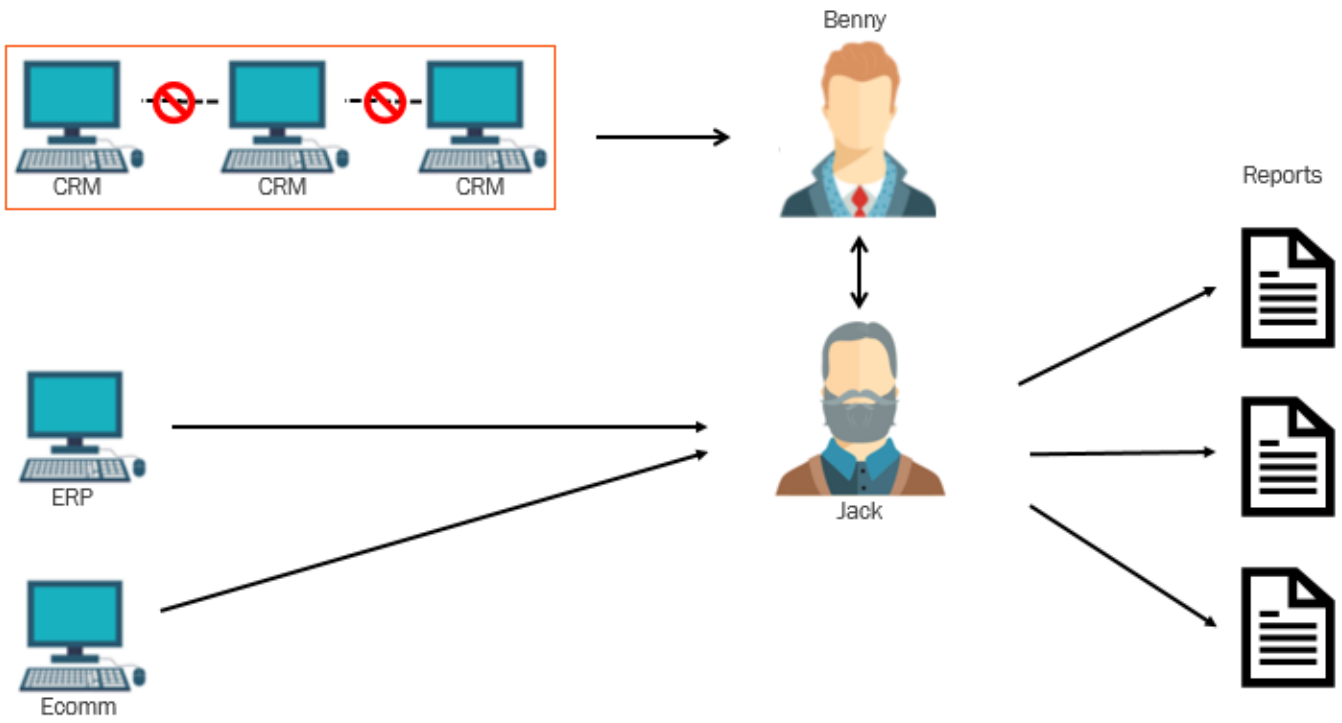
Jack creates all reports in the Business Intelligence system.

Unfortunately, ACME's current solution does not provide a good way for marketing (and other departments) to maintain and build their specific hierarchies, nor is it possible to ensure the availability, usability, and integrity of the data. When there is no consolidated, trusted view, Jack is unable to provide for them an accurate overview of the customer.

The low-quality data this solution generates is sent to the BI system from various sources. The chief issues with the data include: duplicates, incomplete records, conflicting data, no source of truth, and differing data formats.

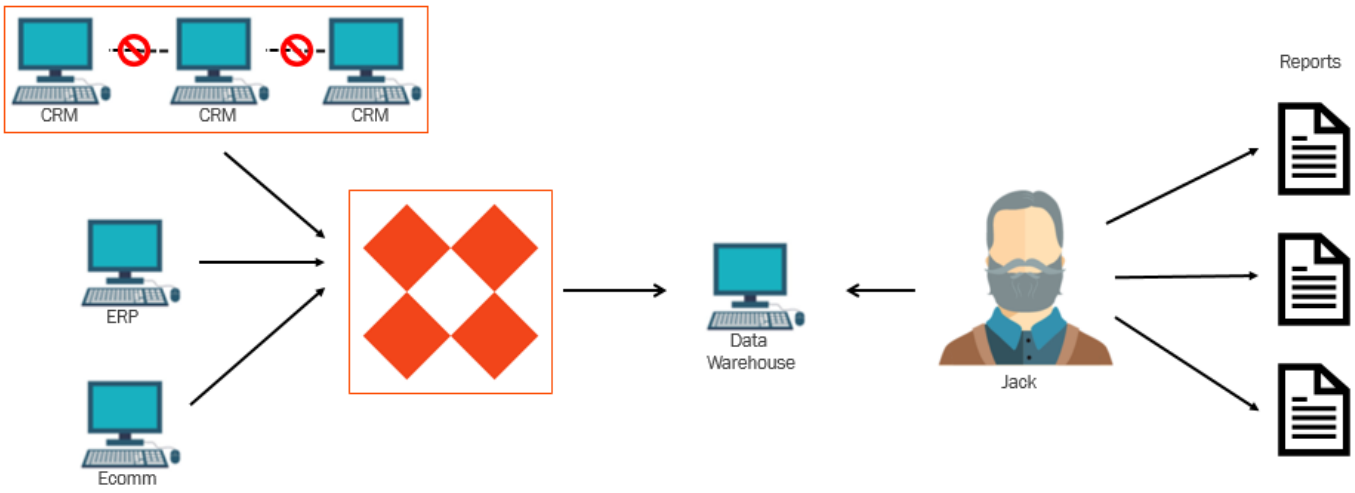
These issues result in reactive or wrong strategic decisions, and potential revenue in cross-sell is not realized.

Current Data Flow



Jack must interact with Benny to receive data from the CRMs since he does not have access to them. This leads to conflicting or inaccurate data for the reports. With bad data, the reports do not generate the value they should.

To-Be Data Flow



With the CMDM solution in place, all source systems are being read when generating the master data. This allows Jack to pull whatever data he needs from the CMDM system rather than multiple siloed source systems. This ensures that reports can be trusted because they are generated off the most accurate and up-to-date information. This includes golden customer records and golden company hierarchies. The golden data reports that Jack provides allows marketing to efficiently run campaigns. The golden company hierarchy allows Finance to more accurately run quarterly roll-up reports.

Business-to-Customer Coexistence Use Case

Scenario 1 - Marriage

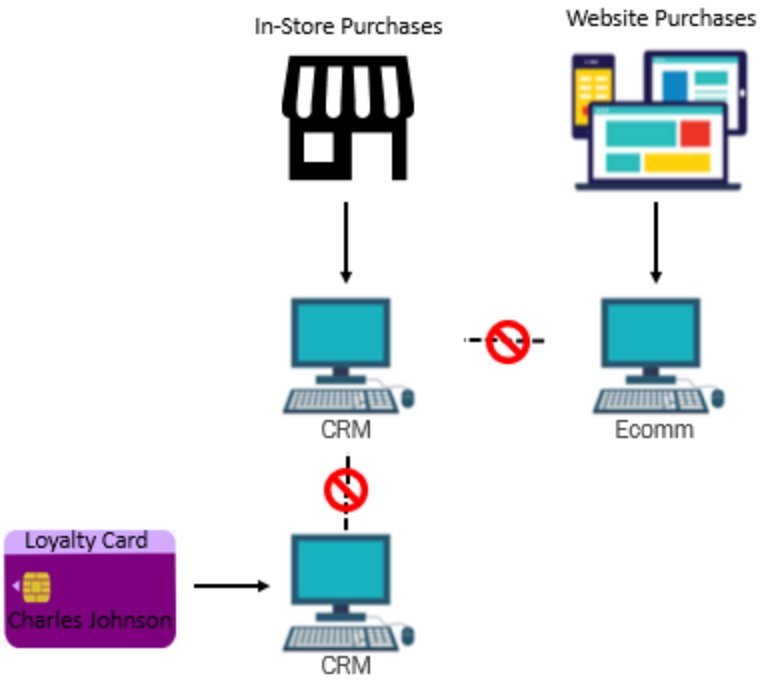
In this scenario, Catherine Yu lives in Texas and is a customer of ACME who enjoys the experience of discovering the latest clothing trends offered within ACME's physical (B&M) stores.

Catherine occasionally shops on ACME's e-commerce site due to the online exclusive promotions and friendly in-store return policy. Having recently gotten engaged, Catherine signed up for ACME's customer loyalty program so she can take advantage of additional loyalty perks and savings in order to save for the wedding and honeymoon.

Sandra manages Catherine's order from a B2C e-commerce site which contains no address validation, allows multiple accounts to be created for a single customer, and lacks any form of de-duplication of customer records. Lacking address validation leads to missed order deliveries which damages brand reputation. Allowing multiple customer accounts of a single record due to no deduplication leads to loss of cross sell opportunities as an email or sales catalog may be sent based off the information of an old account. Deduplicating and consolidating these records allow all contact information to be available on a single entity, eliminating errors caused by multiple conflicting entities

Charles Johnson, Catherine's fiancé, is from Michigan and is an occasional shopper of ACME brand clothing. As a loyalty program member, Charles has decided to take advantage of recent promotions in preparation for their wedding. Upon marriage, Catherine has chosen to take Charles' last name and moved to Michigan with Charles.

Customer data gathered in physical stores are managed by a CRM platform which associates credit card payments to specific customers to ensure faster processing and confirmation or receipt delivery, while customer data gathered from the e-commerce site is managed by an e-commerce system. Customer loyalty sign-ups are tracked by a different CRM platform that is owned and maintained by the marketing department.



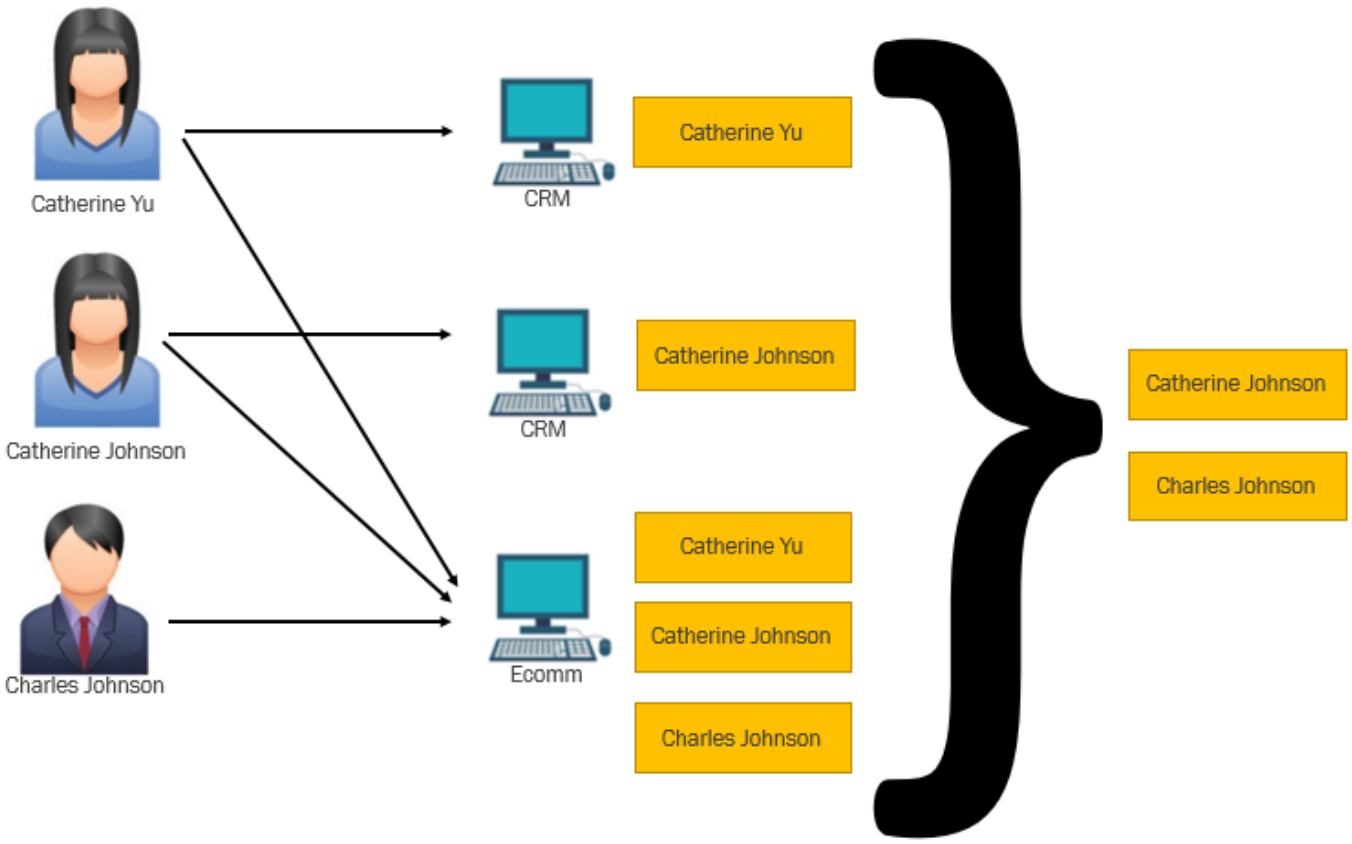
Because ACME's multiple CRM and SAP systems are siloed and are not synched with one another there is no automated capability for ACME to identify that Catherine Yu and Catherine Johnson are the same customer. ACME also does not have a straightforward way to identify customers who have relocated to a different address.

Furthermore, ACME would like to be able to identify customer groupings as households in order to minimize wasted marketing mailings and to better target buyer behaviors.

As these challenges are currently not addressed, several problems arise:

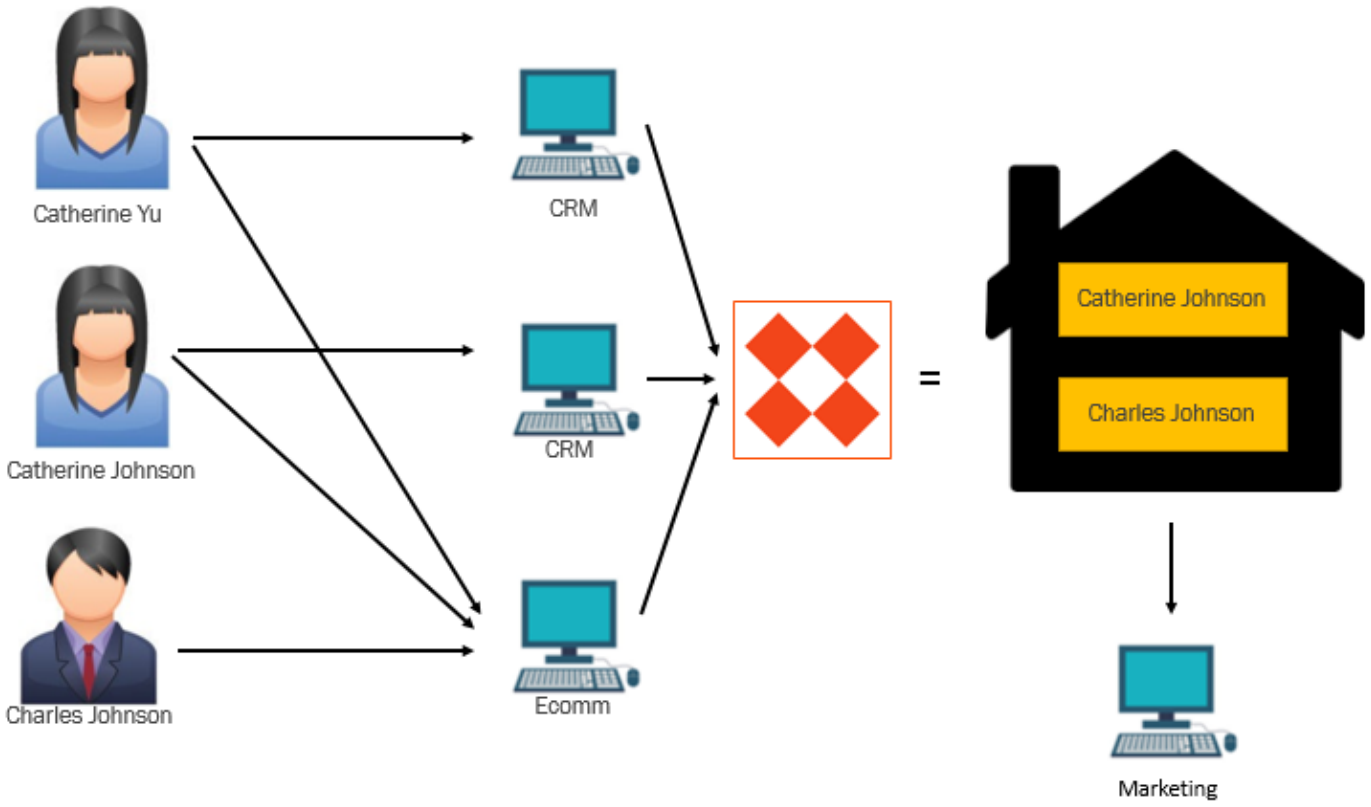
- For every seasonal marketing campaign, mailings that are sent to Catherine end up at her old address in Texas which causes her to miss out on certain promotions and even important rebate checks.
- Charles gets some of the same marketing mailings but since he's not a big shopper, he ends up throwing them out before Catherine sees them.
- Even after Catherine had to call into the ACME call center to update her address, ACME still sent double of every marketing mailing to Catherine and Charles even though they live together which adds to the frustration in Charles' and Catherine's customer experience.

Current Data Flow



The e-commerce system is unable to identify that Catherine Yu and Catherine Johnson are the same customer. This leads to three separate records being created. No connection between Catherine and Charles has been identified.

To-Be Data Flow



The CMDM system can identify that Catherine Yu is the same customer as Catherine Johnson and will merge them into a single golden record. Additionally, CMDM will be able to identify the Johnson Household based on a shared last name and address. The household concept allows marketing to avoid redundant mailings and better target offers and promotions.

Scenario 2 - E-Commerce

Sandra is responsible for managing orders coming from the new B2C e-commerce site, as well as returns. She succeeds when she can deliver the right product to the right customer at the right time.

ACME Company's goal is to make it as easy as possible for customers to buy their products. If customers do not remember their log in, they can create a new user and then place the order, or even place smaller orders without creating a user. Customers must also provide their delivery address.

Poor data quality has created several challenges for ACME Company, preventing them from achieving their goal:

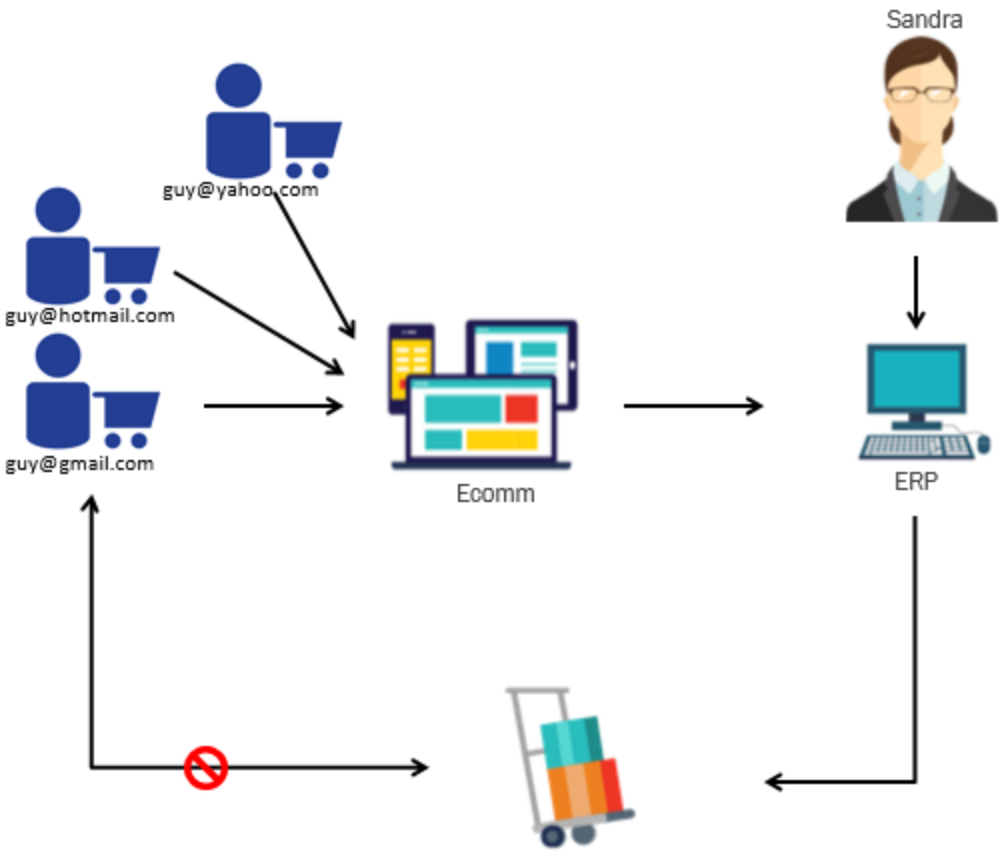
- Addresses are not validated before the order is sent to logistics, leading to a lot of products delivered to wrong addresses or not arriving to the right customer at the right time.
- Sometimes customers accidentally misspells their address or leave out vital information.
- Duplicates are and will continue to be created in the e-commerce and ERP systems.
- Neither the e-commerce system or ERP can check for duplicates, obfuscating how much a customer actually buys from ACME.

- Customers do not receive their orders in a timely manner (or at all).
- Inconsistent customer experience, as duplicate accounts may lead to orders not being associated between duplicates.

These issues result in:

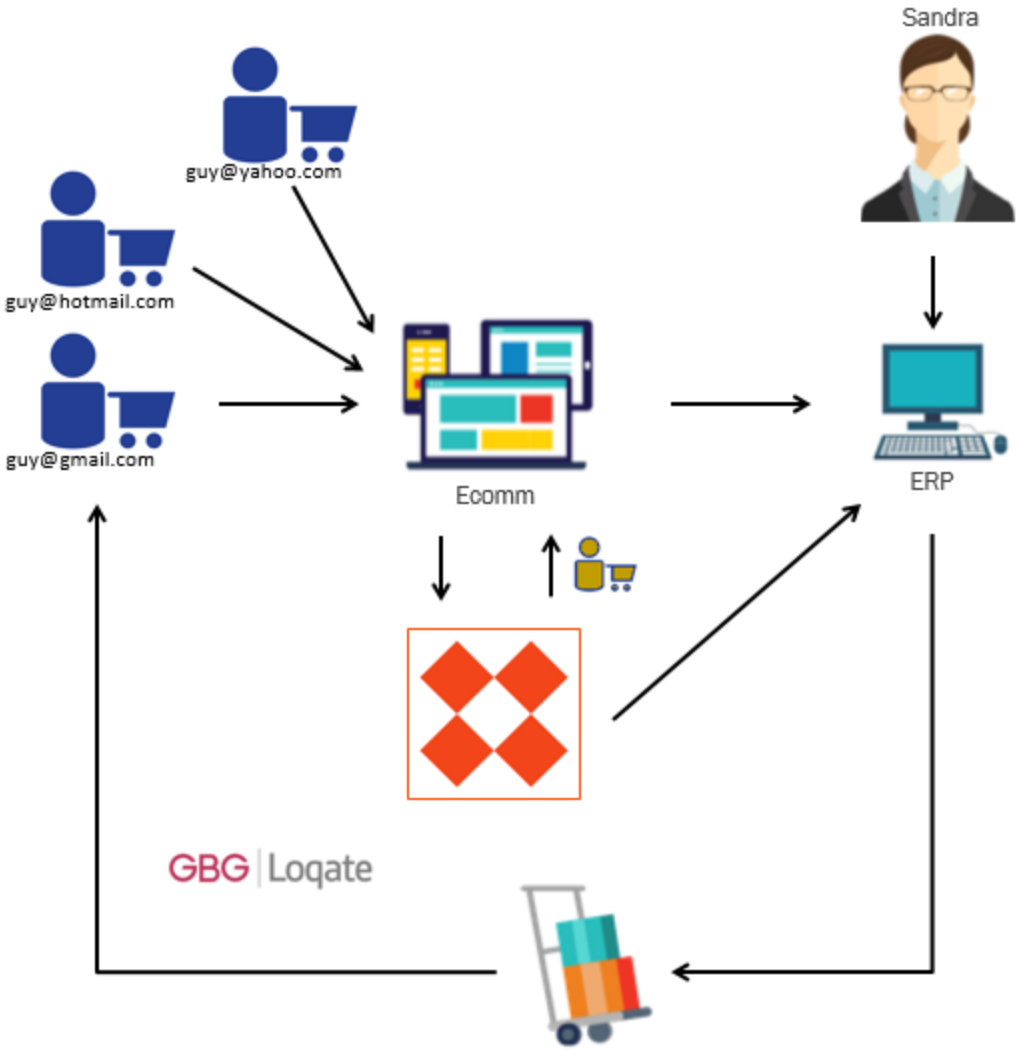
- Low data quality of delivery locations leads to instances of 'return to sender' and double shippings, causing increased costs.
- Poor customer experience due to orders not arriving in a timely manner.
- Lost revenue and loss of customers. If the products are not delivered in a timely manner, customers will buy products from elsewhere.
- Increased returns.
- Duplicate records carry operational and analytical consequences. Operationally, the correct delivery address may be available on a duplicate record. This leads to customer frustration if ACME is not considering that record when shipping. Analytically, reports may be skewed as duplicate records cause a single customer to be weighed multiple times during analytics.

Current Data Flow



The customer places orders that are processed out of an e-commerce system. The customer and order details are sent to the ERP system for processing and to get shipments out. Currently, there are no validations being done on the provided address. This causes customers to not receive their purchases in a timely manner or not at all. Additionally, shipments may be returned to sender causing increased costs.

To-Be Data Flow



The CMDM solution is integrated with Loqate to verify and standardize addresses. This increases address quality, reducing instances of 'return to sender' and deliveries shipped to the wrong address. Using Loqate as a webservice, the addresses can be standardized at the point of entry in the Ecommerce system. Additionally, an Ecomm administrator can manage customer accounts and have addresses standardized without directly interacting with STEP.

Centralized Use Case Overview

CleanGoods Manufacturer is a reputable company in the Consumer Packaged Goods (CPG) industry. CleanGoods specializes in the manufacturing and distributing of cleaning supplies, catering to both the average household consumer and professional products lines of business. As both a manufacturer and distributor of their own products, CleanGoods requires a customer master data management solution to manage the business customers with whom they do business. The CMDM solution must accommodate and master all operational activities involved in the processes of onboarding new customers as well as maintaining existing ones.

Furthermore, the CMDM solution must also accommodate for the multiple Lines of Businesses (LoBs). In addition to their household cleaning products, they also operate a line of business for profession cleaning supplies and another line of business for backyard barbecue charcoal.

Since multiple departments and roles are actively involved in the onboarding and maintenance processes, the CMDM solution must provide a way to elegantly accommodate each role so they may carry out their tasks, ensuring that customers are uniquely managed via deduplication algorithm(s). Additionally, the CMDM solution must also execute all operational and regulatory validations on the data to enforce the data integrity of CleanGood's customer data.

BlueBox Retailer is a nationally recognized chain of retail stores. The business model of BlueBox Retailer is to market itself as a one-stop shop for the average consumer to meet all their purchasing needs. As such, BlueBox carries and sells everything from household goods, furniture, automotive equipment, children's toys, pharmaceuticals, personal care products, and groceries. Due to the broad range of consumer products carried, BlueBox Retailer works with numerous manufacturers and distributors to negotiate the best purchase price as well as maintaining optimal inventory levels for all regions of their e-commerce and brick-and-mortar locations.

Considerations

- Targets North America as its primary market
- Sells through various sales channels: Retailers & Distributors
- Does not currently have a centralized master data repository that supports their existing CRM & ERP platforms

Also, it needs to be noted that sales include multiple lines of business that may target the same customers. For example, brands that specialize in household cleaners, professional cleaners, even recreational consumables such as charcoal for barbecue grills may all target the same retailers and/or distributors.

Challenges

- Logistical operations due to poor master data, such as missed deliveries, inaccurate inventory management, etc.
- Business analytics and reporting due to duplicate customer records and inaccurate customer hierarchies across different lines of businesses, like sales reporting and trade promotion planning
- Inefficiency in customer creation processes, leading to poor data quality, delays in deliveries, etc.
- Account management challenges, conflicts in term negotiations, etc.

Data Management Improvement Plan

CleanGoods has strategically planned the evolution of how their customer data will mature over the course of the next few years. To accomplish this long-term goal, an enterprise strategy plan is laid out in two phases with each phase progressively building on top of the previous one.

Phase 1 – CleanGoods has decided to implement MDM first following a consolidation implementation method. This method allows them to get started on their MDM journey, providing immediate value with the least effort and the least change in business processes and organization. At the same time, CleanGoods can decide with how to best move further on their MDM journey. The objectives are briefly explained below:

- Use MDM technologies to achieve a single, consolidated customer view which should be as complete and up-to-date as their existing business processes can deliver it, across all lines of business
- Establish baselines and improve analytical reporting accuracy for a better stewardship experience
- Consolidate and build out customer hierarchies across lines of businesses
- Enrich customer master data with third-party data from D&B and other data providers to ease the consolidation of hierarchies and classifications and to identify duplicate records and to improve business analytics
- Improve buyer relationships and efficiency of contract negotiations

Phase 2 - CleanGoods would like to ensure their customer data is governed and can be trusted across the entire organization. To accomplish this, CleanGoods has decided to progress their MDM journey following a centralized implementation method:

- Change and optimize existing business processes for capturing customer master data
- Use MDM technologies to efficiently drive and govern the process of establishing unique, accurate, complete, and up-to-date customer records, and push these records out to operational systems as well as downstream systems such as business analytics.

Centralized B2B Use Cases

Below we can see actual challenges and solutions in place for several use cases.

Scenario 1: Direct Customer Onboarding

Who

Philip, a Category Manager at BlueBox Retailer, serves as the primary contact for the company's manufacturers and suppliers with a focus on the household cleaning supplies product line.

Lance, a Sales Representative for CleanGoods, has the responsibility of validating the legitimacy of BlueBox Retailer as a prospective customer that CleanGoods Manufacturer wishes to do business with. This may involve validating against third-party syndicated data analytic companies (i.e., Nielsen TDLinx or IRI) which provide insight on the prospect's business operations, retail sales data, corporate structures, and information on individual retail locations.

Kathy, a Controller from the Finance team, runs validations of the prospective customer including a credit check, which may also contain usage of third-party data providers (i.e., Dun & Bradstreet). Such validations enable CleanGoods Manufacturer in identifying any type of fraudulent activity.

George, a Logistics Specialist, is responsible for determining how to fulfill the order. This involves evaluating a number of factors such as projected order frequency, product assortment, volume, stock, package type, geography, etc. to determine how the customer is to receive the products.

The role of the **MDM Specialist** serves as the primary owner of the CMDM system and approves all changes submitted by the various departments during the onboarding process.

What

BlueBox Retailer has begun negotiations to procure and resell products from two CleanGoods lines of business. BlueBox is especially interested in **CleanGoods'** line of household cleaning products as well as their charcoal line of business.

Philip has been negotiating with Lance, the sales representative from CleanGoods, in finalizing initial sales terms for their household products line of business. Once finalized, Lance will initiate the new customer request to begin the CMDM onboarding / enrichment process.

Part of Lance's responsibility during the onboarding process is to validate the legitimacy of the customer as a legal business entity. Such validations may occur outside of the operational MDM. If the results of the customer validations are favorable, Lance will continue working with Philip to classify / enrich the new customer record with relevant information. Such information that Lance requires includes (not limited to):

- Trade Channel - How do products reach the end-consumer (i.e., In-store retail, e-commerce, mail order, warehouse stores, etc)?
- Product Lines - What types of products will Bluebox Retailer be purchasing?
- Line of Business - What particular line(s) of business will BlueBox be conducting transactions with?
- Location Setup
    - All *Ship To's*

    - Location information for each physical location CleanGoods Manufacturer must deliver products to (e.g., warehouses, distribution centers, retail stores, etc.).
- All *Sell To's*
    - Location information for each Sell-To location CleanGoods Manufacturer must send invoices to (e.g., Corporate head office, regional offices, accounts receivable department, etc.).
    - Financial / accounting information for each Sell-To location, used for invoicing purposes.

It may be required that additional processes are kicked off in various operational systems external to the MDM in order to add additional information in those systems which do not belong in the MDM system, for example, it could be that certain data is local to one process and / or it is most convenient that the data be maintained in the operational systems.

As part of the onboarding process, Kathy from the Finance department must ensure finance-related enrichment activities take place. These activities include conducting credit checks of the customer for any financing approval by leveraging third-party services such as a Dun & Bradstreet company profile. Additionally, Kathy may work with Lance during initial negotiations to provide pricing and trade promotion of products sold to BlueBox. Pricing usually originates and is maintained within an ERP system.

Once the customer sales & financial enrichment process is complete, George from the Logistics department must determine if the customer requires:

- Ship to Store
- Ship to Customer Distribution Center
- Direct Pick-up at the Manufacturer

Considerations must be given to storage requirements as well as any regulatory requirements or hazardous material protocols. For example, some products may only be stored in specific warehouses equipped with refrigeration or hazardous products may require special shipping and handling instructions.

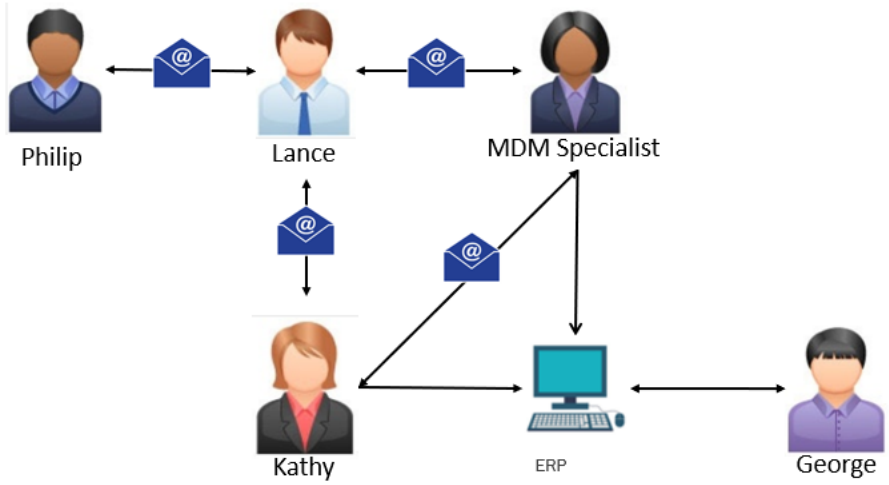
Challenges

The current operational landscape of CleanGoods is rather siloed and does not provide a means to onboard and enrich customer data in a centralized way. Due to this, operational data is scattered across disparate systems with facilitation or governance in place. Each role may enact their individual governance to manage data integrity with little to no consciousness of impact to other departments or overall operations.

Currently, Lance must work with the customer to finalize sales terms and other commercial considerations, he must then work internally with a specialist to initiate a new customer request. Kathy from Finance is then notified via email of the new customer request and must then work out of ERP to determine exact pricing, and update the financial portfolio. Should Kathy have any questions for Lance, she must likewise correspond with him over email or a phone call. Furthermore, the same process is followed to notify George from Logistics so he may address delivery and warehousing considerations.

Without a centralized ownership of the onboarding process and governance in place to ensure validations and regulatory requirements are adhered to, CleanGoods finds that their data is prone to error, often duplicated, and leads to unreliable business analytics, regulatory fines and damage to brand reputation.

The current data flow is illustrated below:



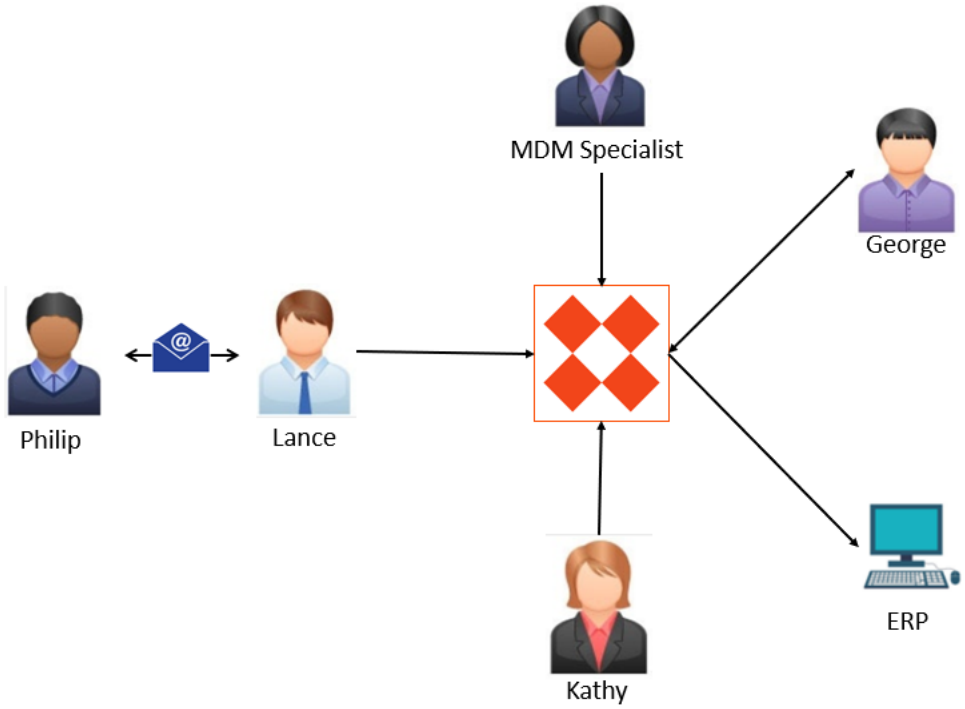
Solution

With a CMDM solution in place, the responsibilities and activities of new customer onboarding and enrichment will be facilitated in a centralized fashion with all the necessary data integrity and governance in place for a more seamless experience. This ensures operational efficiency within the new customer onboarding process by leveraging the capture and enrichment of the right data by the right people at the right point in time.

Lance will now initiate new customer requests directly within MDM which runs a *Find Similar* algorithm to proactively ensure uniqueness and eliminates the risk of introducing duplicate or redundant customer records.

Lance will enter the terms of sale and all associated information onto the new customer request, at which point Lance will transfer the onboarding task (within MDM) to Kathy in Finance for further enrichment. Kathy will then see the new task within her task list which informs her that she needs to enrich the same record Lance initiated.

Once the task is assigned to Logistics, George can find all the information in MDM. This allows him to quickly turn around and establish a plan to meet the new order requirements. Once logistical information has been entered a final review is performed by the MDM specialist and the new customer may be considered as an active customer of CleanGoods.



Scenario 2: Onboarding New Retail Store Locations

Who

Same characters as in Scenario 1: Philip, Lance, Kathy, and George.

What

BlueBox Retailer is seeking to strategically expand their footprint in the Southeast region of the United States. In order to beat their competitors to new markets, executive management has devised plans to open 12 new BlueBox Retailer locations in suburban neighborhoods of multiple major metropolitan areas in the Southeast.

The impact of new store locations is that all product line purchase orders must be amended or supplemented to meet the demand of an entirely new geographical region. To meet this demand, **Philip** has reached out to CleanGoods Manufacturing.

Philip works with **Lance**, a Sales Support Specialist, to provide the necessary information. Since BlueBox Retailer is a realized customer, Lance does not need to initiate an onboarding process, but rather update the existing customer. To do so Lance must:

- Obtain the physical address of all 12 locations in order to create the relevant Ship-To's and Sell-To's.
- Obtain information on what specific product lines the new stores will carry
- Obtain any additional information specific to these new locations (Geographical, new product line availability, order frequency, etc.)

Kathy from Finance will work with Lance reviewing sales terms for the new locations. While new locations may have little to no impact to terms of sale, it is Kathy's responsibility to ensure both parties are in agreement of the

negotiated terms. It is up to CleanGoods' discretion whether they would provide special allowances to assist in promoting the BlueBox new store location.

George from Logistics must determine how to fulfill the order. This involves evaluating several factors such as projected order frequency, product assortment, volume, stock, package type, geography, etc. Since BlueBox Retailer requires that all products be shipped directly to their stores, George will leverage the new Ship-To's to plan out routes and scheduling.

The challenges faced by CleanGoods are:

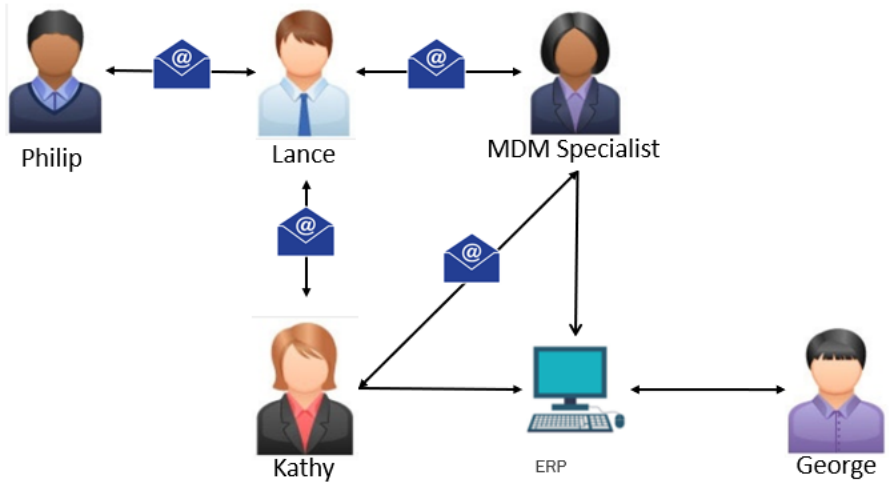
- Lack of standardized collaboration mechanism between roles / departments; everything is transacted over email and/or in person notifications
- Lack of traceability of changes to data over time which leads to challenges during investigation and accountability
- Challenges to data governance leads to poor regulatory adherence and decrease in brand reputation

Challenge

The current data flow of adding new stores and corresponding Bill-to and Ship-to locations does not provide a dynamic for the various teams to easily collaborate. Currently, Lance must email the MDM Specialist to notify of upcoming changes to an existing customer, BlueBox. The MDM Specialist must then update the customer record in ERP and notify Kathy to evaluate the financial impacts. Should Kathy have any questions for Lance regarding the request, she must contact him separately. Lastly, George must also be notified so he may consider the logistical impact of multiple new Ship-to locations.

Without a centralized ownership of the maintenance process and governance in place to ensure validations and regulatory requirements are adhered to, CleanGoods often finds that their data is prone to error, duplicated, and leads to unreliable business analytics, regulatory fines, and damage to brand reputation.

The current data flow is illustrated below:



Solution

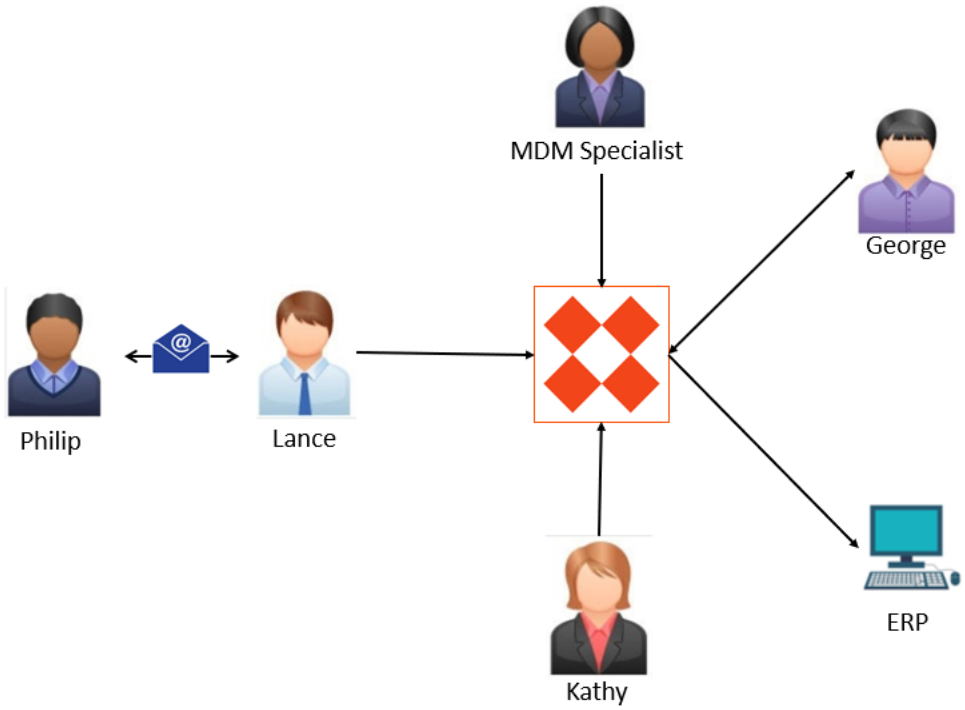
With a CMDM system in place, the various departmental responsibilities of updating an existing customer record is now within a centrally governed and collaborative solution.

Lance will now be able to edit the existing BlueBox customer record by adding the necessary location information as well as relevant sales attribution. Lance may then assign a task to Kathy within the application.

Kathy will review and reference the updated information to enable her to finalize any changes necessary to sales terms and related pricing.

Once the task is assigned to Logistics, George is now able to see the updated Ship-To locations which allows him to quickly turn around and establish a plan to meet the new order requirements.

The future state data flow is illustrated below:



Scenario 3: Existing Customer in Additional Line of Business

Who

Same characters as in Scenario 1: Philip, Lance, Kathy, and George.

What

BlueBox Retailer is seeking to expand their in-store selection of household, consumer-grade charcoal to take advantage of the upcoming BBQ season. To do so, BlueBox has initiated sales negotiations with CleanGoods' charcoal line of business under the sub-brand, CleanCoal. Although BlueBox is an existing customer, onboarding a new line of business requires a similar governing process as onboarding a new customer.

Alexander works with Lance to initiate sales negotiations for CleanCoal's line of business. Since there is no need to validate BlueBox as a legitimate business entity, Lance must determine and update the following information:

- Trade Channel - How products reach the end-consumer (i.e., In-store retail, e-commerce, mail order, warehouse stores, etc).

- Product Lines - What types of products will Bluebox Retailer be purchasing?
- Location Set-up - Determine whether existing Ship-To and Sell-To locations are sufficient or if new locations are required to be set up for the new product line.

As part of the process, Kathy from the Finance department must ensure finance-related enrichment activities takes place. This may include working with Lance during sales negotiations to provide pricing and trade promotion of products sold to BlueBox that is specific to the CleanCoal line of business. Pricing usually originates and is maintained within an ERP system.

