

Oracle Financial Services Compliance Studio

Administration and Configuration Guide

Release 8.1.2.5.0

May 2024

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Financial Services

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Document Control

Table 1 lists the document control of this guide.

Table 1: Document Control

Version Number	Revision Date	Change Log
8.1.2.5.9	May 2024	Added SINGLETON_TASK_PARALLEL_LEVEL parameter in the Table 18 . Added Configuration (ER Job 1) and Configuration (ER Job 3) sections.
8.1.2.5.8	May 2024	The parameter “F_CAPTURE_COUNT_STAT” is added in the Additional Configurations section.
8.1.2.5.6	February 2024	Added the Rebuilding Indices in Elastic Search section.
8.1.2.5.3	January 2024	Added step 3 in the Resetting Graph Pipeline Back to Day 0 section.
8.1.2.5.3	December 2023	Added new parameters (MAX_HISTORY_PARTITIONS, DB_PARALLEL_LEVEL, BULK_APPLY_DS_FOR_SINGLETON_PARTIES) in the Additional Configurations section. Added the Custom Rulesets for Matching section.
8.1.2.5.1	October 2023	Added the new “GRPADMIN” and “GRPUSR” User groups in the User Groups section.
8.1.2.5.1	September 2023	Added <code>enableVPD.sh</code> in the Table 30 . Added a new Fine Grain Data Access Control for Workspace section.
8.1.2.5.0	July 2023	Added the following sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functions and Roles required to perform CRUD operations for Conda • Persisting the Data When ER_GID_PERSISTENCE Flag is Set to True and ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL Flag is Set to True/False Condition • Properties for Global Party ID Persistence Updated CSA_8125 pipeline details in the following sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-configured Rulesets for Matching, Merging, and Data Survival • Pre-configured Entity Resolution Pipelines • Creating Pre-Staging Tables in FSDF Added “STG_DELETED_PARTIES_PRE” and “D_ADDRESS_END_DATE” functionalities in the Load Data into Pre-Staging Tables section. The sandboxadm group is deprecated and this functionality is mapped to the WKSPADMIN group.

Table 1: Document Control

Version Number	Revision Date	Change Log
8.1.2.5.0	July 2023	<p>The Step 2 is updated related to command and new parameters such as Execution Mode, Current Runskye, and Run_Type in the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steps (Create Index and Load the Data) • Steps (Perform Matching) • Steps (Data Survival) • Steps (Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Table) • Steps (Using Wrapper Shell Script) <p>Added a note in the Profiler Table section.</p>
8.1.2.5.0	July 2023	<p>Updated cleanup steps in the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanup Steps for Job Termination (Create Index and Load the Data) • Cleanup Steps for Job Termination (Perform Matching) • Cleanup Steps for Job termination (Data Survival) • Cleanup Steps for Job termination (Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Table) <p>Added a note in the Persisting the Data When ER_GID_PERSISTENCE and ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL Flags are Set to False Condition section.</p> <p>The support for Legacy ETL is deprecated in the current release, and the related note is added in the required sections.</p> <p>Added a new note and step 1 in the Cleanup Steps When the Create Index and Load Data Job Terminated Manually, Cleanup Steps When the Data Survival Job Terminated Manually, Cleanup Steps When the Bulk Similarity Job Terminated Manually, Cleanup Steps When the Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Job Terminated Manually and Resetting Entity Resolution Back to Day 0 sections.</p> <p>Added the following sections in M4AML section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimizing SQL performance for ASC • Feature Contributions JSON Format
8.1.2.4.4	June 2023	<p>Updated steps in the Data Sourcing section.</p> <p>Updated steps and figure in the Configure a jdbc Interpreter Variant section.</p>
8.1.2.4.3	May 2023	<p>Updated latest ICIJ table list and steps in the Load Data into ICIJ Tables section.</p>
8.1.2.4.0	April 2023	<p>Removed “DSADMIN” and updated DSUSRGRP group description in the Table 5.</p> <p>Updated steps in the Resetting Graph Pipeline Back to Day 0 section.</p>

Table 1: Document Control

Version Number	Revision Date	Change Log
8.1.2.4.0	March 2023	<p>Updated document to reflect that OpenSearch has replaced Elastic Search in 8.1.2.4.0.</p> <p>Updated steps in the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure a jdbc Interpreter Variant • Create a Credential • Link Credentials
8.1.2.4.0	March 2023	<p>Added the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrating the Data from ElasticSearch to Open-Search • FCCM out-of-the-box Entity Resolution Pipeline on FSDF • Post Workspace Activity for ASC • Periodic Workspace Schema Cleanup for ASC • Schema Grants for AML Event Scoring <p>Updated version for python-ml4aml interpreter in the fcc-python Interpreter section.</p> <p>Added utilities in the Importing Workspace Metadata for ML4AML section.</p> <p>Updated SAML Attribute Configuration in the Access Compliance Studio Using AAI Realm section.</p>
8.1.2.3.0	January 2023	<p>Added a note in the Customize the Data in the Tables for ER types section.</p> <p>Added FCC_M_ER_PROCESSING_COLUMNS and FCC_DS_REF_COLUMN_MAPPING tables in the Default Data in the tables section.</p> <p>Updated a note in the Configure the SSH Connection section.</p> <p>Added the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add Stop Monitor ScreenIncremental Workspace Refresh • Workspace Schema • For ML and Typology Use Case • Disable the User in Compliance Studio after SSO Login <p>Updated ASC use case information in the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Sourcing • Metadata Sourcing • Importing Workspace Metadata for ML4AML

Table 1: Document Control

Version Number	Revision Date	Change Log
8.1.2.1.0	January 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated step 3 in the Access Compliance Studio Using AAI Realm section. • Added step 1 in the Unlock the Notebook section. • Added step 2 and modified step 3 in the Load Data into ICIJ Tables section. • Added description for column details of the FCC_ER_MAPPING in the Output Tables section.
8.1.2.1.0	November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added a note related to FIC_MIS_DATE in the Steps section. • Added a note related to unique constraint error in the STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC table in the Data Survival section.
8.1.2.1.0	September 2022	<p>OJET Upgrade (all UI elements are updated according to UI in the entire document.</p> <p>Added the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using Wrapper Shell Script • Load Data into ICIJ Tables • Prescript Condition • Resetting Graph Pipeline Back to Day 0 • Obtain SAR information for Production • Data Model Support for AAI Applications • Typology Scenario Batch Framework • Execution Frequency <p>Removed the “Setup PGX Server without kerberos” section.</p> <p>Updated steps in the OpenSearch Changes section.</p> <p>Updated steps in the Annual Model Validation and Define Task for Annual Model Validation sections.</p> <p>Updated step 1 in the Cleanup Steps When the Create Index and Load Data Job Terminated Manually and Cleanup Steps When the Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Job Terminated Manually sections.</p> <p>Updated note in the Groups in Identity Management section.</p> <p>Updated new tables in the Data Sourcing section.</p> <p>Updated commands in the Importing Workspace Metadata for ML4AML section.</p> <p>Removed content in the Unsupervised ML Batch Framework section.</p> <p>Updated the table name and added new tables for ML_Scoring in the Unsupervised Scoring section.</p>

Table 1: Document Control

Version Number	Revision Date	Change Log
8.1.2.1.0	September 2022	<p>Updated the optional parameters in the AMLES Historic Event Load section.</p> <p>Updated the optional parameters in the Batch and Task Parameters section.</p> <p>Updated the commands in the Restart Services section.</p> <p>Updated steps 1, 4 and 6 in the Utility Scripts section.</p>
8.1.2.0.1	July 2022	<p>Updated minor changes in the Output Tables section.</p>
8.1.2.0.1	June 2022	<p>Added new Cleanup Steps for Job Termination sections in all ER jobs.</p> <p>Add new Cleanup Steps When the Create Index and Load Data Job Terminated Manually section.</p> <p>Add new Cleanup Steps When the Bulk Similarity Job Terminated Manually section.</p> <p>Add new Cleanup Steps When the Data Survival Job Terminated Manually section.</p> <p>Add new Cleanup Steps When the Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Job Terminated Manually section.</p> <p>Updated the script in ER Schema Changes section.</p> <p>Removed the NOTE related to IDNTYADMN in Groups in Identity Management section.</p>
8.1.2.0.1	May 2022	<p>As part of the v8.1.2.0.1 version, the following sections are added/updated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New job is added in the Status Codes section. • New table is added in the Output Tables section. • Added Additional Configurations subsection in Create Index and Load the Data section • Added validation step in Data Survival section • Added new Job Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Table • Added Initial Run for High Volume Data section. • Added Cleanup Steps When the Create Index and Load Data Job Terminated Manually subsection in Appendix. • Added Utility Scripts section in Appendix. • Renamed the subsections and section, Resetting Entity Resolution Back to Day 0 in Appendix.

Table 1: Document Control

Version Number	Revision Date	Change Log
8.1.2.0.0	April 2022	<p>Updated the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removed Kubernetes-related information from Add or Modify Python Packages to the fcc-python Interpreter section.• Added a Note in Configure the SSH Connection section.• Removed the “Modify the Python Docker Images for the Python Interpreter” section. <p>Updated the content for the deprecated ore Interpreter section.</p>
8.1.2.0.0	March 2022	<p>Updated the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• User Access and Permissioning Management• PGX Interpreter• Entity Resolution• ML Name and Address Incremental Training API• Data Memory Limit <p>Added the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing Default Features and Custom Model Training• PGX Permissions• Roles, Functions and Permissions• Cleanup Steps When the Bulk Similarity Job Terminated Manually
8.1.1.1.0	November 2021	Updated the document for the v8.1.1.1.0 release.
8.1.1.0.0	October 2021	This is the first version created for the v8.1.1.0.0 release.

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1 Preface

This guide provides information related to the Oracle Financial Services (OFS) Compliance Studio application administrator.

1.1 Audience

This guide is intended for Administrators, and the basic knowledge of the following is recommended:

- UNIX commands
- Database concepts
- Big Data
- Python
- Scala
- Spark
- Oracle R
- SQL
- PGX
- PGQL
- Markdown

1.2 Related Documents

You can strive to keep this and all other related documents updated regularly; visit the [OHC Documentation Library](#) to download the latest version available there. The list of related documents is provided here.

- [Oracle Financial Services Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#)
- [Oracle Financial Services Compliance Studio User Guide](#)
- [Oracle Financial Services Compliance Studio Matching Guide](#)
- [Oracle Financial Services Compliance Studio Data Model Guide](#)
- [Oracle Financial Services Compliance Studio Release Notes and Readme](#)

1.3 Conventions

[Table 2](#) explains the text conventions used in this guide.

Table 2: Convention

Convention	Description
Italics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Names of books, chapters, and sections as references• Emphasis

Table 2: Convention

Bold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The object of an action (menu names, field names, options, button names) in step-by-step procedures • Commands typed at a prompt • User input
Monospace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directories and subdirectories • File names and extensions • Process names • Code sample, including keywords and variables within a text and as separate paragraphs, and user-defined program elements within a text
Hyperlink	Hyperlink type indicates the links to external websites and internal document links to sections.
<Variable>	Substitute input value

1.4 Abbreviations

Table 3 lists the abbreviations used in this document.

Table 3: Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
OFS	Oracle Financial Services
OFSAA	Oracle Financial Services Analytical Application
BD	Behavior Detection
FCDM	Financial Crime Data Model
ICIJ	International Consortium of Investigative Journalists
MMG	Model Management and Governance
SSO	Single Sign-On
SSH	Secure Shell

2 About Compliance Studio Administration

OFS Compliance Studio is an advanced analytics application that supercharges anti-financial crime programs for better customer due diligence, transaction monitoring, and investigations by leveraging the latest innovations in artificial intelligence, open-source technologies, and data management. It combines Oracle's Parallel Graph Analytics (PGX), Machine Learning for AML, Entity Resolution, and notebook-based code development and enables Contextual Investigations in one platform with complete and robust model management and governance functionality.

Topics:

- [Capabilities offered by Compliance Studio](#)
- [Configurable Features](#)
- [Administration Overview](#)

2.1 Capabilities offered by Compliance Studio

- Purpose Built for Fighting Crime
 - Fully defined and sourced Financial Crime Graph Model supporting detection and investigation
 - Provided Accelerators for finding the needles in the haystack.
 - What if Analysis for existing Scenarios
 - Integration with ECM and Investigation Hub to provide meaningful guidance to investigators for rules-based and ML-generated alerts
 - Enterprise-ready and compatible with the underlying OFSAA framework
 - Works with earlier 8.0.x releases of Oracle Financial Crime and Compliance Management Anti Money Laundering (AML), Enterprise Case Management, and Fraud applications.
- Entity Resolution for AML
 - Entity Resolution to enhance monitoring effectiveness and provide a single customer view
 - Linking and Resolution across internal & external data to improve single entity detection
 - Allows for Scenario/Model detection across internal data
 - Multi-attribute enabled with ML boosts for Name/Address models
 - Prebuilt Integrations and easily configurable for Data Sources like ICIJ, Safari, etc.
- Analytics of Choice
 - Choose from our proprietary models or bring your own
 - Fully embedded Graph Analytics Engine and Financial Crime Model
 - Supports non-ML
 - Embedded with a highly scalable in-memory Graph Analytics Engine (PGX)
 - Industry's most intuitive Graph Query Language to gain rapid insights
- Model Management & Governance
 - End-to-end management from model creation to model deployment.
 - Data Ingestion (Oracle DB, Graph, Hive)

- Model Development
- Supports virtually all open source packages, interpreters, etc.
- Process in Database or Big Data
- Model Training
- Model Performance Evaluation
- Model Explainability
- Model Tracking and Audit
- Approval Mechanisms
- Model Deployment
- Scheduling
- Ongoing Monitoring
- ML Foundation for Financial Crimes
 - Integrated with Oracle Financial Crime Application Data and readily usable across the enterprise financial crime data lake.
 - Pre-engineered features and transformations to address each use case
 - Simplified APIs for each stage of the modeling lifecycle
 - Leverage the power of Graph, Supervised ML, and Unsupervised ML to build typology detection models, detect anomalies, and risk score customers or events
 - Event Scoring for false positive prediction and disposition
 - Dashboards and KPIs to measure the impact of ML and generate insights for business users
 - Ongoing Monitoring of Model Performance and Concept Drift
 - Automated Scenario Calibration and Scenario Conversion Utility for Oracle AML Scenarios

2.2 Configurable Features

The following are the key configurable features in Compliance Studio:

- Create users and roles to access Compliance Studio to access through AAI/SSO
- Assign roles and groups with required permissions
- The ability to customize and create interpreter variants to provide or restrict access to users
- Modify ready-to-use Python packages and versions
- Customize rulesets to generate similarity edges and resolved entities
- Apply Graph Fine-Grained Access Control to redact the sensitive data in the Graphs
- Move source data to the PGX server using connector jobs to create graphs in FCDM and ICIJ workflows (This feature is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release).
- Monitor tasks that the logged-in users perform
- Offers ready-to-use extract, transform, load (ETL) operations for the creation of a global graph using Graph Pipelines.
- Entity resolution based on configurable rules.

2.3 Administration Overview

This section provides an overview of administration activities performed by an Administrator after installing the Compliance Studio application.

The following are the key configuration activities performed by an Administrator in Compliance Studio:

- **Mapping User Groups:** To access the application, users must be authenticated. In Compliance Studio, users and roles are authenticated based on Realms, such as FCCRealm, SAMLRealm, etc. These Realms use Identity Management systems to authenticate users. FCCRealm - uses Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure (OFSAAI), and SAMLRealm uses an identity provider (IDP).
- **User Group - Role Mapping:** After authentication of users and roles, they must be authorized to use the application. The Compliance Studio offers a rich permission system, and users are mapped to the permissions to use the application.
- **Configure Interpreters:** Interpreters are used to execute code in different languages. Plug-ins enable users to use a specific language to process data on the selected execution platform. The Compliance Studio provides ready-to-use interpreters, such as jdbc-interpreter, python interpreter, etc. In Compliance Studio, you can either use a default interpreter variant or create a new variant for an interpreter to provide access to the database for different users. Interpreters are linked using credentials (a wallet and a password) to enable secure data access. Interpreters are configured based on usage.
- **Entity Resolution:** OFS Compliance Studio provides Entity Resolution (ER) capability. It allows firms to break through barriers in their data by gaining single views of their customers and their external entities and have the choice of monitoring them both under one consolidated Global Party.
- OFS Compliance Studio Entity Resolution is a configurable process that allows data to be matched and merged to create contextual links in the global graph or resolve relational party records to a global party record as part of ingestion. OFS Compliance Studio has pre-built configurations supporting matching (or linking) in the FCGM and resolving entities in CSA for data being loaded into Financial Services Data Foundation (FSDF).
- **Configure a Data Source:** The data source configuration allows you to view the newly added edges or nodes in the graph. Define the source of the data, specify the order in which the files must be read, etc.
- **Configure Graph:** The Compliance Studio provides an intuitive way for creating graphs used in notebooks, where you can load graphs from external sources or create custom graphs. Using PGX, you can load multiple graphs into a notebook and create PGQL queries against different graphs. The result obtained from running a paragraph in a notebook can be used as an input for other paragraphs in the notebook. The results of analytics algorithms are stored as transient properties of nodes and edges in the graph. Pattern matching can then be used against these properties.
- **Apply Graph Fine-Grained Access Control:** The Graph Fine-Grained Access Control and Redaction changes are applied to the Compliance Studio to redact the sensitive data in the Graphs. With a role-based access control approach, you can restrict access at any level of granularity.
- **Prepare the Batches:** Batches are prepared to execute the ETL operations. Batches enable you to move data from Oracle Database or Big Data to Compliance Studio, load graphs, and run notebooks. This feature is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

- **Perform the Batches:** These batches contain Sqoop Job, Connector Job, Graph Job, and Similarity Edge Generation Job in OFSAI. You can also execute ETL operations by running the scripts without configuring the batches. This feature is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.
- **Verify Batch Execution:** Verify the status of all tasks at the end of the batch execution. You can verify both the overall status of the Batch and individual task status. This feature is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.
- **Schedule Scenario Notebook Execution:** You can schedule a notebook execution using the scheduler.

NOTE

In the current release, Notebook execution using Batch is deprecated and will be removed in the future release. It is recommended to use the scheduler to execute the notebook in Batch.

You can see the [Example of Creating a batch in Scheduler for Notebook Execution](#).

- **Monitoring Tasks on Notebook Server:** Tasks are created when the end-user executes notebooks or paragraphs. It is important to know the execution status of whether the tasks are created, rejected, canceled, etc. The Tasks page allows you to view the status of the task and associated notebooks, paragraphs, interpreters, etc. By default, all the tasks are listed on the Task page. You can view the specific task using filters such as the task's status, date of creation, and notebook name.

2.3.1 Key Concepts

This section provides insight into the following key concepts:

- **Interpreter:** An interpreter is a program that directly executes instructions written in a programming or scripting language without requiring them previously to be compiled into a machine language program. They are plug-ins that enable users to use a specific language to process data in the backend. Examples of Interpreters are jdbc-interpreter, spark-interpreters, python-interpreters, etc. Interpreters allow you to define customized drivers, URLs, passwords, connections, SQL results to display, etc.
- **Zeppelin Interpreter:** A plug-in enables Zeppelin users to use a specific language or data-processing-backend. For example, to use the Scala code in Zeppelin, you need a %spark interpreter.
- **Zeppelin:** Interactive browser-based notebooks enable data engineers, data analysts, and data scientists to be more productive by developing, organizing, executing, and sharing data code and visualizing results without referring to the command line or requiring the cluster details. Notebooks allow these users not only allow to execute but to interactively work with long workflows.
- **Markdown (md):** A plain text formatting syntax designed so that it can be converted to HTML. Use this section to configure the markdown parse type.
- **Parallel Graph Analytics (PGX):** Graph analysis lets you reveal latent information that is not directly apparent from fields in your data but is encoded as direct and indirect relationships - metadata - between elements of your data. This connectivity-related information is not obvious to the naked eye but can have tremendous value when uncovered. PGX is a toolkit for graph analysis, supporting both efficient graph algorithms and fast SQL-like graph pattern matching queries.

- **PySpark:** A Python API is written in Python to support Spark. Spark is a distributed framework that can handle Big Data analysis. Spark is a computational engine that works with huge sets of data by processing them in parallel and batch systems.
- **Spark:** A fast and general-purpose cluster computing system. It provides high-level APIs in Java, Scala, Python, and R. Spark is an optimized engine that supports general execution graphs.
- **PGQL:** A graph query language built on top of SQL, bringing graph pattern matching capabilities to existing SQL users and new users interested in graph technology but who do not have an SQL background.
- **Data discovery, exploration, reporting, and visualization** are key components of the data science workflow. Zeppelin provides a "Modern Data Science Studio" that supports ready-to-use Spark and Hive. Zeppelin supports multiple language backends, which has support for a growing ecosystem of data sources. Zeppelin's notebooks provide interactive snippet-at-time experience to data scientists. You can see a collection of Zeppelin notebooks in the Hortonworks Gallery.
- **Keytab File:** A Keytab is a file containing pairs of Kerberos principles and encrypted keys (which are derived from the Kerberos password). You can use a keytab file to authenticate to various remote systems using Kerberos without entering a password. However, when changing your Kerberos password, you must recreate all your keytabs files. They are commonly used to allow scripts to automatically authenticate using Kerberos, without requiring human interaction or access to the password stored in a plain-text file. The script can use the acquired credentials to access files stored on a remote system.
- **Oracle Wallet:** Oracle Wallet is a file that stores database authentication and signing credentials. It allows users to securely access databases without providing credentials to third-party software, and easily connect to Oracle products.
- **Sqoop Job:** Sqoop is a tool designed for efficiently transferring bulk data between Hadoop and structured data stores such as relational databases. Sqoop job creates and saves the import and export commands. It specifies parameters to identify and recall the saved job. This re-calling or re-executing is used in the incremental import, which can import the updated rows from the RDBMS table to Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS). This feature is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.
- **OpenSearch:** OpenSearch is a distributed search and analytics engine for all data types, including textual, numerical, geospatial, structured, and unstructured.

3 User Access and Permissioning Management

Compliance Studio uses a realm based on unique authentication and authorization for its users. Realm is a security policy domain defined for the application server. It is used to authenticate and authorize users of Compliance Studio.

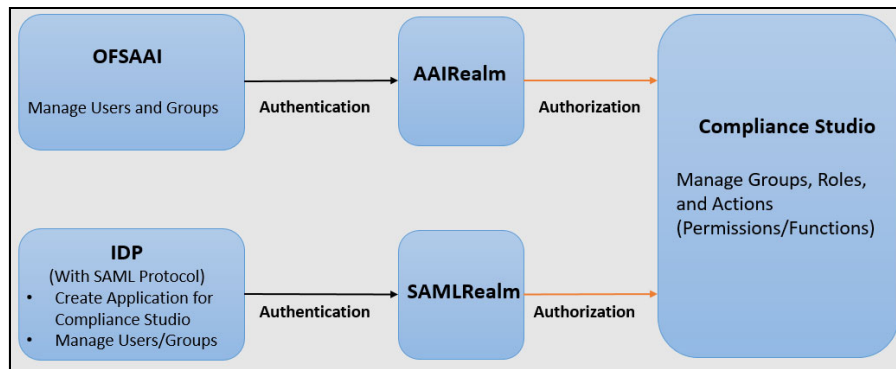
Realms (AAIRealm, SAMLRealm) are selected based on the Identity Provider (IDP) during the installation. For more information, see the [OFS Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#).

The Compliance Studio application is accessed using the following realms that you have selected during the installation of the Compliance Studio application:

- AAIRealm:** This uses Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure (OFSAI) Identity Management system for user authentication. The OFSAI facilitates System Administrators to provide access, monitor, and administer users along with the Infrastructure metadata operations. For more information, see [Access Compliance Studio Using AAI Realm](#) section.
- SAMLRealm:** The SAMLRealm uses an identity provider (IDP) Identity Management system to support the SAML2.0 protocol for user authentication. Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is an open standard that allows identity providers (IDP) to pass authorization credentials to service providers (SP). IDP acts as the Single Sign-On (SSO) service. Users and Groups are created in the IDP. For more information, see [Access Compliance Studio Using AAI Realm](#) section.

The following image illustrates the authentication and authorization process in Compliance Studio.

Figure 1: Compliance Studio - Authentication and Authorization process



Topics:

- [Mapping User Groups](#)
- [Access Compliance Studio Using AAI Realm](#)
- [Access Compliance Studio Using AAI Realm](#)

3.1 Mapping User Groups

Users must be mapped to User Groups that are mapped to access Oracle Financial Services Compliance Studio (OFS CS). The following subsections provide information about the user groups and roles required in addition to the information about configuring the user groups.

3.1.1 User Groups

Table 4 gives details about the User Groups in the OFS CS application.

Table 4: User Groups

User Group Name	User Group Description
IDNTYADMN	Identity Administrator group
IDNTYAUTH	Identity Authorizer group
MDLREV	The Modeling Reviewer Group. Users mapped to this group have access to the menu items in the application that are related to model review activities.
MDLAPPR	The Modeling Approver Group. Users mapped to this group have the rights to approve models created by the users.
MDLBATCHUSR	The Modeling Batch User. Scheduler can use this Group for executing batches.
WKSPADMIN	The Workspace Administrator Group. Users mapped to this group have access to create and populate workspaces. For viewing the OFS CS landing page this group is required.
MDLUSR	The Modeling User Group. Users mapped to this group have access to all the menu items in the application that is related to model creation.
DSUSRGRP	Data Studio User Group This User Group provide access to modify Interpreter configurations.
GRPADMIN	The Graph Administrator Group Users mapped to this group have access to all the menu items in the application related to graph as well as Pipeline/Refresh graphs related health services.
GRPUSR	The Graph User Group Users mapped to this group have access to all the menu items in the application related to graph as well as Pipeline/Refresh graphs related health services.
DSREDACTGRP	Roles for applying redaction in graph. This group will be applicable to only those users for whom graph redaction is required. NOTE: This group has to be created manually in AAI and map it to the users.
ERADMIN	Entity resolution admin group. NOTE: This group has to be created manually in AAI and map it to the users.

Table 4: User Groups

User Group Name	User Group Description
ERUSER	Entity resolution user group. NOTE: This group has to be created manually in AAI and map it to the users.

NOTE

- At the first-time login, User Group mappings are initialized from AAI/IDCS for the newly provisioned users. These will be reflected in OFS CS Admin Console in next OFSC CS login.
- If User Group mappings are deleted in AAI/IDCS, it would not delete in OFS CS Admin Console. Admin needs to delete this in OFS CS Identity screens too.
- Only the group with MDLSUMM role will be displayed in the Workspace provisioning steps.
MDLSUMM function is mapped to the MDLACCESS role.

3.1.2 User Group - Role Mapping

Map the user groups in the application to the roles in the following table to enable access to the OFS CS application.

Table 5 lists the roles which are assigned to a particular User Group.

Table 5: User Group to Role Mapping

Group Name	Role Name
DSREDACTGRP	DSREDACT
IDNTYADMN	Batch Advance Role
IDNTYADMN	Batch Write Role
IDNTYADMN	Admin Link Role
IDNTYADMN	User Advanced Role
IDNTYADMN	Group Advanced Role
IDNTYADMN	Role Advanced Role
IDNTYADMN	Function Advanced Role
IDNTYAUTH	Group Authorize Role
IDNTYAUTH	User Authorize Role
IDNTYAUTH	Group Read Role
IDNTYAUTH	Admin Link Role
IDNTYAUTH	Function Read Role

Table 5: User Group to Role Mapping

Group Name	Role Name
IDNTYAUTH	Role Read Role
IDNTYAUTH	Role Authorize Role
MDLAPPR	DSINTER
MDLAPPR	Model Authorize
MDLAPPR	Model Deployment
MDLAPPR	Workspace Read
MDLAPPR	Model Read
MDLAPPR	Model Access
MDLAPPR	Workspace Access
MDLAPPR	DSAPPROVER
MDLBATCHUSR	DSBATCH
MDLREV	Workspace Read
MDLREV	Model Review
MDLREV	Model Access
MDLREV	Workspace Access
MDLREV	DSUSER
MDLREV	Model Read
MDLUSR	Model Advanced
MDLUSR	Model Write
MDLUSR	Model Read
MDLUSR	Batch Advance Role
MDLUSR	Model Execute
MDLUSR	DSUSER
MDLUSR	Model Access
MDLUSR	Workspace Access
MDLUSR	Workspace Read
MDLUSR	Datastore Access
MDLUSR	Datastore Write

Table 5: User Group to Role Mapping

Group Name	Role Name
MDLUSR	Datastore Read
WKSPADMIN	Workspace Access
WKSPADMIN	DSADMIN
WKSPADMIN	Identity MGMT advanced
WKSPADMIN	Workspace Authorize
WKSPADMIN	Workspace Read
WKSPADMIN	Workspace Write
DSUSRGRP	DSADMIN
GRAPHUSER	Graph Administrator
GRAPHUSER	Graph Read Role
GRAPHUSER	Graph Read Role
GRAPHUSER	Graph Execute Role
GRAPHADMINISTRATOR	Graph Administrator Role

3.1.3 Functions and Roles required to perform CRUD operations for Conda

Table 6 provides details about the Functions and Roles required to perform CRUD operations for Conda in the OFS CS application.

For more information, see the **Conda Environments** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

Table 6: Functions and Roles

Function	Role	Groups Mapped	Access
CONDAENVSUMM	CONDAENVACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDLUSR • MDLREV • MDLAPPR 	Summary view
CONDAENVVIEW	CONDAENVREAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDLUSR • MDLREV • MDLAPPR 	Read
CONDAENVEXP	CONDAENVREAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDLUSR • MDLREV • MDLAPPR 	Export yml file
CONDAENVEXP	CONDAENVWRITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDLREV • MDLAPPR 	Export yml file

Table 6: Functions and Roles

Function	Role	Groups Mapped	Access
CONDAENVDEL	CONDAENVWRITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDLREV MDLAPPR 	Delete a registered conda environment
CONDAENVEDIT	CONDAENVWRITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDLREV MDLAPPR 	Edit a conda environment
CONDAENVADD	CONDAENVWRITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDLREV MDLAPPR 	Add a conda environment

3.2 Access Compliance Studio Using AAI Realm

This section provides information on creating users who can access Compliance Studio using the AAIRealm method of authentication through Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure (OFSAAI). The users with SYSADMN and SYSAUTH roles in OFSAAI can create and authorize users, respectively.

Identity Management in the OFSAAI facilitates System Administrators to provide access, monitor, and administer users along with the Infrastructure metadata operations. The Security Management System (SMS) component is incorporated with Password Encryption, Role and Data-Based Security, Access Control, and Audit Trail feature to provide a highly flexible security envelope. Administrators can create, map, and authorize users defining a security framework that can restrict access to the data and meta-data in the warehouse, based on a fine-grained access control mechanism. These activities are done at the initial stage and then on a required basis.

To create and authorize the users in OFSAAI, perform the following steps:

1. Login to AAI using SYSADMIN.
2. Create the groups as mentioned in the [Table 4](#).

NOTE

- Roles assigned to a Group in AAI are not considered in Compliance Studio.
- Compliance Studio manages Roles; Group-Role is mapped in the Compliance Studio. For more information, see the [User Group - Role Mapping](#) section.
- To create a valid group in AAI, you need to map it to Domain and map at least one role. Note that for Compliance Studio, neither domain nor roles mapped to it in AAI are relevant. So, you can assign a dummy domain and role for group creation in AAI.

3. Create a user and map the user groups to the respective user.

The default permissions mapped to these users and user groups are available in the [Roles, Functions and Permissions](#) section.

3.3 Access Compliance Studio Using SAML Realm

This section provides information on managing users who can access Compliance Studio with Identity Provider (IdP or IDP). The IdP acts as the Single Sign-On (SSO) service provider for implementations

between Compliance Studio, Investigation Hub, and Enterprise Case Management. This configuration prevents separate login for each application.

An identity provider (IdP) is a service that stores and verifies user identity. IdPs work with single sign-on (SSO) providers to authenticate users. An identity provider (IdP or IDP) stores and manages users' digital identities. An IdP checks user identities via username-password combinations and other factors, or it may simply provide a list of user identities that another service provider (like an SSO) checks.

See the [User Groups](#) section for Preconfigured Groups to access Compliance Studio using SAML Realm.

To integrate Compliance Studio with IDP as the SSO provider, follow these steps:

1. Create the following Groups in the IDP system. For more information on creating groups in IDP, see the [OFS Admin Console User Guide](#).
 - Create the new groups with the same name as the pre-configured groups. See the [User Groups](#) section for more information.
2. Create a SAML application in IDP.
3. Configure the SAML application.

Key configurations in the SAML application is as follows:

- Entity ID: `https://<FQDN of Compliance studio Linux Server>:7001/cs`
- Assertion Consumer URL: `http:// <FQDN of Compliance studio Linux Server>:7001/cs/home`

NOTE **Response** in SAML response must be signed.

- Include Signing Certificate in Signature: **Enabled**
- Include Signing Certificate in Signature: **SHA-256**
- Enable Single Logout: **Enabled**
- Logout Binding: **POST**
- Single Logout URL (SAML_LOGOUT_URL): `http://<FQDN of compliance studio>:7001/cs/signoff`
- Logout Response URL: `http://<FQDN of compliance studio>:7001/cs/signoff`
- Encrypt Assertion: **Disabled**
- SAML Attribute Configuration

Figure 2: Attribute Configuration

Attribute Configuration

Use this section to add user attributes. This is useful if you want to send user information including group membership details as part of the assertion.

Attributes +

Name	Format	Type	Value	Condition	Value	
ofs_mapped_groups	Basic	User Attribute	Group Member...	All Groups	All Groups are selected	X
email	Basic	User Attribute	Primary Email			X
username	Basic	User Attribute	Last Name			X

Update the SAML attribute configuration as tabulated in the [Table 7](#).

Table 7: Attribute Configuration

Name	Format	Type	Value	Condition
ofs_mapped_groups	Basic	User Attribute	Group Member	All Groups
email	Basic	User Attribute	Primary Email	-
username	Basic	User Attribute	Last Name	-

4. Create a user and map the user groups to the respective user based on the user roles.

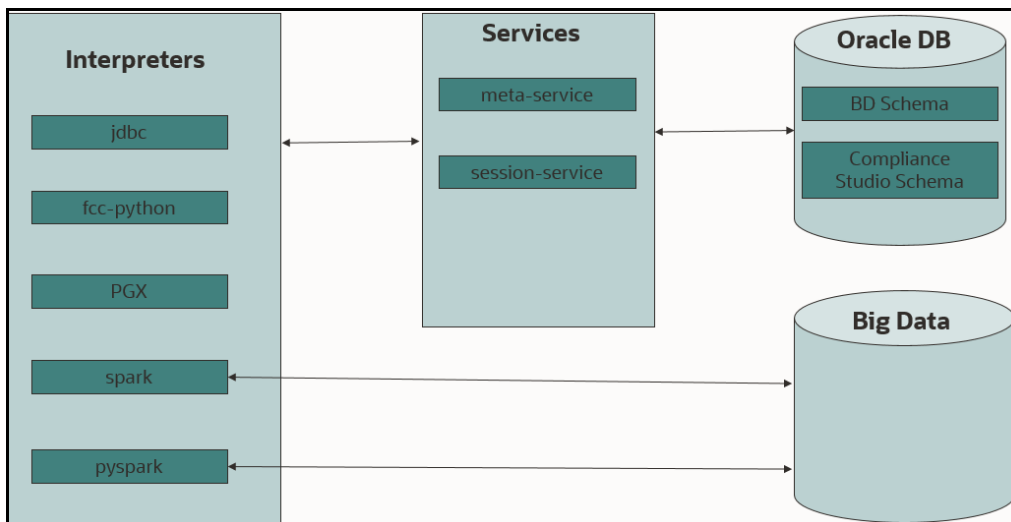
4 Interpreter Configuration and Connectivity

An interpreter is a program that directly executes instructions written in a programming or scripting language without requiring them previously to be compiled into a machine language program. Interpreters are plug-ins that enable users to use a specific language to process data in the backend. Examples of Interpreters are jdbc-interpreter, spark-interpreters, python-interpreters, etc. Interpreters allow you to define customized drivers, URLs, passwords, connections, SQL results to display, etc.

In Compliance Studio, Interpreters are used in Notebooks to execute code in different languages. Each Interpreter has a set of adjusted and applied properties across all notebooks. For example, using the python-interpreter makes it possible to change between versions, whereas the jdbc-interpreter offers to customize the URL, schema, or credentials. In Compliance Studio, you can either use a default interpreter variant or create a new variant for an interpreter. You can create more than one variant for an interpreter. The benefit of creating multiple variants for an Interpreter is to connect different versions of interpreters (Python version: 3, Python version: 2, etc.). This helps to connect a different set of users and database schema. For example, Compliance Studio schema, BD schema, etc. Compliance Studio provides secure and safe credential management such as Oracle Wallet (jdbc wallet), Password (jdbc password), or KeyStores to link to interpreter variants to access secured data.

The following image illustrates the examples of interpreters used in Compliance Studio and database connections.

Figure 3: Examples of Interpreters



Topics:

- [Configure Interpreters](#)
- [Create a Credential](#)
- [Link Credentials](#)
- [Create an Interpreter Group](#)
- [Create an Interpreter Variant](#)
- [Enable Additional Spark or PySpark interpreter](#)

4.1 Configure Interpreters

Compliance Studio has ready-to-use interpreters such as fcc-python, jdbc Interpreter, etc. You can configure them based on the use case. Additional variants of interpreters are created as multiple users might require different settings to access the database securely. The jdbc Interpreters use the credentials to enable secure data access.

NOTE fcc-python, pyspark, spark, and python are some of the other available interpreters.

Interpreters are configured when you want to modify URL, data location, drivers, enable or disable connections, etc.

To configure ready-to-use interpreters, follow these steps:


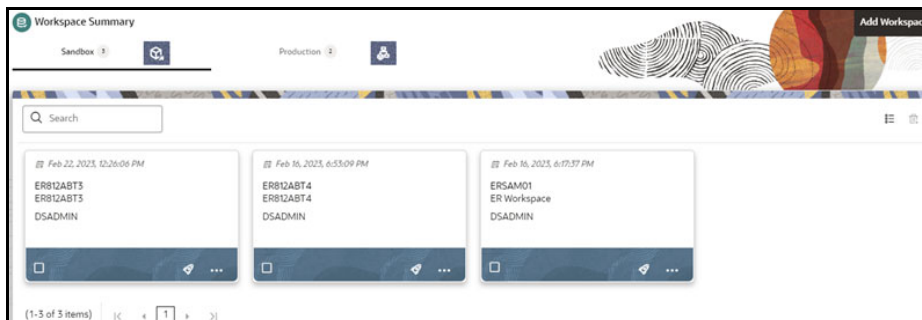
1. On the **Workspace Summary** page, select Launch workspace  to display the **CS Production workspace** window.

Figure 4: Workspace Summary




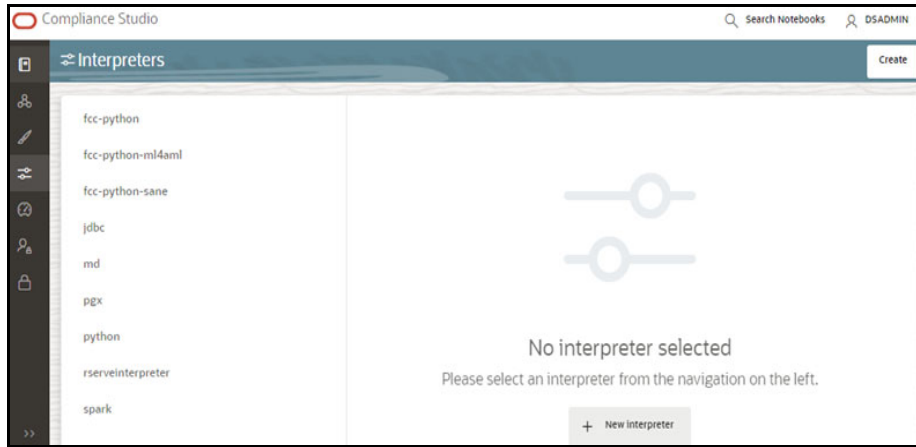
2. Hover the mouse over the **Data Studio Options**  widget the following options are available:
 - Interpreters
 - Tasks
 - Permissions
 - Credentials
 - Templates
3. Click **Interpreters** that you want to view from the list displayed on the LHS. The default configured interpreter variant is displayed on the RHS.

Figure 5: Interpreters' screen

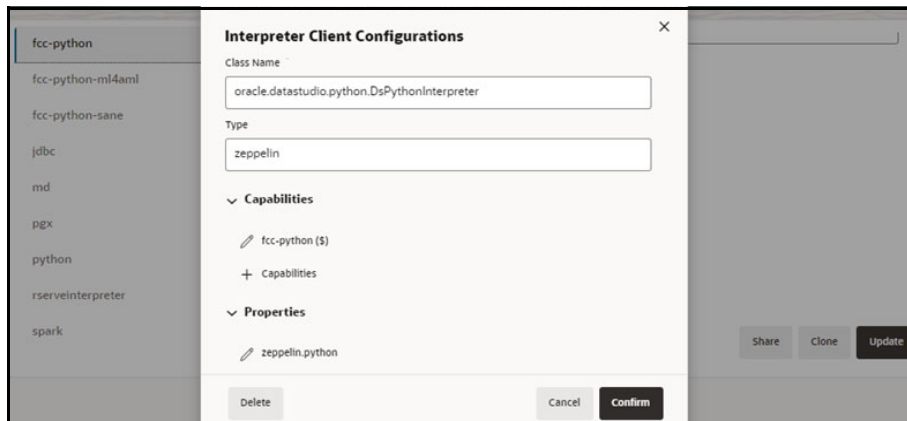


4. Modify the values in the fields as per requirement. For example, to modify a parameter's limit, connect to a different schema, PGX server, etc.

You can modify the values in the following UI options:

- Wizard

Figure 6: Wizard UI options



An interpreter can group multiple interpreter clients that all run in one JVM process and can be stopped together.

For example, the spark interpreter group contains the spark and pyspark interpreter client.

Figure 7: Properties screen

Group Configuration

Initial Code

For example, when using a Spark interpreter group with spark and pyspark interpreter clients. If you define the initialization code for the spark interpreter group, the initialization code will run when the runtime environment is created, i.e., the first time a user runs a paragraph of either spark or pyspark in a notebook with Compliance Studio running in NOTEBOOK session mode.

Initial Code Capability

The initial code capability defines what interpreter client to use to run the group initial code. For example, in the spark interpreter group, you would select the spark capability as the initial code capability to create a spark context for the group JVM process.

Credential Configurations

For linking any credentials to the interpreter, you have to define what credential types should be used and what credential mode to use. For example, the jdbc interpreter supports a credential type of type Password for the credential qualifier **jdbc_password** and a credential type of type Oracle Wallet for the credential qualifier **jdbc_wallet**. After defining the credential configuration, a new section for selecting the respective credential values will appear.

Interpreter Client Configuration

Interpreter properties can be configured for each interpreter client.

Figure 8: Interpreter Client Configuration

Interpreter Client Configurations [X]

Class Name

Type

▼ **Capabilities**

+ Capabilities

▼ **Properties**

Delete Cancel Confirm

Lifecycle Configuration

Host Mode

In the Host lifecycle mode, the following properties can be configured:

- **Host:** The hostname on which the interpreter is listening. For example, localhost if the **interpreter** runs on the same machine as the server.
- **Port:** The port on which the interpreter is listening.

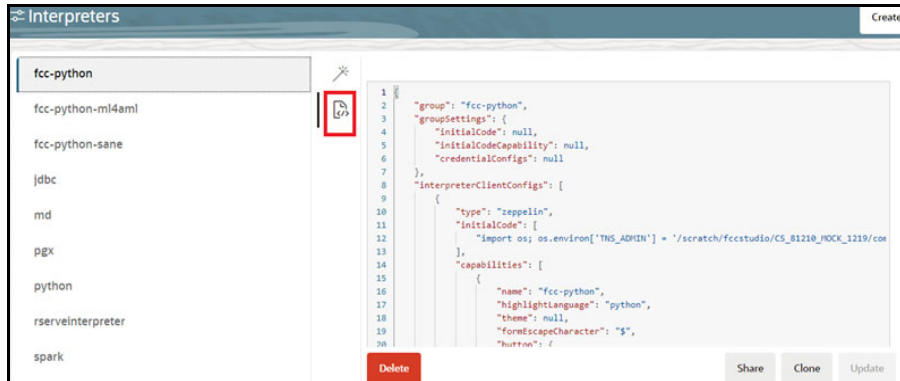
Credentials

A credential section appears if you have defined a credential configuration as part of the group settings. For each credential qualifier, an already defined credential can be selected. If the credential mode Per User is used, each individual user has to select their own credential.

■ JSON:

You can modify the values in the properties of the interpreter in the JSON file, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 9: JSON file properties



5. Click **Update**. The modified values are updated in the Interpreter.
6. The user can also perform **Share**, **Clone**, and **Delete** operations on this screen.