Once the customer sales & financial enrichment process is complete, George from the Logistics department must determine if the customer requires:

- Ship to Store
- Ship to Customer Distribution Center
- Direct pick-up at the manufacturer

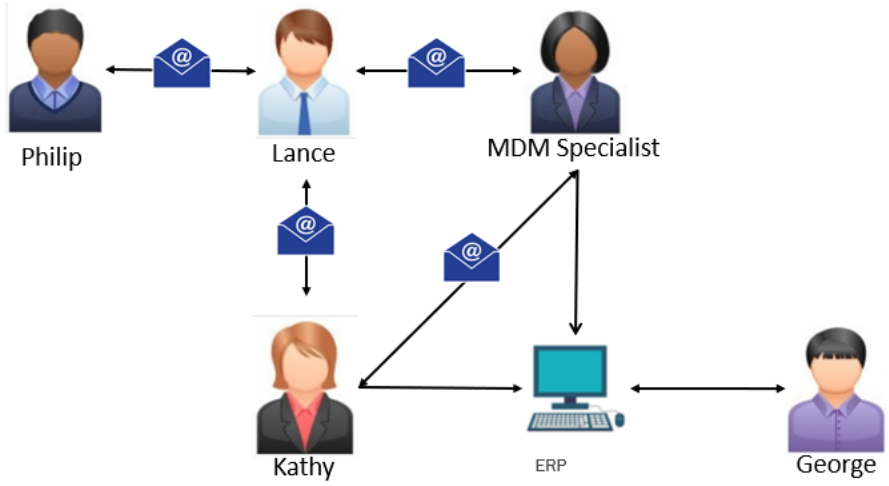
Considerations must be given to storage requirements as well as any regulatory requirements or hazardous material protocols for transporting and storing charcoal.

Challenge

The current data flow of adding a new line(s) of business, relevant sales terms, and corresponding Bill-to and Ship-to locations does not provide a way for the various teams to easily collaborate. Currently Lance must email the MDM Specialist to notify of upcoming changes to an existing customer, BlueBox. The MDM Specialist must then update the customer record in ERP and notify Kathy to evaluate the financial impacts. Should Kathy have any questions for Lance regarding the request, she must contact him separately. Lastly, George must also be notified so he may consider the logistical impact of multiple new Ship-to locations.

Without a centralized ownership of the maintenance process and governance in place to ensure validations and regulatory requirements are adhered to, CleanGoods often finds that their data is prone to error, duplicated, and leads to unreliable business analytics, regulatory fines, and damage to brand reputation.

The current data flow is illustrated below:



Solution

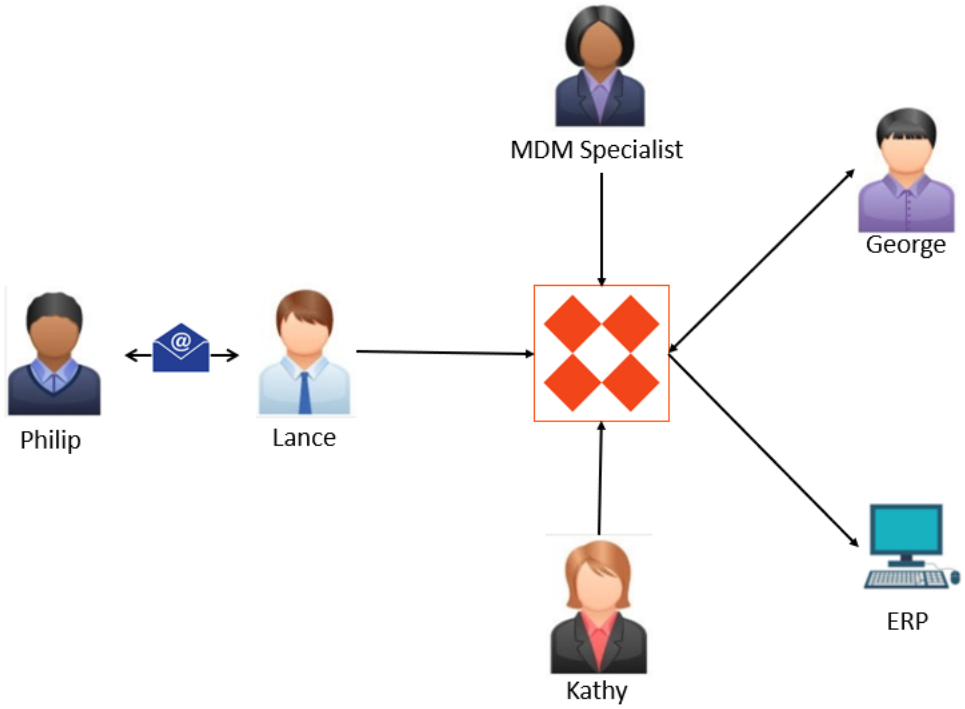
With a CMDM system in place, the various departmental responsibilities of updating an existing customer record is now within a centrally governed and collaborative solution.

Lance will now be able to edit the existing BlueBox customer record by adding the new line of business as well as relevant sales attributes; he may then assign a task to Kathy within the application.

Kathy will review and reference the updated information to enable her to finalize any additions or changes necessary to sales terms and related pricing.

Once the task is assigned to Logistics, George is now able to see the updated Ship-To locations which allows him to quickly turn around and establish a plan to meet the new order requirements.

The future state data flow is illustrated below:



Use Case Appendix

The following use cases address a number of common challenges organizations face when handling customer data, and how they are solved by a CMDM solution.

Business to Customer Use Cases

- Merge Individual Customer Records via Automatic, Manual, or Advanced merging methods
- Rejecting Potential Duplicates (during Clerical Review)
- Customer Marriage and Relocation
- Trigger Clerical Review after Manually Editing Customer Record
- Address Validation

Business to Business Use Cases

- Identifying and Deduplicating Contacts Within the Same Organization and Handling Contacts across Different Organizations

Use Cases - Merging Individual Records

In these use cases the data steward is responsible for overseeing the deduplication of customer records via different merge processes.

Auto-Merge Individual Records

ACME has several external source systems which contain multiple records with separate identifiers (source record IDs). Despite these different identifiers, many of these records are in fact the same individual but with minor variations in demographic data.

These individual records are sent to STEP and automatically deduplicated via the configured matching logic, which identifies and merges identical records. These matched records are then merged and a single golden record is created.

Original source systems and respective source record IDs are maintained as part of the golden record for source traceability purposes.

Merge Individual Records

ACME has a number of records which are considered potential duplicates of one another, but the system cannot ultimately determine whether or not they are true duplicates without the input of a data steward. In these cases, a data steward must review potential duplicate records and corresponding demographics to intelligently determine whether they are a match or not.

Once STEP determines which records are potential duplicates of one another, a Clerical Review task list is presented to the data steward in the Web UI. Data stewards may review the demographics of each task to determine whether the records should be merged. If it is determined that the tasks are a match then the **Merge** action will merge the records into a single golden record. If it is determined that the records are not matches of each other then the **Reject** action will leave the records unmerged.

For matched records, a single resulting golden record will survive that contains the source system and source record ID of all records that were merged. For non-matched records, a Confirmed Non-Duplicate reference will be established to prevent future clerical review tasks from being created for the same records. The existing task will also be removed from the Clerical Review task list / workflow.

Advanced Merge Individual Records

As an alternative to the **Merge** function described in the above use case, data stewards can use the **Advanced Merge** option to manually dictate which demographics survive the merge between two or more potential duplicates. In addition they can choose to exclude individual records from the merge.

Once STEP determines which records are potential duplicates of one another, a Clerical Review task list is presented to the data steward in the Web UI. Data stewards may select a task, and by clicking **Advanced Merge**, they are presented with a table view of the associating records as well as corresponding demographics. As the data steward selects which demographics will survive the merge and be promoted to the golden record, a preview column displays the resulting merged golden record. Additionally, should the data steward determine that one or more records should not be considered as a potential duplicate, the option to **Exclude Record** is provided.

The resulting golden record reflects the demographics manually selected by the data steward. The task is removed from the Clerical Review task list once the merge is complete.

Use Cases - Unmerging Golden Records

In these use cases, the data steward Stew is responsible for overseeing the unmerge of customer records within different scenarios.

Simple Unmerge

ACME continues to operate with source systems feeding new customer records and updates into their MDM system. During this time, Stew continually reviews and merges or rejects potential duplicates as needed. ACME's call center receives a complaint from an existing customer stating that their order never arrived at their shipping address. Stew has been asked to investigate the customers record to deduce why the order never arrived. In Web UI, Stew searches and finds the associated customer record. Based on revision date, he can tell that the customer has been recently updated and notices that the customer has two source record IDs associated with their records. Stew navigates to the source traceability tab and notices that all the address attributes were taken from one source record and the last edited date matches this source system's merging date. This tracing leads Stew to believe that another customer may have been incorrectly merged causing the shipping address to be mistakenly updated.

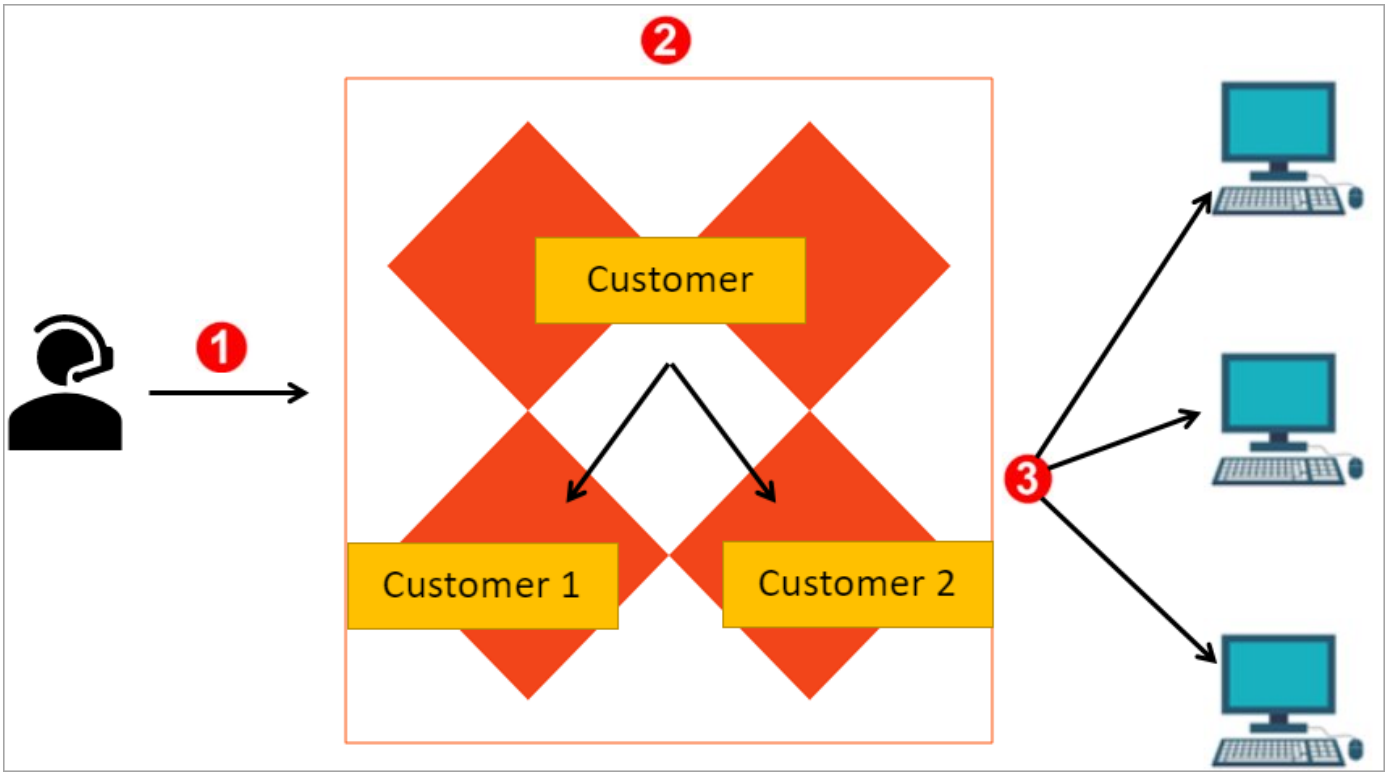
Stew must now unmerge the two records which includes determining which attribute values belong to each newly separated golden record.

Enhanced Unmerge

Due to continued customer complaints, ACME has decided to implement a new workflow-based procedure to allow for employees in the call center to directly initiate unmerge requests. Stew is still responsible for handling the unmerges but will now have an easier time of monitoring and investigating the requests.

While investigating an unmerge request, Stew notices that the customer involved still has open orders with ACME. After further investigation, Stew realizes this is a valid request, and the customer needs to be unmerged. Before doing so, Stew must verify with the ERP team to determine which orders and invoices belong to the respective records. With this information obtained, Stew can now make informed decisions to unmerge the customer record.

With a single customer record now becoming two separate records, the downstream systems must be notified. Within ACME's system landscape, the MDM system will now send out two golden record to the ERP. The ERP must now handle this update by creating two new records, surviving the appropriate invoices to them, and deactivating the previously incorrect customer record. Once the records have migrated to downstream systems, Stew must now verify that they were received correctly. Stew navigates to the new records in each surrounding system and verifies the unmerged records are being accepted. Stew then submits the unmerge task as finalized.



1. A call center employee submits an unmerge request.
2. The request results in a single customer record splitting into two unique records.
3. The two newly created accurate golden records are synced to downstream systems.

Use Cases - getSimilarObjects Acquisitions

Benny, from the sales team, is responsible for retailers and distributors that have contracts to resell ACME's products.

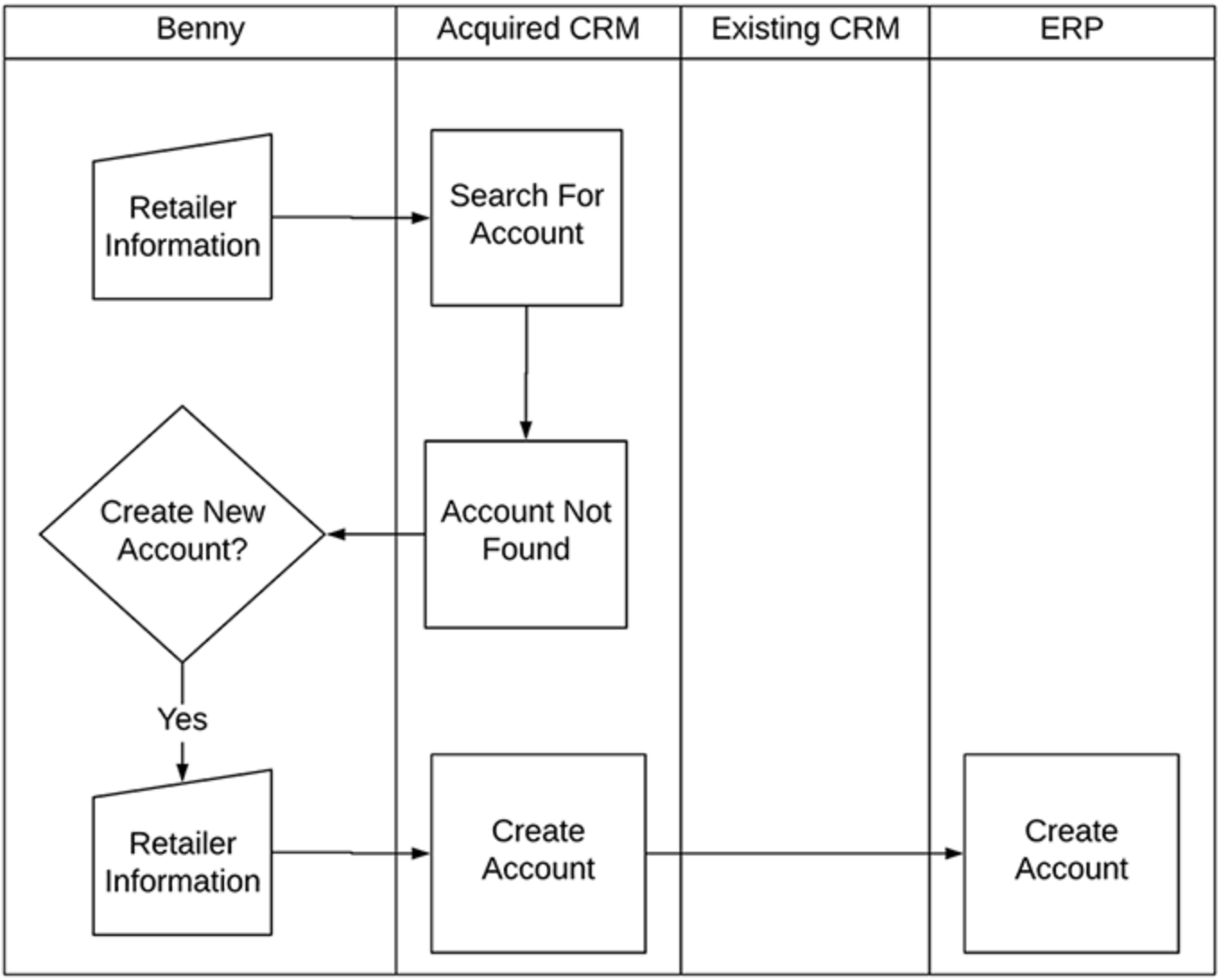
Benny needs to be able to check if a retailer or distributor already exists because ACME recently acquired a new company with a separate CRM.

Benny doesn't have clear visibility into other systems. He is unable to identify the record since the record does not exist in his CRM. Additionally, the other company's CRM cannot identify the record based on a fuzzy match if Benny cannot provide information for an exact match like a unique identifier.

Benny has difficulty merging records in the ERP system once they've already been created because they may have orders associated with them. It is also common that existing records from another system contain information that is valuable to Benny, in the process where he is creating the new record. i.e., the customer may have made a purchase recently, have an open support issue, or in the process of paying debts. It is therefore of high value to know of the existing record as well as to prevent creation of duplicate records.

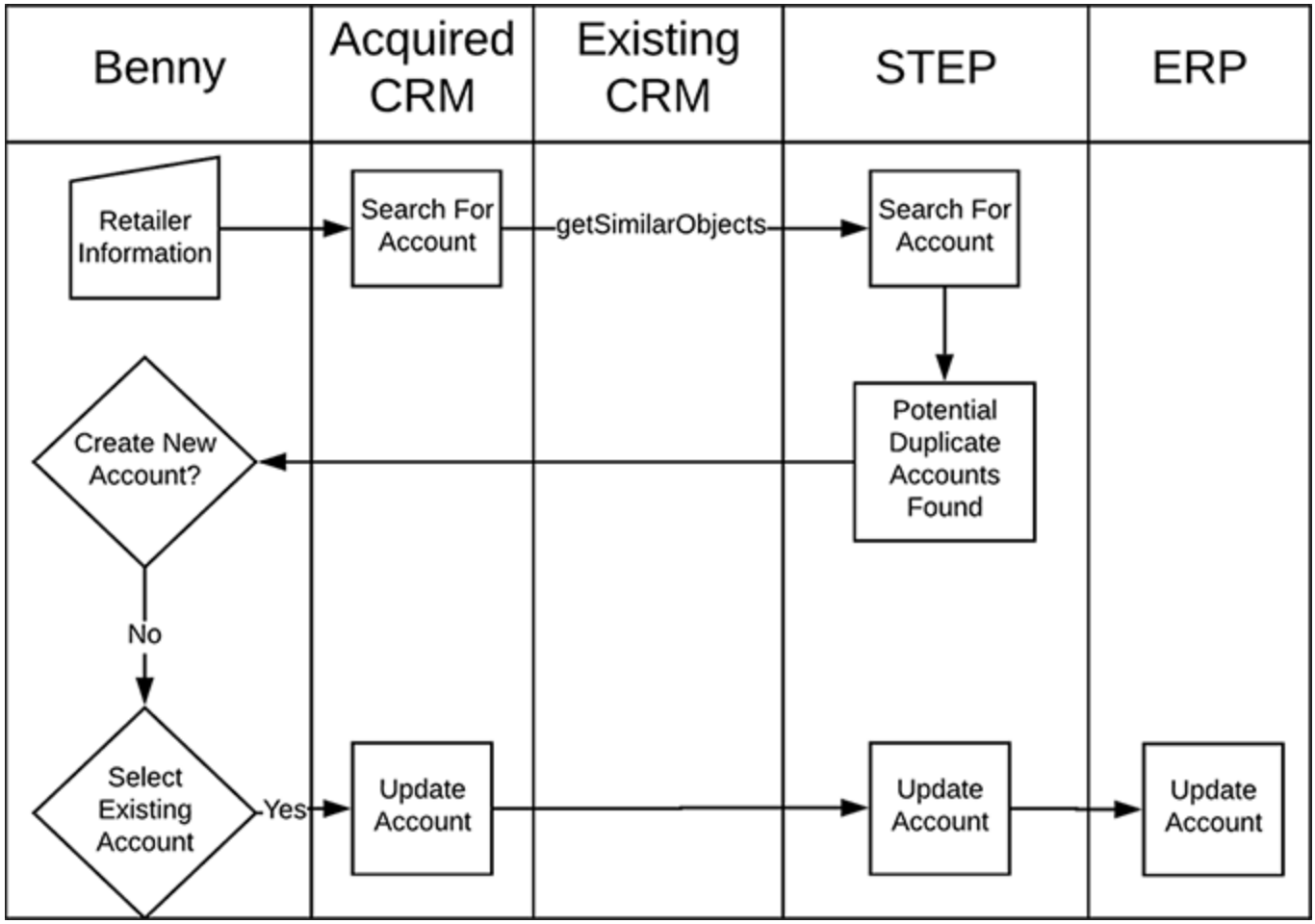
Benny provides a poor customer experience, due to his lack of knowledge of other engagements with the same customer. Additionally, he is increasing the risk of poor customer experiences in the future as he causes multiple copies of the same account with potential inconsistent data and increased complexity in merging the records at a later time.

Current Duplicate Search



With the current system landscape, Benny has a difficult time determining if the retailer already exists. This leads Benny to create a duplicate retailer in his ERP.

To-Be Duplicate Search



With a CMDM solution in place, all data is fed into STEP. This allows other systems to make getSimilarObjects calls to STEP to determine if potential duplicates already exist. Benny can then make an informed decision to either update an existing record accordingly or create a new record.

Use Cases - Marriage and Relocation

In these use cases, the data steward is responsible for overseeing customer record updates in the event that two customers get married or relocate.

Marriage

ACME must update their database in the event that two customers get married. A pre-existing customer named Catherine Yu got married to another pre-existing customer, Charles Johnson, and had her last name and address changed.

In this scenario, the change in status is initially updated in a source system by a customer service representative within a call center. The source system feeds this update to STEP, where it is then matched to an existing record via the source system record ID for Catherine Yu.

Once matched and updated, Catherine Yu is now Catherine Johnson and has a new address. Additionally, the household is updated to reflect that Catherine and Charles belong to the same household.

Relocation

ACME must update their database in the event that a customer moves to another address. In this scenario, Maxie Hadley was a pre-existing customer who moved from KY to UT. At some point a second record was created with the new address. STEP automatically identifies that the two records with different address are the same person.

Once flagged as potential duplicates, a data steward can handle the deduplication task via a clerical review. Concluding that they are in fact the same person, the data steward merges the two records into a single golden record.

Use Cases - Trigger Clerical Review after Manually Editing Customer Record

Sometimes ACME requires customer records to be manually edited in STEP to address errors in data quality. In this scenario, STEP identifies a new potential duplicate after the customer record for Kimberley Kaine had the spelling of her first name corrected. Once identified as a potential duplicate, a task is created in a clerical review workflow.

The data steward concludes that they are duplicate records and chooses to merge them into a single golden record.

Use Cases - getSimilarObjects Preventing Duplicates

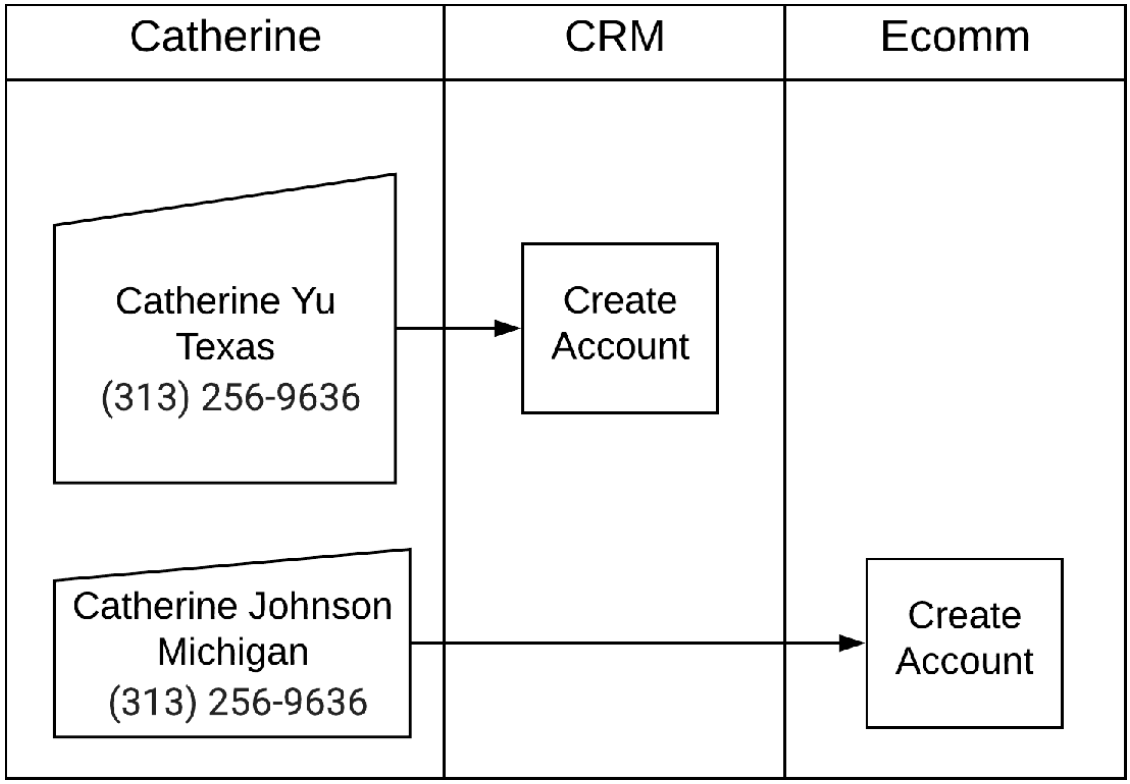
Catherine Yu signed up in-store for an ACME loyalty account to take advantage of an in-store promotion. Catherine is engaged and living in Texas. She is across the country from her fiancé who is in Michigan. Catherine signed up for the loyalty program using her maiden name, her Texas address, and her lifelong cell phone number.

After she's married, Catherine changed her name and moved to Michigan with her new husband. She goes shopping online and forgets she had signed up for the loyalty program and attempts to sign up again. Catherine uses her new last name, her Michigan address, and her lifelong cell phone number to sign up.

Without the exact same data, it is impossible for the CRM to find Catherine's loyalty account and previous purchases.

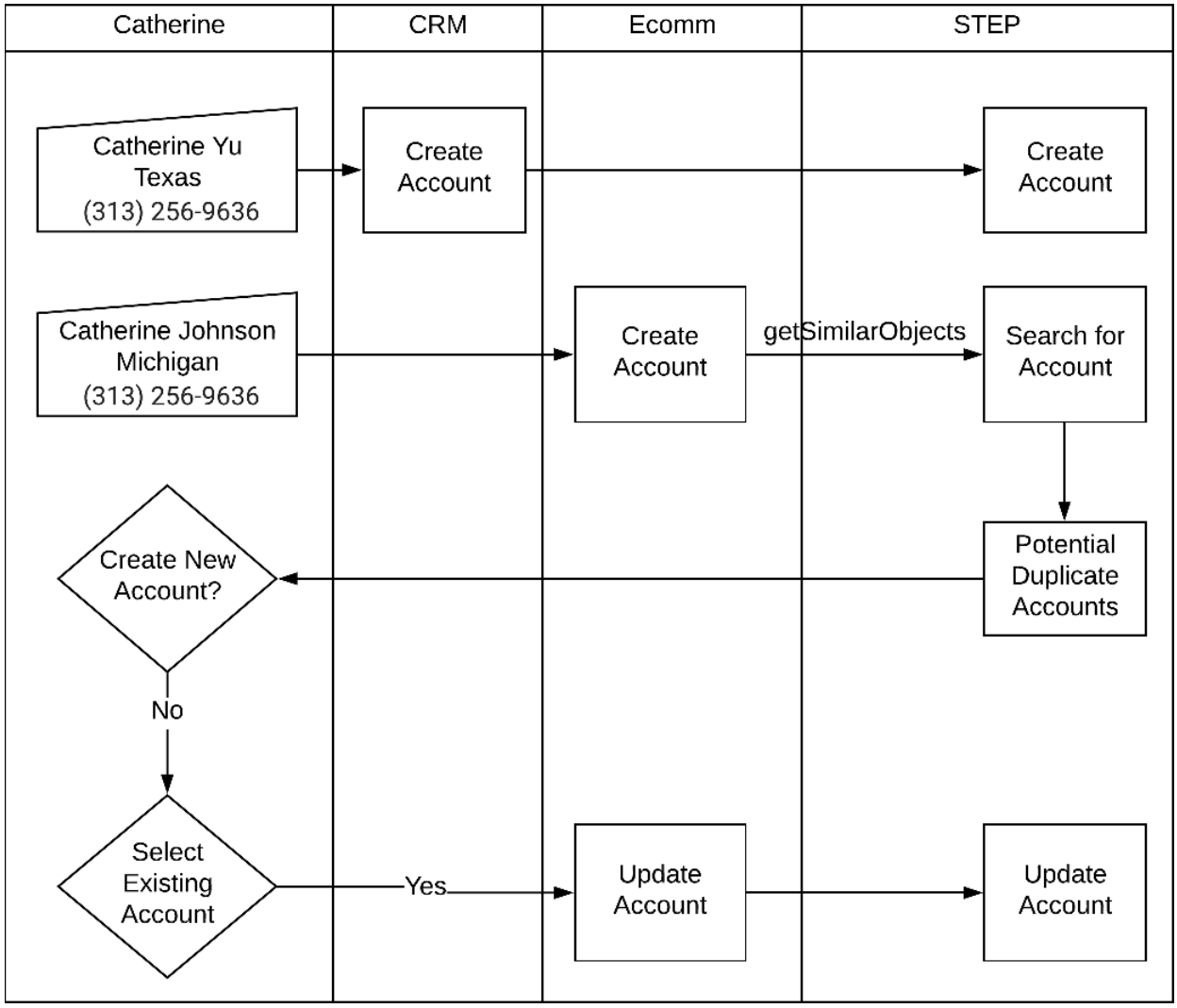
Catherine creates a duplicate loyalty account. Flyers and promotions are now being sent to two addresses. ACME missed cross sell and upsell opportunities because disjointed records make it impossible to identify Catherine's purchase history.

Current Duplicate Search



With the current system landscape, Catherine is unable to see that a loyalty account exists under her maiden name. ACME has a disjointed view of who Catherine is and the products she's purchased.

To-Be Duplicate Search



The CMDM system can identify Catherine's existing loyalty account for other systems through the getSimilarObjects call. Catherine can identify and update her existing loyalty account preventing a duplicate loyalty account from being created.

Use Cases - Address Validation

ACME requires that address be validated via Loqate whenever a customer record is updated. In this scenario, Jason Kirby has moved to a new address. To account for this change, a data steward navigates to the customer record and manually updates the data. A Loqate request is sent, and new standardized data is returned based on the Jason Kirby's new address.

Typically, this kind of update would come through via a source system, in which case it would have already been validated upon import into STEP. In this scenario, there are no actions required by a data steward.

Use Cases - Rejecting Potential Duplicates

ACME may want to keep two matched records as separate records under certain circumstances. In such a scenario, a data steward can determine if two or more records in a clerical review workflow should merge or stay as separate entities. As an example, Jonathan Dorthy & Jenkin Doorthy are different people but were flagged as potential duplicates due to their similar names.

These potential duplicates are displayed via a clerical review task list in Web UI, where the data steward can reject the task to keep Jonathan Dorthy & Jenkin Doorthy from merging. Once rejected, the customer records remain as separate records.

Use Cases - Managing B2B Contacts

In these use cases, the data steward is responsible for managing organizational contacts (i.e., for vendors, distributors, etc.).

Identifying and Deduplicating Contacts Within the Same Organization

ACME must ensure that there are no duplicate contact records within the same customer organization. In this scenario, Sergio Bennett and Serge Bennet belong to the same organization and are identified as potential duplicates.

A source system sends a second record for Sergio Bennett with a different source record ID. STEP evaluates the incoming record and determines that it is in fact the same contact person for that specific vendor. Once STEP has determined that Sergio Bennett and Serge Bennet are one and the same, a data steward can merge them into one record via clerical review.

Handling Contacts Across Different Organizations

Emma Hoffman was previously a contact person for one of their suppliers, but now, works for another one ACME is associated with. Since the organizations are different, when the source system updates STEP with the new organization contact, Emma Hoffman's contact information will not be deduplicated across both organizations.

A new golden record contact for Emma Hoffman is created for that supplier and it is not deduplicated against her previously created golden record.

CMDM Data Flow

This section of the enablement materials details the flow of customer data into and within MDM for both Coexistence and Centralized methodologies. Depending on the implementation style, the origination and flow of customer data differs with respect to the MDM and any corresponding source systems.

For more information on the various implementation methodologies of MDM, please refer to the **Customer Master Data Management Overview** section of this documentation.

For examples of how the data flows into STEP within the context of a Coexistence solution, see the **Data Flow for Consolidation and Coexistence CMDM** topic in this documentation.

For examples of how the data flows into STEP within the context of a Centralized solution, see the **Data Flow for Centralized CMDM in B2B Solutions** topic in this documentation.

Data Flow for Consolidation and Coexistence CMDM

Having customer data authored and stored across separate source systems creates a barrier for achieving a unified and trusted view of customer data. When data has multiple sources, it can become inconsistent, inaccurate, outdated, and cause conflicts.

ACME Company has multiple source systems from which customer data originates. The flow of customer data for ACME Company begins at these points of entry, each of which is associated with a variety of channels. These channels include: the company website, phone direct, in-store, etc. (see Figure 1 below). ACME contains three source systems (Figure 2):

- E-commerce system for customers who place their orders and self-registers via the company's website.
- ERP system for customers who place orders by phone via ACME Company's call center.
- CRM system for driving seasonal marketing campaigns and financial data, which drives in-house financing as well as managing customer loyalty programs.

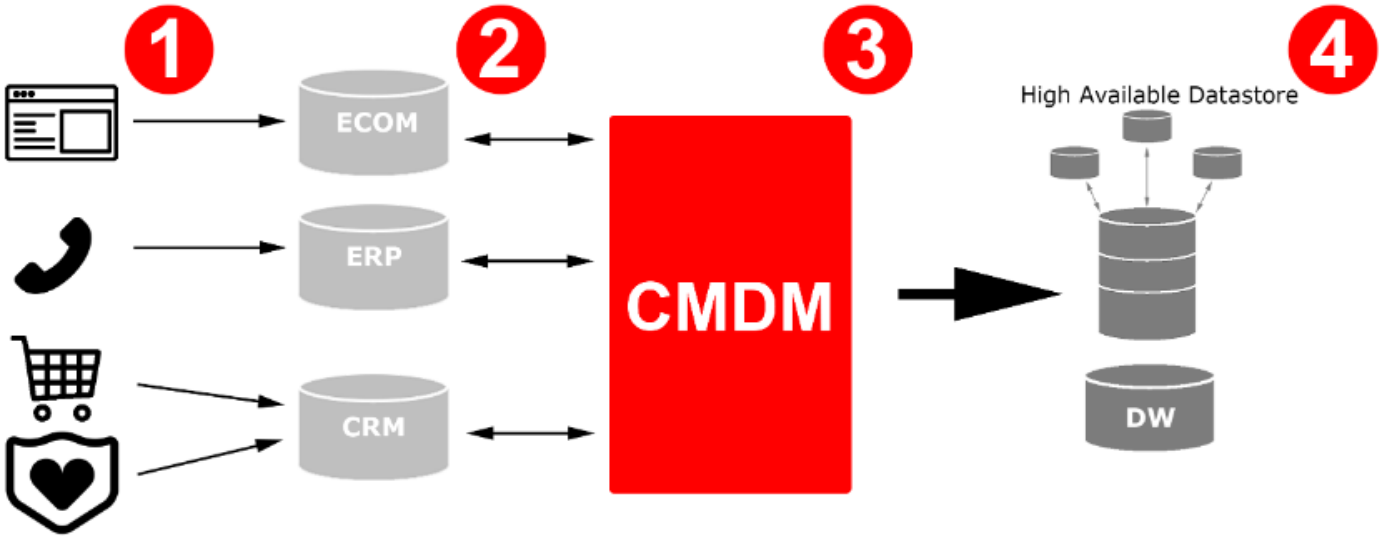
To understand how data flows into STEP and between applications, refer to the two implementation methodologies: consolidation and coexistence. For information on how the different implementation methodologies function, see the **Customer Master Data Management Overview** section of this documentation.

Data enters into STEP through external channels where customers will provide their information. In section 1 of the image below, these channels may be through a telephone order, a web order, when they sign up for a loyalty platform, or when they buy in-store.

After their data is recorded, it is saved to various source systems. A source system is any system that stores data to be delivered to the CMDM solution. In this use case, the source systems are the CRM, ERP, and E-commerce platforms (Figure 2). Once the data is inside of the CMDM application, data is standardized, matched with existing records, and golden records are created / maintained. Data will then be stored in a datastore / data warehouse.

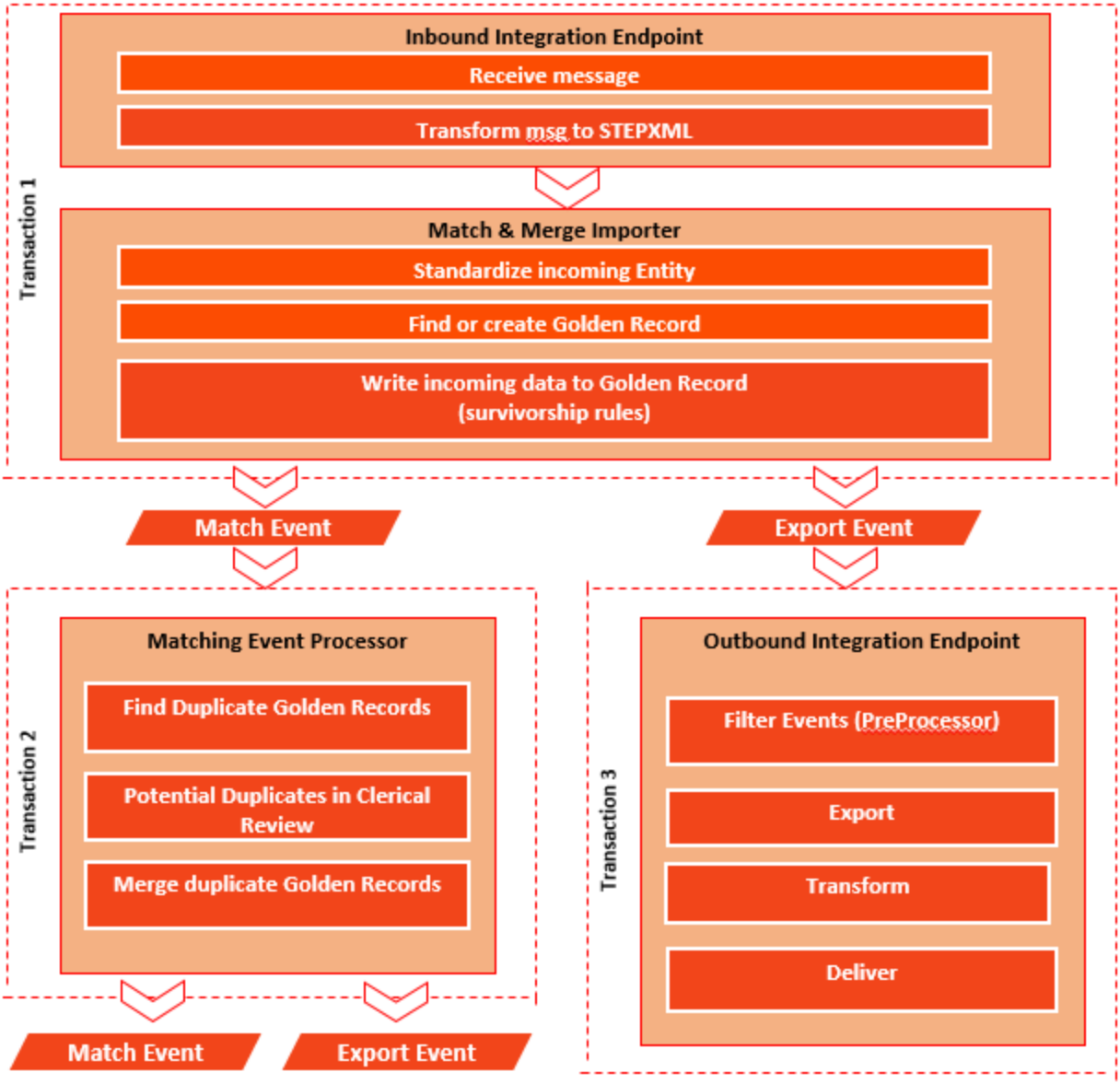
For more details on what happens in Figure 3, see the Application path image following this section. Also, see the **Matching** topic and the **Loqate** topic of this documentation for more information.

In a coexistence implementation, the data matched and merged in the CMDM solution (Figure 3) will be updated back at the source systems (Figure 2) as well as downstream solutions (Figure 4).


1
2
3
4
ECOM
ERP
CRM
CMDM
High Available Datastore
DW

Transaction Examples for Consolidation and Coexistence CMDM

This section provides a process overview of the primary data flow throughout the STEP system using a Consolidation and Coexistence solution.



Transaction 1: Inbound Integration Endpoint

An inbound integration endpoint will receive a message and transform it into STEPXML.

Once transformed, the Match & Merge Importer will:

- Execute standardizations and other associated business rules to cleanse the data. Cleansed data allows for the Match algorithm to more accurately identify duplicate records.
- Determine the target Golden Record. For more information, see the **IIEP - Configure Match and Merge Importer** section of the **Data Exchange** documentation.
- Survivorship rules will write any updates from the incoming data to the golden record. For more information, see the **Golden Records Survivorship Rules** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.
- To the extent that a Golden Record was created or an existing Golden Record was updated, events will be written to event queues triggering on those changes. In this case, a Matching event processor as well as an Outbound Integration Endpoint.

Transaction 2: Matching Event Processor

When new golden records are created or an existing golden record is updated, this will trigger a matching event, with the purpose of comparing golden records to each other.

Prior to matching, the golden record under treatment will have its match codes updated.

Matching golden records may result in a clerical review workflow initiation or a merge, depending on the score.

For more information on Clerical Reviews, see the **Clerical Review** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Transaction 3: Outbound Integration Endpoint

Whenever Golden Records are created or changed, an export event will trigger. This allows the mastered data to be synced back to the various source systems.

For more information about Outbound Integration Endpoints, see the **Outbound Integration Endpoint** section of the **Data Exchange** documentation.

Note: Clerical Review is not a blocking state.

Use Case 1 : New Golden Record

1. **Transaction 1 : Import**
   - IIEP: Receive message
   - IIEP: Transform message to STEPXML
   - M&M: Standardize Address
   - M&M: Check if Source System and Source Record ID is associated to existing, active Golden Record (it is not)
   - M&M: Generate Match codes for incoming data and look for matching record using Match Code and Matching Algorithm (no match is found)
   - M&M: Create new Golden Record
   - M&M: Survivorship Rules Write data to new Golden Record
2. **Transaction 2 : Handle duplicate Golden Records**

The Matching Event Processor polls for events on a schedule.

- Update match codes for changed Golden Record and look for matching Golden Records using Match Code and Matching Algorithm
    - No duplicate golden records found
    - No potential duplicate golden records found

3. **Transaction 3 : Export**

Outbound Integration Endpoints poll for events on a schedule. Notice that transaction 2 and 3 are independent.

- OIEP : No event PreProcessor in use
- OIEP: Export data to STEPXML
- OIEP: Transform to target message format
- OIEP: Deliver message to target

Use Case 2 : Update Existing Golden Record with Known Source Record ID

1. **Transaction 1 : Import**
    - IIEP: Receive message
    - IIEP: Transform message to STEPXML
    - M&M: Standardize Address
    - M&M: Check if Source System and Source Record ID is associated to existing, active Golden Record (it is)
    - M&M: Survivorship Rules Write data to existing Golden Record
2. **Transaction 2 : Handle Duplicate Golden Records**

The Matching Event Processor polls for events on a schedule.

- Update match codes for changed Golden Record and look for matching Golden Records using Match Code and Matching Algorithm
    - If an absolute match is found, auto-merge
        - MA: Survivorship Rules Write data to existing Golden Record
    - If potential duplicate golden records are found, initiate into clerical review

3. **Transaction 3: Export**

Outbound Integration Endpoints poll for events on a schedule. Notice that transaction 2 and 3 are independent.

- OIEP : No event PreProcessor in use
- OIEP: Export data to STEPXML
- OIEP: Transform to target message format
- OIEP: Deliver message to target

Use Case 2.1 : Update Existing Golden Record with Known Golden Record ID

1. **Transaction 1 : Import**
    - IIEP: Receive message
    - IIEP: Transform message to STEPXML
    - M&M: Standardize Address
    - M&M: Find existing Golden Record based on STEP ID (golden record id)
    - M&M: Survivorship Rules Write data to existing Golden Record

2. **Transaction 2 : Handle Duplicate Golden Records**

The Matching Event Processor polls for events on a schedule.

- Update match codes for changed Golden Record and look for matching Golden Records using Match Code and Matching Algorithm
  - If an absolute match is found, auto-merge
    - MA: Survivorship Rules Write data to surviving Golden Record
  - If potential duplicate golden records are found, initiate into clerical review

3. **Transaction 3 : Export**

Outbound Integration Endpoints poll for events on a schedule. Notice that transaction 2 and 3 are independent

- OIEP : No event PreProcessor in use
- OIEP: Export data to STEPXML
- OIEP: Transform to target message format
- OIEP: Deliver message to target

Use Case 3 : Add new source record to existing golden record by matching

1. **Transaction 1 : Import**
   - IIEP: Receive message
   - IIEP: Transform message to STEPXML
   - M&M: Standardize Address
   - M&M: Check if Source System and Source Record ID is associated to existing, active Golden Record (it is not)
   - M&M: Generate Match codes for incoming data and look for matching record using Match Code and Matching Algorithm (match is found)
   - M&M: Update Existing Golden Record with additional source record ID
   - M&M: Survivorship Rules Write data to existing Golden Record
2. **Transaction 2 : Handle Duplicate Golden Records**

The Matching Event Processor polls for events on a schedule.

- Update match codes for changed Golden Record and look for matching Golden Records using Match Code and Matching Algorithm
  - If an absolute match is found, auto-merge
    - MA: Survivorship Rules Write data to surviving Golden Record
  - If potential duplicate golden records are found, initiate into clerical review

3. **Transaction 3 : Export**

Outbound Integration Endpoints poll for events on a schedule. Notice that transaction 2 and 3 are independent.

- OIEP : No event PreProcessor in use
- OIEP: Export data to STEPXML
- OIEP: Transform to target message format
- OIEP: Deliver message to target

Use Case 3.1 : Add New Source Record to Existing Golden Record by Golden Record ID

This use case is relevant when the getSimilarObjects web service has been used to identify that a golden record for a specific customer already exists and a new source record needs to be associated with it.

1. **Transaction 1 : Import**
   - IIEP: Receive message
   - IIEP: Transform message to STEPXML
   - M&M: Standardize Address
   - M&M: Find existing Golden Record based on STEP ID (golden record id)
   - M&M: Update existing Golden Record with new source record ID
   - M&M: Survivorship Rules Write data to new Golden Record
2. **Transaction 2 : Handle Duplicate Golden Records**

The Matching Event Processor polls for events on a schedule.

- Update match codes for changed Golden Record and look for matching Golden Records using Match Code and Matching Algorithm
  - If an absolute match is found, auto-merge
    - MA: Survivorship Rules Write data to surviving Golden Record
  - If potential duplicate golden records are found, initiate into clerical review

3. **Transaction 3 : Export**

Outbound Integration Endpoints poll for events on a schedule. Notice that transaction 2 and 3 are independent.

- OIEP : No event PreProcessor in use
- OIEP: Export data to STEPXML
- OIEP: Transform to target message format
- OIEP: Deliver message to target

Use Case 4 : Add New Source Record to Existing Golden Record by Matching, Clerical Review

1. Transaction 1 : Import
   - IIEP: Receive message
   - IIEP: Transform message to STEPXML
   - M&M: Standardize Address
   - M&M: Check if Source System and Source Record ID is associated to existing, active Golden Record (it is not)
   - M&M: Generate Match codes for incoming data and look for matching record using Match Code and Matching Algorithm
   - M&M: Match Rules will not find certain matches
   - M&M: Create new Golden Record
   - M&M: Survivorship Rules Write data to new Golden Record
2. **Transaction 2 : Handle Duplicate Golden Records**

The Matching Event Processor polls for events on a schedule.

- Update match codes for changed Golden Record and look for matching Golden Records using Match Code and Matching Algorithm
  - Identify that newly created golden record is within clerical review threshold and put oldest record in clerical review workflow

3. **Transaction 3: Merge**
   - User review duplicate records in clerical review
   - User merge potential duplicates
   - Source record references from non-surviving record gets written to surviving record
   - References TO the non-surviving record gets moved to the surviving record
   - Survivorship rules promote updates from non-surviving- to surviving golden record
   - Non-survivor gets deactivated and Merged-Into reference is established from non-survivor to survivor
4. **Transaction 4 : Export**

The deactivated record will be exported, as the 'Merged-Into' reference was added and the 'Is Deactivated' was changed to 'true'. The surviving record will be exported, as source records were added to it. Any other object having a reference target moved from the non-surviving record to the surviving record will get exported, to the extent triggering definitions are defined for it.

- OIEP : No event PreProcessor in use
- OIEP: Export data to STEPXML
- OIEP: Transform to target message format
- OIEP: Deliver message to target

Use Case 5 : Manually Modify Golden Record

1. **Transaction 1 : Manual Edit**
   - Data Steward: Manually makes edits on an existing Golden Record via the Web UI.
2. **Transaction 2 : Handle Duplicate Golden Records**

The Matching Event Processor polls for events on a schedule.

- Update match codes for changed Golden Record and look for matching Golden Records using Match Code and Matching Algorithm
  - If an absolute match is found, auto-merge
    - MA: Survivorship Rules Write data to existing Golden Record
  - If potential duplicate golden records are found, initiate into clerical review
    - MA: If match is confirmed, survivorship Rules Write data to existing Golden Record
    - MA: If match is rejected, create a ‘Confirmed Non-Duplicate’ reference between the two (or more) Golden Records.

3. **Transaction 3 : Export**

Outbound Integration Endpoints poll for events on a schedule. Notice that transaction 2 and 3 are independent.

- OIEP : No event PreProcessor in use
- OIEP: Export data to STEPXML

- OIEP: Transform to target message format
- OIEP: Deliver message to target

Use Case 6 : Import Cross References by Source Record ID

1. **Transaction 1 : Import**
   - IIEP: Receive message
   - IIEP: Transform message to STEPXML
   - M&M: Standardize Address
   - M&M: Check if Source System and Source Record ID is associated to existing, active Golden Record (it is for the target entity)
   - M&M: Generate Match codes for incoming data and look for matching record using Match Code and Matching Algorithm
   - M&M: Match Rules will not find certain matches
   - M&M: Create new Golden Record (Source entities)
   - M&M: Survivorship Rules Write data to new Golden Record including creating cross references
2. **Transaction 2 : Handle Duplicate Golden Records**

The Matching Event Processor polls for events on a schedule.

- Update match codes for changed Golden Record and look for matching Golden Records using Match Code and Matching Algorithm
  - If an absolute match is found, auto-merge
    - MA: Survivorship Rules Write data to surviving Golden Record
  - If potential duplicate golden records are found, initiate into clerical review

3. **Transaction 3 : Export**

Outbound Integration Endpoints poll for events on a schedule. Notice that transaction 2 and 3 are independent.

- OIEP : No event PreProcessor in use
- OIEP: Export data to STEPXML
- OIEP: Transform to target message format
- OIEP: Deliver message to target

When the Match and Merge Importer reads cross references in the STEPXML, the target Entity may be specified with a source system and a source record ID, instead of a STEP ID. This allows import of references to objects, where the STEP ID is not known.

Match and Merge Webservice

In large heterogeneous enterprise landscapes, customer data is authored and stored in various systems such as the e-commerce system, the CRM system, the ERP system, etc. These systems provide valuable functions making it necessary that users continue to work in them. However, business processes, such as placing an order for a product, can often span multiple applications. For instance, an order may come in via the e-commerce system but be fulfilled by the ERP. This can often cause problems due to significant dependencies on the consistency and timeliness of data synchronization between applications. If the delivery address for a customer is changed in the e-commerce system, it must also be changed in the ERP, so the order can successfully be delivered. Therefore, it is essential to create a tighter coupling between operational systems and the MDM system, so that the customer data is synchronized, as needed. This tight coupling is possible with a Coexistence-Style MDM implementation, where centrally governed records are created and updated in a large heterogeneous enterprise landscape.

In the Coexistence methodology, multiple systems containing the master data must operate at the same time. The customer data is authored and stored in various external sources while being synchronized to the MDM system. This is accomplished in STEP through the synchronous, request-response based web service for golden record creation and update. This process involves deduplication, conflict resolution, and validation operations, resulting in the creation / update of golden records or rejection of the create / update. Updates to the data can be done in the source system and any external systems that masters customer data. STEP synchronizes the content of golden records back to the source systems, keeping every source up to date with data contributed from any source. This can be done either via direct integration with source systems or publishing to a data warehouse both for synchronization and for further analytics.

For the ability to only search STEP for existing records before new ones are created in external systems, see the **getSimilarObjects** topic in the supplementary documentation.

Web service for golden record creation and update use cases

Use case 1 – Business to Business (B2B)

Scenario 1 – Reject creation or update

Pedro, from the marketing team, is responsible for converting marketing leads into retailer accounts. He needs to create, and update retailers in the CRM and ERP based off of results from a marketing campaign.

Pedro thinks the address information he gathered will be sufficient for future business needs. He doesn't realize how poor some of the address data is and is unaware that some of the retailers gathered during the marketing campaign are duplicates of existing retailers that have active orders. Pedro believes they are all new retailers to ACME and thinks the leads collected are useable. He doesn't realize some of the retailers he collected during his campaign are no longer in operation under the name collected. The retailers have been acquired or have gone out of business. The CRM and ERP are disjointed systems at ACME with Pedro only having access to the CRM. Changes to data are not always propagated efficiently between the two systems.

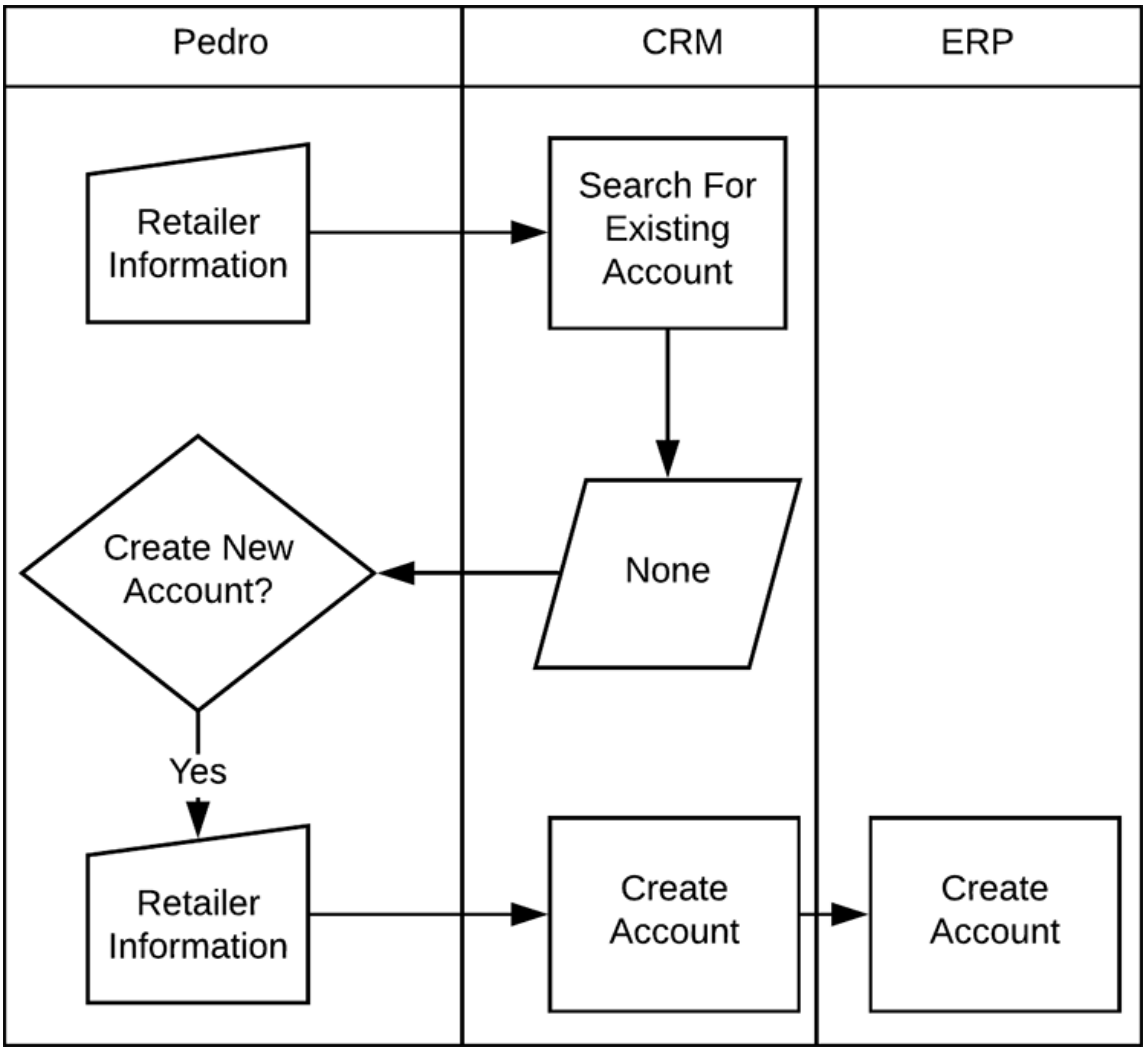
As a result, Pedro causes operational inefficiencies with substantial cost overhead in returned mail due to the poor address data. He creates a poor customer experience when creating duplicate retailers in the landscape. Duplicate retailers may be contacted by multiple different sales people unaware of the existing relationship with the retailer. Additionally, updates to existing retailers may change the records in a negative way. Pedro engenders operational inefficiencies when retailers that do not meet the quality criteria are created. This costs the sales team

both time and money when they pursue non-useable retailers. ACME provides a poor customer experience as it struggles to keep retailers in sync, accurate and up to date in both the CRM and ERP.

The following are examples of some solutions:

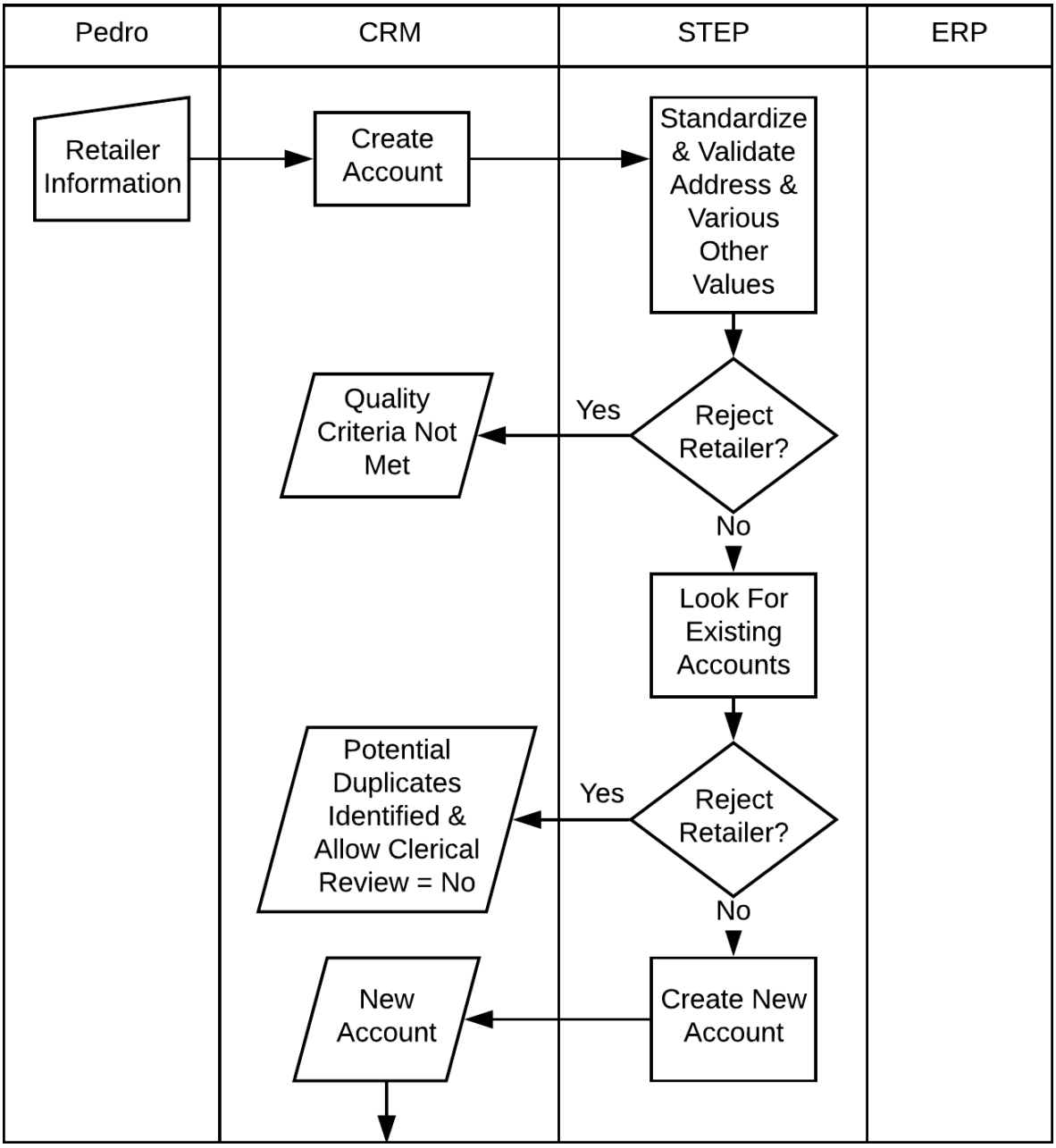
As-is

With the current System landscape, Pedro is unable to reject the creation of records in the CRM when records that don't meet the quality criteria are being created. He also is unable to reject duplicates during creation. Additionally, when changes are made to records in the CRM the ERP does not always reflect the most recent version.



To-be

With the request-response web service for coexistence style CMDM in place, Pedro is able to reject the creation or update of records during the process. This allows the business to reject potential duplicates and records that do not meet quality criteria. The problem is addressed at the root, ensuring smoother operations throughout the entire landscape. Additionally, when the CRM notifies the ERP of changes to records, the ERP can pull the missing master data from STEP with the confidence that it is accurate and up to date.



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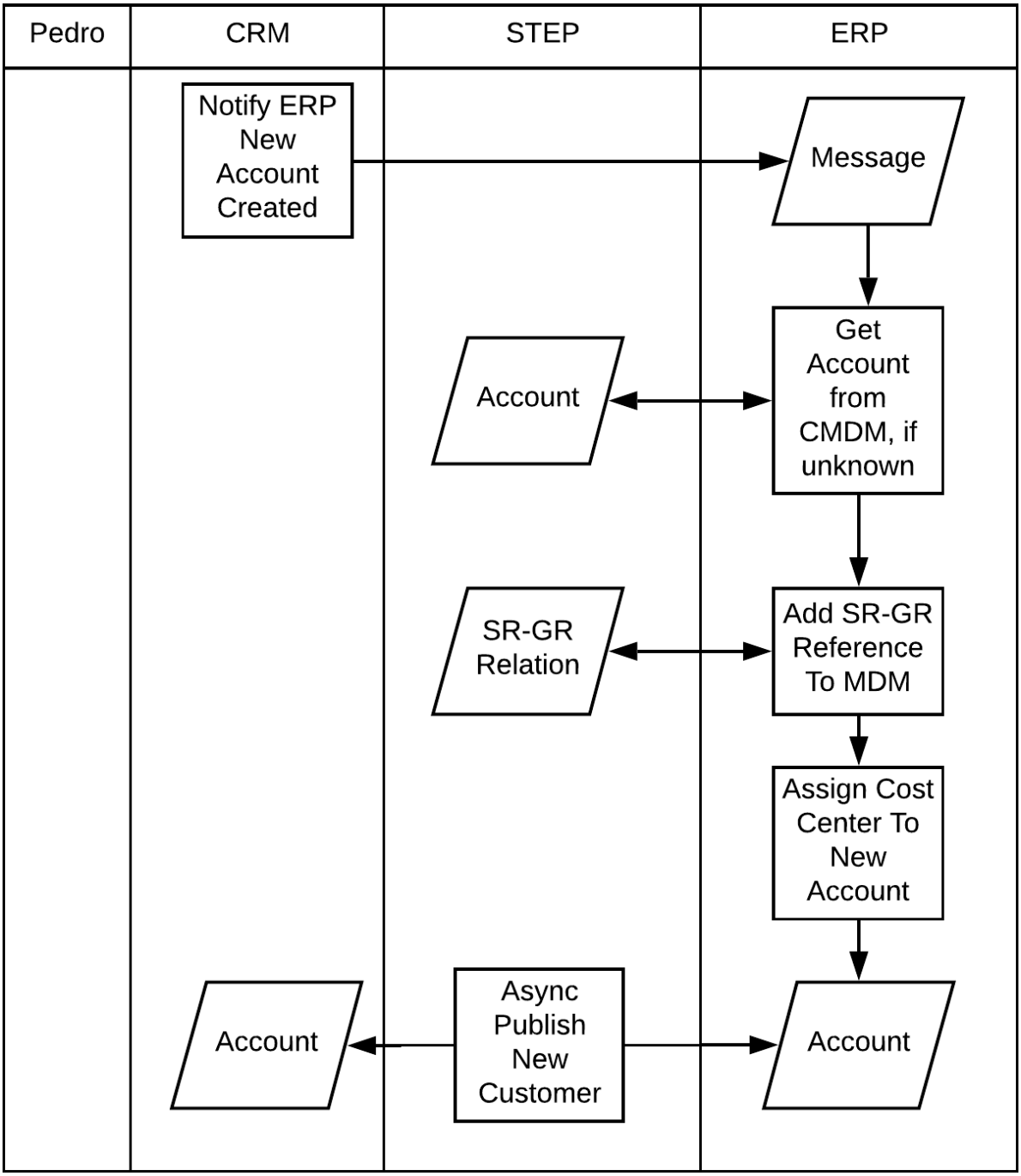

Pedro
CRM
STEP
ERP
Notify ERP New Account Created
Message
Get Account from CMDM, if unknown
Account
SR-GR Relation
Add SR-GR Reference To MDM
Assign Cost Center To New Account
Account
Async Publish New Customer
Account

Use Case 2 – Business to Customer (B2C)

Scenario 1 – Call Center Update

Maria, from the call center, is responsible for taking ACME orders over the phone. She needs to associate a customer to orders in the CRM by either updating an existing customer or creating a new customer based off of the information provided during her phone calls.

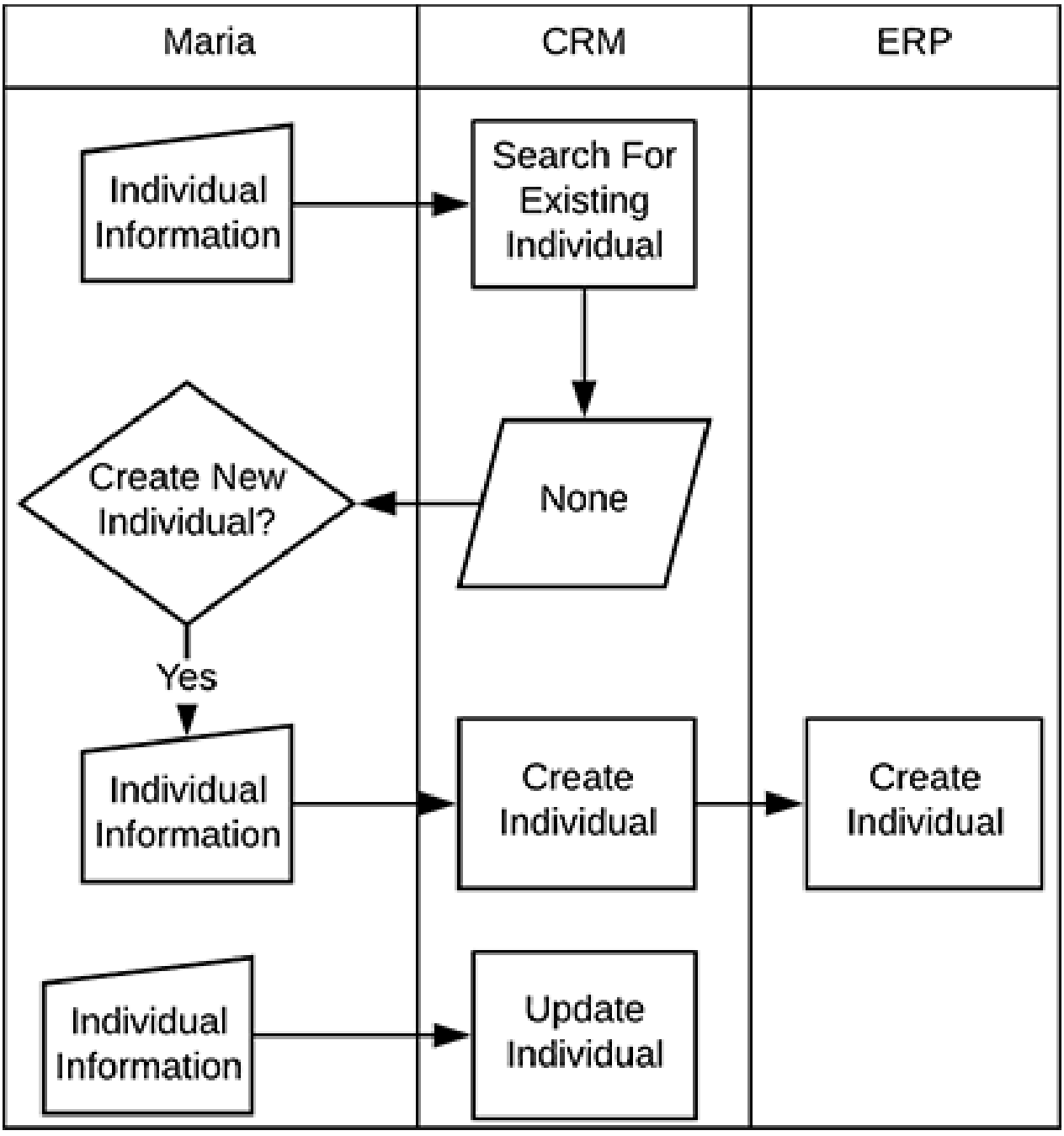
Maria believes that the delivery address and the email address information she enters for the customers are correct. When in fact she and the other customer service representatives frequently make typos or don't enter the information properly such as Peachtree Street vs Peach Tree Street. She is not able to determine if the customer already exists in the enterprise landscape with existing orders. Maria believes that any changes she makes to existing customers in the CRM are automatically updated for their orders.

Maria causes operational inefficiencies with substantial cost overhead in undelivered orders and in billing issues due to the poor address data. Operational inefficiencies also exist with missed cross sell and up sell opportunities when email promotions are not delivered. She provides a poor customer experience, due to her lack of knowledge of other engagements with the same customer. ACME customers have a poor customer experience because despite calling the call center to update their information they are not seeing the changes reflected in their orders.

The following are examples of some solutions:

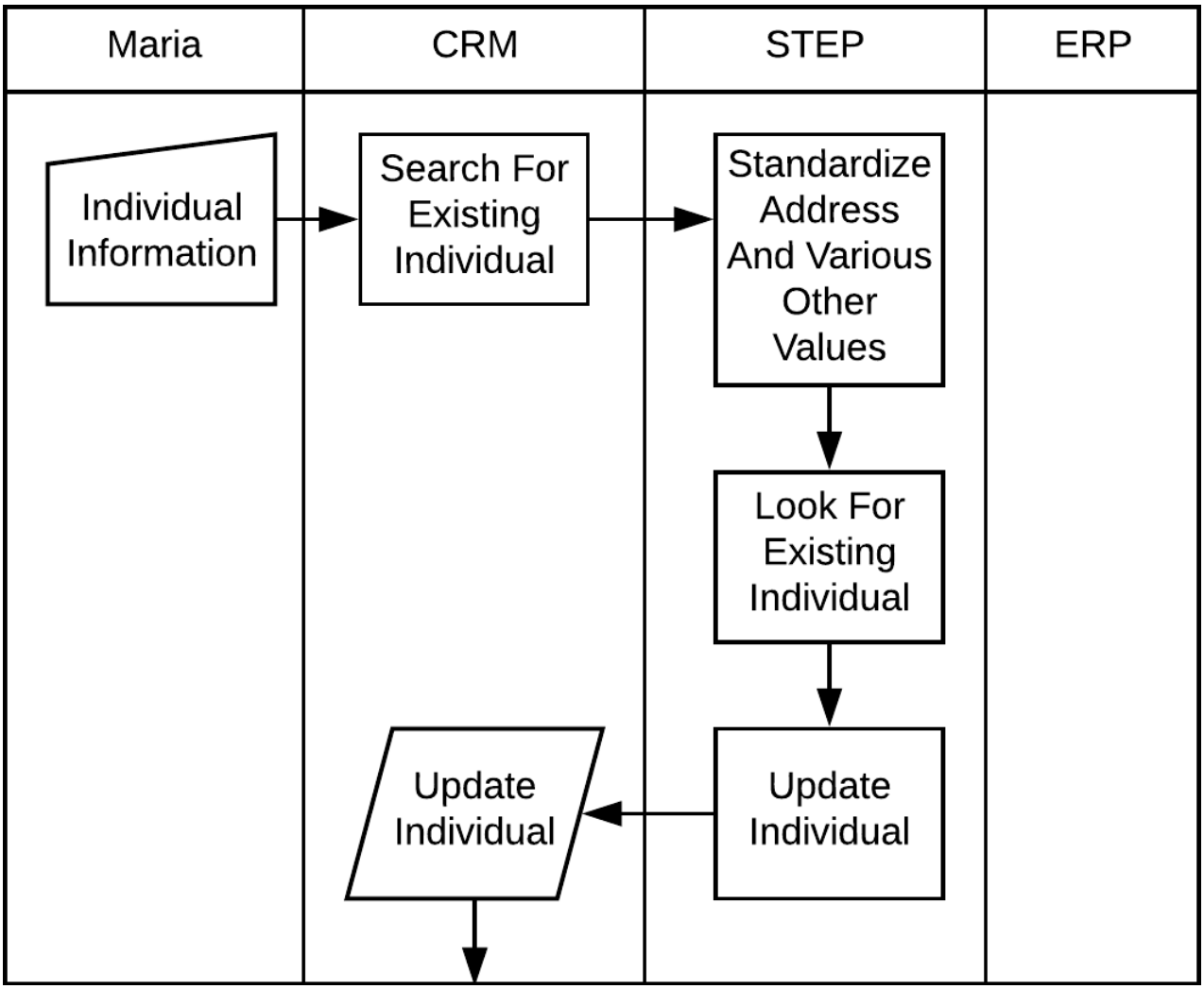
As-is

With the current system landscape, Maria is unable to standardize and validate incoming information. She has a difficult time determining if the customer already exists and syncing changes to existing customers between the CRM and ERP.



To-be

With the request-response web service for coexistence style CMDM in place, Maria is able to standardize and validate incoming information during the creation / update process. From there, STEP is able to determine if duplicates exist for the customer, then update the existing customer based on the survivorship rules in place and send the changes to the customer back to the CRM. The CRM can then notify the ERP which can poll STEP for the current customer information. This keeps the customer accurate and up to date throughout the landscape.



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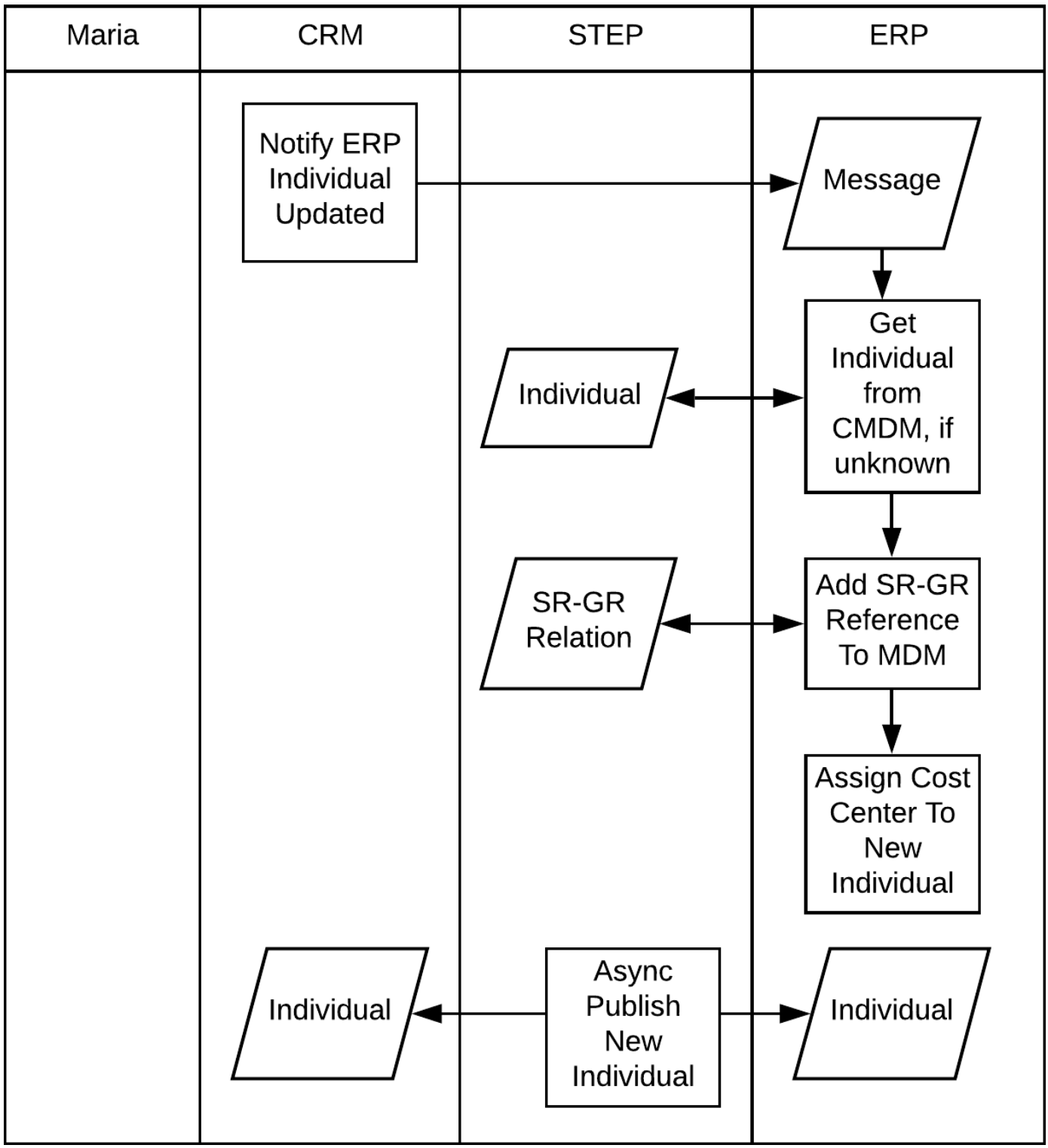

Maria
CRM
STEP
ERP
Notify ERP Individual Updated
Message
Get Individual from CMDM, if unknown
Individual
SR-GR Relation
Add SR-GR Reference To MDM
Assign Cost Center To New Individual
Individual
Async Publish New Individual
Individual

Match and Merge Considerations

The synchronous, request-response based web service for golden record creation and update employs the matching functionality, business actions, and business conditions to produce the information returned in the response. For this reason, certain aspects of the solution must be appropriately paired for the call to function.

For more information, see the **Match and Merge Web Service Endpoint** topic of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Configuration

It is recommended that the same algorithms be used for the match and merge web service requests.

The provided web service endpoints utilize Loqate to standardize address, while also include an 'address check' business condition. This business condition allows for the rejection of records if a certain data quality standard is not met.

Sample Calls

1. Create New Contact Person
   - Required values to identify match:
     - Name
     - Address
     - Email
     - Phone
2. Update Existing Individual Customer
   - Required values to identify match:
     - Name
     - Address
     - Email
     - Phone
3. Reject Organization Customer based on failed validation.
   - Required value for successful validation:
     - InputStreet
4. Reject Organization Customer as potential duplicate.
   - Required values to identify match:
     - Legal Name
     - Address

1. **Request XML (New Contact Person)**

```
<soapenv:Envelope
xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmlns:ns="http://stibo.com/step/ws/matching/1.0"
xmlns:ns1="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:step="http://www.stibosystems.com/step">
   <soapenv:Header/>
   <soapenv:Body>
      <ns:matchAndMergeRequest>
         <accessContext>
            <ns1:userName>StiboCMDM</ns1:userName>
            <ns1:password>StiboCMDM</ns1:password>
            <ns1:contextUrl>step://context?id=Context1</ns1:contextUrl>
         </accessContext>
         <webserviceConfigurationID>Request-
Contacts</webserviceConfigurationID>
         <matchAndMergeRecord CorrelationID="9">
            <ns1:Entity ParentID="111660" UserTypeID="ContactPerson">
               <step:Name>Joanna Nuckols</step:Name>
               <step:Entity/>
               <step:EntityCrossReference Type="CustomerSourceSystem"
EntityID="SystemX">
                  <step:MetaData>
                     <step:Value
AttributeID="SourceRecordID">123</step:Value>
                  </step:MetaData>
               </step:EntityCrossReference>
               <step:Values>
                  <step:Value
AttributeID="FirstName">Joannabbb</step:Value>
                  <step:Value AttributeID="LastName">Nuckols</step:Value>
               </step:Values>
               <step:DataContainers>
                  <step:DataContainer Type="MainAddressDataContainer">
                     <step:Values>
                        <step:Value AttributeID="InputStreet">195
horseshoe ln</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputCity">Missoula</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputCountry">USA</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputState">MT</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputZip">59803</step:Value>
                     </step:Values>
                  </step:DataContainer>
                  <step:MultiDataContainer Type="PhoneDataContainer">
                     <step:DataContainer>
                        <step:Values>
                           <step:Value
```

```
AttributeID="PhoneNumber">4065467413</step:Value>
                        </step:Values>
                     </step:DataContainer>
                  </step:MultiDataContainer>
                  <step:MultiDataContainer Type="EmailDataContainer">
                     <step:DataContainer>
                        <step:Values>
                           <step:Value AttributeID="EmailField">_
jonuckols@aol.com</step:Value>
                        </step:Values>
                     </step:DataContainer>
                  </step:MultiDataContainer>
               </step:DataContainers>
            </ns1:Entity>
         </matchAndMergeRecord>
      </ns:matchAndMergeRequest>
   </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

Response XML (New Contact Person)

```
<S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
   <S:Body>
      <ns5:matchAndMergeResponse
xmlns:ns2="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:ns3="http://www.stibosystems.com/step"
xmlns:ns4="http://www.stibosystems.com/step/outputtemplate"
xmlns:ns5="http://stibo.com/step/ws/matching/1.0">
         <matchAndMergeRecord CorrelationID="9">
            <ns2:status>PROCESSED</ns2:status>
            <ns2:matchAndMergeExecutionReport>
               <ns2:operation>NEW</ns2:operation>
            </ns2:matchAndMergeExecutionReport>
            <ns2:Entity UserTypeID="ContactPerson" ID="161574"
ParentID="111660">
               <ns3:EntityCrossReference EntityID="SystemX"
Type="CustomerSourceSystem">
                  <ns3:MetaData>
                     <ns3:MultiValue AttributeID="SourceRecordID">
                        <ns3:Value>123</ns3:Value>
                     </ns3:MultiValue>
                  </ns3:MetaData>
               </ns3:EntityCrossReference>
               <ns3:Values>
                  <ns3:Value
AttributeID="FirstName">Joannabbb</ns3:Value>
                  <ns3:Value AttributeID="LastName">Nuckols</ns3:Value>
               </ns3:Values>
               <ns3:DataContainers>
                  <ns3:MultiDataContainer Type="EmailDataContainer">
                     <ns3:DataContainer ID="161576">
                        <ns3:Values>
                           <ns3:Value AttributeID="EmailField">_
jonuckols@aol.com</ns3:Value>
                        </ns3:Values>
                     </ns3:DataContainer>
                  </ns3:MultiDataContainer>
                  <ns3:MultiDataContainer Type="PhoneDataContainer">
                     <ns3:DataContainer ID="161577">
                        <ns3:Values>
                           <ns3:Value
AttributeID="PhoneNumber">4065467413</ns3:Value>
                        </ns3:Values>
                     </ns3:DataContainer>
                  </ns3:MultiDataContainer>
                  <ns3:DataContainer Type="MainAddressDataContainer"
ID="161575">
                     <ns3:Values>
                        <ns3:Value Derived="true"
AttributeID="CalcFormattedAddress">
```

```
                                195 horseshoe ln
                                Missoula, MT, 59803
                                USA
                            </ns3:Value>
                        </ns3:Values>
                    </ns3:DataContainer>
                </ns3:DataContainers>
            </ns2:Entity>
        </matchAndMergeRecord>
    </ns5:matchAndMergeResponse>
  </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

2. Request XML (Update Individual Customer)

```
<soapenv:Envelope
xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmlns:ns="http://stibo.com/step/ws/matching/1.0"
xmlns:ns1="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:step="http://www.stibosystems.com/step">
   <soapenv:Header/>
   <soapenv:Body>
      <ns:matchAndMergeRequest>
         <accessContext>
            <ns1:userName>StiboCMDM</ns1:userName>
            <ns1:password>StiboCMDM</ns1:password>
            <ns1:contextUrl>step://context?id=Context1</ns1:contextUrl>
         </accessContext>
 <webserviceConfigurationID>Request-
Individual</webserviceConfigurationID>
         <matchAndMergeRecord CorrelationID="9">
            <ns1:Entity ParentID="111656"
UserTypeID="IndividualCustomer">
               <step:Name>Joanna Nuckols</step:Name>
               <step:Entity/>
               <step:EntityCrossReference Type="CustomerSourceSystem"
EntityID="SystemY">
                  <step:MetaData>
                     <step:Value
AttributeID="SourceRecordID">999</step:Value>
                  </step:MetaData>
               </step:EntityCrossReference>
               <step:Values>
                  <step:Value AttributeID="FirstName">Joanna</step:Value>
                  <step:Value AttributeID="LastName">Nuckols</step:Value>
                  <step:Value AttributeID="Gender">Female</step:Value>
               </step:Values>
               <step:DataContainers>
                  <step:DataContainer Type="MainAddressDataContainer">
                     <step:Values>
                        <step:Value AttributeID="InputStreet">195
horseshoe ln</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputCity">Missoula</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputCountry">US</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputState">MT</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputZip">59803</step:Value>
                     </step:Values>
                  </step:DataContainer>
                  <step:MultiDataContainer Type="PhoneDataContainer">
                     <step:DataContainer>
                        <step:Values>
```

```
                           <step:Value
AttributeID="PhoneNumber">4065467413</step:Value>
                        </step:Values>
                     </step:DataContainer>
                  </step:MultiDataContainer>
                  <step:MultiDataContainer Type="EmailDataContainer">
                     <step:DataContainer>
                        <step:Values>
                           <step:Value AttributeID="EmailField">_
jonuckols@aol.com</step:Value>
                        </step:Values>
                     </step:DataContainer>
                  </step:MultiDataContainer>
               </step:DataContainers>
            </ns1:Entity>
         </matchAndMergeRecord>
      </ns:matchAndMergeRequest>
   </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

Response XML (Update Individual Customer)

```
<S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
   <S:Body>
      <ns5:matchAndMergeResponse
xmlns:ns2="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:ns3="http://www.stibosystems.com/step"
xmlns:ns4="http://www.stibosystems.com/step/outputtemplate"
xmlns:ns5="http://stibo.com/step/ws/matching/1.0">
         <matchAndMergeRecord CorrelationID="9">
            <ns2:status>PROCESSED</ns2:status>
            <ns2:matchAndMergeExecutionReport>
               <ns2:operation>UPDATE</ns2:operation>
            </ns2:matchAndMergeExecutionReport>
            <ns2:Entity UserTypeID="IndividualCustomer" ID="161578"
ParentID="111656">
               <ns3:EntityCrossReference EntityID="SystemY"
Type="CustomerSourceSystem">
                  <ns3:MetaData>
                     <ns3:MultiValue AttributeID="SourceRecordID">
                        <ns3:Value>999</ns3:Value>
                     </ns3:MultiValue>
                  </ns3:MetaData>
               </ns3:EntityCrossReference>
               <ns3:Values>
                  <ns3:Value AttributeID="FirstName">Joanna</ns3:Value>
                  <ns3:Value AttributeID="LastName">Nuckols</ns3:Value>
               </ns3:Values>
               <ns3:DataContainers>
                  <ns3:MultiDataContainer Type="EmailDataContainer">
                     <ns3:DataContainer ID="161579">
                        <ns3:Values>
                           <ns3:Value AttributeID="EmailField">_
jonuckols@aol.com</ns3:Value>
                        </ns3:Values>
                     </ns3:DataContainer>
                  </ns3:MultiDataContainer>
                  <ns3:MultiDataContainer Type="PhoneDataContainer">

                     <ns3:DataContainer ID="161580">
                        <ns3:Values>
                           <ns3:Value
AttributeID="PhoneNumber">4065467413</ns3:Value>
                        </ns3:Values>
                     </ns3:DataContainer>
                  </ns3:MultiDataContainer>
                  <ns3:DataContainer Type="MainAddressDataContainer"
ID="161581">
                     <ns3:Values>
                        <ns3:Value Derived="true"
AttributeID="CalcFormattedAddress">
```

```
                                195 Horseshoe Ln
                                Missoula MT 59803-9702
                                United States
                        </ns3:Value>
                    </ns3:Values>
                </ns3:DataContainer>
            </ns3:DataContainers>
        </ns2:Entity>
    </matchAndMergeRecord>
</ns5:matchAndMergeResponse>
</S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

3. Request XML (Reject Organization Customer for failed validation)

```
<soapenv:Envelope
xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmlns:ns="http://stibo.com/step/ws/matching/1.0"
xmlns:ns1="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:step="http://www.stibosystems.com/step">
   <soapenv:Header/>
   <soapenv:Body>
      <ns:matchAndMergeRequest>
         <accessContext>
            <ns1:userName>StiboCMDM</ns1:userName>
            <ns1:password>StiboCMDM</ns1:password>
            <ns1:contextUrl>step://context?id=Context1</ns1:contextUrl>
         </accessContext>
 <webserviceConfigurationID>Request-
Organizations</webserviceConfigurationID>
         <matchAndMergeRecord CorrelationID="9">
            <ns1:Entity ParentID="111301"
UserTypeID="OrganizationCustomer">
               <step:Name>Stibo Systems</step:Name>
               <step:Entity/>
               <step:EntityCrossReference Type="CustomerSourceSystem"
EntityID="SystemX">
                  <step:MetaData>
                     <step:Value
AttributeID="SourceRecordID">321</step:Value>
                  </step:MetaData>
               </step:EntityCrossReference>
               <step:Values>
                  <step:Value AttributeID="LegalName">Stibo
Systems</step:Value>
               </step:Values>
               <step:DataContainers>
                  <step:DataContainer Type="MainAddressDataContainer">
                     <step:Values>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputStreet"></step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputCity">Kennesaw</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputCountry">USA</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputState">GA</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputZip">30144</step:Value>
                     </step:Values>
                  </step:DataContainer>
                  <step:MultiDataContainer Type="PhoneDataContainer">
                     <step:DataContainer>
                        <step:Values>
                           <step:Value
```

```
AttributeID="PhoneNumber">7701231234</step:Value>
                        </step:Values>
                     </step:DataContainer>
                  </step:MultiDataContainer>
                  <step:MultiDataContainer Type="EmailDataContainer">
                     <step:DataContainer>
                        <step:Values>
                           <step:Value
AttributeID="EmailField">stibo@stibo.com</step:Value>
                        </step:Values>
                     </step:DataContainer>
                  </step:MultiDataContainer>
               </step:DataContainers>
            </ns1:Entity>
         </matchAndMergeRecord>
      </ns:matchAndMergeRequest>
   </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

Response XML (Reject Organization Customer for failed validation)

```
<S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
   <S:Body>
      <ns5:matchAndMergeResponse
xmlns:ns2="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:ns3="http://www.stibosystems.com/step"
xmlns:ns4="http://www.stibosystems.com/step/outputtemplate"
xmlns:ns5="http://stibo.com/step/ws/matching/1.0">
         <matchAndMergeRecord CorrelationID="9">
            <ns2:status>REJECTED</ns2:status>
            <ns2:matchAndMergeExecutionReport>
               <ns2:operation>UPDATE</ns2:operation>
               <ns2:recordRejectedBy>
                  <ns2:rejectedByBusinessCondition>

<ns2:businessConditionID>CheckAddress</ns2:businessConditionID>
                  </ns2:rejectedByBusinessCondition>
               </ns2:recordRejectedBy>
            </ns2:matchAndMergeExecutionReport>
            <ns2:Entity UserTypeID="OrganizationCustomer"
ParentID="111301">
               <ns3:Name>Stibo Systems</ns3:Name>
               <ns3:Entity/>
               <ns3:EntityCrossReference EntityID="SystemX"
Type="CustomerSourceSystem">
                  <ns3:MetaData>
                     <ns3:Value
AttributeID="SourceRecordID">321</ns3:Value>
                  </ns3:MetaData>
               </ns3:EntityCrossReference>
               <ns3:Values>
                  <ns3:Value AttributeID="LegalName">Stibo
Systems</ns3:Value>
               </ns3:Values>
               <ns3:DataContainers>
                  <ns3:DataContainer Type="MainAddressDataContainer">
                     <ns3:Values>
                        <ns3:Value AttributeID="InputStreet"/>
                        <ns3:Value
AttributeID="InputCity">Kennesaw</ns3:Value>
                        <ns3:Value
AttributeID="InputCountry">USA</ns3:Value>
                        <ns3:Value
AttributeID="InputState">GA</ns3:Value>
                        <ns3:Value
AttributeID="InputZip">30144</ns3:Value>
                     </ns3:Values>
                  </ns3:DataContainer>
                  <ns3:MultiDataContainer Type="PhoneDataContainer">
                     <ns3:DataContainer ID="">
```