Table 8 lists the Ready-to-use interpreter in Compliance Studio:

Table 8: Ready-to-use interpreter

Interpreters	Description
<p>fcc-python Interpreter (fcc-python-ml4aml and fcc-python-sane)</p>	<p>The fcc-python interpreter is used to write Python code in a notebook to analyze data from different sources, machine learning, artificial intelligence, etc.</p> <p>In the fcc-python interpreter, you can configure the Python installed path, set the maximum number of results that must be displayed, change the Python version, add Python Packages, etc.</p> <p>The python interpreter uses a python virtual environment. Out-of-box Compliance Studio comes with three variants of python interpreters, fcc-python, fcc-python-ml4aml, and fcc-python-sane.</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>From 8126, virtual environments will no longer be shipped with Compliance Studio and instead conda environment functionality will be used.</p> <p>These python interpreters (fcc-python, fcc-python-ml4aml, and fcc-python-sane) will be deprecated and removed in the future release but will remain in case of upgrades.</p>
<p>jdbc Interpreter</p>	<p>The jdbc interpreter is a ready-to-use interpreter used to connect to Studio schema. This Interpreter is used to connect and write SQL queries on any schema without any restriction.</p> <p>In the jdbc Interpreter, you can configure schema details, link Wallet Credentials to the jdbc Interpreter, etc.</p>
<p>md Interpreter</p>	<p>The md interpreter is used to configure the markdown parser type. This Interpreter displays text based on Markdown, which is a lightweight markup language.</p> <p>The connection does not apply to this Interpreter.</p>

Table 8: Ready-to-use interpreter

<p>pgql Interpreter (part of PGX interpreter)</p>	<p>The <code>pgql</code> interpreter is a ready-to-use interpreter used to connect the configured PGX server. This Interpreter is used to perform queries on the graph in Compliance Studio. PGQL is a graph query language built on top of SQL, bringing graph pattern matching capabilities to existing SQL users and new users interested in graph technology but who do not have an SQL background.</p>
<p>pgx-python (part of PGX interpreter)</p>	<p>The <code>pgx-python</code> interpreter is a ready-to-use interpreter used to connect to the configured PGX server. It is a python based interpreter with a PGX python client embedded in it to query on graph present in the PGX server. By default, this Interpreter points to <code>ml4aml</code> Python Virtual environment.</p>
<p>pgx-algorithm Interpreter (part of PGX interpreter)</p>	<p>The <code>pgx-algorithm</code> interpreter is a ready-to-use interpreter that connects to the configured PGX server. This Interpreter is used to write an algorithm on the graph and is also used in the PGX interpreter.</p>
<p>pgx-java Interpreter (part of PGX interpreter)</p>	<p>The <code>pgx-java</code> interpreter is a ready-to-use interpreter that connects to the configured PGX server. It is Java11 based interpreter with a PGX client embedded in it to query on graph present in the PGX server.</p>
<p>pyspark Interpreter</p>	<p>The <code>pyspark</code> interpreter connects to the big data environment by default. Users must write code for connection either in the Initialization section or in the notebook's paragraph.</p> <p>This Interpreter is used to write the <code>pyspark</code> language to query and perform analytics on data present in big data. This requires additional configuration, which must be performed as a prerequisite or as post-installation with the manual change of interpreter settings.</p> <p>In the <code>pyspark</code> Interpreter, you can configure the Python binary executable to use for PySpark in both driver and workers, set true to use IPython, else set to false, etc.</p>
<p>spark Interpreter</p>	<p>The <code>spark</code> interpreter connects to the big data environment by default. Users must write for connection either in the Initialization section or in the notebook's paragraph.</p> <p>This Interpreter is used to perform analytics on data present in the big data clusters in the Scala language. This requires additional configuration, which must be performed as a prerequisite or as post-installation with the manual change of interpreter settings.</p> <p>In the <code>spark</code> interpreter, you can configure the cluster manager to connect, print the Read Eval Print Loop (REPL) output, the total number of cores to use, etc.</p>
<p>ore Interpreter</p>	<p>The <code>ore</code> Interpreter has been deprecated. This interpreter is not recommended since it will be removed in future versions of OFS Compliance Studio. The “R” Interpreter will be introduced instead of ore Interpreter.</p>

4.1.1 fcc-python Interpreter

NOTE

From 8126, virtual environments will no longer be shipped with Compliance Studio and instead conda environment functionality will be used.

These python interpreters (`fcc-python`, `fcc-python-ml4aml`, and `fcc-python-sane`) will be deprecated and removed in the future release but will remain in case of upgrades.

In Compliance Studio, the python interpreter uses a python virtual environment. Out-of-box Compliance Studio comes with three variants of python interpreters, fcc-python, fcc-python-ml4aml, and fcc-python-sane.

Each interpreter variant points to a different virtual environment.

Table 9 lists the fcc-python interpreter variants:

Table 9: fcc-python interpreter variants

Interpreter Variant	Virtual Environment Name	Description
fcc-python	defaultVirtualEnv	Default python interpreter.
fcc-python-ml4aml	ml4aml	Python interpreter for AIF and AMLES.
fcc-python-sane	saneVirtualEnv	Python interpreter for scoring Name and Address Matching.

You can use the default python interpreter or new variants with their python version and python packages. For more info on creating a new python interpreter variant with the new virtual environment.

The libraries for the following Interpreter Variant:

- Default python interpreter has **Python 3.6.13** with the following libraries:

Package	Version
-----	-----
certifi	2020.6.20
charset-normalizer	2.0.10
conda-pack	0.6.0
cx-Oracle	7.3.0
cycler	0.10.0
ds-interpreter-client	21.4.9
idna	3.3
imbalanced-learn	0.6.2
joblib	0.14.1
kiwisolver	1.2.0
matplotlib	3.3.3
mmg	8.1.1
numpy	1.19.2
pandas	1.1.5
Pillow	7.2.0
pip	21.3.1

py4j	0.10.7
pyparsing	2.4.7
python-dateutil	2.8.1
pytz	2020.1
requests	2.27.1
scikit-learn	0.23.2
scipy	1.5.2
seaborn	0.9.1
setuptools	58.0.4
six	1.15.0
SQLAlchemy	1.3.11
threadpoolctl	2.1.0
urllib3	1.26.8
wheel	0.37.1
xgboost	1.0.1

- The python-ml4aml interpreter has **Python 3.9.12** with the following libraries:

Package	Version
-----	-----
sqlalchemy	1.4.32
xgboost	1.5.2
seaborn	0.11.2
scikit-learn	1.0.2
SHAP	0.40.0
ELI5	0.11.0
PDPbox	0.2.1
Bayesian Optimization	1.2.0
Imbalanced learn	0.9.0
hyperopt	0.2.7
py4j	0.10.9.5
scikit-optimize	0.9.0
statsmodels	0.13.2
pyod	0.9.2
Cx_oracle	8.3.0
numpy	1.22.4
scipy	1.8.0
pandas	1.4.0

matplotlib	3.5.1
requests	2.27.1
minisom	2.3.0

NOTE The **Pyspark** python package is not part of the default environment. To install pyspark python package in the environment, see the [Creating New ML Features using Pyspark with ML4AML Big Data Capability](#) section.

Creating New ML Features using Pyspark with ML4AML Big Data Capability

To use this feature, download the pyspark python package from the deployed spark distribution and install the package in the python environment of the Compliance Studio.

To install the pyspark python package, follow these steps:

- Log in to the **UNIX** machine where Compliance Studio is installed.
- Navigate to `<COMPLAINACE_STUDIO_INSTALLED_PATH>/deployed/python_packages/ml4aml/bin` directory.
- If the machine is connected to the internet then install by executing the following command:


```
./python3 -m pip install pyspark
```
- If the machine is not connected to the internet then download the available package from the deployed spark.
- Copy the package to any location in the **UNIX** machine and install by executing the following commands:

```
/pthon3 -m pip install pyspark --no-index --find-links $FULL_PATH_INCLUDING_PYSPARK_PACKAGE_NAME
```

- The python-sane interpreter has **Python 3.6.13** with the following libraries:

Package	Version
-----	-----
addressmatching	0.2.3
catboost	0.24.1
certifi	2021.5.30
charset-normalizer	2.0.12
conda-pack	0.6.0
cx-Oracle	7.3.0
cycler	0.10.0
deprecation	2.1.0
ds-interpreter-client	21.4.9
globalparty	8.1.2.0.0rc22
graphviz	0.14.1
greenlet	1.1.2

idna	3.3
importlib-metadata	4.8.3
jaro-winkler	2.0.0
jellyfish	0.8.2
jep	3.9.1
kiwisolver	1.2.0
matplotlib	3.3.2
mmg	8.1.1
namematching	0.2.3
numpy	1.19.2
packaging	20.4
pandas	1.1.5
Pillow	7.2.0
pip	21.3.1
plotly	4.11.0
py4j	0.10.7
pyparsing	2.4.7
python-dateutil	2.8.1
python-Levenshtein	0.12.0
pytz	2020.1
pyxDamerauLevenshtein	1.6.1
requests	2.27.1
retrying	1.3.3
sane-common	0.2.3
scipy	1.5.2
setuptools	58.0.4
six	1.15.0
SQLAlchemy	1.4.31
textdistance	4.2.0
typing_extensions	4.1.1
urllib3	1.26.8
wheel	0.37.1
zipp	3.6.0

Topics:

- [Configure an fcc-python Interpreter](#)
- [Change Python Version in the fcc-python Interpreter](#)
- [Add or Modify Python Packages to the fcc-python Interpreter](#)

4.1.1.1 Configure an fcc-python Interpreter

To configure an fcc-python interpreter variant, follow these steps:


1. On the Interpreter page LHS menu, select fcc-python. The fcc-python interpreter pane is displayed.
2. On Interpreter Settings page, expand **Interpreter Client Configurations** and click Edit  icon for **<Class Name> (zeppelin)**. The Interpreter Client Configurations Window is displayed.
3. Enter the following information in the fcc-python interpreter variant pane as tabulated in the [Table 10](#).

Table 10: fcc-python interpreter settings


Field	Description
zeppelin.python	Enter the Python installed path. The value points to the default Python version set for the Interpreter. NOTE: To use a different Python version, see Change Python Version in the fcc-python Interpreter section.
zeppelin.python.useIPython	Set to True to use IPython, else set to False .
zeppelin.python.maxResult	Enter the maximum number of results that must be displayed.
zeppelin.interpreter.output.limit	Output message from interpreter exceeding the limit will be truncated.

4.1.1.2 Change Python Version in the fcc-python Interpreter

In the fcc-python Interpreter, the Linux console uses the default python version in `/user/fccstudio/python_user/bin/python` as value. If you want to modify the python version, either you can create an interpreter variant or modify the existing python version in the same interpreter variant.

NOTE The **python2** is the default version used in the Linux console and is no longer supported. Hence, you can use any version of **python3** or any virtual environment with a specific python version or a specific version of python packages.

To use a different version of Python, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the **fcc-python** Interpreter Settings page.
2. Expand **Interpreter Client Configurations** and click Edit  icon for **<Class Name> (zeppelin)**. The Interpreter Client Configurations Window is displayed.
3. Click `zeppelin.properties`. The Properties window is displayed.

4. Change the default Python version in the `Default Value` parameter to the new version.
`<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/python-packages/defaultVirtualEnv/bin/<Python Version>`.

By default, it is `python3`.

For example, `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/python-packages/defaultVirtualEnv/bin/python3`.

5. Create a new interpreter variant and configure the version in the `Default Value` parameter. For information on creating a new interpreter variant, see [Create an Interpreter Variant](#) section. For example, to use Python 3.6.13, create a new `fcc-python` interpreter variant and enter the value as `python 3.6.13`.

4.1.1.3 Add or Modify Python Packages to the fcc-python Interpreter

When a user wants to write something in Python, but the packages are not present. Use case: ML or AI code. By default, the Linux server has a limited number of packages present inside it.

To add desired Python packages to the `fcc-python` Interpreter, follow these steps:

- For Compliance Studio installed on-premise:

To add or modify Python libraries to the `fcc-python` Interpreter, contact System Administrator to install the required additional Python libraries on the Processing Server (Studio Notebook Server). The newly added Python libraries must be accessible to the Linux user for Compliance Studio.

To add the python packages for `python3`, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/python-packages/bin` directory.
2. Run the following command:

```
python3 -m pip install <package name> --user
```

4.1.2 jdbc Interpreter

The `jdbc` Interpreter is a ready-to-use interpreter used to connect Studio schema without OFSAA. This Interpreter is used to connect and write SQL queries on any schema without any restriction. The `jdbc` interpreter has no security attributes. It can be used to access any schema. In the `jdbc` interpreter, you can configure schema details, link Wallet Credentials to the `jdbc` Interpreter, etc.

Prerequisites

1. Navigate to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/mmg-home/mmg-studio/conf` directory.
2. Open the `application.yml` file and update **overwrite-builtin** property as **false**.
3. Save the changes and close the `application.yml` file.
4. Restart Compliance Studio.

Topics:

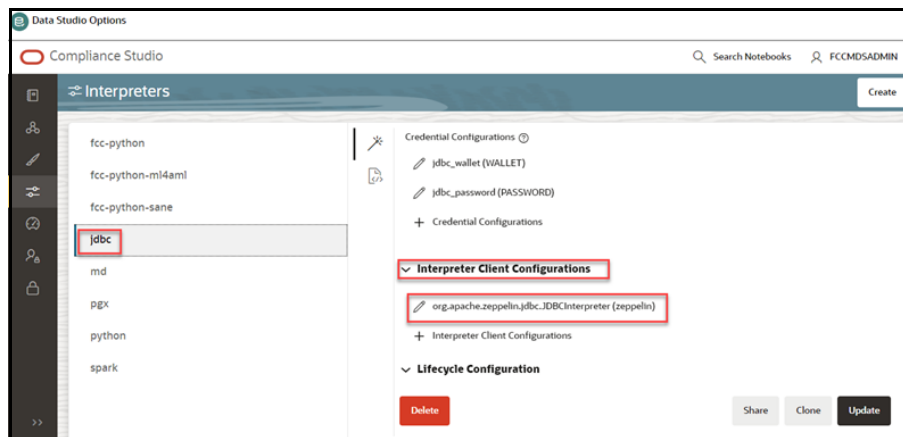
- [Configure a jdbc Interpreter Variant](#)
- [Link Wallet Credentials to jdbc Interpreter](#)

4.1.2.1 Configure a jdbc Interpreter Variant

To configure a `jdbc` interpreter variant, follow these steps:

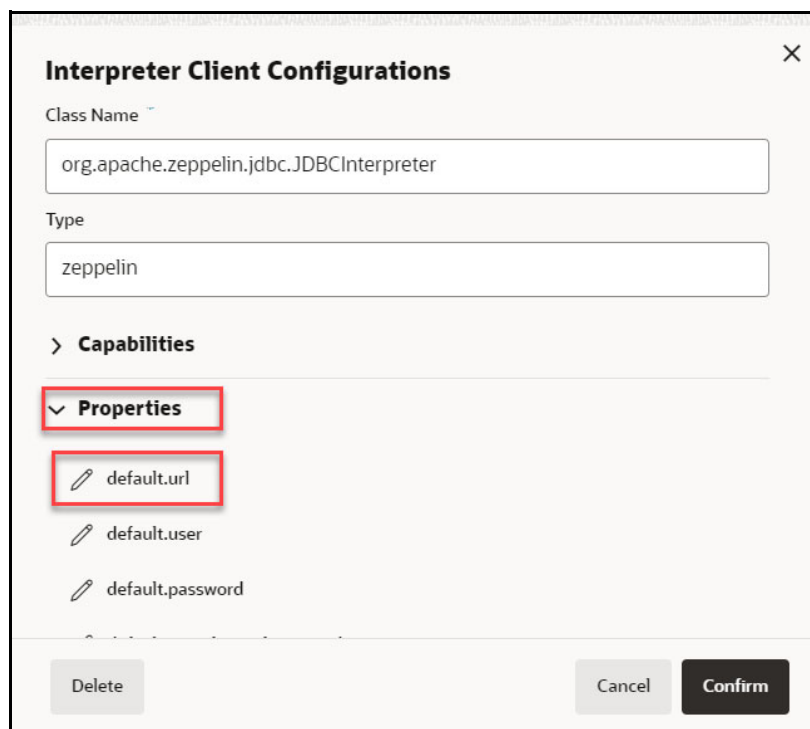
1. On the Interpreter page LHS menu, select **jdbc**. The jdbc interpreter pane is displayed.

Figure 10: jdbc Interpreter



2. On Interpreter Settings page, expand **Interpreter Client Configurations** and click Edit  icon on the **<Class Name> (zeppelin)**. The Interpreter Client Configurations Window is displayed.

Figure 11: Interpreter Client Configurations



3. Click **default.url** under the Properties. The Properties page is displayed.

Figure 12: Properties

The screenshot shows a 'Properties' dialog box with the following fields and values:

- Key: default.url
- Environment Name: (empty)
- Property Name: default.url
- Default Value: jdbc:oracle:thin:##DB_ALIAS_NAME## (highlighted with a red box)
- Description: The URL for JDBC.

Buttons at the bottom: Delete, Cancel, Confirm.

4. Enter the alias name in the **Default Value** field.
The alias name is available in the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/wallet/tnsnames.ora` directory.
For example, `jdbc:oracle:thin:##DB_ALIAS_NAME##`
5. Click **Confirm**. The Interpreter Client Configurations page is displayed.

Figure 13: Interpreter Client Configurations

The screenshot shows the 'Interpreter Client Configurations' dialog box with a list of properties:

- default.url
- default.user
- default.password
- default.completer.ttlInSeconds
- default.driver
- default.completer.schemaFilters
- default.precode
- default.statementPrecode

Buttons at the bottom: Delete, Cancel, Confirm (highlighted with a red box).

6. Click **default.user** property and it should be null in the **Default Value** field.

- Click **default.password** property and it should be null in the **Default Value** field.

NOTE Retain the default settings for the remaining properties in the Interpreter Client Configurations.

- Click **Update**. The modified values are updated in the Interpreter.

4.1.2.2 Link Wallet Credentials to jdbc Interpreter

Compliance Studio provides secure and safe credential management. Examples of credentials are passwords, Oracle Wallets, or KeyStores. Use this section to link credentials (a wallet and a password) to the jdbc interpreter variant to enable secure data access. This linking enables the jdbc interpreter to securely connect to the specified Oracle database. For more information on linking Wallet Credentials to jdbc Interpreter, see the [Link Credentials](#) section.


NOTE The Credentials section is enabled if an interpreter variant can accept credentials.

You can also create new credentials and link to jdbc Interpreter. For more information, see [Create a Credential](#) section.

4.1.3 md Interpreter

This Interpreter displays text based on Markdown, which is a lightweight markup language. In the md interpreter, you can configure the markdown parser type. Markdown (md) is a plain text formatting syntax designed so that it can be converted to HTML. Use this section to configure the markdown parser type.

To configure the md interpreter variant, follow these steps:

- On the md Interpreter page LHS menu, select md. The md interpreter pane is displayed.
- On Interpreter Settings page, expand **Interpreter Client Configurations** and click Edit  icon for **<Class Name> (zeppelin)**. The Interpreter Client Configurations Window is displayed.
- Enter the markdown parser type and click **Update**. To confirm the modified configuration.

4.1.4 PGX Interpreter

The PGX has the following interpreters:

- pgql:** The pgql interpreter is a ready-to-use interpreter used to connect the configured PGX server. This Interpreter is used to perform queries on the graph in Compliance Studio. PGQL is a graph query language built on top of SQL, bringing graph pattern matching capabilities to existing SQL users and new users interested in graph technology but who do not have an SQL background.
- pgx-algorithm:** The pgx-algorithm is a ready-to-use interpreter used to connect to the configured PGX server. This Interpreter is used to write an algorithm on the graph and is also used in the PGX interpreter.
- pgx-java:** The pgx-java interpreter is a ready-to-use interpreter used to connect to the configured PGX server. It is **Java11** based interpreter with a PGX client embedded in it to query on graph present in the PGX server.

- **pgx-python:** The pgx-python interpreter is a ready-to-use interpreter used to connect to the configured PGX server. It is a **python** based interpreter with a PGX python client embedded in it to query on graph present in the PGX server. By default, this Interpreter points to ml4aml Python Virtual environment.

To configure the pgql interpreter variant, follow these steps:


1. On the Interpreter page LHS menu, select pgql. The pgql interpreter pane is displayed.
2. On Interpreter Settings page, expand **Interpreter Client Configurations** and click Edit  icon for **<Class Name> (zeppelin)**. The Interpreter Client Configurations Window is displayed.
3. Enter the following information in the pgql interpreter variant pane as tabulated in the [Table 11](#).

Table 11: PGX interpreter

Field	Description
graphviz.formatter.class	Enter the class which implements the formatting of the visualization output. For example, <code>oracle.datastudio.graphviz.formatter.DataStudioFormatter</code>
graphviz.driver.class	Enter the class which implements the PGQL driver. For example: <code>oracle.pgx.graphviz.driver.PgxDriver</code>
base_url	Enter the base URL of the PGX. For example, <code>http://<HOSTNAME>:7007</code>
zeppelin.interpreter.output.limit	Enter the output message limit. Any message that exceeds the limit is truncated. For example, 102 or 400.
num_cached_resultsets	Maximum number of results sets kept open on the PGX server per interpreter session. Only checked when the interpreter is used, and therefore it should only be used with expiring interpreter sessions. For example: 5
resultset_expiration_time_secs	Number of seconds after which unused results sets are closed on the PGX server. Only checked when interpreter session is used and should only be used with expiring interpreter sessions. For example: 3600
zeppelin.python.usePython	Set to 'True' to use IPython, else set to 'False'.
zeppelin.python	Enter the Python installed path. The value points to the default Python version set for the Interpreter. NOTE: To use a different Python version, see Change Python Version in the fcc-python Interpreter section.

4.1.5 pyspark Interpreter

Users must write for connection either in the Initialization section or in the notebook's paragraph. This interpreter is used to write the pyspark language to query and perform analytics on data present in big data. This requires additional configuration, which must be performed as a prerequisite or as post-installation with the manual change of interpreter settings.

In the pyspark interpreter, you can configure the Python binary executable for PySpark in both driver and workers, set 'True' to use IPython, else set it to 'False'.

To configure the pyspark interpreter variant, follow these steps:


1. On the Interpreter page LHS menu, select pyspark. The pyspark interpreter pane is displayed.
2. On Interpreter Settings page, expand **Interpreter Client Configurations** and click Edit  icon for **<Class Name> (zeppelin)**. The Interpreter Client Configurations Window is displayed.
3. Enter the following information in the pyspark interpreter variant pane as tabulated in the [Table 12](#).

Table 12: pyspark interpreter


Field	Description
zeppelin.pyspark.python	Enter the Python binary executable for PySpark in both drivers and workers. The default value is python. For example, <code>python</code>
zeppelin.pyspark.useIPython	Set to 'True' to use IPython, else set to 'False'.
zeppelin.interpreter.output.limit	Output message from interpreter exceeding the limit will be truncated

4.1.6 spark Interpreter

The spark Interpreter does not connect to any schema by default. Users must write for connection either in the Initialization section or in a notebook's paragraph. This interpreter performs analytics on data present in Big data clusters in the Scala language. This requires additional configuration, which must be performed as a pre-requisite or as post-installation with the manual change of interpreter settings.

In spark interpreter, you can configure the cluster manager to connect, print the Read-eval-print loop (REPL) output, the total number of cores to use, etc.

To configure the spark interpreter variant, follow these steps:

1. On the Interpreter page LHS menu, select spark. The spark interpreter pane is displayed.
2. On Interpreter Settings page, expand **Interpreter Client Configurations** and click Edit  icon for **<Class Name> (zeppelin)**. The Interpreter Client Configurations Window is displayed.

NOTE The user must select the pyspark Class Name.
For example, `org.apache.zeppelin.spark.SparkInterpreter`.

3. Enter the following information in the spark interpreter variant pane as tabulated in the [Table 13](#).

Table 13: spark interpreter

Field	Description
pgx.baseUrl	Enter the PGX Base URL. This is the location where the data is pushed. For example, <code>http://<HOSTNAME>:7007</code>

Table 13: spark interpreter

spark.executor.memory	Enter the amount of memory to use for the executor process. Executor memory per worker instance. For example, 512m and 32g. In Spark, the executor-memory flag controls the executor heap size (similarly for YARN and Slurm). The default value is 512MB per executor. In addition, the driver-memory flag controls the amount of memory to allocate for a driver, which is 1GB by default and should be increased in case you call a collect or take(N) action on a large RDD inside your application.
spark.master	Enter the cluster manager to connect. For example, local[*]
spark.yarn.archive	Enter the archive containing the required. Spark jars for distribution to the YARN cache make Spark runtime jars accessible from the YARN side.
spark.app.name	Enter the name of the application. For example, Zeppelin
zeppelin.spark.ui.hidden	Set to True or False.
zeppelin.spark.maxResult	Enter the maximum number of results that must be fetched.
spark.pyspark.python	Enter the Python binary executable for PySpark in both driver and executors. For example, python
zeppelin.spark.enableSupportedVersionCheck	Set to 'True' or 'False'.
args	Enter the Spark command-line args.
zeppelin.spark.useNew	Set to 'True' to use the new version of the SparkInterpreter.
zeppelin.spark.useHiveContext	Set to 'True' to use HiveContext instead of SQLContext.
zeppelin.spark.uiWebUrl	Overrides Spark UI default URL. Value should be a full URL (http://{hostName}/{uniquePath})
zeppelin.spark.printREPLOutput	Enter to print the REPL output.
spark.cores.max	Enter the total number of cores to use. NOTE: Empty value uses all available cores.
spark.driver.bindAddress	Hostname or IP address where to bind listening sockets.
zeppelin.interpreter.output.limit	Output message from interpreter exceeding the limit will be truncated.

4.1.7 ore Interpreter

The ore Interpreter has been deprecated. It is not recommend using this interpreter since it will be removed in future versions of OFS Compliance Studio. It will be introducing “R” Interpreter instead of ore Interpreter.

4.2 Create a Credential

New credentials are created when database details are changed or updated. For example, change in Transparent Network Substrate (TNS) due to hostname change or compulsory periodic update of schema passwords.

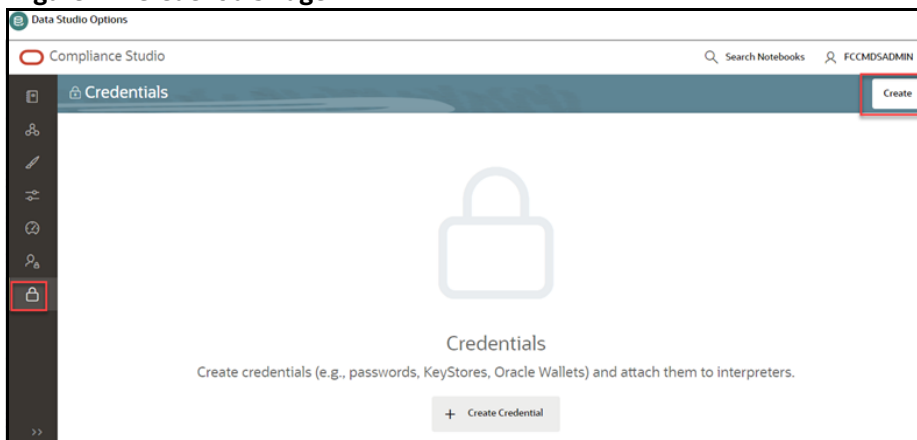
Oracle Wallet provides a simple and easy method to manage database credentials across multiple domains. It allows you to update database credentials by updating the Wallet instead of having to change individual data source definitions.

Use this section to add a new credential to the interpreters.

To create a new password credential for the wallet, follow these steps:

1. On the Compliance Studio workspace LHS Menu, click **Credentials**. The Credentials page is displayed.

Figure 14: Credentials Page



2. Click **Create**. The New Credential dialog box is displayed.

Figure 15: New Credential for Password

New credential
✕

Type
▾

Password

Accessible via APIs in Paragraphs

You can use it in python by writing: `ds = PyDataStudioContext().ds.get_credential("CredentialAlias")`
CredentialAlias is the alias you give to the credential in the notebook.

3. Enter the following information in the New credential dialog as tabulated in the [Table 14](#).

Table 14: Create Credential dialog

Field	Description
Name	Enter the name for the password credential.
Type	From the drop-down list, select the Password type.
Password	Enter the wallet password for the password credential.
Accessible via APIs in Paragraphs	Move this toggle switch to right to enable this option.

4. Click **Create**. The password is created for the wallet and displayed on the Credentials page.

To create a wallet credential, follow these steps:

1. Click **Create**. The New Credential dialog box is displayed.

Figure 16: New Credential for Wallet

2. Enter the following information in the New credential dialog as tabulated in the [Table 15](#):

Table 15: Create Credential dialog box

Field	Description
Name	Enter the name for the wallet credential.
Type	From the drop-down list, select the Oracle Wallet type.

Table 15: Create Credential dialog box

File	<p>Upload the wallet zip file that includes the following files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tnsnames.ora • ewallet.p12 • cwallet.sso <p>These files are available in the <COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/wallet directory.</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wallet file must be in .zip format. • The maximum file size allowed for the credential file is 128Kb.
------	--

3. Click **Create**. The wallet credential is created and displayed on the Credentials page.

4.3 Link Credentials

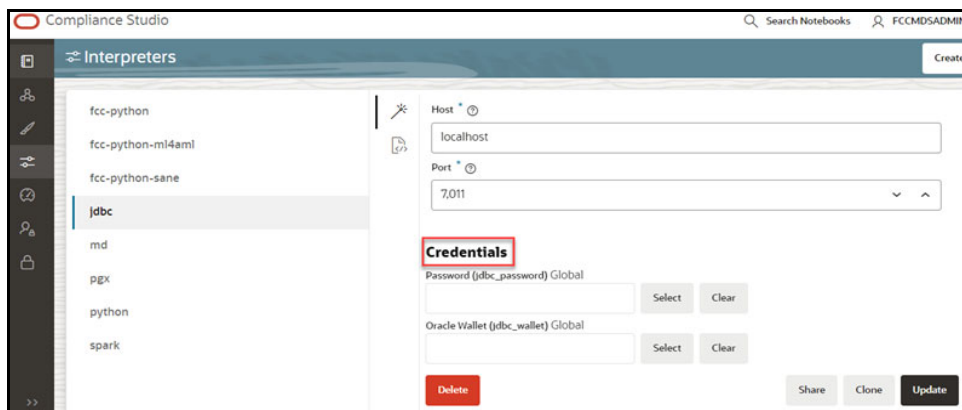
Compliance Studio provides secure and safe credential management. Examples for credentials are passwords, Oracle Wallets, or KeyStores. Use this section to link credentials (a wallet and a password) to the jdbc interpreter variant to enable secure data access. This linking enables the jdbc interpreter to securely connect to the specified Oracle Database. You can also create new credentials to connect to the new interpreter variants based on your requirement. For more information, see [Create a Credential](#) section.

NOTE You can link credentials only for jdbc interpreters. The Credential section is enabled if an Interpreter variant can accept credentials.

To link ready-to-use credentials to the required interpreters, follow these steps:

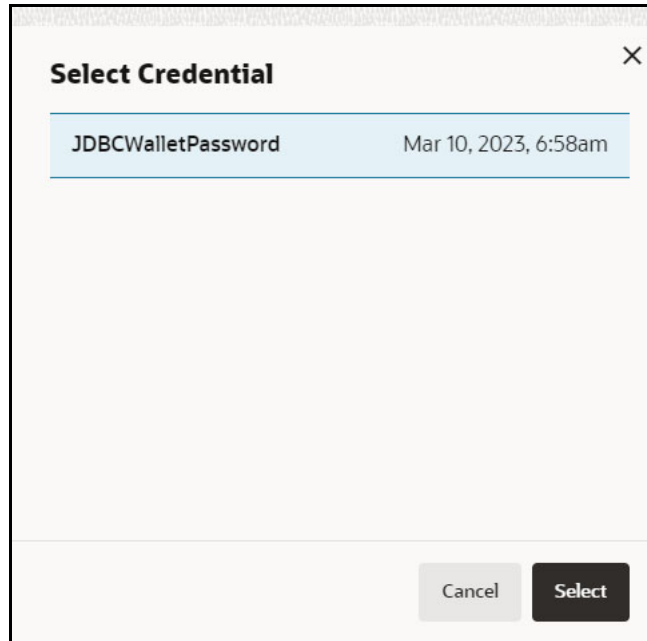
1. On the Interpreters page, select the required interpreters. For example, jdbc.
2. Navigate to the **Credentials** section.

Figure 17: Credentials



3. Click **Select** to select the Password (jdbc password) that you want to link to the Interpreter variant. The Select Credential dialog is displayed.

Figure 18: Select Credential



4. Select the required Password (jdbc_password) and click **Select**.
5. Click **Select** on the Credentials section to select the Oracle Wallet (jdbc_wallet) that you want to link to the Interpreter variant. The Select Credential dialog is displayed.
6. Select the required Oracle Wallet (jdbc_wallet) and click **Select**.
7. Click **Update** on the Credentials section to save the changes.
The required password and Oracle Wallet are linked to the jdbc Interpreter.
8. Restart Compliance Studio.

4.4 Create an Interpreter Group

In Compliance Studio, you can either use a default interpreter group or create a new group for an interpreter. You can create more than one group for an interpreter. Multiple groups for an interpreter are created to connect different versions of interpreters (Python version: 3, Python version: 2) and connect a different set of users and database schema. For example, Compliance Studio schema, BD schema, etc.

To create a new interpreter group, follow these steps:

1. On the Interpreters page, click the required interpreters from the LHS list. For example, jdbc interpreter.
2. The default interpreter group is displayed on the RHS.
3. On the default interpreter, click **Clone** button to create a new group. The Create Interpreter Group dialog box is displayed.
4. Enter the Name for the new interpreter group. Click **Create**. A new group is created with a name, **<Interpreter Type>.<Group Name>**.
5. Provide the new schema details, such as the default.url, default.user, and default.password.

4.5 Create an Interpreter Variant


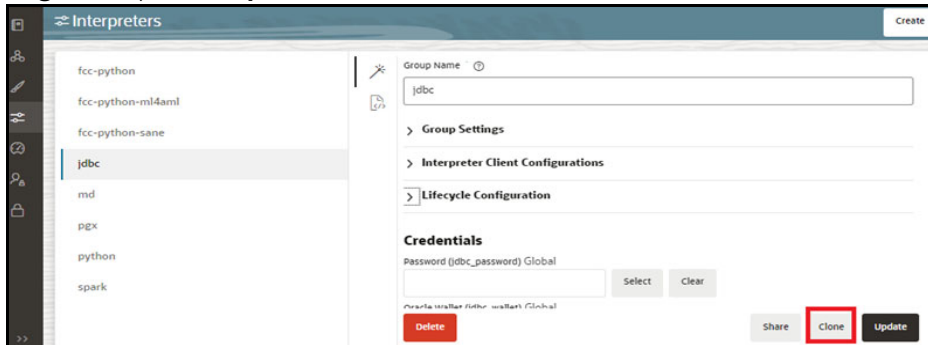
1. Log in to the Compliance Studio application.
2. Launch the **CS Production** Workspace.
3. Hover the mouse over the Data Studio Options  widget and Click **Interpreters**.
By default, the Interpreters page lists all the available interpreters.
4. Click **jdbc** interpreter on the LHS. The default configured interpreter variant is displayed on the RHS:

Figure 19: jdbc interpreter screens



5. Click **Clone** on the RHS. The pop-up window displayed for the group name.
6. Enter the group name in the **Group Name** text box and click **Create**. The new group is created and displayed on LHS.
7. Click **<New group name>** on the LHS. The default configured interpreter variant is displayed on the RHS.

You can modify the values in the interpreter properties in the JSON file or Wizard view.

4.6 Enable Additional Spark or PySpark interpreter

Interpreter variants do not apply to Spark or PySpark interpreters. Hence, you must enable an additional set of interpreters.

To enable an additional Spark or PySpark interpreter, see [Enabling an Additional Spark or PySpark Interpreter](#) chapter in the [OFS Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#).

5 Schedule Scenario Notebook Execution

It is recommended to use the scheduler to execute the notebook in Batch.

Topics:

- [Prerequisites](#)
- [Using Scheduler](#)
- [Using Shell Script](#)

5.1 Prerequisites

After installation, you need to create a new variant of the interpreter and change the schema from **STUDIO_SCHEMA** to **BD_SCHEMA** to execute Scenario notebooks.

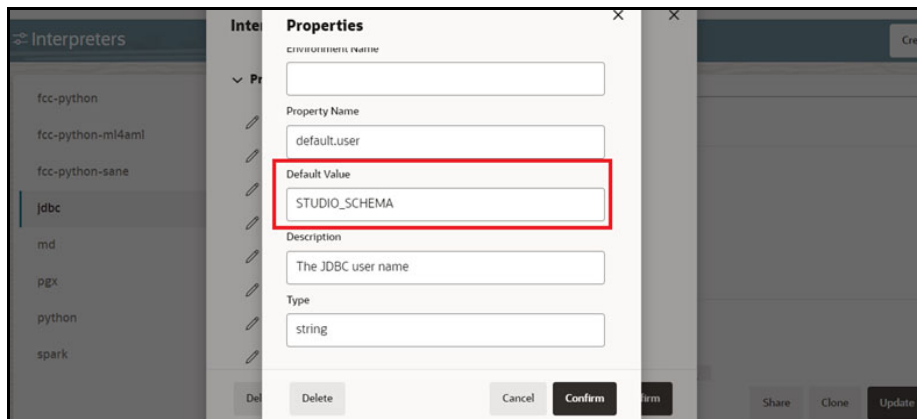
To create a new variant and change the schema:

1. To create a new variant, see [Create an Interpreter Variant](#) section.
2. Click **<New group name>** on the LHS. The default configured interpreter variant is displayed on the RHS.

You can modify the values in the interpreter properties in the JSON file or Wizard view.

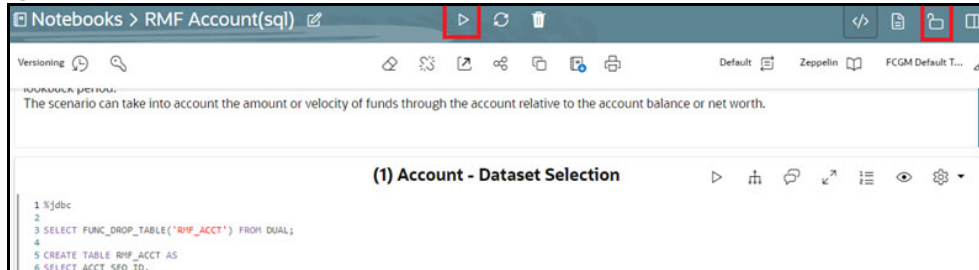
3. On the Interpreter Settings page, expand **Interpreter Client Configurations** and click the Edit icon for **<Class Name> (zeppelin)**. The Interpreter Client Configurations Window is displayed. Click **defaultuser** property. The property window is displayed.

Figure 20: Change the Schema value



4. On the property window, change the value from **STUDIO_SCHEMA** to **BD_SCHEMA** in the **Default Value** text box. Click **Confirm**.
5. Click **Confirm** and click **Update**.
6. On RHS, click on JSON view and copy the interpreter's name that is required to update the interpreter name under each paragraph in the scenario notebook.
7. Navigate to the Compliance Studio server with the same URL by changing the port to 7008. (`http://hostname:7008` from `http://hostname:7001/cs/home`)
8. Open the scenario notebook (**RMF Account(sql)**), unlock the notebook, and replace it with the new interpreter name in each paragraph.

Figure 21: Scenario notebook



9. Click Run Paragraph's execute  icon to execute the notebook.

5.2 Using Scheduler

To schedule a model and scenarios for execution using the scheduler, see the **Using Scheduler Service** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

For more details, see [Example of Creating a batch in Scheduler for Notebook Execution](#) section.

5.3 Using Shell Script

NOTE This is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release. It is recommended to use the scheduler to execute the notebook.

A notebook is a collection of documentation and snippets of executable code. The notebook allows large scripts to be broken into a modular collection of executable code with tailored results. Different languages, such as Scala, Python, and Oracle's own property graph query language (PGQL), can be combined into one notebook. Each notebook is mapped to the logged-in user.

When a notebook is published:

- The original notebook is cloned, and a published notebook is created.
- Any changes made to the original notebook will have no impact on the published notebook.
- Whenever the original notebook is re-published, a new version of the published notebook is created.
- The published notebook is in a read-only format.
- The published notebook can be run from the shell script.

The published notebook can be scheduled for execution with a set of threshold values required for generating alerts or trends.

NOTE

- Notebook Execution through shell script will be successful even if some paragraph fails in the notebook.
- Ensure there is no blank paragraph in the notebook before executing the notebook using shell script. If a blank paragraph exists in the notebook, the notebook will be executed continuously and not be completed.

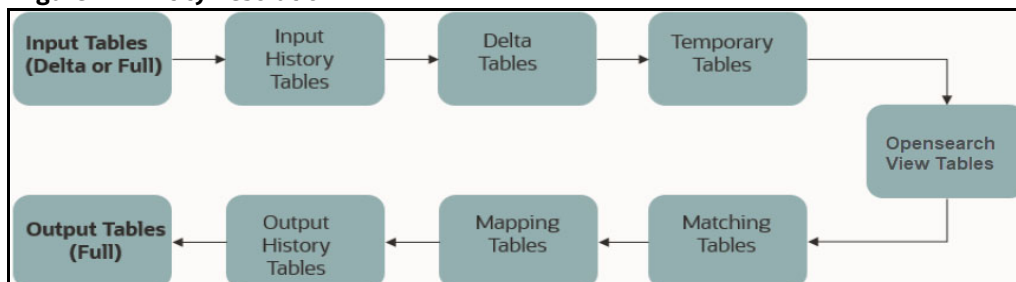
To execute the published scenario notebook with OFSAA, [Create and Execute a Run Executable for Scenario Notebooks](#) section.

6 Entity Resolution

OFS Compliance Studio provides Entity Resolution (ER) capability. It allows firms to break through barriers in their data by gaining single views of their customers and their external entities and have the choice of monitoring them both under one consolidated Global Party.

OFS Compliance Studio Entity Resolution is a configurable process that allows data to be matched and merged to create contextual links in the global graph or resolve relational party records to a global party record as part of ingestion. OFS Compliance Studio has pre-built configurations supporting matching (or linking) in the FCGM and resolving entities in CSA for data being loaded into Financial Services Data Foundation (FSDF).

Figure 22: Entity Resolution



- **Comparison for Delta Processing**

The first time Entity Resolution runs, it operates on the full data set. This means the initial run will take longer than subsequent runs after the initial processing where deltas (changed records) are calculated (regardless of whether full or delta data is populated in the input tables) so that matching happens only on new and changed records for improved performance.

- **Candidate Selection**

Selection of candidates for matching. OpenSearch is a distributed search and analytical engine for all structured and unstructured data types in OFS Compliance Studio.

- **Matching**

Matching rules are used to compare entities to identify pairs that refer to the same entity. It creates a probable link between entities by comparing the attributes of the entities.

For example, deduplicating customers, resolving derived entities, or linking customers or derived entities to external data such as Panama papers or sanctions lists with different rules and thresholds.

For more information on scoring methods, see the [OFS Compliance Studio Matching Guide](#).

For more information on creating, see the **Creating a Ruleset** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

- **Grouping**

It is used to Group (entity Ids or Customer Ids) based on similarity links between entities using matching rules and applying the merge rules on similarities. Once it is grouped, the system assigns the global party id to each Group.

NOTE

Grouping is an automatic process. Grouping will be based on the match edges without any configuration.

- **Merge Rules**

Merging rules are used to group multiple entities or customers into a single global party based on the merge ruleset.

For more information on creating the Merging Rules, see the **Creating a Ruleset** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

- **Persisting**

Records identified for merging will be collapsed into a single global party record, and a mapping from this global party record to the original party records will be created. Ongoing changes to the original party records may impact the global parties. For more details, see [Using Wrapper Shell Script](#) section.

- **Data Survival**

When party records are identified for merging, a single output party record is created for the main or parent Dataset. Entity Resolution provides a mechanism to select the best data view from across the multiple-party records using attribute-by-attribute selection functions like Most Common or Maximum. It also provides a mechanism for transforming the child records stored in related tables, such as an address, email, or document ids.

- **Merge and Split Global Parties:** Entity Resolution provides a mechanism to merge, split, create manually, and rearrange the entities for Global parties. Whenever there is a manual action (merge, split, create, rearrange) to the entities of a global party, the same data survival logic will be applied. See [Using the Merge and Split Global Parties](#) section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#) on how to perform the actions.

For more information on configuring the rules for attribute survival, see the [Data Survival](#) section.

NOTE

- When the records are not matched and not merged, they pass straight through and have a one-to-one mapping with the global party.
- Where Entity has been resolved/unresolved, data origin is set to **EntRes** for all the records.
- The Data Survival job cannot override the manual actions to a global party in batch mode.

Topics:

- [Using Pre-configured Datasets and Rulesets](#)
- [FCCM out-of-the-box Entity Resolution Pipeline on FSDF](#)
- [Executing the ER Jobs](#)
- [Persisting the Data](#)
- [Entity Resolution Metadata](#)

6.1 Using Pre-configured Datasets and Rulesets

6.1.1 Pre-configured Rulesets for Matching, Merging, and Data Survival

The application provides preconfigured rulesets/rules for Matching, Merging, and Data Survival for the following Entity Resolution pipeline:

- **CSA_8125**

NOTE

- The lower version pipelines are supported only if you are upgrading to CS 8.1.2.5.0.
- A set of seeded match rules are available which are used in the out-of-the-box ER pipeline.

See the **Creating Rulesets** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#) for creating and configuring rulesets.

6.1.2 Custom Rulesets for Matching

Compliance Studio provides custom rulesets for matching in the Entity Resolution. While creating any custom matching rulesets, the admin user has to make sure that the minimum value of weightage across matching attributes for across **RULES** should be updated in “result.bulkResultMinScore” parameter in the application.properties file in the below path.

- If Elastic Search is configured for Entity Resolution:
 - <COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/matching-service-es/conf
 - <COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/matching-service-es/conf
- If Open Search is configured for Entity Resolution:
 - <COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/matching-service/conf
 - <COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/matching-service/conf

NOTE

After the changes, restart Compliance Studio.

For example;

Attribute 1 – Weightage – 0.4

Attribute 2 – Weightage – 0.3

Attribute 3 – Weightage – 0.1

Attribute 4 – Weightage – 0.2

Then, the value parameter “result.bulkResultMinScore” should be set to 0.1.

Figure 23: Sample Snapshot for Custom Rulesets of Matching

Source Attribute	Target Attribute	Match Type	Scoring Method	CED	Threshold	Weightage
Concatenated Name x	Concatenated Name x	Exi		Auto	1	0.4
Tax ID x	Tax ID x	Exi		Auto	1	0.3
Country x	Country x	Exi		Auto	1	0.2
Entity Type x	Entity Type x	ac		Auto	1	0.1

6.2 FCCM out-of-the-box Entity Resolution Pipeline on FSDF

6.2.1 Pre-configured Entity Resolution Pipelines

The application is preconfigured to support the following Entity Resolution pipeline:

- **CSA_8125**

NOTE

- The lower version pipelines are supported only if you are upgrading to CS 8.1.2.5.0.
- Additional types of entity Resolution can be configured. For more information, see the [Entity Resolution Metadata](#) section.

For more information on how to run ER in different workspaces, see the **Run ER in Different Workspaces** section in OFS [Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#).

6.2.2 Prerequisites for out-of-the-box ER Pipelines

1. The out-of-the-box ER pipeline requires a set of pre-staging tables to be available in the OFSAA staging area.
2. A pre-configured FSDF staging model.

The pre-staging table definitions along with few ER specific tables are available in terms of a data model file which can be uploaded to OFSAA with the help of AAI's Data model management.