```
                        <ns3:Values>
                           <ns3:Value
AttributeID="PhoneNumber">7701231234</ns3:Value>
                        </ns3:Values>
                     </ns3:DataContainer>
                  </ns3:MultiDataContainer>
                  <ns3:MultiDataContainer Type="EmailDataContainer">
                     <ns3:DataContainer ID="">
                        <ns3:Values>
                           <ns3:Value
AttributeID="EmailField">stibo@stibo.com</ns3:Value>
                        </ns3:Values>
                     </ns3:DataContainer>
                  </ns3:MultiDataContainer>
               </ns3:DataContainers>
            </ns2:Entity>
         </matchAndMergeRecord>
      </ns5:matchAndMergeResponse>
   </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

4. **Request XML(Reject Organization Customer as potential duplicate)**

```
<soapenv:Envelope
xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmlns:ns="http://stibo.com/step/ws/matching/1.0"
xmlns:ns1="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:step="http://www.stibosystems.com/step">
   <soapenv:Header/>
   <soapenv:Body>
      <ns:matchAndMergeRequest>
         <accessContext>
            <ns1:userName>StiboCMDM</ns1:userName>
            <ns1:password>StiboCMDM</ns1:password>
            <ns1:contextUrl>step://context?id=Context1</ns1:contextUrl>
         </accessContext>
         <webserviceConfigurationID>Request-
Organizations</webserviceConfigurationID>
         <matchAndMergeRecord CorrelationID="9">
            <ns1:Entity ParentID="111301"
UserTypeID="OrganizationCustomer">
               <step:Name>Stibo Systems</step:Name>
               <step:Entity/>
               <step:EntityCrossReference Type="CustomerSourceSystem"
EntityID="SystemY">
                  <step:MetaData>
                     <step:Value
AttributeID="SourceRecordID">123</step:Value>
                  </step:MetaData>
               </step:EntityCrossReference>
               <step:Values>
                  <step:Value AttributeID="LegalName">Stibo
System</step:Value>
               </step:Values>
               <step:DataContainers>
                  <step:DataContainer Type="MainAddressDataContainer">
                     <step:Values>
                        <step:Value AttributeID="InputStreet">3550 George
Busbee pkwy</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputCity">Kennesaw</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputCountry">US</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputState">GA</step:Value>
                        <step:Value
AttributeID="InputZip">30144</step:Value>
                     </step:Values>
                  </step:DataContainer>
                  <step:MultiDataContainer Type="PhoneDataContainer">
                     <step:DataContainer>
                        <step:Values>
                           <step:Value
```

```
AttributeID="PhoneNumber">7701231234</step:Value>
                        </step:Values>
                     </step:DataContainer>
                  </step:MultiDataContainer>
                  <step:MultiDataContainer Type="EmailDataContainer">
                     <step:DataContainer>
                        <step:Values>
                           <step:Value
AttributeID="EmailField">stibo@stibo.com</step:Value>
                        </step:Values>
                     </step:DataContainer>
                  </step:MultiDataContainer>
               </step:DataContainers>
            </ns1:Entity>
         </matchAndMergeRecord>
      </ns:matchAndMergeRequest>
   </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

Response XML (Reject Organization Customer as potential duplicate)

```
<S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
   <S:Body>
      <ns5:matchAndMergeResponse
xmlns:ns2="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:ns3="http://www.stibosystems.com/step"
xmlns:ns4="http://www.stibosystems.com/step/outputtemplate"
xmlns:ns5="http://stibo.com/step/ws/matching/1.0">
         <matchAndMergeRecord CorrelationID="9">
            <ns2:status>REJECTED</ns2:status>
            <ns2:potentialDuplicate>
               <ns2:rank>70.0</ns2:rank>
               <ns2:Entity UserTypeID="OrganizationCustomer" ID="161585"
ParentID="111301">
                  <ns3:EntityCrossReference EntityID="SystemX"
Type="CustomerSourceSystem">
                     <ns3:MetaData>
                        <ns3:MultiValue AttributeID="SourceRecordID">
                           <ns3:Value>321</ns3:Value>
                        </ns3:MultiValue>
                     </ns3:MetaData>
                  </ns3:EntityCrossReference>
                  <ns3:Values>
                     <ns3:Value AttributeID="LegalName">Stibo
Systems</ns3:Value>
                  </ns3:Values>
                  <ns3:DataContainers>
                     <ns3:DataContainer Type="MainAddressDataContainer"
ID="161586">
                        <ns3:Values>
                           <ns3:Value Derived="true"
AttributeID="CalcFormattedAddress">
                              3550 George Busbee Pkwy NW
                              Kennesaw GA 30144-6608
                              United States</ns3:Value>
                        </ns3:Values>
                     </ns3:DataContainer>
                  </ns3:DataContainers>
               </ns2:Entity>
            </ns2:potentialDuplicate>
            <ns2:matchAndMergeExecutionReport>
               <ns2:recordRejectedBy>

<ns2:rejectedByPotentialDuplicates>true</ns2:rejectedByPotentialDuplicate
s>
               </ns2:recordRejectedBy>
            </ns2:matchAndMergeExecutionReport>
            <ns2:Entity UserTypeID="OrganizationCustomer"
ParentID="111301">
               <ns3:Name>Stibo Systems</ns3:Name>
```

```
               <ns3:Entity/>
               <ns3:EntityCrossReference EntityID="SystemY"
Type="CustomerSourceSystem">
                  <ns3:MetaData>
                     <ns3:Value
AttributeID="SourceRecordID">123</ns3:Value>
                  </ns3:MetaData>
               </ns3:EntityCrossReference>
               <ns3:Values>
                  <ns3:Value AttributeID="LegalName">Stibo
System</ns3:Value>
               </ns3:Values>
               <ns3:DataContainers>
                  <ns3:DataContainer Type="MainAddressDataContainer">
                     <ns3:Values>
                        <ns3:Value AttributeID="InputStreet">3550 George
Busbee pkwy</ns3:Value>
                        <ns3:Value
AttributeID="InputCity">Kennesaw</ns3:Value>
                        <ns3:Value
AttributeID="InputCountry">US</ns3:Value>
                        <ns3:Value
AttributeID="InputState">GA</ns3:Value>
                        <ns3:Value
AttributeID="InputZip">30144</ns3:Value>
                     </ns3:Values>
                  </ns3:DataContainer>
                  <ns3:MultiDataContainer Type="PhoneDataContainer">
                     <ns3:DataContainer ID="">
                        <ns3:Values>
                           <ns3:Value
AttributeID="PhoneNumber">7701231234</ns3:Value>
                        </ns3:Values>
                     </ns3:DataContainer>
                  </ns3:MultiDataContainer>
                  <ns3:MultiDataContainer Type="EmailDataContainer">
                     <ns3:DataContainer ID="">
                        <ns3:Values>
                           <ns3:Value
AttributeID="EmailField">stibo@stibo.com</ns3:Value>
                        </ns3:Values>
                     </ns3:DataContainer>
                  </ns3:MultiDataContainer>
               </ns3:DataContainers>
            </ns2:Entity>
         </matchAndMergeRecord>
      </ns5:matchAndMergeResponse>
   </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

getSimilarObjects

Business users in external systems throughout the enterprise may need to check if customer records already exist. By using the getSimilarObjects SOAP API call, the business can search to see if similar records exist and prevent duplicates from being created at the point of entry.

Considerations

The getSimilarObjects call employs the matching functionality to produce the potential duplicate results returned in the response. For this reason, certain aspects of the solution must be appropriately paired for the call to function.

For more information, see the **Search Before Create** topic of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Configuration

The matching configuration may need to be altered slightly to support the getSimilarObjects call including even creating additional Match Codes and Match Algorithms. It is important to examine the current matching landscape to determine the alterations needed.

Determine the Match Algorithm to be used

The Match Algorithm being used to create and manage golden records may not always be the best Match Algorithm to use for the getSimilarObjects call. Consider if the business needs of the external system align with the business needs of the existing governing Match Algorithm.

Who should make the decision when reviewing potential duplicates, a person or a machine? If a person such as a Customer Service Representative in an external system will be asking customers confirming questions about the data that is found, a looser Match Algorithm may be desired. If a machine is making the decision, there is no need for a looser Match Algorithm than the existing governing Match Algorithm because the decision will be made solely on the score.

To configure match codes and match algorithms to support getSimilarObjects, see the get SimilarObject Match Codes and Match Algorithms of the **Search Before Create** topic of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Sample getSimilarObjects Calls

Sample calls for an Organizational Customer, a Contact Person, and an Individual Customer are included as part of the initial configuration. Households have been excluded as they are generally not created in systems external to the CMDM system.

Organizational Customer

The Organizational Customer getSimilarObjects call uses the Organization Matching Algorithm to identify potential duplicate Organization Customers. For the incoming values to be compared, an Email, a Phone, or an Organization Name and a Zip Code must be provided.

Request

```
<soapenv:Envelope
xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmlns:ns="http://stibo.com/step/ws/step/1.0"
xmlns:ns1="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:out="http://www.stibosystems.com/step/outputtemplate">
  <soapenv:Header/>
  <soapenv:Body>
    <ns:getSimilarObjectsRequest>
      <ns:accessContext>
        <ns1:userName>StiboCMDM</ns1:userName>
        <ns1:password>StiboCMDM</ns1:password>
        <ns1:contextUrl>step://context?id=Context1</ns1:contextUrl>
        <ns1:workspaceUrl>step://workspace?id=Main</ns1:workspaceUrl>
      </ns:accessContext>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=LegalName</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>Saval Foods</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>

<ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputStreet</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>6740 DORSY</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputCity</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>Elkridge</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputState</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>MD</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
-- Continued on next page --
```

```
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputZip</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>21075</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>

<ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputCountry</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>US</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>

<ns:objectTypeURL>step://objecttype?id=OrganizationCustomer</ns:objectTyp
eURL>

<ns:matchingAlgorithmURL>step://matchingalgorithm?id=OrganizationMatching
Algorithm</ns:matchingAlgorithmURL>
       <ns:searchThreshold>1</ns:searchThreshold>
       <ns:maxCount>10</ns:maxCount>
     </ns:getSimilarObjectsRequest>
   </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

Response

```
<S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <S:Body>
    <ns3:getSimilarObjectsResponse
xmlns="http://www.stibosystems.com/step/outputtemplate"
xmlns:ns2="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:ns3="http://stibo.com/step/ws/step/1.0"
xmlns:ns4="http://www.stibosystems.com/step">
      <ns3:similarObjects>
        <ns2:id>144767</ns2:id>
        <ns2:url>step://entity?id=144767</ns2:url>
        <ns2:title>Organization Customer Test</ns2:title>
        <ns2:type>entity</ns2:type>

<ns2:objectType>step://objecttype?id=OrganizationCustomer</ns2:objectTyp
e>
        <ns2:rank>100.0</ns2:rank>
      </ns3:similarObjects>
      <ns3:similarObjects>
        <ns2:id>144575</ns2:id>
        <ns2:url>step://entity?id=144575</ns2:url>
        <ns2:title>(144575)</ns2:title>
        <ns2:type>entity</ns2:type>

<ns2:objectType>step://objecttype?id=OrganizationCustomer</ns2:objectTyp
e>
        <ns2:rank>68.625</ns2:rank>
      </ns3:similarObjects>
    </ns3:getSimilarObjectsResponse>
  </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

Contact Person

The Contact Person getSimilarObjects call uses the Contact Person Matching Algorithm to identify potential duplicate records. For the incoming values to be compared, an Organization ID and one of the following must be provided:

- an Email,
- a Phone,

- a First Name, Last Name, and a Zip Code

The GetSimilarContactOrgID must be bound to the match code for Organization IDs to be compared.

Request

```
<soapenv:Envelope
xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmlns:ns="http://stibo.com/step/ws/step/1.0"
xmlns:ns1="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:out="http://www.stibosystems.com/step/outputtemplate">
<soapenv:Header/>
  <soapenv:Body>
    <ns:getSimilarObjectsRequest>
      <ns:accessContext>
        <ns1:userName>StiboCMDM</ns1:userName>
        <ns1:password>StiboCMDM</ns1:password>
        <ns1:contextUrl>step://context?id=Context1</ns1:contextUrl>
        <ns1:workspaceUrl>step://workspace?id=Main</ns1:workspaceUrl>
      </ns:accessContext>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=FirstName</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>Sergio</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=LastName</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>Bennett</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>

<ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputStreet</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>525 STATE</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputCity</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>York</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
-- Continued on next page --
```

```
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputState</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>PA</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>

<ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputCountry</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>US</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=EmailField</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>campbell@outlook.com</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>

<ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=PhoneNumber</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>5323010724</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>

<ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=GetSimilarContactOrgID</ns1:property
URL>
        <ns1:value>144581</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>

<ns:objectTypeURL>step://objecttype?id=ContactPerson</ns:objectTypeURL>

<ns:matchingAlgorithmURL>step://matchingalgorithm?id=ContactPersonMatchin
gAlgorithm</ns:matchingAlgorithmURL>
      <ns:searchThreshold>1</ns:searchThreshold>
      <ns:maxCount>10</ns:maxCount>
    </ns:getSimilarObjectsRequest>
  </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

Response

```
<S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <S:Body>
    <ns3:getSimilarObjectsResponse
xmlns="http://www.stibosystems.com/step/outputtemplate"
xmlns:ns2="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:ns3="http://stibo.com/step/ws/step/1.0"
xmlns:ns4="http://www.stibosystems.com/step">
      <ns3:similarObjects>
        <ns2:id>149102</ns2:id>
        <ns2:url>step://entity?id=149102</ns2:url>
        <ns2:title>(149102)</ns2:title>
        <ns2:type>entity</ns2:type>

<ns2:objectType>step://objecttype?id=ContactPerson</ns2:objectType>
        <ns2:rank>100.0</ns2:rank>
      </ns3:similarObjects>
    </ns3:getSimilarObjectsResponse>
  </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

Individual Customer

The Individual Customer getSimilarObjects call uses the IndividualMatchingAlgorithm to identify potential duplicate Individual Customers. For the incoming values to be compared, one of the following attributes must be provided:

- an Email
- a Phone
- First Name, Last Name, and a Zip Code

Request

```
<soapenv:Envelope
xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmlns:ns="http://stibo.com/step/ws/step/1.0"
xmlns:ns1="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:out="http://www.stibosystems.com/step/outputtemplate">
  <soapenv:Header/>
  <soapenv:Body>
    <ns:getSimilarObjectsRequest>
      <ns:accessContext>
        <ns1:userName>StiboCMDM</ns1:userName>
        <ns1:password>StiboCMDM</ns1:password>
        <ns1:contextUrl>step://context?id=Context1</ns1:contextUrl>
        <ns1:workspaceUrl>step://workspace?id=Main</ns1:workspaceUrl>
      </ns:accessContext>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=FirstName</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>Aarone</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=MiddleName</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value></ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=LastName</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>Kirk</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>

<ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputStreet</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>6770 West Via Tres Casas</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
-- Continued on next page --
```

```
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputCity</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>Tuson</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputState</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>AZ</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputZip</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>85743</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>

<ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=InputCountry</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>US</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>
        <ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=EmailField</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>fringilla.est@eu.org</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>
      <ns:values>

<ns1:propertyURL>step://attribute?id=PhoneNumber</ns1:propertyURL>
        <ns1:value>(310) 401-1771</ns1:value>
      </ns:values>

<ns:objectTypeURL>step://objecttype?id=IndividualCustomer</ns:objectTypeU
RL>

<ns:matchingAlgorithmURL>step://matchingalgorithm?id=IndividualMatchingAl
gorithm</ns:matchingAlgorithmURL>
      <ns:searchThreshold>1</ns:searchThreshold>
      <ns:maxCount>10</ns:maxCount>
    </ns:getSimilarObjectsRequest>
  </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

Response

```
<S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <S:Body>
    <ns3:getSimilarObjectsResponse
xmlns="http://www.stibosystems.com/step/outputtemplate"
xmlns:ns2="http://stibo.com/step/ws/types/1.0"
xmlns:ns3="http://stibo.com/step/ws/step/1.0"
xmlns:ns4="http://www.stibosystems.com/step">
      <ns3:similarObjects>
        <ns2:id>152087</ns2:id>
        <ns2:url>step://entity?id=152087</ns2:url>
        <ns2:title>(152087)</ns2:title>
        <ns2:type>entity</ns2:type>

<ns2:objectType>step://objecttype?id=IndividualCustomer</ns2:objectType>
        <ns2:rank>100.0</ns2:rank>
      </ns3:similarObjects>
      <ns3:similarObjects>
        <ns2:id>151889</ns2:id>
        <ns2:url>step://entity?id=151889</ns2:url>
        <ns2:title>(151889)</ns2:title>
        <ns2:type>entity</ns2:type>

<ns2:objectType>step://objecttype?id=IndividualCustomer</ns2:objectType>
        <ns2:rank>84.8</ns2:rank>
      </ns3:similarObjects>
      <ns3:similarObjects>
        <ns2:id>152081</ns2:id>
        <ns2:url>step://entity?id=152081</ns2:url>
        <ns2:title>(152081)</ns2:title>
        <ns2:type>entity</ns2:type>
    -- Continued on next page --
```

```
<ns2:objectType>step://objecttype?id=IndividualCustomer</ns2:objectType>
        <ns2:rank>71.34</ns2:rank>
      </ns3:similarObjects>
    </ns3:getSimilarObjectsResponse>
  </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

getSimilarObjects Use Cases

The following use cases are examples of how the getSimilarObjects can be used to create unique records.

Business-to-Business (B2B) Use Case - Scenario 1 B2B Acquisitions

Business to Customer (B2C) Use Case - Scenario 1 B2C Preventing Duplications

getSimilarObjects Search Before Create Call

The following section discusses how the getSimilarObjects web service sends a call when performing a Search Before Create operation. The getSimilarObjects web service is a SOAP API call.

Overview of the getSimilarObjects Call

The getSimilarObjects request defines the criteria for the match and the information to be returned. The following should be supplied in the call.

- **Access Context** - This parameter contains the username and password for the user accessing the system. It may optionally contain the context and workspace as well.
- **Values** - The values supplied are used by the matching engine for comparison. The propertyURL points to the URL of the attribute ID in the system that the value should be associated with for comparison.
- **Object Type URL** - This parameter is the URL of the object type in the system which will be used as a base for comparison.
- **Matching Algorithm URL** - The URL of the Matching Algorithm in the system to perform the comparison.
- **Export Configuration XML** - This optional section defines the information in XML format of the potential duplicates to be returned in the response. If excluded from the request, the STEP ID, STEP URL, Title, Super Type, Object Type URL, and Score will be returned. The records will be returned in order of highest score to lowest score.
- **Search Threshold** - The score threshold of potential duplicates to be returned. If the search threshold is 70, only records that match the supplied values with a score of 70 or above will be returned in the response. The Clerical Review Threshold and the Auto Threshold defined in the Matching Algorithm are ignored.
- **Max Count** - The maximum number of potential duplicates to return. If the matching algorithm identifies 100 records that score above the Search Threshold and the Max Count is set to 10, only the top 10 scoring records will be returned in the response.]

Complete documentation for Web Services functionality related to getSimilarObjects can be found in the SOAP API documentation at [system]/sdk or by clicking the **STEP API Documentation** button on the Start Page. This topic provides some basic information and an example of a simple SOAP request but should not be considered comprehensive.

Node Binds and the getSimilarObjects Web Service

When a getSimilarObjects call is made, a node (permanent object) is not created in the system. This means that the Match Code cannot get a hold of the 'Current Object,' and the Match Algorithm cannot get a hold of the `first()` node via the Match Expression Context. For results to be returned, the matching engine needs a way to compare the values in the call to the values on the existing system nodes. This issue is solved through Binds.

Binds associate incoming values to attributes in the system allowing the matching engine to make the appropriate comparisons. All values used in the Match Code should be defined under the binds flipper. Match Codes should make use of the `if(node){}else{}` function for values not on the current object such as the reference being used in the code below. Additionally, Match Codes must exist on the records in the system for the 'getSimilarObjects' call to work.

Java Script | Dependencies

Binds

Variable name	Binds to	Parameter
matchFunctions	Matching Functions	
node	Current Object	
FirstName	Attribute Value	First name (FirstName)
LastName	Attribute Value	Last name (LastName)
EmailAddress	Attribute Value	EmailField (EmailField)
PhoneNumber	Attribute Value	Phone Number (PhoneNumber)
Zip	Attribute Value	(InputZip) (InputZip)
OrganizationID	Attribute Value	(GetSimilarContactOrgID) (GetSimilarContactOrgID)

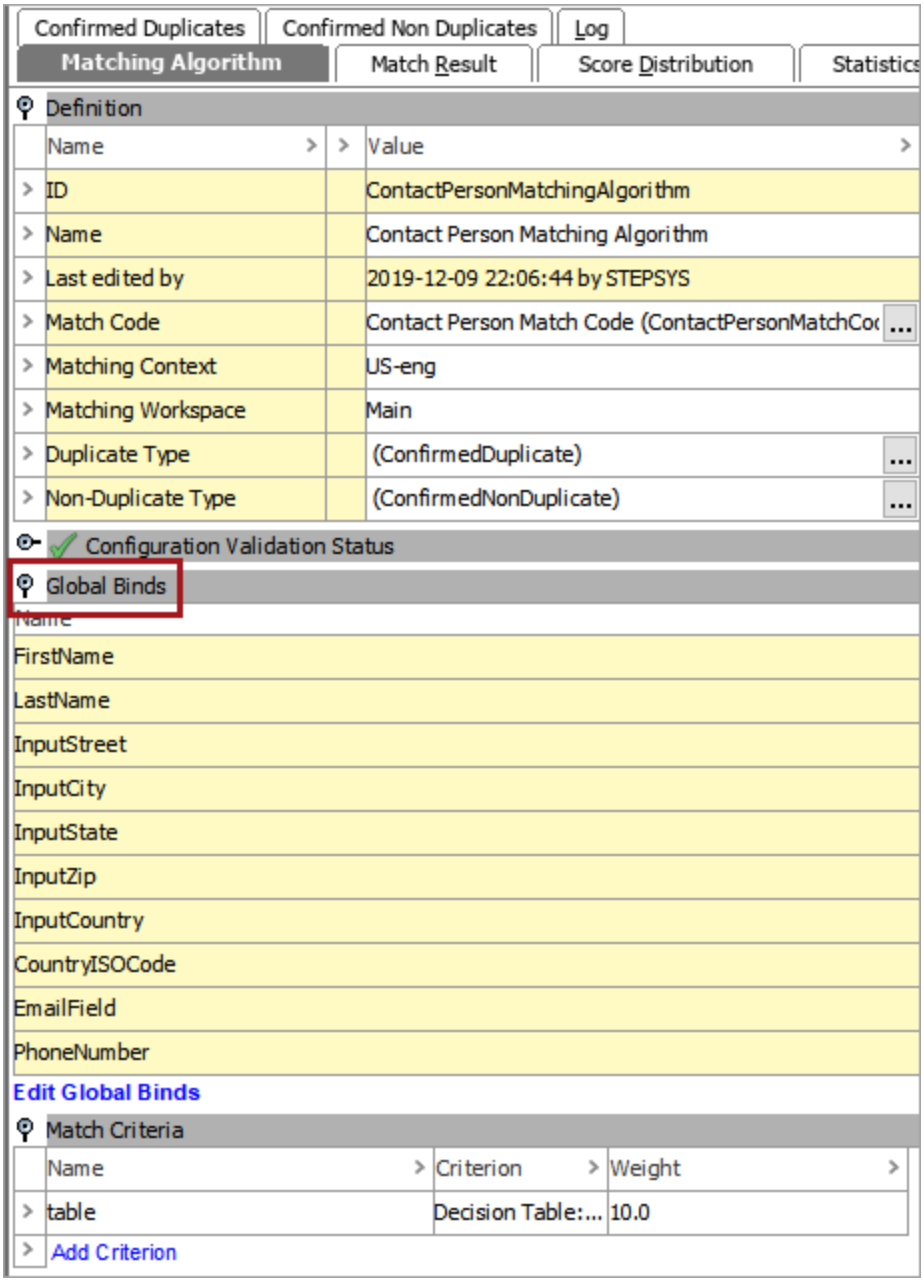
```
function getOrganizationID(node, orgID) {
     if(node) {
          var iter = node.getReferences(node.getManager().getR
          if(iter.hasNext()) {
               return iter.next().getTarget().getID();
          } else {
               return null;
          }
     } else {
          return orgID;
     }
}

var matchCodeArr = new Array();

var input = {
     "node" : node,
     "FirstName" : FirstName,
     "LastName" : LastName,
     "Zip"      : Zip,
     "EmailAddress" : EmailAddress,
     "PhoneNumber" : PhoneNumber
};
var organizationID = getOrganizationID(node, OrganizationID);
if(organizationID) {
     matchCodeLib.appendEmailMatchCode(input, matchCodeArr, or
     matchCodeLib.appendPhoneMatchCode(input, matchCodeArr, or
     matchCodeLib.appendIndividualNameAndAddressMatchCode(inpu
}
return matchCodeArr;
```

All values used in the Match Algorithm should be defined under the Global Binds flipper. This expectation applies to both explicitly configured attributes and for those configured via component models. If customer data normalizers are used, the name of the global bind must match the ID of the corresponding attribute.

Note: If using the Address Normalizer in the Match Algorithm, the following attributes defined in the Address Component Model should be bound to the Match Algorithm:

- Input Street
- Input City
- Input State
- Input Zip
- Input Country
- Country ISO Code

Matching using binds is not optimized for the In-Memory Database Component.


Confirmed Duplicates
Confirmed Non Duplicates
Log
Matching Algorithm
Match Result
Score Distribution
Statistics
Definition
Name
Value
ID
ContactPersonMatchingAlgorithm
Name
Contact Person Matching Algorithm
Last edited by
2019-12-09 22:06:44 by STEPSYS
Match Code
Contact Person Match Code (ContactPersonMatchCo
Matching Context
US-eng
Matching Workspace
Main
Duplicate Type
(ConfirmedDuplicate)
Non-Duplicate Type
(ConfirmedNonDuplicate)
Configuration Validation Status
Global Binds
FirstName
LastName
InputStreet
InputCity
InputState
InputZip
InputCountry
CountryISOCode
EmailField
PhoneNumber
Edit Global Binds
Match Criteria
Name
Criterion
Weight
table
Decision Table:...
10.0
Add Criterion

Data Flow for Centralized CMDM in B2B Solutions

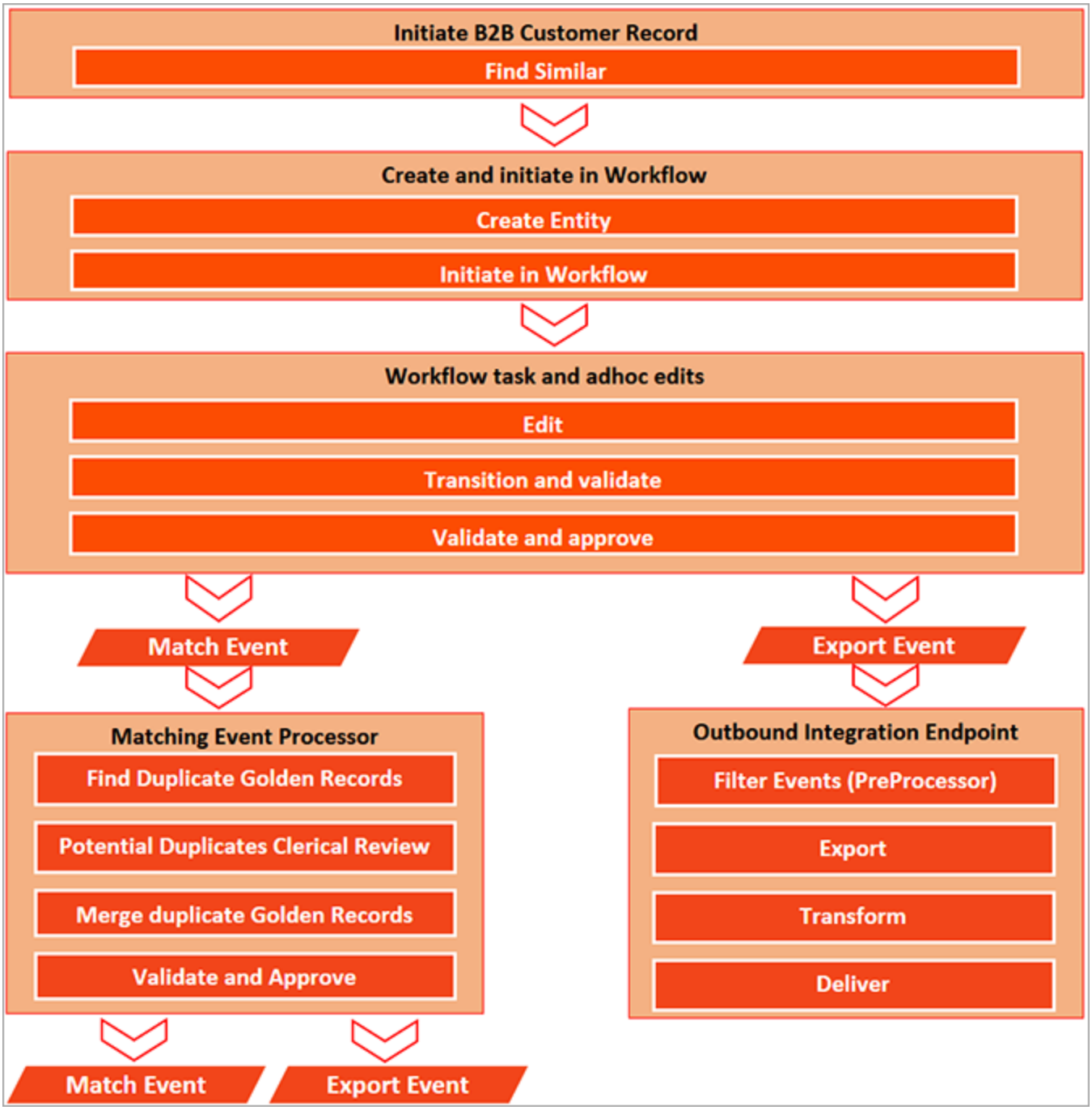
In a centralized implementation methodology, origination and stewardship / maintenance of customer records reside within CMDM. While many different types of data are often associated with customer records, it is important to note that the role of CMDM is to capture the customer master data that drives operational processes within an organization. Within this release, we will focus primarily on centralized methodology for Business-to-Business (B2B) organizations within the Consumer Packaged Goods (CPG) industry.

CPG companies manage a wide array of products, brands, categories, and channels, while serving diverse customer segments across multiple geographic regions worldwide. Their end consumers of products are either individual consumers or other businesses such as hospitals, schools, restaurants, etc.

In CPG companies, the majority of revenue is generated by selling through a network of retail chains, distributors, and master wholesalers. These parties are who the CPG company considers its customers. Any CPG company has the following operational functions as part of the sales side of their business:

- Sales
- Distribution
- Accounting and finance

To meet the needs of such operational functions, CMDM is implemented to enforce and guide the organization in onboarding customers by providing a means to enrich, govern, and maintain their customer data in a centralized manner.



Initiate B2B Customer Record

A new customer record request is initiated within MDM through the Web UI interface. Initial data provided is the legal name of the business entity being onboarded. At this point, two options are provided in the Web UI:

- Find Similar – to ensure no other record with a similar legal name already exists, the user is presented with matching candidates if any are found.
- Save – If no matching candidate is found, the user may save as a new record.

For details on Find Similar, see the **Find Similar** topic in the **Web User Interfaces / Web UI Getting Started** documentation.

Create and Initiate in Workflow

Once a record is created, it will be automatically initiated into a workflow.

Workflow Task and Ad-Hoc Edits

By leveraging STEP Workflows, the operational processes such as onboarding, enrichment, and maintenance of master data may be closely owned by various departmental stakeholders across the organization.

The onboarding workflow allows for detailed enrichment of the new customer record as well as various business conditions to ensure data integrity is upheld.

Users may be presented with the following options:

- Save – Edits made to the new record may be saved. It is not uncommon that the save button executes data verification business action(s), such as address verification.
- Submit – Saved edits to a new record may then be submitted to the next state of the workflow. Data validation may also take place on submission to the next state.
- Delete – User has the option to delete the new record if necessary.

For more information, see the **Workflows in Web UI** topic in the **Web User Interfaces / Web UI Getting Started** documentation.

Note: All user actions available are dependent upon the user privileges afforded to said user. It is recommended that privileges are afforded to users based on their role. For example, a logistics specialist cannot delete a record. Only the MDM Specialist or some other system administrative role can be granted all privileges. For more information, see the Privilege Rules topic in the System Setup / Super User Guide documentation.

For ad-hoc edits, like edits to an existing record outside of any particular workflow, the user will be presented with the following options:

- Save – Edits made to the new record may be saved. It is not uncommon that the save button executes data verification business action(s), such as address verification. Data validation may also take place at this point to ensure data integrity is upheld.
- Request Approval – Approval of changes to the customer record should be the responsibility of the MDM Specialist. This action will initiate the record into an Approval workflow for the approval. Further data validations may take place within this workflow to ensure data integrity.

Upon final approval of the customer record, a match event will be generated for the matching event processor to execute matching with the newly created record.

Approved Workspace

Data promoted to the approved workspace should be considered as having been validated and completed. Approved customer data may be synchronized to a downstream system to drive external business processes and/or analytics.

Matching Event Processor

Whenever customer records are approved, this will trigger a match event. The event will trigger the match algorithm to execute and compare the new or existing golden record with the entire dataset of customer records.

Prior to matching, the customer record under treatment will have its match codes updated. During matching, data within the Approved workspace is to be evaluated. At this juncture, there are two solution paths that may be taken; the decision of which should be determined using the business requirements gathered by the implementation team.

Merge and Auto-Approve Matches

In the event that a resulting match score is above the auto-merge threshold, candidates will be merged by the system. Survivorship rules will update the merged record within the Main workspace and auto-approve the changes to promote to the Approved workspace.

There may still be a clerical review threshold should it be dictated by the business requirements.

Review all Matches

All match scores above a certain threshold are considered as potential matches and candidates will be manually reviewed. Survivorship rules will auto-initiate the potential candidates into an Approval / Clerical Review workflow to be reviewed by an MDM specialist.

Match scores that fall beneath a certain threshold may be automatically considered as non-matches.

Outbound Integration Endpoint

Whenever customer records are approved, an export event will trigger. This allows the mastered data to be synchronized with various downstream systems.

Third-Party Integrations

Through third-party tools, STEP can expand the level of quality that the data is capable of achieving. The following topics will discuss use cases for these third-party integrations.

- Address Validation
- Dun & Bradstreet
- Experian Data Quality Integration

Address Validation

Loqate validations can occur at three different points when dealing with customer records:

- During Import of Source Records
- After surviving attribute values have been determined for a newly created Golden Record
- When updating existing Golden Records

Note: It is recommended to validate address values upon Import and after Survivorship.

For more general information on Loqate, see the **Loqate Integration** section of the **Data Integration** documentation.

Validate on Import

By calling Loqate during Import, each Source Record will have its address values standardized before matching takes place. Raw values taken from Source Systems commonly include typos or inconsistent formatting. By standardizing these values beforehand, the matching algorithm is able to match records more accurately.

Validate on Survivorship

Validating addresses after survivorship ensures that the surviving address values are standardized. However, because address matching is less reliable when matching raw values taken from Source Systems, it is recommended to validate on Import as well.

Validate Updates to Existing Records

A Data Steward can trigger Loqate for single records or when running a bulk update for a collection. By using either of the maintenance methods listed below, address values can be standardized when records are updated.

Maintenance Validation Methods:

- A 'Run Business Rule' button on a Node Details screen
- Running a Bulk Update configuration (an Address Validation business rule can be configured for bulk updates)
- An Event processor can monitor for changes to the address inputs. When changes are detected, an event is generated to have Loqate re-standardize the updated address.

By using Bulk Update, existing records can have their address values standardized whenever their data is updated.

Validate via Webservice Request

Address standardization can be triggered from an external system which will generate a request and receive a response containing the standardized address information. This requires no direct interaction with STEP and provides a better user experience in allowing external systems to use Loqate's address standardization feature. In exposing address validation to external applications, address data points may be standardized prior to flowing into CMDM, which further ensures that data is trusted and verified.

For an example use case for using address validation via webservice request, refer to the **Scenario 2 - E-commerce** section of the **Business-to-Customer Coexistence Use Case** topic in the **CMDM Data Flow** documentation.

Note: All customers that have purchased a Loqate license, either cloud or local, will have access to this service.

Dun & Bradstreet Integration

Dun & Bradstreet is a leading authority in augmenting and enhancing customer and supplier data with industry leading company information within CMDM.

Stibo Systems' CMDM includes integration with D&B Match- and D&B Company Profile services.

The D&B Match service integration, matches organization master data with D&B's database of over 265 million organizational records world-wide and return relevant match candidates. Information such as DUNS number, address and contact information and more are provided using the Basic match. For more information, see the **Dun & Bradstreet Matching** topic in the **Data Integration** documentation.

The D&B Company Profile service provides over 220 attributes of business insight related to marketing and sales information, company structures, financial information, key executive contact information and more. For more information, see the **Dun & Bradstreet Company Profile Enrichment** topic in the **Data Integration** documentation.

Use Case

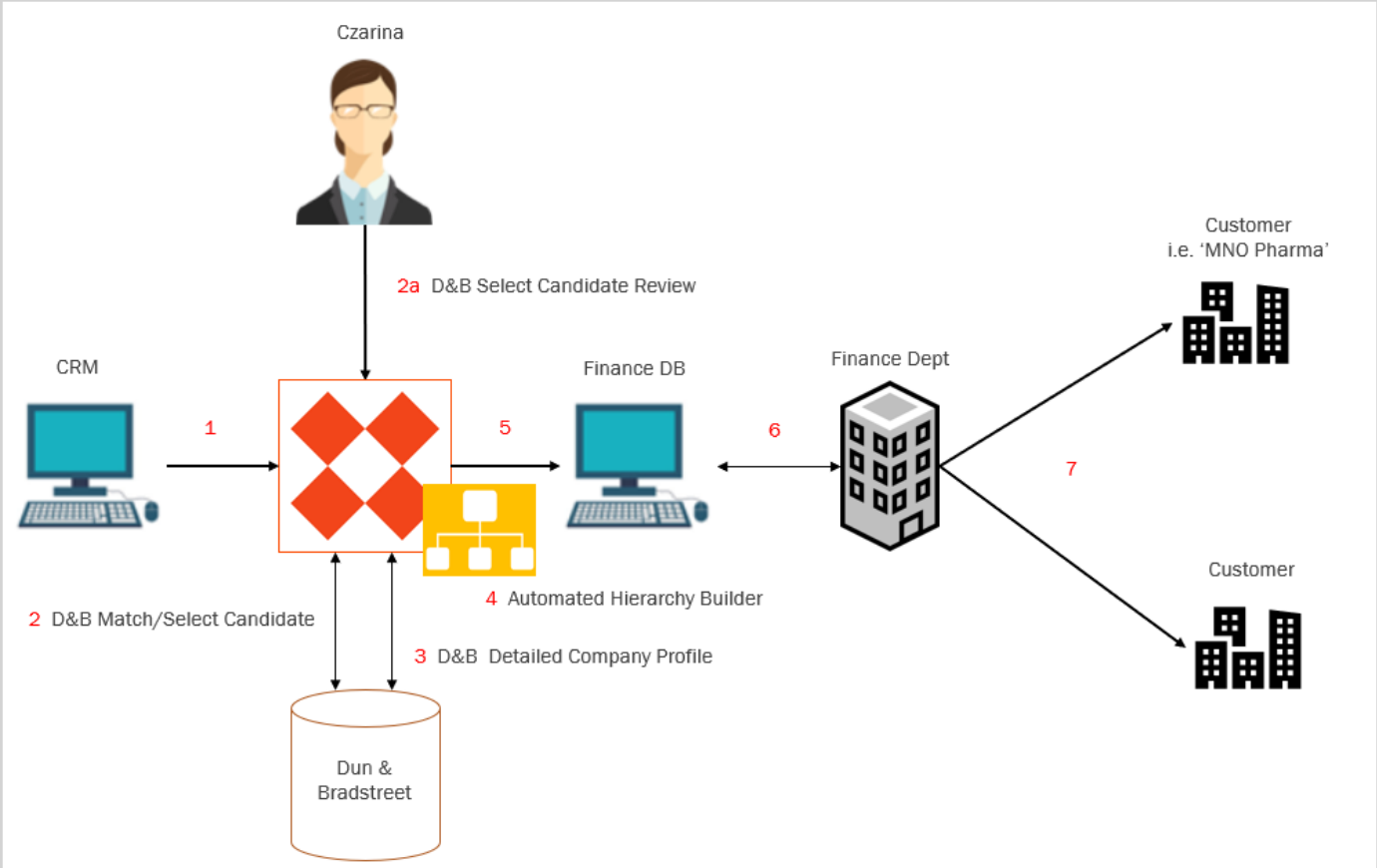
ACME Company is a large, multi-national holding company with subsidiaries that spans across various continents. ACME's customer portfolio consists of many business-to-business (B2B) accounts which operate across various industries.

In an initiative to improve overall reporting to benefit various departments such as legal, marketing, and finance, ACME realizes a need for a better understanding of their customers. To accomplish this, ACME has commissioned CMDM to be the central repository for B2B customer data by sending their customer information from various source systems to CMDM for deduplication and further enrichment.

Czarina is a data steward for ACME company, whose responsibilities include ensuring ACME's master customer data, which drives all reporting and analytics, is accurate and up to date.

Using the Dun & Bradstreet integration offering, CMDM firstly obtains the DUNS number for ACME customers using D&B Match by providing basic information such as legal entity name of the organization or a main organization address.

ACME Company's Stibo Systems' CMDM implementation will automatically use the information provided by D&B, to identify duplicate customers and to improve various customer hierarchy structures.



Using the Dun & Bradstreet integration offering, the diagram above depicts the flow of information for this particular use case:

1. Source record information from ACME source system(s) (i.e., CRM) are sent to CMDM.
2. As Organization Customer records are created, CMDM automatically obtains a DUNS number for the customer(s) by running a D&B Match. The request includes basic information such as legal entity name of the organization, address, phone number, tax identifiers, etc. In response, if D&B returns a match, then a DUNS number is provided and associated with the customer record.
   a. If multiple potential matches are found, D&B will return the list of candidates and require a manual clerical review. It is part of Czarina's responsibility to review and select the most accurate match; once this is completed the correct DUNS number is associated with the customer record.

Note: The DUNS number is a D&B unique identifier which directly correlates to other government identification protocols such as EIN or Tax Identification Number. This ensures the uniqueness of the customer entity in question.

---

3. Having obtained the DUNS number, ACME will further enrich their B2B customer data by automatically leveraging the D&B Detailed Company Profile integration.

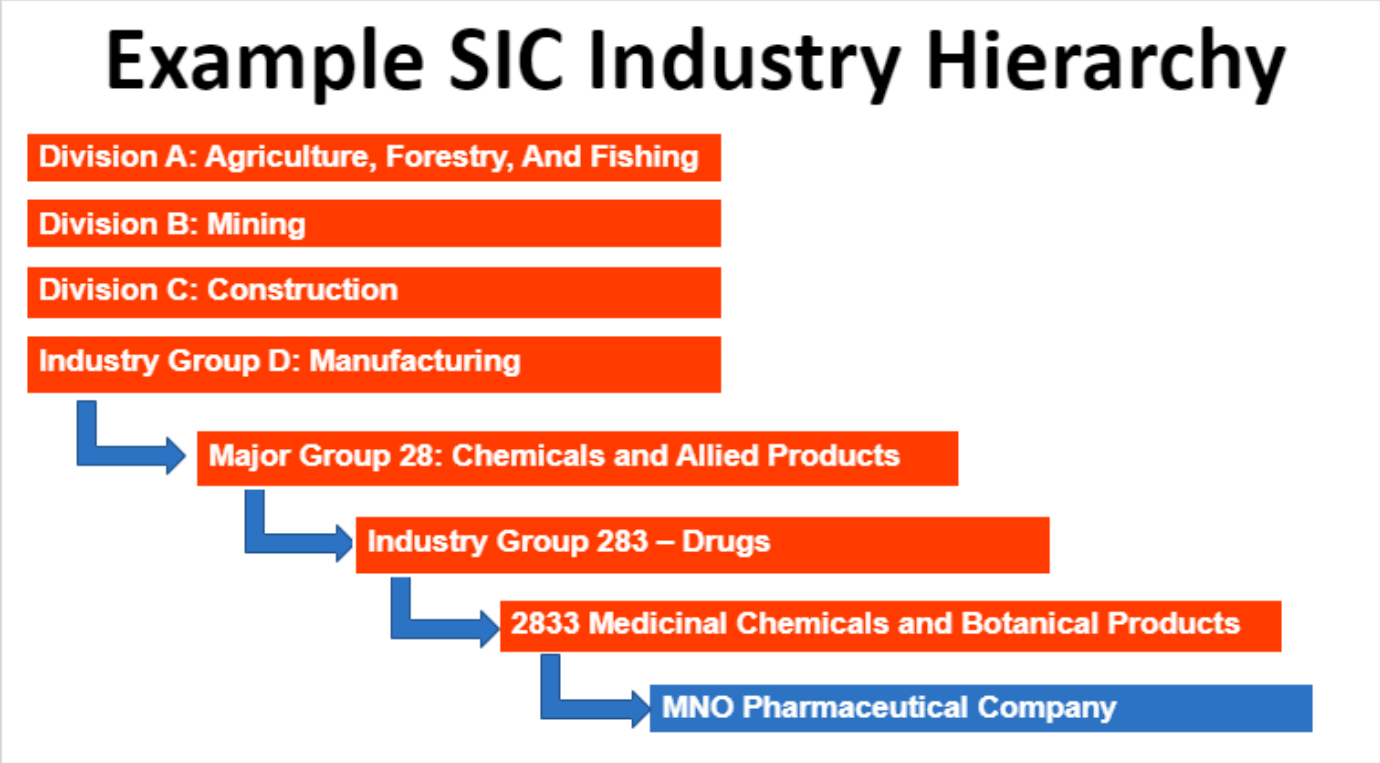
   As a global company that operates across multiple industries, ACME plans to utilize this detailed information to build an industry segmentation hierarchy for their customers, which allows the finance department to properly

report on, invoice, as well as be made aware of any relevant tax breaks associated to customers within industries.

4. A separate process within CMDM is created to automated the creation of industry hierarchies and categorization of customers within such hierarchies. This logic is based on D&B profile data and must execute after D&B enrichment.
5. Once the relevant hierarchy(s) is created, data is then synchronized with external systems (i.e., Finance database) (see details below)
6. From there, the Finance department now has the complete view of their customers with respect to their particular industry and available metadata.
7. The Finance department now is able to confidently send appropriate invoices and other business transactions.