6.2.2.1 Creating Pre-Staging Tables in FSDF

Entity Resolution requires a set of pre-staging tables to be available in the OFSAA staging area and the pre-configured FSDF staging model.

The table definitions are available in terms of a data model file which can be uploaded to OFSAA with the help of AAI's Data model management.

NOTE

- The `ER_81250.ODM` file is applicable only for Behavior Detection 8.1.2.5.0 version and CSA_8125 pipeline.
- If you are installing/upgrading to CS 8.1.2.5.0, ER 81250 should be uploaded.

To data model upload, follow these steps:

1. Copy `ER_81250.ODM` from `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/entity-resolution/datamodels` to `<AAI Application Server>/<FSDF_STG_INFODOM>/erwin/erwinXML`.
2. To upload the Data Model, perform the following:
 - a. Model Upload Using **JSON/Erwin XML**.
 - b. Select Upload Mode as **Sliced**.
 - c. Select **Object Registration Mode** as **Incremental Object Registration**.
 - d. Select **Upload File Type** as **JSON**.
 - e. Select the **erwin XML** or **Database XML** or **ODM** file for upload from the drop-down list. Other options can be set to default and proceed to Upload.

For more information on uploading the Data Model, see the **Upload Business Model** section in the [Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide](#).

6.2.3 Load Data into Pre-Staging Tables

Data should be loaded into the pre-staging tables using an ETL process before Entity Resolution is run.

NOTE Ensure the pre-staging tables are available in FSDF. See [Creating Pre-Staging Tables in FSDF](#) section.

You can load the records into Pre-staging tables every day using any one of the following methods:

- **Full Dataset/Full Load:** Load all the records with the same **fic_mis_date** and process all the records on the same **fic_mis_date**.
- **Delta Dataset/Delta Load:** Load only the modified, new records and records to be deleted based on **fic_mis_date** and process the identified new, modified and deleted records based on new **fic_mis_date**.

The **fic_mis_date** is the date on which the data is entered/loaded in the system.

For example,

- **Day 0:** 1000 records on 1st February (**fic_mis_date**)
- **Day 1:** 10 records added on 2nd February(**fic_mis_date**)

If a Full Dataset/Full load, **1000** records on **1st February** and all **1010** records are loaded and processed on **2nd February**.

If Delta load/Delta Dataset, **1000** records on **1st February** and additional **10** records are loaded and processed on **2nd February**.

NOTE A full load needs to be run on the first day, and then on subsequent days, either full or delta data sets can be loaded into the **PRE** tables.

Whether full or delta is run, the output tables will always contain full data for downstream applications to consume. This allows for the handling of deactivated parties due to matching and merging changes.

If loading the **PRE** tables with delta only, records that should no longer be included will not be removed from the system. For this reason, a periodic full run may be required.

The following tables are pre-staging tables of out-of-the-box ER pipeline:

- **STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE:** This table contains Customer details, name, DOB, etc. This table contains a person or organization that is a party of financial institutions. Here party refers to the customer, issuer and guarantor, etc. This table will hold the master list of parties and details like party name, age, education, profession, gender etc.
- **STG_DELETED_PARTIES_PRE:** This table contains parties id to be deleted from the Entity Resolution. If any available parties are to be removed explicitly from the system, then the STG_DELETED_PARTIES_PRE table should be populated with party ids (V_PARTY_ID) of the deleted parties against the corresponding FIC_MIS_DATE. The deleted parties will not be the part of matching process and final STG output tables of ER.

NOTE Party deletion is not supported in the full load type.

- **STG_PARTY_DETAILS_PRE:** This table contains additional Party details and is an extension of the STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE table.
- **STG_ADDRESS_MASTER_PRE:** This table contains the master list of all addresses that are linked to the parties. The addresses in this table are mapped to one or more parties in the STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP_PRE table using the V_ADDRESS_ID column.
- **STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP_PRE:** A party can have multiple email addresses. This table identifies all the email addresses that are associated with a party. Email Address is linked to a party via the purpose type for which this email address is used in relation to a party. For example, the purpose could be a Personal Email Address, Business Email Address, etc.
- **STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP_PRE:** A party can have multiple addresses. This table identifies all the addresses that are associated with a party. The address is linked to a party via the purpose type for which this address is used about a party. For example, the purpose could be Mailing Address, Business Address, Home Address, etc.

NOTE

- There should not be double quotes ("") special characters in any attributes. Load to OpenSearch will not consider records containing the double quotes in any of the columns.

For example,

#15, Ground Floor, "VK Circle," 1st Main Road, Bangalore.

VK Circle will not be considered as part of the address in the above address.

NOTE

- In the STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP_PRE table, set the D_ADDRESS_END_DATE attribute to a date less than fic_mis_date if an address is to be deleted from the system. This will remove the address as part of the Entity Resolution batch run.

- **STG_PARTY_PHONE_PRE:** A party can have multiple phone numbers. This table identifies all the phone numbers that are associated with a party. The phone number is linked to a party via the purpose type for which this phone number is used in relation to a party. For example, Purpose could be Home Phone, Business Phone, Mobile Phone, etc.
- **STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC_PRE:** This table stores the information regarding identification documents provided by customers. There should be a document associated with each Customer Identification Document record. Various documents submitted by the customer are identified by document type as BC- Certificate of Birth, BL- Business License, VR- Vehicle Registration Card or Title, VRC- Voter's Registration Card, etc.

6.2.4 Output Tables

The equivalent output tables exist in CSA according to the input tables for the respective pipelines.

For example, if the input table is **STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE**, the output table will be **STG_PARTY_MASTER**. It is the same for FSDF 8124 and 8125.

After executing the Data survival Job, the output tables store the corresponding global party data.

NOTE

- By default, the output tables are available in FSDF. The purpose of the tables is the same as the input tables.
- Regardless of Full load or Delta load, the output tables contain the complete set of records with the current **fic_mis_date**. Such global parties can be removed from output tables where mappings have changed, and parties are deactivated.

The following are the output tables:

- STG_PARTY_MASTER
- STG_PARTY_DETAILS
- STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP
- STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP
- STG_ADDRESS_MASTER
- STG_PARTY_PHONE_MAP
- STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC

6.2.5 Entity Resolution Mapping Information

FCC_ER_MAPPING: It stores the mapping between Customer IDs in the input table **STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE** and Global Party IDs in the output table **STG_PARTY_MASTER**.

The [Table 16](#) describes column details in the FCC_ER_MAPPING.

Table 16: FCC_ER_MAPPING Details

Column Name	Description
V_GLOBAL_ID	It represents the global party id generated after Entity Resolution.
V_ENTITY_ID	It represents the original entity ids. For example, STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE.V_PARTY_ID
F_LRI_FLAG	It indicates the state of a global id. The expected values are 'Y' or 'N'. 'Y' indicates active and 'N' indicates inactive.
D_CREATED_DATE	It stores the date and timestamp of a newly created Global Id from both ER batches and manual actions. NOTE: In case of add scenario, the D_CREATED_DATE column will be updated for the added entity in a global party. Existing entities will remain unchanged.
D_UPDATED_DATE	It stores the date and timestamp of an updated/deactivated Global Id from ER batches and manual actions. NOTE: In case of split and merge , the D_UPDATED_DATE column will be updated only for the deactivated global ids, and D_CREATED_DATE will be updated for the newly generated global ids.
V_ACTION	For information about V_ACTION column, see the Table 17 .
V_PIPELINE_ID	It represents the implementation of Entity Resolution flow. For example, you have two pipeline ids for two versions of FSDF (i.e., 811 and 812).
V_COMMENT_ID	It stores the ID reference of the comments that are entered by a user while performing manual actions on a global party from Manual Decision UI and Merge and Split UI . This column will only store the Id and the respective comment will be stored in the fcc_er_gp_comments table.
V_MD_FLAG	It stores the state of the records upon which manual actions are taken from Manual Decision UI and Merge and Split UI . The expected values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MA - Manual Approved / Manual Action ● PMA - Pending Manual Approval ● MR - Manual Rejection NOTE: The value in this column will be NULL for the records generated from Entity Resolution batches. The values will be populated for the entities upon which any manual action has been taken from Merge and Split UI .
N_RUN_SKEY	It signifies the execution identifier of an Entity Resolution batch. This identifier will be updated for all the impacted entities in an ER batch. For example: When a new global party is created, a new entity is added to an existing global party, an existing global party is split, existing global parties are merged or an existing global party is deactivated.

The [Table 17](#) describes **V_ACTION** column in the **FCC_ER_MAPPING**.

Table 17: V_ACTION Details

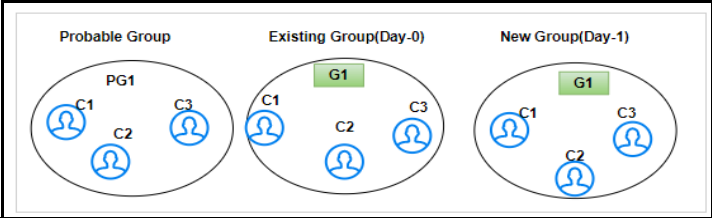
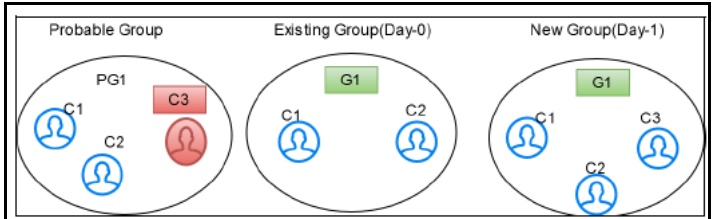
Value	Description
Batch Execution	
new global party	<p>On the first run of ER batches, the value of the V_action column will be a new global party for all the records. In subsequent batches, if there is no change in the existing entities, it will remain the same as new global party.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 24: New Global Party</p>  <p>For example, G1 has C1, C2 and C3 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if there is no change in the existing group. Still, G1 has C1, C2 and C3 entities with the same global id.</p>
add	<p>If a new entity is available and matches the existing group, then it is defined as add in the V_ACTION column for a newly added entity. If a new entity matches the existing group, it will be added to the existing group and assigned the same global id.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 25: Add</p>  <p>For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 entity matches with C1 or C2 then C3 will be added to the existing group G1 with the same global id.</p>

Table 17: V_ACTION Details

Value	Description
merge	<p>If there is a data change in the entity of a different group and it merges with another group, then it is defined as merge in the V_ACTION column for the merged entities. The changed entities can be merged with an existing group with new global id is assigned and the previous global id will be de-activated.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 26: Merge</p> <p>For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities and G2 has a C3 entity. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 entity matches with an existing group then C3 will be merged into the existing group with a new global id. The V_ACTION column for G3 will merge and G1 and G2 will be deactivated.</p>
split	<p>If there is a data change in the existing group entity which does not matches with other entities of an existing group; then it is defined as split in the V_ACTION column for the split entities. The changed entities can be split into a new group and a new global id is assigned to each.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 27: Split</p> <p>For example, G1 has C1, C2, C3 and C4 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 and C4 entities are not matched with the existing entities of the group then C3 and C4 will be split into a new group. G2 has C1 and C2 entities and G3 has C3 and C4 entities with a new global id assigned to each group. The V_ACTION column for G2 and G3 will split and G1 will be deactivated.</p>

Table 17: V_ACTION Details

Value	Description
<p>merge and add</p>	<p>If there is a data change in the existing group and a new entity is available, which also matches with the existing group; then it is defined as merge and add in the V_ACTION column for the updated and new entities. All the entities are grouped into a single group with a new global id.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 28: Merge and Add</p> <p>For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities, G2 has C3 entity. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C4 entity is added newly and C3 entity got changed then common entities are merged into a single group and a new entity is added to the group with a new global id (G3 has C1, C2, C3, and C4 entities). The V_ACTION column for G3 will merge and add, G1 and G2 will be deactivated.</p>
<p>split and merge</p>	<p>If there is a data change in the entity of the first group that matches with another entity of the second group and also an entity from the second group matches with any entity of first group; then it is defined as split and merge in the V_ACTION column for affected entities. The changed entities can be split and merged into a new group with a new global id is assigned to each group.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 29: Split and Merge</p> <p>For example, G1 has C1 and C3 entities and G2 has C2 and C4 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C1 matches with C2 and C3 matches with C4 then C2 and C4 will be split separately and merged with C1 and C3 respectively. G3 has C1 and C2 entities and G4 has C3 and C4 entities with a new global id assigned to each group. The V_ACTION column for G3 and G4 will split and merge and G1 and G2 will be deactivated.</p>

Table 17: V_ACTION Details

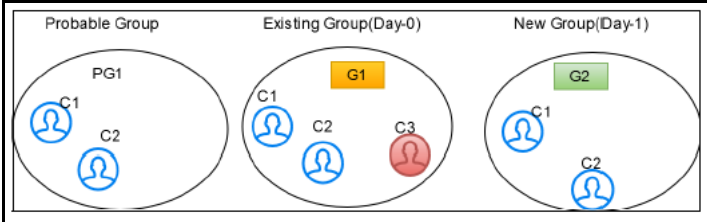
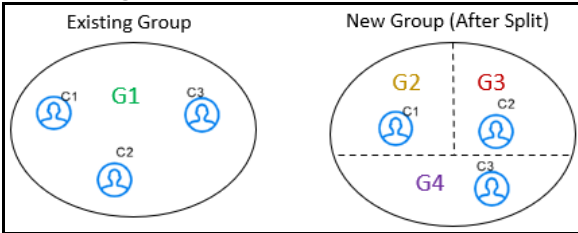
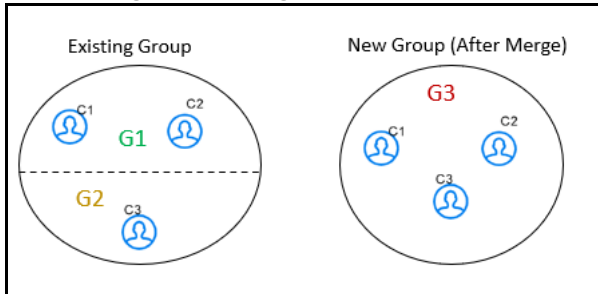
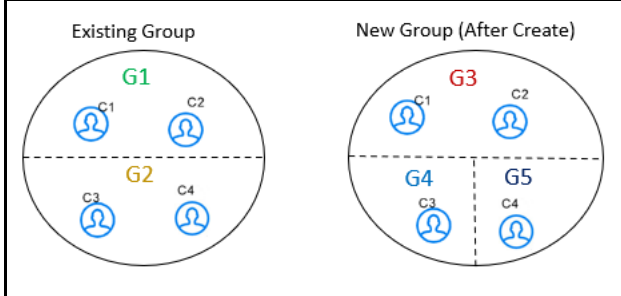
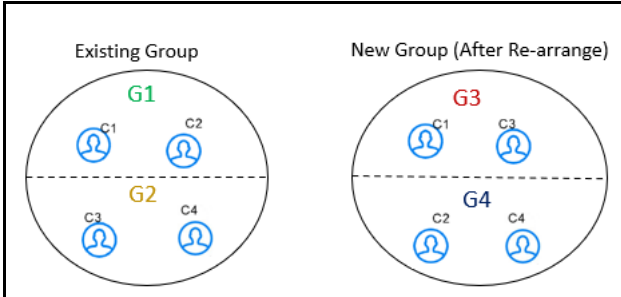
Value	Description
delete	<p>During batch execution, if an entity is unavailable in the existing group, it is defined as delete in the V_ACTION column and a new global id is assigned to the remaining entities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 30: Delete</p>  <p>For example, G1 has C1, C2, and C3 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 is deleted from the existing group then G2 has C1 and C2 entities with a new global id. The V_ACTION column for G2 will delete and G1 will be deactivated.</p>
Manual Action	
split	<p>You can split the entities into different groups with new global ids assigned to each.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 31: Split</p>  <p>For example, G1 has C1, C2, and C3 entities. After split, G2 has C1, G3 has C2 and G4 has C3 with new global ids assigned to each group. The V_ACTION column for G2, G3 and G4 will split and G1 will be deactivated.</p>
merge	<p>You can merge the different entities into a single group with a new global id is assigned.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 32: Merge</p>  <p>For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities, G2 has C3 entities. After merge, G3 has C1, C2, and C3 entities with a new global id. The V_ACTION column for G3 will merge and G1 will be deactivated.</p>

Table 17: V_ACTION Details

Value	Description
create	<p>You can create a new entity from the existing group with a new global id is assigned.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 33: Create</p>  <p>For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities, G2 has C3 and C4 entities. After create, G3 has C1 and C2 entities, G4 has C3 entity and G5 has C4 entity with new global ids assigned to each group. The V_ACTION column for G3, G4 and G5 will create and G1 will be deactivated.</p>
re-arrange	<p>You can re-arrange the entities from another group with a new global id is assigned.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 34: Re-arrange</p>  <p>For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities, G2 has C3 and C4 entities. After re-arrange, G3 has C1 and C3 entities and G4 has C2 and C4 entities with new global ids assigned to each group. The V_ACTION column for G3 and G4 will re-arrange and G1 and G2 will be deactivated.</p>

6.2.6 Consolidated Information of the Resolved Entities

FCC_ER_OUTPUT: It is a subset of all staging tables and stores specific column details from each staging output table.

6.3 Executing the ER Jobs

You can execute the following available jobs either manually or automatically a using wrapper shell script for Entity Resolution in a specified sequence:

1. **Create Index and Load the Data** (ER_Create_And_Load_Data_Into_Index.sh)

2. **Perform Matching** (ER_Run_Bulk_Similarity_Job.sh)
3. **Data Survival** (ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh)
4. **Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Table** (ER_Run_Full_Data_Output.sh)

NOTE You can proceed with data movement from staging to FCDM during **Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Table** execution.

Before running the ER jobs, the user should ensure the following:

- Create an ER Schema
- Grant Permission to ER Schema
- Add ER Schema Wallet details
- Update `resource.xml` with ER Schema details

See the **Entity Resolution** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#).

After installation, the user can follow the same steps in Configure the `resources.xml` for Multiple ER Schemas in [OFS Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#) to create additional ER schemas.

NOTE You can use only one ER schema per **pipelineid** for each FSDF version, and the same ER schema cannot be used with other **pipelineid** for any ER job execution.

6.3.1 Create Index and Load the Data

NOTE Ensure you have configured the **Logstash** parameter as **true** (`index.logstash-conf.apply`) in `load-to-open-search application.properties` to load the data from Database.

6.3.1.1 Job

`ER_Create_And_Load_Data_Into_Index.sh` performs the following:

- It creates all the output tables required at the different stages of Entity resolution tasks.
 - Input to this job will be pipeline id as an argument so that all the tables related to that pipeline ID will be created.
 - Index view table, Matching output table, Manual matches output table, Merge Map output table, Manual map merge output table, final dataset output tables. This task will create all these tables.

- It creates the index for the given Dataset and loads the data into the index table based on values provided in the **index.pipeline-id** argument.

NOTE

In systems where the delta is already derived by means of other techniques/processes and the system is sure about the nature of data as a "true delta"; it is possible to skip the delta-computation within ER for faster turnaround in Create Index and Load the Data Job. In such cases, the input from PRE tables is considered to be the actual delta. This could be achieved by setting a batch parameter value accordingly.

To skip delta computation, the "deltaComputed" parameter in <job1_script script name> should be set to 'true' (including single quotes). Any input from _PRE tables is assumed to be delta (modified/new records). Note that deltaComputed is considered only when Create Index and Load the Data job is executed with the load type as DeltaLoad.

Previous execution _CHUNKED (example: H\$STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE_101_CHUNKED_1) tables are not required while executing Create Index and Load the Data job with deltaComputed as 'true'. If you are planning to execute Create Index and Load the Data job with deltaComputed as true for every time/always, the chunk creation during Create Index and Load the Data job can be skipped by setting the F_CREATE_CHUNKS value as false in the FCC_ER_CONFIG table in FSDF schema.

6.3.1.2 Configuration

Full View Table (FCC_ER_FULL) Initrans: A high number of parallel processes require a table to have a higher INITRANS value. The maximum number of parallel processes during a MERGE operation on the FCC_ER_FULL can be configured using SINGLETON_TASK_PARALLEL_LEVEL parameter. To configure SINGLETON_TASK_PARALLEL_LEVEL parameter, see the [Additional Configurations](#) section.

Initrans of the FCC_ER_FULL can be configured by changing the metadata. To update the metadata, follow these steps:

1. Update the metadata under **V_MAKE_TABLE_QUERIES** column in the **FCC_STUDIO_ER_QUERIES** table in Studio Schema for the active ER pipeline. For example, CSA_812.
2. Select V_MAKE_TABLE_QUERIES from the fcc_studio_er_queries where DF_NAME= '<ACTIVE ER DF_NAME>' and V_PIPELINE_ID = '<ACTIVE ER PIPELINE ID>';

For example:

Select V_MAKE_TABLE_QUERIES from fcc_studio_er_queries where DF_NAME= 'Customer812' and V_PIPELINE_ID = 'CSA_812';

3. Search for the **alter table fcc_er_full INITRANS 40** text in the V_MAKE_TABLE_QUERIES column and replace this text with the following:

```
DECLARE
    N_CUSTOM_INITRANS NUMBER := ##CUSTOM_INITRANS##;
    N_DEFAULT_INITRANS NUMBER := 45;
    n_curr_initrans NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
    IF N_CUSTOM_INITRANS < N_DEFAULT_INITRANS
    THEN N_CUSTOM_INITRANS := N_DEFAULT_INITRANS;
```



```

        END IF;
SELECT INI_TRANS INTO n_curr_initrans FROM USER_TABLES WHERE
TABLE_NAME='FCC_ER_FULL' ;
        IF n_curr_initrans != N_CUSTOM_INITRANS
        THEN EXECUTE IMMEDIATE ' ALTER TABLE FCC_ER_FULL INITRANS ' ||
        N_CUSTOM_INITRANS ;
        END IF;
END;

```

NOTE Replace the `##CUSTOM_INITRANS##` placeholder with the custom INITRANS value to be set.

For example, to set INITRANS value as 50, replace with the below SQL block:

```

DECLARE
        N_CUSTOM_INITRANS NUMBER := 50;
        N_DEFAULT_INITRANS NUMBER := 45;
        n_curr_initrans NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
        IF N_CUSTOM_INITRANS < N_DEFAULT_INITRANS
        THEN N_CUSTOM_INITRANS := N_DEFAULT_INITRANS;
        END IF;
SELECT INI_TRANS INTO n_curr_initrans FROM USER_TABLES WHERE
TABLE_NAME='FCC_ER_FULL' ;
        IF n_curr_initrans != N_CUSTOM_INITRANS
        THEN EXECUTE IMMEDIATE ' ALTER TABLE FCC_ER_FULL INITRANS ' ||
        N_CUSTOM_INITRANS ;
        END IF;
END;

```

4. Commit the changes.

6.3.1.3 Steps

1. Navigate to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin.`
2. Run the following command:

```

nohup ./ER_Create_And_Load_Data_Into_Index.sh "<pipelineid>"
"<ERSchemaId>" "<Load Type>" "<FIC_MIS_DATE>" "<FSDFVersion>"
"<Batch_group>" "Source_Batch" "<Data_Origin>" "<Run_Type>" &

```

NOTE

- “Batch_group” refers to the table FCC_PROCESSING_GROUP in the Compliance Studio schema.
- “<Source_Batch>” and “<Data_Origin>” are not relevant now as execution parameters and they are added for future use.

For example, you can use the following commands for CSA_8125 pipeline.

```
FSDF 8125 version: nohup ./ER_Create_And_Load_Data_Into_Index.sh "CSA_8125"
"ER_SCHEMA_PP_ALIAS" "FullLoad" "20151210" "8125" "CSA_812" "CSA_812"
"US" "RUN" &
```

For more information about parameters, see the [Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution](#) section.

6.3.1.4 Additional Configurations

To enhance the efficiency of history maintenance and delta processing, perform the following:

ATTENTION The default values are based on hardware configurations (**Eight-core CPU** and **64 GB RAM**) and delta size (**ten million** records).

1. Log in to ER Schema.
2. Navigate to the **FCC_ER_CONFIG** table and configure the **V_PARAM_VALUE** value based on the DB performance.

You can modify parameters in the **FCC_ER_CONFIG** table with Pipeline_ID as **CSA_812** before executing the job based on your volume of data.

[Table 18](#) describes parameter and description of the **FCC_ER_CONFIG** table.

Table 18: Parameter and Description of FCC_ER_CONFIG

Parameter (V_PARAM_NAME)	Description
PREV_CHUNKS	The number of chunks of history tables during the last execution of the job. By default, it is set to 10. You should not modify the value. This parameter value will be modified automatically when you modify the TODAY_CHUNKS value and execute the job successfully.
TODAY_CHUNKS	The number of chunks of history tables for the current day/date. By default, it is set to 10. You can modify this value to change the number of chunks to be processed in the respective history tables when the job execution time is longer. NOTE: Here the chunk value is based on the volume of data being processed. It is recommended to increase the value to 15 when the volume of data being processed is more than 50 million records and monitor the performance.
MAX_JOBS	Maximum number of jobs to schedule in the Database at a time. By default, it is set to 35. You can modify this value to reduce job execution time. NOTE: Increasing this value only when the Database is not shared for the other processes is recommended.

Table 18: Parameter and Description of FCC_ER_CONFIG

Parameter (V_PARAM_NAME)	Description
CHUNK_SIZE	<p>The number of records to process in one chunk. It is set to 2000000 (2 million records in each chunk) by default.</p> <p>NOTE: It is recommended to retain the default value. You can decrease it to a lower value for better performance only when the server (where the Database is installed) has less than eight CPUs.</p>
MAX_HISTORY_PARTITIONS	<p>The maximum number of partitions to be retained in the H\$ tables. The minimum allowed value is 1. If the user provides a value less than this number, then it will retain 1 partition by default.</p> <p>The maximum allowed value is 3. If the user provides a value greater than this number, then it will retain 3 partitions by default.</p> <p>NOTE: The value for MAX_HISTORY_PARTITIONS parameter should be a positive integer. The valid range is 1 to 3.</p>
DB_PARALLEL_LEVEL	<p>It configures a degree of parallelism for data survival (Job 3). By default, it is set to 8, and you can modify this value to change the level of parallelism.</p>
BULK_APPLY_DS_FOR_SINGLETON_PARTIES	<p>It configures whether data survival (Job 3) should be applied or not for singleton parties. By default, it is set to "N." In this case, the data survival will not be applied to the singleton parties.</p> <p>If the value is set to "Y," then data survival will be applied to the singleton parties.</p>
STG_TEMP_TABLE_CHUNK_SIZE	<p>Number of global parties that are fetched at a time for IN-memory data survival and population into the STG output tables.</p>
MERGE_SPLIT_SEARCH_SIZE	<p>This parameter defines the maximum count (top records) to be fetched from the database during the search in the Merge and Split Global Entities UI. By default, 250 records are fetched. If the records are high then the search may take more time to display the results.</p>
RESERVED_CHARACTERS	<p>The following characters are defined as reserved characters for Oracle Text.</p> <p>~\$*()[]{}!&%>_=\ -;,:?</p> <p>For example, if the name contains & character and this will be displayed in the search results only when you are adding this character as reserved.</p>

Table 18: Parameter and Description of FCC_ER_CONFIG

Parameter (V_PARAM_NAME)	Description
F_CREATE_CHUNKS	This flag indicates chunk creation on the history tables when entity resolution job 1 (Create Index and Load the Data) is executed with isDeltaComputed=true for Day 1 only. During the current FIC_MIS_DATE, entity resolution job 1 is to be executed with isDeltaComputed=false for creating chunks on history tables for the next day.
F_CAPTURE_COUNT_STAT	This flag indicates count statistics to be captured during the entity resolution job execution. If it is set to true, count statistics are logged in the FCC_ER_JOB_VOL_STATS table of the ER/FSDF schema. By default, this value is set to true. NOTE: This parameter is applicable for all the entity resolution jobs.
SINGLETON_MAPPING_CHUNK_SIZE	This parameter indicates the maximum number of affected singleton global parties that are populated in the output STG tables in each of the parallel process.
SINGLETON_TASK_PARALLEL_LEVEL	The parameter indicates the maximum number of parallel processes spawned during DBMS PARALLEL EXECUTE. By default, the value is 8. This configuration is populated with default value when the value is not available during the Create Index and Load the Data (Job 1) immediate run. This is a one-time configuration that has to be handled for all runs which includes bulk volume runs.

3. Save the changes.

6.3.1.4.1 Profiler Table

The table, **ER_PERFORMANCE_TIME_PROFILER** in ER schema, helps the user track the current status of the batch and debug performance issues.

The **ER_PERFORMANCE_TIME_PROFILER** table stores the queries that are executed during delta processing. Here are a few parameters that help to debug which query is failed:

- **V_TABLE_NAME:** It stores the table name for which the query was executed.
- **N_CHUNK:** It stores the chunk number that is executed.
- **D_STARTTIME:** It stores Database time when the query starts to execute.
- **D_ENDTIME:** It stores the Database time when the query got executed.
- **V_TOTAL_TIME:** It stores the duration of the query execution.
- **V_STATUS:** Current status of the query. The values are **START**, **RUNNING**, or **END**.
- **V_QUERY:** It stores the query that was executed.
- **N_RUN_SKEY:** It stores the **runSKey** value of the currently executing job.

To check the query status, perform the following:

1. Log in to ER Schema.

2. Run the following command:

```
SELECT * FROM ER_PERFORMANCE_TIME_PROFILER WHERE N_RUN_SKEY =
<CURRENT_RUNSKEY>
```

For example,

```
SELECT * FROM ER_PERFORMANCE_TIME_PROFILER WHERE N_RUN_SKEY = 200
```

3. Check **V_STATUS**. The status other than the **END** value indicates the failed query.

NOTE If any unexpected failure occurs, there is no explicit cleanup activity to be performed in the **Create Index and Load Data** job as it is automatically taken care of re-run of the job.

6.3.1.4.2 Cleanup Steps for Job Termination

Execution of manual cleanup is required in case of any fatal user error, such as executing the job against incorrect FIC_MIS_DATE, except for any semantic and logic validation taken. After contacting [My Oracle Support](#), you can perform cleanup steps. For more information about cleanup steps, see the [Cleanup Steps When the Create Index and Load Data Job Terminated Manually](#) section.

For more information about parameters, see the [Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution](#) section.

6.3.2 Perform Matching

6.3.2.1 Job

The `ER_Run_Bulk_Similarity_Job.sh` triggers the matching engine to generate the matches in the match output table for rulesets saved against a pipeline-id argument for fetching rulesets.

6.3.2.2 Steps

NOTE Make sure to check the `fcc_er_matching` and `fcc_er_manual_match` tables before proceeding. Check the logs accordingly if there are no records in `fcc_er_matching` and `fcc_er_manual_match` generated.

1. Navigate to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin`.
2. Run the following command:

```
nohup ./ER_Run_Bulk_Similarity_Job.sh "<pipelineid>"
"<ERSchemaId>" "<Match Type>" "<Batch_group>" "<Run_Type>" &
```

NOTE "Batch_group" refers to the table `FCC_PROCESSING_GROUP` in the Compliance Studio schema.

For example, you can use the following commands for `CSA_8125` pipeline.

```
FSDf 8125 version: nohup ./ER_Run_Bulk_Similarity_Job.sh "CSA_8125"
"ER_SCHEMA_PP_ALIAS" "FullLoad" "CSA_812" "RUN" &
```

For more information about parameters, see the [Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution](#) section.

NOTE If the Bulk Similarity Edge job fails internally due to Incorrect schema details and then returns a success message. You can check the log file in `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/logs` for more details on the failure.

6.3.2.3 Matching Output

The results of the ER matching are stored in the following tables:

- **FCC_ER_MATCHING:** The results that exceed the automatic threshold limit are stored.
- **FCC_ER_MANUAL_MATCH:** The results between the automatic and manual thresholds are stored.

You can see the following details for the above tables:

- **SCORE:** Score of the match between Source and Target Entity
- **MATCH_DESCRIPTION:** Describes the attributes responsible for matching
- **SRC_DESC:** Describes attributes of Source considered for matching
- **TRG_DESC:** Describes attributes of Target considered for matching
- **V_PIPELINE_ID:** Describes the Pipeline Id of ER Type
- **N_RULESET_ID:** Describes the Ruleset responsible for matching
- **SRC_ORIGINAL_ID:** Describes the unique identifier for the Source entity
- **TRG_ORIGINAL_ID:** Describes the unique identifier for the Target entity

6.3.2.3.1 Cleanup Steps for Job Termination

Execution of manual cleanup is required in case of any fatal user's error. After contacting [My Oracle Support](#), you can perform cleanup steps. For more information about cleanup steps, see the [Cleanup Steps When the Bulk Similarity Job Terminated Manually](#) section.

For more information about parameters, see the [Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution](#) section.

6.3.3 Data Survival

NOTE

- Ensure only one preconfigured ruleset is enabled for Merging and Data Survival. See the [Pre-configured Rulesets for Matching, Merging, and Data Survival](#) section. The job will be failed with a unique constraint error if multiple rulesets are enabled.
- If there is a unique constraint error in the **STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC** table during the Data survival job, you should ignore the below error.

```
2022-11-04 11:47:56,560 - globalparty.util.Global-PartyUtils - 238 [ERROR]: Error ORA-00001: unique constraint (ER10_0805_PERF.XPKSTAGE_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFICATION_DOCUMENT_2) violated at row offset 10135
```

NoneType: None

```
2022-11-04 11:47:56,560 - globalparty.util.Global-PartyUtils - 238 [ERROR]: Error ORA-00001: unique constraint (ER10_0805_PERF.XPKSTAGE_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFICATION_DOCUMENT_2) violated at row offset 10143
```

NoneType: None

```
2022-11-04 11:47:56,560 - globalparty.util.Global-PartyUtils - 238 [ERROR]: Error ORA-00001: unique constraint (ER10_0805_PERF.XPKSTAGE_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFICATION_DOCUMENT_2) violated at row offset 10145
```

NoneType: None

```
2022-11-04 11:47:56,561 - globalparty.util.Global-PartyUtils - 238 [ERROR]: Error ORA-00001: unique constraint (ER10_0805_PERF.XPKSTAGE_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFICATION_DOCUMENT_2) violated at row offset 10151
```

NoneType: None

```
2022-11-04 11:47:56,561 - globalparty.util.Global-PartyUtils - 238 [ERROR]: Error ORA-00001: unique constraint (ER10_0805_PERF.XPKSTAGE_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFICATION_DOCUMENT_2) violated at row offset 10170
```

NoneType: None

```
2022-11-04 11:47:56,561 - globalparty.util.Global-PartyUtils - 238 [ERROR]: Error ORA-00001: unique constraint (ER10_0805_PERF.XPKSTAGE_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFICATION_DOCUMENT_2) violated at row offset 10183
```

6.3.3.1 Job

The **ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh** job performs the following:

- **ER_Merge_Engine:** It triggers the merge engine, and records will be inserted in the mapping table based on the merge rules saved against the pipeline id argument.
- **ER_Data_Survival_Engine:** It triggers the data survival engine, and final outputs will be stored in tables based on the dataset survival rule stored against pipeline id.

6.3.3.2 Configuration

FCC_ER_QUERIES_PROPERTIES: This table is to configure hints for SQL queries and hints for data survival (Job 3) rollback query is configured. This table is created in the Studio Schema on the Compliance Studio startup.

6.3.3.3 Steps

NOTE To re-run this job after a failure, the value of the **n_run_status** column in the **fcc_batch_run** table in Compliance Studio Schema should be changed to **4** for the respective **n_run_skey**.

1. Navigate to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin`.
2. Run the following command:

```
nohup ./ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh "<pipelineid>" "<ERSchemaId>"  
"<ERSchemaName>" "<Batch_group>" "<Match_Type>" "<FIC_MIS_DATE>"  
"<Run_Type>" &
```

NOTE "Batch_group" refers to the table **FCC_PROCESSING_GROUP** in the Compliance Studio schema.

For example, you can use the following commands for **CSA_8125** pipeline.

```
FSDF 8125 version: nohup ./ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh "CSA_8125"  
"ER_SCHEMA_PP_ALIAS" "ER_SCHEMA_PP" "CSA_812" "FullLoad" "20151210"  
"RUN" &
```


For more information about parameters, see the [Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution](#) section.

NOTE

- The user should not have **Type** “Distinct” and “All” together with other columns that return unique values in child tables.
 - If the Batch, Backup, and Recovery processes fail when you execute the `ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh`, you need to re-run the same job again to ensure the Data is available in Archive only for the Mapping table (**FCC_ER_MAPPING**).
 - To increase/decrease the execution efficiency according to the server size using **ER_THREADS** and **ER_BATCH_SIZE** parameters, perform the following:
 - Navigate to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin`
 - Open the `ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh` and set the following parameters:
 - `export ER_THREADS=<No of threads>`
 - `export ER_BATCH_SIZE=<Batch Size>`
- Example:
- `export ER_THREADS=4`
 - `export ER_BATCH_SIZE=10000`

3. Validate to ensure Global party IDs are generated for the Entities in the following Staging Output tables after executing the job:

- STG_PARTY_MASTER
- STG_PARTY_DETAILS
- STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP
- STG_PARTY_PHONE_MAP
- STG_ADDRESS_MASTER
- STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP
- STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC

NOTE

Data Survival process expects the above STG tables to retain the snapshot of the previous **FIC_MIS_DATE** to complete the process successfully.

6.3.3.3.1 Cleanup Steps for Job termination

Execution of manual cleanup is required in case of any fatal user’s error. After contacting [My Oracle Support](#), you can perform cleanup steps. For more information about cleanup steps, see the [Cleanup Steps When the Data Survival Job Terminated Manually](#) section.

For more information about parameters, see the [Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution](#) section.

6.3.3.4 Properties for Global Party ID Persistence

Prior to 8125, new global parties were created by default when new or updated data changed the global party membership. It is now possible to choose to keep the global party ids on one or more records and either to do them automatically or require a user to manually approve (giving the ability to change the system defaulted global party persistence).

The following properties can be set in the **ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh** job for persisting the global party id:

For Valid Combination

ER_GID_PERSISTENCE = True, ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL = True

ER_GID_PERSISTENCE = False, ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL = False

ER_GID_PERSISTENCE = True, ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL = False

NOTE The following combination is invalid:
ER_GID_PERSISTENCE = False, ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL = True

6.3.4 Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Table

6.3.4.1 Job

The **ER_Run_Full_Data_Output.sh** job executes the SQL procedure that joins the following staging output tables and populates data for the split and merge UI:

- STG_PARTY_MASTER
- STG_PARTY_DETAILS
- STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP
- STG_PARTY_PHONE_MAP
- STG_ADDRESS_MASTER
- STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP
- STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC

NOTE If you want to perform slicing for the initial input data to run **Day 0** batch, it is recommended to run **ER_Create_And_Load_Data_Into_Index.sh**, **ER_Run_Bulk_Similarity_Job.sh**, and **ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh** jobs for all slices. The **Output Tables** are expected to have the resolved entities at the end of this process. At this point, **ER_Run_Full_Data_Output.sh** job can be executed for bringing the entire data across all slices into the output table.

6.3.4.2 Steps

NOTE To re-run this job after a failure, the value of the **n_run_status** column in the **fcc_batch_run** table in Compliance Studio Schema should be changed to **6** for the respective **n_run_skey**.

1. Navigate to <COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin.

2. Run the following command:

```
nohup ./ER_Run_Full_Data_Output.sh "<pipelineid>" "<ERSchemaId>"
"<FIC_MIS_DATE>" "<Batch_group>" "<Load_Type>" "<Run_Type>" &
```

NOTE “Batch_group” refers to the table FCC_PROCESSING_GROUP in the Compliance Studio schema.

For example, you can use the following commands for CSA_8125 version:

FSDf 8125 version: nohup ./ER_Run_Full_Data_Output.sh "CSA_8125" "ER_SCHEMA_PP_ALIAS" "20151210" "CSA_812" "FullLoad" "RUN" &

For more information about parameters, see the [Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution](#) section.

3. Validate specific column details are loaded in **FCC_ER_OUTPUT** table from each staging output table for the Entities after executing the job.

6.3.4.2.1 Cleanup Steps for Job termination

Execution of manual cleanup is required in case of any fatal user’s error. After contacting [My Oracle Support](#), you can perform cleanup steps. For more information about cleanup steps, see the [Cleanup Steps When the Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Job Terminated Manually](#) section.

For more information about parameters, see the [Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution](#) section.

6.3.5 Initial Run for High Volume Data

The initial run (Day 0) of Entity Resolution on a high volume of data is expected to take a longer time and more resources based on the performance. For an efficient initial run (Day 0), you can run the utility scrip to a faster turn-around time for individual batches as the load is moderately low. See [Data Slicing Utility Script](#) for more details.

6.3.6 Status Codes

The **fcc_batch_run** table in Compliance Studio Schema explains the status codes generated for ER jobs. See the status codes in **n_run_status** column for respective **n_run_skey** values.

[Table 19](#) lists the ER job status codes.

Table 19: ER Job Status Codes

ER Job Name	During Execution	Success	Failure
ER_Create_And_Load_Data_Into_Index.sh	1	2	11
ER_Run_Bulk_Similarity_Job.sh	3	4	12
ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh	5	6	13
ER_Run_Full_Data_Output.sh	7	8	14

6.3.7 Using Wrapper Shell Script

You can execute the following jobs automatically using wrapper shell script (`Wrapper_Run_ER.sh`) for Entity Resolution in a specified sequence:

1. **Create Index and Load the Data** (`ER_Create_And_Load_Data_Into_Index.sh`)
2. **Perform Matching** (`ER_Run_Bulk_Similarity_Job.sh`)
3. **Data Survival** (`ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh`)
4. **Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Table** (`ER_Run_Full_Data_Output.sh`)

6.3.7.1 Steps

1. Navigate to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin.`
2. Run the following command:

```
nohup ./Wrapper_Run_ER.sh "<pipelineid>" "<ERSchemaId>" "<Load_Type>"
"<FIC_MIS_DATE>" "<FSDF_Version>" "<Current_Batch>" "<Source Batch>"
"<Data Origin>" "<ERSchemaName>" "<Run_Type>" &
```

NOTE

- “Current_Batch refers to the table FCC_PROCESSING_GROUP in the Compliance Studio schema.
- “<Source_Batch>” and “<Data_Origin>” are not relevant now as execution parameters and they are added for future use.

For example, you can use the following commands for CSA_8125 version:

```
nohup ./Wrapper_Run_ER.sh "CSA_8125" "ER_SCHEMA_PP_ALIAS" "FullLoad"
"20151210" "8125" "CSA_812" "CSA_812" "US" "ER_SCHEMA_PP" "RUN" &
```

For more information about parameters, see the [Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution](#) section.

3. Validate to ensure Global party IDs are generated for the Entities in the following Staging Output tables after executing the job:

```
— STG_PARTY_MASTER
— STG_PARTY_DETAILS
— STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP
— STG_PARTY_PHONE_MAP
— STG_ADDRESS_MASTER
— STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP
— STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC
```

6.3.7.1.1 Cleanup Steps for Job termination

If job is terminated manually, see the following sections:

- For **Create Index and Load Data** job, see [Cleanup Steps When the Create Index and Load Data Job Terminated Manually](#) section.
- For **Bulk Similarity** job, see [Cleanup Steps When the Bulk Similarity Job Terminated Manually](#) section.

- For **Data Survival** job, see [Cleanup Steps When the Data Survival Job Terminated Manually](#) section.
- For **Load Data in the FCC_ER_OUTPUT** job, See [Cleanup Steps When the Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Job Terminated Manually](#) section.

For more information about parameters, see the [Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution](#) section.

For example:

If the wrapper shell script is terminated manually during Bulk Similarity job execution, then you have to perform cleanup for the Bulk Similarity job. After completing the cleanup, execute the Bulk Similarity job and subsequent jobs manually.

6.4 Persisting the Data

Probable groups are created for entities that match. Merge rules are applied to all entities within a probable group to define which entities should be grouped into a global party. Day-on-day changes to the underlying party records may impact the global party group of which they are apart. The following sections show where the match or merge changes may impact a global party and when the global party would be deactivated and new global parties would be created. This can occur when matching criteria change or when groups and manually linked or de-linked.

NOTE The change in a non-matching attribute will not change the global party group but may change attributes on the global party record if it impacts the data survival mechanism.

6.4.1 Persisting the Data When ER_GID_PERSISTENCE and ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL Flags are Set to False Condition

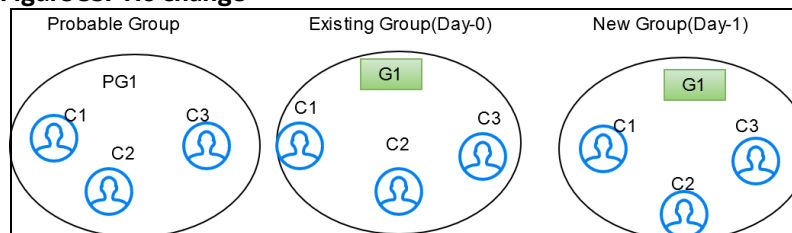
NOTE This section is applicable only the following parameter is set in the `ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh` job:
`ER_GID_PERSISTENCE = False , ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL = False`

6.4.1.1 No change

Existing group elements are a subset of probable group elements, and the number of elements is the same in both groups. All elements in the existing Group have the same global id. The existing global id is assigned to probable group elements.

For example, G1 has C1, C2 and C3 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if there is no change in the existing group. Still, G1 has C1, C2 and C3 entities with the same global id.

Figure 35: No change

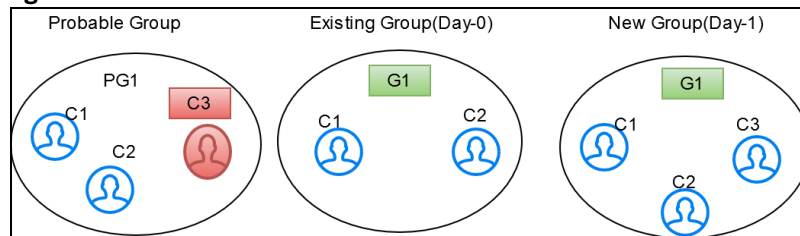


6.4.1.2 Add

Existing group elements are a subset of probable group elements, and the number of elements in the probable Group is more than the existing Group. Extra elements in the probable Group don't have any global id assigned yet. New elements are added to the existing Group, and the same global id is assigned.

For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 entity matches with existing group then C3 will be added to the existing group G1 with the same global id.

Figure 36: Add



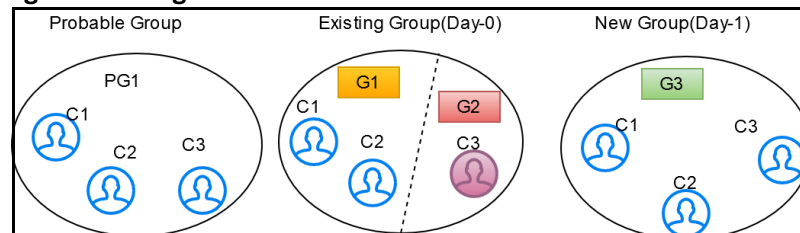
6.4.1.3 Merge

Existing group elements are a subset of probable group elements, and the number of elements is the same in both groups. Elements in the existing Group have different global ids assigned.

Elements are merged into a single group, and a new global id is assigned.

For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities and G2 has a C3 entity. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 entity matches with an existing group then C3 will be merged into the existing group with a new global id assigned.

Figure 37: Merge

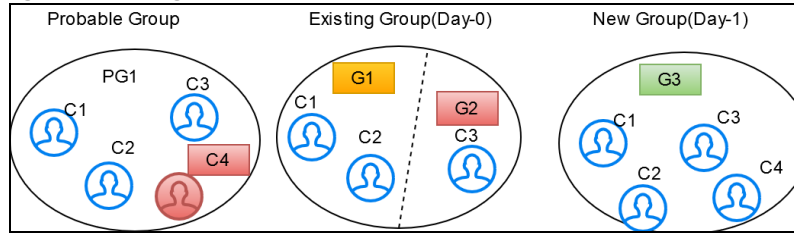


6.4.1.4 Merge and Add

Existing group elements are a subset of probable group elements, and the number of elements in the probable Group is more than the existing Group. Extra elements in the probable Group don't have any global id assigned yet, and standard elements have different global IDs assigned already. Common elements are merged into a single group, and new elements are added to the Group with a new global id.

For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities, G2 has C3 entity. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C4 entity is added newly and C3 entity got changed then common entities are merged into a single group and a new entity is added to the group with a new global id (G3 has C1, C2, C3, and C4 entities) assigned.

Figure 38: Merge and Add

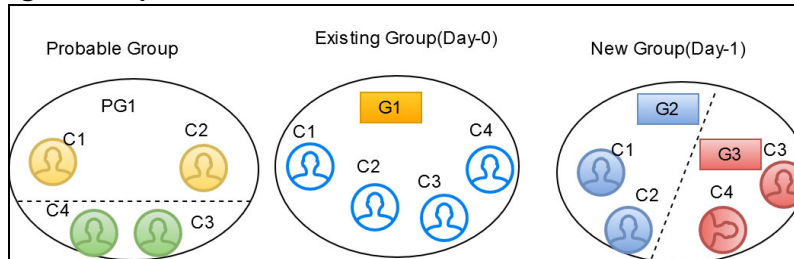


6.4.1.5 Split

After applying merging rules criteria, if multiple groups are created for elements of a probable group, these elements are also a subset of existing group elements. The number of elements in both probable and existing groups is the same. A single global id is assigned to all elements in the existing Group, and then probable group elements are split into different groups with new global ids assigned to each.

For example, G1 has C1, C2, C3 and C4 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 and C4 entities are not matched with the existing entities of the group then C3 and C4 will be split into a new group. G2 has C1 and C2 entities and G3 has C3 and C4 entities with new global id is assigned to each group.

Figure 39: Split

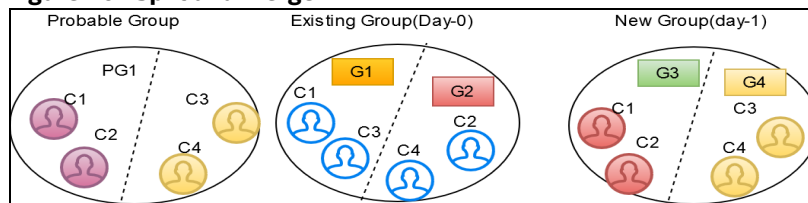


6.4.1.6 Split and Merge

After applying merging rules criteria, if multiple groups are created for elements of a probable group, these elements are also a subset of existing group elements. The number of elements in both probable and existing groups is the same, and different global ids are assigned to elements in the existing Group, then probable group elements are split into different groups and merged, satisfying the same ruleset criteria with new global ids assigned to each.

For example, G1 has C1 and C3 entities and G2 has C2 and C4 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C1 matches with C2 and C3 matches with C4 then C2 and C4 will be split separately and merged with C1 and C2 respectively. G3 has C1 and C2 entities and G4 has C3 and C4 entities with a new global id assigned to each group.

Figure 40: Split and Merge

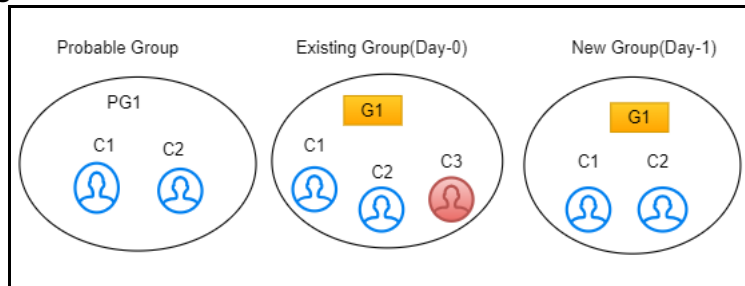


6.4.1.7 Delete

If an element exists in the existing Group, but the same element doesn't belong to any probable group and doesn't exist in the customer/entity dataset, it is deleted from the existing group with same global id assigned. If the deleted record is part of STG_DELETED_PARTIES_PRE table then underlying customers will also be deleted.

For example, G1 has C1, C2, and C3 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 is deleted from the existing group then G1 has C1 and C2 entities with same global id.

Figure 41: Delete



6.4.2 Persisting the Data When ER_GID_PERSISTENCE Flag is Set to True and ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL Flag is Set to True/False Condition

NOTE

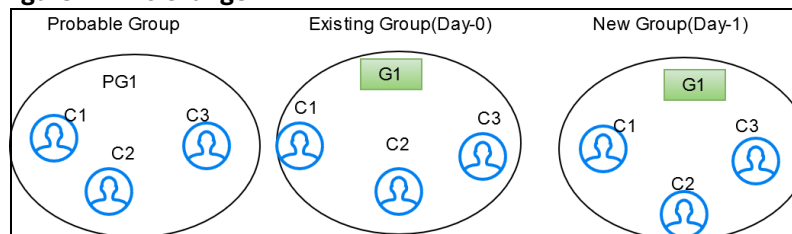
- This section is applicable only the following parameters are set in the `ER_Run_Data_Survival_Engine.sh` job:
 - `ER_GID_PERSISTENCE = True, ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL = True`
 - `ER_GID_PERSISTENCE = True, ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL = False`
- Generally, Global Party ID will be persisted to the party that has **most number of entities** and if the number of entities are same between the parties, then the **least Global Party ID** will be persisted (it differs case to case).

6.4.2.1 No change

Existing group elements are a subset of probable group elements, and the number of elements is the same in both groups. All elements in the existing Group have the same global id. The existing global id is assigned to probable group elements.

For example, G1 has C1, C2 and C3 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if there is no change in the existing group. Still, G1 has C1, C2 and C3 entities with the same global id.

Figure 42: No change

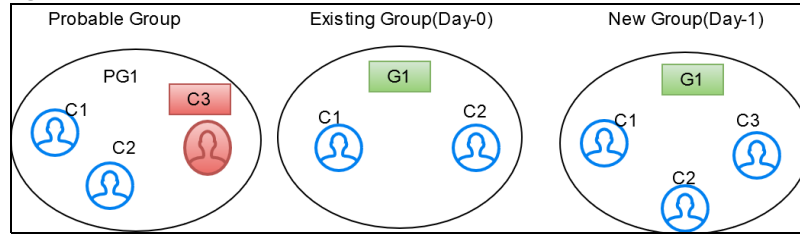


6.4.2.2 Add

Existing group elements are a subset of probable group elements, and the number of elements in the probable Group is more than the existing Group. Extra elements in the probable Group do not have any global id assigned yet. New elements are added to the existing Group, and the same global id is assigned.

For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 entity matches with existing group then C3 will be added to the existing group G1 with the same global id.

Figure 43: Add



6.4.2.3 Merge

Existing group elements are a subset of probable group elements, and the number of elements is the same in both groups. Elements in the existing Group have different global ids assigned. Elements are merged into a single group, and the existing global id is persisted.

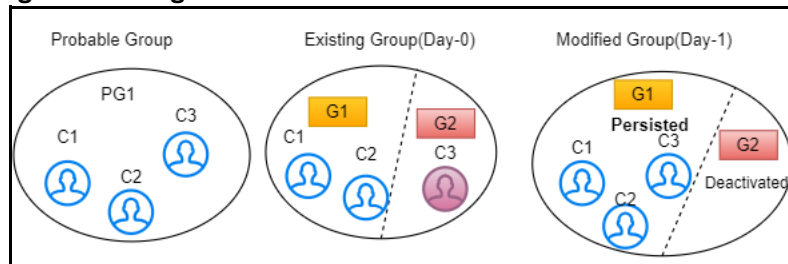
NOTE

You can manually persist the existing global id based on your requirement only if **ER_GID_PERSISTENCE = True**, **ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL = True** condition. For more information about manually persisting the existing global id, see **Persisting the Global Party ID through the Manual Action** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

Case 1: If number of entities are different between the groups.

For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities and G2 has a C3 entity. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 entity matches with an existing group then C3 will be merged into the existing group with same global id is persisted and G2 will be deactivated.

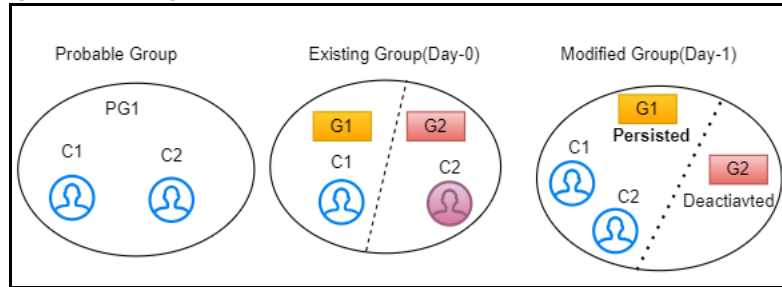
Figure 44: Merge Action for most Number of Entities



Case 2: If number of entities are same between the groups.

For example, G1 has C1 entity and G2 has a C2 entity. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C2 entity matches with an existing group then C2 will be merged into the existing group with same global id is persisted and G2 will be deactivated.

Figure 45: Merge Action for Lowest Global ID



6.4.2.4 Merge and Add

Existing group elements are a subset of probable group elements, and the number of elements in the probable Group is more than the existing Group. Extra elements in the probable Group do not have any global id assigned yet, and standard elements have different global IDs assigned already. Common elements are merged into a single group, and new elements are added to the Group with existing global id is persisted.

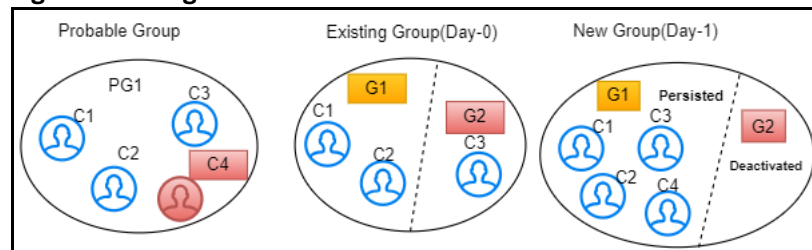
NOTE

You can manually persist the existing global id based on your requirement only if **ER_GID_PERSISTENCE = True**, **ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL = True** condition. For more information about manually persisting the existing global id, see **Persisting the Global Party ID through the Manual Action** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

Case 1: If number of entities are different between the groups.

For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities, G2 has C3 entity. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C4 entity is added newly and C3 entity got changed then common entities are merged into a single group and a new entity is added to the group with existing global id (G1 has C1, C2, C3, and C4 entities) is persisted and G2 will be deactivated.

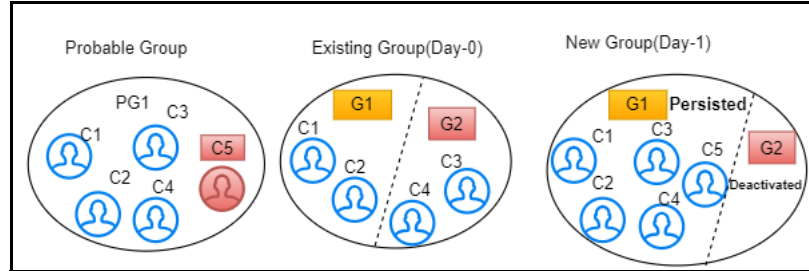
Figure 46: Merge and Add Action for most Number of Entities



Case 2: If number of entities are same between the groups.

For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities, G2 has C3 and C4 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C5 entity is added newly and C4 entity got changed then common entities are merged into a single group and a new entity is added to the group with existing global id (G1 has C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5 entities) is persisted and G2 will be deactivated.

Figure 47: Merge and Add Action for Lowest Global ID



6.4.2.5 Split

After applying merging rules criteria, if multiple groups are created for elements of a probable group, these elements are also a subset of existing group elements. The number of elements in both probable and existing groups is the same. A single global id is assigned to all elements in the existing Group, and then probable group elements are split into different groups with existing global id is persisted for one group and new global id assigned to another group.

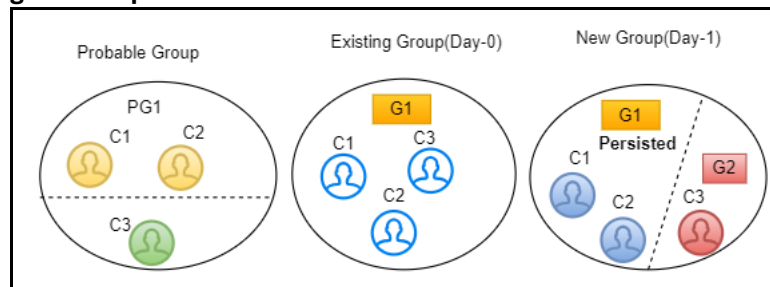
NOTE

You can manually persist the existing global id based on your requirement only if **ER_GID_PERSISTENCE = True, ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL = True** condition. For more information about manually persisting the existing global id, see **Persisting the Global Party ID through the Manual Action** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

Case 1: If number of entities are different between the groups.

For example, G1 has C1, C2, and C3 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 entity is not matched with the existing entities of the group then C3 will be split into a new group. G1 has C1 and C2 entities with existing global id is persisted and G2 has C3 entity with new global id assigned.

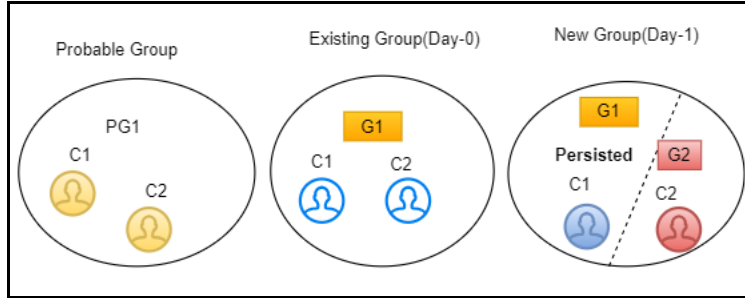
Figure 48: Split Action for most Number of Entities



Case 2: If number of entities are same between the groups.

For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C2 entity is not matched with the existing entities of the group then C2 will be split into a new group. G1 has C1 entity with existing global id is persisted and G2 has C2 entity with new global id assigned.

Figure 49: Split Action for Lowest Global ID



6.4.2.6 Split and Merge

After applying merging rules criteria, if multiple groups are created for elements of a probable group, these elements are also a subset of existing group elements. The number of elements in both probable and existing groups is the same, and different global ids are assigned to elements in the existing Group, then probable group elements are split into different groups and merged, satisfying the same ruleset criteria with existing global id is persisted for one group and new global id assigned to another group.

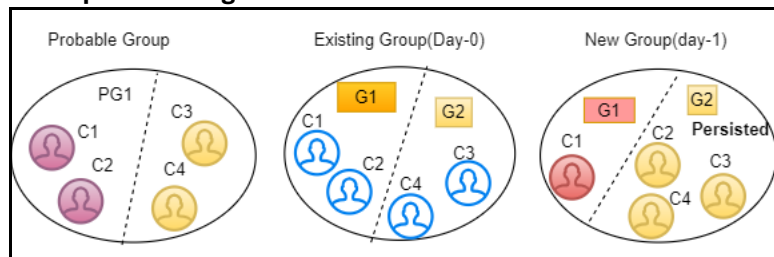
NOTE

You can manually persist the existing global id based on your requirement only if **ER_GID_PERSISTENCE = True, ER_MANUAL_APPROVAL = True** condition. For more information about manually persisting the existing global id, see **Persisting the Global Party ID through the Manual Action** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

Case 1: If number of entities are different between the groups.

For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities and G2 has C3 and C4 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C2 matches with C3 and C4 then C2 will be split separately and merged with C3 and C4 respectively. G1 has C1 with a new global id assigned and G2 has C2, C3 and C4 entities with existing global id is persisted.

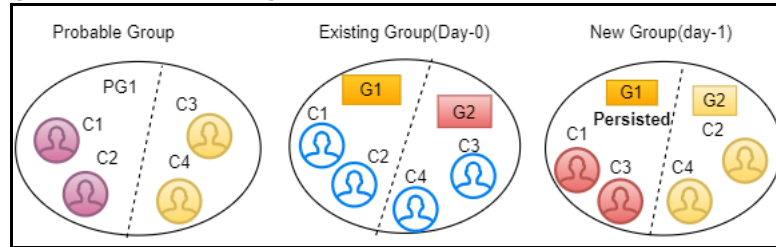
Figure 50: Split and Merge Action for more Number of Entities



Case 2: If number of entities are same between the groups.

For example, G1 has C1 and C2 entities and G2 has C3 and C4 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C1 matches with C3 and C2 matches with C4 then C3 and C4 will be split separately and merged with C1 and C2 respectively. G1 has C1 and C3 entities with existing global id is persisted and G2 has C2 and C4 entities with a new global id assigned.

Figure 51: Split and Merge Action for Least Global ID

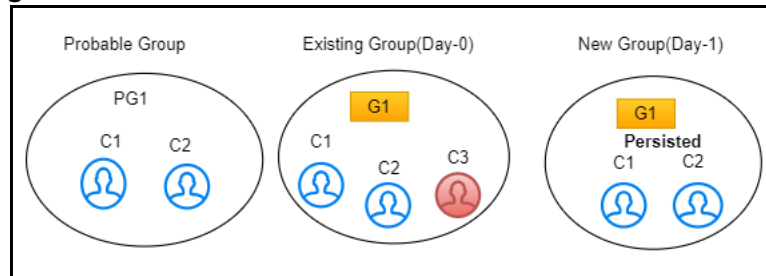


6.4.2.7 Delete

If an element exists in the existing group, but the same element does not belong to any probable group and does not exist in the customer/entity dataset, it is deleted from the existing group with same global id is assigned to the Group. If the deleted record is part of STG_DELETED_PARTIES_PRE table then underlying customers will also be deleted.

For example, G1 has C1, C2, and C3 entities. After the Day 1 batch execution, if C3 is deleted from the existing group then G1 has C1 and C2 entities with same global id is persisted.

Figure 52: Delete



6.5 Entity Resolution Metadata

Metadata tables manage the operation of the Entity Resolution jobs.

6.5.1 Default Data in the tables

The following are the complete set of tables that are used for the ER:

- **The following tables store the table structure definition for Party Master:**
 - **FCC_M_ER_TABLES:** This table contains information about different tables required by the product as part of an Entity Resolution process. The values in the column V_FSDF_VERSION differentiate FSDF versions to the tables belong to. This is used for creating Datasets and Data Surviving Rules.
 - **FCC_M_ER_TABLES_TL:** This table contains translative information for FCC_M_ER_TABLES, with multiple translations based on the Locale column.
 - **FCC_M_ER_COLUMNS:** This table contains information about columns a table has. It has mappings of columns and tables so that you can get the table's available columns information based on table Id. This is used for creating Datasets and Data Surviving Rules.
 - **FCC_M_ER_ATTRIBUTE:** This table contains information about columns. It has a column's information such as logical name and description. This is used for creating Datasets and Data Surviving Rules.

- **FCC_M_ER_ATTRIBUTE_COLUMN_MAP:** This table contains mapping information of attributes and columns. It also stores information about the relationship between tables. This is used for creating Datasets and Data Surviving Rules.
 - **FCC_M_ER_ATTRIBUTE_TL:** This table contains translative information for table FCC_M_ER_ATTRIBUTE, which can have multiple translation information based on the Locale column.
- **The following tables store the Dataset definition:**
 - **FCC_M_ER_DATASET:** This table contains information about Datasets. It has a master (parent) table information like STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE (when resolving FSDf data), output table, and pipeline Id, and tables where the data will flow when the data survival job is run.
 - **FCC_M_ER_DATASET_GROUP:** This table contains information about a Group of other tables that are part input dataset. It has an input group table like STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_PRE and also stores the join condition with the Master table, STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE.
 - **FCC_M_ER_DATASET_MAP:** This table contains information about the mapping table, which provides the relationship between the Master and Group tables. For example, STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP_PRE stores the relationship between the STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE and STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_PRE tables.
 - **FCC_M_ER_DATASET_TL:** This table contains translative information for table FCC_M_ER_DATASET, which can have multiple translations based on the Locale column.
- **The following tables store the Preconfigured Match and Merge Ruleset:**
 - **FCC_MATCH_RULESET:** This table contains the information of the Rulesets created in Matching Rules UI. It gives information like the Pipeline ID, Ruleset Name, and Ruleset Description and contains ruleset details in JSON format.
 - **FCC_MERGE_RULESET:** This table contains the information of the Rulesets created in Merge Rules UI. It gives information like the Pipeline ID, Ruleset Name, and Ruleset Description and contains ruleset details in JSON format.
- **The following tables store the Dataset Survival Rule:**
 - **FCC_DATASURV_RULES:** This table contains the information on the Rules created in Data Survival Rules UI. It gives information like the Pipeline ID, Ruleset Name, and Ruleset Description and contains ruleset details in JSON format. This table contains information only for the Master table.
 - **FCC_DATASURV_GROUPS:** This table contains data survival rules, such as rule id, UI JSON, and query JSON. UI JSON is used on the UI side, and query JSON is used as input JSON for the Data survival engine. This table contains information only for child tables.
 - **FCC_DATASURV_TYPE:** This table contains information about different Data Survival Algorithms, such as Longest, Latest, Most Common, etc. There is a Type drop-down on Data Survival UI to choose values (fetched from this table) for a particular column.

Data survival rules of out-of-the-box ER pipeline survive the “Latest” data based on FIC_MIS_DATE. Since data for ER is always considered as a complete snapshot for the extraction date (FIC_MIS_DATE), the FIC_MIS_DATE will be standard across the entire snapshot. Hence ER internally considers the additionally maintained D_LAST_UPDATED_DATE column in H\$ tables to find out the latest data for survival. This is achieved by an additional set of metadata maintained in the following tables:

- **FCC_M_ER_PROCESSING_COLUMNS:** This table stores the table name, column name, and ER pipeline id.

- FCC_DS_REF_COLUMN_MAPPING:** This table stores the table name, reference column name (the standard column of the table, i.e., FIC_MIS_DATE), target column name (the actual column on which “Latest” should be considered, i.e., D_LAST_UPDATED_DATE), and ER pipeline id.

For Example, the sample records for both tables are as follows:

Figure 53: Sample Record for FCC_M_ER_PROCESSING_COLUMNS

V_TABLE_NAME	V_COLUMN_NAME	V_PIPELINE_ID
1 STG PARTY ADDRESS MAP PRE	FIC MIS DATE	CSA 812
2 STG PARTY MASTER PRE	FIC MIS DATE	CSA 812
3 STG CUSTOMER IDENTIFCTN DOC PRE	FIC MIS DATE	CSA 812
4 STG PARTY EMAIL MAP PRE	FIC MIS DATE	CSA 812
5 STG PARTY PHONE MAP PRE	FIC MIS DATE	CSA 812
6 STG PARTY ADDRESS MAP PRE	FIC MIS DATE	CSA 812

Figure 54: Sample Record for FCC_DS_REF_COLUMN_MAPPING

V_TABLE_NAME	V_REF_COLUMN_NAME	V_TARGET_COLUMN_NAME	V_PIPELINE_ID
1 STG PARTY MASTER PRE	FIC MIS DATE	D LAST UPDATED DATE	CSA 812
2 STG PARTY EMAIL MAP PRE	FIC MIS DATE	D LAST UPDATED DATE	CSA 812
3 STG CUSTOMER IDENTIFCTN DOC PRE	FIC MIS DATE	D LAST UPDATED DATE	CSA 812
4 STG PARTY PHONE MAP PRE	FIC MIS DATE	D LAST UPDATED DATE	CSA 812
5 STG PARTY ADDRESS MAP PRE	FIC MIS DATE	D LAST UPDATED DATE	CSA 812

NOTE These metadata tables should be seeded with appropriate values in any similar use cases.

- The following table stores the flattening data query:**
 - FCC_STUDIO_ER_QUERIES:** This table contains queries to fattening data from input tables for each pipeline id. The information in this table can be amended via an API if additional attributes need to be brought into matching.
- The following tables to populate fields in Match and Merge Ruleset UI:**
 - FCC_ER_INDEX:** This table contains the index name on the ruleset UI screen in Source Index Name and Target Index Name Field.
 - FCC_IDX_M_JSON_MAP:** This table contains the mapping of each index populated on OpenSearch, making the initial candidate selection for records to be scored by the matching engine. This is required for Match and Merge Rulesets mapping screen. You need to add custom attributes for mapping manually. For more information on how to map, see the [Steps](#) section.
 - FCC_ER_ATTRIBUTES:** This table contains attributes matched in ruleset UI in source and target attribute for the respective index.
 - FCC_IDX_M_LOOKUP:** This table contains the file name/index name of synonyms and Stopwords, which are used to improve the performance of Name/Address matching.
 - FCC_IDX_M_LOOKUP_VALUES:** This table contains populated values for the above index names.
 - FCC_ER_M_BKP_CONFIG:** This table contains the backup and failure recovery details.

6.5.2 Customize the Data in the Tables for ER types

Entity Resolution can be adapted for additional use cases by configuring the data in the metadata tables.

NOTE Out-of-the-box pipeline definitions should not be edited for customizations. If there are any customizations, create a copy of out-of-the-box pipeline definitions to apply any customizations otherwise the customizations will not persist when upgraded.

6.5.2.1 List of tables

- FCC_M_ER_DATASET
- FCC_M_ER_DATASET_GROUP
- FCC_M_ER_DATASET_MAP
- FCC_M_ER_DATASET_TL
- FCC_STUDIO_ER_QUERIES
- FCC_ER_INDEX
- FCC_IDX_M_JSON_MAP
- FCC_ER_ATTRIBUTES

6.5.2.2 Steps

Perform the following steps to customize the data using API:

1. Get the Datasets that exist in the system:
 - a. Configure the hostname.
 - b. Run the following command:

```
curl --location --request GET 'http://<HOSTNAME>:7051/datasurvival/
getDataSet' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json'
```

For example,

```
curl --location --request GET 'http:// hostname.com:7051/datasurvival/
getDataSet' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json'
```

NOTE To modify the Dataset, you can provide the existing value for `datasetName` to edit the JSON file and modify the other parameters except for `datasetName` in the same file according to the requirement.

2. Enter the details of the Dataset in the Request JSON.
 - a. Configure the hostname.
 - b. Run the following command:

```
curl --location --request POST 'http://<HOSTNAME>:7051/datasurvival/
createdataset' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
```



```

--data-row '{
  "fcc_m_er_dataset": {
    "tableId": "",
    "datasetName": "",
    "mapTable": "",
    "matchTable": "",
    "manualMatchTable": "",
    "manualMapTable": "",
    "viewDataset": "",
    "outputTable": "",
"pipelineId": "",
    "statusFl": "",
    "productPartFl": "",
    "code": ""
  },
  "fcc_m_er_dataset_tl": {
    "tlTableId": "",
    "locale": "en-US",
    "tlDdatasetName": "Customer811"
  },
  "fcc_m_er_dataset_group": [
    {
      "groupTableId": "",
      "mapTableId": "",
      "groupMapTableJoin": "",
      "outputTable": "",
      "statusFl": "",
      "productPartFl": "",
      "code": "",
"isOpen": "Y"
    },
    {
      "groupTableId": "",
      "mapTableId": "",
      "groupMapTableJoin": "",
      "outputTable": "",

```

```
        "statusFl": "",
        "productPartFl": "",
        "code": "",
        "isParent":""
    },
    {
        "groupTableId": "",
        "mapTableId": "",
        "groupMapTableJoin": "",
        "outputTable": "",
        "statusFl": "",
        "productPartFl": "",
        "code": "",
        "isParent":""
    },
    {
        "groupTableId": "",
        "mapTableId": "",
        "groupMapTableJoin": "",
        "outputTable": "",
        "statusFl": "",
        "productPartFl": "",
        "code": "",
        "isParent":""
    },
    {
        "groupTableId": "",
        "mapTableId": "",
        "groupMapTableJoin": "",
        "outputTable": "",
        "statusFl": "",
        "productPartFl": "",
        "code": "",
        "isParent":""
    }
],
```

```
"fcc_m_er_dataset_map": [
  {
    "mapTableId": "",
    "datasetMapTableJoin": "",
    "outputTable": "",
    "statusFl": "Y",
    "productPartFl": "Y",
    "code": ""
  }
]
```

For example,

```
curl --location --request POST 'http:// hostname.com:7051/
datasurvival/createdataset' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
  "fcc_m_er_dataset": {
    "tableId": "220",
    "datasetName": "Customer811",
    "mapTable": "FCC_ER_MAPPING_811",
    "matchTable": "FCC_ER_MATCHING_811",
    "manualMatchTable": "FCC_ER_MANUAL_MATCH_811",
    "manualMapTable": "FCC_ER_MANUAL_MAP_811",
    "viewDataset": "FCC_ER_VIEW_811",
    "outputTable": "STG_PARTY_MASTER",
"pipelineId":"CSA811",
    "statusFl": "",
    "productPartFl": "",
    "code": ""
  },
  "fcc_m_er_dataset_tl": {
    "tlTableId": "220",
    "locale": "en-US",
    "tlDdatasetName": "Customer811"
  },
  "fcc_m_er_dataset_group": [
```

```

    {
      "groupTableId": "221",
      "mapTableId": "",
      "groupMapTableJoin": "STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE.V_PARTY_ID =
STG_PARTY_DETAILS_PRE.V_PARTY_ID",
      "outputTable": "STG_PARTY_DETAILS",
      "statusFl": "",
      "productPartFl": "",
      "code": "",
      "isParent": "Y"
    },
    {
      "groupTableId": "226",
      "mapTableId": "",
      "groupMapTableJoin": "STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE.V_PARTY_ID =
STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC_PRE.V_CUST_REF_CODE",
      "outputTable": "STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC",
      "statusFl": "",
      "productPartFl": "",
      "code": "",
      "isParent": ""
    },
    {
      "groupTableId": "223",
      "mapTableId": "224",
      "groupMapTableJoin": "STG_ADDRESS_MASTER_PRE.V_ADDRESS_ID
= STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP_PRE.V_ADDRESS_ID",
      "outputTable": "STG_ADDRESS_MASTER",
      "statusFl": "",
      "productPartFl": "",
      "code": "",
      "isParent": ""
    },
    {
      "groupTableId": "225",
      "mapTableId": "",

```

```

        "groupMapTableJoin": "STG_PARTY_DETAILS_PRE.V_PARTY_ID =
STG_PARTY_PHONE_MAP_PRE.V_PARTY_ID",
        "outputTable": "STG_PARTY_PHONE_MAP",
        "statusFl": "",
        "productPartFl": "",
        "code": "",
    "isParent":""
    },
    {
        "groupTableId": "222",
        "mapTableId": "",
        "groupMapTableJoin": "STG_PARTY_DETAILS_PRE.V_PARTY_ID =
STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP_PRE.V_PARTY_ID",
        "outputTable": "STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP",
        "statusFl": "",
        "productPartFl": "",
        "code": "",
    "isParent":""
    }
],
    "fcc_m_er_dataset_map": [
        {
            "mapTableId": "224",
            "datasetMapTableJoin": "STG_PARTY_DETAILS_PRE.V_PARTY_ID =
STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP_PRE.V_PARTY_ID",
            "outputTable": "STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP",
            "statusFl": "Y",
            "productPartFl": "Y",
            "code": ""
        }
    ]
}'

```

3. Delete the existing Dataset:
 - a. Configure the hostname.
 - b. Run the following command:

```
curl --location --request POST 'http://<HOSTNAME>:7051/datasurvival/
deleteDataSet' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
"datasetId":""
"datasetName":""
}'
```

For example,

```
curl --location --request POST 'http:// hostname.com:7051/
datasurvival/deleteDataSet' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
"datasetId":"273"
"datasetName":"Customer811"
}'
```

4. Get Dataset Hierarchy for table relation summary:

- a. Configure the hostname.
- b. Run the following command:

```
curl --location --request POST 'http://<HOSTNAME>:7051/datasurvival/
getDataSetHierarchySummary' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
"datasetId": "",
"datasetName": ""
}'
```

For example,

```
curl --location --request POST 'http:// hostname.com:7051/
datasurvival/getDataSetHierarchySummary' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
"datasetId": "273",
"datasetName": "Customer811"
}'
```

5. Get Dataset Hierarchy Tables' Data:

- a. Configure the hostname.
- b. Run the following command:

```
curl --location --request POST 'http://<HOSTNAME>:7051/datasurvival/
getDataSetHierarchy' \
```

```
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
    "dataSetId": "",
    "datasetName": ""
}'

For example,

curl --location --request POST 'http:// hostname.com:7051/
datasurvival/getDataSetHierarchy' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
    "dataSetId": "273",
    "datasetName": "Customer811"
}'
```

6. To change any field name in the OpenSearch Index for the ER type:
 - a. Modify the value in the QUERY column in the **FCC_STUDIO_ER_QUERIES** to bring the field name in the ES Index.
 - b. Add the QUERY column values to the **V_IDX_JSON** column in the **FCC_STUDIO_ER_QUERIES**

NOTE: Ensure the value is the same in both columns, QUERY, and V_IDX_JSON.
7. To populate the source and target index on Ruleset UI:
 - a. Add a new record in the table, FCC_ER_INDEX.
 - b. Add source and target attributes on respective indexes in the table FCC_ER_ATTRIBUTES.
 - c. Create a new Ruleset for the customized ER type(s) in tables in the previous step. See the Creating Rulesets section in the *OFS Compliance Studio User Guide* for creating and configuring rulesets.
 - d. Execute the ER jobs with customized ER type(s). For more information on how to execute the jobs, see the *Executing the ER Jobs* section.

6.5.3 Populate the Metadata for Data Survival in Compliance Studio Schema

The **FCC_M_ER_ATTRIBUTE_PREC** table in Compliance Studio Schema stores information about the attribute column name, code of the attribute value, and the precedence value.

Table 20 structure with examples:

Table 20: Metadata

v_metadata_type	v_column_cd	n_precedence
Occupation	teacher	2
Geo-location	US	3

6.5.3.1 REST API to Load Metadata into Compliance Studio Schema

This is used to upload metadata and precedence and update the precedence for existing metadata types in the FCC_M_ER_ATTRIBUTE_PREC table.

URL: http://<hostname>:7051/datasurvival/loadDataSurvMetadata

Request Method: POST

Request Headers: Content-Type: application/json

Request body:

```
[{
    "vmetadataType": "Geo Risk",
    "vcolumnCd": "UK",
    "nprecedence": "6"
},
{
    "vmetadataType": "Geo Risk",
    "vcolumnCd": "US",
    "nprecedence": "5"
},
{
    "vmetadataType": "Geo Risk",
    "vcolumnCd": "FIN",
    "nprecedence": "3"
}
]
```

6.5.3.2 REST API to Update Metadata Type

This is used to delete the existing set of metadata and update the metadata type and precedence with a new set of metadata.

URL: http://<hostname>:7051/datasurvival/updateMetadataType

Request Method: POST

Request Headers: Content-Type: application/json

Request body:

```
[{
    "vmetadataType": "Geo Risk",
    "vcolumnCd": "UK",
    "nprecedence": "6"
},
```



```
{  
  "vmetadataType": "Geo Risk",  
  "vcolumnCd": "US",  
  "nprecedence": "5"  
}
```

6.5.3.3 REST API to Get Metadata Type and Precedence

This is used to get the records available in the precedence table.

URL: `http://<hostname>:7051/datasurvival/getAttributePrecMetadata`

Request Method: GET

Request Headers: Content-Type: application/json

6.5.3.4 REST API to Delete any Metadata Type

This is used to delete all records for a specific metadata type in the precedence table.

URL: `http://<hostname>:7051/datasurvival/deleteMetadataType?vMetadataType=<Metadata Type>`

For example,

`http://testserver.oracle.com:7051/datasurvival/deleteMetadataType?vMetadataType=Occupation`

Request Method: POST

Request Headers: Content-Type: application/json

6.6 Removal of Entities from the Global Party (Deleted Party)

For large volume processing in Entity Resolution, delta processing is recommended for performance reasons. When delta processing is used the system needs to be aware of when there are parties to be deleted as well as added or changed.

The delete actions refers to the parties being removed from the system and from global parties, and they are to be skipped from further processing selectively.

STG_DELETED_PARTIES_PRE: This table contains parties id to be deleted.

6.6.1 Impact on Manual Decisioning on Deleting Parties

Delta Load: If you delete any customers with manual matches (if manual matches are present in the pending approval/reject), then the particular manual match will be moved to the rejected tab in the Compliance Studio UI.

Full Load: If the customer is deleted, then the manual match containing customers will be moved to the FCC_ER_MATCHING_DELETED table.

Manual Decisioning: The matches in FCC_ER_MATCHING and FCC_ER_MANUAL_MATCH tables are invalid and moved to the FCC_ER_MATCHING_DELETED table when the party id is deleted. As matches are moved to DELETED, the pending requests (for approval or rejections) will be removed

from the UI list, and those matches will no longer be reflected in the Manual Decisioning UI. You can view different statuses in the STATUS_CD column in the FCC_ER_MANUAL_MATCH table.

STATUS_CD: It stores the state of the records upon which manual actions are taken from the Manual Decisioning UI. The possible statuses are:

- SR - System Rejected (The batch rejected manual matches should be marked with a separate reject code)
- PR - Pending Rejected
- A - Request Approved
- R - Request Rejected
- IRR - Pending Request for Rejection
- IRA - Pending Request for Approval

6.7 Expiry of Entity Address Mapping

If an address mapped to the parties is to be removed from the system, then set the D_ADDRESS_END_DATE attribute as a date lesser than fic_mis_date/previous date in the STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP_PRE table. This will remove the address mapping as part of the Entity Resolution batch run from the STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP table but the mapped address will be available in the STG_ADDRESS_MASTER table.

The expired address mapping records will still be loaded into history tables (H\$STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP_PRE and H\$STG_ADDRESS_MASTER_PRE), and it will not be present in the flattened input table (FCC_ER_FULL).

7 Configure ETL

NOTE This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

Use this chapter to understand and perform configuration activities before running the extract, transform, and load (ETL) process. The ETL process loads business data from FCDM (BD and ECM), which can be used by any interpreter. FCDM and External data sources such as ICIJ are processed and loaded as a graph in Compliance Studio.

NOTE For building Graph pipeline, see **Managing Graph Pipelines** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#). This section is for configuring the graph using Big Data cluster.

Topics:

- [Understand ETL](#)
- [Configure the SSH Connection](#)
- [Configure Schema Creation](#)
- [Configure the ICIJ Data](#)
- [Configure a Data Source](#)
- [Configure Graph](#)
- [Apply Graph Fine-Grained Access Control](#)

7.1 Understand ETL

NOTE This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

Use this section to understand how to generate a graph to move source data into the PGX server. The following sections provide more insight on data sources, jobs, rulesets, and workflows used in Compliance Studio to generate graphs.

7.1.1 Data Source

The Compliance Studio provides the following ready-to-use data sources:

- **FCDM:** The Financial Crime Data Model (FCDM) is the data source for Behavior Detection (BD) and Enterprise Case Management (ECM) Atomic schema tables.
- **ICIJ:** International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) is the data source for external entities like Panama Papers, Paradise Papers, etc. Where input data files are in the .CSV format, these files must be placed in Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS).

7.1.2 Rulesets

Ruleset facilitates to identify the similarity between two entities within the data source, that is, FCDM to FCDM (customer to customer) or across the data source, that is, FCDM to ICIJ (FCDM entities, customer

to customer, and customer to Panama papers) to derive a match and create similarity edges in the graph.

For creating and configuring rulesets, see the **Creating Rulesets** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

7.1.3 OpenSearch

OpenSearch is a distributed search and analytical engine for all structured and unstructured data types. In Compliance Studio, Node tables are moved to OpenSearch to get faster responses to identify the entity's relationships.

7.1.4 Indices

An index is a logical namespace that maps to one or more primary shards (a shard is a unit in which OpenSearch distributes data around the cluster). As a part of the connector's job, the node entities from the graph's data source are populated as indices. The indices are used to query to generate similarity edges in the graph.

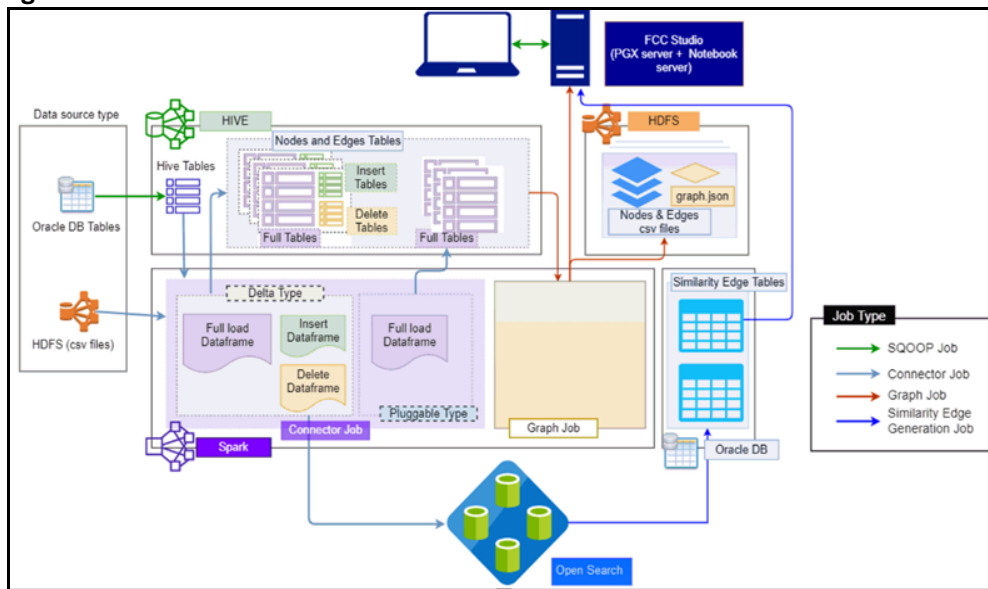
7.1.5 PGX

PGX is a toolkit for graph analysis, supporting both efficient graph algorithms and fast SQL-like graph pattern matching queries.

7.1.6 ETL and its Workflow

Compliance Studio's ETL is a process where business and external data can be processed to get a global graph, with entities resolved based on matching rules. This graph can be further queried for investigation.

Figure 55: ETL and its Workflow



ETL has two stages:

- Generation and maintenance of Graph
- Linking entities based on matching rules and updating

In the first stage, the business and external data are collected in HIVE Schema and then transformed based on the query and saved into HIVE tables. The Node type data are updated in OpenSearch for the second stage of ETL.

ETL classifies an entity into “delta type” or “pluggable type,” Based on entity type, it updates the change, referred to as delta, into the graph. The ETL compares data from the previous batch for delta type and recognizes changes as an insert or delete.

Example: To understand the ETL delta, see the [Example of ETL](#).

For pluggable type, transaction edges, the data are separated into multiple datasets based on a parameter like ‘transaction date’ and then are updated into a graph based on the valid transaction date range. ETL also removes older transactions and thus maintains graphs with the desired range of transactions.

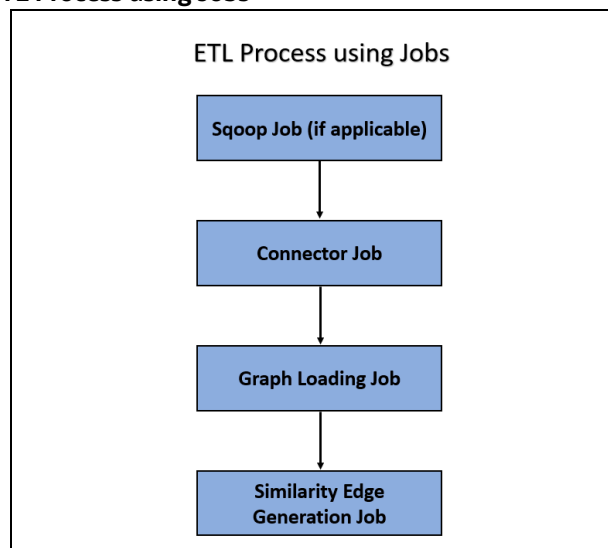
In the second stage, based on matching rules (ruleset), the nodes are resolved, and similarity edges are generated, among which edges having similarity scores more than automatic thresholds are directly updated into the graph. Other edges with a score between manual and automatic thresholds can be reviewed from Compliance Studio by users, and as soon as they are approved, these edge(s) are updated on the graph.

7.1.7 Jobs

The ETL process is split into four Jobs: Sqoop Job (if applicable), Connector Job, Graph Loading, and Similarity Edge Generation Job.

The following image illustrates the sequence of the ETL process.