Creation of Hierarchies

Once organization customer records have been enriched with D&B data, a separate process is initiated to evaluate SIC and NAICS industry codes to automate the building of an industry hierarchy as well as categorization of customers into this hierarchy.



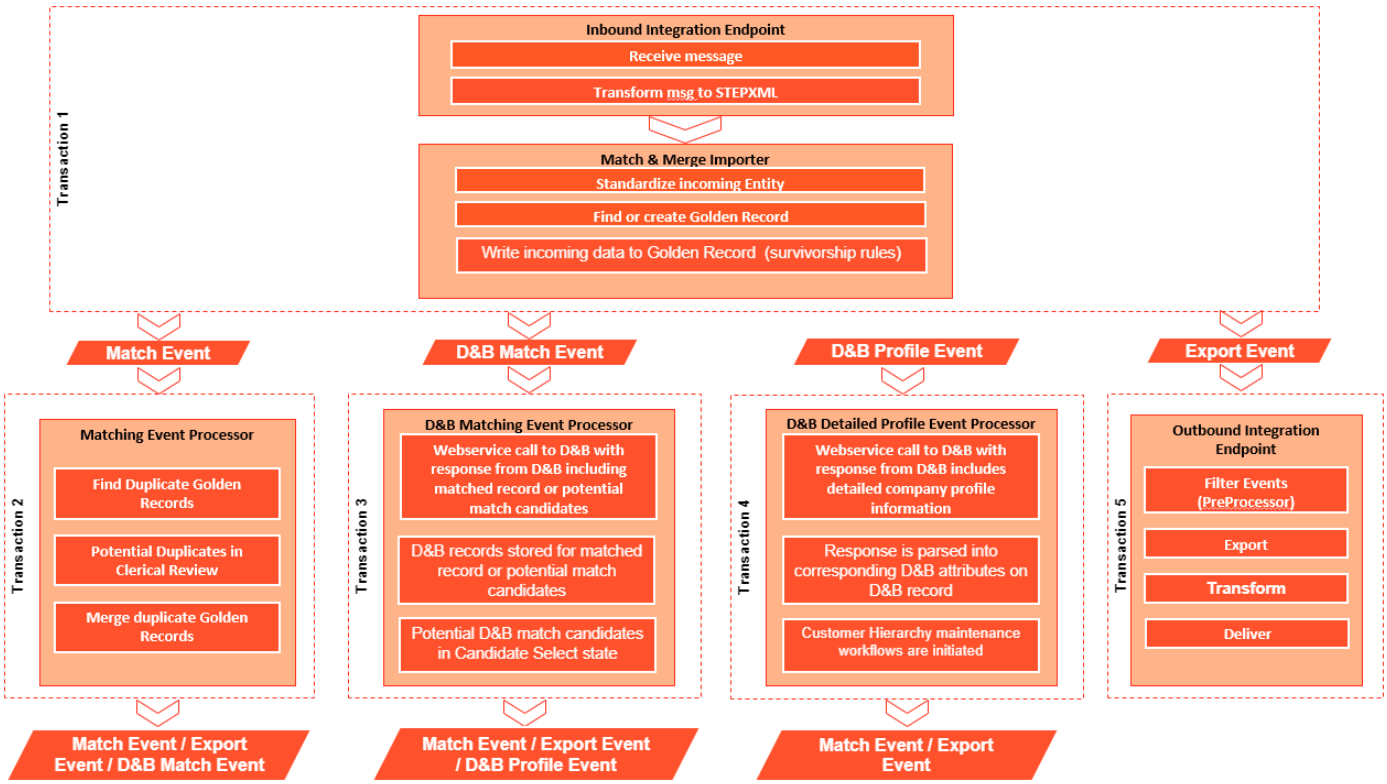
Identifying More Duplicates

As ACME's Stibo Systems' CMDM solution is configured to match customer records on various data provided by D&B, whenever it is available, event triggering of matching algorithms, will automatically identify and merge duplicate customer records that could not previously be identified, due to a lack of common identifiers on the duplicate customer records.

For further information on CMDM's matching capabilities, refer to the matching documentation.

D&B Data Flow within CMDM Application

The progression of data flow for B2B organization records as it is de-duplicated within CMDM and also further enriched via Dun & Bradstreet is shown below.



Transaction 1: Inbound Integration Endpoint

An inbound integration endpoint will receive a message and transform it into STEPXML.

Once transformed, the Match & Merge Importer will:

- Execute standardizations and other associated business rules to cleanse the data. Cleansed data allows for the Match algorithm to more accurately identify duplicate records.
- Determine the target Golden Record. For more information, see the **IIEP - Configure Match and Merge Importer** topic of the **Data Exchange** documentation.
- Survivorship rules will write any updates from the incoming data to the golden record. For more information, see the **Golden Records Survivorship Rules** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.
- To the extent that a Golden Record was created or an existing Golden Record was updated, events will be written to event queues triggering on those changes. In this case, a Matching event processor as well as an Outbound Integration Endpoint.

Transaction 2: Matching Event Processor

When new golden records are created or an existing golden record is updated, this will trigger a matching event, with the purpose of comparing golden records to each other. Prior to matching, the golden record under treatment will have its match codes updated.

Matching golden records may result in a clerical review workflow initiation or a merge, depending on the score. Additionally, survivorship rules should trigger a D&B Match event

For more information, see the **Clerical Review** topic of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Transaction 3: D&B Match Event Processor

Golden record events are then triggered for the D&B Match event processor. This triggers a webservice call to D&B to obtain a corresponding match to existing entities within D&B database. The D&B response will invoke one of two types of behaviors within CMDM.

If a direct match is found, a corresponding D&B entity record is created within CMDM and referenced to the golden organization record. Attribute information from the D&B response are then parsed into D&B attributes.

Once a DUNS number is obtained, a D&B Profile event should be triggered for the D&B Detailed Profile Event Processor.

If potential match candidates are returned by D&B, then corresponding D&B entities are created and submitted to the 'Select Candidate' workflow state.

Transaction 4: D&B Profile Event Processor

Once a D&B match has been found, a second D&B event processor sends the D&B record with its corresponding DUNS number back to D&B for retrieval of detailed company profile information.

The D&B response from this call is then parsed into corresponding D&B attributes on the D&B record.

Once a D&B response is received and parsed, two events should be triggered:

- Match Event – in the case that the detailed profile provides more information that may affect matching results, the Matching Event Processor is invoked to re-run the match algorithm.
- Export Event – to synchronize the golden record information with external systems, an export event is triggered for an Outbound Integration Endpoint(s)

Transaction 5: Outbound Integration Endpoint

Whenever Golden Records are created or changed, an export event will trigger. This allows the mastered data to be synced back to the various source systems.

For more information, see the **Outbound Integration Endpoints** topic of the **Data Exchange** documentation.

Experian Data Quality Integration

Experian Data Quality's industry-leading Clean Web Service is an asynchronous validation tool which provides bulk verification of email syntax, format, domain and account for customers' email addresses.

In an age when digital communication is at the forefront, keeping customers' email information accurate and up-to-date is vital for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to:

- Email is the primary means of communication.
- Maintaining brand awareness among existing and prospective customers.
- Ensures marketing campaigns adequately and efficiently reaches target audiences.
- Protects your brand reputation.
- Maintain good standing status with email providers by reducing the amount of bounce-backs.

Stibo Systems' CMDM offers an integration with Experian Clean Web Service to validate emails in bulk for customers, contacts, and prospects.

Use Case

Pearl is a data steward who works closely with the marketing department to build seasonal campaigns and corresponding collateral. Today, the use of digital marketing platform to drive sales, increase brand awareness, and promote customer loyalty is widespread. This implies that for marketing strategies to succeed, having the proper contact information for customers and prospective customers is paramount.

ACME's marketing department relies on email contacts provided by existing customers within loyalty programs as well as other marketing initiatives. To assist with ensuring success of the campaign, Pearl is tasked with making sure that email addresses are valid within the customer master (CMDM). By having an analysis of the accuracy of email addresses, ACME may then determine the cause of any discrepancies with the existing workflow of gathering email contacts.

In leveraging CMDM's email validation solution using Experian, Pearl is able to validate email addresses in bulk. Validated email data may then be synchronized with the marketing team's CRM application. Having validated their email contacts, Pearl can now search for and identify the various reasons email address may be bad or unreachable. For more information, see the **Experian Email Validation Integration** topic of the **Data Integration** documentation.

Matching

With a proper Matching strategy, organizations can consolidate their customer data from a variety of source systems and generate singular, definitive golden records for those individual customers.

Before creating a Matching configuration, it is important to get an understanding of the client organization's data and identify challenges for which the algorithm must account for. With this knowledge, a clear match strategy can be defined.

Once a strategy is defined, the Matching Algorithm is typically configured first, followed by the Match Codes Both should be tailored to the client organization's data. The algorithm should be configured first to know what data points specific to the client organization will provide reliable matching. With the data points identified, you can define what attribute combinations will contribute to the match codes. For more information on configuring these components, see the **Configuring Matching Algorithms and Match Codes** section of this documentation.

When the initial configurations are complete, they can be iterated upon via Match Tuning sessions. The goal of these sessions is to gradually improve the accuracy of the matches being made until you arrive at your final Matching configuration. For more information on Match Tuning, see the **Matching Algorithm Tuning** section of this documentation.

For more information on the Matching process and configuring the relevant components, see the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Configuring Matching Algorithms and Match Codes

The Matching Algorithm is typically configured first, followed by the Match Codes.

Matching Algorithm Configuration

The Matching Algorithm should be tailored to the data, and strive for precision. The CMDM initial configuration includes four pre-configured Matching Algorithms that can be used as a foundation to build a client organization's Matching solution:

- Individual Customer
- Organization Customer
- Contact Person
- Household

For more information, see the Algorithm & Match Codes topics.

When configuring the Matching Algorithm, it is important to consider the impact that Thresholds have on match results. If the Clerical Review threshold is set too high, a large amount of false negatives may be generated. Similarly, if the Auto Threshold is set too low, false positives could be generated. If the initial Matching configuration produces false negatives and/or false positives, the Thresholds should be reevaluated during the Match Tuning sessions.

For more information on configuring a Matching Algorithm, see the **Configuring Matching Algorithms** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Match Codes Configuration

Match Codes should aim to ensure that anything given a high score by the algorithm is included, and that only those records that may score high get compared. The Match Codes should be considering the same data points that the Match Criteria does. This ensures that the comparison pool that Match Codes generate is relevant to the data points the Match Criteria is matching on.

For example, if the Match Criteria is matching on a combination of Person Name and Address, it is not recommended to generate Match Codes based on unrelated attributes (e.g., Phone and Email).

Example Match Codes

Typical attributes used to generate Match Codes for Individual (B2C) solutions include Name, Address, Email, and Phone. For Organization (B2B), these attributes potentially include Name, Address, Phone, DUNS (D&B Number), and Tax Identifier.

Email

Email is often used to narrow the pool of potential match candidates. The Email Match Code Generator may be selected to work in conjunction with an Email normalizer to auto-generated email match codes.

Example: A customer with the email "InesJung@armyspy.com" becomes the Match Code "EMAIL#INESJUNG@ARMYSPY.COM".

Phone

Phone shares many of the same benefits that email provides.

Example: A customer with the phone number '(931) 839-9039' becomes the Match Code "PHONE#19318399039".

In this example, the phone number normalizer is configured to default the country code to US.

Address

Address is often used in combination with person name or organization name. It is fairly unique if the full address is used, but has low uniqueness if only part of the address is used.

The accuracy of addresses varies (i.e., one entry may include suite no. while another may not). When matching, techniques like edit distance is used on city and street. Because of this, and the fact that accuracy varies, the full address does not make a good match code, as it will likely lead to false negatives.

Addresses are often abbreviated ('st' for street or station, etc.) in complex patterns that cannot be uniquely resolved easily. For high accuracy of address matching, it is therefore recommended to use STEP's Address standardization capabilities, which are integrated to Loqate.

The match code generator for addresses provides the following address combinations:

- ZIP code + Street Name
- Metaphone3 City + Street Name

Example: The match codes for "134 Trace Lane, Lawrenceville, GA, 30046" would be "ADDRESS#30046+TRACELANE" or "ADDRESS#LRNSFL+TRACELANE"

Name and Address

Combining elements of a person name and elements of an address is often a good way to create Match Codes that are sufficiently unique, without causing false negatives. However, multiple permutations are often required to avoid false negatives.

Example: Kimberly Kaine resides at 134 Trace Lane, Lawrenceville, GA, 30046. Her corresponding match code would be "INDIVIDUAL#K+K+30046+134 TRACE".

Other examples of Name and Address combination Match Codes:

- First Name initial + Metaphone3 Last Name + ZIP code
- Last Name initial + Metaphone3 First Name + ZIP code
- First Name initial + Metaphone3 Last Name + Metaphone3 City
- Last name initial + Metaphone3 First Name + Metaphone3 City
- First name initial + Last Name initial + ZIP code + Street name
- First Name initial + Last Name initial + Metaphone3 City + Street Name

For more information on configuring Match Codes, see the **Configuring Match Codes** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Initial Configuration Match Codes

The CMDM initial configuration includes four pre-configured sets of Match Codes that correspond to the four Matching Algorithms mentioned in the above section:

- Individual Customer
- Organization Customer
- Contact Person
- Household

For more information, see the Algorithm and Match Codes topics.

Algorithm & Match Codes - Individual Customer

Matching Algorithm

The Individual Matching Algorithm delivered as part of the initial configuration is designed as a match algorithm for Individual Customer solutions. The most common data to have available for matching Individual Customers are First Name, Middle Name, Last Name, Address, Emails, and Phone numbers

This algorithm consists of four normalizers and four matchers, with an Auto Threshold of 90.0 and a Clerical Review Threshold of 60.0.

For more information on configuring a Matching Algorithm, see the **Configuring Matching Algorithms** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Normalizers

Normalizers are used to standardize values that are being compared. This ensures equal formatting is applied, increasing the accuracy of the comparisons being made. For more information, see the **Decision Table Normalizers** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Person Name Normalizer

The Person Name Normalizer is configured to normalize the corresponding first, middle, and last name attributes (e.g., FirstName, MiddleName, LastName).

For customers with a large, non-English speaking consumer base, it is recommended to normalize accents and diacritic characters. Such characters may not 'play well' with the phonetic encoding of words (e.g., soundex or metaphone3) during the match process.

Address Normalizer

Because it is recommended to model addresses as data containers, the Address Normalizer will need to be configured to normalize data container attributes as defined within the Address component model.

Email Normalizer

Because it is recommended to model emails as data containers, the Email Normalizer will need to be configured to normalize data container attributes as defined within the Email component model.

Phone Normalizer

Because it is recommended to model phone numbers as data containers, the Phone Normalizer will need to be configured to normalize data container attributes.

Matchers

For general information on configuring Matchers, see the **Decision Table Matchers** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Person Name Matcher

The Person Name Matcher is largely left with the default settings. However, an alias table is used to provide an equivalent names table.

Third-party sources may be leveraged to build and enhance the equivalent names table within STEP. However, it is recommended that the client's expertise with their customer data be consulted to account for industry or business specific patterns. For example, if a company is based in southwestern United States then their equivalent names table may contain an emphasis on Hispanic name equivalents. Furthermore, equivalent name values may also be added as a result of a match tuning exercise with the client's customer data set.

Regarding middle names, an evaluation exercise with the customer is recommended to review the quality of data they have for customer middle names. It is possible that middle names are not collected from the consumers, or only middle initials are required but rarely provided. In such cases, it is recommended to reconsider the weight of MiddleName.

Note: The names in the equivalent names table provided by the initial configuration target the US market.

Address Matcher

The Address Matcher utilizes default configuration values.

Email Matcher

The Email Matcher utilizes default configuration values.

Phone Matcher

The Phone Matcher utilizes default configuration values.

Rules

When considering match rules, the recommended strategy is to dissect the customer's information into the smallest possible portions of data. These rules should not weigh the sum of *all* the customer's input data, and should instead be split so that it is possible to optimize each rule. Careful analysis of the customer dataset is required in order to determine what combinations of attributes present the best chance of uniqueness.

Three rules are provided to calculate the final score of the Individual Matching Algorithm. According to the configured conditions, if all respective Matchers resolve to true (i.e., scores above 70), then the algorithm will take the highest scoring rule as the final score of the algorithm. The rules are comprised of combinations of each Name score, Address score, Email score, and Phone score. The rules are then standardized to resolve to a value between 0 and 100.

These rules specifically include:

- Name & Address
- Name & Email
- Name & Phone

In this scenario, Name is used in all three rules because it is common for family members who use the same email and/or phone number to live at the same address. Thus email, phone number, or address are not reliably unique by themselves. By adding Name to these rules we are ensuring the uniqueness of the individual's name is taken into consideration, in addition to the other contact information elements.

It is possible to extend a rule by including various other combinations of matchers. This should be considered if there are specific requirements or use cases which requires specific combinations of matchers.

By adding another parameter, you have the ability to identify false positives. Unique identifiers such as Social Security, Passport, or Driver's License Numbers may be used as veto rules to further enhance the quality of the match process.

Other extensions include Date of Birth (DOB), which can be used in combination with other rules to be less strict on equality. For example, name and address runs the risk of a father and son having the same name which would be resolved by considering the date of birth. Additionally, you can accept lower scores of names and addresses, if DOB is equal.

Survivorship

The following survivorship rules are used by the Individual Customer Algorithm:

- **Value: Most Recent**
  - **Attribute / Attribute Group:** Individual - Most Recent
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Record
- **Data Container: Most Recent (Emails)**
  - **Business Condition:** DataContainer Survivorship Email
  - **Data Container Type:** Emails
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Email
- **Data Container: Most Recent (Phones)**
  - **Business Condition:** DataContainerSurvivorshipPhone
  - **Data Container Type:** Phones
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Phone
- **Data Container: Most Recent (Main Address)**
  - **Business Condition:** DataContainer Survivorship Address
  - **Data Container Type:** Main Address
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Main Address

---

Note: Data Containers require their own survivorship rules. Additionally, each Survivorship rule requires a unique Last Edit Date attribute.

Match Codes

For the Individual Customer entity type, three separate Match Codes are being generated. While based on the demographics of the customer record, these Match Codes are composed of: Email, Phone Number, and a combination of Individual Name and Address.

For information on how to configure Match Codes in STEP, see the **Configuring Match Codes** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Email Match Code

The Email Match Code is the normalized value of the email address attribute. Both the username (or local part) of the email and the domain are normalized to ensure variations of the same email address (as a result of differing cases or special characters) are accounted for.

It is recommended to add a discernible prefix to each Match Code so the end-user may easily identify what attribute(s) the Match Code is based off of. The email Match Code contains the prefix 'EM~'.

Phone Number Match Code

The Phone Number Match Code is the normalized value of the individual's phone number attribute. The normalization removes any parenthesis and hyphenation in between numbers. Additionally, the area itself has been removed, leaving only the last 7 digits available as the Match Code. Phone number Match Code is prefixed by 'PH~'.

Address and Name Match Code

The Address and Name Match Code is a combination of elements of the individual's name and address. For example, the provided Match Code within the initial configuration is composed of: zip code + the first letter of the individual's first name + metaphone3 representation of the individual's last name.

The Address and Name Match Code contains the prefix 'ZINM~'.

Configuration Considerations

It is worth considering the use of the Equivalent Values Lookup Table and Anonymous Value Lookup Table. The Equivalent Value Lookup Table is used by both Match Codes and the Match Criteria in order to ensure that values that mean the same thing are evaluated as such. Equivalent values will score appropriately high, as if the values were actually the exact same.

Example:

- Name: Matt = Matthew

Note: Equivalent Values are only used for person & organization names.

The Anonymous Values Lookup Table is also used by both Match Codes and the Match Criteria in order to ensure that values that are anonymous, or not meaningful, do not contribute to identifying potential duplicates. Determining what these values should be is highly dependent on the organization's dataset.

Typically, these values will be default values that users of a Source System enter when they don't have the correct value, or don't want to enter a value. The actual anonymous values are not included in the baseline build of the Customer MDM configuration.

Examples:

- Phone: 999999999
- Address: DO NOT USE

Algorithm & Match Codes - Organizational Customer

Matching Algorithm

The Organization Matching Algorithm delivered as part of the initial configuration is designed as a match algorithm for Organization Customer solutions. This algorithm is most relevant in a Business to Business (B2B) style implementation and consists of two normalizers and two matchers, with an Auto Threshold of 90.0 and a Clerical Review Threshold of 60.0.

For more information on configuring a Matching Algorithm, see the **Configuring Matching Algorithms** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Normalizers

Normalizers are used to standardize values that are being compared. This ensures equal formatting is applied, increasing the accuracy of the comparisons being made. For more information, see the **Decision Table Normalizers** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Organization Name Normalizer

The Organization Name Normalizer for the Organization Algorithm is configured to normalize only the Legal Name (LegalName) attribute for organization entities.

Address Normalizer

Because it is recommended to model addresses as data containers, the Address Normalizer will need to be configured to normalize data container attributes as defined within the Address component model.

Matchers

For general information on configuring Matchers, see the **Decision Table Matchers** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Organization Name Matcher

The Organization Name Matcher is used by the algorithm to match on organization names. This matcher is left with default settings, however it is recommended that the Organization Name Matcher is tuned to the specifics of the organization.

Address Matcher

The Address Matcher utilizes default configuration values.

When matching organizations, keep in mind that multiple business entities may reside at a singular address. For example, Office Buildings where no suite number is provided.

Rules

When considering match rules, the recommended strategy is to dissect the customer's information into the smallest possible portions of data. These rules should not weigh the sum of *all* the customer's input data (which is likely inefficient), and requires a careful analysis of the customer dataset in order to determine what combinations of attributes present the best chance of uniqueness.

There is only one Rule associated with the Organization Algorithm. This Rule evaluates the scores of the Name and Address matchers. The resulting score is then weighed against the defined algorithm thresholds to determine whether the organization record should be created, auto-merged, or if it requires a clerical review.

Note: Common attributes to match for organizations on include Address, DUNS (D&B Number), and Tax Identifier.

Survivorship

The following survivorship rules are used by the Organization Algorithm:

- **Value: Most Recent**
  - **Attribute / Attribute Group:** Organizations - Most Recent
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Record
- **Data Container: Most Recent**
  - **Business Condition:** DataContainer Survivorship Address
  - **Data Container Type:** Main Address
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Main Address

---

Note: Data Containers require their own survivorship rules. Additionally, each Survivorship rule requires a unique Last Edit Date attribute.

Match Codes

For the Organization Customer entity type, three separate Match Codes are being generated. While based on the demographics of the organization record, these Match Codes are composed of the Email, Phone Number, and a combination of Legal Name and Address.

Since initial demographic data for organizations may be limited prior to enrichment (for example, Dun & Bradstreet detailed profile), generating these three Match Codes will help ensure proper identification of organizations during the match process.

For information on how to configure Match Codes in STEP, see the **Configuring Match Codes** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Email Match Code

The Email Match Code is the normalized value of the organization's main contact email address. Both the username (or local part) of the email and the domain are normalized to ensure variations of the same email address (as a result of differing cases or special characters) are accounted for.

It is recommended to add a discernible prefix to each Match Code so the end-user may easily identify what attribute(s) the Match Code is based off of. The Email Match Code contains the prefix 'EM~'.

Phone Number Match Code

The Phone Number Match Code is the normalized value of the organization's main contact phone number. The normalization removes any parenthesis and hyphenation in between numbers. Additionally, the area itself has been removed, leaving only the last 7 digits available as the Match Code. Phone number Match Code is prefixed by 'PH~'.

Organization Address and Name Match Code

The Organization Address and Name Match Code is composed of: the zip code + metaphone3 representation of the organization's legal name.

The Organization Address and Name Match Code contains the prefix 'ZONM~'.

Algorithm & Match Codes - Contact Person

Matching Algorithm

The Contact Person Matching Algorithm delivered as part of the initial configuration is designed as a match algorithm for Contact Person records. This algorithm is relevant in a Business-to-Business (B2B) style implementation and consists of four normalizers and four matchers with an Auto Threshold of 90.0 and a Clerical Review Threshold of 60.0.

For further details regarding the Contact Persons use case, see the **Data Modeling** and **Use Case Overview** sections of this documentation.

For more information on configuring a Matching Algorithm, see the **Configuring Matching Algorithms** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Normalizers

Normalizers are used to standardize values that are being compared. This ensures equal formatting is applied, increasing the accuracy of the comparisons being made. For more information, see the **Decision Table Normalizers** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Person Name Normalizer

The Person Name Normalizer is configured to normalize the corresponding first, middle, and last name attributes (e.g., FirstName, MiddleName, LastName).

For customers with a large, non-English speaking consumer base, it is recommended to normalize accents and diacritic characters. Such characters may not 'play well' with the phonetic encoding of words (e.g., soundex or metaphone3) during the match process.

Address Normalizer

Because it is recommended to model addresses as data containers, the Address Normalizer will need to be configured to normalize data container attributes as defined within the Address component model.

Email Normalizer

Because it is recommended to model emails as data containers, the Email Normalizer will need to be configured to normalize data container attributes as defined with the Email component model.

Phone Normalizer

Because it is recommended to model phone numbers as data containers, the Phone Normalizer will need to be configured to normalize data container attributes.

Matchers

For general information on configuring Matchers, see the **Decision Table Matchers** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Person Name Matcher

The Person Name Matcher is largely left to the default settings. However, an alias table is used to provide an equivalent names table.

Third-party sources may be leveraged to build and enhance the equivalent names table within STEP. However, it is recommended that the client's expertise with their customer data be consulted to account for industry or business specific patterns. For example, if a company is based in southwestern United States then their equivalent names table may contain an emphasis on Hispanic name equivalents. Furthermore, equivalent name values may also be added as a result of a match tuning exercise with the client's customer data set.

Regarding middle names, an evaluation exercise with the customer is recommended to review the quality of data they have for customer middle names. It is possible that middle names are not collected from the consumers, or only middle initials are required but rarely provided. In such cases, it is recommended to reconsider the weight of MiddleName.

Note: The names in the equivalent names table provided by the initial configuration target the US market.

Address Matcher

The Address Matcher utilizes default configuration values.

Email Matcher

The Email Matcher utilizes default configuration values.

Phone Matcher

The Phone Matcher utilizes default configuration values.

Rules

When considering match rules, the recommended strategy is to dissect the customer's information into the smallest possible portions of data. These rules should not weigh the sum of *all* the customer's input data, and should instead be split so that it is possible to optimize each rule. Careful analysis of the customer dataset is required in order to determine what combinations of attributes present the best chance of uniqueness.

Three rules are provided to calculate the final score of the Contact Person Matching Algorithm. According to the configured conditions, if all respective matchers resolve to true (i.e., scores above 70), then the algorithm will take the highest scoring rule as the final score of the algorithm. The rules are comprised of combinations of each Name score, Address Score, Email Score, and Phone score. The rules are then standardized to resolve in a value between 0 and 100.

- Name & Address
- Name & Email
- Name & Phone

In this scenario, Name is used in all three rules because it is common for family members who use the same email and/or phone number to live at the same address. Thus email, phone number, or address are not reliably unique by themselves. By adding Name to these rules we are ensuring the uniqueness of the individual's name is taken into consideration, in addition to the other contact information elements.

It is possible to extend a rule by including various other combinations of matchers. This should be considered if there are specific requirements or use cases which requires specific combinations of matchers.

By adding another parameter, you have the ability to identify false positives. Unique identifiers such as Social Security, Passport, or Driver's License Numbers may be used as veto rules to further enhance the quality of the match process.

Other extensions include Date of Birth (DOB), which can be used in combination with other rules to be less strict on equality. For example, name and address runs the risk of a father and son having the same name which would be resolved by considering the date of birth. Additionally, you can accept lower scores of names and addresses, if DOB is equal.

Survivorship

The following survivorship rules are used by the Contact Person Algorithm:

- **Value: Most Recent**
  - **Attribute / Attribute Group:** Surv Contact Most Recent
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Record
- **Data Container: Most Recent (Main Address)**
  - **Business Condition:** DataContainer Survivorship Address
  - **Data Container Type:** Main Address
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Main Address
- **Data Container: Most Recent (Emails)**
  - **Business Condition:** DataContainer Survivorship Email
  - **Data Container Type:** Emails
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Email
- **Data Container: Most Recent (Phones)**
  - **Business Condition:** DataContainerSurvivorshipPhone
  - **Data Container Type:** Phones
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Phone
- **Reference: Most Recent (Organization)**
  - **Reference Type:** Contact Person Organization
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Org Ref

Note: Data Containers require their own survivorship rules. Additionally, each Survivorship rule requires a unique Last Edit Date attribute.

Match Codes

For the Contact Person entity type, three separate Match Codes are being generated. While based on the demographics of the Contact Person record, these Match Codes are composed of the Email, Phone Number, and a combination of Contact Person's Name and Address.

To ensure the algorithm will only match Contact Persons within the same organization, the Match Codes should contain the ID of the reference organization for a given Contact Person. This ensures that only Contact Persons within the same organization will be deduplicated.

For information on how to configure Match Codes in STEP, see the **Configuring Match Codes** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Email Match Code

The Email Match Code is the referenced organization's ID and the normalized value of the email address attribute. Both the username (or local part) of the email and the domain are normalized to ensure variations of the same email address (as a result of differing cases or special characters) are accounted for.

It is recommended to add a discernible prefix to each Match Code so the end-user may easily identify what attribute(s) the Match Code is based off of.

The email Match Code contains the prefix 'EM~'.

Phone Number Match Code

The Phone Number Match Code is the referenced organization's ID and the normalized value of the Contact Person's phone number attribute. The normalization removes any parenthesis and hyphenation in between numbers. Additionally, the area itself has been removed, leaving only the last 7 digits available as the Match Code. Phone number Match Code is prefixed by 'PH~'.

Address and Name Match Code

The Address and Name Match Code is a combination of the referenced organization's ID and elements of the Contact Person's name and address. For example, the provided Match Code within the initial configuration is composed of: the zip code + first letter of the individual's first name + metaphone3 representation of the Contact Person's last name.

The Address and Name Match Code contains the prefix 'ZINM~'.

Configuration Considerations

It is worth considering the use of the Equivalent Values Lookup Table and Anonymous Value Lookup Table. The Equivalent Value Lookup Table is used by both Match Codes and the Match Criteria in order to ensure that values that mean the same thing are evaluated as such. Equivalent values will score appropriately high, as if the values were actually the exact same.

Example:

- Name: Matt = Matthew

Note: Equivalent Values are only used for person & organization names.

The Anonymous Values Lookup Table is also used by both Match Codes and the Match Criteria in order to ensure that values that are anonymous, or not meaningful, do not contribute to identifying potential duplicates. Determining what these values should be is highly dependent on the organization's dataset.

Typically, these values will be default values that users of a Source System enter when they don't have the correct value, or don't want to enter a value. The actual anonymous values are not included in the baseline build of the Customer MDM configuration.

Examples:

- Phone: 999999999
- Address: DO NOT USE

Algorithm & Match Codes - Household

Matching Algorithm

The Household Matching Algorithm delivered as part of the initial configuration is designed as a match algorithm for Household entities. This algorithm is most relevant in a Business to Consumer (B2C) style implementation and consists of two normalizers and two matchers, with an Auto Threshold of 90.0 and a Clerical Review Threshold of 80.0. The Clerical review threshold is both higher and tighter to ensure only customer records that are extremely likely to belong to the same household are considered.

It is worth noting that the Household Matching Algorithm utilizes the Link Golden Record solution engine rather than the Merge Gold Record approach. This is to ensure that individual customers that are determined to be of the same household are linked to a separate household entity object rather than merged.

For details regarding the Household entity and its purpose, see the **Data Modeling** section of this documentation.

For more information on configuring a Matching Algorithm, see the **Configuring Matching Algorithms** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Normalizers

Normalizers are used to standardize values that are being compared. This ensures equal formatting is applied, increasing the accuracy of the comparisons being made. For more information, see the **Decision Table Normalizers** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Last Name Normalizer

The Last Name Normalizer uses the Words Normalizer, and only evaluates the Last Name attribute of an individual record. This is because households are referred to only by the Last Name, or household name.

Address Normalizer

Because it is recommended to model addresses as data containers, the Address Normalizer will need to be configured to normalize data container attributes as defined within the Address component model.

Matchers

For general information on configuring Matchers, see the **Decision Table Matchers** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

Name Matcher

The Last Name Matcher is largely left with the default settings. An equivalent names look-up table is not utilized for Household entities since last names generally do not have shortened versions or a nickname alternative.

Address Matcher

The Address Matcher utilizes default configuration values.

Rules

When considering match rules, the recommended strategy is to dissect the customer's information into the smallest possible portions of data. These rules should not weigh the sum of *all* the customer's input data (which is likely inefficient), and requires a careful analysis of the customer dataset in order to determine what combinations of attributes present the best chance of uniqueness.

There is only one rule associated with the Household algorithm, which evaluates the scores of the Name and Address matchers. The resulting score is then weighed against the defined algorithm thresholds to determine whether the individual record should be created, auto-linked to an existing record, or it requires clerical review.

The initial configuration matches on Last Name and Address for households. Matching on Last Names may be advantageous in identifying family units within a large population such as a retirement home or a school. However, in some cases a married couple within a household may not have the same Last Name. It may be beneficial to make Address weigh more in scenarios like this.

Conversely, sometimes a large number of customer records with the same Address should not be considered the same household. This can include college campuses, retirement homes, and similar institutions. These scenarios should be handled on a case-by-case basis. However, one possible approach is to utilize an anonymous words table to anonymize aforementioned addresses, eliminating addresses from the matching logic for such records.

Survivorship

The following survivorship rules are used by the Household Algorithm:

- **Value: Most Recent**
  - **Attribute / Attribute Group:** Last Name
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Record
- **Data Container: Most Recent**
  - **Business Condition:** DataContainer Survivorship Address
  - **Data Container Type:** Main Address
  - **Last Edit Date Attribute:** Last Edit Date - Main Address

---

Note: Data Containers require their own survivorship rules. Additionally, each Survivorship rule requires a unique Last Edit Date attribute.

Match Codes

The Household Match Code is generated on the Individual Customer entity type along with the Individual Match Codes. Since a household is identified by its last name, the Household Match Code is composed of: the zip code + metaphone3 representation of the individual's last name.

The Household Match Code contain the prefix 'ZILNM~'.

Matching Algorithm Tuning

Algorithm Tuning begins during the build phase of the implementation. Early on in this process, it is common to find a large number of invalid matches making it past the Auto-Merge threshold while valid matches fall short of the Clerical Review threshold. Thus, the ultimate goal of the algorithm tuning sessions is to perfect the matching logic's accuracy so that good and bad matches score within the appropriate thresholds.

Considerations

When developing a Matching strategy, it is important to consider the client organization's data and the potential challenges the algorithm will have to account for.

The following considerations and challenges are commonly encountered when implementing Matching.

Using Real Data

Algorithm Tuning is highly data-dependent, so real production data from each source system must be made available for analysis. Customer Data is required at key points during the implementation:

- 10-100 records for Data Modeling
- 20% of total data volume for Algorithm Tuning
- 100% of total data volume for go-live

Obtaining Data

Solution Consultants should expect delays in receiving customer data. They should work with the client organization early in the process to define the data to be delivered and push to get it as early as possible. There may be both technical and process reasons for holding up data delivery. The ETL team may have issues in staging data from the source systems, and the legal or security team may introduce their own delays.

Solution Consultants should establish a delivery date that the client organization agrees on and emphasize that delays to that date will delay critical-path tasks.

Note: Having access to real production data is a critical dependency to starting the Algorithm Tuning tasks.

Data from all sources must be included. Data quality and characteristics can vary from source system to source system, so getting samples from all sources is critical. This includes samples of all object types in scope as well as data captured through different means (call center, web, mobile, etc.)

Other considerations for sampling data:

- Data that crosses regions
- The age of records (recently created records vs records created 20 years ago)
- Records updated recently vs records that have not been updated in years

Handling Data

Solution Consultants should work with the client organization to determine the level of security needed around the data they provide. Note that the client may be held to a higher degree of security due to the regulation in their industry.

Data Quality Revelations

Before Algorithm Tuning starts, the customer data should be analyzed to determine its quality and characteristics. This analysis will help in determining the baseline algorithm configuration. The Solution Consultant should analyze the data for attribute completeness (percent populated), bad (or anonymous) data values populated, and any patterns in the data that may be instructive for Algorithm Tuning. The quality and characteristics of data can differ between sources, so data from each source system should be analyzed.

It should be expected that matching will reveal Data Quality issues that were not previously known. This should be viewed as uncovering opportunities to improve data rather than a problem or a setback to the overall project timeline.

Stakeholder Input

It is important to have both the data steward and data owner present during Sample Pair Review sessions. For more information about Sample Pair Review, see the **Process** section below.

In this context, the data steward is the business user who has been tasked with the formation and execution of policies for the management of data and metadata. The data owner is the business user who typically has a direct line of responsibility for a functional area.

There are several personnel considerations to make during the sample pair review process:

- It is recommended that the consultant be present on-site for the Sample Pair Review sessions. Due to the highly interactive nature of these discussions, being on-site helps facilitate the process.
- Data Owners from different functional areas within the organization may have differing opinions on matching requirements. It may be difficult to get consensus among these various Data Owners.
- Some more sophisticated client organizations may introduce a Data Governance Board that can assist with reaching consensus among the Data Owners.

Note: It is important to set expectations with the client organization that while those implementing the initial configuration can provide guidance, it is the organization's responsibility to determine which customer records should match and which should not.

However, Solution Consultants should not expect a client organization to be able to articulate their matching requirements. To arrive at a baseline algorithm configuration, a discussion with the client should occur focusing on what their priorities are for generating Golden Records. The Sample Pair review sessions will help facilitate the discussion around finalizing matching requirements.

False Positives vs False Negatives

Before tuning begins, it is important to discuss with the client organization if false positives or false negatives would be preferred. It is much easier to identify false positives than false negatives in the pair export. Therefore, it is recommended to start with a wide net and narrow the Match Criteria during tuning. However, ultimately client organizations will generally prefer false negatives over false positives once the algorithm is finalized.

Clerical Review

Keep in mind that any records below the auto-threshold and above the clerical review threshold will be placed in clerical review for manual review. It is important to discuss with the client organization what types of potential duplicates will be evaluated as part of clerical review and the volume of records that are acceptable. Client organizations with a low volume such as B2B organizations may want a looser algorithm where most or sometimes all records are reviewed manually. Client organizations with a high volume such as B2C organizations may want little to no records reviewed manually.

This discussion becomes increasingly important as volumes become larger. While .5% may sound like an acceptable and small percentage, .5% of 1 million is 5000 tasks that must be reviewed manually. Additionally, if it is not possible to articulate rules that define a match, it probably won't be possible for a human to determine if records are a match using the data provided.

Start Small

Initially tuning with a full data set may not be advisable when volumes are large. Instead, tuning should be done in iterations of increasing volume sizes. As an example, start with 1000 records, eventually go to 100000, and in the end, at least 20% of the full data set should be taken in to consideration. Make sure to take into account a good sampling of data such as data from all sources and data captured through different means. If the volume is small enough, consider tuning using 20%, 30%, 60% and 100% of the total data set.

Iterations of Review

Each client has a unique data set requiring the match algorithm be tuned specifically to identify matches in that data. Three or more match tuning iterations should be expected. It is not uncommon to have 5-6 or many more iterations.

Rule Tips

Rules are a set of criteria that must be true for the result to be assigned. The rules can quickly become complex as varying use cases are identified in the data. The best way to handle this complexity is to make the rules simple and easy to understand, especially since there is no restriction to the number of rules that can be created. Additionally, the rules should be well documented so that changes to the algorithm are easier both during tuning and later after go live.

The result should be calculated as a weighted sum of the matchers in play. Conditions should be used to limit the combinations of matchers in the weighted sum to no more than two matchers, as else it is typically not possible to tune to a threshold.

Re-tuning

It is recommended that the client organization re-engage with the applicable solution consultants post go-live for new Algorithm Tuning sessions when any of the following takes place:

- A new source is added that has different demographic or data quality.
- Substantial increase in False Positives or False Negatives.
- The Entity Size or Clerical Review Task Size metrics change significantly over time.

Process

The Matching Algorithm Tuning process is as follows:

1) Configuration

Utilize a Match Tuning configuration to generate a Data Profile. Using this Data Profile, identify key data points to consider when configuring a baseline algorithm (Matching Algorithm and Match Codes).

For more information on Matching Tuning and creating a Match Tuning configuration, see the **Match Tuning** section of the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

2) Generate Sample Pair

Once the baseline algorithm is configured, generate the Random Sample Pair spreadsheet via a Match Tuning configuration. This baseline configuration is just a 'best-guess' configuration based on the analysis of the customer data so far.

Before the sample pair review can kick-off, the raw data from the output file should be formatted to make it human readable. The Sample Pair Formatter Excel sheet can optionally be used on the output file.

Note: To obtain the Sample Pair Formatter Excel sheet, refer to the separately bundled initial configuration files. Detailed instructions on how to use this Excel sheet is included within the sheet itself.

---

3) Review Sample Pair

Review the Sample Pairs with the client. Each individual pair gets either a 'Yes', 'No', or 'Not Sure' indicating whether or not they should be considered the same entity by the algorithm and linked together.

The Sample Pair Review process can be a time-consuming task but is critical in getting the algorithm tuned to meet requirements. Typically, 1,000+ Sample Pairs will need to be reviewed each cycle with the stakeholders. For some of the iterations, a pair export may be as large as 1000 records per percentage points of interest.

Once the random sample pair spreadsheet is generated and formatted, it is vital to review the sample pairs to see how the algorithm evaluates them. The primary purpose of the review is to assess the confidence of each merge and modify the thresholds if the scores appear inaccurate. During the review process, it is also important to consider the following:

- The organization should mark each set with a decision as to whether (based on the data available) the records should be considered the same entity.
- It is best to approach this task from a 'human' standpoint as opposed to creating logic to help you achieve a certain score.
- This is not a data cleaning task.

The ultimate goal by the end of each Sample Pair Review session is to improve the quality of the matches found. It is much easier to identify false positives than false negatives in the pair export. Therefore, it is recommended to start with a wide net and narrow the Match Criteria during tuning.

4) Tuning the Algorithm

Tune the algorithm based on feedback from the Sample Pair review and generate a new set of Sample Pairs based on the updated algorithm. This goal can be achieved by:

- Adjusting the scoring method and weighting of each scored attribute.
- Adjusting the relative weighting of scoring across all the scored attributes.
- Adjusting the Auto-Merge and Clerical Review Thresholds.

Repeat steps 2 and 3 for two more cycles (or more, as needed).

5) Finalize

Make a decision on the final Auto Merge Threshold and Clerical Review Threshold.

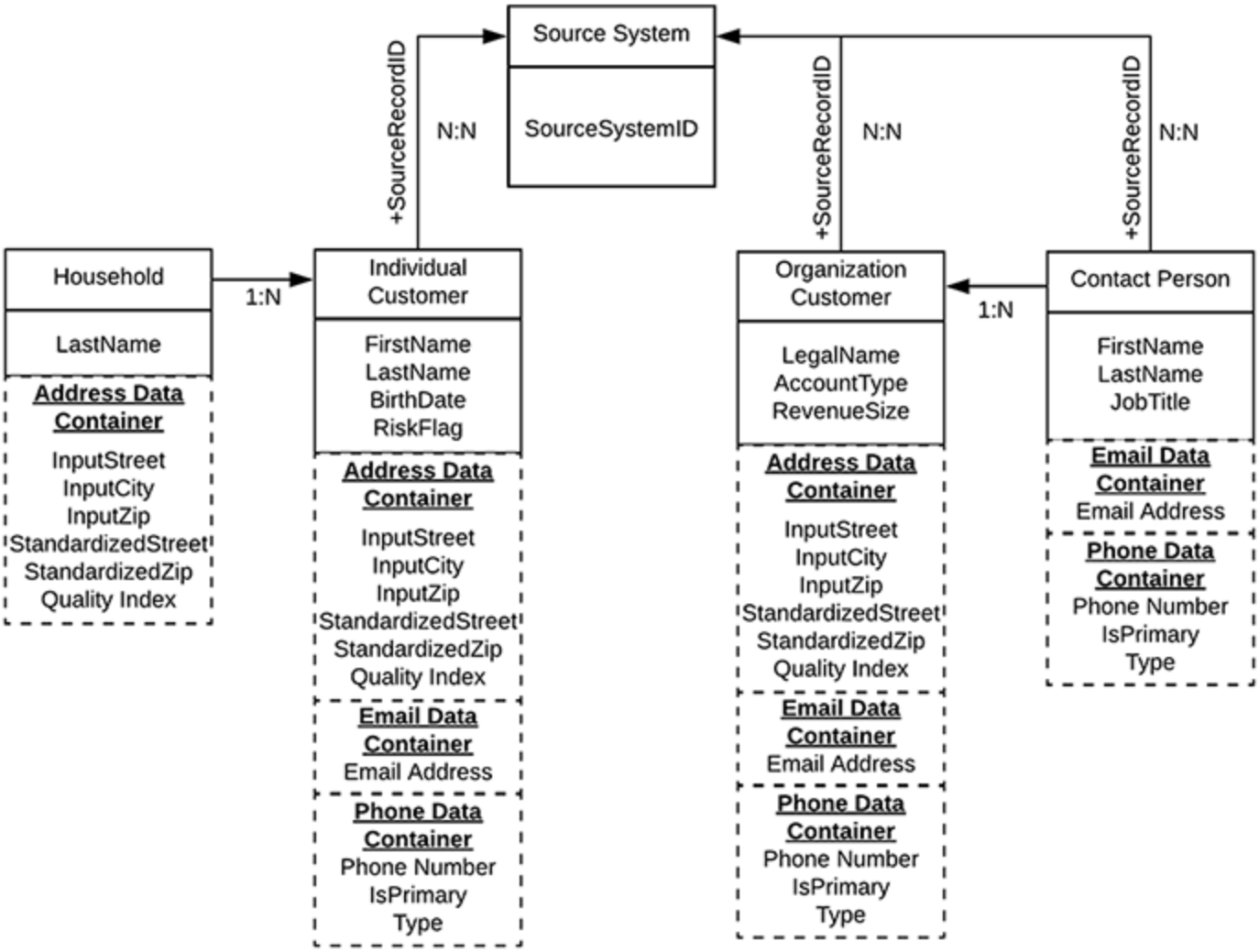
Data Modeling

With the help of this guide, users should be able to model the following common customer data challenges in STEP:

- Individual and Organization Customers
- Individuals as Contact Persons
- Contact Persons in relation to Organization Customers
- Addresses and Contact Information specific to a Customers and Contact Persons

Note: Additional data may very well be applicable to include in a CMDM solution, but is not covered by these guidelines.

The collected data model is as follows. Each of the dotted boxes is a data container type.



These Implementation Guidelines assumes that customers, contact persons, and organizations are created and maintained by the Merge Golden Record solution. Households are created and maintained by using the Link Golden Record solution.

Customer Object Types

What is a Customer?