Figure 56: ETL Process using Jobs

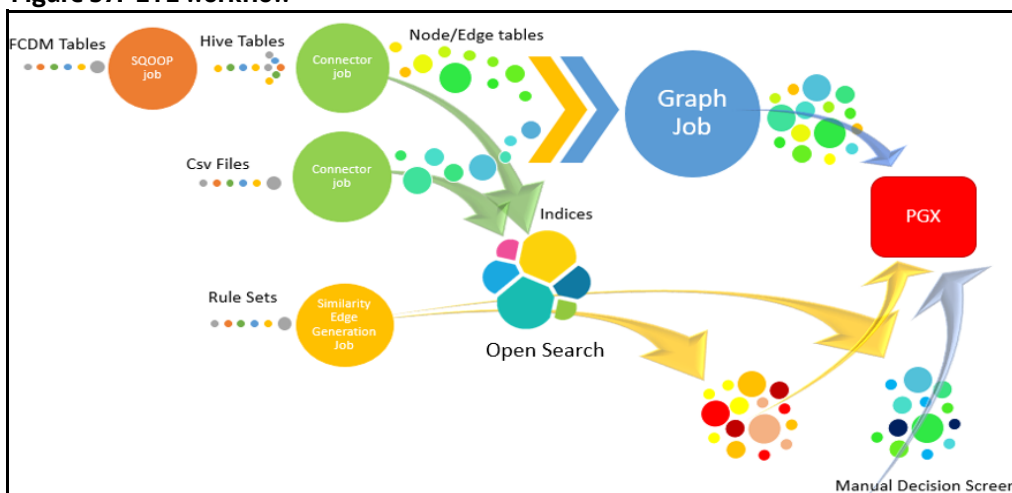


- **Sqoop Job:** This task moves data from Behavior Detection (BD) and Enterprise Case Management (ECM) Atomic tables to Hive tables based on the date range. The Sqoop job creates and saves the import and export commands. It specifies parameters to identify and recall the saved job. This recalling or re-executing is used in the incremental import, which can import the incremental data from the RDBMS table to Hive.
- **Connector Job:** This task transforms data from Hive tables or the `.csv` files into nodes and edges format and identifies the changes in data loaded between previous and current batches. This task also pushes node tables into OpenSearch.

- **Graph Job:** This task generates the `.csv` files and configuration files for the graph, updates the changes into a graph, and manages transaction edges as per the date range.
- **Similarity Edge Generation Job:** This task generates the similarity edges based on a ruleset in the Compliance Studio application and adds similarity edges for breaching the automatic threshold into the graph directly.

The following image illustrates the workflow of ETL for specific data sources such as, Ready-to-use data sources, FCDM, and ICIJ:

Figure 57: ETL workflow



For more information on job execution, see the [Run ETL](#) section.

To understand how to move source data to the PGX server using connector jobs to create graphs in FCDM and ICIJ workflows as tabulated in the [Table 21](#).

Table 21: FCDM and ICIJ workflows

Jobs	FCDM Workflow	ICIJ Workflow
Sqoop Job	Moves data from FCDM (BD or ECM) source into Hive tables.	Not applicable
Connector job	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transforms data into nodes and edges tables using ready-to-use queries • Identifies incremental and updated data • Pushes nodes into Open-Search as indices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads the <code>.csv</code> files and transforms the data into nodes and edges tables using ready-to-use queries • Identifies incremental and updated data • Pushes nodes into OpenSearch as indices
Graph Loading Job	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generates the <code>.csv</code> files and configuration files to load graph into the PGX server • Loads the delta graph changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generates the <code>.csv</code> files and configuration files to load graph into the PGX server • Loads the changes directly into the PGX server from subsequent batches • Loads the delta graph changes

Table 21: FCDM and ICIJ workflows

Similarity edge Generation Job	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generates similarity edges • Pushes automatic matches of similarity edges into graph 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generates similarity edges • Pushes automatic section of similarity edges into graph
--------------------------------	---	---

After running the ETL process, global graphs are generated. For more information on the ready-to-use Graph Model, see [Graph Model](#).

For more information on job execution, see [Run ETL](#).

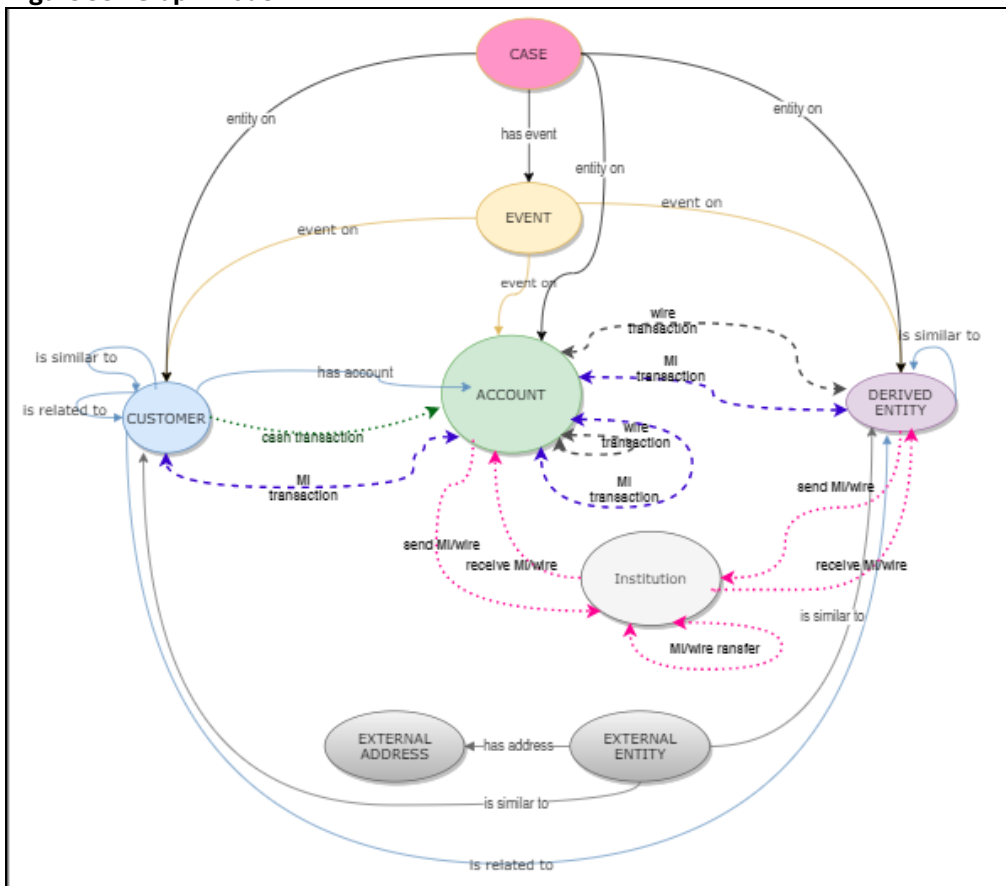
7.1.8 Graph Model

The Oracle Financial Crime Graph Model serves as a window into the financial crimes data lake. It collates disparate data sets into an enterprise-wide global graph, enabling an entirely new set of financial crime use cases. The Graph model enables to accelerate financial crime investigation use cases. The graph model expresses the conditional dependence structure between nodes and edges.

For information on Graph Data Model, see [Graph Data Model](#).

The following image illustrates the Graph Model.

Figure 58: Graph Model



For information on the node and edge properties of the Oracle Financial Crime Graph Model, see the [Data Model Guide](#).

7.2 Configure the SSH Connection

NOTE

- **This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.**
- After an SSH connection has been created, add the following `kinit` command in the `.profile` or `.bash_profile` of server where Hadoop big data cluster is installed.

`kinit -V -k -t <Absolute path of Keytab file> <kerberos principal>`

To configure the SSH connection, run the following commands in the Windows command prompt:

1. Run `ssh-keygen`
Generating public/private rsa key pair
2. Enter file in which to save the key (<Linux_Home>/`.ssh/id_rsa`): [Press Enter]
3. Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase): [Press Enter]
4. Enter same passphrase again: [Press Enter]
5. `ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub <BigData_Server>`
6. `ssh <BigData_Server>`

7.3 Configure Schema Creation

NOTE

This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

Schema creation is a one-time activity that replicates the table structure from the Financial Crime Data Model (FCDM) Atomic schema to the Hive Atomic schema.

Topics:

- [Configure Schema Creation from Compliance Studio Server](#)
- [Configure Schema Creation from OFSAA Server](#)

7.3.1 Configure Schema Creation from Compliance Studio Server

To configure Schema Creation from the Compliance Studio server, follow these steps:

1. Set `FIC_DB_HOME` path to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb`.

NOTE

The `$FIC_DB_HOME` path can be set from the `.profile` file.

2. Create a Hive Schema with the name mentioned in the `HIVE_SCHEMA` parameter in the `config.sh` file.

For information on the `config.sh` file, see [Configure the config.sh file in OFS Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#).

3. Execute the following shell script in the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin` directory to create tables in Hive Schema:


```
./FCCM_Studio_SchemaCreation.sh HIVE
```
4. Check the `<Compliance_Studio_Installaton_Path>/deployed/logs/batchservice.logs` for more information.

NOTE If the table is not created in hive schema, follow the steps in Configure Schema Creation from OFSAA Server in the [OFS Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#).

7.3.2 Configure Schema Creation from OFSAA Server

To configure Schema Creation from the OFSAA server, follow these steps:

1. Copy all the jar files from the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/lib` directory and paste into the `<OFSAA_FIC_HOME_PATH>/ficdb/lib` directory.
2. Copy all the `.sh` files from the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin` directory and paste into the `<OFSAA_FIC_HOME_PATH>/ficdb/bin` directory.
3. Create a Hive Schema with the name mentioned in the `HIVE_SCHEMA` parameter in the `config.sh` file.

For information on the `config.sh` file, [OFS Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#).

4. Execute the following shell script in the `<OFSAA_FIC_HOME_PATH>/ficdb/bin` directory to create tables in Hive Schema:

```
FCCM_Studio_SchemaCreation.sh HIVE
```

5. Check the `<Compliance_Studio_Installaton_Path>/deployed/logs/batchservice.logs` for more information.

If the schema creation fails, login to the atomic schema of BD/ECM and run the following query:

```
select * from fcc_orahive_datatypemapping;
```

The `fcc_orahive_datatypemapping` table must have only 5 rows. If there are more than 5 rows, run the following query to delete the additional rows:

```
select * from fcc_orahive_datatypemapping for update
```

If the studio schema creation fails, login as a studio user and run the following query:

```
select * from fcc_datastudio_schemaobjects
```

6. Run the following query to replace all `Y` values with `"`:

```
update fcc_datastudio_schemaobjects set SCHEMA_OBJ_GENERATED=''
```

After the schema creation is successful, the value of the `SCHEMA_OBJ_GENERATED` attribute changes to `Y`.

7.4 Configure the ICIJ Data

NOTE

- This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.
- It is applicable only for ETL.

To include ICIJ data into Global Graph.

To configure the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) data, follow these steps:

- [Clean the ICIJ Data](#)
- [Configure the FILEPATH for ICIJ](#)

7.4.1 Clean the ICIJ Data

To clean the ICIJ data, follow these steps:

1. Download the four dataset directories from <https://offshoreleaks.icij.org/pages/database>.
2. Extract the four dataset directories and place the extracted directories in the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/icij_data_cleaning` directory.
3. Navigate to the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/icij_data_cleaning/bin` directory and execute the following command:

```
./clean.sh
```

NOTE

Ensure that Python 3 is available in the machine before executing this command.

After successful execution of the command:

- The cleaned data is available for the sqoop job to load in Hive and HDFS.
- A directory named clean is created inside each dataset, where a clean version of each CSV file is created.

7.4.2 Configure the FILEPATH for ICIJ

NOTE

The Compliance Studio graph model is configured to include ICIJ watchlist files.

To configure the `FILEPATH` for ICIJ, follow these steps:

1. Place the watchlist files in HDFS that are accessible by the user.
2. Update the `FILEPATH` of the watch list files in the `fcc_studio_etl_files` table. The `FILEPATH` refers to the complete hdfs filepath of the csv file. For mapping between `DF_NAME` and `FILEPATH`, see the following image:

Figure 59: `fcc_studio_etl_files` Table

DF_NAME	FILEPATH	DF_SEQ_NO	FILE_ORDER
1 Offshore_edges_is_related_to	12	1
2 Bahama_External_Address	13	1

Table 22 provides the file path for the csv files:

Table 22: CSV Files Path

DF_NAME	File Path
Panama_External_Address	panama_papers.nodes.address.csv
Panama_External_Entity	panama_papers.nodes.entity.csv
Panama_External_Entity	panama_papers.nodes.intermediary.csv
Panama_External_Entity	panama_papers.nodes.officer.csv
Panama_edges_address_of	panama_papers.edges.csv
Panama_edges_is_related_to	panama_papers.edges.csv
Offshore_External_Address	offshore_leaks.nodes.address.csv
Offshore_External_Entity	offshore_leaks.nodes.entity.csv
Offshore_External_Entity	offshore_leaks.nodes.intermediary.csv
Offshore_External_Entity	offshore_leaks.nodes.officer.csv
Offshore_edges_address_of	offshore_leaks.edges.csv
Offshore_edges_is_related_to	offshore_leaks.edges.csv
Bahama_External_Address	bahamas_leaks.nodes.address.csv
Bahama_External_Entity	bahamas_leaks.nodes.entity.csv
Bahama_External_Entity	bahamas_leaks.nodes.intermediary.csv
Bahama_External_Entity	bahamas_leaks.nodes.officer.csv
Bahama_edges_address_of	bahamas_leaks.edges.csv
Bahama_edges_is_related_to	bahamas_leaks.edges.csv
Paradise_External_Address	paradise_papers.nodes.address.csv
Paradise_External_Entity	paradise_papers.nodes.entity.csv
Paradise_External_Entity	paradise_papers.nodes.intermediary.csv
Paradise_External_Entity	paradise_papers.nodes.officer.csv
Paradise_External_Entity	paradise_papers.nodes.other.csv
Paradise_edges_is_related_to	paradise_papers.edges.csv
Paradise_edges_address_of	paradise_papers.edges.csv
Paradise_edges_is_linked_to	paradise_papers.edges.csv

7.5 Configure a Data Source

NOTE This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

The data source configuration allows you to view the newly added edges or nodes in the graph. Define the source of the data, specify the order in which the files must be read, etc.

To configure a new data source for a graph, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `fcc_studio_etl_queries` table in Compliance Studio Schema. The FCDM-related nodes and edges are available in the table.
2. If you want to add additional nodes or edges, you can add a new entry in the `fcc_studio_etl_queries` table.
3. Enter the following details in the `fcc_studio_etl_queries` table to add a new node or edge as tabulated in the [Table 23](#).

Table 23: Configure a Data Source

Column Name	Description	Applicable For
Type	Enter the column name. Enter the value as NODE or EDGE.	Applicable for node and edge queries.
DF_NAME	Enter the name for the node or edge.	Applicable for node and edge queries.
SOURCE	Enter the source of the data. For example, FCDM or ICIJ	Applicable for node and edge queries.
DATAFRAME	Enter the properties of the node or edge. NOTE: Enter this value only if the data source is Hive and not a .csv file.	Applicable for node and edge queries.

Table 23: Configure a Data Source

QUERY	<p>If the source is Hive, provide the Hive query.</p> <p>If the source is a .csv file, provide the query in the following format:</p> <pre>spark.read.format("csv") .option("header", "true") .option("mode", "DROPMALFORMED") .load("##FILEPATH##") .select("node_1", "node_2", "rel_type", "SourceID") .withColumn("Label", lit("address of")) .withColumnRenamed("node_1", "from") .withColumnRenamed("node_2", "to") .withColumnRenamed("rel_type", "EDGE_TYPE") .withColumnRenamed("SourceID", "Source") .filter(col("EDGE_TYPE") === "registered_addresses") .withColumn("node_ID", concat(lit("#NUMBER#"), col("node_ID")))</pre> <p>For more information, see Configure Spark Query Parameters.</p> <p>NOTE: Ensure that the source .csv file is UTF-8 compatible.</p>	Applicable for node and edge queries.
KEY_COLUMN_NAME	<p>Set the value to the column name of your unique identifier, if the query is for node.</p> <p>For example: 'node_id'.</p>	Applicable for node query.
SOURCE_NODE	<p>Enter the DF_NAME of the node from which the edge starts.</p>	Applicable for edge query.
DESTINATION_NODE	<p>Enter the DF_NAME of the node from which the edge ends.</p>	Applicable for edge query.
SOURCE_KEY_COLUMN_NAME	<p>Set the value to the column name with key_column values of the Source Node.</p> <p>For example: 'from_id'</p>	Applicable for edge query.
DESTINATION_KEY_COLUMN_NAME	<p>Set the value to the column name that has key_column values of the Destination Node.</p> <p>For example: 'to_id'</p>	Applicable for edge query.
ACTIVE	<p>Enter the value. The expected values are 'Y' or 'N'. Set the value to Y to consider ETL and Graph loading.</p>	Applicable for node and edge queries.

If the source is a .csv file, configure the file path in the `fcc_studio_etl_files` table.

NOTE Ensure that the source .csv file is UTF-8 compatible.

4. Enter the following details in the `c` table to add the file path tabulated in the [Table 24](#):

Table 24: Adding File Path

Column Name	Description
DF_NAME	Enter the name of the node or edge.
DF_SEQ_NO	Enter the unique sequence ID for each file. For example, column number.
FILEPATH	Enter the path where the .csv files are stored. NOTE: If one data frame has multiple .csv files, make separate entries for all the files. For example: see fcc_studio_etl_files Table .
FILEORDER	If data must be imported from multiple files, specify the order in which the files must be read. For example, if the query for an entity uses multiple files, then the sequence must be provided to replace the file path with the correct file path.

The following image provides an example of `fcc_studio_etl_files`.

Figure 60: fcc_studio_etl_files Table

DF_NAME	FILEPATH	DF_SEQ_NO	FILE_ORDER
1 Offshore_edges_is_related_to	12	1
2 Bahama_External_Address	13	1

7.5.1 Configure Spark Query Parameters

This section provides information on the Spark query parameters that are used during configuring a new data source for a graph or modifying existing data queries for ICIJ. This can be used for modifying the spark query of ICIJ. For example, it adds new attributes or a new data source.

NOTE This activity is optional for the ETL process while adding or modifying data sources.

To configure Spark Query Parameter, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `fcc_studio_etl_queries` table in Compliance Studio Schema. The FCDM-related nodes and edges are available in the table.
2. Enter the following details in the `fcc_studio_etl_files` table to add the file path in the [Table 25](#):

Table 25: fcc_studio_etl_files table

Query Parameter	Description
<code>spark.read.format("csv")</code>	Enter the input file format. For example: .csv.

Table 25: fcc_studio_etl_files table

<code>option("header", "true")</code>	<p>Enter the presence of a header in the input file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True indicates that the header is available in the input file. • False indicates that the header is absent in the input file.
<code>load("Path").</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Load indicates to load the data from the mentioned file path. • The path indicates the path where the files are placed. <p>You can load to multiple paths using the following format:</p> <p><code>("Path1", "Path2", ...)</code></p>
<code>select("Col1", "Col2", "Col3", "Col4")</code>	Select the columns in the input file.
<code>withColumn("A", lit("Test1"))</code>	Add a new column with column name A and column value Test1.
<code>withColumnRenamed("A", "B")</code>	Rename a column with a different name. For example, rename the column from A to B.
<code>filter(col("A") === "Test1")</code>	Enter the "Where" filter condition. Here, the value for column A is Test1.
<code>withColumn("B", concat(lit("Test1"), col("A")))</code>	<p>Add a new column B, whose value is the concatenated value of Test1 and column A. For example, Test1=ABC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Column A contains Country and Pin codes as the column values. • Column B gets ABC Country and ABC Pin code as column values.

7.6 Configure Graph

NOTE This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

The Compliance Studio provides an intuitive way for creating graphs used in notebooks, where you can load graphs from external sources or create custom graphs. Using PGX, you can load multiple graphs into a notebook and create PGQL queries against different graphs. The result obtained from running a paragraph in a notebook can be used as an input for other paragraphs in the notebook. The results of analytics algorithms are stored as transient properties of nodes and edges in the graph. Pattern matching can then be used against these properties.

The graph configuration can be defined through UI based configurator or a JSON configurator. Graph configurations give you easy access to graphs using PGX-ALGORITHM, PGX-JAVA, and PGQL interpreters.

Use this section to configure attributes, extra empty nodes and edges providers, and local date format for graphs.

Topics:

- [Configure Attributes in Graph](#)
- [Configure Extra Empty Nodes and Edges Providers](#)
- [Additional Configuration \(Local Date Format\)](#)

7.6.1 Configure Attributes in Graph

Use this section to configure the attributes of nodes and edges in the graph.

NOTE In Compliance Studio, the heterogeneous graph does not support the dynamic addition of Nodes and Edges Provider in the graph. If extra nodes or edge providers are required, then you must add the entries to the `FCC_GRAPH_EMPTY_ENTITY_MAPPING` table.

All the attributes of nodes or edges must be present in the `FCC_GRAPH_COLUMN_NAME_MAPPING` table.

- **COLUMN_NAME:** Indicates the attributes name in queries.
- **RENAMED_COLUMN_NAME:** Indicates the required attribute name.
- **COLUMN_DATA_TYPE:** Indicates the PGX's data type of the attribute.

NOTE

- The accepted PGX's datatype formats are Boolean, integer, float, long, double, string, date, local_date, time, timestamp, time_with_timezone, timestamp_with_timezone, and point2d.
- The date is deprecated; hence, you can use one of the following:
 - local_date
 - time
 - timestamp
 - time_with_timezone
 - timestamp_with_timezone

For example, if the values are as follows:

- **COLUMN_NAME:** sample_attribute
- **RENAMED_COLUMN_NAME:** Sample_AttributeName
- **COLUMN_DATA_TYPE:** string

Then the attribute name shown in the graph is, Sample_AttributeName.

The following image provides you with an example.

Figure 61: FCC_GRAPH_COLUMN_NAME_MAPPING Table

	◇ COLUMN_NAME	◇ RENAMED_COLUMN_NAME	◇ COLUMN_DATA_TYPE
1	original_id	Original ID	string
2	tax_id	Tax ID	string
3	debit_or_credit	Debit or Credit	string
4	initialShowPropName	initialShowPropName	string

7.6.2 Configure Extra Empty Nodes and Edges Providers

In Compliance Studio, the heterogeneous graph does not support the dynamic addition of Nodes and Edges Provider in the graph. If extra nodes or edge providers are required, then you must add the entries to the `FCC_GRAPH_EMPTY_ENTITY_MAPPING` table.

Where,

- **TYPE:** Indicates the type of empty entity provider to be added. Expected value: "NODE" or "EDGE"
- **NAME:** Indicates the name of the entity provider.
- **COLUMN_MAPPING:** Indicates the attributes required for the entity with its data type. The value must be a comma-separated paired value of the column name and its type.
- For example: `column1:string,column2:long`

NOTE

- In the case of NODE, do not specify `key_column` for the node. In the case of EDGE, do not specify the source and destination **key_columns**.
- The accepted PGX's datatype formats are Boolean, integer, float, long, double, string, date, `local_date`, time, timestamp, `time_with_timezone`, `timestamp_with_timezone`, and `point2d`.
- The date is deprecated; hence, you can use one of the following instead:
 - `local_date`
 - time
 - timestamp
 - `time_with_timezone`
 - `timestamp_with_timezone`

- Example 1:
 - TYPE: NODE
 - NAME: `extra_node`
 - COLUMN_MAPPING: `name:string,phone_number:integer`

An extra vertex provider with the name "extra_node" is added with the attributes, Name and Phone Number, datatype, string, and integer, respectively.

- Example 2:
 - TYPE: EDGE
 - NAME: `extra_edge`

- COLUMN_MAPPING: name:string,risk:long,edge_type:string

Extra edges are formed between every node provider, including itself with the name as "<source_node_provider>_extra_edge_<destination_node_provider>", with the attributes, Name, Risk and Edge Type, datatype, string, long, and string, respectively.

To configure extra empty nodes and edges providers:

1. Navigate to Studio schema and go to the FCC_GRAPH_EMPTY_ENTITY_MAPPING table.
2. Add the entries to the FCC_GRAPH_EMPTY_ENTITY_MAPPING table.

The following image provides you with an example.

Figure 62: FCC_GRAPH_EMPTY_ENTITY_MAPPING Table

ID	NAME	TYPE	COLUMN_MAPPING
1	searched_entity	NODE	source:string,label:string,name:string,address:string,tax_id:string,date:string,initialShowPropName:string
2	is_similar_to	EDGE	label:string,match_weight:float,match_score:string

7.6.3 Additional Configuration (Local Date Format)

Use this section to configure the local date format.

To configure the local date format, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to Studio schema and go to the FCC_DATASTUDIO_CONFIG table.
2. For the ready-to-use graph's configuration, the following parameters are set in the FCC_DATASTUDIO_CONFIG table:
 - a. **local_date_format:** The default value: [M/D/YYYY, M-D-YYYY, D/M/YYYY, D-M-YYYY, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY/MM/DD, YYYY-D-M, or YYYY/D/M].

NOTE The date format option can be used only to view the data type of an attribute on the graph in the configured format.

- b. **vertex_id_type:** The default value is "long" as per the ready-to-use queries.
This parameter represents the datatype of the vertex_id column or key_column of node providers.

NOTE This data type should be consistent across all nodes.

7.7 Apply Graph Fine-Grained Access Control

NOTE This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

The Graph Fine-Grained Access Control and Redaction changes are applied to the Compliance Studio to redact the sensitive data in the Graph and provide role-based access control, which restricts the graph access at the Business domain and Jurisdiction level of the user.

DSREDACT role enables data redaction feature for any user. In case you are using OFSAA for user creation, then map the user you want redact to be applied with the DSRedact role.

To apply Graph Fine-Grained Access Control, follow these steps:

1. For OFSAA user creation, navigate to OFSAA Identity Management page and map the user to the DSREDACT role.

For SAML user creation, map the required user group to DSREDACT

2. Data redaction and fine grain access (Business Domain and Jurisdiction filters) on the Graph are configurable.
 - `fcc_studio_redaction_mapping` table is used to manage to turn On and Off Data redaction and fine grain access features.
 - If the Graph data is to be filtered based on the Business domain and Jurisdiction associated with the user. Then set the “Jur_BusDmn_Rule” role in the table to 'Y', else set it to 'N'
 - To enable the redaction feature on the graph, set the “DSREDACT” role in the table to 'Y' or 'N'.
3. There are ready-to-use graph properties specified for data redaction that are available in the `FCC_STUDIO_REDACTION_RULE` table. To add new properties for redaction, you can specify details in the `FCC_STUDIO_REDACTION_RULE` table.

The following are the column names:

- `RULE_SEQ_ID`: Unique sequence ID
 - `LABEL`: Node or Edge label name
 - `PROPERTY`: Property that you want to redact
 - `TYPE`: Node or Edge based on the property's expected value.
4. Navigate to Studio installed server and set a variable with the name `FIC_DB_HOME` as
 5. `Export FIC_DB_HOME=<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_HOME>/deployed/ficdb`
 6. Navigate to the `<FIC_DB_HOME>/bin` directory.
 7. Run the `FCCM_Studio_ApplyGraphRedaction.sh` file. The Graph Fine-Grained Access Control changes are applied.

NOTE

Whenever you enable or disable the jurisdiction filter, `FCCM_Studio_ApplyGraphRedaction.sh` has to be executed.

8 Execute ETL

NOTE This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

Use this chapter to prepare and perform the batches to execute the ETL process. You can also verify the status of all tasks at the end of batch execution. You can verify both the overall status of the batch as well as individual task status. Execute the ETL by preparing and running the batches. You can also verify the status of all tasks at the end of batch execution. You can verify both the overall status of the batch as well as individual task status.

NOTE For building Graph pipeline, see **Managing Graph Pipelines** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#). This section is for configuring the graph using Big Data cluster.

Topics:

- [Prepare the Batches](#)
- [Perform the Batches](#)
- [Verify Batch Execution](#)

8.1 Prepare the Batches

NOTE This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

Use this section to prepare batches to execute the ETL. Batches enable you to load graphs, run notebooks, and move data from Oracle Database or Big Data to Compliance Studio. Batches are prepared based on the Realms you are using.

8.1.1 Prepare Batches for FCCM Realm

To prepare the batches for FCCM Realm, follow these steps:

1. Copy all the jars from the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/lib` directory to the `<FIC_HOME of OFSAA_Installed_Path>/ficdb/lib` directory.
2. Copy the `NBExecutor.txt` file from the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin` directory to the `<FIC_HOME of OFSAA_Installed_Path>/deployed/ficdb/bin` directory.
3. Navigate to the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin` directory.
4. Run the `FCCM_Studio_Set_UserPass.sh` command as follows:
 - `FCCM_Studio_Set_UserPass.sh --username "Username" --password "Password"`

Or

- `FCCM_Studio_Set_UserPass.sh -u "USERNAME" -p "PASSWORD"`

The `FCC_Studio_SecretKey.properties` and `NBExecutor.txt` files are created in the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/conf` directory.

NOTE

- Ensure that the `Compliance_Studio_SecretKey.properties` and `NBExecutor.txt` files are present in the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/conf` directory before executing a notebook batch.
- If only `NBExecutor.txt` file is present in the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/conf` directory, then re-execute the `FCCM_Studio_Set_UserPass.sh` command with username and password to create a new `Compliance_Studio_SecretKey.properties` file and update the `NBExecutor.txt` file.

8.1.2 Prepare Batches for SAML Realm

To prepare the batches for SamlRealm, you must generate an API token and configure the `NBExecutor.properties`.

To generate the API token, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin` directory.
2. Run the shell script: `fic_db_home/FCCM_Studio_Generate_APIToken.sh`.
3. Run the script: `fic_db_home/FCCM_Studio_Generate_APIToken.sh APPNAME`.
For example, use the `./FCCM_Studio_Generate_APIToken.sh BATCH_USER`.

In the `NBExecutor.properties` file, specify the following details:

- `saml=true`
- `username=<BATCH_USERNAME>`
- `password=<BATCHUSER_PASSWORD>`
- `apiToken=<API_TOKEN>`

NOTE

`BATCH_USERNAME` and `BATCHUSER_PASSWORD` can be NULL.

8.2 Perform the Batches

NOTE

This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

Batches are performed to execute the ETL process. The batches contain Sqoop Job, Connector Job, Graph Job, and Similarity Edge Generation Job in OFSAAI. You can also execute the ETL process by running the scripts without configuring the batches.

You can perform batches in the following ways:

- **Perform batches using OFSAAI:** For more information, see [Create and Execute a Run Executable for Scenario Notebooks](#) section.
- **Perform batches using shell script:** For more information, see relevant jobs in the [Run ETL](#) section.

8.2.1 Run ETL

NOTE It is recommended to open the Putty session in **bash** mode instead of **ksh** mode.

To run the ETL, you must perform these jobs:

- [Sqoop Job](#)
- [Connector Job](#)
- [Graph Job](#)
- [Verify Similarity Edge Generation Job](#)

NOTE You must not trigger the same ETL job twice until it is completed.

8.2.2 Sqoop Job

Sqoop is a tool designed to efficiently transfer bulk data between Hadoop and structured data such as relational databases. Sqoop job creates and saves the import and export commands. It specifies parameters to identify and recall the saved job. This re-calling or re-executing is used in the incremental import, which can import the updated rows from the RDBMS table to HDFS.

NOTE

- This section is applicable for Compliance Studio with non-OFSAI.
- Before performing a Sqoop job, verify the Schema creation (it replicates the table structure of FCDM tables from atomic schema into HIVE schema).

The Sqoop Job moves data from BD/ECM Atomic tables to Hive tables based on the date range. This task can be skipped in the graph if FCDM data is not required.

To execute the Sqoop job, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `FIC_DB_HOME/bin` directory.
2. If this is your first Sqoop job, execute the following command.

```
./FCCM_Studio_SchemaCreation.sh HIVE
```
3. The Sqoop job can be scheduled or executed using the following command:

NOTE This example is applicable to shell script.

```
./FCCM_Studio_ETL_SqoopJob.sh <FROM_FIC_MIS_DATE> <TO_FIC_MIS_DATE>  
SNAPSHOT_DT<=SNAPSHOT_DATE> <Batch_ID>
```

For example:

```
./FCCM_Studio_ETL_SqoopJob.sh "20151201" "20200412"  
"SNAPSHOT_DT=20200415" "BatchID_001"
```

Where:

- FROM_FIC_MIS_DATE is 20151201
- TO_FIC_MIS_DATE is 20200412
- SNAPSHOT_DT is 20200415
- Batch_ID is BatchID_001

NOTE The date format is “YYYYMMDD”.

If the date parameters are passed as null, then the values of these parameters are calculated based on ETL_PROCESSING_RANGE, and the date’s value is as follows:

- Snapshot_dt is considered as the current date.
- To_fic_mis_date is considered as yesterday’s date.
- From_fic_mis_date is considered as a date which is etl_processing_range behind to_fic_mis_date.

For example:

```
./FCCM_Studio_ETL_SqoopJob.sh "null" "null" "SNAPSHOT_DT=null"  
"BatchID_001"
```

If the ETL processing range: 2Y, 3M, 10D (2 years, 3 months, 10 days) and Present Date: 20200815, then:

- Snapshot_dt is 20200815
- To_fic_mis_date is 20200814
- From_fic_mis_date is 20180504

8.2.3 Connector Job

The connector job transforms the data from the Hive table or the .csv files based on the data source into the node and edge format and recognizes the changes in data for the graph.

To execute the connector job, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the FIC_DB_HOME/bin directory.
2. Execute the following command:

```
./FCCM_Studio_ETL_Connector.sh <Source> SNAPSHOT_DT=<SNAPSHOT_DATE>
```

NOTE The date format is “YYYYMMDD”.

For example,

```
./FCCM_Studio_ETL_Connector.sh FCCDM SNAPSHOT_DT=20200415
```

Where:

- Source: FCDM
- Snapshot DT: 20200415

Compliance Studio has a ready-to-use configuration for FCDM and ICIJ data sources as per the graph model. If the date parameter is passed as null, then the snapshot date is taken from the previous Sqoop job; if present, otherwise, it is the current day.

For example:

```
./FCCM_Studio_ETL_Connector.sh FCDM SNAPSHOT_DT=null
```

The snapshot date is 20200815 (see the example from [Sqoop Job](#))

- For ready-to-use, run the following command for FCDM.

```
./FCCM_Studio_ETL_Connector.sh FCDM SNAPSHOT_DT=20200415
```

- For ready-to-use, run the following command for ICIJ.

```
./FCCM_Studio_ETL_Connector.sh ICIJ SNAPSHOT_DT=20200415.
```

NOTE

When the connector snapshot date is 'Null', then it takes a snapshot of the date of the last run Sqoop job.

8.2.4 Graph Job

The Graph Job task generates the JSON files for the PGX server to load with other `.csv` files for all the sources and updates the changes into the PGX server.

To execute the Graph job, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `FIC_DB_HOME/bin` directory.
2. Execute the following command:

```
./FCCM_Studio_ETL_Graph.sh.
```

After the first execution of this task, start the PGX server to load the graph, which can be queried and viewed in the Compliance Studio Notebook.

8.3 Verify Batch Execution

NOTE

This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

Use this section to verify the status of all tasks at the end of batch execution. You can verify both the overall status of the batch and individual task status.

Topics:

- [Verify Sqoop Job](#)
- [Verify Connector Job](#)
- [Verify Graph Job](#)
- [ML Name and Address Incremental Training API](#)
- [Verify Oracle Schema Tables](#)

NOTE

The following modes are available for the current release:

- info
- debug

By default, logs will be generated on info mode `<Root level="info">`. In the current release, the functionality of **debug** mode is similar to **info** mode.

To change the mode, perform the following:

1. Navigate to `<Compliance_Studio_Home>/OFS_COMPLIANCE_STUDIO/installed/batchservice/conf/log4j2.xml`.
2. Change the mode in following parameters:
`<Root level="<mode>">`
For example, `<Root level="debug">`.

8.3.1 Verify Sqoop Job

Use this section to verify logs and Hive tables' sqoop job.

8.3.1.1 Verify Logs

To verify logs in Sqoop Job, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/logs/` directory.
2. Open the `batchservice.log` file. The overall status and individual status of each moved table are displayed. Also, errors are displayed if any individual table has failed.

Based on this, you can fix it accordingly or contact [My Oracle Support](#) in case of any errors.

8.3.1.2 Verify Hive Tables

To verify the Hive table in Sqoop Job, follow these steps:

1. Connect to the Hive Schema.
2. Verify if data was moved into the respective tables (based on logs) for the snapshot date of the batch.

8.3.2 Verify Connector Job

Use this section to verify logs and Hive tables for the connector job.

8.3.2.1 Verify Logs

To verify logs in Connector Job, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/logs/ >`
2. Open the `batchservice.log` file. The overall status and status of each entity is displayed. Also, errors are displayed if any entity has failed.

Based on this, you can fix it accordingly or contact [My Oracle Support](#) in case of any errors.

8.3.2.2 Verify Hive Tables

To verify the Hive table in Connector Job, follow these steps:

1. Connect to the Hive Schema
2. Verify if table names: `<Source>_<entity_name>` (example: `fcdm_customer`) are present and populated or not based on the log.

8.3.2.3 Verifying Indices in OpenSearch

To verify indices in the OpenSearch, follow these steps:

1. Enter the URL in the following format into the browser:

```
http://<OpenSearch_Hostname>:<OpenSearch_Port>/_cat/indices
```

All the indices must be displayed with the same snapshot date with which the job is triggered.

2. Format: `<Index name>_<Snapshot Date>`

For example:

- `fcdm_customer_2020-03-01`
- `icij_bahama_external_address_2020-03-01`

8.3.3 Verify Graph Job

Use this section to verify logs and Hive tables for the graph job.

8.3.3.1 Verify Logs

To verify logs in the Graph Job, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/logs/ >` directory.
2. Open the `batchservice.log` file. The overall status and status of each entity is displayed. Also, errors are displayed if any entity has failed.

Based on this, you can fix it accordingly or contact [My Oracle Support](#) in case of any errors.

For example, if the fix requires a query change or configuration changes, follow the cleanup steps and re-run the tasks after fixing it.

8.3.4 Verify Similarity Edge Generation Job

Use this section to verify logs and Hive tables for the Similarity Edge Generation job.

8.3.4.1 Verify Logs

To verify logs in the Graph Job, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/logs/ >` directory.
2. Open the `batchservice.log` and `entity-resolution.log` file. The overall status and status of each ruleset is displayed. Also, errors are displayed if any entity has failed.

Based on this, you can fix it accordingly or contact [My Oracle Support](#) in case of any errors.

8.3.5 Verify Oracle Schema Tables

To verify logs in the Graph Job, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the Oracle Studio schema.
2. Verify if the similarity edges are formed for the following tables:
 - `fcc_er_matched_edges`
 - `fcc_er_matched_edges_manual`

NOTE

Target match results are always displayed as a name in the **Description** column in the following tables for matching with the name, Concat name, and alias in the current release:

- `fcc_er_matched_edges`
- `fcc_er_matched_edges_manual`

For example,

Source: Mickey M

Target: Mickey Mouse

The following value will be displayed in the **Description** column:

Matched on concat_name-95.00, name-95.00.

Where the concat_name is Mickey M, and the name is Mickey Mouse.

8.3.6 Clean up for ETL

If any ETL jobs are failed, and you want to re-run the job, you must clean up the ETL.

To clean up the ETL, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to Compliance Studio schema based on the source (for example, FCDM, ICIJ), and delete the following tables.
 - `fcc_studio_graph_entity_provider`
 - `fcc_studio_graph_plug_edge_status`
2. Drop the tables created in Hive schema.
 - If you want to clean up the ICIJ job, then drop ICIJ-related tables. For example, `icij_paradise_external_entity`.
 - If you want to clean up the FCDM job, then drop FCDM-related tables. For example, `fcdm_customer`.
3. Truncate the tables created after the schema creation job.

For example, `cust`, `acct`, `wire_trxn`, `fcc_studio_nodeedge_lookup`, etc.
4. Delete the folder where `graph.json` and `.csv` files are created that is, **HDFS_GRAPH_FILES_PATH** (see `config.sh` under the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/bin` path).

9 Configuring Synonym and Stopword

Synonyms are alternative names that should be treated the same, maybe nicknames (Bob, Robert) or spelling variations (1st, First). Synonyms are applied to OpenSearch candidate selection and to match scoring to improve matching.

Stopwords are standard terms (like Mr, Ltd) that do not provide value in matching and should be excluded from candidate selection and excluded or given less precedence in matching. Based on data requirements, pre-defined lists of synonyms and Stopwords are provided but configured as required.

Synonyms and Stopwords are applied to candidate selection in OpenSearch (via text files) and match scoring (via database tables).

Topics:

- [OpenSearch Cluster](#)
- [Database](#)

9.1 OpenSearch Cluster

To enable Synonym and Stopword with the OpenSearch service, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `<OpenSearch_Installed_Path>/config` directory.
2. Create a directory named `analysis` using the following command:

```
mkdir analysis
```
3. Place your Stopword and Synonym files in the newly created `analysis` directory.

Some examples are provided here:

NOTE

- User can decide to provide any data in the Stopword or Synonym files.
- Each Stopword must be provided in a separate line.
- All related synonyms must be provided in the same line, separated by a comma.
- All the synonyms must be provided in the same line and ensure that there are no repetitions of the synonym. For example, `rob, robi, robie, roby, robbi`.

- `Name_synonyms.txt`: Contains name synonyms like `bob, bobby`, etc.
- `Country.txt`: Contains country synonyms like `US, United States, America`, etc.
- `Organisation_suffix.txt`: Contains organization suffices that are used as Stopwords.
- `Title.txt`: Contains title Stopwords used as the title for the name.

NOTE

The `Title.txt` should contain Name Tiles and organization Stopwords.

- `Gender.txt`: Contains gender-related synonyms.
- `Organisation_strip.txt`: Contains organization Stopwords.

- `Namestop.txt`: Contains Individual name strip words.
- `Cardinal_ordinal.txt`: Contains organization numbers.
- `Organisational_level2.txt`: Contains organization level 2 files that do have any values. Currently, it is empty.
- `Organisational_stopwords.txt`: Contains organization Stopwords.
- `Oraganisational_businesswords.txt`: Contains organization business words.

9.2 Database

NOTE

- You must update the text files and DB table entries whenever you add/edit/delete Stopwords and synonyms.
- You must enable the flag to **Y** (that is **true**) in the **fcc_idx_m_lookup** for that particular Lookup ID to reflect the changes in Matching Service in UI.
- The business words are not considered Stopwords or synonyms
- Business words will be considered for scoring but with less weightage.

You can add/modify/delete Stopwords or synonyms in the database tables are as follows:

- **fcc_idx_m_lookup**: Contains Stopwords and synonyms.
- **fcc_idx_m_lookup_values**: Contains the actual values according to lookup ID.

To modify the Stopword or Synonym in the database, perform the following:

1. Get the **N_LOOKUP_ID** and file name from **fcc_idx_m_lookup** table.
2. Modify the value in **V_LOOKUP_VALUES** columns in the **fcc_idx_m_lookup_values** for corresponding **N_LOOKUP_ID**.
3. Change the flag from **N** to **Y** in **F_IS_RECENTLY_CHANGED** for corresponding **N_LOOKUP_ID** in the **fcc_idx_m_lookup** table
4. Navigate to `<OpenSearch_Installed_Path>/config/analysis`
5. Update the same values in the respective lookup file.

10 ML Name and Address Model Training

Compliance Studio provides a matching capability to support similarity edge creation between entities (Customer, Derived Entity, and External Entities) In the Global Graph and grouping of records in the Entity Resolution process.

Following ML scoring methods are supported:

- ML-Boosted Name (only for Name attribute)
- ML-Boosted Address (only for Address attribute)

Compliance Studio has pre-trained models based on a default set of features for matching names/addresses. Over time, ML Models need to be retrained in order to provide better results for Name/Address matching. They will also need to be retrained if features are added to or removed from the default settings for accuracy or performance reasons.

Following are the additional steps that need to be performed if using ML Boosted Name/Address matching are applicable only for On-premise Compliance Studio installation.

1. Navigate to the `FIC_DB_HOME/bin` directory.

NOTE

You must ensure that the pre-trained model is marked as a champion model and that its `IS_CHAMPION` column in the `FCC_ER_ML_MODEL_NAME_BOOSTED` table is set to **Y**.

Data will be inserted into the `FCC_ER_ML_MODEL_NAME_BOOSTED` table for name and address champion models after training.

2. Execute the following command:

```
./FCCM_Studio_ETL_BulkSimilarityEdgeGeneration.sh
```

Topics:

- [Changing Default Features and Custom Model Training](#)
- [ML Name and Address Incremental Training API](#)

10.1 Changing Default Features and Custom Model Training

Users can optionally give a JSON with custom features in MLBoosted training notebooks when training a new model from scratch. The model will be trained using SANE's default features if this JSON is not provided.

The configuration JSON should have a "features" key, which will contain the feature categories that will be used:

- Full Record Features (operating on the full name or address)
- Separated Records Features (operating on the words in the name or address)
- Character Features (operating on the characters in the name or address)
- Initial Features (operating on the initial of the name only and not applicable for address)

For each category, an array should be provided. The array should contain the features the end-user wants to train the model. Users are allowed to create any "class_n_k" feature they want. See the [OFS Compliance Studio Matching Guide](#) for more details.

The following configuration, JSON, contains the defaults feature configuration for name matching:

```
{
  "features":
  {
    "full_record_features":["sorensendice_2_1", " strlen_0_0", "
    strlen_1_0", "wordslen_0_0", "wordslen_1_0"],
    "separated_records_features":["jarowinkler_0_0"],
    "character_features":["sorensendice_1_0"],
    "initial_features":["sorensendice_1_0"]
  }
}
```

The below configuration JSON contains the defaults feature configuration for address matching:

```
{
  "features":
  {
    "full_record_features":["sorensendice_2_0", " sorensendice_2_1",
    " sorensendice_3_1", "sorensendice_3_2", "entropyncd_3_0"],
    "separated_records_features":["jarowinkler_1_0"],
    "character_features":["sorensendice_2_0"]
  }
}
```

NOTE

If end users do not want to use features for a particular category, they can either not use the key value of the category or use as a value an empty array.

Example: where the category is ****not**** provided in the JSON:

```
{
  "features":
  {
    "full_record_features":["sorensendice_2_0", "
sorensendice_2_1", " sorensendice_3_1", "sorensendice_3_2", "
entropyncd_3_0"],

    "character_features":["sorensendice_2_0"]
  }
}
```

An example where a category has an empty array:

```
{
  "features":
  {
    "full_record_features":["sorensendice_2_0", "
sorensendice_2_1", " sorensendice_3_1", "sorensendice_3_2", "
entropyncd_3_0"],

    "separated_records_features":[],

    "character_features":["sorensendice_2_0"]
  }
}
```

10.1.1 Storing the Feature Configuration for Training

When a model is created from scratch, its configuration JSON is stored alongside the model binary (either in file format or the database). When a model is loaded for incremental training and/or inference, the model's configuration JSON is used in order to use the proper features for the model.