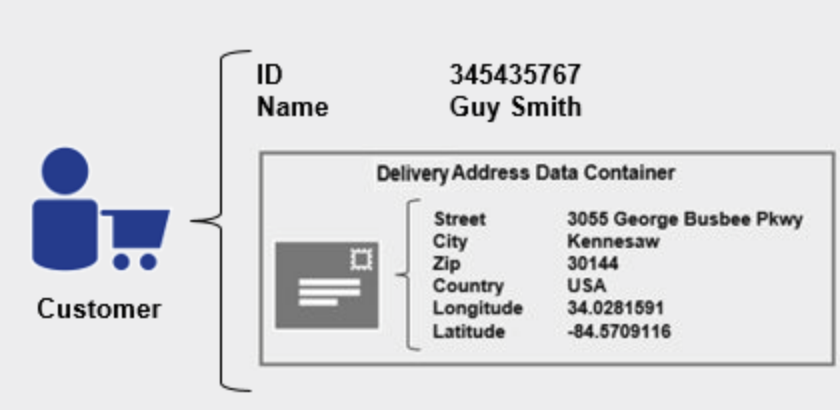
A customer is any individual or organization that purchases from a business. That said, any individual or organization could potentially interact with a business in another capacity (e.g., as a supplier or employee). Because of this, 'Customer' is defined as a role an organization or an individual has in the interaction with a business.

However, businesses do not typically manage information about individuals and organizations in a shared model across vastly different business processes, like procurement (supplier) and sales (customer), for simplicity's sake. To account for this, 'Customer' is used as a catch-all entity type that owns all information about individuals and organizations. For more about customer types, see details about contact persons below.

Individual Customer

For an individual customer, the typical customer attributes are:

- First Name
- Last Name
- Addresses
- Date of Birth
- Gender
- Phone Numbers
- Fax numbers
- Emails
- Social Media IDs
- Loyalty Card Information
- Government IDs (social security, passport, driver's license)



Organization Customer

For an organizational customer, the typical customer attributes are:

- Legal Name of the Organization
- Date of Formation
- Address
- Contact Information
- Main Phone
- Fax
- Main Email
- Website URL
- GLN / ILN
- DUNS Number
- Tax Identification Number
- Risk Category

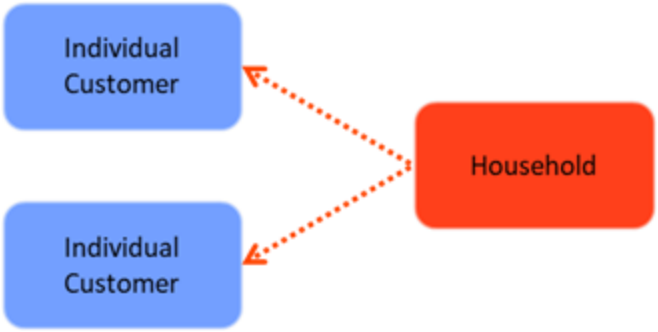
Organization customers are often organized in hierarchies. See section about organization hierarchies below:

What is a Household?

A household is a collection of individuals, which is typically a family, living in the same home. Each member of the household is considered an individual customer.

The purpose of these household constructs are to help businesses target customers that share a household either as a family unit or as individual customers. This allows the company to limit extraneous mailing campaigns and aggregate buying patterns.

In the CMDM initial configuration, Households are discovered by matching and created via Link Golden Records.



Accurately identifying the correct members of a household comes with natural limitations, as the definition of household is quite vague and vary from case to case. The data available to determine if specific people are actually accurately identified as part of the same household is often rather sparse.

Address and last name are the two most common matching criteria used to determine households. For more information, see the **Algorithm & Match Codes - Household** section of this documentation.

This approach is intended for situations where accuracy must aim to be good but both false positives and false negatives can be accepted, such as with the case of analytics and mailing campaigns.

Handling Composite Records with Data Containers

A customer record comprises multiple objects. It may have multiple addresses, emails, and phone numbers, which are all considered part of the record by users, as well as surrounding systems.

This is not to be confused with hierarchical structures of separate entities with each containing their own data flow.

Examples of separate entities may include:

- contact persons for organization customers
- store branches
- warehouse locations

Such records are complex structures in themselves that may even reference or be referenced by other entities.

For more information, see the **Data Containers** topic in the **System Setup / Super User Guide** documentation.

Addresses

An address comprises several attributes that define a location. STEP offers specialized functionality around addresses, such as address verification via the Address Component Model.

Modeling addresses using data containers makes it possible to manage more than one address on the same customer / contact person. Data containers simplify the data modeling by providing a reusable address definition across multiple object types. When displayed in Web UI, addresses modeled using data containers can appear as one formatted value, despite being made of several attributes.

Addresses have metadata associated with them via the Address Component Model, the CASS address component model, and potentially solution specific meta data.

Email Addresses and Phone Numbers

Email addresses and phone numbers should be modeled as data containers, as it is typical to have multiple phone numbers and email addresses for the same customer or contact person. It is also common to have meta data associated to each phone number or email address. The initial configurations have PhoneType as a Data container key. This allows a customer to only have one of each type of phone (cell, home, etc).

Handling Confidential Information

Credit Card Information

Credit Card information should not be stored in or pass through STEP due to compliance requirements. It is simpler to store 'Recurring Charge Subscription IDs' when integrating to third-party services.

Bank Account Information

Handling bank account information does not typically require more security than name and address information.

Privileges

STEP Privileges to control who has access to what attributes and/or attribute groups.

Security

This guide does not cover information security in STEP in a broader sense, like infrastructure recommendations, encryption strategies, etc.

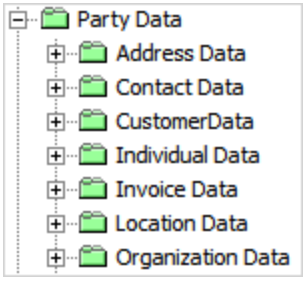
Note: The sample data provided in the initial configuration provides only main addresses. There are no delivery addresses.

Data Modeling Attributes

The following section details what attributes are used to create the data model.

Attribute Groups

Attributes should be organized into domain specific attribute groups. Typically, these domains include:



- Entity Type: **Address Data Containers**; Domain Folder: **Address Data**

Attribute Name	Attribute ID
Formatted Address	CalcFormattedAddress
Country ISO Code	CountryISOCode
City	InputCity
Country	InputCountry
State	InputState
Street	InputStreet
Zip	InputZip
Latitude	Latitude
Longitude	Longitude
Quality	Quality
Quality Index	QualityIndex
Standardized City	StandardizedCity
Standardized Country	StandardizedCountry
Standardized Country ISO Code	StandardizedCountryISOCode

Attribute Name	Attribute ID
Standardized Formatted Address	StandardizedFormattedAddress
Standardized State	StandardizedState
Standardized Street	StandardizedStreet
Standardized Zip	StandardizedZip
Validation Hash	ValidationHash
Validation Integration Status	ValidationIntegrationStatus
Validation Response	ValidationResponse
Validation Time	ValidationTime

Note: For US addresses, Address1 should always be used since the US reference data does not use a postal box. The PostBox field can be used for countries whose reference data does contain a PO box.

- Entity Type: **Individual Customer**; Domain Folder: **Individual Data**

Attribute Name	Attribute ID
Birth Date	BirthDate
CalcAQI	CalcAQI
CalcHouseholdMembers	CalcHouseholdMembers
Calc Individual Name	CalcName
Name on Collection	CalcNameCollection
Creation Date	CreationDate
Credit Limit	CreditLimit
Deactivated Record	DeactivatedRecord
First Name	FirstName
Gender	Gender
Golden Record ID	GoldenRecordID
Good Person Flag	GoodPersonFlag

Attribute Name	Attribute ID
Income	Income
Income Update Date	IncomeUpdateDate
Last Name	LastName
LastUpdated	LastUpdated
Matching Source	MatchingSource
Middle Name	MiddleName
Nationality	Nationality
Past Due Days	PastDueDays
Past Due Dollars	PastDueDollars
Risk Flag	RiskFlag
Sibling Delinquency Flag	SiblingDelinquencyFlag

Note: For US addresses, 'Address1' should always be used because US reference data does not use postbox. The 'PostBox' field can be used for countries whose reference data does contain a PO box.

- Entity Type: Organization Customer; Domain Folder: Organization Data

Attribute Name	Attribute ID
Account Type	AccountType
CalcAQI	CalcAQI
Name on Collection	CalcNameCollection
CompanyVATNumber	CompanyVATNumber
Creation Date	CreationDate
Deactivated Record	DeactivatedRecord
Employee Size	EmployeeSize
Golden Record ID	GoldenRecordID
LastUpdated	LastUpdated

Attribute Name	Attribute ID
Legal Name	LegalName
NAICS Code	NAICSCode
Revenue Size	RevenueSize
SIC Code	SICCode

- Customer Source System Reference Type

Attribute Name	Attribute ID
Source Record ID	SourceRecordID

- Entity Type: **Household**

Attribute Name	Attribute ID
Last Name	LastName

Note: Data container types should be created under the domain with which they are used.

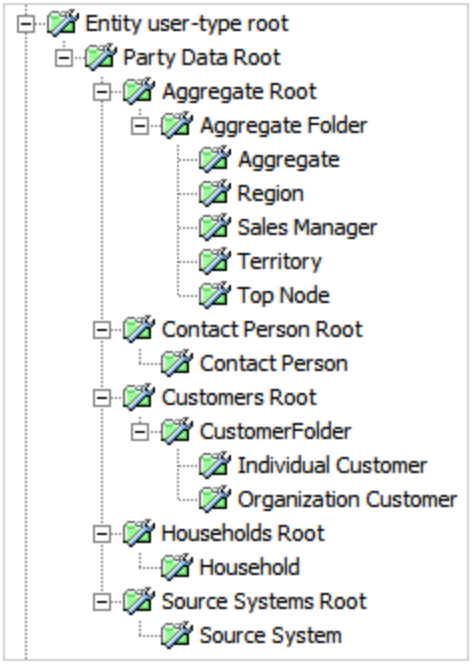
These attributes can be used across different object types, like where Individual and Organizational Customer records, as well as Contact data on Individual Customer, Organization Customer, and Contact Person records.

In accordance with the general guidelines for organizing attributes in attribute groups, separate attribute groups should also be created for:

- Displaying in Web UI, to ease Web UI component setup.
- Each survivorship rule, to provide a clear definition of survivorship rules.
- Each data quality policy, to provide a clear overview of which attributes are part of each data quality metric.
- Each Object Type for each export definition, to provide a clear definition of what is exported to where.
- In accordance to the guidelines around privilege configuration.
- Each Object Type, to describe what is included in data profiling, to ease the profiling configuration.

Other Object Types

Domain Folder constraints are less important than hierarchy constraints, as it typically does not require a user to select a folder. Due to this, it is recommended to limit complexity of Domain Folder Object Types. To preserve a basic integrity of data, it is recommended to create separate Object Types per data domain.



ID Patterns

Use auto-generated STEP IDs for Entities and Data Containers managed by STEP. For information on auto IDs, see the **Autogenerate Using Name Pattern and ID Pattern** topic of the **System Setup / Super User Guide** documentation.

Line of Business Data Model

Introduction

The term 'Line of Business' is defined by Gartner as 'a corporate subdivision focused on a single product or family of products.' It is quite common for Business-to-Business (B2B) organizations to be able to manage their operational master data across multiple lines of businesses (LOB).

For example, CleanGoods Manufacturer, operates across a number of different LOBs:

- Household Cleaning Supplies – Cleaners and chemical cleaning agents manufactured and marketed towards typical household consumers.
- Consumer Charcoal – Consumer-grade charcoal of varying types. Manufactured and marketed for us with barbecue grills.
- Professional Cleaning Supplies – Cleaners and chemical cleaning agents manufactured and marketed towards businesses and institutions such as schools, professional contractors, government entities, etc.

Generally, one LOB may be a subdivision focused on perishable goods that are manufactured, marketed, and sold to average household consumers, whereas another LOB may be focused on selling to professional businesses such as hospitals, corporations, or government entities.

To further illustrate this concept, BlueBox Retailer is a fictitious retail business that is a direct customer to CleanGoods, specifically for CleanGoods Household Cleaning Supplies and CleanGoods Consumer Charcoal.

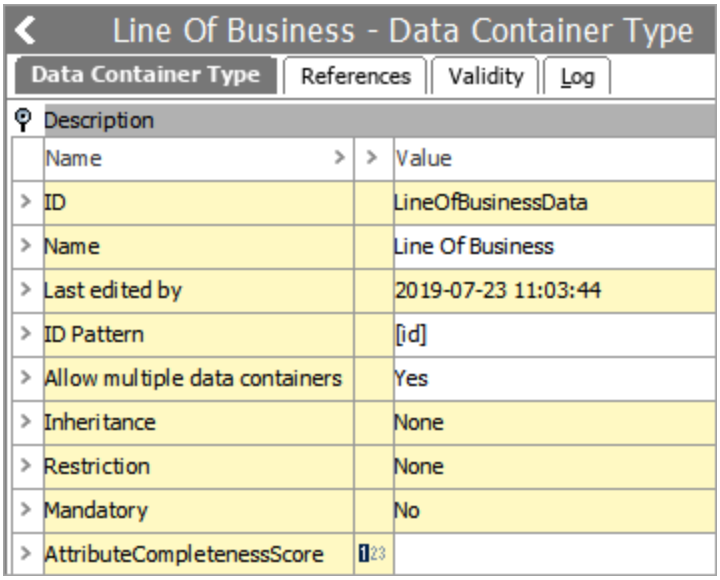
For the sake of ease, CIleanGoods should master the customer data of a particular BlueBox retail store, as one Organization Customer Entity, which is shared amongst the different LOBs. This model makes it possible to keep an overview of all interactions with BlueBox, across the LOBs and optimizes the process of having one accurate and complete version of information about BlueBox, across the enterprise.

While this implementation works for these use cases, CleanGoods Household Cleaning Supplies and CleanGoods Consumer Charcoal do not handle all interactions with BlueBox the same way. Instead, they use different invoice schedules and ship-to destinations. This information is treated as customer master data while being LOB specific.

Data Model Explained

LOB-specific customer data should be modeled as data containers on an Organization Customer Entity.

In the example of CleanGoods and BlueBox, exactly one Entity would exist for one particular BlueBox retail store. That Entity would have two data container objects of type 'LineOfBusinessData,' as outlined below.



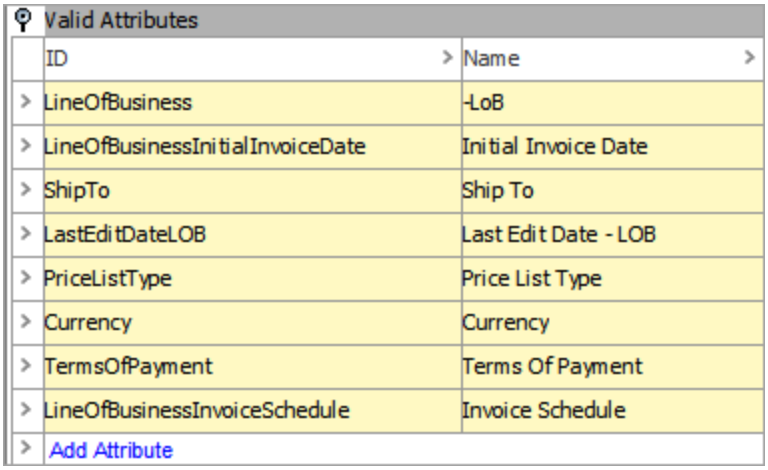
Line Of Business - Data Container Type

Data Container Type | References | Validity | Log

Description

Name	Value
ID	LineOfBusinessData
Name	Line Of Business
Last edited by	2019-07-23 11:03:44
ID Pattern	[id]
Allow multiple data containers	Yes
Inheritance	None
Restriction	None
Mandatory	No
AttributeCompletenessScore	

The initial pre-configurations will include the following attributes associated with LOB data containers:



Valid Attributes

ID	Name
LineOfBusiness	LoB
LineOfBusinessInitialInvoiceDate	Initial Invoice Date
ShipTo	Ship To
LastEditDateLOB	Last Edit Date - LOB
PriceListType	Price List Type
Currency	Currency
TermsOfPayment	Terms Of Payment
LineOfBusinessInvoiceSchedule	Invoice Schedule
Add Attribute	

Data containers are used to model LOB data as associated to a customer record. Each LOB will be its own data container object with corresponding attributes and references. The initial configuration for the LineOfBusiness attribute is a data container key. This configuration allows only one entry of each LineOfBusiness per customer.

SAP Organizational Data Structures

Introduction

When considering a centralized approach to addressing Business-to-Business (B2B) Customer MDM, the following domains and industries are applicable:

- Customer MDM domain for:
  - Consumer Packaged Goods (CPG) industry
  - Distribution and Manufacturing industry
- Supplier MDM domain for:
  - Consumer Packaged Goods (CPG) industry
  - Distribution and Manufacturing industry
  - Retail industry

The complexity of the customer master data has three elements:

- Complexity within the customers' organization
- Complexity within the CPG company's internal organization – in SAP called the 'Enterprise Structure'
- MDM must couple the customer's complex organization with the CPG company's complex internal organization

SAP has a structure that is closely aligned with the reality of these organizations and SAP is also likely the ERP of most of these companies. Therefore, SAP is an important and very useful reference point for understanding these organizations and processes and well as for understanding what surrounding systems we must be able to coexist with.

The MDM platform must be able to accommodate the complexities of SAP data structures and processes with basic capabilities for data modeling, user privileges, processes, integrations, and usability.

Background

Many companies, e.g., in the CPG industry, manage a wide array of products, brands, categories, and channels, and serve diverse customer segments across multiple countries worldwide.

The end consumers of products are either individual consumers or businesses like hospitals, schools, restaurants, etc.

For CPG companies, the majority of revenue is generated by selling through a network of retail chains, distributors and master wholesalers. These parties are who the CPG company considers its customers.

Any CPG company has the following functions as part of the sales side of their business

- Sales (including e.g., Promotion Planning)
- Distribution
- Accounting and finance

It is common for each of these functions to be managed locally in each country and, to some extent, in each line of business. This is, in many cases, a reasonable decentralization of the organization, because of a need for regional agility in combination with relatively small optimization gain a centralized organization could have.

An example of this is CleanGoods Manufacturer, a fictitious CPG company, which specializes in cleaning products and operates across two major business units:

- Traditional household cleaning products. In this case the end consumer will buy the products in a retail store
- Clinical products for professionals. In this case the end consumer will be hospitals, doctors, physicians, etc.

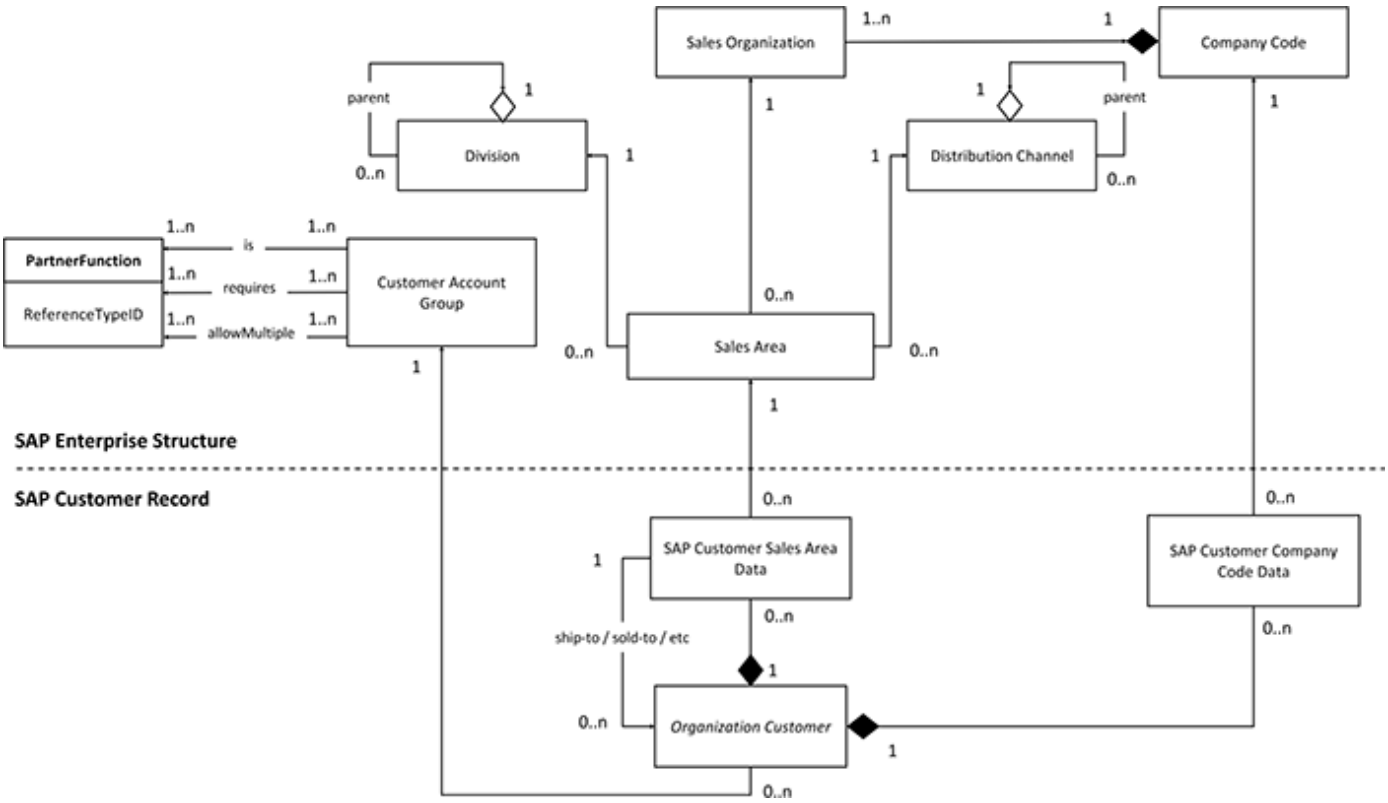
Business units may sell different and/or the same products and these products are sold and distributed differently via various sales organizations and distribution channels. The same customer may buy products from different product lines.

CleanGoods Manufacturer operates in many countries. Even though CleanGoods deals with international as well as local companies, it is common for customers to have separate business units in each country.

For information on the general relationships, constraints, and terms used, see the **SAP Customer and Enterprise Structure and Definitions** topic in this documentation. For information on the implementation structures of SAP in STEP, see the **SAP Customer and Enterprise Structures** topic in this documentation.

SAP Customers and Enterprise Structure Definitions

This documentation assumes an understanding of generic SAP structures. The following diagram shows an example of the data structure within SAP in a CMDM implementation.



This topic uses a number of SAP terminology. All readers are recommended to be familiar with this terminology to better understand SAP data structures.

For the following terms, please refer to this SAP Online Documentation for further details:

https://help.sap.com/viewer/e43f5774d00640d9adbf39734fe5933c/6.00.29/en-US/9a95c7536e8e2a4be10000000a174cb4.html

- Company Code
- Sales Organization
- Distribution Channel
- Division
- Sales Area
- Partner Functions
- Account Group

For Partner Functions and Account Groups, please refer to this SAP Online Documentation for further details:

https://help.sap.com/viewer/e79854f090014378a89d74024923dbab/6.00.29/en-US/8b6fbd534f22b44ce10000000a174cb4.html

Relations and Constraints

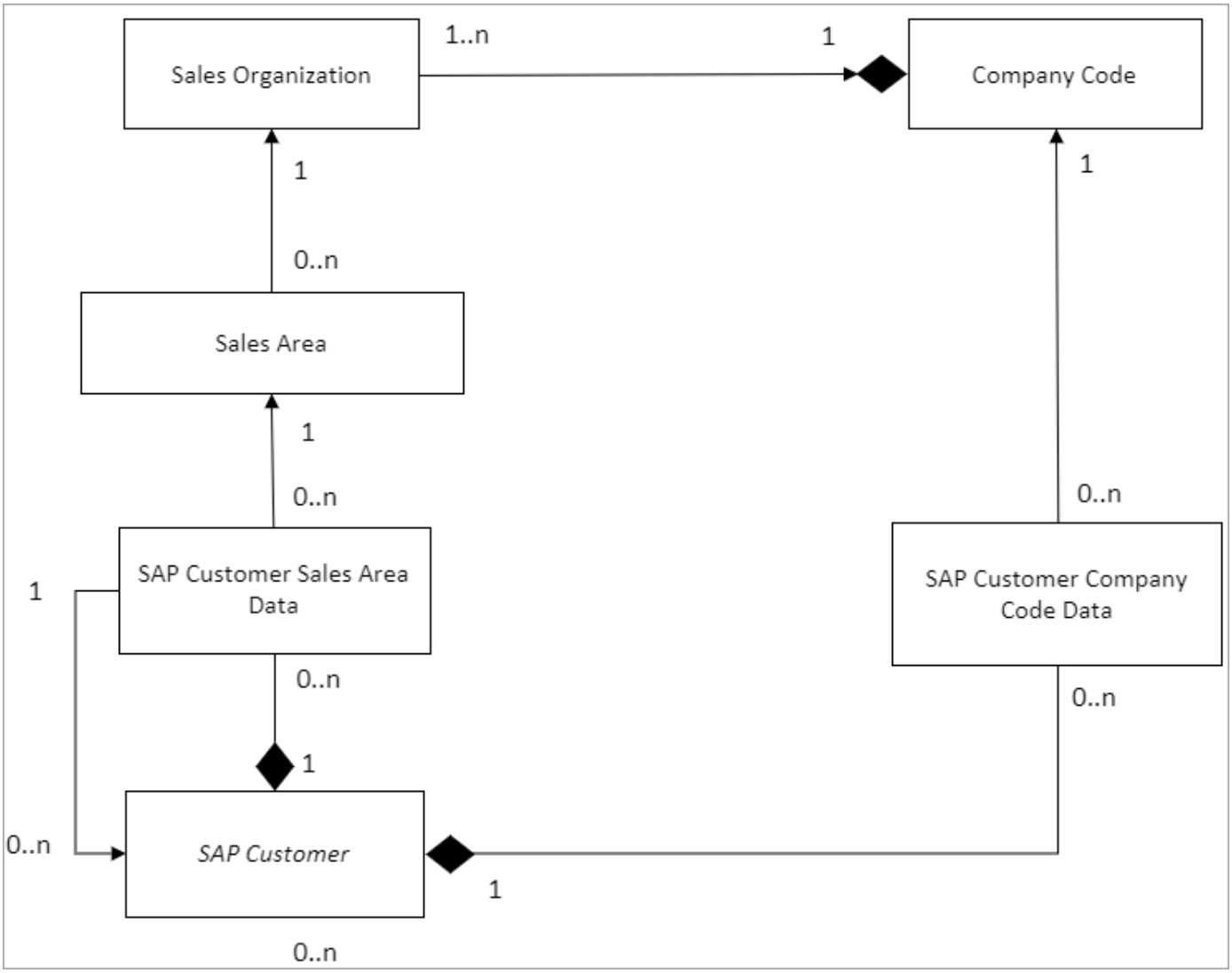
The following sections are expansions on the logical data model which details the relationships between entities and elements that include SAP customer and enterprise structures.

Uniqueness Constraints

The following is a summary of the uniqueness constraints presented in the Logical Model diagram:

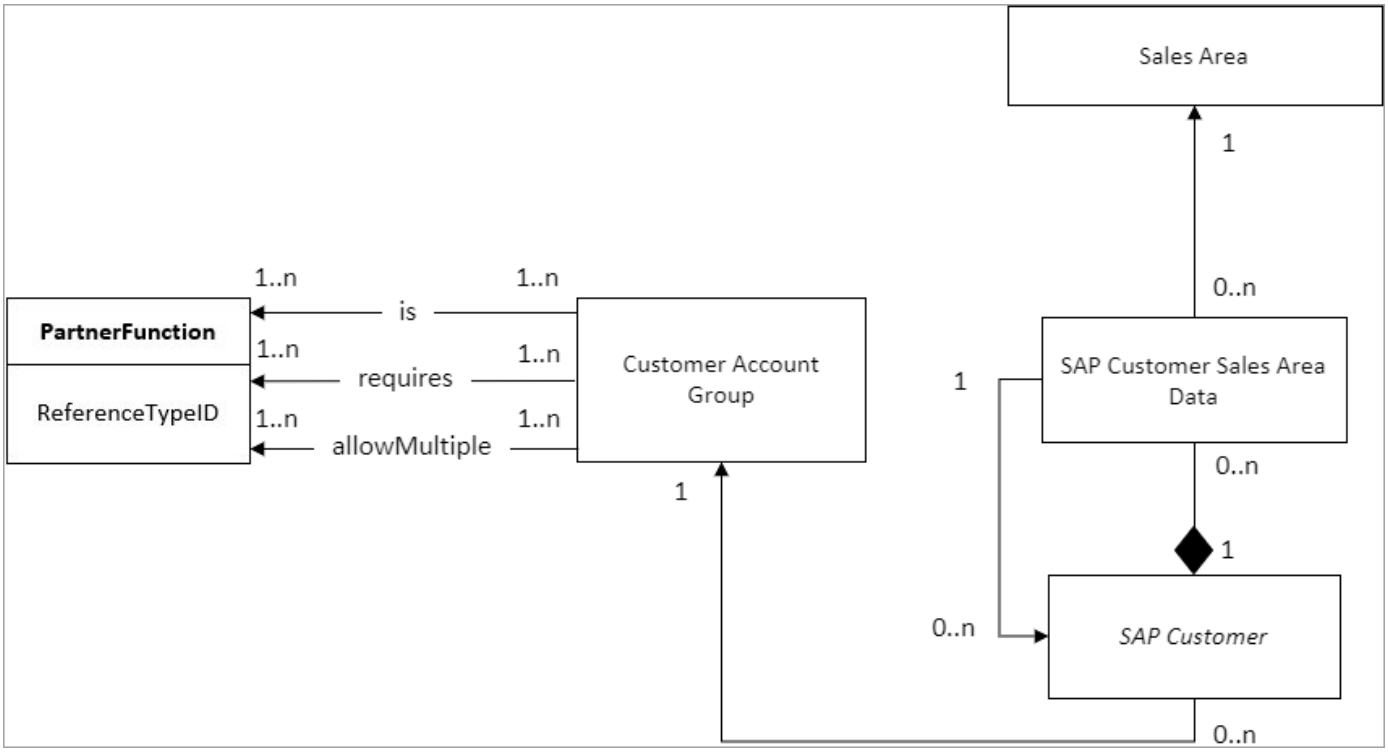
- The following types are unique by ID:
  - CompanyCode
  - SalesOrganization
  - DistributionChannel
  - Division
  - Customer
- SalesArea is unique by the combination of SalesOrganization, DistributionChannel and Division
- CustomerSalesAreaData is unique by Customer and SalesArea
- CustomerCompanyCodeData is unique by Customer and CompanyCode

Sales Area Constraints



'SAP Customer Sales area data,' a data container, is valid for a customer only if the sales area is currently associated to a sales organization that is, in turn, also associated with the same company code for which that the customer has data.

Partner Functions Constraints



A Customer has one, and only one, account group. An account group has one-to-many valid partner functions. Not all customers can act in all partner functions.

Each customer has exactly one account group and, by extension, must also have one or multiple partner function relations.

Common Distribution Channel and Division Constraints

To avoid redundant sales area master data across distribution channels and divisions, distribution channels and division may have a common 'parent,' which is logically resolved into what may be termed as 'common sales areas.' This concept means that sales areas associated to a particular distribution channel and division may not also be the 'parent' of a different distribution channel and division that is already associated with another sales area. This hierarchy is nested.

If a customer is active in a sales area that is common for other sales areas, this customer cannot have master data in these other sales areas.

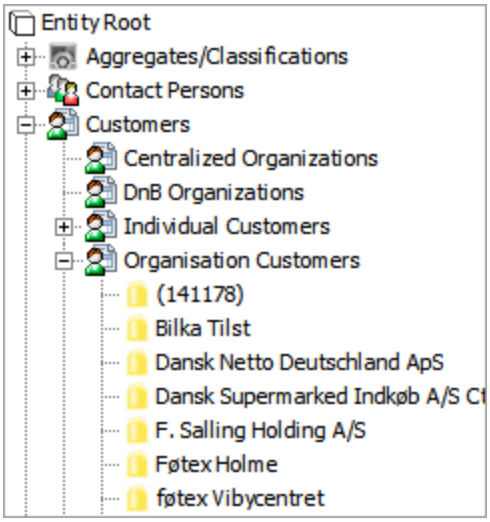
SAP Customer and Enterprise Structures in CMDM

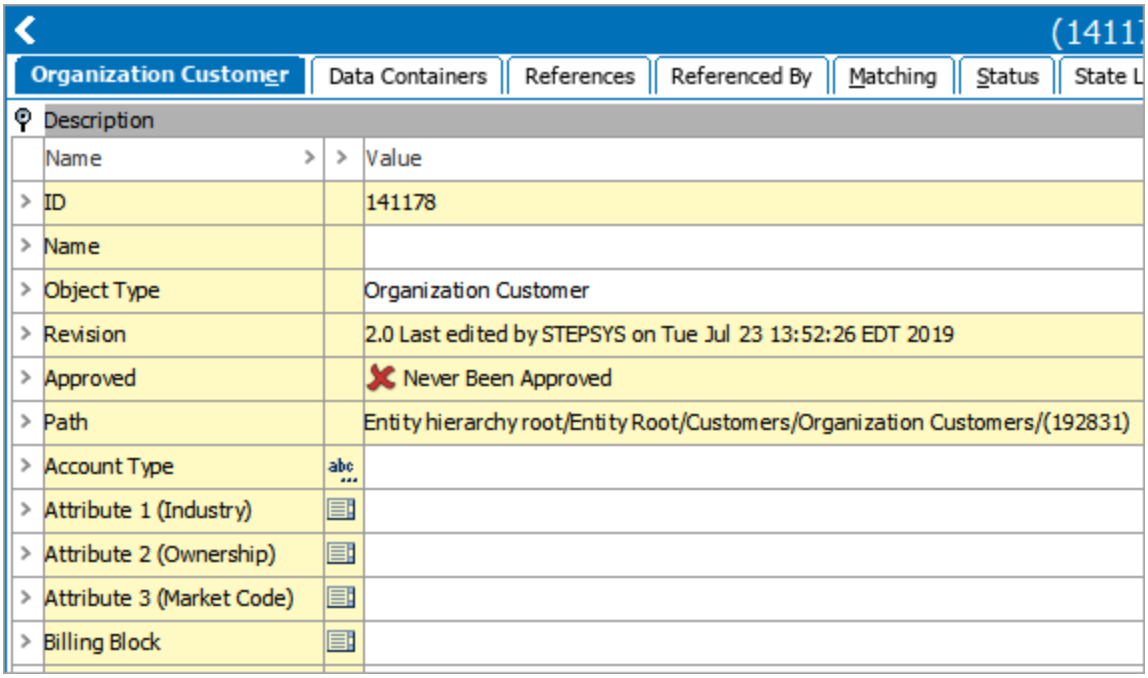
The following sections provide an overview of the CMDM implementation of SAP data structures. For information on the SAP implementation, see the **SAP Organizational Data Structures** topic in this documentation. For information on the general relationships, constraints, and terms used, see **SAP Customer and Enterprise Structure and Definitions** topic in this documentation.

SAP Customer

The SAP Customer is the direct customer of the CPG company. For example, BlueBox Retailer is a customer of CleanGoods Manufacturer.

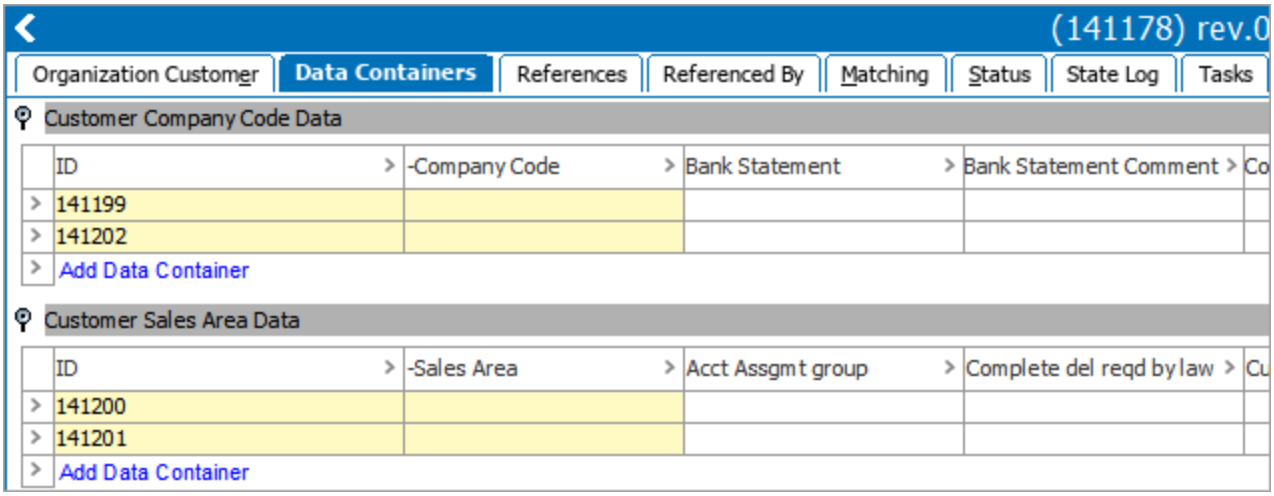
The SAP Customer will be represented by the Organization Customer entity type in CMDM.





Customer Company Code Data & Customer Sales Area Data

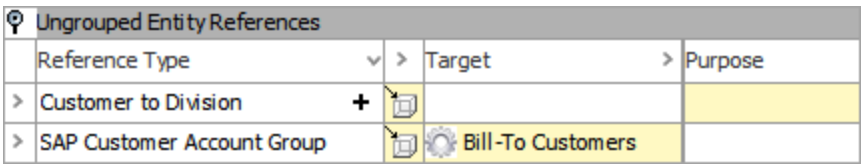
Customer Company Code Data & Customer Sales Area Data are data containers on the Organization Customer entity.



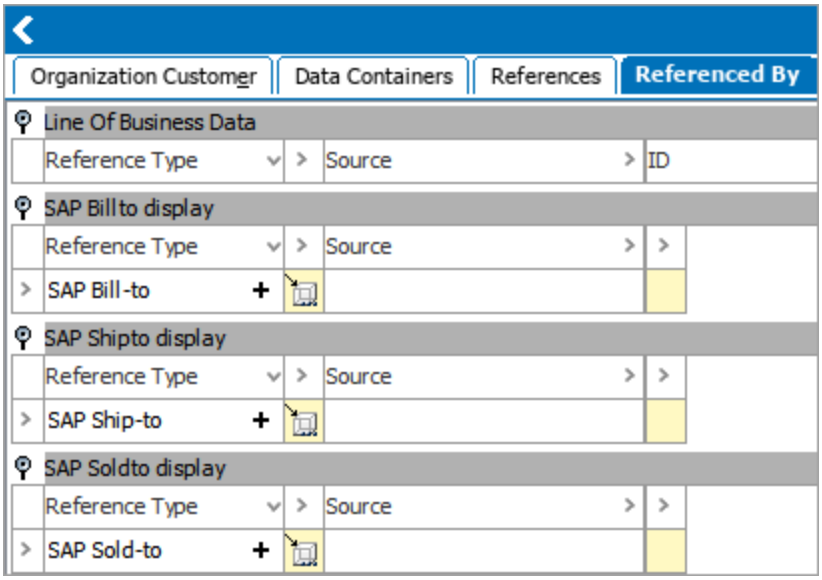
Data-Container-to-Entity References

For each ‘Customer Company Code Data’ data container, a reference will point to the target Company Code entity, such as '-Company Code.'

For each ‘Customer Sales Area Data’ data container, a reference will point to the target Sales Area entity, such as '-Sales Area.'



For each 'Customer Sales Area Data' data container, a reference will point to an Organization Customer record, while for each 'Customer Sales Area Data' data container, a reference will point to an Account Group entity.



Conversely, each Organization Customer record may be referenced-by a 'Customer Sales Area Data' data container.

SAP Enterprise Structure

A JavaScript business condition is used for governing the Customer Entity data integrity constraints. For more information on these constraints, see the **SAP Customer and Enterprise Structure and Definitions** topic in this documentation.

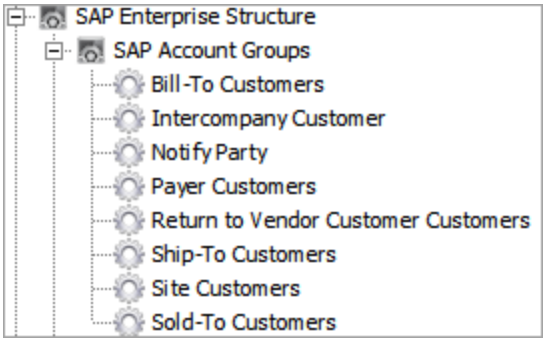
The business condition assesses whether the Customer Entity is valid for the configured Enterprise Structure. The execution of this business condition should happen in a Workflow as part of a transition state and on approval of customer data.

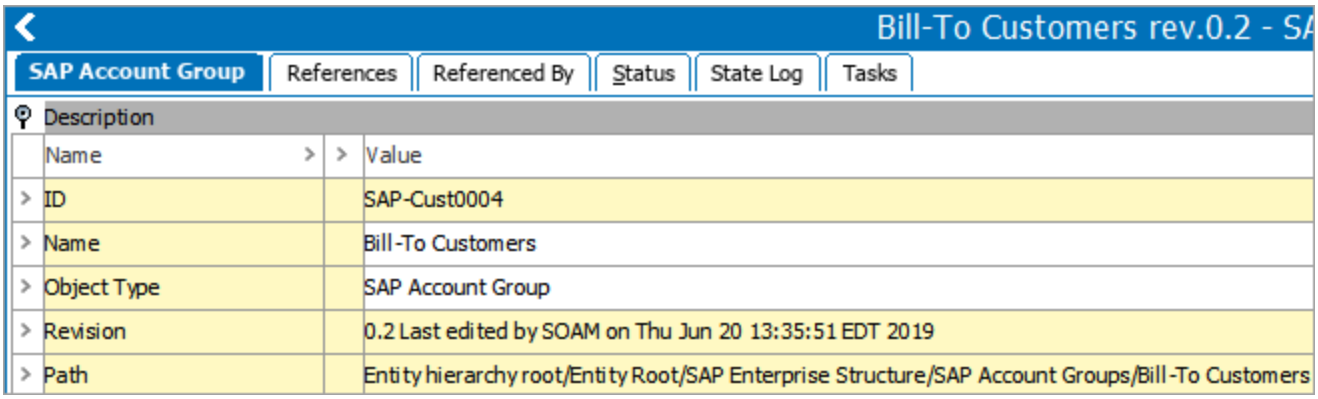
The CMDM enablement pre-configurations for SAP data structures will include the basic SAP data model for object types, attributes, and references.

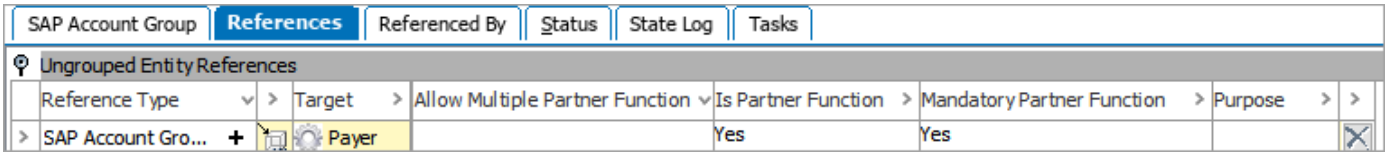
Account Group

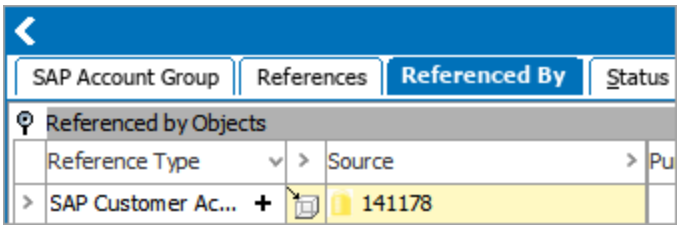
System setup

Example



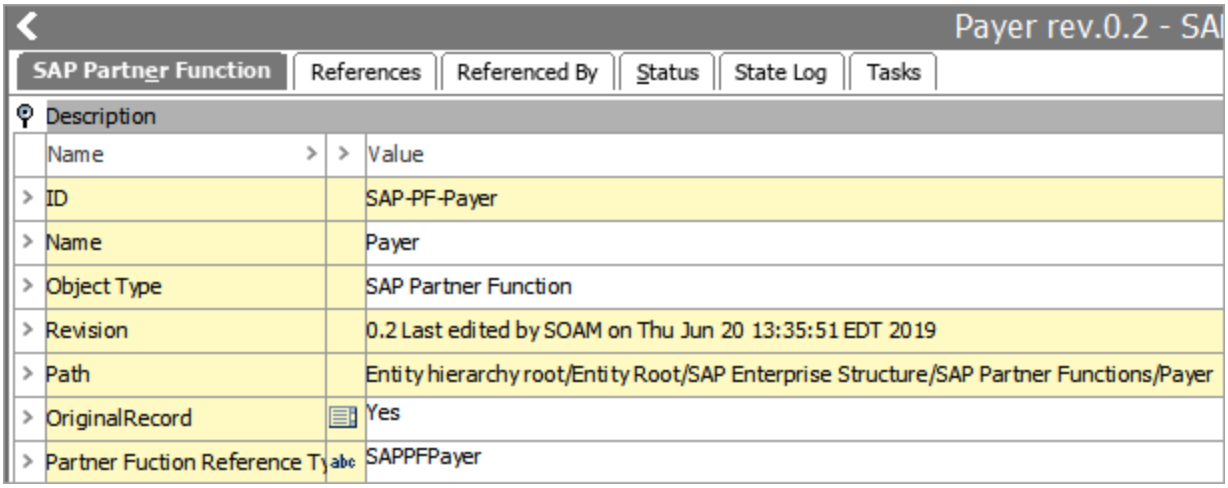


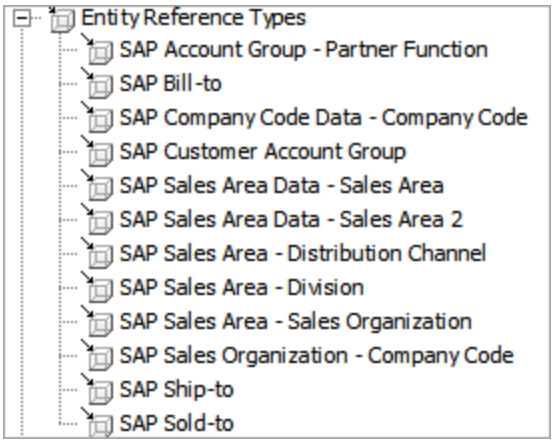




Partner Function

The CMDM representations of SAP partner functions will be via a dedicated entity type.





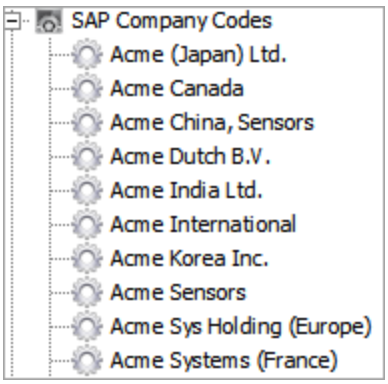
References from 'Customer Sales Area Data' data container on Organization Customer entity to other Organization Customer entity or reference to itself.