The configuration JSON has an extra key, "sane_release," which is added from the codebase and contains the version of the name or address matching library (in the fcc-python-SANE virtual environment) which the model was trained with. For instance:

```
{
  "sane_version": "0.2.3",
  "features":
  {
```



```
        "full_record_features":["sorensendice_2_0", "
sorensendice_2_1", " sorensendice_3_1", "sorensendice_3_2",
"entropyncd_3_0"],

        "separated_records_features":[],

        "character_features":["sorensendice_2_0"]
    }
}
```

This is a configuration JSON of a model trained with the SANE release "0.2.3 "(address matching and name matching libraries) and some user-specified features.

10.2 ML Name and Address Incremental Training API

Over time, ML Models need to be trained in order to give better results for Name/Address matching. The incremental Training API is used to train the model periodically. In order to do so, the Model expects historical data to be available for training.

Prerequisite:

You must perform the following configuration based on the realm:

- **FCCM Realm:** Carry out **step 4** in the [Prepare Batches for FCCM Realm](#).
- **SAML Realm:** Carry out **step 3** in the [Prepare Batches for SAML Realm](#).

NOTE

- For Incremental training, the user should not use the same data in the `FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_NAME_BOOSTED` table for name and train the Model multiple times to avoid overfitting the model. Also, make sure the table has enough data, and this data is enhanced frequently.
- `FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_ADDRESS_BOOSTED` table for address and train the Model multiple times to avoid overfitting the model. Also, ensure the table has enough data, and this data is enhanced frequently.
- To train and arrive at a good ML Model, there should be an equal number of Matches (**1**) and Non-matches (**0**) in the training table `FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_NAME_BOOSTED`.

To populate data in the Name and Address tables, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the Compliance Studio Schema.
2. Edit the table for name or address, `FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_NAME_BOOSTED` or `FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_ADDRESS_BOOSTED` respectively.
3. To populate the training data manually and arrive at a good ML Model, run the following SQL query to insert the records in the name/address table.

- For name:

```
insert into FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_NAME_BOOSTED (pairid, name1,
name2, match, created, removed, source, edge_id)
values (<number>, '<name1>', '<name2>', <Match type>, to_date('<Date
and time>'), null, null, null);
```

- For address:

```
insert into FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_ADDRESS_BOOSTED (pairid,
address1, address2, match, created, removed, source, edge_id)
values (<number>, '<address1>', '<address2>', <Match type>,
to_date('<Date and time>'), null, null, null);
```

Example:

```
insert into FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_NAME_BOOSTED (pairid, name1, name2,
match, created, removed, source, edge_id)
values (1, 'Vitorino Mazzarella', 'Vitorin Mazarella', 1, to_date('13-11-
2000 12:00:00', 'dd-mm-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'), null, null, null);
```

The example [Table 26](#) structure for name is as follows, similarly for address:

Table 26: Training Data

Pair ed	Name1	Name2	Match	Created	Remove d	Source	EdgeID
1	NICHOL AS INC	NICK	1	15-02-2021	--	AUTOAPPROVED	841120030189
3	THOMAS JOY	JONS	0	26-12-2021	26-12-2021	MANUAL EDIT	1100322012647

Following are the parameter details:

- **pairid:** This unique id.
- **name1/address1:** It represents the source customer's name/address.
- **name2/address2:** It represents the target customer's name/address.
- **match:** It accepts the following values:
 - **1:** for matched records
 - **0:** for non-matched records
- **created:** When a model is updated, the training process selects only rows that were added only after the present model was created (updated), plus some older sampled training data. It is used for incremental updates
Format: dd-mm-yyyy hh24:mi:ss.
- **removed:** For full retraining, you will pick all records that are not decommissioned (Removed is empty). The decommissioned records are kept for reference, so you can rebuild a model for any point in time, if necessary. You may remove decommissioned records after a period to keep the learning database a reasonable size.

- **Decommission old:** After training, you should be able to see the edges which are decommissioned with the current training date >12 and <36 months.

NOTE Ensure LAST_TRAINING_NAME_DATE and LAST_TRAINING_ADDRESS_DATE columns are updated with the date when incremental training is executed in table FCC_ER_LAST_BATCH_CONFIG.

- **source:** It accepts the following values:
 - **AUTOAPPROVED:** It indicates that name/address are matched. Names/addresses are considerably similar to get a high score based on the following formula in the table.
 - **MANUAL EDIT:** It indicates name/address pairs that are added by the user manually. Insert an equal number of records in the training table for Matches (**1**) and Non-matches (**0**) with the source as MANUAL EDIT.
 - **NEGATIVE EXAMPLES:** Negative examples are generated automatically to supplement the training set with a balanced number of matches and not-matches after the training based on the following formula in the table:
 - **Old Sample:** The user should be able to see the edges that are >11 Months and not decommissioned based on the following formula in the table.

NOTE The records will be generated for old samples and negative examples only when you execute the incremental training the FCCM_Studio_ML_Model_Training.sh job 2nd time.

- **edge_id:** Any unique number.

Table 27 lists all ratios to train a Model for different sources.

Table 27: Ratio of the training model for different source

Source	Ratio
Auto approved	Recommended number of records should be 10% of total matches and non-matches provided manually.
Negative examples	The system will add the appropriate number of examples and equally distribute between positive and negative examples. Ratio: #(negative examples) = #(auto approved) + #(manual edit approvals) - #(manual edit rejection)
Old Sample	10 % (matched edges>last config date) + 10 % (not matched edges>last config date). pick the same number of edges randomly(equal number of matched and not matched) from edges that are <=last config date

4. To trigger the **Incremental Training API**, perform the following steps:

- a. Navigate to the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin` directory.
- b. Run the following command:

```
export FIC_DB_HOME=<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed /  
ficdb
```

The following steps are applicable only to the SAML realm:

- i. `NBExecutor.properties` file should contain `UserName` and base 64 Encoded password.
- ii. Run the following command in order to populate User Name and Password,

```
./FCCM_Studio_Set_UserPass.sh --username "<Username that is used  
for SAML>" --password "<Password that is used for SAML>"
```

Or

```
FCCM_Studio_Set_UserPass.sh -u "USERNAME" -p "PASSWORD"
```

- iii. In `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/conf` directory, verify the `FCC_Studio_SecretKey.properties` file that is created. Also, the `NBExecutor.properties` file is updated.

The `NBExecutor.properties` file should look like the following:

```
saml=true  
  
username=MMGUSER  
  
password=x0oB0FwPPf4un+FQh6gQEw==  
  
apiToken=eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1c2VyIjoiajoiQkrfVVNFUiJ9.Uykh5Uh-  
k9EzfMpMeLJIF-
```

5. To set the Training timeout, perform the following:
 - a. Navigate to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/entity-resolution/conf/application.yml`.
 - b. Set the `trainingTimeOut:<number of seconds>` based size of training data.
For example, to configure for 2 minutes

```
trainingTimeOut:120
```


By default, it is set to **60** seconds.
6. To import the ML training notebook to Compliance studio UI, perform the following:
 - a. Navigate to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin`
 - b. Run the following batch:

```
./Import_Training_Models.sh
```


NOTE: Batch execution status always displays success in case of success or failure. After successful execution, the ML_Boosted Objective is available in UI. For more details, see **Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Error Dictionary** in OFS [Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#).
 - c. To verify the ML_Boosted notebook available in Compliance Studio UI:
 - i. Login to the Compliance Studio application.
 - ii. Launch CS production workspace.

- iii. Click **Model Pipelines** to display the Model Pipelines window.

Figure 63: Model Pipelines

Name	ID	Version	Objective ID	Objective Name	Owner	Status
MLNameIncrementalTraining This is for ML Boosted Name Incremental Training	165948501730	1	1643350053466	Incremental	MMGLUSER	Approved
MLNameManualTraining This is for ML Boosted Name manual Training	165948398479	1	1643350394479	manual	MMGLUSER	Approved
MLAddressIncrementalTraining This is for ML Address Boosted Incremental Training	165948466395	1	1643356855561	Incremental	MMGLUSER	Approved
MLAddressManualTraining This is for ML Address Boosted Manual Training	165948432640	1	1643356890716	manual	MMGLUSER	Approved

7. Execute the following command:

```
./FCCM_Studio_ML_Model_Training.sh "<Type>" "<ModelId>"  
"<ModelDescription>"
```

- Type: It should be either **name** or **address**
- ModelId: It should be any unique number.
- ModelDescription: It can be any string that describes the model.

NOTE Ensure that you do not provide spaces between the text for the ModelId and ModelDescription.

8. Verify the following to ensure the training is successful:

NameMatchingIncrementalTraining/AddressMatchingIncrementalTraining notebook is executed in Compliance Studio as shown in the following figure, and the final accuracy of the trained model is displayed in the “Publish new champion model” paragraph.

Figure 64: Incremental Training

Name	ID	Version	Objective ID	Objective Name	Owner	Status
MLNameIncrementalTraining This is for ML Boosted Name Incremental Training	165948501730	1	1643350053466	Incremental	MMGLUSER	Approved
MLNameManualTraining This is for ML Boosted Name manual Training	165948398479	1	1643350394479	manual	MMGLUSER	Approved
MLAddressIncrementalTraining This is for ML Address Boosted Incremental Training	165948466395	1	1643356855561	Incremental	MMGLUSER	Approved
MLAddressManualTraining This is for ML Address Boosted Manual Training	165948432640	1	1643356890716	manual	MMGLUSER	Approved

- Based on the Model accuracy, a new record is inserted in the FCC_ER_ML_MODEL_NAME_BOOSTED table. The same table is used for both name and address training. The newly trained Model will be marked as the champion model

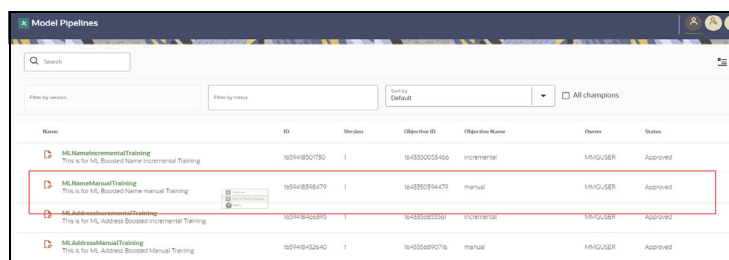
(IS_CHAMPION is Y) only if the accuracy is more than **0.77** and the accuracy of the current model is higher than the previous champion model.

NOTE

- A view, **FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_TMP_VIEW**, will be created, and training data will be populated automatically after executing the `FCCM_Studio_ML_Model_Training.sh` job in the following ways:
 - Matches generated from the Similarity Edge job are greater than the **Auto** threshold set on **Rule Set** page. These matches are considered as **1**.
 - Negative example, OLD samples, Decommissioning records will be processed automatically. See formula table.
 - The model trained on training data is internally validated against the validation dataset available in **FCC_ER_ML_VALIDATION_DATA_NAME_BOOSTED** table. You need to update or populate the **FCC_ER_ML_VALIDATION_DATA_NAME_BOOSTED** table with the actual matching results for better validation.
 - The trained model on training data is internally validated against the validation dataset available in the **FCC_ER_ML_VALIDATION_DATA_ADDRESS_BOOSTED** table for address. You need to update or populate the **FCC_ER_ML_VALIDATION_DATA_ADDRESS_BOOSTED** table with the actual matching results for better validation.
- The same view, **FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_TMP_VIEW**, can be replicated to another view for manual training (this is optional).

- **NameMatchingManualTraining/AddressMatchingManualTraining** notebook is executed in Compliance Studio as shown in the following figure. You can create a new view with training data or reuse replicated view (that is created during incremental training) for training data in this notebook and create a model. In order to execute the training, you have to provide the following inputs in this notebook:

Figure 65: Manual Training

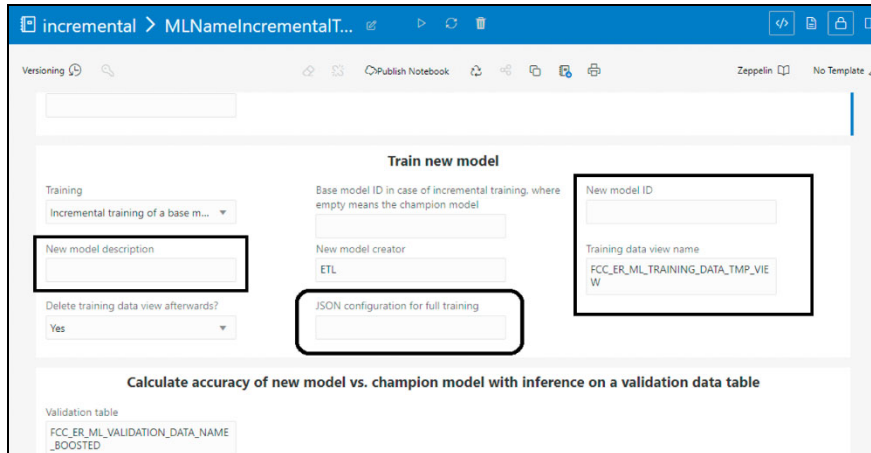


- **Database DSN alias** in the **Initialization** paragraph: Studio schema alias name that is provided.
- The same view can be used for manual training
- **New model ID, New model description, and Training data view name** (the view you want to use to create a model with the training data) in the **Train new model** paragraph.

For example, the data that you use for manual training is recorded in the manual data table, and those validated data are put into a view (**FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_TMP_VIEW**). Based on this view's accuracy, a new model is created and becomes the "Champion Model" because it has higher accuracy than the incremental training data.

The following figure illustrates the model training data:

Figure 66: Model training data



NOTE The field **JSON configuration for full training** is empty by default but can give JSON string full training.

9. The python processes are generated while executing incremental ML Training notebooks. After completing the execution of these ML Training notebooks, you can free up memory that is used by python processes. To free up memory, perform the following:
 10. Navigate to **Model Pipelines > MLAddressIncrementalTraining > Notebook**. The Notebook page is displayed.

For Name, select the **ML_Name_Training**.

Figure 67: ML Address Incremental Training

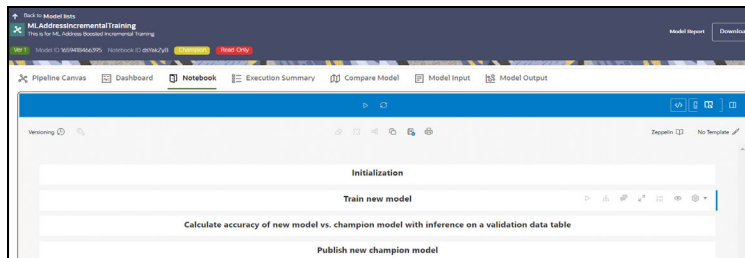
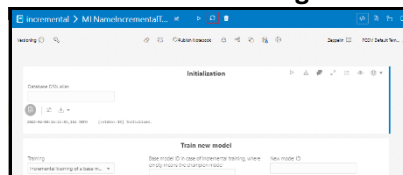


Figure 68: ML Address Incremental Training



11. Click  to invalidate the session.

NOTE If any of the Notebooks are no longer needed, you can invalidate the session of that notebook and free up the system resources.

Topics:

- [Tables Used for Training the data for Name](#)
- [Tables Used for Training the data for Address](#)

10.2.1 Tables Used for Training the data for Name

[Table 28](#) that is used for training the data for address.

Table 28: Data Tables

Purpose	Data Tables
For Last Training Date or ETL Date	FCC_ER_LAST_BATCH_CONFIG
For Training Data Gathering	FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_NAME_BOOSTED
For Validation Data table	FCC_ER_ML_VALIDATION_DATA_NAME_BOOSTED
Models Stored Table	FCC_ER_ML_MODEL_NAME_BOOSTED
View Name on top of Training Table	FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_TMP_VIEW

10.2.2 Tables Used for Training the data for Address

[Table 29](#) that is used for training the data for address.

Table 29: Data Tables

Purpose	Data Tables
For Last Training Date or ETL Date	FCC_ER_LAST_BATCH_CONFIG
For Training Data Gathering	FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_ADDRESS_BOOSTED
For Validation Data table	FCC_ER_ML_VALIDATION_DATA_ADDRESS_BOOSTED
Models Stored Table	FCC_ER_ML_MODEL_NAME_BOOSTED NOTE: This tables stores both Name and Address.
View Name on top of Training Table	FCC_ER_ML_TRAINING_DATA_ADDRESS_TMP_VIEW

11 ML for AML (ML4AML)

Topics:

- [Creating Data Source](#)
- [Creating a Sandbox Workspace](#)
- [Populating the Sandbox Workspace](#)
- [Post Workspace Activity for ASC](#)
- [Periodic Workspace Schema Cleanup for ASC](#)
- [Importing Workspace Metadata for ML4AML](#)
- [Optimizing SQL performance for ASC](#)
- [Incremental Workspace Refresh](#)
- [Launch the Sandbox Workspace](#)
- [Model Groups](#)
- [Batch Framework](#)
- [Data Movement](#)
- [ECM Connector Batch](#)
- [Data Model Support for AAI Applications](#)
- [Schema Grants for AML Event Scoring](#)
- [Fine Grain Data Access Control for Workspace](#)

11.1 Creating Data Source

The data source can be created by the following types:

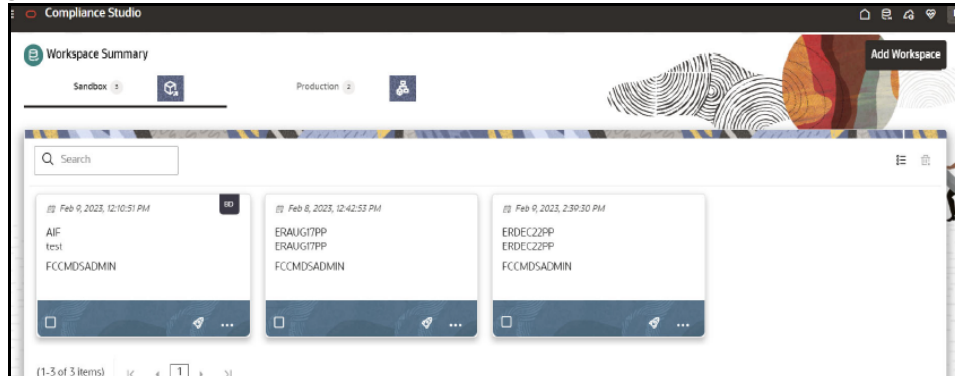
- [Creating Oracle Data Source](#)
- [Creating Hive Data Source](#)

11.1.1 Creating Oracle Data Source

To create an oracle data source, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to **Workspace Summary** page.

Figure 69: Create Data Source



2. Click on **Managed Data Sources** on Compliance Studio Home Page (Workspace Summary).
3. Click on **Add Workspace** button to create the data source for the sandbox workspace.
4. Provide Data source details like **Name & Description**.
5. Select the **Database Type** as Oracle.
 - **Wallet Alias:** Make sure wallet alias has been created/added for the schema and used as sandbox workspace.
 - Refer to **Oracle Wallet documentation** to create/manage wallets.
 - Refer to **Compliance Studio Installation Guide** to locate the wallet location.
6. Enter the Oracle Database name in the **Table Owner** field.
7. Click **Test Connection** to verify its connectivity.
8. Click **Create** to create/add a new data source.

This newly created data source will be used/selected while creating a sandbox workspace.

Figure 70: Create Data source with Oracle

- Newly created data sources will be visible under **Unused data sources** until they create a workspace (Sandbox / Production).

Figure 71: Data Source Summary

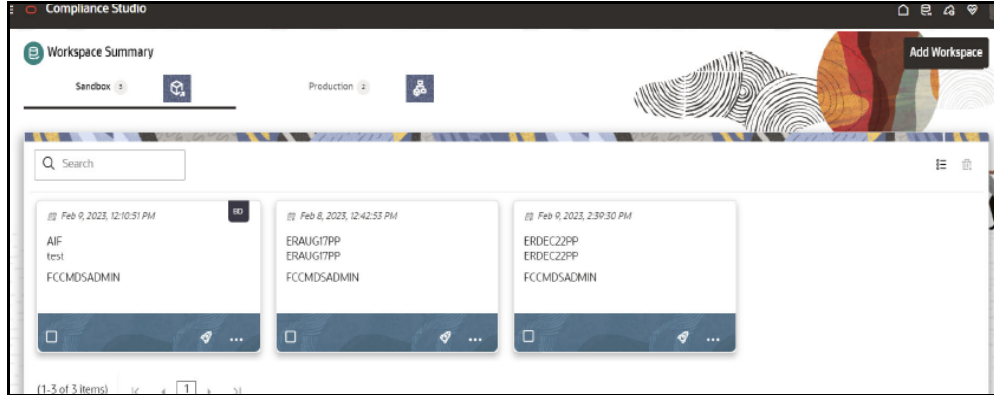
Data Source Name	Description	Type	Used In	Used As	Action
CS	Default schema for compliance Studio	JDBC	CS	Data Schema	...
BD	BD for Compliance Studio	JDBC	CS	Data Schema	...
ERB12ABT4	ERB12ABT4	JDBC	ERB12ABT4	Data Schema	...
ERB12ABT3	ERB12ABT3	JDBC	ERB12ABT3	Data Schema	...
ERSAM01	ERSAM01	JDBC	ERSAM01	Data Schema	...
GS	Graph Schema	JDBC	CS	Data Schema	...

11.1.2 Creating Hive Data Source

To create a hive data source, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to **Workspace Summary** page.

Figure 72: Workspace Summary



2. Click on **Add Workspace** button to create the data source for the sandbox workspace.
3. Provide Data source details like **Name & Description**.
4. Select the **Type** as JDBC.
5. Select the Database **Type** as Hive.
6. Enter the following fields:
 - **User Name:** User Name / Principal is used for Kerberos authentication.
 - **Table Owner:** Enter the Hive schema.
 - **JDBC Connection String:** Enter the JDBC Connection String.
 - **JDBC Driver:** Supports `org.apache.hive.jdbc.HiveDriver` and `com.cloudera.hive.jdbc4.HS2Driver`.
 - **Keytab File Name:** Enter the Name of the keytab file present in conf directory.
 - **Realm File Name:** Enter the Name of the configuration file present in conf directory.

NOTE

- Schema population for Hive as target is not supported.
- This is applicable only for Sandbox Workspace.
- For more information, see **Setting up the Environment for Hive Data Sourcing** section in the [OFS Model Management and Governance Installation and Configuration Guide](#).

7. Click **Test Connection** to verify its connectivity.
8. Click **Create** to create/add a new data source.

Figure 73: Create Data source with Hive

The screenshot shows a 'Create Data Source' dialog box with the following fields and controls:

- Data Source Name**: Required text input field.
- Description**: Required text input field.
- File Availability**: Dropdown menu with 'JDBC' selected.
- Database Type**: Dropdown menu with 'Hive' selected.
- User Name**: Required text input field.
- Table Owner**: Required text input field.
- JDBC Connection String**: Required text input field.
- JDBC Driver**: Required text input field.
- Keytab File Name**: Required text input field.
- Realm File Name**: Required text input field.
- Buttons**: 'Test Connection', 'Cancel', and 'Create' (highlighted in black).

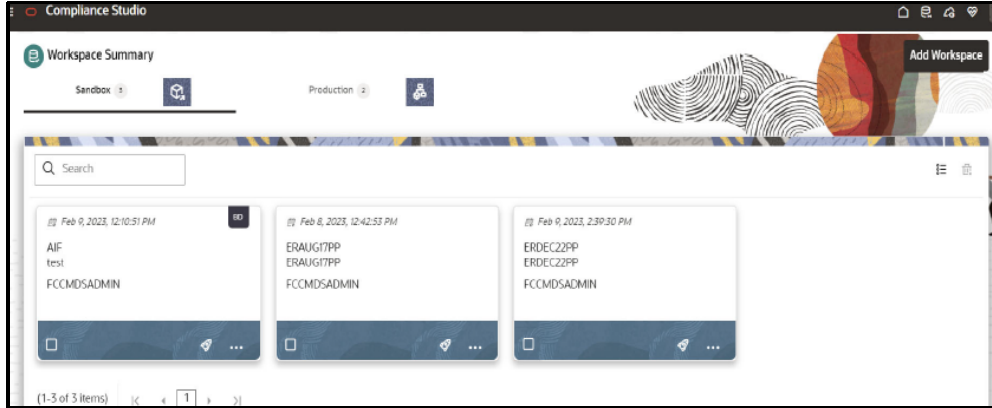
11.2 Creating a Sandbox Workspace

Topics:

- [Basic Details](#)
- [Workspace Schema](#)
- [Data Sourcing](#)
- [Metadata Sourcing](#)
- [Validate Workspace](#)
- [Summary](#)

After clicking **Add Workspace** in the **Workspace Summary page (CS Home Page)**, the Workspace Creation window is displayed.

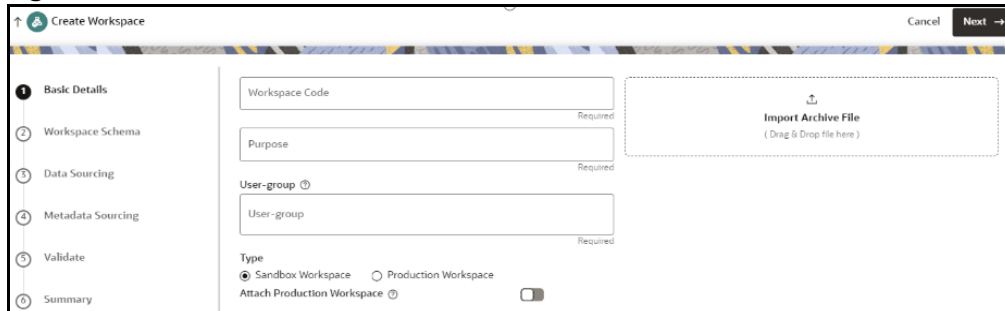
Figure 74: Workspace Summary page



11.2.1 Basic Details

1. Provide the requested details for **Workspace Code** and **Purpose**.
2. Select the **User-group** from the drop-down list.
3. Select the type as **Sandbox Workspace**.
4. **Enable** the **Attach Production Workspace** button.
5. Choose **BD** as Source Workspace (Production workspace).

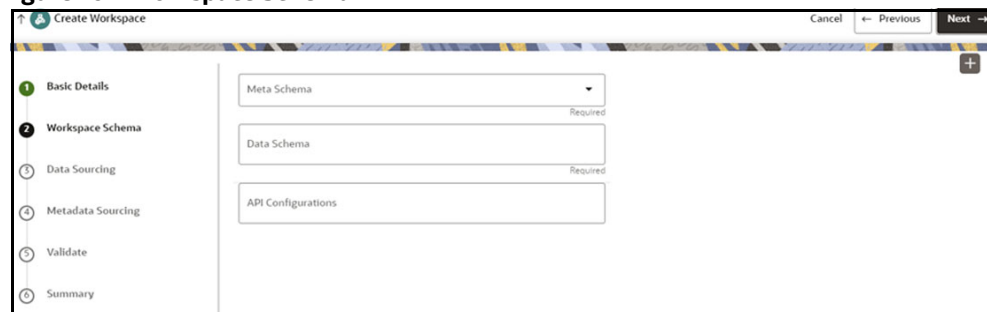
Figure 75: Basic Details



11.2.2 Workspace Schema

1. Choose **newly created data source** (see [Basic Details](#) section) as **Meta** and **Data Schema**.
2. Select the **API Configurations** on the Workspace Schema window.

Figure 76: Workspace Schema



11.2.2.1 For Automatic Scenario Calibration (ASC) Use Case

- The target schema used for the ASC workspace should be a valid BD installed schema like BD **pre-prod**, BD **UAT**, BD **Dev**, etc.
- Historical data can come from a variety of sources like Hive/another Oracle Schema, etc., (generally from an archived data store).
- ATL or Production alerts can come from actual BD production.
- ASC use case might need as many **data sources** to pull in the data required for the analysis (ATL/BTL).
- To create a data source, see the [Creating Data Source](#) section.

NOTE ASC needs historical data and alerts; hence BD production should not be used as schema.

11.2.2.2 For ML and Typology Use Case

The following use cases falls under this category:

- **Customer Risk Scoring**
- **Customer Segmentation**
- **AML Event Scoring**
- **Typology Scenario for Shell Detection**

Use any empty schema pointed by newly created data sources (see [Basic Details](#) section) as **Meta** and **Data Schema**.

NOTE Common workspace cannot serve for both **ML & Typology** and **ASC** use cases. So, you must create separate workspace for **ML & Typology** and **ASC** use cases.

11.2.3 Data Sourcing

Generally, BD Production does not hold enough history; hence data sourcing from other sources will be required.

1. Select the group of tables from an archived data store like **Hive Data source/Other Oracle Data Sources/BD Production Data Source**.

Common tables for all the use cases:

NOTE This step is **optional** for **ASC** as the ASC **workspace** target is assumed to be a valid BD schema parallel to production. This step should be considered when the ASC BD schema does not have sufficient data. In that case, use this option to source the data.

- CUST
- CUST_ACCT
- CUST_SMRY_DAILY
- CUST_SMRY_MNTH

- ACCT
 - ACCT_BAL_POSN_SMRY
 - ACCT_SMRY_MNTH
 - ACCT_POSN
 - CASH_TRXN
 - WIRE_TRXN
 - MI_TRXN
 - BACK_OFFICE_TRXN
 - TRADE
 - TRADE_EXECUTION_EVENT
 - SCRTY_MKT_DAILY
 - SCRTY
 - ORDR
 - EXECUTION
 - NTCPTRY_PRFL
 - DERIVED_ADDRESS
 - WATCH_LIST
2. Select the following tables from **BD Production Data Source without Data**:

NOTE This step is not applicable for ASC as ASC gets these tables implicitly through Scenario Conversion Utility.

- STDO_ERROR_DETAILS
 - FCC_AM_EVENT_ENTITY_MAP
 - FCC_AM_EVENTS
 - FCC_AM_EVENT_BINDING
 - FCC_AM_EVENT_DETAILS
 - FCC_AM_PROCESS_LOG
3. To get enough history from any of the KDD tables, follow the AML BD's standard export import options. This is the only standard approach for copying AML BD's core tables.

NOTE This step is applicable only for ASC.

Figure 77: Single data source is selected

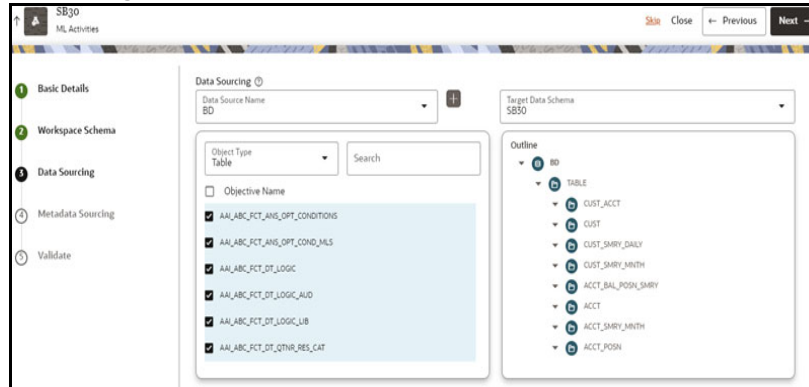
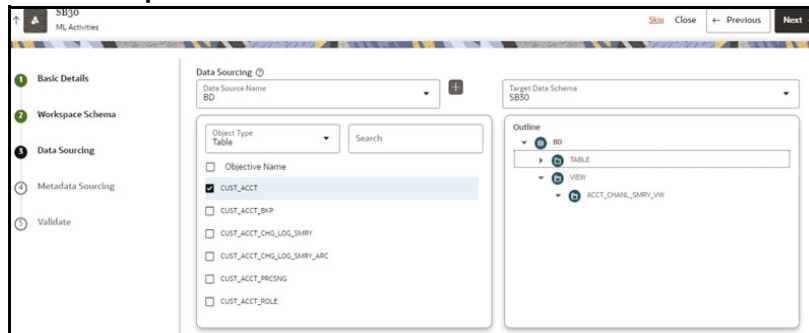


Figure 78: Multiple data source is selected



11.2.4 Metadata Sourcing

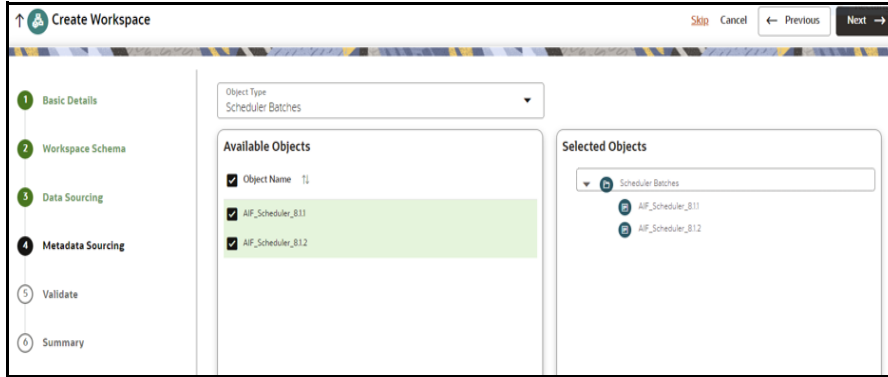
NOTE This section is not applicable for **ASC** use case.

1. Select **Scheduler Batches** from the Object Type drop-down list.
2. Choose schedulers:

For example,

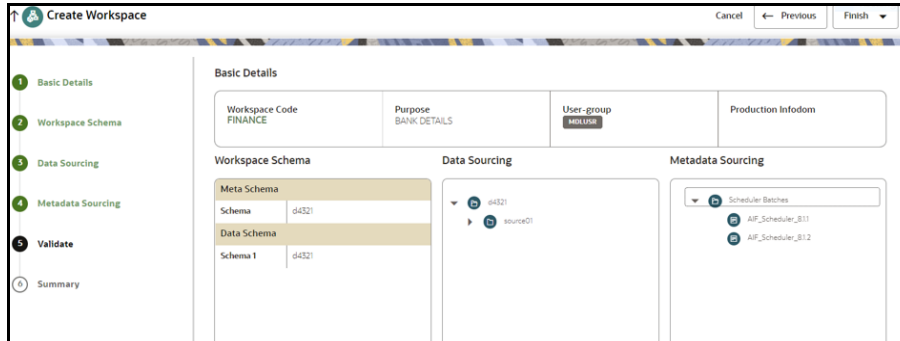
- **AIF_Scheduler_8.1.1**
- **AMLES_Scheduler_8.1.1**
- **AIF_Scheduler_8.1.2**
- **AIF_Scheduler_8.1.2.1**
- **AMLES_Scheduler_8.1.2.1**
- **AML_Scenario_Scheduler_8.1.2.1**

Figure 79: Metadata Sourcing



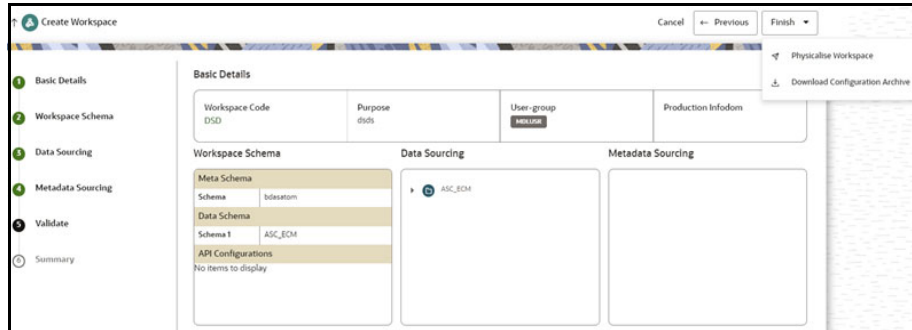
11.2.5 Validate Workspace

Figure 80: Validate Workspace



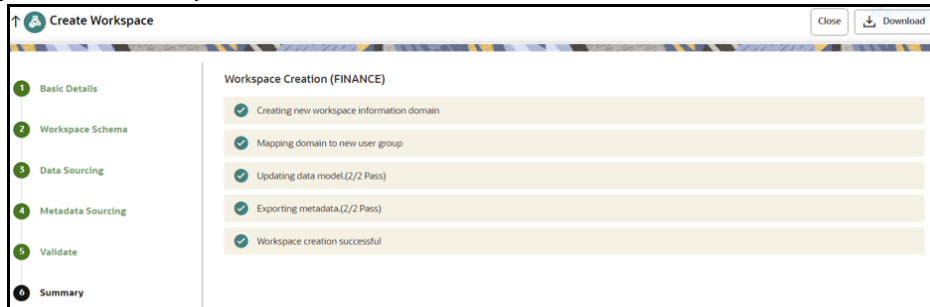
1. Click **Finish** and then select **Physicalize Workspace**.

Figure 81: Physicalize Workspace



11.2.6 Summary

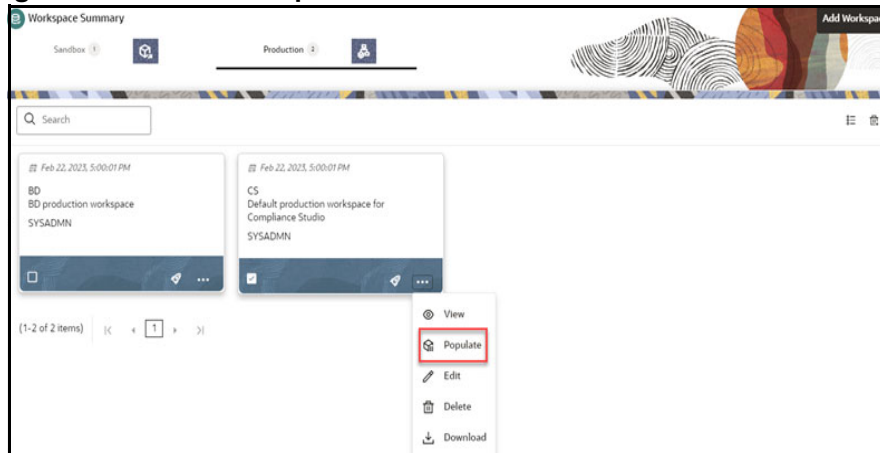
Figure 82: Summary



11.3 Populating the Sandbox Workspace

- From the workspace summary screen, choose to **populate sandbox** for the newly created sandbox.

Figure 83: Sandbox Workspace



- Choose **Create and Execute** batch option.

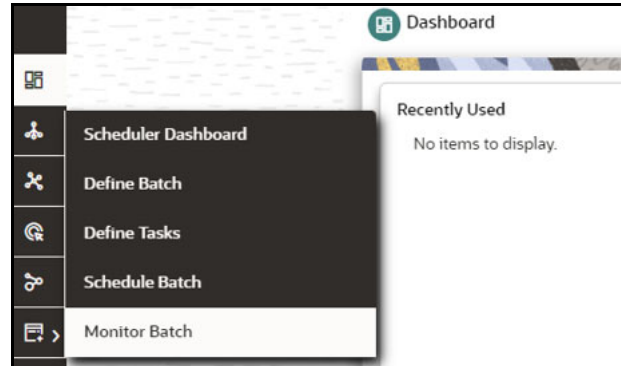
Figure 84: Populate Workspace

- Provide **1=0** in the **SQL Filter** to get the tables without data while running workspace population batch.
- Shows a Successful message on successfully triggering the **Workspace Data Population**.

Figure 85: Workspace Data Population

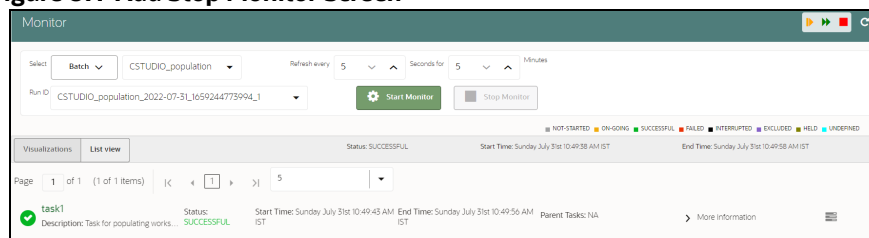
- Monitor the status of **Sandbox Workspace Population**.
 - Launch the sandbox workspace using the **launch** button.
 - Choose **Monitor Batch** Option under **Scheduler Dashboard** from the Menu.

Figure 86: Scheduler Service



- Select/Provide the Batch ID details using the drop-down to see the **status**.

Figure 87: Add Stop Monitor Screen



11.4 Post Workspace Activity for ASC

Run the scenario conversion utility in **ASC BD** schema. For information about how to run, see **Using Scenario Conversion Utility** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

11.5 Periodic Workspace Schema Cleanup for ASC

The system creates some intermediate temporary tables as part of the ASC workflow, which should be dropped periodically during cleanup activity. The following sample oracle statement will generate a drop table statement including all temp tables.

The generated drop table statement should be manually verified before using it as a drop table statement.

To generate drop table statement, execute the following:

```
select 'DROP TABLE '||TABLE_NAME||';' from user_tables where table_name like '%ASC_TEMP_%';
```

Example for the drop table statement:

```
DROP TABLE ASC_TEMP_1735;
```

11.6 Importing Workspace Metadata for ML4AML

1. Login to Compliance Studio installed UNIX Machine.
2. Navigate to <Compliance_Studio_HOME>/deployed/ml4aml/bin
3. Execute following commands once against **Production workspace**:

- `./importNotebooksAIF.sh -w BD`
- `./importNotebooksAMLES.sh -w BD`
- `./importNotebooksScenario.sh -w BD`

NOTE The above two commands do not contain any placeholders and can be executed without any modifications.

4. Execute the following UNIX commands once against **Sandbox workspace**.

- `./sandbox.sh -w <sandbox_wallet_alias>`
- `./importNotebooksAIF.sh -w <sandbox_workspace_code>`
- `./importNotebooksAMLES.sh -w <sandbox_workspace_code>`
- `./importNotebooksASC.sh -w <sandbox_workspace_code>`
- `./importNotebooksScenario.sh -w <sandbox_workspace_code>`
- `./enableRangeAutoPartition.sh -w <sandbox_wallet_alias>`

NOTE

- **sandbox_wallet_alias** and **sandbox_workspace_code** are the place holders to be replaced with actual values used to create sandbox workspace.
- For more information about `enableRangeAutoPartition.sh`, see the [Incremental Workspace Refresh](#) section.
- For more information about `enableVPD.sh`, see the [Fine Grain Data Access Control for Workspace](#) section.

Table 30 describes the utilities for the different use cases.

Table 30: Utilities for different Use Cases

Utility	Customer Risk Scoring	Customer Segmentation	AML Event Scoring	Shell Account Detection Scenario	ASC
<code>sandbox.sh</code>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<code>importNotebooksAIF.sh</code>	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
<code>importNotebooksAMLES.sh</code>	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
<code>importNotebooksASC.sh</code>	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
<code>importNotebooksScenario.sh</code>	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
<code>enableRangeAutoPartition.sh (optional)</code>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<code>enableVPD.sh (optional)</code>	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓

11.7 Optimizing SQL performance for ASC

You can further optimize SQL performance for ASC using this configuration. Users can configure SQL hints with PARALLEL or NO_PARALLEL hints. It comes with a default configuration as PARALLEL(8). Table **ml4aml_hint_config** holds the default configuration. Users can change these values as per database capacity and its DBA activity to come up with the best possible values that suit the database.

NOTE Ensure all the tables are properly indexed per data growth experience. We assume this is a standard DBA activity as on when data keeps growing.

11.8 Incremental Workspace Refresh

As a part of incremental workspace refresh, all partitioned tables used in the workspace schema should be enabled to handle auto partition.

Enable partition table to auto partition, follow these steps:

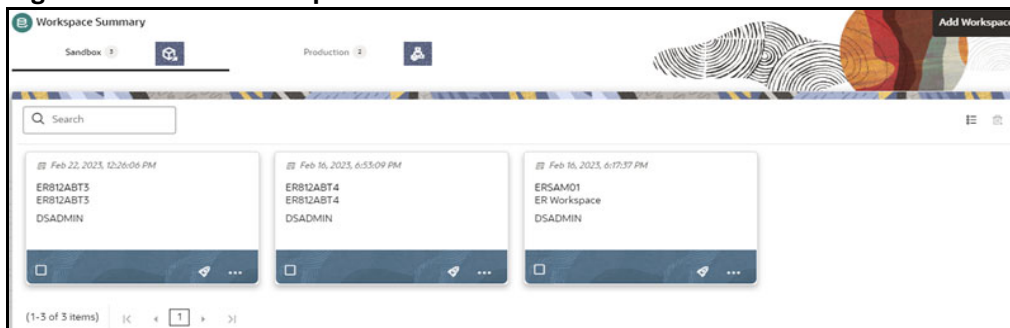
1. Configuring a list of partitioned tables to enable auto partition. Changes to be made in the **Sandbox** workspace schema are as follows:
 - a. Update or insert the record in table “ml4aml_range_auto_partition_config” with PARTITION_FLAG as **Y**. Update other records which do not require to enable with PARTITION_FLAG as **N**.
2. Login to Compliance Studio installed UNIX Machine.
3. Navigate to <Compliance_Studio_HOME>/deployed/ml4aml/bin directory.
4. Execute the following UNIX command:

```
./enableRangeAutoPartition.sh -w <sandbox_wallet_alias>
```

11.9 Launch the Sandbox Workspace

- Click **Launch** icon from the workspace summary screen for launching the sandbox.

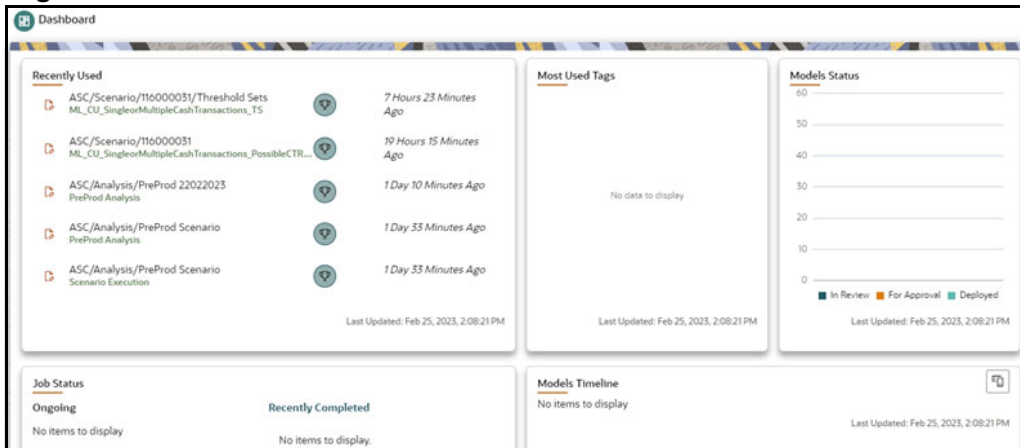
Figure 88: Sandbox Workspace



- On launching, the workspace will land the user in a Dashboard with the following options:
 - Dataset
 - Model Pipelines
 - Model Actions
 - Graph

- Scheduler Service
- Audit Trail
- Data Studio Options
- Ruleset Details
- Object Migration
- Model Catalog
- Manual Decisioning
- Merge and Split Global Entities
- Choose Model Pipelines to start with ML

Figure 89: Dashboard



11.10 Model Groups

OFS AIF4AML is an application that provides foundational building blocks to train, deploy and monitor models tailored to address specific use cases relevant to the AML domain. It has a pre-defined set of transformations and over 300 attributes to help expedite the model development process.