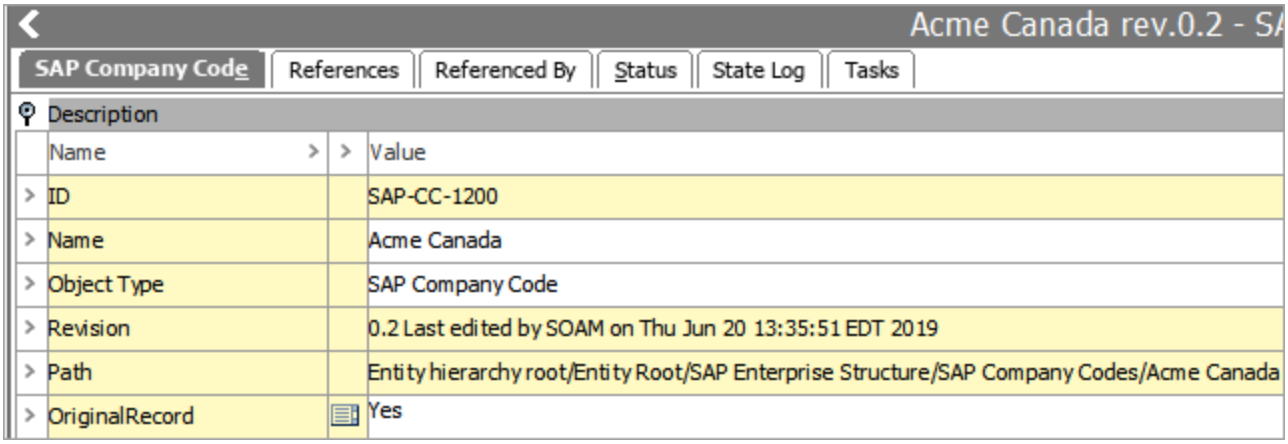
SAP Company Code

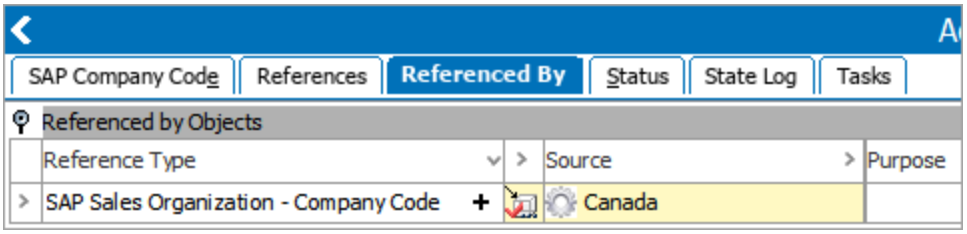
As a global company, CleanGoods has separate operating entities determined by geography. Each operating entity is responsible for its own sales and financial reporting, hence the need for separate organization representation as Company Codes.

In CMDM, Company Code is its own entity type and is a reference from:

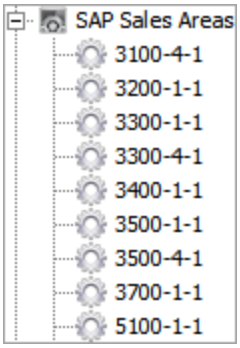
- Customer Company Code Data' data container via 'SAP Company Code Data – Company Code' reference type.
- Sales Organization entity via 'SAP Sales Organization – Company Code' reference type.


SAP Company Codes
Acme (Japan) Ltd.
Acme Canada
Acme China, Sensors
Acme Dutch B.V.
Acme India Ltd.
Acme International
Acme Korea Inc.
Acme Sensors
Acme Sys Holding (Europe)
Acme Systems (France)


Acme Canada rev.0.2 - SA
SAP Company Code
References
Referenced By
Status
State Log
Tasks
Description
Name
Value
ID
SAP-CC-1200
Name
Acme Canada
Object Type
SAP Company Code
Revision
0.2 Last edited by SOAM on Thu Jun 20 13:35:51 EDT 2019
Path
Entity hierarchy root/Entity Root/SAP Enterprise Structure/SAP Company Codes/Acme Canada
OriginalRecord
Yes


SAP Company Code
References
Referenced By
Status
State Log
Tasks
Referenced by Objects
Reference Type
Source
Purpose
SAP Sales Organization - Company Code
Canada

Sales Area


SAP Sales Areas
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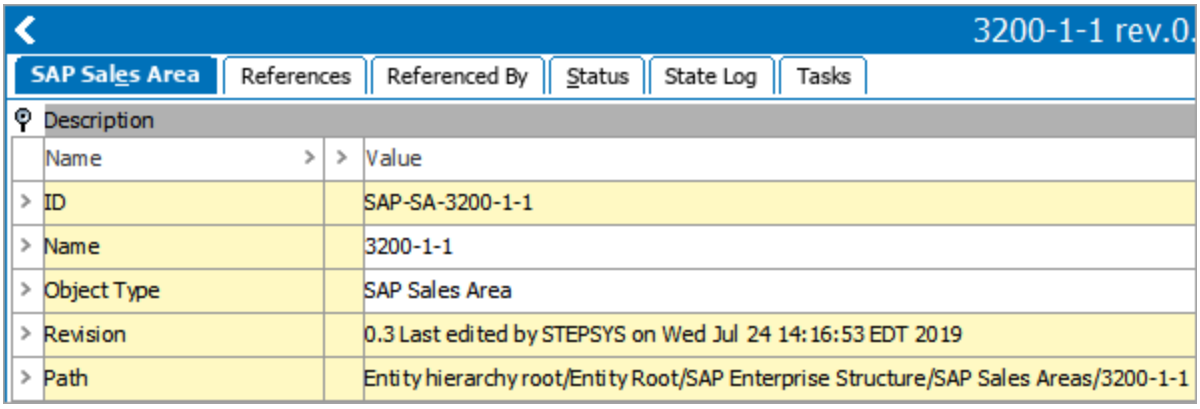
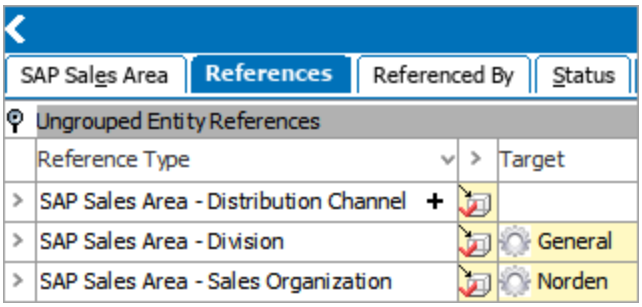
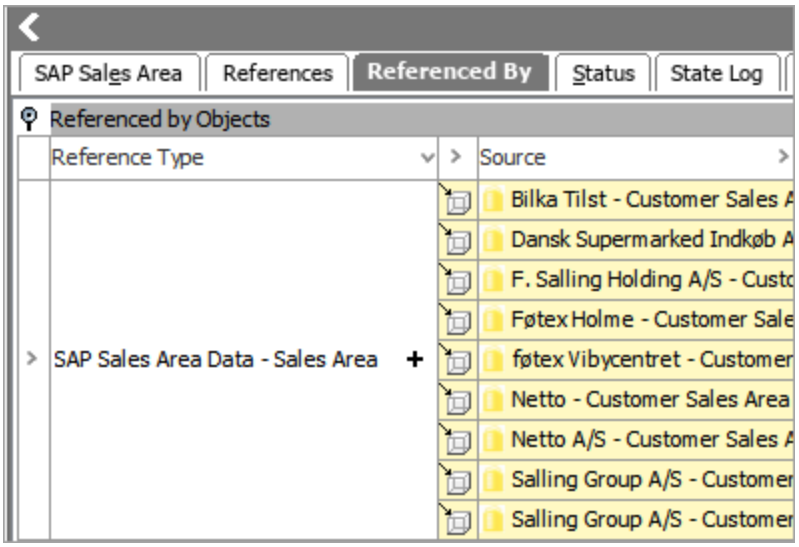
3200-1-1
3300-1-1
3300-4-1
3400-1-1
3500-1-1
3500-4-1
3700-1-1
5100-1-1

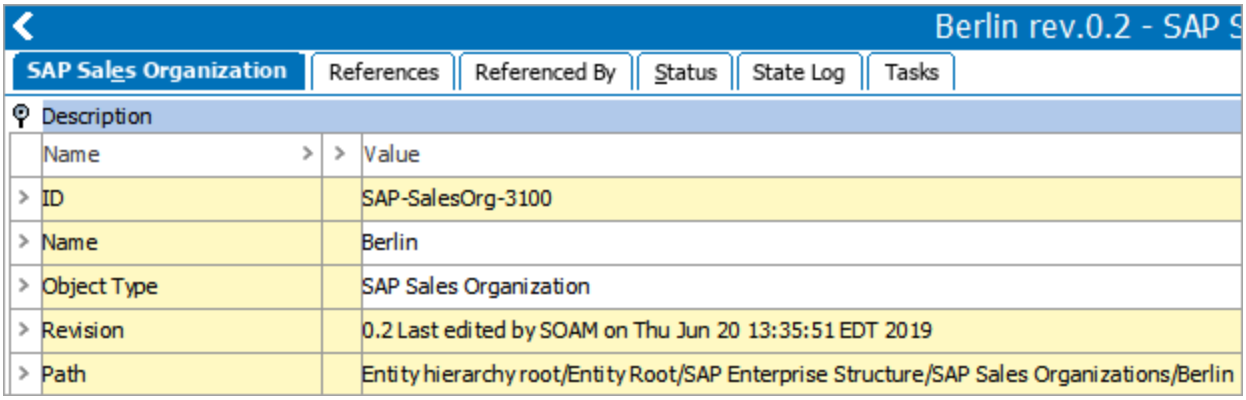


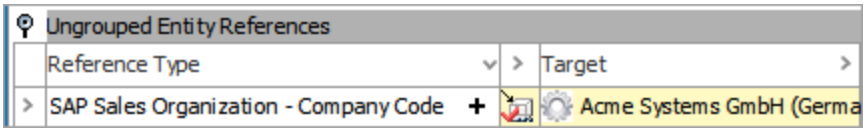


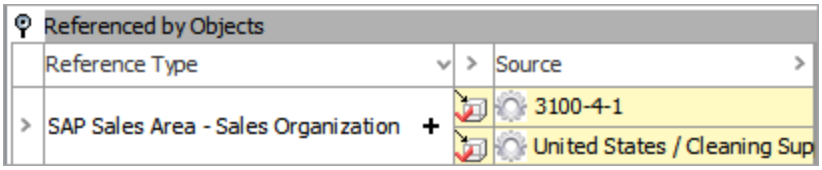


SAP Sales Area Data – Sales Area is a reference from a Sales Area data container.

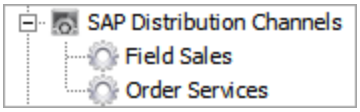
Sales Organization

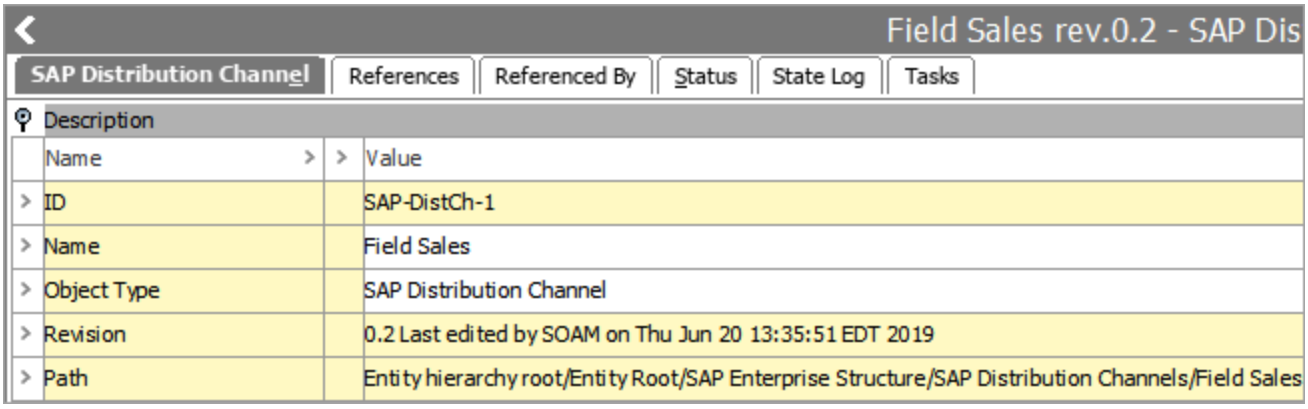






Distribution Channel




Field Sales rev.0.2 - SAP Dis
SAP Distribution Channel
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Referenced By
Status
State Log
Tasks
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Name
Value
ID
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Name
Field Sales
Object Type
SAP Distribution Channel
Revision
0.2 Last edited by SOAM on Thu Jun 20 13:35:51 EDT 2019
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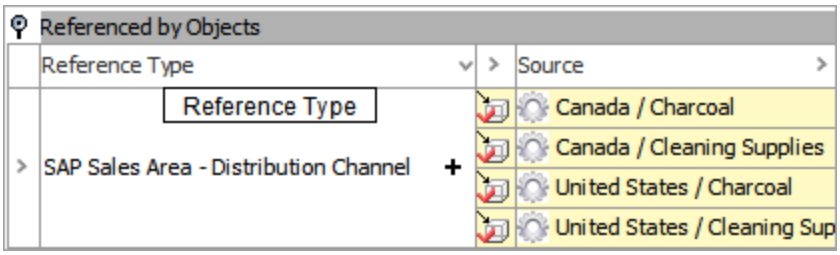
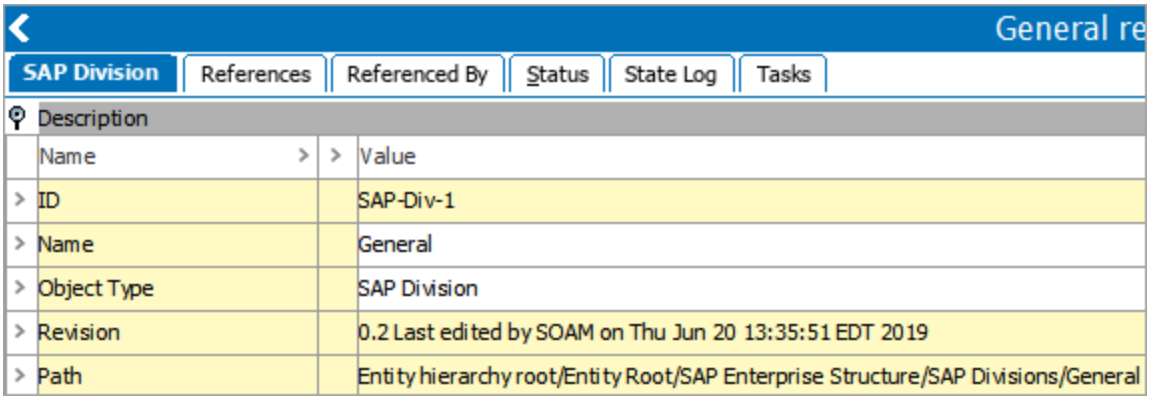

Referenced by Objects
Reference Type
Source
Reference Type
SAP Sales Area - Distribution Channel
Canada / Charcoal
Canada / Cleaning Supplies
United States / Charcoal
United States / Cleaning Sup

Division


SAP Divisions
General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SAP Division
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Revision
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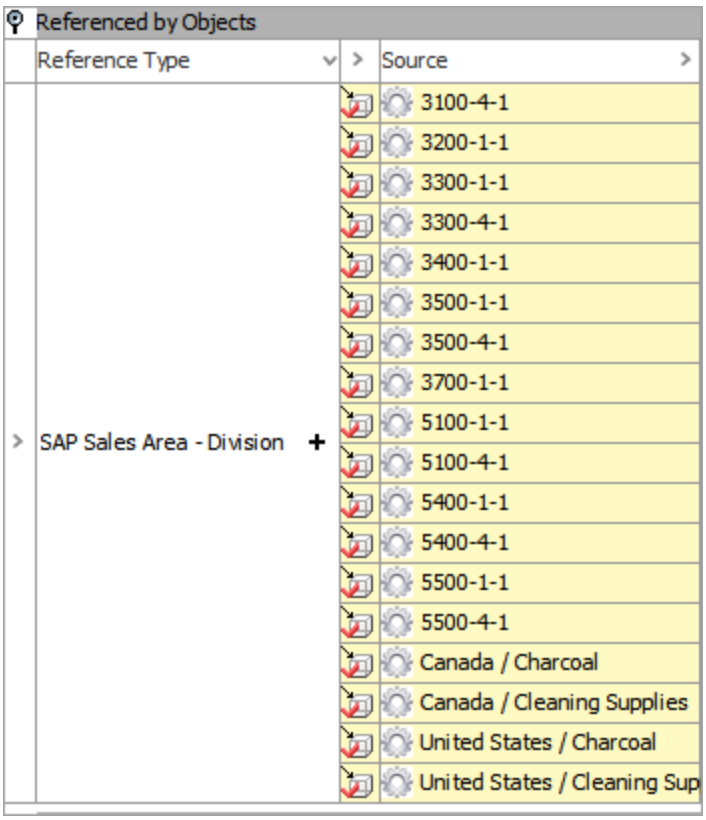
Referenced by Objects
Reference Type
Source
SAP Sales Area - Division
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3200-1-1
3300-1-1
3300-4-1
3400-1-1
3500-1-1
3500-4-1
3700-1-1
5100-1-1
5100-4-1
5400-1-1
5400-4-1
5500-1-1
5500-4-1
Canada / Charcoal
Canada / Cleaning Supplies
United States / Charcoal
United States / Cleaning Sup

Entity Super Types

STEP uses four types of object super types to model data: products, classifications, assets, and entities. Entities are the suggested object for modeling customer, contacts, and household data. Some benefits of entity object types include:

- May be configured as globally revisable, which requires no approvals or workspace revisions, and instantaneous updates.
- References can be configured as parent-child relationships.
- Support for Matching and Merging.
- Support for Dun & Bradstreet integration.
- Support for Experian Email Validation integration.
- Support for Policy Data Monitoring

Some limitations on using entities are that they do not support inheritance, translations, specification attributes, and specification data container types.

For more information on entities in STEP, see the **Entity Maintenance** topic in the **Getting Started** documentation.

Domain Folders

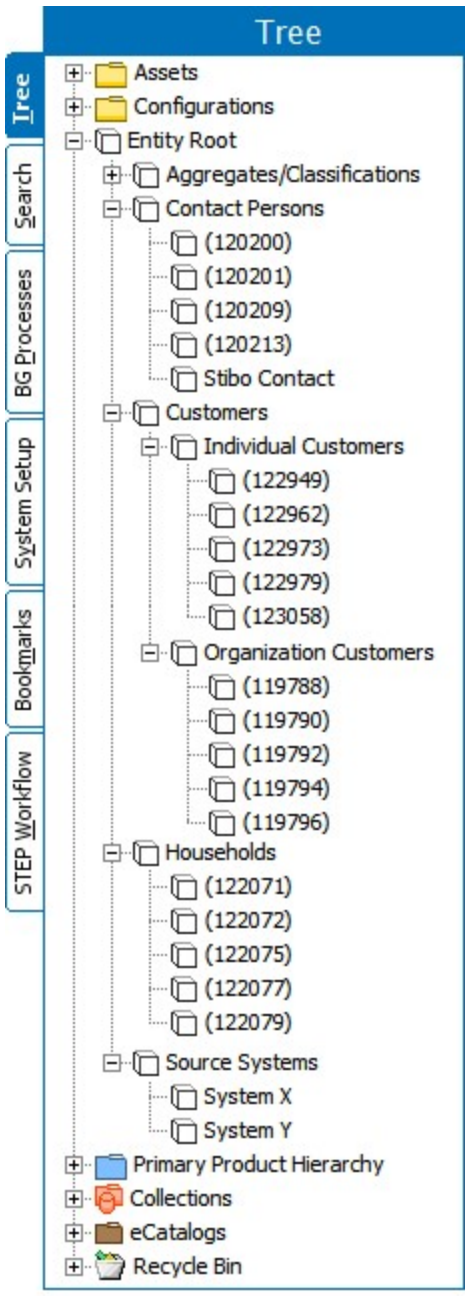
In STEP, any Entity must have a parent Entity. In a CMDM solution, this relationship does not provide any semantic meaning. Therefore, very little effort should be put in to organizing parent/child relationships.

The recommended approach is to create 'Domain Folders.'

For the purpose of traceability in the Workbench tree and when searching for records, it is recommended to split records governed by different matching algorithms into separate domain folders.

Source System Entities

Place all source systems into one folder as there are often very few to consider.

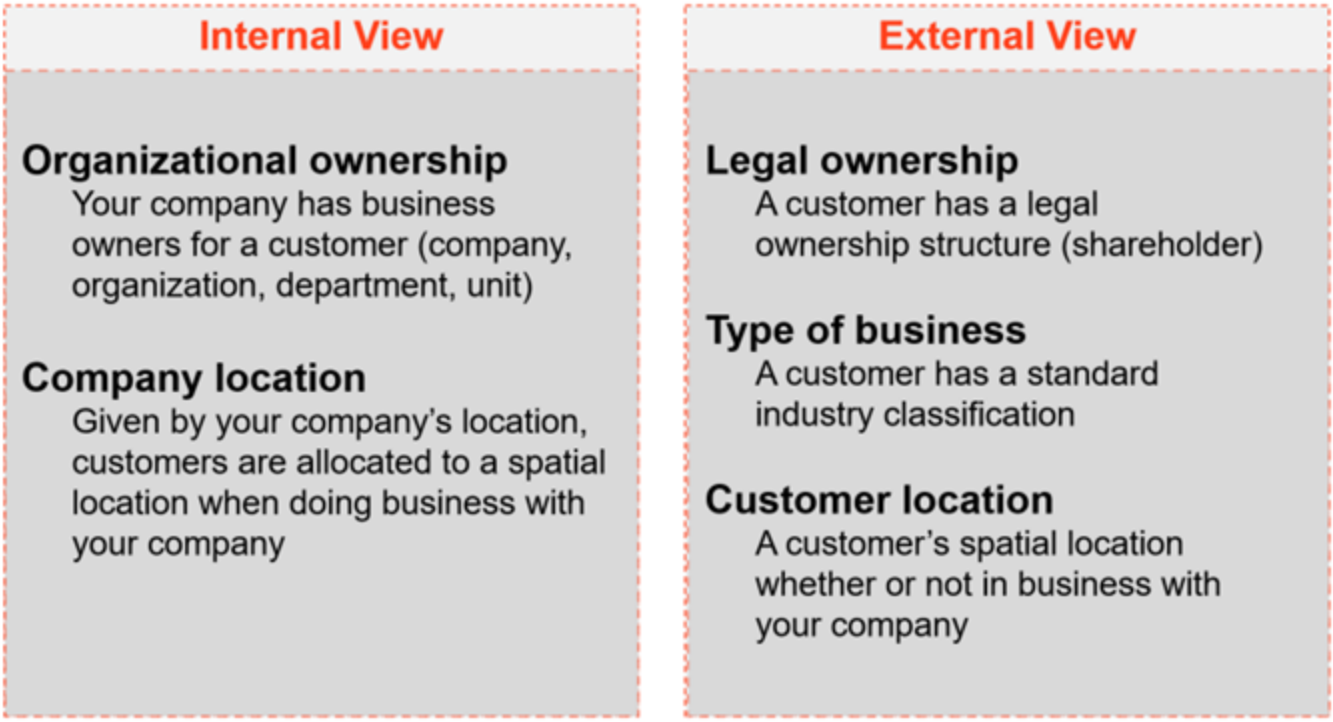


Dimensions and Contexts

Dimension specific attribute values and references should not be used in a CMDM solution. However, a language dimension can be used for the purpose of translating data definitions as Attribute names, Reference Type names, Object Type names, and Data Container Type names in Web UI and workbench. This also means that the use of multiple Contexts only allows for translation of data definitions in the UI.

Customer Hierarchies

The primary purpose for a customer hierarchy in CMDM is for proper grouping of customers. There are two avenues for application: internal view and external view.



With internal view, organizational ownership shows business owners as the customers and allocate customers to actual locations when doing businesses with your company. This affords a view from your own company's perspective as well as the ability to group customers according to your internal structure.

With external view, the customer has a legal ownership structure, works as a standard industry classification, and it shows the customer location, without regard to the company's location. This affords a view on customers from their company's perspective.

Constructing Hierarchies

There are three primary methods of constructing a customer hierarchy in STEP:

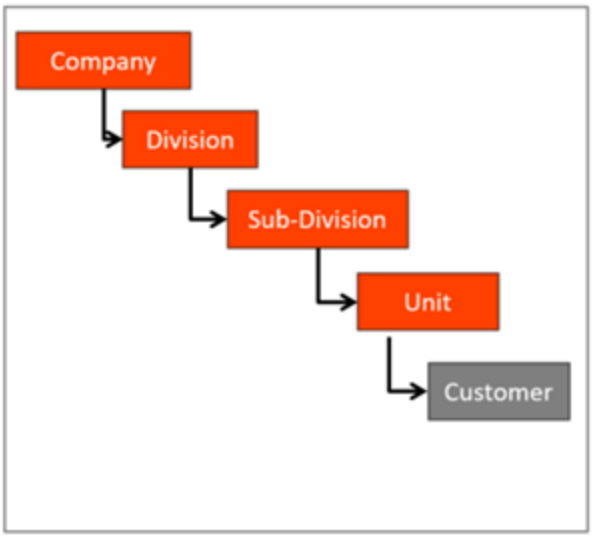
- **Manually** - This is the approach delivered with the implementations package configurations.
- **Import** - Relevant reference types and parent ID's can be loaded via an import to construct hierarchies based on external data.
- **Business logic** - D&B could potentially be leveraged to construct hierarchies based on linking of DUNS number and parent DUNS.

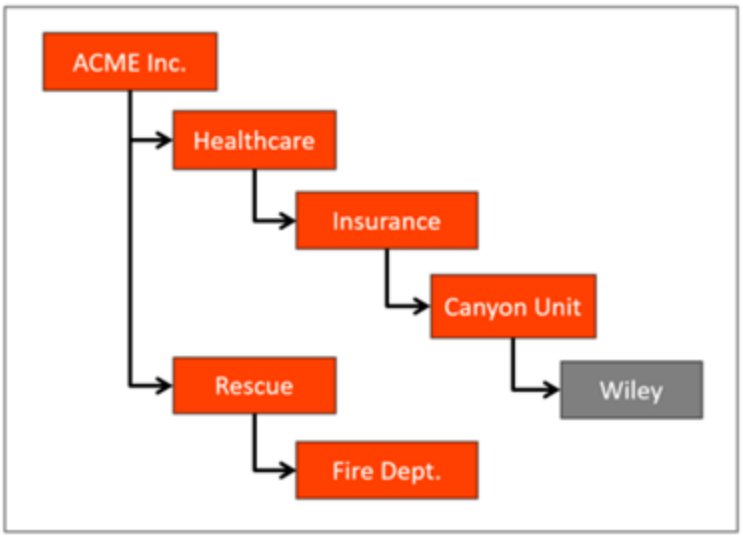
Hierarchy Benchmark

When considering recommended practices in constructing customer hierarchies, customers must pass the 'is grouped by' test. This is a general analysis of grouping based on common characteristics. Some examples of characteristic groupings are as described in the following sections.

Organizational Characteristics

Organizational hierarchies may be characterized by customers that are owned by the same organizational unit, such as with a Financial or Sales organization. Organizational hierarchies are typically used by the business to organize customers according to the organizational setup of their company (division, sales organization etc.) and may also be used in sales transactions, revenue reporting, and/or commissioning. The same customer may also be referenced in different locations within this hierarchical structure.



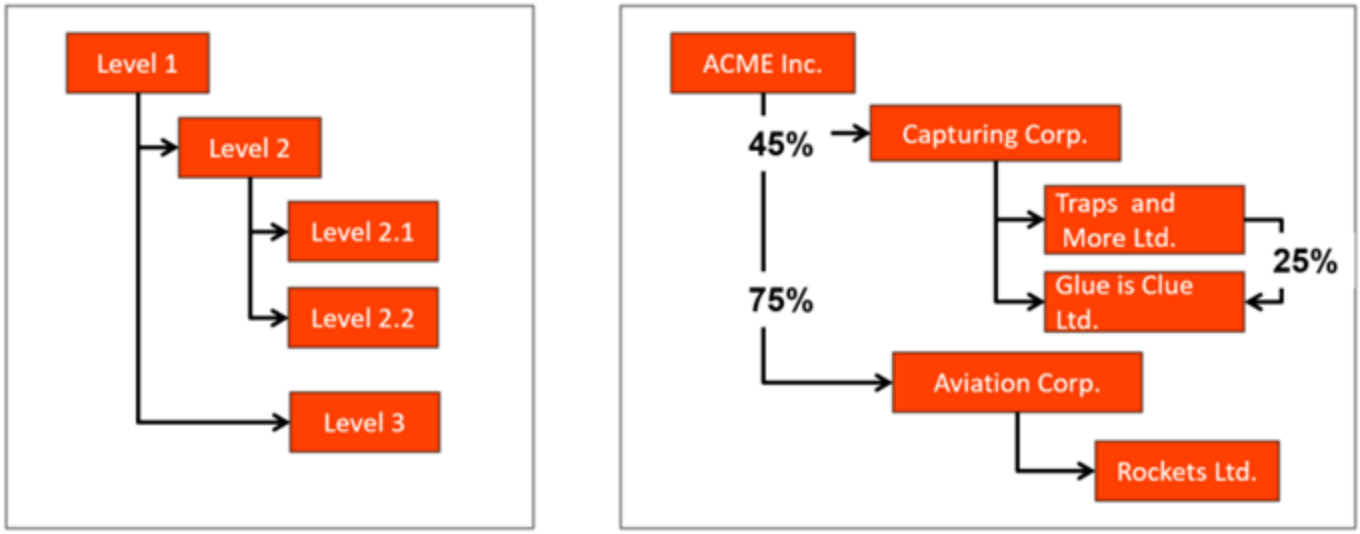


A division is regarded as an organizational unit for sales and distribution with a specific product portfolio to a customer. For every division, customer-specific agreements can be made like for partial deliveries, pricing, and terms of payment. A division can create an exclusion list of products for other divisions which can only be sold to a customer from that particular division.

In large organizations, one or more divisions may be responsible for a customer, such as if the company is selling cleaning equipment such as disinfectant dispensers (healthcare division) and laundry machines (textile care division) to the same hospital.

Legal Characteristics

Legal hierarchies may be characterized by customers that are owned by the same legal entity. Legal hierarchies are typically used by the business to categorize customers according to legal ownership, i.e., between holdings and subsidiaries and/or shareholders. A common usage is for legal reporting and analytics such as whitespace, risk analysis and credit checks (ex. roll up from subsidiary to holding). The same customer is not typically placed under different locations.

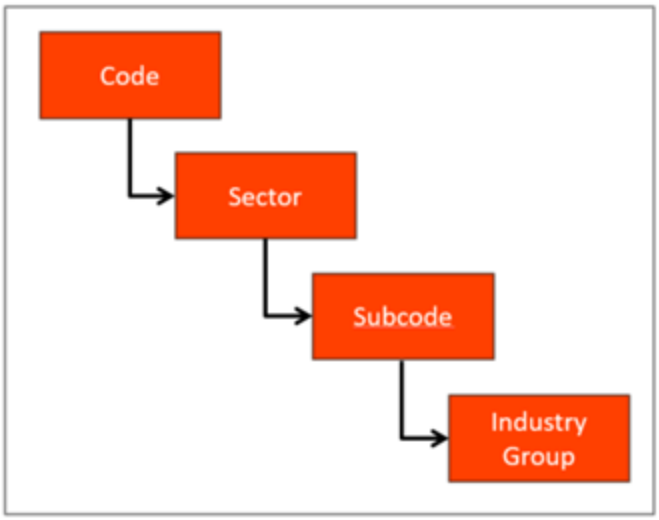


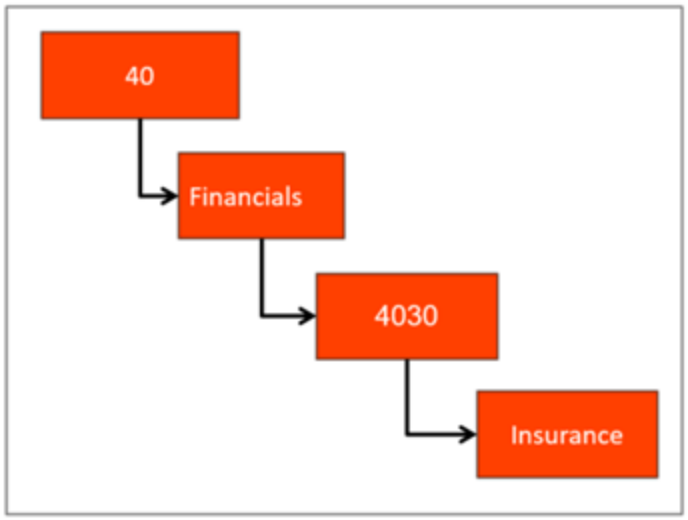
The above example illustrates a legal hierarchy for ACME Inc.

Industry Characteristics

Industry-specific hierarchies may be characterized by customers that are conducting the same type of business. Industry hierarchies are typically used by the business to categorize customers by type of business using the Standard Industry Classification (SIC). This hierarchy may be used for analytics, i.e., customer/ market segmentation (customer allocated to industry, organizational unit allocated to industry).

The same customer is not typically placed under different locations.





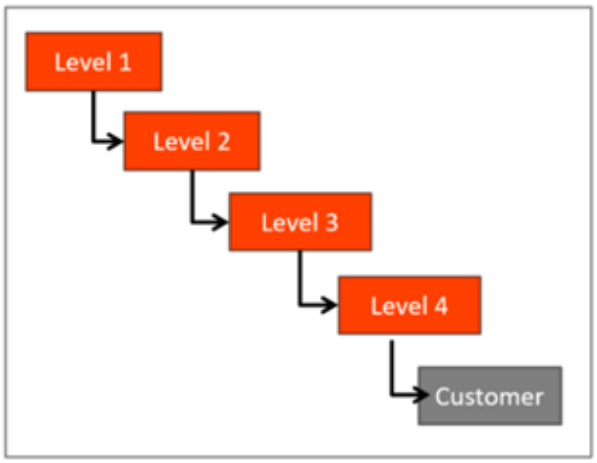
Companies of the same industry are assigned the same SIC code. For example, General Motors, Ford Motor Corporation, Honda, and Toyota were all assigned the SIC code of 3711.

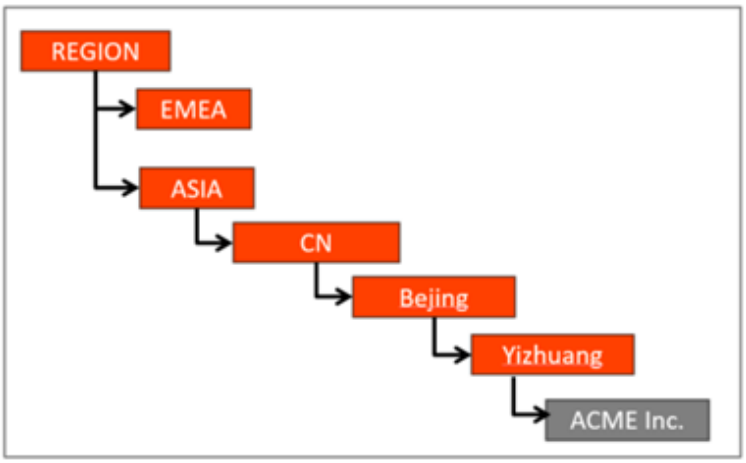
Note: Entities have limited functionality when using in combination with Classifications:

- Entities are not shown as 'sub-products' (or children) of the Classification node
- Attribute values cannot be inherited from the Classification node to the Entity object.
- Classification references to Entities are not inherited from parent Classification to child Classification.

Spatial Location

Location-based hierarchies may be characterized by customers that are allocated at the same spatial location. Location hierarchies are typically used by the business in sales transactions (ordering address), delivery planning (routing), regional revenue reporting, whitespace analysis, segmentation (demographics). This hierarchy may mix different customers under the same location.





In this example, the hierarchy is purely spatial:

- The Region contains lower categories called 'EMEA' and 'ASIA'
- Below 'EMEA' you'd find countries of Europe and Middle East
- Below 'ASIA,' you would have countries like 'CN,' 'JPN,' etc.
- Below 'CN' you could have provinces like 'Beijing' and cities like 'Yizhuang,' etc.
- Below the 'Yizhuang' node, you have all customers which are allocated on this location

When grouping customers, consider what the usage of the hierarchy is (organizational, legal, spatial or other). Furthermore, hierarchy names should be designed to organize customers used in that specific context.

Customer hierarchies are a way of structuring customer data so that the data is related to and connected to other objects. This isn't the same structuring as with classifications for products, nor will it be the same structure as a web hierarchy where each sales channel has their own web sites. Finally, customer hierarchies are not structured for searching, sorting, and browsing data, though these can be built to apply to customer hierarchies.

Customer Hierarchy Use Cases

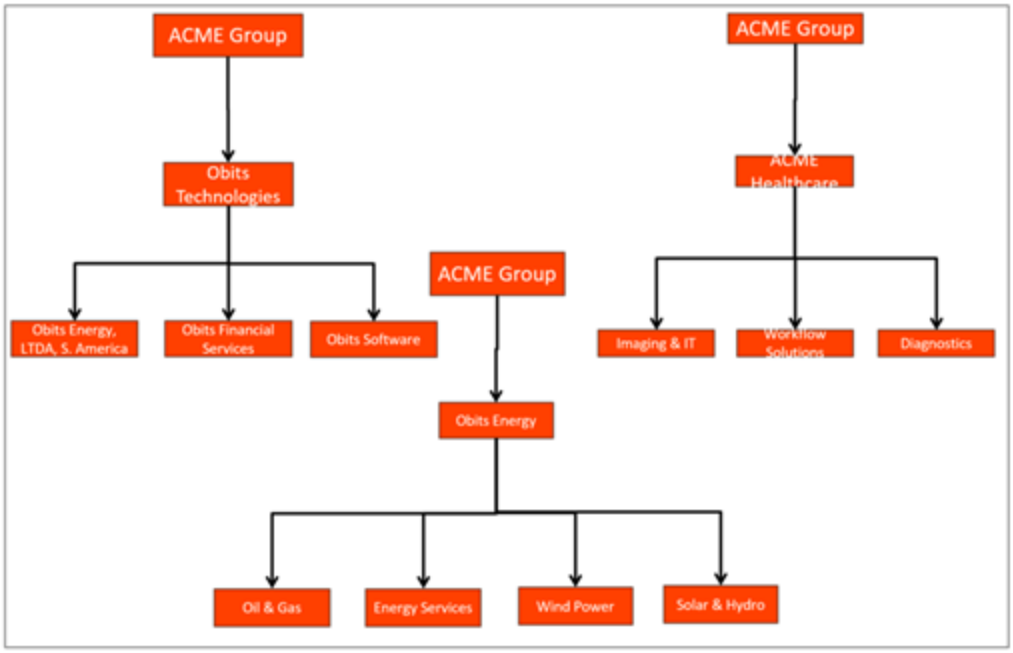
Use Case 1 - ACME Group Company Financial Hierarchy

Acme Group consists of fourteen daughter companies across the Americas region. Among these, the relationships across sister companies may or may not exist. In each of these companies there may also exist subsidiaries which operate independently of the each other and of the parent company. These subsidiaries are a combination of acquisitions and spin-offs of individual divisions / business units:

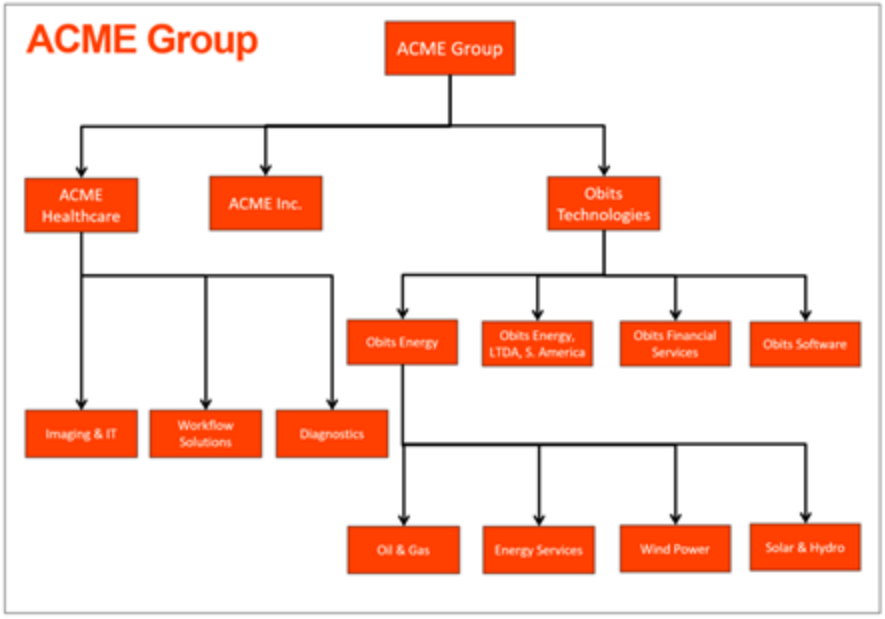
- **ACME Group** - Parent holding company with multiple subsidiary
- **ACME Inc** - Apparel Manufacturer and Distributor
- **ACME Healthcare** - Manufacturer and Distributor of healthcare equipment and supplies
- **Imaging & IT** – Focus on healthcare imaging systems
- **Workflow Solutions** – Focus on business workflow solutions either as a standalone solution or to compliment an ERP system.
- **Diagnostics** – Focus on healthcare chemical diagnostic supplies
- **ACME Healthcare Supplies LTDA, Brazil** - Healthcare Supply Division headquartered in Brazil and caters to South America
- **Obits Technologies** – Subsidiary focusing on enterprise software
- **Obits Financial Services** – Focus on financial sector: banking, insurance, wealth management
- **Obits Energy Innovations** – Think tank for innovations with a focus on energy generation, usage, and consumption
- **Wind Power** – Leader in wind turbine technology
- **Solar & Hydroelectric** – Leader in alternative energy solutions for businesses and municipalities
- **Oil & Gas** – Focus on technology to safely transport crude oil and natural gas
- **Energy Service** – Energy Solutions Professional Service offerings
- **Obits Energy LTDA, Brazil** – Energy division headquartered in Brazil and caters to South America

Walter is an Level I analyst for Acme Group, the primary holding company of Acme Inc and all daughter companies and subsidiaries. In alignment with a new initiative, one of Walter's tasks is to assist with the quarterly reporting for Acme Group. To do so, Walter requires running consolidated (roll-up) reports to provide an aggregate view of all of Acme Group's holdings and investments.

The challenge that Walter faces today is due to the growing number of holdings and subsidiaries over time, each individual company may have implemented their own accounting solutions to track various performance metrics and KPIs. As such, each company has different views of the truth this makes it very difficult to track and report on the relationships between daughter-to-subsidiary, daughter-to-daughter, subsidiary-to-subsidiary companies.

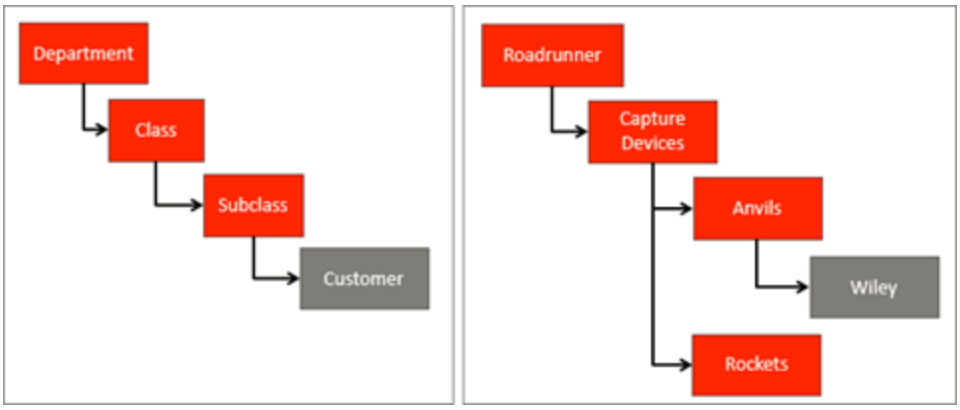


Every quarter, Walter is tasked with generating a quarterly financial report broken down by industry and subsidiaries. However, with no centralized view of the corporate hierarchy and since finances are maintained in separate, isolated ERPs based on industry and divisions. Walter is operationally challenged due to lack of governance.



However in using CMDM, Walter is now able to utilize the hierarchy maintenance tools to visualize and maintain a golden hierarchy which models the complete company hierarchy for Acme Group. By taking in consolidating the various information provided by each company's source system, CMDM may now establish the proper relationships between companies within Acme Group.

This golden hierarchy information may be synchronized with Acme Group's accounting application so Walter now has an accurate and complete view of all holdings and daughter companies. Walter is able to confidently select which subsidiaries to be included for various roll-up reports to drive Acme Group's quarterly analysis.

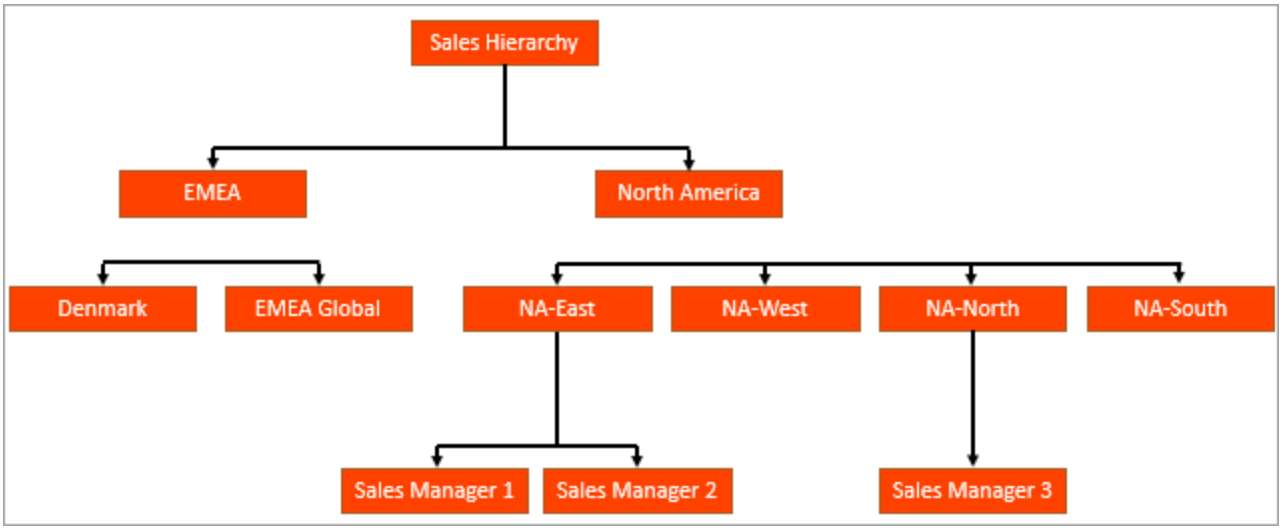


Use Case 2 - ACME Group Company Sales Hierarchy

Whitney, a data steward, is responsible for maintaining internal customer hierarchies at ACME. A new sales manager has been hired to replace a retiree, and Whitney has been asked to update the sales hierarchy. She will need to locate the appropriate territory for the retiree and remove him before adding the new sales manager.

Without a structured internal view, however, ACME struggles with the ability to accurately view and maintain their internal sales structure. To overcome this obstacle, Whitney can use STEP's customer hierarchy capabilities to easily identify the correct region for the new sales manager and create a new entity to represent the sales manager directly below.

With STEP, ACME can now easily view their internal hierarchies, and data stewards are empowered to maintain them.



Recommended Practices for Hierarchies

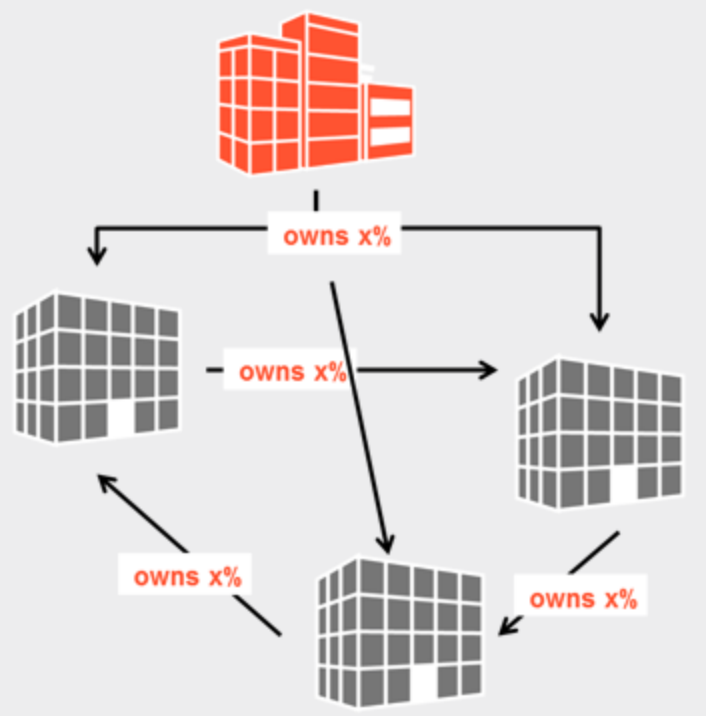
Navigation

The Web UI should be optimized for navigating hierarchies:

1. The Global Navigation Panel should include 'Hierarchies' as a Tree Navigator menu item.
2. All hierarchy roots should be included in the within the Hierarchies menu item. Customer entities should be visualized within the company hierarchy screen, but should not be included in the Hierarchies Tree in the navigation panel.
3. A hierarchy tab page should be available on all details pages for valid hierarchy object types.

Referenced Based Hierarchy

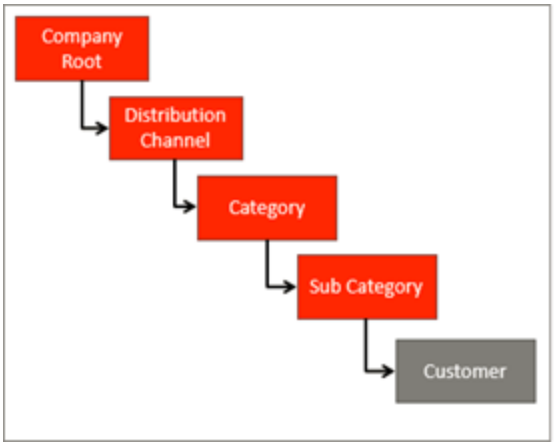
Referenced based hierarchies are structured to where customers reference other customers. Customers that are assigned to higher customer levels specified by the reference type used to appropriate attribution. One benefit of this hierarchy over the parent-child hierarchy is that reassigning a customer doesn't not require related customers to have to be moved, though the relationship change does apply to them.

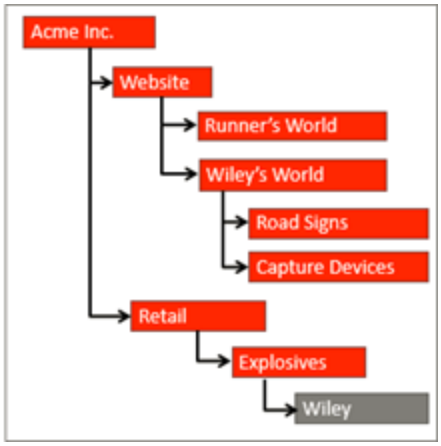


Web Hierarchy

It is recommended to keep the web or sales hierarchy for products clean from customer data. A web or sales hierarchy for products is not intended to be customer specific but rather to represent the product portfolio intended for a specific sales channel.

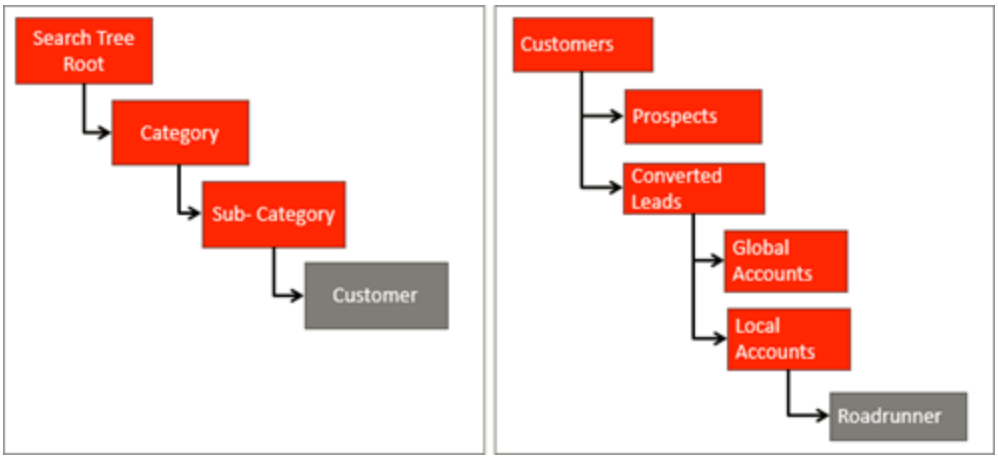
Customers are typically assigned to a distribution channel in ERP in sales transactions. The distribution channel is an entity through which sales items (products or services) reach customers. They may include wholesale, retail and direct sales. Sales organization is the legal entity that structures the company according to its sales requirements (selling unit) and defines the basic sales and distribution structure. A sales organization is responsible for selling products and services.





Search Hierarchy

Customer hierarchies is not structured a searching, sorting, or browsing hierarchy. If necessary these structures may be built in addition to customer hierarchies.



Data Stewardship

Data stewardship in a CMDM application is performed by two distinct roles: data stewards and business users. Each role requires the configuration of different Web UI screens to perform certain tasks. In this topic, these two roles (and the tasks performed by each) will be defined. Web UI configuration guidelines will also be provided.

Note: When configuring any Web UI, consult the Web UI documentation. This documentation contains details on how to add various components of the Web UI.

Role of the Data Stewards

Experienced data stewards must be provided with the proper tools to ensure data quality.

These tasks include:

- Clerical Review - Data Stewards can review potential duplicates.
- Manually maintaining records - Data Stewards update and edit records as needed.
- Monitoring / Data Quality - Data Stewards should review customer data quality in the Web UI, and monitor Source system performance.

Data Steward Tasks

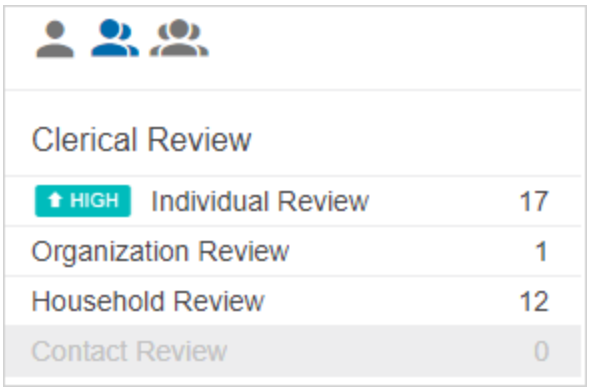
Typically, Data Stewards will need to perform the following tasks: clerical review, ad-hoc data stewardship, data governance, hierarchy maintenance, and attribute maintenance.

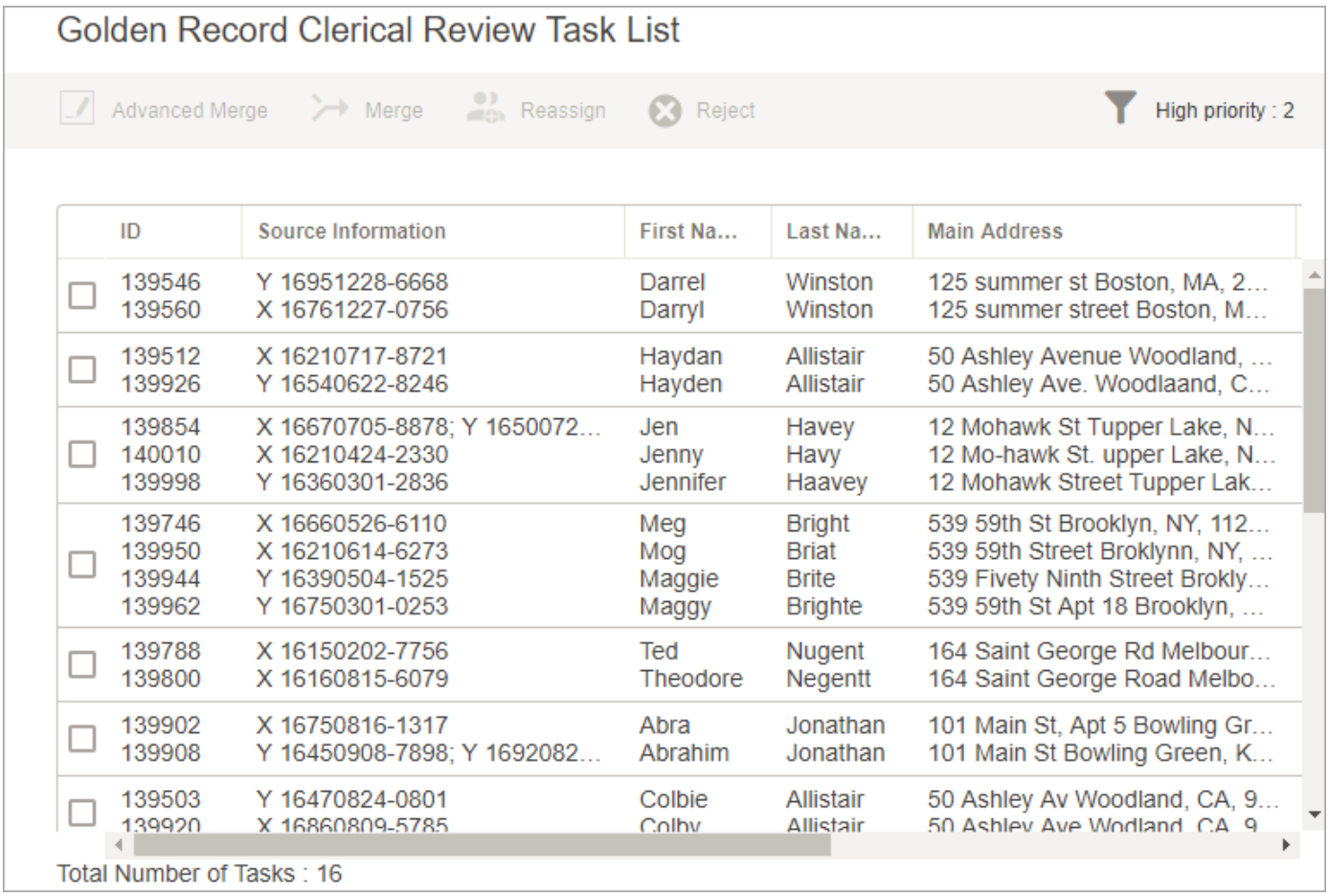
Note: The online help topics for these tasks are extensive and cover configuration and typical use.

Clerical Review

Clerical reviews allow a data steward to approve matched duplicates, reject erroneously matched records, and reassign tasks that are better suited for other users.

To assist data stewards in identifying critical issues, Clerical Review task lists can be filtered to display only high priority tasks. To flag tasks as high priority, a workflow status flag and accompanying business condition must be configured on the relevant matching algorithm.





For more information on clerical reviews, see the **Golden Record Clerical Review Task List** topic in the **Using a Web UI** documentation.

Use Cases

Arthur is a senior data steward responsible for the carrying out several data management tasks, and must interact with many areas of the Web UI to do so.

When Arthur begins his day, he will first handle any clerical review tasks that may have been generated from the previous day's activity. Some new customers coming into CMDM have a risk flag set to 'yes', this requires Arthur's immediate attention. Arthur is made aware of these high priority tasks through a visual cue (see below). Arthur is then able to enter the task list and filter based on priority. This allows Arthur to immediately address the high priority clerical reviews, before continuing with his other tasks.

Components

Arthur utilizes the following components to address the story presented above:

1. The Global Navigation Panel - Allows Arthur to see all clerical review tasks grouped in one central location. For more information, see the **Global Navigation Panel Component** section of the **Web UI** documentation.
2. Golden Record Clerical Review Task List – Allows Arthur to address deduplication tasks. More specifically, this

screen allows for merging duplicate records, task reassignment, and rejecting potential duplicates.

3. Advanced Merge – Allows Arthur to manually dictate survivorship by selecting individual attribute values.

Hierarchy Maintenance

Maintaining the company hierarchy is key to ensuring that data can be correctly represented across the enterprise. Using a hierarchy visualization implementation helps represent the flow of companies and how their ownership functions.

For more information on setting up and using a company hierarchy, see the **Company Hierarchy Visualization and Maintenance** topic of the **Web UI** documentation.

Use Cases

A volcanic eruption has destroyed an ACME subsidiary. Arthur has been asked to remove the subsidiary from ACME's corporate hierarchy.

Arthur navigates the subsidiary in question and selects the hierarchy tab. From this screen, Arthur can remove the link to its parental organization using built in functions.

Components

Arthur utilizes the following components to address the story above:

1. Global Search – Arthur is able to navigate to the subsidiary based on source record ID.
2. Company Data Hierarchy Screen – This screen allows Arthur to add, edit, and remove links throughout the hierarchy. Several different views are also available for each hierarchy.

Attribute Maintenance

Data stewards must create and maintain various attributes and attribute groups.

For more information on attributes, see the **Attribute and LOV Creation and Maintenance in Web UI** topic of the **Web UI** documentation.

Use Cases

Arthur has been notified by management that an upstream SAP system is now tracking additional financial attributes (Income Verified Flag). Arthur would like to create this attribute in CMDM, so he will have access to the most complete view of the customers.

To do so, Arthur will utilize the attribute maintenance screens. First, Arthur will need to identify the correct party data attribute group. Since this is new financial data, Arthur decides it belongs best in the IncomeData group. Arthur selects this group and can create the attribute using the buttons on the screen.

Components

Arthur utilizes the following components to address the story above:

1. Attribute Group Management Screen – Using this screen, Arthur can view all attributes within the attribute group and judge whether the new attribute he wants to create belongs there. For more information, see the **Attribute Group Management Screen** section of the **Web UI** documentation.

2. Attribute Link Editor Screen - Arthur can establish or remove links between attributes via this screen. For more information, see the **Attribute Link Editor Screen** section of the **Web UI** documentation.
3. Attribute Management Screen – Arthur can create new attributes or edit existing ones via the Attribute Management Screen. He can edit the attribute details, change the attribute validity, and maintain attribute links via various tabs configurable on this screen. For more information, see the **Attribute Management Screen** section of the **Web UI** documentation.

Additional Considerations when Performing Attribute Maintenance

Import configurations will need to be updated with the appropriate mappings. Otherwise the new incoming data will not be written to any attribute.

If the attribute does not fit into any existing attribute groups, a new group should be created first. If the attribute fits into a current display group, no Web UI configuration is needed. If it is a standalone attribute, it will need to be manually added to the appropriate details screens.

If the attribute should be considered during matching, the algorithms and/or match codes will need to be adjusted. If the intention is for the attribute to 'pool' similar customers together, it should be added as a match code function. If the attribute is intended to be considered by the algorithm, a new corresponding normalizer and matcher must be added. Additionally, the rules must be updated to include how the final score provided by the algorithm is affected. In order for survivorship to properly execute, the attribute must be placed in the relevant survivorship groups.

An onboarding process may be considered to verify that all considerations have been accounted for prior to finalizing new attribute(s).

If the attribute should be monitored via data governance, required policies and widgets will need to be updated to account for it.

Role of Business User

Experienced business users need to be able to accurately search for customers to verify information, and export customer data.

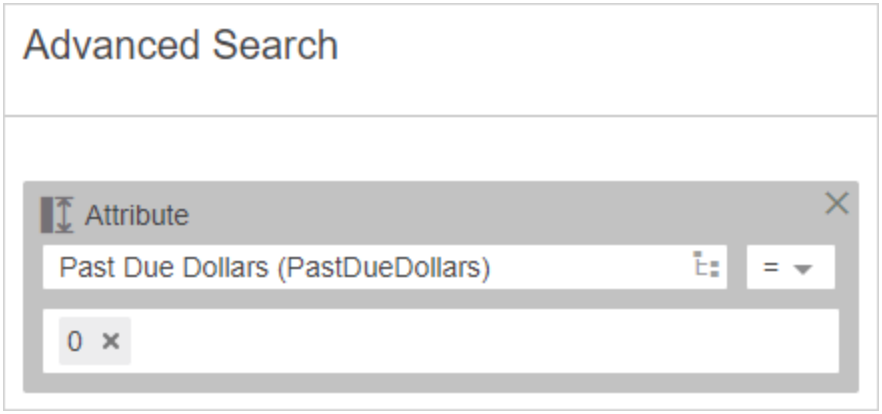
Business User Tasks

Business users need to be able to maintain small areas of the database, mostly involving searching for customers to find records and exporting this data.

Advanced Search and Data Export

Business users need to be able to navigate the large amount of data in the system. To do this, they need to create customized, granular searches using a myriad of search criteria.

Nikki, a business user, has been asked to export a list of customers who have outstanding payments. To do so, Nikki utilizes an advanced search. Nikki then saves the results to a collection and uses the built-in buttons to export.



To build these search queries, see the **Using Advanced Search** topic in the **Web UI** documentation.

Once the data is isolated for external support, the data will need to be exported. For more information, see the **Export Manager** topic of the **Data Exchange** documentation.

Manual Edits

Business users may also manually edit customer information within the Web UI. One example is a business user working within a call center may receive an updated contact number from a customer. The business user may edit an existing phone number or add an additional number to the customer's record.

While working in a call center, Nikki receives a phone call from a customer. The customer has notified Nikki that they are moving and would like to update their address to continue receiving promotional mailings. Nikki is able to look this customer up based on a provided loyalty card number and manually update the address. Once Nikki saves the address update, Loqate will trigger and standardize the new address.

Manual edits within the Web UI is generally carried out within the Node Details Screen.

Hierarchy Maintenance

Business users may also be responsible for maintaining company hierarchies.

Maintaining the company hierarchy is key to ensuring that data can be correctly represented across the enterprise. Using a hierarchy visualization implementation helps represent the flow of companies and how their ownership functions.

For more information on setting up and using a company hierarchy, see the **Company Hierarchy Visualization and Maintenance** topic of the **Web UI** documentation.

Ad-hoc Data Stewardship

When dealing with large volumes of data it is often difficult to identify trends and outliers within a dataset. CMDM's data profiling functionality allows data stewards to observe data in its current state and identify patterns and trends. A few examples of when a data steward would utilize data profiling include:

- Profiling and analyzing data
  - Investigate a decline in quality of data as reported by data quality policies.
  - A potential upstream problem may have been identified.
- Ensuring address quality of CMDM data
  - For a marketing campaign targeting a group of customers or specific geographical region.
  - Increase in return mail or bounced emails.
- Running a search and seeing the result of the search
  - Determine number of resulting records from the search.
  - See examples of a search that returns a large subset of customer records (ex. more than 1 million).
  - See details of the various source systems that serve as input for organization records.
  - List all data that came in from Sweden on a Saturday 2 weeks ago.
- Investigating what an existing collection contains
  - See if an old collection can be deleted.
  - Identify who created the collection. When? Why?
- Exporting a list of customers
  - 1000 records with phone numbers for marketing research.
  - 42 million records with address and anonymized data points for a BI platform.

Use Case 1: Adhoc Work on Lists of Records

Bruce is a data steward whose primary role is to support and ensure the quality of customer data for the ACME's marketing team. The Marketing team is promoting the upcoming season and is running multiple campaigns which target existing customers residing in specific geographical areas within the United States. All campaign collateral will be addressed to each individual customer and sent via both email and direct mail.

Existing data policy monitoring metrics are in place and show that a sizable percentage of marketing collateral is either returned by the United States Postal Service (USPS), emails have bounced back, or contact information is not present. In the last two campaign seasons the statistical breakdown is as follows:

- 9% of emails have bounced back
- 12% of direct mails were undeliverable and returned

Because the upcoming campaign is targeted towards individuals in a particular region of the US, the marketing team would like to understand the quality of contact data for those individuals before rolling out the campaign. As such, the team has compiled a mailing list comprised of customers and prospects they would like to mail collateral to.

Bruce's task is to run this campaign list against the current CMDM database to determine the quality of contact data currently on file. This determination can be made by seeing if the following requirements are met:

- Customer has sufficient contact information
  - Main Address is validated at least once within the last 365 days
    - If address has a low quality, no flyer will be sent
  - Email is validated within the last 120 days
    - If email is no longer valid, a process is started that notifies the customer and requests that they update their email address.

To accomplish this, Bruce can create a collection of customer records based on the mailing list and generate a data profile on the Collection. He then evaluates the data profile against the requirements.

Note: It is assumed that the profiling configuration Bruce uses includes the necessary data elements to be analyzed, i.e., Address and Email attributes.

With the data profiles in place, the CMDM system can highlight the data quality problems for Bruce, allowing him to report the following back to the marketing team:

- 4% of the customers did not have mailing addresses.
- 18% of the addresses that are present are incomplete (i.e., missing state or zip code).
- 8% of the emails are marked by Experian as 'disposable', indicating the address is associated with a disposable email provider. Usually they are unreliable and could potentially be spam accounts.
- 4% of the emails are 'illegitimate', indicating it is highly likely they are spam accounts or inactive domains.

Based on this information, marketing may then determine the best course of action, i.e., to either proceed with the mailing (if the data quality is acceptable) or place a larger emphasis on an e-campaign if a large percentage of the target customers only have an email address.

Use Case 2: Investigate a Decrease in Completeness of Contact Information

Chris is a data steward whose primary task is to continuously monitor the quality of data within CMDM. A focal data point of Chris' responsibilities is to monitor overall quality of contact information. Data quality policies monitor contact information by utilizing a completeness metric which evaluates completeness of attributes such as Address, Email, Phone, Last Contact Date, etc.

In the last two weeks, Chris has noticed there has been an increase in frequency of policy breaches for quality of customer contact information. Since ACME's marketing strategy includes heavy reliance upon informing existing customers of the latest products and promotions, having dependable contact data is a top priority.

Chris would like to use CMDM to profile the records that contain incomplete contact information to determine what aspects within contact information are incomplete / missing. Once these customers are identified, Chris will then:

1. Provide the results to the marketing team, so they may best determine how to proceed with their marketing activities.
2. Collaborate with marketing in identifying and changing existing business processes that caused the capture of incomplete contact data so they may address the issue at the source.

By using the profiling capabilities of CMDM, Chris was able to support the marketing team and their campaign efforts. In doing so, it was identified that ACME's CRM system, which manages all customer loyalty programs and

sign-ups, was lacking validations to ensure complete and accurate contact information is captured at the point of entry. Specifically, the CRM system experienced an issue where city and zip code information were no longer mandatory as part of the new customer sign-up process.

Furthermore, the marketing team was able to strategically accommodate for this in their marketing activities as they awaited resolution of the issue within the CRM system. Once the issue was addressed, marketing then proceeded to carry out their campaign with confidence in their data

Data Governance

Data governance is the overall management of the availability, usability, integrity, and security of data used within an enterprise. A sound data governance program is driven by a governing body or council, which encompasses stakeholders from across the business, including data stewards. It includes a defined set of procedures, policies, and a plan to execute on those procedures.

Realization of corporate data governance is largely motivated by a desire to improve business operations and performance by gaining better oversight and management of corporate information. While a data governance program institutes policies and processes designed to produce more accurate and consistent data throughout an organization, it primarily becomes the job of the data steward to put those policies and processes into practice by ensuring compliance. It's through governance and enforcement of said policies where you are ultimately supporting business process integrity, which in turn drives positive business outcomes.

Data Quality Policies

Data policies allow users like data stewards to define thresholds, and monitor breaches and deviations in the quality of the existing data as well as incoming data.

Data quality policies apply Metrics on Datasets to measure the quality of data. Thresholds define when users must be notified.

Policies enable data stewards to proactively monitor data. Data stewards can define policies to ensure data completeness, uniqueness, accuracy and more.

For more information, see the **Data Policies** topic in the **Data Governance** documentation.

Existing Data vs Incoming Data

Existing Data Policies evaluate data that exists in STEP each night. Incoming Data Policies only evaluates the incoming data from an Inbound Integration Endpoint of the Merge Golden Record type, allowing early warnings if the source system starts sending bad data.

Data Quality Dimensions

With Data Quality there are dimensions that need to be considered which are key cogs in driving the definition of Data Quality Policies.

Note: Data Quality dimensions are not to be confused with language dimensions, country dimensions, etc. that are platform-specific concepts.

Data Quality policies help organizations to ensure that data quality complies with the business' expectations.

Data quality policies use logical metrics on customer data to test the quality threshold. These thresholds show a simplified view of the metric performance. If data quality does not comply with the policy, a data policy breach will be recorded. These policies will also update when the data quality returns to normal expectations.

With these policies, data stewards are able to proactively monitor, control, and maintain customer data from within CMDM. Data stewards can build policies to ensure data completeness, uniqueness, accuracy, and more.

Examples of data quality dimensions are:

- Accuracy– Is the data verified, accurate and up to date? Our 3rd party integrations can now verify aspects of party data using the very latest trusted reference sources.
- Completeness– What data is missing or unusable? Is all the necessary data present?
- Timeliness - The degree to which data represents reality from a required point in time - Is data available at the time needed?

Metrics define the specifics of how to measure data quality.

For use cases with data governance concepts, see the **ACME Holding Group Example Case** topic in this documentation.

ACME Holding Group Example Case

The parent company Acme Group operates across three business units; ACME Healthcare, ACME Inc., and Obits Technologies. Each business unit spans across multiple countries.

The three business units operate independently, but have a large overlap in customer base. It is a company strategy to align the business units in a customer centric way around one central brand that services the customers end-to-end. As part of this journey, customer master data must be aligned between the three business units across the various countries. For that purpose, ACME Group is turning to Stibo Systems' CMDM solution to help address their needs.

There is not much overlap in the customer base across countries. Because of this, information stewardship is divided between each country, as there are many country-specific quirks in the data that local people can more easily deal with. To facilitate this organizational stewardship, Acme Group has established a governance organization with members from each business unit in each country. This organization will define a set of local policies for many different things. They expect that the MDM platform can monitor and report on these policies.

While customer data across various countries may adhere to different standards of completeness, it is widely accepted by ACME that the data being considered while evaluating completeness of a record shall remain the same. As such, ACME has determined that they require scoring metrics to be agreed upon across the organization. From there, individual policies may be built on top of the metrics to better define the country-specific thresholds that are appropriate.

Furthermore, since the focus of each business unit and country may be different, it is not easy for the team to understand what they should monitor. Therefore, some metrics may not be shared and must be considered as separate metrics for each business unit-country combination. In other instances, some metrics may be shared, however, the policy thresholds may be different.

Use Cases

See the **Email Completeness Policy** topic for an example of a policy shared between entities.

See the **Individual Completeness** topic for a locally stored policy.

See the **Source System Performance** topic for a stream data policy.

Email Completeness Policy

Dylan and Sonya are both data stewards within ACME Group whose team is responsible for analyzing and reporting on organizational governance across the globe. Dylan is responsible for ACME Healthcare in the US, whereas Sonya is responsible for ACME Inc. in Brazil.

To assist in planning for an upcoming promotional campaign, ACME Group would like to analyze the current quality of contact information of their customers across the two business units. Since the digital age means email is the engine that drives all digital campaigns, having reliable email addresses of their customers is key to achieving their quarterly fiscal goals.

To accomplish this goal, ACME Group would like to evaluate email completeness over a period to identify trends in data quality and devise internal process improvements to improve email quality.

Individual Completeness

Dylan and Sonya are both data stewards within ACME Group whose team is responsible for analyzing and reporting on organizational governance across the globe. Dylan is responsible for ACME Healthcare in the US, whereas Sonya is responsible for ACME Inc. in Brazil.

Having trusted customer data is critical to an organization's ability to confidently identify who their customers are in driving revenue and strategy. To achieve this level of maturity, ACME Group would like to obtain an accurate view of completeness of the data they have on their customers based on business unit and country.

The challenge they face is that there is no way for ACME to have meaningful visibility in assessing the quality of their customer data based even on a small set of core attributes over a period. The limitations stem from the siloed structure of the various CRM platforms for business units, countries, and subsidiaries operating today.

ACME Group has chosen to leverage Stibo Systems' CMDM data quality offering to master their customer data. Typically, performance metrics will vary from country to country due to differences in consumer behavior, culture, standards, regulations, etc.

To achieve a level of uniformity in performance indicators across business units and countries, it therefore makes sense for Dylan and Sonya to define a common set of attributes which defines a completeness metric from which to gauge customer data. These core attributes consist of:

- First name
- Last name
- Address Line
- City
- State/Province
- Postal Code
- Country

Since the quality of customer information gathered may vary from country to country, Dylan and Sonya have realized that while the US and Brazil may share the same metrics, there is a need to track the quality of data within each country by using separate policies. This provides both Dylan and Sonya visibility into how their respective countries are "performing" over time.

Since ACME is interested in the overall quality of data on their customers, the data quality policy that Dylan and Sonya are responsible for will execute and profile against the existing customer data set as opposed to monitoring incoming data from specific source systems.

The result is a single completeness metric that is utilized by multiple policies between the US and Brazil (and potentially other countries) with thresholds unique to each country. As such, Dylan and Sonya can view and edit policy thresholds for their respective countries. They are also able to view the policy's performance via the data quality dashboard. Should a policy breach occur for their respective countries, Dylan and Sonya will be notified via email.

Source System Performance

Bobby is a senior data analyst who is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the overall performance and quality of customer data for the many source systems (CRM platforms) within ACME Group subsidiaries.

To help support the upcoming season, Bobby is assisting the marketing department in streamlining the promotional mailings process and reduce overhead costs. To do so, Bobby requires the monitoring of address quality ACME Group possesses for their customers, particularly to identify quality within source systems to better identify and address the root problems.

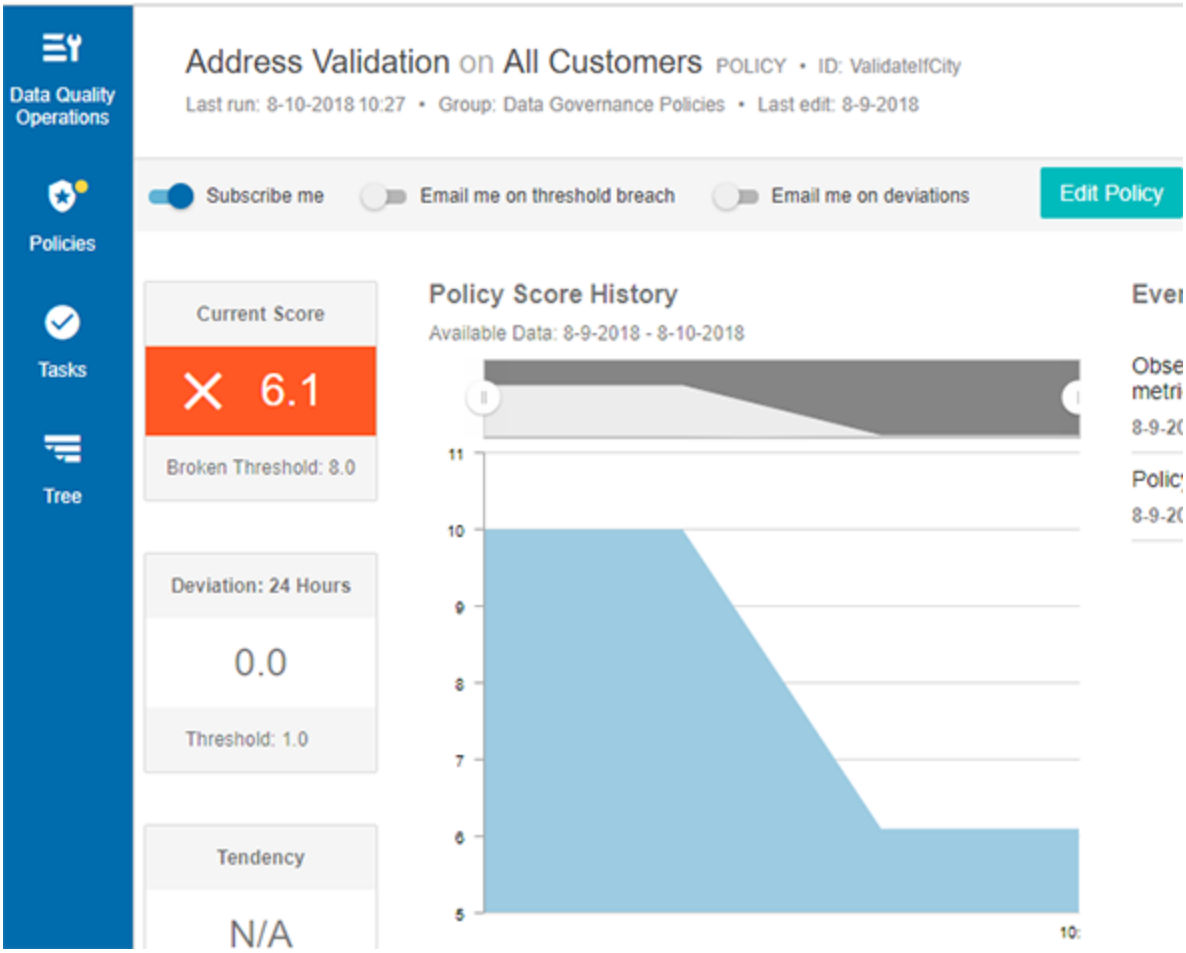
While an existing data quality policy allows for Bobby to gauge the quality of addresses among the existing data set within ACME Group, should there ever be a change in how data is captured in one of ACME Group's many source systems, there is not a good way for Bobby to realize this in a timely fashion. As such, a stream policy which monitors data as they come in from individual source systems would allow Bobby to more easily monitor the behavior/performance of each source system.

With CMDM, a value metric allows for evaluating of attribute values and mapping to specific scores. In the scenario of ACME Group's address quality policy, all customer addresses are verified and standardized via the Loqate integration which returns an Address Quality Index (AQI). The AQI is a letter score which of the quality of input address that was validated against Loqate's database. This letter score is evaluated and resolved as a corresponding numeric score for the policy to profile and display against.

The following table shows the evaluation of the AQI:

Score	Quality	Description	Policy Score
A	EXCELLENT	Verifiable to at least Premise level without changes	10
B	GOOD	Verifiable to at least Thoroughfare level with minor changes	8
C	AVERAGE	Verifiable to at least Locality level with moderate changes	6
D	POOR	Only verifiable to at least Locality level with more than moderate changes	4
E	BAD	N/A	2
[null]	N/A	No Address Validation / Quality Index	0

With this value metric defined, Bobby can configure individual policies to evaluate source system performance of customer addresses. He is also able to be notified of breaches and view the performance of a particular source system via the policy dashboard:


Data Quality Operations
Policies
Tasks
Tree
Address Validation on All Customers POLICY • ID: ValidateIfCity
Last run: 8-10-2018 10:27 • Group: Data Governance Policies • Last edit: 8-9-2018
Subscribe me
Email me on threshold breach
Email me on deviations
Edit Policy
Current Score
6.1
Broken Threshold: 8.0
Deviation: 24 Hours
0.0
Threshold: 1.0
Tendency
N/A
Policy Score History
Available Data: 8-9-2018 - 8-10-2018
11
10
9
8
7
6
5

Customer MDM Configuration Guide

The initial configurations for the enablement solution provide a generic set of configurations for a basic Customer MDM (CMDM) system for the purpose of providing quicker time to value.

This document provides an in-depth overview of the CMDM initial configurations as a compliment to the CMDM Enablement Guidelines. The target audience for this guide is any party interested in taking the initial configurations as a starting point to a new CMDM implementation.

Enablement Initial Configuration Overview

The initial configurations include basic data models, i.e., object types, attributes, references, etc., component models, workflows for clerical review of customer de-duplication, inbound integrations for data consumption, and web user interfaces (Web UI) for data stewardship.

The initial configurations are largely based on the Merge Golden Record solution and addresses various implementation styles. The implementation styles that are addressed in this guide are:

- Consolidation
- Coexistence
- Centralized

Based on the implementation style that is most relevant to your requirements, the following configuration files may be provided:

Base Configuration

- Mandatory (select one of):
  - Consolidation & Coexistence
  - Centralized
  - SAP Data Model
- Optional Extension for B2B: D&B Web UI Configuration

It is recommended that the initial configurations are loaded into a STEP environment with the appropriate STEP Base. STEP Base is a clean, fresh install of the STEP application. For details on which STEP Base to take which corresponds to the purchased STEP version, please contact Stibo Systems' Technical Services team.

STEP System Components

The following components are required to be activated in your STEP system prior to loading the initial configurations:

- Party Data Matching (partydatamatching)
- Company Data Visualization (companydata-visualization)
- CMDM Monitoring (cmdm-monitoring)
- Profiling (profiling)

Deployment of STEP components require adequate working knowledge of patching STEP environments. For deploying STEP components, it is recommended to solicit the assistance of Stibo Systems Support or Technical Services.

Third-party services

Stibo CMDM provides native integrations with third-party services to enhance the data quality and reliability of master data. For CMDM, these third-party services include integrations with:

- Dun & Bradstreet – For entity matching and company profiling in B2B implementations
- Loqate – For address verification
- Experian - For email validations

Should any of these third-party integrations be part of a solution, please consult with your sales representative to ensure properly licensing is procured.

Installation of third-party services that require dedicated system components are not included in this guide. Information regarding the CMDM third-party integrations is available in the STEP Online Help Documentation. Further detailed deployment instructions may also be available upon request.

CMDM Base Configuration

The CMDM Base Configurations includes a basic data model and other configurations that are shared across the subsequent configurations. Hence, the Base Configuration file should be loaded first.

Object types and corresponding attribute definitions that are included are Organization Customer and Contact Person.

For more information on data modeling, please refer to the Data Modeling section of the Enablement Guidelines.

Data Model

Organization Customer

For B2B implementations, the initial configurations provide attributes, references, a match algorithm, and clerical review workflow for Organization Customer entity type.

Contact Persons

Contact Person are also relevant for B2B implementations. From an attribution standpoint, Contact Person is similar to Individual Customer with the exception being that a Contact Person has its own algorithm and clerical review workflow.

Address Standardization

Included with the Base configuration is the Address Standardization business rule using the Loqate integration. As noted previously, please consult Loqate documentation for details on configuring and setting up the integration.

Lookup Tables

Lookup tables may be used to compliment the match algorithms. A Word Alias Table is included for organizations Organization (Word Alias Table). An Unmatched Word Factor Table is also included for organizations (Organization Unmatched Word Factor Table).

CMDM Consolidated & Coexistence Configuration

The characteristics of the Consolidated and Coexistence styles are rather similar, hence, only a single configuration file is required for either implementation style. However, one major difference between the two styles are with regards to the synchronization of master data back to external systems. Data synchronization requirements must be carefully vetted and designed for during the CMDM implementation.

Data Model

Individual Customer

For B2C implementations, the initial configurations provide a match algorithm and clerical review workflow for Individual Customer entity type.

Household

The Household entity type is relevant to the Individual Customer use case for B2C implementations. The initial configurations provide a match algorithm and clerical review workflow for Household.

Workflows

Four clerical review workflows are provided with this configuration.

- Individual Customer Clerical Review
- Organization Customer Clerical Review
- Contact Person Clerical Review
- Household Clerical Review

Clerical review workflows provide the data steward with an interface to view and resolve potential duplicate findings by the respective algorithms of each object type.

For more information on configuring Match Algorithms and Clerical Review Workflows, see the **Matching, Linking, and Merging** documentation.

User Privileges

The Consolidated and Coexistence configurations provide a generic user group for Data Stewards. No special privileges will be configured for this group, and all users will have system super user privileges.

Event processor

The preconfigured event processor collects events for Individual and Organization customer records to run through their respective match algorithms

Consolidation & Coexistence Web UI

A Web UI configuration is provided for the purpose of meeting the operational needs of the MDM Data Steward. The Web UI affords the data steward the ability to carry out their daily tasks such as clerical review remediation,

ad-hoc stewardship responsibilities, maintaining internal hierarchies, monitoring of data governance, and running data profiles.

For more information on configuring a Web UI, see the **Creating a New Web UI** topic in the **Web User Interfaces / Web UI Getting Started** documentation. For more information on Data Stewardship, see the **Data Stewardship** topic in this documentation.

Inbound Integration Endpoint

An Inbound Integration Endpoint (IIEP) is provided and used in conjunction with the Match and Merge Importer. For more information, see the **Inbound Integration Endpoint** topic and the **Match and Merge Importer** topic in the **Data Exchange** documentation.

Component Models

The following component models are included in the Consolidated and Coexistence Configuration file:

- Matching
  - Configured for
    - Individual Customer
    - Household
    - Organization Customer
    - Contact Person
- Matching – Merge Golden Record
  - Configured for
    - Individual Customer
    - Organization Customer
    - Contact Person
- Matching – Link Golden Record
  - Configured for
    - Household

For more information, see the **Component Models** topic in the **System Setup / Super User** documentation.

CMDM Centralized Configuration for B2B

In a centralized MDM style, all customer data originates within CMDM and may be synchronized downstream / throughout the enterprise. In such a scenario, operational oversight and data governance is of utmost importance to an organization. The CMDM must be able to accommodate complexities of data structures as well as business processes.

Data Model

As the centralized style deals primarily with the B2B use case, companies must be able to model B2B customers as well as their respective of lines of businesses. As such, the centralized configuration includes organization customers with line of business data containers. These data containers contain attribution that are specific to the line of business the customer does business with.

Corresponding attribution and match algorithm are also provided in the configuration.

A Find Similar algorithm is also provided to support the Onboarding workflow user experience. This allows users to determine whether the customer record they intend to onboard already exists in the system.

Workflows

As customer data origination / authorship resides within CMDM, a customer creation, or onboarding, mechanism must be present to allow all departments and personas that are part of the new customer onboarding process a means to interact with the data and even collaborate with one another.

The Centralized configurations includes an **Onboarding Workflow** that is designed for contribution by the following personas:

- Local Loqate (local-loqate)
- Experian Email Validation (experian)
- Dun & Bradstreet Company Match and Profiling (dnb-integration)

The workflow allows each persona to fulfill their respective enrichment activities, while providing a means for intra-departmental collaboration.

Complimentary to the Onboarding workflow, an **Approval workflow** is also in place which is owned by the MDM Specialist. The purpose of this workflow is to accommodate ad-hoc stewardship of customer data and providing a means for the MDM Specialist to review changes and execute any business validation on the changes.

User Privileges

The Centralized configurations provide distinct system user privileges for each user persona that interfaces with customer data. User privileges are important to governance and provides are tighter control in ensuring the right people deals with the right data.

Currently, the MDM Specialist may be considered as the *super user* of the Centralized MDM and has privileges to access, edit, and approve all data in the system, whereas Sales, Finance, and Logistics do not have permission to approve customer data.

Event Processor

The preconfigured event processor collects events for Organization customer records to run against the Centralized match algorithm.

Centralized Web UI

A Web UI configuration is provided which allows direct user interface to onboard, maintain, and approve customer data as it pertains to the company's operational processes. In the Web UI, users from Sales, Finance, Logistics, as well as MDM Specialist are able to carry out their day to day activities.

For more information on configuring a Web UI, see the **Creating a New Web UI** topic in the **Web User Interfaces / Web UI Getting Started** documentation.

Inbound Integration Endpoint

No inbound integration endpoint will be provided with the Centralized Configuration.

Component Models

- Matching
  - Configured for:
    - Organization Customer
    - Contact Person
- Matching – Merge Golden Record
  - Configured for:
    - Organization Customer
    - Contact Person
- Matching – Link Golden Record
  - Configured for:
    - Household

For more information, see the **Component Models** topic in the **System Setup / Super User** documentation.

CMDM SAP Data Model Configuration

As a compliment to the Centralized Configuration, the enablement configurations include a centralized approach for modeling SAP business processes in a B2B scenario. As many companies utilize SAP as their primary ERP solution, the goal of this configuration is to allow for a more seamless bridge between customer master data and SAP data structures.

For this release, the SAP configuration will include the SAP data model and corresponding business conditions to enforce SAP data modeling constraints.

Data Model

The SAP data model configuration uses the same Organization Customer entity type as the other configuration sets. The intent of this configuration is to be able to model complex SAP data structures in order to provide a more seamless user experience for companies that utilize SAP as their primary ERP platform. As such, the usage of relationships from in between data structures is highly emphasized as part of this release.

Data Model Constraints

The support of complex SAP data structures denotes the supporting of data integrity complexities and maintain proper constraints between the data structures. This configuration includes basic SAP data integrity validation rules to sure data integrity is maintained in CMDM.

For more information on SAP data model constraints, it is recommended to research SAP documentation for the Sales & Distribution module, as well as the relevant sections in this enablement guideline as a complimentary resource.

Extension: Dun & Bradstreet WebUI Configuration

A separate Dun & Bradstreet Web UI configuration is available for those who are interested in implementing the third-party integration. The Web UI configuration provides an interface for data stewards to run D&B Match to obtain the DUNS number and other relevant match information. Furthermore, data stewards may also level the

Web UI configuration to run the D&B Company Profile service to obtain a more detailed overview of an organization.

Component Model

For security reasons, D&B subscription credentials may not be loaded via STEPXML so users are recommended to utilize the 'Easy Set-up' feature of the D&B component model within the CMDM application. Deployment of 'Easy Set-up' will automatically create the relevant D&B object types, attribution, and references in the system.

For more information, see the **Dun & Bradstreet Integration** in the **Data Exchange** documentation as well as the relevant sections in this enablement guideline.

Sample Data Load Files

For the Consolidated and Coexistence and Centralized configurations, three sample data Excel files are available for each of the three customer entity types to be imported via the match and merge import configuration (i.e., Individuals, Organizations, and Contact Persons).

The names of these sample data files are:

- SampleContacts.xlsx
- SampleIndividuals.xlsx
- SampleOrganizations.xlxs

Note: Users should import SampleOrganizations.xlsx before importing SampleContacts.xlsx.

Sample data files may be imported with the Match and Merge Importer via the Asset Importer Widgets available within the Web UI.