OFS AIF4AML uses the Model Management and Governance (MMG) application to manage the various stages of the modeling lifecycle, such as sandbox creation, deployment to production, and ongoing monitoring.

Topics:

- Obtain the SAR Information for Sandbox
- Obtain the SAR Information for Production
- Model Group at Account and Customer Levels
- Admin Activity

11.10.1 Obtain the SAR Information for Sandbox

11.10.1.1 Populate Investigated Entity Details

11.10.1.1.1 Obtain the SAR from CRR/ECM

Use `aif.load_sar_data ()` API to load the Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) entities details from the Compliance Regulatory Reporting (CRR) application and Non-SAR entities from ECM into AIF.

The data will be loaded into the AIF table `aif_investigated_entity` table.

Figure 90: Aif Load SAR Data

```
1 %fcc-python-ml4aml
2
3 CRR_conn = cx_Oracle.connect('@CRR_Atomic_Wallet_Alias')
4 ECM_conn = cx_Oracle.connect('@ECM_Atomic_Wallet_Alias')
5
6 aif.load_sar_data(20010101, 20991231, CRR_conn, ECM_conn)
7
```

The following parameters are the input value for the paragraph:

- **from_date:** From date range in **YYYYMMDD** format for SAR/Alert creation date.
- **to_date:** To date range in **YYYYMMDD** format for SAR/Alert creation date.
- **CRR_conn:** CRR Connection object.
- **ECM_conn:** ECM Connection object.

NOTE

- Register Oracle wallet entries/aliases for CRR & ECM Atomic schema to connect within Compliance Studio.
- Use the aliases mentioned here to create/register entries. If aliases are being created with some other name, use them accordingly in the Admin Notebook.

11.10.1.1.2 Obtain the SAR from the CSV file

Use `aif.load_sars_from_csv()` API to load the SAR and Non-SAR entities into a CSV file.

Figure 91: Aif Load Sars from CSV

```
1 %fcc-python-ml4aml
2
3 INVdata = aif.load_sars_from_csv('/scratch/fccstudio/SARCSV.csv', 'Y')
4
```

The following parameters are the input value for the paragraph:

- **filename:** Complete path of the CSV file.
- **headerIncluded:** This parameter has two options: **Y** or **N**. If the file has data with the header, then Y or N.

NOTE

- The date should be in **YYYYMMDD HH24:MI:SS** format.
- Records should be comma-separated (CSV).

Ensure that the following columns are available in the CSV files with the required values:

- **ENTITY_ID:** Customer Id or Account Id
- **SUSPICIOUS_FLAG:** This parameter has two options: **Y** or **N**. If E-file for Regulatory body has been sent for Customer or Account, then Y or N.
- **ALERT_DATE:** SAR/EVENT generated to date from Customers and Accounts
- **CREATED_ON:** CSV file creation date
- **CREATED_BY:** CSV file created by
- **UPDATED_ON:** CSV file updated date
- **UPDATED_BY:** CSV file updated by
- **LABELLED_SCENARIO:** This value has the following options:
 - **CUST:** For customer-level SAR
 - **ACCT:** For account level SAR
- **ENTITY_CD:** This value has the following options:
 - If entity type is customer
 - If entity type is the account

11.10.1.2 Obtain the SAR classification from the CRR database

The `aif.get_case_data_and_sar_classification()` API gets SAR classification from CRR schema, merge with entity ID (Customer ID) in ECM, and stores as metadata in AIF schema table, `aif_case_information`.

Figure 92: Aif Get Case Data

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml  
  
CRR_conn = cx_Oracle.connect('@CRR_Atomic_Wallet_Alias')  
ECM_conn = cx_Oracle.connect('@ECM_Atomic_Wallet_Alias')  
  
aif.get_case_data_and_sar_classification(20010101, 20991231, CRR_conn, ECM_conn)
```

The `aif_case_information` table columns are as follows:

- ENTITY_ID
- CASE_ID
- SAR_CLASSIFICATION
- FILING_AM
- CONTINUING_SAR
- FILING_DATE

The following parameters are the input value for the paragraph:

- **from_date:** From date range in **YYYYMMDD** format.
- **to_date:** To date range in **YYYYMMDD** format.
- **CRR_conn:** CRR Connection object.
- **ECM_conn:** ECM Connection object.

- **AIF_conn:** AIF Connection object.

Format: `cx_Oracle.connect (<db_user/db_password@tns>)`

On successful execution of the paragraph, the details will be loaded in the `aif_case_information` table.

NOTE

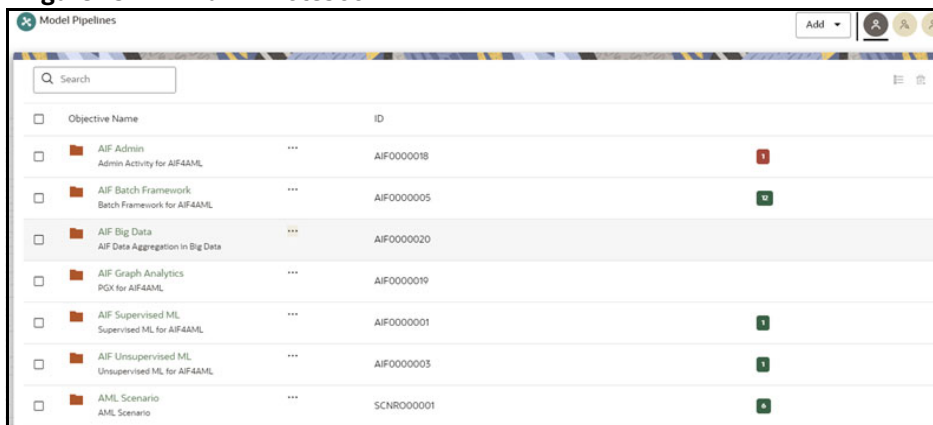
- Register Oracle wallet entries/aliases for CRR and ECM Atomic schema to connect within Compliance Studio.
- Use the aliases mentioned here to create/register entries. If aliases are being created with some other name, use them accordingly in the Admin Notebook.

11.10.2 Obtain SAR information for Production

To get Investigated Labels in Production, perform the following:

1. Login to Compliance Studio.
2. Launch the Sandbox workspace using the **launch** button.
3. Navigate to **Model Pipelines**.
4. Select **AIF Admin** Folder from the **Model Pipelines** summary page.

Figure 93: AIF Admin notebook



5. Open the Notebook with the **Pipeline Designer** option and switch to **Notebook Tab**.

Figure 94: Open Notebook in Pipeline Designer

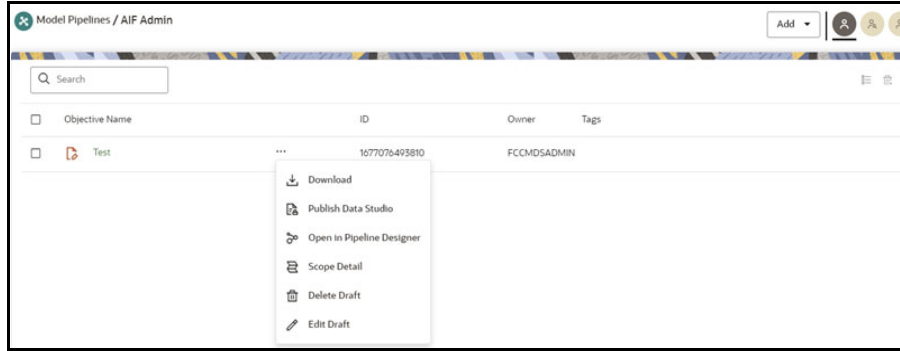
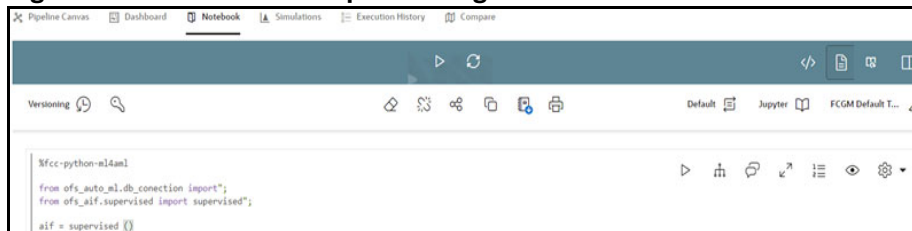


Figure 95: Notebook tab in Pipeline Designer



- Admin notebook facilitates the following functionalities to build **Machine Learning Models**:
 - Manage Model Groups
 - Import Model Templates
 - Obtain Investigated Labels
 - Configure Investigation Guidance
- As mentioned above, Notebook has paragraphs for Obtaining Investigated Labels from Enterprise Case Management (**ECM**) and Compliance Regulatory Reporting (**CRR**) or **CSV** file.

Figure 96: Obtaining Investigated Labels from CRR-ECM

Labeled Data : Obtain Investigated entity details from CRR-ECM

Labeled Data : Investigated entity details from CRR-ECM

- Obtain historical behaviour of entities (Customer / Accounts)
- Need CRR & ECM atomic schema to identify suspicious Customers and Accounts

Parameter Description:

- **from.date** : From date range in YYYYMMDD format for SAR/Alert creation date.
- **to.date** : To date range in YYYYMMDD format for SAR/Alert creation date.
- **CRR Connection** : CRR Connection object
- **ECM Connection** : ECM Connection object

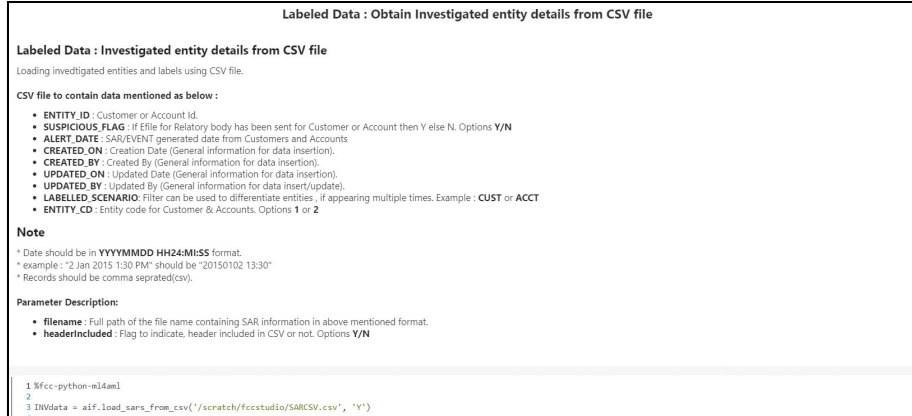
Note

* Register Oracle wallet entries/aliases for CRR & ECM Atomic schema, to get connection within Compliance Studio. * Use the aliases mentioned here to create/register entries. If aliases being created with some other name, then edit the alias name here accordingly.

```

1 %fcc-python-ml4aml
2
3 CRR_conn = cx_Oracle.connect('@CRR_Atomic_Wallet_Alias')
4 ECM_conn = cx_Oracle.connect('@ECM_Atomic_Wallet_Alias')
5
6 aif.load_sar_data(20010101, 20991231, CRR_conn, ECM_conn)
7
    
```

Figure 97: Obtaining Investigated Labels from CSV file



Users can select the above options to get the investigated labels into the workspace. See the [Obtain the SAR Information for Sandbox](#) section for the usage of the paragraphs and Interactively executing the paragraphs in **the** sandbox workspace gets the labels in the Sandbox workspace.

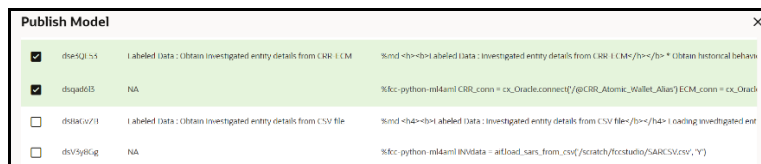
11.10.2.1 Obtain Labels in Production Workspace

To obtain labels in the production workspace, paragraphs must be deployed to Production and executed via Batch.

Perform the following:

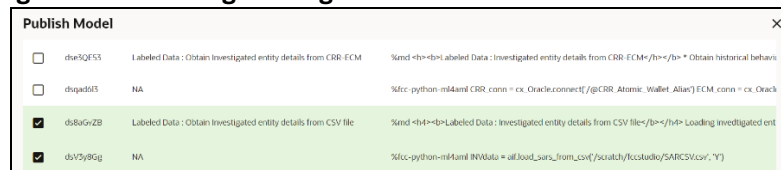
1. Obtaining labels for the following:
 - From **CRR-ECM, Publish** and **Deploy** the following two paragraphs:

Figure 98: Obtaining Investigated Labels from CRR-ECM



- From the **CSV file, Publish** and **Deploy** following two paragraphs:

Figure 99: Obtaining Investigated Labels from CSV file



For more details on Publish and Deploy, see the [How to Deploy the Model](#) section in [OFS Compliance Studio Use Case Guide \(ML4AML\)](#).

2. Post successful deployment, create a New Batch and Execute the Batch to obtain investigated labels into the production workspace.

Use the following task parameters while creating a new batch task:

- Objective: **AIF Admin**
- Model: **CHAMPION**
- Link Types: **Training + Scoring**

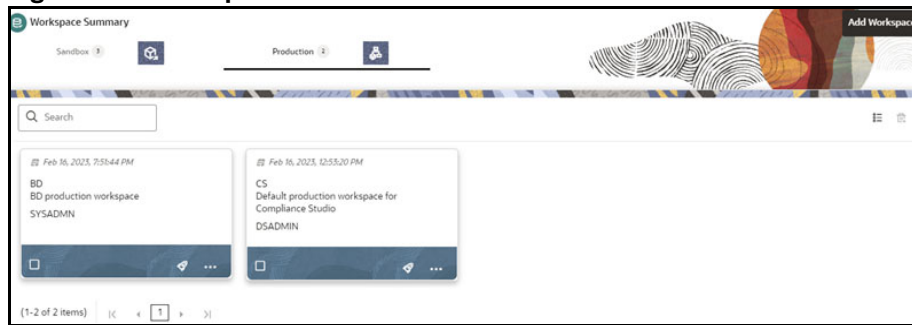
- Synchronous Execution: **Yes**
- Optional Parameters: You can retain as-is/Leave it blank

For more information, see **Using Schedule Service** section in [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

11.10.2.2 Create a New Batch for Obtaining Investigated Entities

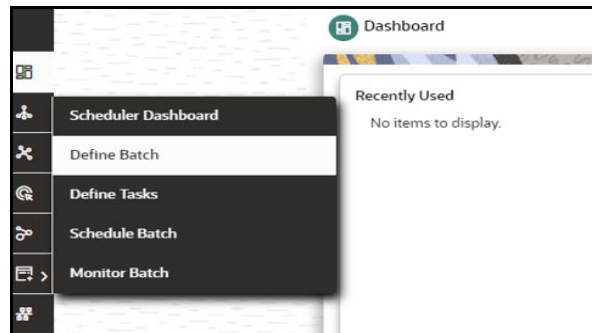
1. Launch **BD Production** workspace from the workspace summary screen.

Figure 100: Workspace



2. Navigate to **Scheduler Services** on the LHS pane and Click **Define Batch**.

Figure 101: Scheduler Services



3. Click **Create** button on the top-right corner. The Create window is displayed.

Figure 102: Define Batch



4. Enter the **Name**, **Description**, and **Service URL** specified in the following figure.

Figure 103: Create Batch

5. Click **Save** to create a new batch.
6. Navigate to **Scheduler Services** on the LHS pane and Click **Define Tasks** to create New Task in the newly created Batch.

Figure 104: Define Task



7. Select the **Batch** from the drop-down to create new tasks. Click **Add** to add tasks. The Create Task window is displayed.
8. Enter the following details to add task details and Parameters.

Figure 105: Create Task – Task Details

Figure 106: Create Task – Task Parameters

The screenshot shows a 'Create Task' form with two main sections: 'Task Details' and 'Task Parameters'.

Task Details:

- * Task Name: [Text input field]
- Task Description: [Text input field]
- Task Type: REST (dropdown menu)
- *Components: CUSTOM (dropdown menu)
- Batch Service URL: CS_SERVI (dropdown menu) and https://ofss-mum-2477.snбомрshared1 (text input field)
- Task Service URL: [Text input field]

Task Parameters:

Parameter	Value	Batch Date	
\$BATCHDATES\$	Value	Batch Date	✓
\$BATCHRUNID\$	Value	BATCHRUNID	✓
[Text input field]	Value	[Text input field]	✗

Required

11.10.3 Configure Investigation Guidance

Use `aif.configure_investigation_guidance()` API to load investigation guidance data in the `aif_investigation_guidance` table.

Figure 107: Configure Investigation Guidance

```

1 %fcc-python-ml4aml
2
3 aif.configure_investigation_guidance(model_group_name='LOB1',
4                                     model_group_scenario_name='HT',
5                                     feature_list=['feature1', 'feature_2'],
6                                     top_n=5,
7                                     rule_type='all',
8                                     guidance_text='possibly a human trafficking')
9

```

The `aif_investigation_guidance` table columns are as follows:

- V_MODEL_GROUP
- V_MODEL_GROUP_SCENARIO_NAME
- V_FEATURES
- TOP_N
- RULE_TYPE

- V_GUIDANCE_TEXT

The following parameters are the input value for the paragraph:

- **model_group_name:** Model group name for which you need to configure the investigation guidance.
- **model_group_scenario_name:** Model group scenario name for which you need to configure the investigation guidance.
- **feature_list:** The set of model features to be configured for investigation guidance.
For example, ['feature1', 'feature2']
- **top_n:** The top N contributing features to be searched in the Model to consider for investigation guidance. The default value is **10**.
- **rule_type:** Consider feature(s) provided in the **feature_list** to be matched in model features. The default value is **any**.
 - **any:** Any one of the features in the **feature_list** will be matched with **top_n** contributing model features.
 - **all:** All of the features in the **feature_list** will be matched with **top_n** contributing model features.
- **guidance_text:** It provides the Investigation guidance for the following parameters:
 - Model group name
 - Model group scenario name
 - Feature list
 - Top N features

11.10.3.1 Output

The successful message is returned on successfully adding the top N features and Guided Text.

Returns error message if failed.

11.10.4 Model Group at Account and Customer Levels

The following metadata is used to create model groups:

- **Account Type1 Code:** Client-specified account type classification for the usage of this account.
- **Account Type2 Code:** Client-specified account type classification for the usage of this account.
- **Business Domain or Domains:** An account or customer (for example, institutional brokerage or retail brokerage).
- **Customer Type Code:** When a customer is involved in the execution, identify the type of customer.
- **Jurisdiction Code:** For an account or customer (for example, Americas, Europe, Middle East & Africa, India, and United States).
- **Account Status:** Account status (active, closed, and inactive).

Execute the following paragraph to view the metadata for the model groups:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
```

```
metadata_df = aif.show_metadata_for_model_group_creation()
```

z.show(metadata_df)

The output appears as shown in the [Table 31](#).

Table 31: Output Data for Model Groups

ENTITY_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_VALUE
Customer/Account	Business Domain (or Domains)	Asset Management, Corporate or Wholesale Banking, Employee Information, General, Institutional Broker-Dealer, Other values as specified by the client, Retail Banking, Retail Brokerage, or Private Client.
Customer	Customer Type	Financial Institution, Individual, Other Organization.
Customer/Account	Jurisdiction Code	Americas, Europe, Middle East & Africa, India, United States.
Account	Account Type1 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.
Account	Account Type2 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.

11.10.5 Admin Activity

11.10.5.1 Load the AIF Python Library

Execute the following instructions in the Notebook to load the AIF4AML library:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
import ofs_aif.supervised
```

Figure 108: AIF Admin



11.10.5.2 Metadata to Create Model Group(s)

A model group is used to define the Line Of Business (LOB) of a model group. Six variables are provided in the model group, and the LOB value can be found in these variables. The model group can be used at the account and customer levels.

The following metadata is used to create model groups:

- **Account Type1 Code:** Client-specified account type classification for the usage of this account.
- **Account Type2 Code:** Client-specified account type classification for the usage of this account.
- **Business Domain(s):** An account or customer (for example, institutional brokerage or retail brokerage).
- **Customer Type Code:** When a customer is involved in the execution, identify the type of customer.
- **Jurisdiction Code:** For an account or customer (for example, Americas, Europe, Middle East & Africa, India, and United States).
- **Account Status:** Account status (active, closed, and inactive).

Use the `aif.show_metadata_for_model_group_creation` API to view the metadata, which you can use to create model groups.

Execute the following paragraph to view the metadata for the model groups:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
metadata_df = aif.show_metadata_for_model_group_creation()
z.show( metadata_df )
```

The output shows the default account and customer-level attributes enabled in the [Table 32](#).

Table 32: Output Data for Model Groups

ENTITY_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_VALUE
Customer/Account	Business Domain(s)	Asset Management, Corporate or Wholesale Banking, Employee Information, General, Institutional Broker-Dealer, Other values as specified by the client, Retail Banking, Retail Brokerage, or Private Client.
Customer	Customer Type	Financial Institution, Individual, Other Organization.
Customer/Account	Jurisdiction Code	Americas, Europe, Middle East & Africa, India, United States.
Account	Account Type1 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.
Account	Account Type2 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.

11.10.5.3 Create the Input Dataframe for Model Groups

Create the Input Dataframe as shown in the following example:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml

pdf = pd.DataFrame(
```

```

{ 'MODEL_GROUP_NAME'      : ["LOB13","LOB13"],
  'ENTITY_NAME'           : ["Account", "Account"],
  'ATTRIBUTE_NAME'        : ["Business Domain(s)","Jurisdiction Code"],
  'ATTRIBUTE_VALUE'       : ["General","Europe Middle East & Africa"],
  'LABEL_FILTER'          : ["ACCT","ACCT"],
  'FEATURE_TYPE_FILTER'   :
["CASH_TRXN,WIRE_TRXN,MI_TRXN","CASH_TRXN,WIRE_TRXN,MI_TRXN"]
})

z.show( pdf )

```

- **MODEL_GROUP_NAME:** The administrator-defined unique identifier for the model group. Only alphanumeric characters underscore, hyphens, and space are the special characters allowed.
- **ENTITY_NAME:** Logical Entity Name as displayed in the metadata section.
- **ATTRIBUTE_NAME:** Logical Attribute Name as displayed in the metadata section.
- **ATTRIBUTE_VALUE:** Logical Attribute Value as displayed in the metadata section.

11.10.5.3.1 Vertical and Horizontal Filters

The following filters are used as input data frames for model group creation:

- **LABEL_FILTER:** Use this filter to identify entities and labels from the table `AIF_INVESTIGATED_ENTITY`. It is a model group creation parameter that is mapped to the `LABELLED_SCENARIO` column in the `AIF_INVESTIGATED_ENTITY` table.
 - For **Unsupervised**, LABEL_FILTER to be passed as **UNSUPERVISED**
 - For **AMLES**, LABEL_FILTER to be passed as **AMLES**
- **FEATURE_TYPE_FILTER:** Use this filter to identify the features required for the model group. It is a model group creation parameter that is mapped to the `ATTRIBUTE_NM` column in the `aif_vertical_filter_lookup` table. Options include:
 - `CASH_TRXN`: Features specific to Cash Transactions
 - `WIRE_TRXN`: Features specific to Wire Transactions
 - `MI_TRXN`: Features specific to Monetary Instrument
 - `TRADE`: Features specific to Trading
 - `BACK_OFFICE_TRXN`: Features specific to Back-office Transactions

NOTE

- A vertical filter (`FEATURE_TYPE_FILTER`) is applicable only for supervised model groups.
- You can provide the list of features in the `FEATURE_TYPE_FILTER` that must be used while creating the supervised model group in the Admin Notebook.
- By default, it considers all features in the filter.
- In the case of Unsupervised, this is not applicable.

Any above combination such as comma (,) separated CASH_TRXN, MI_TRXN, or MI_TRXN, and CASH_TRXN, WIRE_TRXN is also allowed. The FEATURE_TYPE_FILTER helps to reduce the memory requirement at the model group level, so ensure that you optimize the storage by choosing only the required features.

- **Table AIF_VERTICAL_FILTER_LOOKUP:** Use this filter as a lookup table for feature list to feature type.

Execute the following paragraph to view data for the filters:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml

pdf = pd.DataFrame(
    {'MODEL_GROUP_NAME'      : ["LOB13","LOB13"],
     'ENTITY_NAME'          : ["Account", "Account"],
     'ATTRIBUTE_NAME'       : ["Business Domain(s)","Jurisdiction Code"],
     'ATTRIBUTE_VALUE'     : ["General","Europe Middle East & Africa"],
     'LABEL_FILTER'        : ["ACCT","ACCT"],
     'FEATURE_TYPE_FILTER'  :
     ["CASH_TRXN,WIRE_TRXN,MI_TRXN","CASH_TRXN,WIRE_TRXN,MI_TRXN"]
    })

z.show( pdf )
```

The output appears as shown in the [Table 33](#).

Table 33: Output Data for Filters

MODEL_GROUP_NAME	ENTITY_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_VALUE	LABEL_FILTER	FEATURE_TYPE_FILTER
LOB13	Account	Business Domain(s)	General	ACCT	CASH_TRXN, WIRE_TRXN, MI_TRXN
LOB13	Account	Jurisdiction Code	Europe Middle East & Africa	ACCT	CASH_TRXN, WIRE_TRXN, MI_TRXN

11.10.5.4 Add Model Groups

Use the `aif.add_model_groups ()` API to view the list of available model groups.

The following is the input value for the paragraph:

meta_data_df: This is the input pandas data frame formed using the available metadata.

Execute the following paragraph to add Model Group(s):

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml

aif.add_model_groups(pdf)
```

The preceding code returns a confirmation message on successfully adding model groups or error messages for failures.

11.10.5.5 Import User Model Templates

The steps for importing the user notebook into your workspace are:

1. Execute the following line of code which contains the `aif.import_model_template` API. Here `meta_data_df` refers to the same pandas dataframe created during creation of your model group.

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
aif.import_model_template( meta_data_df = pdf,
model_group_scenario = None )
```

A message will be displayed saying that the model template has been created under "this" particular path.

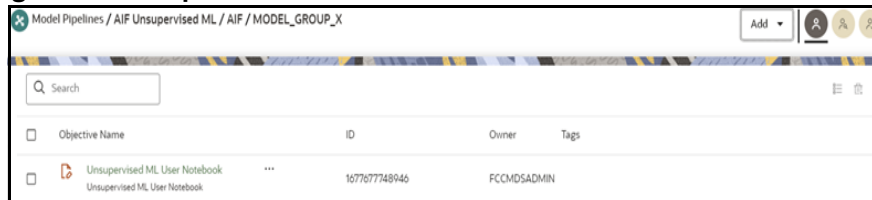
Figure 109: Path

```
Info : Provided Model Group Scenario is Empty
{'1': {'name': 'AIF Unsupervised ML', 'desc': 'Unsupervised ML for AIF4AML'}, '2': {'name': 'AIF', 'desc': 'Root Objective for ML Models'}, '3': {'name': 'MODEL_GROUP_X', 'desc': 'Model Group for MODEL_GROUP_X'}}
{'payload': {'modelid': "1629872124237", "name": "Unsupervised ML User Notebook", "objectiveid": "1629872123411", "objectives": [{"name": "MODEL_GROUP_X", "id": "1629872123411"}, {"version": "0"}], "status": 'SUCCESS'}}
```

Model template is created under : Home/AIF Unsupervised ML/AIF/MODEL_GROUP_X
Close this notebook, Navigate to the path to start with ML...

2. Navigate to the directory mentioned in the output message to find the user notebook for your created model group.

Figure 110: Unsupervised AML



11.10.5.6 View the List of Available Model Groups

Use the `aif.show_model_groups` API to view the list of available model groups.

Execute the following paragraph to view a list of available model groups:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
z.show( aif.show_model_groups() )
```

The output appears as shown in the [Table 34](#).

Table 34: Output Data for Model Groups

MODEL_GROUP_ID	MODEL_GROUP_NAME	ENTITY_LOGICAL_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_LOGICAL_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_LOGICAL_VALUE
401	LOB1	Customer	Business Domain(s)	General

Table 34: Output Data for Model Groups

MODEL_GROUP_ID	MODEL_GROUP_NAME	ENTITY_LOGICAL_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_LOGICAL_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_LOGICAL_VALUE
803	BUS_DMN_LIST_TX_E	Account	Business Domain(s)	General
1201	LOB13	Account	Business Domain(s)	General
1201	LOB13	Account	Jurisdiction Code	Europe Middle East & Africa

11.10.5.7 Modify Model Groups

Use the `aif.modify_model_groups` API to modify an existing model group.

The following is the input value for the paragraph:

meta_data_df: This is the input pandas data frame that is formed using the available metadata.

To view a list of available model group(s), use the following paragraph:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
```

```
aif.modify_model_groups(pdf)
```

A successful message is displayed when you add model groups.

```
Successful: Model group modification
```

11.10.5.8 Input Data Frame for Model Group Modification

To modify a model group, a data frame should be specified as shown:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
```

```
pdf = pd.DataFrame(
{'MODEL_GROUP_NAME'      : ["LOB13"],
 'ENTITY_NAME'           : ["Account"],
 'ATTRIBUTE_NAME'        : ["Jurisdiction Code"],
 'ATTRIBUTE_VALUE'       : ["Americas"],
 'ACTION_TYPE'           : ["ADD"],
 'DISABLE_GROUP'         : ["N"]}
) z.show(pdf)
```

The output appears as shown in the [Table 35](#).

Table 35: Output Data for Model Group Modification

MODEL_GROUP _NAME	ENTITY _NAME	ATTRIBUTE _NAME	ATTRIBUTE _VALUE	ACTION _TYPE	DISABLE _GROUP
LOB13	Account	Jurisdiction Code	Americas	ADD	N

11.10.5.9 Show Unused Attributes for Model Group Creation

Use the `aif.show_unused_attributes_in_model_group_metadata` API to view the unused attributes after the model group is created. See the following sections to know how to enable the unused attributes.

Execute the following paragraph to view a list of unused attributes:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
```

```
z.show( aif.show_unused_attributes_in_model_group_metadata() )
```

The output appears as shown in the [Table 36](#).

Table 36: Output Data for Unused Attributes

Entity	Attributes
Account	Account Status
Customer	Employee Relationship Type Code
Customer	Employer Industry
Customer	Occupation
Customer	Resident Country
Customer	Registration Type
Customer	Source System

11.10.5.10 Enable or Disabling Unused Attributes for Model Group Creation

Use the `aif.show_unused_attributes_in_model_group_metadata()`

API to view the unused attributes after the model group is created.

The following is the input value for the paragraph:

- **entity_attribute_df:** This is the input data frame formed with respect to the `show_unused_attributes_in_model_group_metadata()`. The Data frame with the ENTITY & ATTRIBUTES column must be provided.
- **disable:** This value has two options, that is, TRUE or FALSE. The value is FALSE by default, which means that the attributes are enabled under metadata for model group creation. If you enter TRUE, then the attributes are disabled.

Execute the following paragraph to view a list of unused attributes:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
```



```
z.show( aif.show_unused_attributes_in_model_group_metadata() )
```

The output appears as shown in the [Table 37](#).

Table 37: Output Data for Unused Attributes

Entity	Attributes
Customer	Customer Status
Account	Account Status

11.10.5.10.1 Enable Unused Attributes

Execute the following paragraph to enable the unused attributes:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
```

```
aif.enable_attributes_as_model_group_metadata(pdf , disable = False )
```

```
z.show( aif.show_metadata_for_model_group_creation() )
```

The output appears as shown in the [Table 38](#).

Table 38: Output Data showing Enabled Attributes

ENTI-TY_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_VALUE
Customer	Business Domain(s)	Asset Management, Corporate or Wholesale Banking, Employee Information, General, Institutional Broker-Dealer, Other values as specified by the client, Retail Banking, Retail Brokerage, or Private Client.
Customer	Customer Status	Active, Inactive, Not a Customer, Pending.
Customer	Customer Type	Financial Institution, Individual, Other Organization.
Customer	Jurisdiction Code	Europe Middle East & Africa, India, United States.
Account	Account Status	Active, Closed, Dormant, Inactive, Purge.
Account	Account Type1 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.
Account	Account Type2 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.

11.10.5.10.2 Disable Unused Attributes

Execute the following paragraph to disable the unused attributes:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
```

```
aif.enable_attributes_as_model_group_metadata(pdf , disable = True )
```

```
z.show( aif.show_metadata_for_model_group_creation() )
```

The output appears as shown in the [Table 39](#).

Table 39: Output Data showing Disabled Attributes

ENTI-TY_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_VALUE
Customer	Business Domain(s)	Asset Management, Corporate or Wholesale Banking, Employee Information, General, Institutional Broker-Dealer, Other values as specified by the client, Retail Banking, Retail Brokerage, or Private Client.
Customer	Customer Type	Financial Institution, Individual, Other Organization.
Customer	Jurisdiction Code	Europe Middle East & Africa, India, United States.
Account	Account Type1 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.
Account	Account Type2 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.

11.10.5.11 Add or Remove Attributes to the Model Group Metadata

Use the `aif.add_new_attribute_values_for_model_group_metadata()` API to add or remove attributes after the model group is created.

The following are the input values for the paragraph:

- **entity_attribute_value_df:** The input data frame has the Data frame with the provided entities, Attributes, and Values columns.
- **remove:** This value has two options, that is, TRUE or FALSE. If you enter TRUE, then the attribute values are removed under metadata for model group creation.

Execute the following paragraph to view a list of unused attributes:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml

pdf = pd.DataFrame({'ENTITY' : ["Customer"],
                    'ATTRIBUTE_NAME' : ["Jurisdiction Code"],
                    'ATTRIBUTE_VALUE' : ["Australia"],
                    'ATTRIBUTE_CODE' : ["AU"]
                    })

z.show(pdf)
```

The output appears as shown in the [Table 40](#).

Table 40: Output Data for Adding or Removing Attributes

ENTITY	ATTRIBUTE_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_VALUE	ATTRIBUTE_CODE
Customer	Jurisdiction Code	Australia	AU

11.10.5.11.1 Add Attributes

Execute the following paragraph to add the attributes:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
```

```
aif.add_new_attribute_values_for_model_group_metadata(pdf, remove =
False)
```

```
z.show( aif.show_metadata_for_model_group_creation())
```

The output appears as shown in the [Table 41](#).

Table 41: Output Data showing Added Attributes

ENTITY_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_VALUE
Customer	Business Domain(s)	Asset Management, Corporate or Wholesale Banking, Employee Information, General, Institutional Broker-Dealer, Other values as specified by the client, Retail Banking, Retail Brokerage, or Private Client.
Customer	Customer Status	Active, Inactive, Not a Customer, Pending.
Customer	Customer Type	Financial Institution, Individual, Other Organization.
Customer	Jurisdiction Code	Australia, Europe, Middle East & Africa, India, United States.
Account	Account Status	Active, Closed, Dormant, Inactive, Purge.
Account	Account Type1 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.
Account	Account Type2 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.

11.10.5.11.2 Remove Attributes

Execute the following paragraph to remove the attributes:

```
%fcc-python-ml4aml
```

```
aif.add_new_attribute_values_for_model_group_metadata(pdf, remove = True)
```

```
z.show( aif.show_metadata_for_model_group_creation())
```

The output appears as shown in the [Table 42](#).

Table 42: Output Data showing Removed Attributes

ENTITY_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_VALUE
Customer	Business Domain(s)	Asset Management, Corporate or Wholesale Banking, Employee Information, General, Institutional Broker-Dealer, Other values as specified by the client, Retail Banking, Retail Brokerage, or Private Client.
Customer	Customer Status	Active, Inactive, Not a Customer, Pending.
Customer	Customer Type	Financial Institution, Individual, Other Organization.
Customer	Jurisdiction Code	Europe Middle East & Africa, India, United States.
Account	Account Status	Active, Closed, Dormant, Inactive, Purge.
Account	Account Type1 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.
Account	Account Type2 Code	Checking, Credit Card, Health Savings, Insurance Policy, Investment, Loan, Money Market, Other values as specified by the client, Others, Retirement, Savings, Stored Value Card, Term/Time/Certificate of Deposit.

11.11 Batch Framework

Batch Schedulers for ML4AML are available for the following three use cases:

1. Supervised ML Batch Framework
2. Unsupervised ML Batch Framework
3. AMLES Batch Framework
4. Typology Scenario Batch Framework

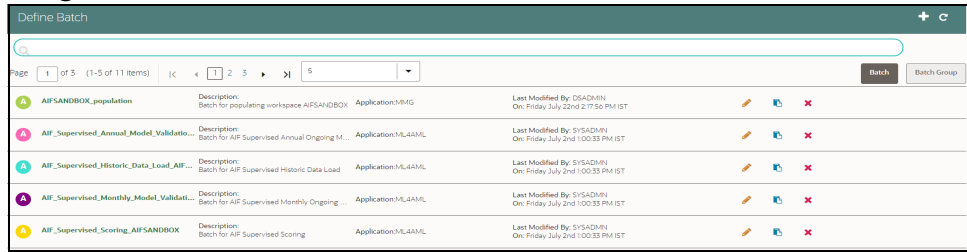
11.11.1 Supervised ML Batch Framework

Following Batches are available out of the box for the Supervised ML framework:

1. Supervised Historic Data Load
2. AIF Supervised Scoring

3. AIF Supervised Annual Model Validation
4. AIF Supervised Monthly Model Validation

Figure 111: Define Batch



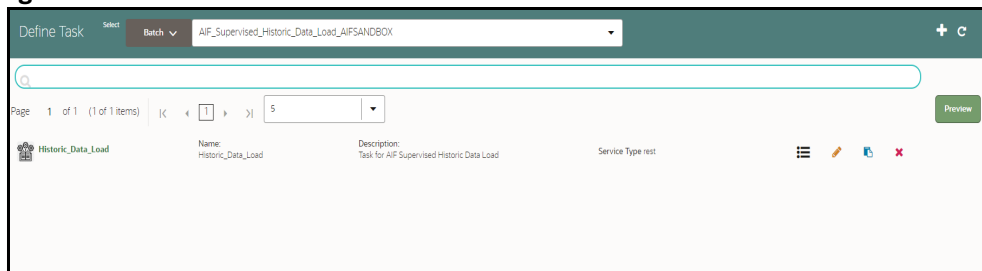
11.11.1.1 Supervised Historic Data Load

1. This is a pre-seeded batch and will be available in all workspaces (production & sandboxes)
2. This Batch is to be executed in the Sandbox workspace.
3. This Batch creates Historical Data Aggregates for ML Model training in the sandbox.

11.11.1.1.1 Batch and Task Parameters

The batch contains a single task named **Historic_Data_Load**

Figure 112: Task Details for Historic Data Load

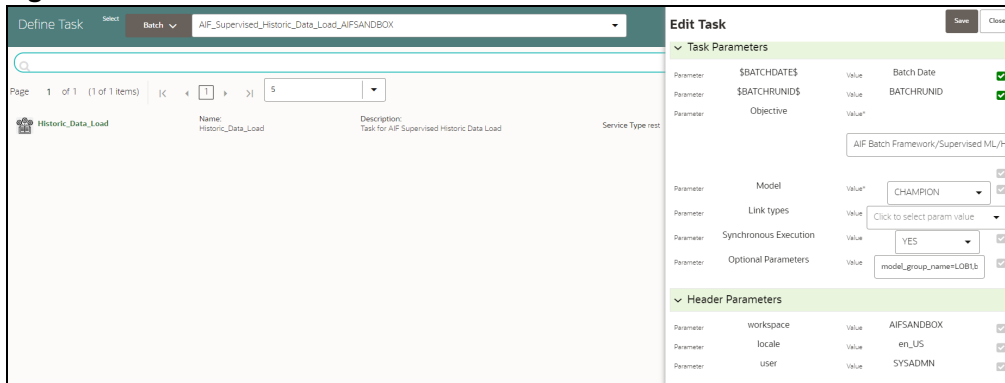


11.11.1.1.1.1 Task: Historic_Data_Load, Task Parameters

- Objective folder for this task:
Home / Model Pipelines / AIF Batch Framework / Supervised ML / Historical Data
- Do not change any parameter, except **Optional Parameters**.
- Optional Parameters:
 - **model_group_name**: Name of the Model Groups for which Data Aggregation is to be created. Example **LOB1**
 - **benford_flag**: Flag indicates whether **Benford Law** Computation is required or not. Options **Y** or **N**
 - **benford_digit**: Parameter to Benford law, **Benford Digit**. Options **1** or **2** or **3**
 - **from_date**: Start date for Historic Data lookup in **DD-Mon-YYYY** format.
 - **to_date**: End Date for Historic Data lookup in **DD-Mon-YYYY** format.
- **Example** : model_group_name=**LOB1**,benford_flag=**Y**,benford_digit=**1**,from_date=**01-Jul-2020**,to_date=**31-Jul-2021**

- **Edit Task Parameters & Save.**

Figure 113: Edit Task Details for Historic Data Load



11.11.1.2 Supervised Scoring

1. This is a pre-seeded batch and will be available in all workspaces (production & sandboxes)
2. This Batch is to be executed in the Production workspace.

11.11.1.2.1 Batch and Task Parameters

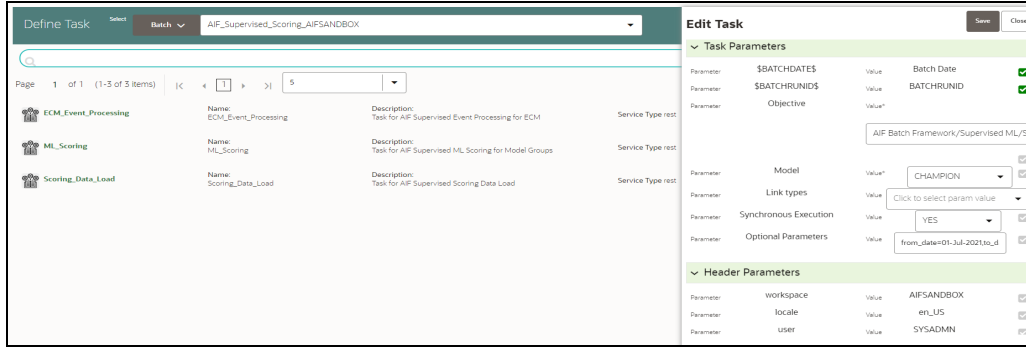
The batch contains the following tasks:

- Task 1: Scoring_Data_Load
- Task 2: ML_Scoring
- Task 3: ECM_Event_Processing

11.11.1.2.1.1 Task 1: Scoring_Data_Load, Task Parameters

- Objective folder for this task:
Home / Model Pipelines / AIF Batch Framework / Supervised ML / Scoring Data
- **Optional Parameters:**
 - **from_date:** Start date for Scoring Data lookup in **DD-Mon-YYYY** format.
 - **to_date:** End Date for Scoring/New Data lookup in **DD-Mon-YYYY** format.
- **Example:** from_date=**01-Jul-2020**,to_date=**31-Jul-2021**
- Optional Parameters can be edited from the **Schedule Batch** option.
- Change any other batch /task parameters, except **Optional Parameters**.

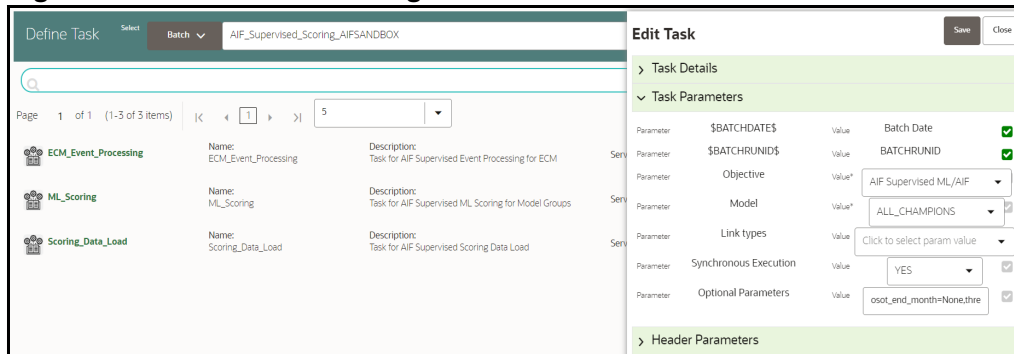
Figure 114: Edit Task for Scoring Data Load



11.11.1.2.1.2 Task 2: ML Scoring, Task Parameters

- Objective folder for this task:
 - Home / Model Pipelines / AIF Supervised ML / AIF
 - Navigate to respective model group/scenario folders for actual model templates.
 - Optional Parameters:
 - **osot_end_month**: Specify the scoring data month in **YYYYMM format**. If not specified by default latest month data available in the table will be picked up for scoring.
 - **threshold**: Input threshold or cutoff to create events. Events will be created if the score of an entity exceeds the threshold. **Example: 0.7**
 - **from_date**: Start date for Scoring Data lookup in **YYYYMM format**.
 - **to_date**: End Date for Scoring/New Data lookup in **YYYYMM format**. **Example** : from_date=**202007**,to_date=**202007**
- Optional Parameters can be edited from the **Schedule Batch** option.
- Do not change any batch/task parameters, except **Optional Parameters**.

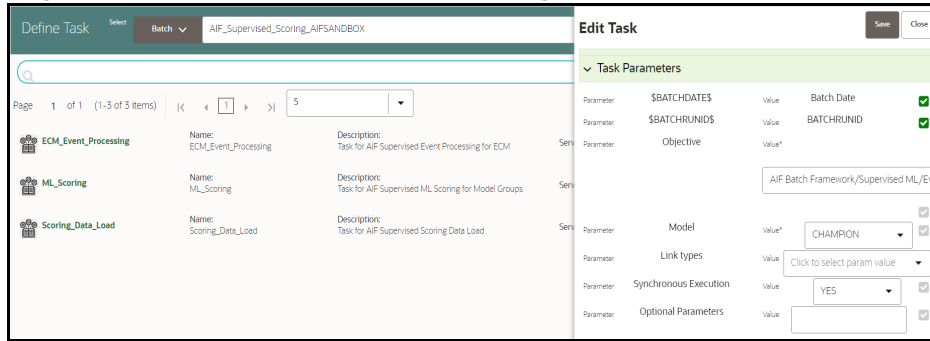
Figure 115: Edit Task for ML Scoring



11.11.1.2.1.3 Task 3: ECM_Event_Processing, Task Parameters

- Objective folder for this task:
 - Home / Model Pipelines / AIF Batch Framework / Supervised ML / Event Processing
- This task does not take any optional parameters.
- Do not change any other batch/task parameters.

Figure 116: Edit Task for ECM Event Processing



11.11.1.2.2 Cleanup Steps in case of running the Scoring Process twice

In case the user wants to run the Scoring Process for the same FIC_MIS_DATE and same MODEL_GROUP_NAME twice, the following cleanup steps should be performed first:

1. Remove the existing events:

```
delete from fcc_am_event_binding where v_event_cd in (select v_event_cd
from fcc_am_events where prcsng_dt='DD-Mon-YYYY');
```

```
delete from fcc_am_event_entity_map where v_event_cd in (select
v_event_cd from fcc_am_events where prcsng_dt='DD-Mon-YYYY');
```

```
delete from fcc_am_event_details where n_event_cd in (select v_event_cd
from fcc_am_events where prcsng_dt='DD-Mon-YYYY');
```

```
delete from fcc_am_events where prcsng_dt='DD-Mon-YYYY';
```

2. Get the child tables which contain scoring results:

```
select D_FIC_MIS_DATE, V_MODEL_GROUP, V_OUTPUT_TABLE_NAME,
V_OUTPUT_TABLE_NAME_ALL_ENTITY
```

```
from aif_entity_score
```

```
where d_fic_mis_date = 'DD-Mon-YYYY'
```

```
and model_group_name='<Model_Group_Name>';
```

3. Drop all child tables manually listed in V_OUTPUT_TABLE_NAME and V_OUTPUT_TABLE_NAME_ALL_ENTITY columns from the result of the above query :

```
drop <Child_Table_Name>;
```

4. Delete the parent entry from aif_entity_score:

```
delete from aif_entity_score where d_fic_mis_date='DD-Mon-YYYY'
```

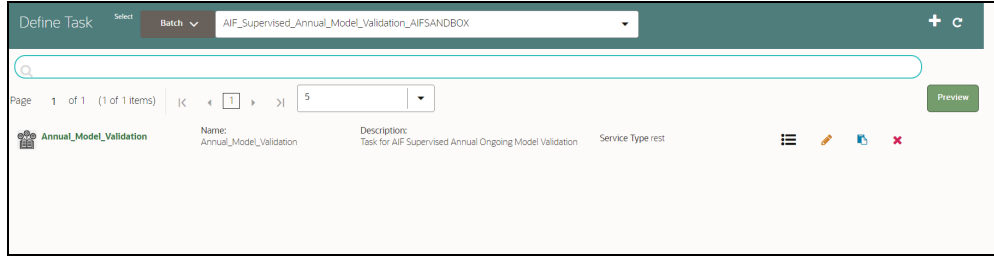
11.11.1.3 Annual Model Validation

1. This is a pre-seeded batch and will be available in all workspaces (production & sandboxes)
2. This Batch is to be executed in the **Production** workspace.
3. This Batch shows ongoing model performance annually.

11.11.1.3.1 Batch and Task Parameters

The batch contains a single task named Annual_Model_Validation

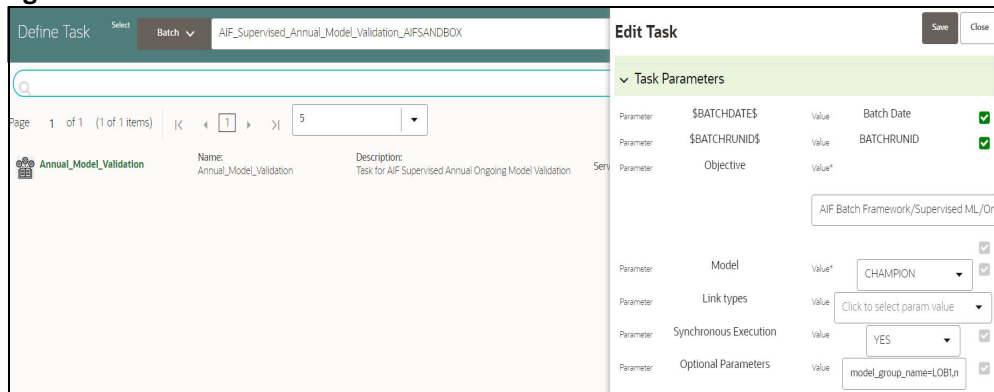
Figure 117: Define Task for Annual Model Validation



11.11.1.3.1 Task: Annual_Model_Validation, Task Parameters

- Objective folder for Data Quality:
 - Home / Model Pipelines / AIF Batch Framework / Supervised ML / Ongoing Model Validation / Annual
- Do not change any parameter, except **Optional Parameters**.
- **Optional Parameters:**
 - **model_group_name:** Name of the Model Groups for which Model has been trained. Example **LOB1**
 - **model_group_scenario_name:** Name of the Model Groups Scenario for which Model has been trained. Example **Cash**
 - **osot_end_month:** Specify the data month in **YYYYMM format**. If not specified by default latest month data available in the table will be picked up for monthly validations as scoring data / new data.
- **Example:** model_group_name=**LOB1**, model_group_scenario_name=**None**, osot_end_month=**None**
- Optional Parameters can be edited from the **Schedule Batch** option.
- Do not change any batch/task parameters, except **Optional Parameters**.

Figure 118: Define Task for Annual Model Validation



11.11.1.4 Monthly Model Validation

1. This pre-seeded batch will be available in all workspaces (production & sandboxes).
2. This Batch is to be executed in the **Production** workspace.
3. This Batch shows ongoing model drift and data quality with respect to new data every month (monthly).

11.11.1.4.1 Batch and Task Parameters

The batch contains a single task named `Monthly_Model_Validation`.

11.11.1.4.1.1 Task: `Monthly_Model_Validation`, Task Parameters

- Objective folder for Data Quality :

Home / Model Pipelines / AIF Batch Framework / Supervised ML / Ongoing Model Validation / Monthly / Data Quality

- Objective folder for Model Drift :

Home / Model Pipelines / AIF Batch Framework / Supervised ML / Ongoing Model Validation / Monthly / Model Drift

Figure 119: Monthly Validation

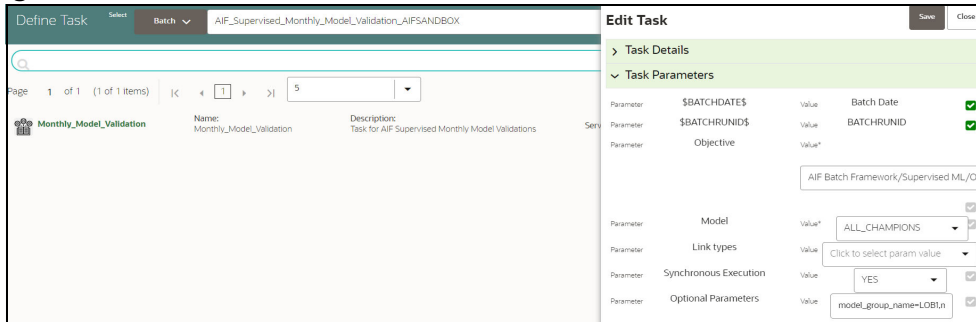
Objective Name	ID	Owner	Tags
Data Quality Ongoing Data Quality	...	AIF0000015	
Model Drift Ongoing Model Drift	...	AIF0000014	

- Do not change any parameter, except **Optional Parameters**.
- Optional Parameters:
 - model_group_name**: Name of the Model Groups for which Model has been trained. Example **LOB1**
 - model_group_scenario_name**: Name of the Model Groups Scenario for which Model has been trained. Example **Cash**
 - osot_end_month**: Specify the data month in **YYYYMM format**. If not specified by default latest month data available in the table will be picked up for monthly validations as scoring data / new data.
 - FEATURE_INCLUDE**: List of features to be included for **data quality**. Default **None** means everything.
 - FEATURE_EXCLUDE**: List of features to be excluded for **data quality**. Default **None** means exclude nothing.
 - When both include & exclude is provided. Include takes precedence over exclude.
 - Example 1** : `feature_include="Feature1~Feature2"`
 - Example 2** : `feature_exclude="Feature3~Feature4~Feature5"`
 - look_back_months**: No of periods to look back for getting drift history. Default is 5.
 - Number_Of_Bins**: Number of bins to be used in discretizing (scalar). Default is 9.
 - Boot_Strap_Samples**: Number of bootstrap samples on which to estimate thresholds. Default is 5.
 - Standard_Deviation_Band_Sigma**: Number of standard deviation band (sigma band). Threshold setting to be used. Default is 2 sigma.

Example: `model_group_name=LOB1,model_group_scenario_name=None,osot_end_month=None,Number_Of_Bins=9,Boot_Strap_Samples=5,Standard_Deviation_Band_Sigma=2,look_back_months=5,FEATURE_INCLUDE=None,FEATURE_EXCLUDE=None`

- Optional Parameters can be edited from the **Schedule Batch** option.
- Do not change any batch/task parameters, except **Optional Parameters**.

Figure 120: Define Task

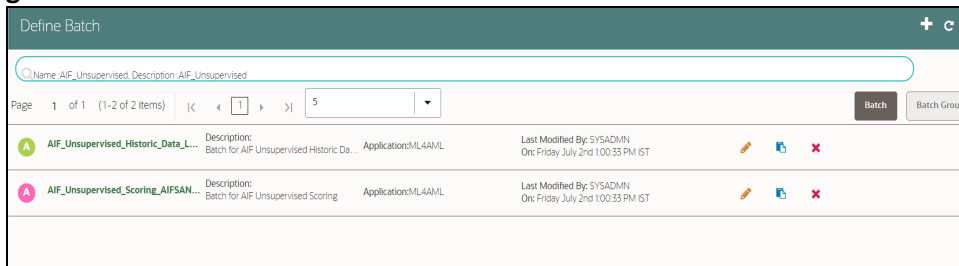


11.11.2 Unsupervised ML Batch Framework

The following batches are available out of the box:

1. Unsupervised Historic Data Load
2. Unsupervised Scoring

Figure 121: Define Batch



11.11.2.1 Unsupervised Historic Data Load

1. This is a pre-seeded batch and will be available in all workspaces (production & sandboxes)
2. This Batch is to be executed in the **Sandbox** workspace.

The historic data batch fetches 12 months or more of transactional data for all entities and will be aggregated for each entity. These aggregated features are used to populate the tables in the following with just one row for each entity.

The following tables that this batch will populate.

- AIF_BEHAVIORAL_DATA_UNSUP
- AIF_NON_BEHAVIORAL_DATA

These tables will be used for customer segmentation.

This batch has only one task defined under it:

- Historic_Data_Load

Figure 122: Define Task



11.11.2.1.1 Historic_Data_Load

- The objective folder for this task is **Home/Model Pipelines/AIF Batch Framework/Unsupervised ML/Historical Data**.
- Do not change the parameters **Objective, Model, Link types**, and **Synchronous Execution**.
- The values in "Optional Parameters" can be edited:
 - **model_group_name**: Name of the model group the batch has to be run for as created in the admin notebook.
 - **model_group_scenario_name**: Name of the model group scenario under this model group for which the batch has to be run.
 - **from_date**: From date in DD-MON-YYYY format. Example: 01-Jul-2021
 - **to_date**: To date in DD-MON-YYYY format. Example: 31-Jul-2021
- **Example**: model_group_name=MODEL_GROUP_X,model_group_scenario_name=None,from_date=01-Jan-2020,to_date=31-Jan-2021

11.11.2.2 Unsupervised Scoring

1. This is a pre-seeded batch and will be available in all workspaces (production & sandboxes)
2. This Batch is to be executed in the **Production** workspace.

The scoring data batch is used to fetch one month or more of transactional data for previously segmented customers and also 12 months or more of transactional data for new entities who are now eligible for segmentation.

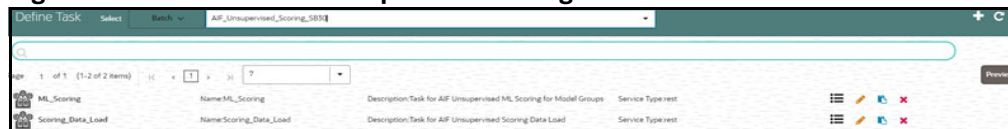
The following tables that this batch will populate.

- **AIF_BEHAVIORAL_DATA_UNSUP_PROD**
- **AIF_NON_BEHAVIORAL_DATA_PROD**

NOTE

1. This batch has 2 tasks defined under it:
 - **Scoring_Data_Load**
 - **ML_Scoring**
2. In Sandbox, Cluster Information will be stored in the **AIF_ENTITY_CLUSTER** table.

Figure 123: Define Task for Unsupervised Scoring



Data for new entities is populated into these tables:

- **AIF_BEHAVIORAL_DATA_UNSUP**
- **AIF_NON_BEHAVIORAL_DATA**

11.11.2.2.1 Scoring_Data_Load

- The objective folder for this task is:
Home/Model Pipelines/AIF Batch Framework/Unsupervised ML/Scoring Data.
- Do not change the parameters **Objective, Model, Link types, and Synchronous Execution.**
- The values in "Optional Parameters" can be edited:
 - **from_date**: From date in DD-MON-YYYY format. Example: 01-Jul-2021
 - **to_date**: To date in DD-MON-YYYY format. Example: 31-Jul-2021
- **Example**: from_date=01-Jan-2021,to_date=31-Jan-2021

11.11.2.2.2 ML_Scoring

- The objective folder for this task is **Home/Model Pipelines/AIF Unsupervised ML/AIF.**
- Do not change the parameters **Objective, Model, Link types, and Synchronous Execution.**

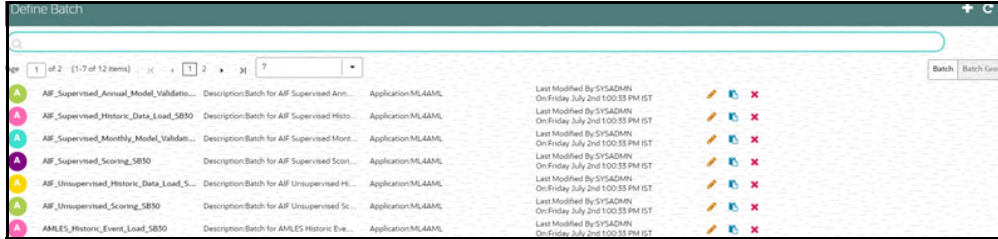
The values in "Optional Parameters" can be edited:

- **osot_end_month_anomaly_scoring**: Specify the scoring data month in **YYYYMM format**. If it is not specified, then by default the latest month data available in the table will be picked up for anomaly scoring.
- **debug**: Assign **True** if debug mode is to be switched on. Default is **False**.
- **data_start_date**: Start date for Scoring Data lookup in **YYYYMM format**.
- **data_end_date**: End Date for Scoring/New Data lookup in **YYYYMM format**.
- **method_anomaly_scoring**: String indicating which anomaly scoring method to use. Currently **"NNLOF"**, **"PCAREC"** and **"ISOFOR"** are supported and the default is **"NNLOF"**.
- **cutoff_pctl_anomaly_scoring**: Cutoff percentile for anomaly flags. Ranges from **0 to 100**. Defaults to **99**.
- **osot_end_month_deviation_scoring**: Specify the scoring data month in **YYYYMM format**. If it is not specified, then by default the latest month data available in the table will be picked up for deviation scoring.
- **cutoff_pctl_deviation_scoring**: Cutoff percentile for deviation scoring. Ranges from **0 to 100**. Defaults to **99**.
- **method_deviation_scoring**: String indicating which deviation scoring method to use. Currently **"LDCOF"** and **"CBLOF"** are supported and the default is **"CBLOF"**.

Example:

```
osot_end_month_anomaly_scoring=None,debug=False,data_start_date=202207,data_end_date=202207,method_anomaly_scoring=NNLOF,cutoff_pctl_anomaly_scoring=99,osot_end_month_deviation_scoring=None,cutoff_pctl_deviation_scoring=99,method_deviation_scoring=LDCOF
```

Figure 124: Define Batch



After scoring for unsupervised, data is stored in the following tables:

- **AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE**
- **AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE_DETAILS**
- **AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE_ECM_DETAILS**
- **AIF_ENTITY_CLUSTER_DEVIATION**

Table 43 describes AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE:

Table 43: AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE

COLUMN NAME	COLUMN TYPE	DESCRIPTION
D_FIC_MIS_DATE	DATE	Batch execution date
D_DATA_START_DATE	DATE	Scoring month in YYYYMM format
D_DATA_END_DATE	DATE	Scoring month in YYYYMM format
V_MODEL_GROUP	VARCHAR2(100 CHAR)	Name of the model group / segment
N_MODEL_GROUP_ID	NUMBER	Model group ID / Segment ID
V_DEFINITION_ID	VARCHAR2(100 CHAR)	Customer segmentation and anomaly detection model definition ID
V_TECHNIQUE	VARCHAR2(500 CHAR)	Deployed model technique
V_STATUS	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR)	Status of scoring like SUCCESS / FAILED
V_UN_PREDICTED_ID	CLOB	Unpredicted entities during scoring due to various reasons
V_LOG	CLOB	Execution log
V_MODEL_GROUP_SCENARIO	VARCHAR2(100 CHAR)	Name of the model group scenario / sub segment
V_MODEL_GROUP_SCENARIO_ID	VARCHAR2(30 CHAR)	Model group scenario ID
V_TRAIN_NOTEBOOK_ID	VARCHAR2(30 CHAR)	Studio notebook ID used for model training
V_SCORE_NOTEBOOK_ID	VARCHAR2(30 CHAR)	Studio notebook ID used for model scoring
V_BATCH_RUN_ID	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR)	Unique batch execution ID

Table 44 describes AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE_DETAILS:

Table 44: AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE_DETAILS

COLUMN NAME	COLUMN TYPE	DESCRIPTION
ENTITY_ID	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR)	Entity ID for which anomaly is detected
AGGREGATION_END_DATE	NUMBER	Scoring month in YYYYMM format
MODEL_GROUP_NAME	VARCHAR2(4000 CHAR)	Name of the model group / segment
ANOMALY_SCORE	NUMBER	Anomaly score
PEERGROUP_ID	VARCHAR2(10)	Assigned Peer Group to the entity
CLUSTER_ID	VARCHAR2(5)	Assigned Cluster Id to the entity

Table 45 describes AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE_ECM_DETAILS:

Table 45: AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE_ECM_DETAILS

COLUMN NAME	COLUMN TYPE	DESCRIPTION
D_FIC_MIS_DATE	DATE	Batch execution date
V_MODEL_GROUP	VARCHAR2(100 CHAR)	Name of the model group / segment
ENTITY_ID	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR)	Entity ID for which anomaly is detected
PREDICTION	NUMBER	Anomaly score
PREDICTION_PERCENTILE	NUMBER	Anomaly score as percentile
TILE	VARCHAR2(10 CHAR)	Risk bucket like High, Medium, and Low
INPUT_FEATURE	CLOB	Input ML model features
FEATURE_CONTRIBUTION	CLOB	Individual ML feature contributions to form final score
CASE_INFORMATION	CLOB	Additional details for investigation in iHUB only
ASSIGNED_PEER_GROUP	VARCHAR2(100)	Name of the Peer group assigned to entity

Table 46 describes AIF_ENTITY_CLUSTER_DEVIATION:

Table 46: AIF_ENTITY_CLUSTER_DEVIATION

COLUMN NAME	COLUMN TYPE	DESCRIPTION
ENTITY_ID	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR)	Entity ID for which anomaly is detected
AGGREGATION_END_DATE	NUMBER	Scoring month in YYYYMM format
MODEL_GROUP_NAME	VARCHAR2(4000 CHAR)	Name of the model group / segment
CLUSTER_ID	VARCHAR2(5)	Assigned Cluster Id to the entity
DEVIATION_SCORE	NUMBER	Deviation Score for entity

Table 46: AIF_ENTITY_CLUSTER_DEVIATION

COLUMN NAME	COLUMN TYPE	DESCRIPTION
DEVIATION_FEATURE_CONTRIBUTION	CLOB	Individual ML feature contributions to form final score

The application can consume anomaly scores from the above tables for downstream integrations.

- **AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE_DETAILS** is a parent table with three entries (anomaly scoring, deviation scoring, and prediction of new entities) per scoring execution of the model.
- **AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE_ECM_DETAILS** is a child table that holds detailed outputs at the entity level.

11.11.2.2.2.1 Feature Contributions JSON Format

Feature contributions and expected values for anomalies are given under the column **CASE_INFORMATION** in the **AIF_ANOMALY_SCORE_ECM_DETAILS** table. Feature contributions provide a general idea of which features contributed how much to an anomaly's behavior. Expected values are a range of values given for every feature that indicates the feature's expected value based on the behavior of the entity's peer group. The **CASE_INFORMATION** column has JSONs as values, and their format should be as follows:

```
{
  "Feature Description": {
    "Feature": [
      "MAX_AVG_CR_AMT",
      "TOTAL_AVG_CR_AMT",
      "TOTAL_AVG_DB_CNT",
      "MAX_AVG_DB_CNT"
    ],
    "Contribution": [
      5.46667,
      5.06002,
      1.57681,
      1.42856
    ],
    "Impact on Risk": [
      "Increase",
      "Increase",
      "Increase",
      "Decrease"
    ],
    "Significance": [
```



```
        "Very High",
        "Very High",
        "Very High",
        "Very High"
    ],
    "Feature Description": [
        "Unusual incoming amounts through a single transaction channel",
        "Unusual amounts of deposits when compared to peers",
        "Unusual volume of withdrawals when compared to peers",
        "Feature Tag/Feature Description Not found"
    ],
    "Feature Tag": [
        "Maximum Average Credit Amount",
        "Total Average Credit Amount",
        "Total Average Debit Count",
        "Feature Tag/Feature Description Not found"
    ],
    "Expected_Feature_Values": [
        "16733.97 - 22725.54",
        "27105.79 - 37305.04",
        "12 - 14",
        "6 - 9"
    ],
    "Observed_Feature_Values": [
        146742.01,
        215230.35,
        38,
        18
    ]
},
"Investigation Guidance": {},
"Investigation Summary": {}
}
```

NOTE

- If **PCAREC** is the method used during anomaly scoring, expected values will not be given as minimum and maximum values of a range.
- When using deviation scoring, the outputs are written to the table **AIF_ENTITY_CLUSTER_DEVIATION**.
- The anomaly percentile score of an entity is a relative metric with respect to other entities within the same peer group. An entity flagged as an anomaly based on its percentile score cutoff value but having its observed values within the ranges of expected values should be treated as non-anomalous. This could happen if there are actually no entities with anomalous activity within a peer group but still the algorithm has to identify at least a certain number of anomalies based on input parameters.

11.11.3 AMLES Batch Framework

Following Batches are available out of the box for the Supervised ML framework

1. AMLES Historic Event Load
2. AMLES Scoring
3. AMLES Update Event Labels

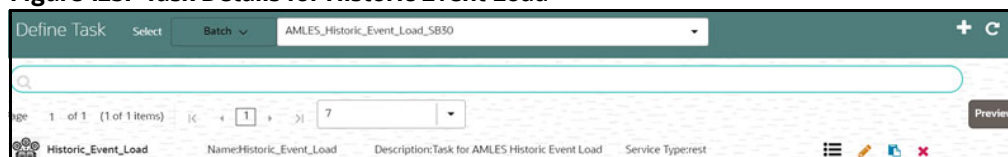
11.11.3.1 AMLES Historic Event Load

1. This is a pre-seeded batch and will be available in all workspaces (production & sandboxes)
2. This Batch is to be executed in the **Sandbox** workspace.
3. This Batch pulls data from the ECM system used for ML Model training in the sandbox.

11.11.3.1.1 Batch and Task Parameters

The batch contains a single task named **Historic_Event_Load**.

Figure 125: Task Details for Historic Event Load



11.11.3.1.1.1 Historic_Event_Load, Task Parameters

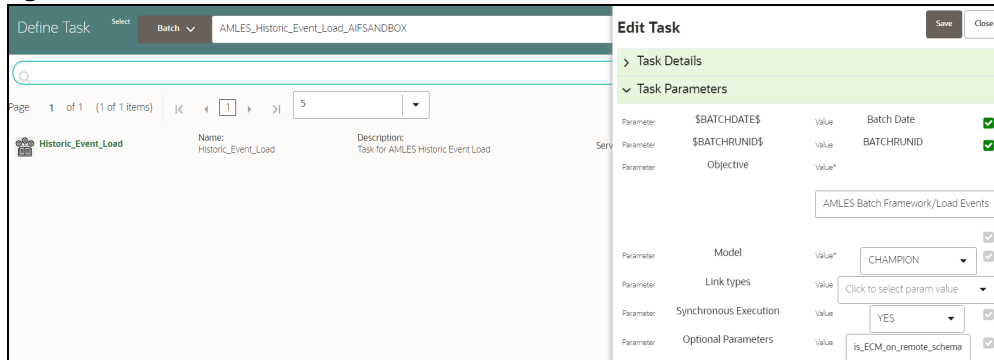
- Objective folder for this task :
Home / Model Pipelines / AMLES Batch Framework / Load Events / AMLES Data Load
- Do not change any parameter, except **Optional Parameters**.
- Optional Parameters:
 - Event date range: from_date=YYYY-MM-DD,to_date=YYYY-MM-DD

- **is_ECM_on_remote_schema**: Flag indicates **ECM Schema** is on different schema or not. Options **True** or **False**
- **enable_debug_mode**: enable debug mode or not. Options **True** or **False**

Example: `is_ECM_on_remote_schema=True,from_date=2001-01-01,to_date=2022-01-01`

- **Edit Task Parameters & Save.**

Figure 126: Define Task



11.11.3.2 AMLES Scoring

1. This is a pre-seeded batch and will be available in all workspaces (production & sandboxes)
2. This Batch is to be executed in the **Production** workspace.

11.11.3.2.1 Execution Frequency

Scenario frequency gives the flexibility to schedule event-scoring solution at appropriate frequency so that daily, weekly and monthly events can easily be handled by event-scoring notebook.

As a solution, raw data which is input for event-scoring is pulled on daily basis. It consists of daily, weekly and monthly alerts.

Since alerts are pulled from ECM on daily basis, it is possible weekly and monthly alerts are not pulled daily. In this case, weekly and monthly event-scoring notebook exits gracefully and makes one entry in amles_event_score table with status as **No Data** and with the status as successful.

Output of AMLES event-scoring is stored in following static tables in BD schema.

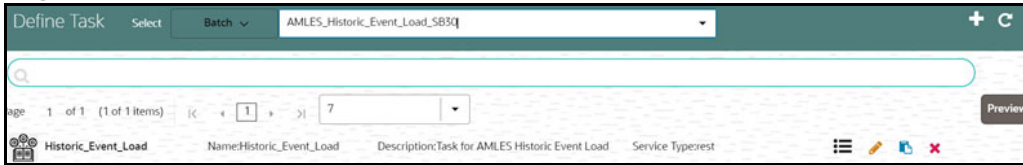
- amles_event_score
- amles_event_score_details

11.11.3.2.2 Batch and Task Parameters

The batch contains the following tasks:

- **Scoring_Event_Data_Load**
- **ML_Scoring**

Figure 127: Define Task



11.11.3.2.1 Scoring Event Data Load, Task Parameters

- Objective folder for this task :
Home / Model Pipelines / AMLES Batch Framework / Load Events / AMLES Data Load
- Do not change any parameter, except **Optional Parameters**.
- **Optional Parameters:**
 - **is_ECM_on_remote_schema:** Flag indicates **ECM Schema** is on different schema or not. Options **True** or **False**
 - **enable_debug_mode:** enable debug mode or not. Options **True** or **False**
- **Example:** is_ECM_on_remote_schema=True
- Optional Parameters can be edited from **Schedule Batch** option.
- Do not change any other batch /task parameters, except **Optional Parameters**.

11.11.3.2.2 ML Scoring, Task Parameters

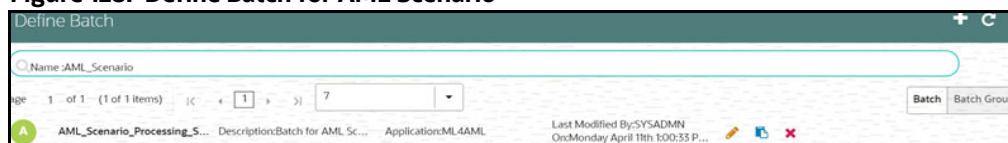
- Objective folder for this task :
Home / Model Pipelines / AMLES
- Navigate to respective model group/scenario folders for actual model templates.
- **Optional Parameters:**
 - **threshold:** Input threshold or cutoff to create events. Events will be created if the score of an entity exceeds the threshold. **Example: 0.7**
 - **debug_flag:** flag to set for debugging purpose. Few records will be selected. **Options: True** or **False**
 - Optional Parameters can be edited from the **Schedule Batch** option.
 - Do not change any batch/task parameters, except **Optional Parameters**.

11.11.4 Typology Scenario Batch Framework

Following Batch available out of the box for the Typology scenario batch framework.

AML_Scenario_Processing

Figure 128: Define Batch for AML Scenario



11.11.4.1 AML Scenario Processing batch

1. This is a pre-seeded batch and will be available in all workspaces (Production and Sandboxes).
2. This Batch can be executed in the Sandbox and Production workspaces.
3. This Batch executes scenario logic and generates events in **fcc_am*** tables.
4. Sandbox is mainly used for scenario tuning, and what-if analysis and main execution are done in Production.

11.11.4.1.1 Batch and Task Parameters

The Batch contains the following task named as

1. Execute_Scenario
2. ECM_Event_Processing

Figure 129: Define Task for AML Scenario

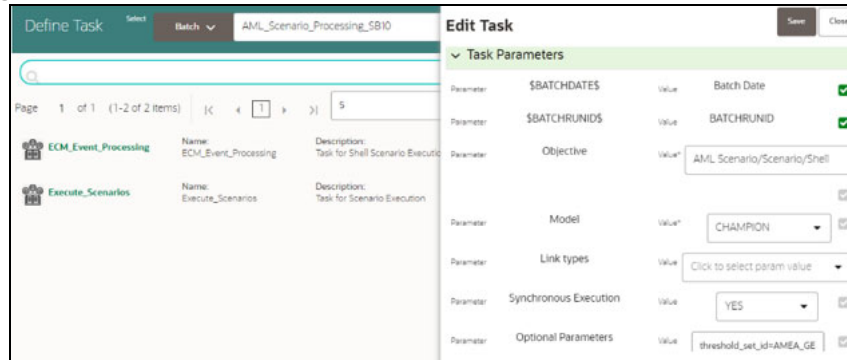


11.11.4.1.1.1 Task 1: Execute_Scenario, Task Parameters

- Objective folder for this task:
 - Home / Model Pipelines / AML Scenario / Scenario / Shell / Customer
 - The Shell or Human Trafficking folder needs to change based on execution requirements.
- The objective parameter and Optional parameter can be changed based on the requirement. No other parameter needs to change.
- Optional Parameters:
 - **threshold_set_id**: ID of the threshold set, Example AMEA_GENERAL.
 - **lookback**: Number of days to look back for data. Example 30

Example: `threshold_set_id=AMEA_GENERAL,lookback=30`
- Edit Task Parameters and **Save**.

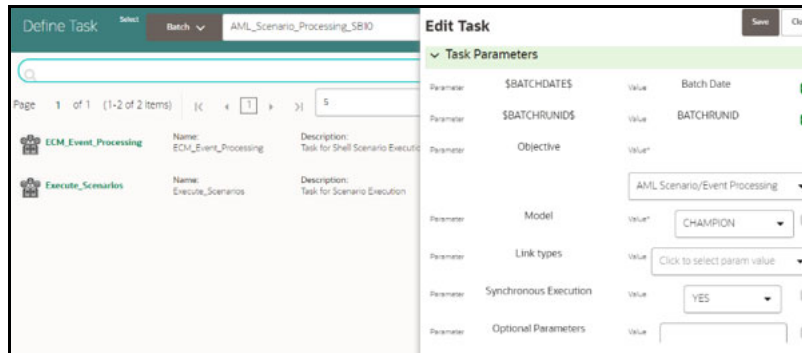
Figure 130: Define Task Parameter



11.11.4.1.1.2 Task 2: ECM_Event_Processing, Task Parameters

- Objective folder for this task:
- Home / Model Pipelines / AML Scenario / Event Processing
This task does not take any optional parameters.
- Do not change any other batch/task parameters.

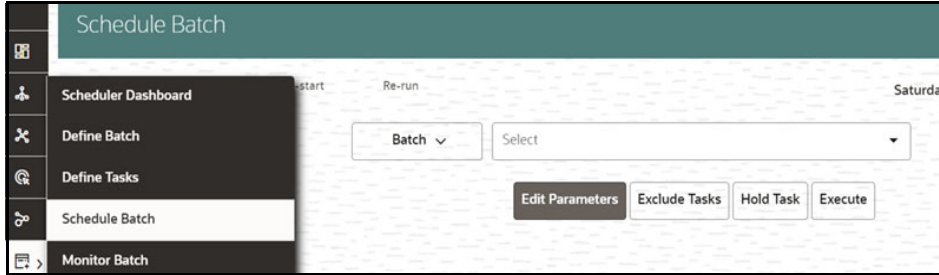
Figure 131: Edit Task Parameter



11.11.5 Execute Batch

1. Under **Scheduler Dashboard**, select **Schedule Batch**
2. Select the Batch from the drop-down.
3. Click **Edit Parameters** to select **MIS Date** and other parameters for the various tasks. **Save** changes.
4. Click **Execute** to Execute/Trigger the Batch.

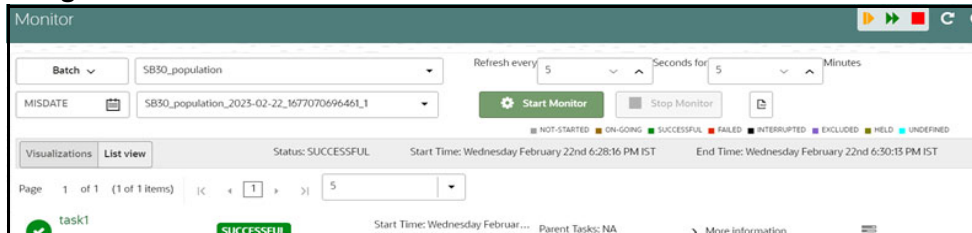
Figure 132: Schedule Batch



11.11.6 Monitor Batch

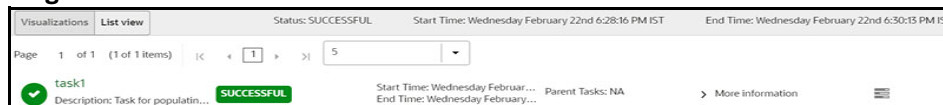
1. Click **Monitor Batch** from **Scheduler Services** on the left pane.
2. Select the desired batch name from the drop-down list.
3. Choose the batch ID that has to be monitored.
4. Click **Start Monitor** to start monitoring the batch.

Figure 133: Monitor



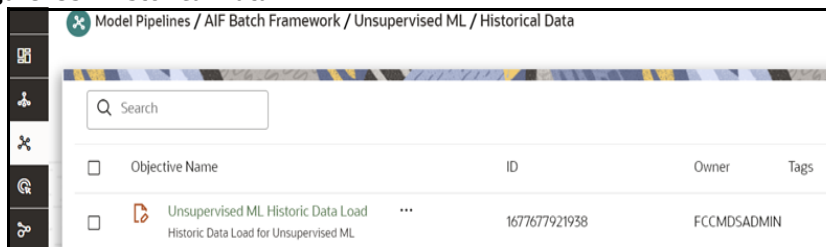
5. Click **List View** to view the status of the batch.
6. After the batch has been successfully executed, the status for the batch will be "successful".

Figure 134: List View



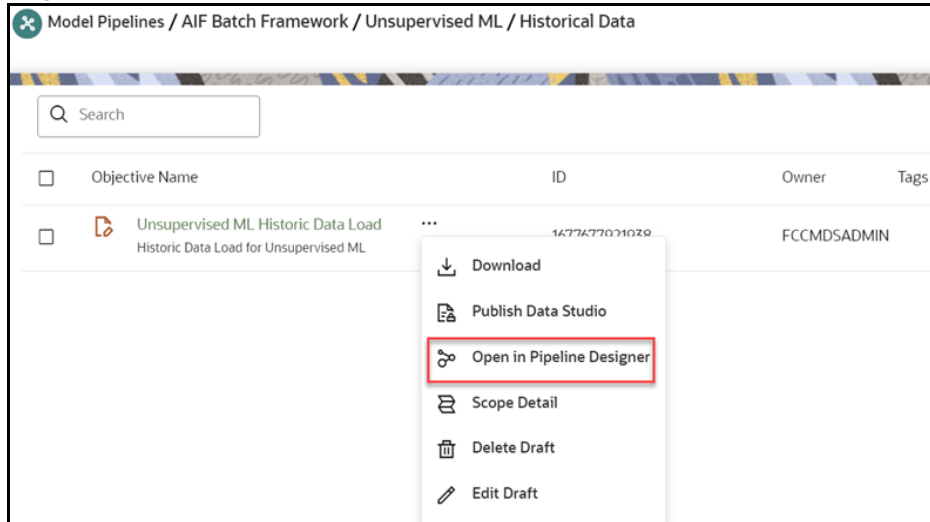
7. For further verification of the successful batch execution, navigate to "Home > Model Pipelines/AIF Batch Framework/Unsupervised ML/Historical Data," where the draft is located.

Figure 135: Historical Data



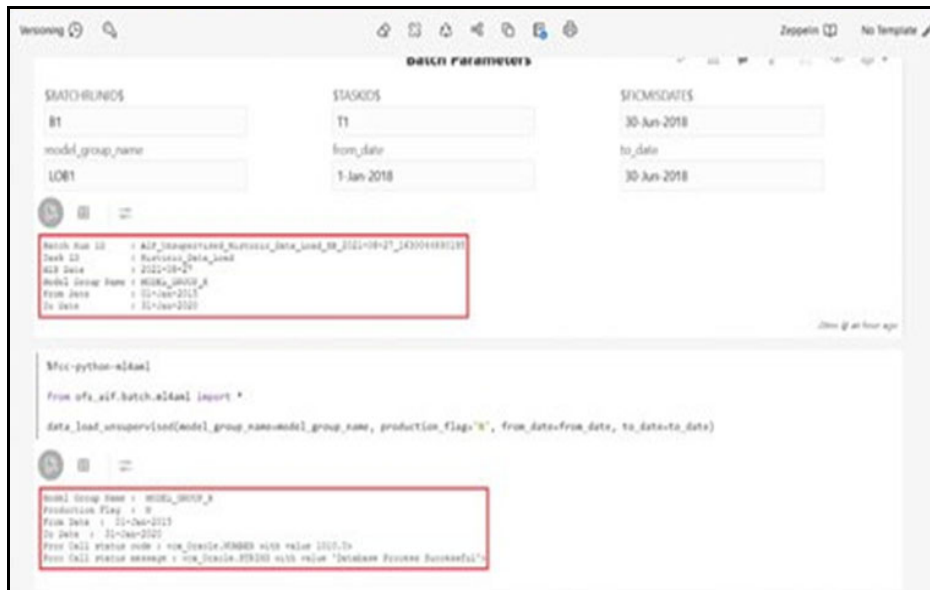
8. Click **Action** *** icon next to <Objective Name> to view the list of options. The following page is displayed.

Figure 136: Option list



9. Click **Open in Pipeline Designer** and click **Notebook** tab.
10. Verify if all the draft paragraphs have been executed successfully and displayed no failure messages.

Figure 137: Batch Parameters



11.12 Data Movement

11.12.1 Supervised

NOTE

- You must drop the partition before re-deployment for the particular model group.
- To drop a partition, run the following SQL commands:

```
ALTER TABLE AIF_NON_BEHAVIORAL_DATA_PROD DROP PARTITION <MODEL_GROUP_NAME>;
```

```
ALTER TABLE AIF_BEHAVIORAL_DATA_PROD DROP PARTITION <MODEL_GROUP_NAME>;
```

- Import/Export utility is available under the folder
\$<Compliance_Studio_HOME>/deployed/ml4aml/
datamovement

11.12.1.1 Export from Sandbox

NOTE

This section is intended for DBA/UNIX Admin.

1. Provide read/write/execute permissions to Export_Sandbox_Data.sh
2. Execute following Unix command

```
dos2unix Export_Sandbox_Data.sh
```

3. Following grants are needed on Sandbox_Schema / Export_Schema (using sysdba)

```
grant read, write on directory DATA_PUMP_DIR to export_schema_name;
```

```
grant export full database to export_schema_name;
```

4. Execute the export utility using the following command

```
./Export_Sandbox_Data.sh
```

- a. Provide Oracle schema details when prompted
- b. Model Group Name will also be captured as part of inputs.

11.12.1.1.1 Outputs

AIF_DATA.dmp will be created as part of successful execution.

11.12.1.1.2 Execution Logs

EXP_AIF_DATA.log will be created as part of the execution in case of any issues.

NOTE

Oracle Drive Compatibility:

1. This utility can be executed from the same BD folder if the oracle drivers for the BD client and sandbox database server are compatible.
2. If not compatible, this utility can be copied to the database UNIX server of the sandbox schema under the folder DATA_PUMP_DIR.
3. DATA_PUMP_DIR for any oracle database server can be found out using the following query (using sysdba)

```
select * from dba_directories where directory_name = 'DATA_PUMP_DIR'
```

11.12.1.2 Import into Production

NOTE

This section is intended for DBA/UNIX Admin.

1. Copy AIF_DATA.dmp (output of export) and Import_Sandbox_Data.sh to DATA_PUMP_DIR of BD Production Database server.
2. Provide read/write/execute permissions to AIF_DATA.dmp and Import_Sandbox_Data.sh
3. Execute following Unix command

```
dos2unix Import_Sandbox_Data.sh
```

4. Following grants are needed on BD Production Schema / Import Schema (using sysdba)

```
GRANT read, write on directory DATA_PUMP_DIR to import_schema_name;  
GRANT import full database to import_schema_name;
```

5. Execute the import utility using the following command

```
./Import_Sandbox_Data.sh
```

- a. Provide Oracle schema details of the importing schema when prompted
- b. The Export schema user name / ID will also be captured as part of inputs.

11.12.1.2.1 Outputs

On successful execution, AIF_BEHAVIORAL_DATA & AIF_NON_BEHAVIORAL_DATA will be populated for the model group.

11.12.1.2.2 Execution Logs

IMP_AIF_DATA.log will be created as part of the execution in case of any issues.

NOTE DATA_PUMP_DIR for any oracle database server can be found out using the following query (using sysdba)

```
select * from dba_directories where directory_name =  
'DATA_PUMP_DIR'
```

11.12.2 Unsupervised

NOTE

- You must drop the partition before re-deployment for the particular model group.
- To drop a partition, run the following SQL commands:

```
ALTER TABLE AIF_NON_BEHAVIORAL_DATA_PROD DROP  
PARTITION <MODEL_GROUP_NAME>;  
ALTER TABLE AIF_BEHAVIORAL_DATA_UNSUP_PROD DROP  
PARTITION <MODEL_GROUP_NAME>;
```
- Import/Export utility is available under the folder
`$<Compliance_Studio_HOME>//deployed/ml4aml/
datamovement`

11.12.2.1 Export from Sandbox

NOTE This section is intended for DBA/UNIX Admin.

- Provide read/write/execute permissions to `Export_Sandbox_Data.sh`
- Execute following Unix command

```
dos2unix Export_Sandbox_Data.sh
```
- Following grants are needed on `Sandbox_Schema / Export_Schema` (using sysdba)

```
grant read, write on directory DATA_PUMP_DIR to export_schema_name;  
grant export full database to export_schema_name;
```
- Execute the export utility using the following command

```
./Export_Sandbox_Data.sh
```

 - Provide Oracle schema details when prompted
 - Model Group Name will also be captured as part of inputs.

11.12.2.1.1 Outputs

AIF_DATA_UNSUP.dmp will be created as part of successful execution.

11.12.2.1.2 Execution Logs

EXP_AIF_DATA_UNSUP.log will be created as part of the execution in case of any issues.

NOTE

Oracle Drive Compatibility:

1. This utility can be executed from the same BD folder if the oracle drivers for the BD client and sandbox database server are compatible.
2. If not compatible, this utility can be copied to the database UNIX server of the sandbox schema under the folder DATA_PUMP_DIR.
3. DATA_PUMP_DIR for any oracle database server can be found out using the following query (using sysdba)

```
select * from dba_directories where directory_name = 'DATA_PUMP_DIR'
```

11.12.2.2 Import into Production

NOTE

This section is intended for DBA/UNIX Admin.

1. Copy AIF_DATA.dmp (output of export) and Import_Sandbox_Data.sh to DATA_PUMP_DIR of BD Production Database server.
2. Provide read/write/execute permissions to AIF_DATA.dmp and Import_Sandbox_Data.sh
3. Execute following Unix command

```
dos2unix Import_Sandbox_Data.sh
```

4. Following grants are needed on BD Production Schema / Import Schema (using sysdba)

```
GRANT read, write on directory DATA_PUMP_DIR to import_schema_name;  
GRANT import full database to import_schema_name;
```

5. Execute the import utility using the following command

```
./Import_Sandbox_Data.sh
```

- a. Provide Oracle schema details of the importing schema when prompted
- b. The Export schema user name / ID will also be captured as part of inputs.

11.12.2.2.1 Outputs

On successful execution, AIF_BEHAVIORAL_DATA_UNSUP will be populated for the model group.

11.12.2.2.2 Execution Logs

IMP_AIF_DATA_UNSUP.log will be created as part of the execution in case of any issues.

NOTE

DATA_PUMP_DIR for any oracle database server can be found out using the following query (using sysdba).

```
select * from dba_directories where directory_name = 'DATA_PUMP_DIR'.
```

11.13 ECM Connector Batch

11.13.1 Supervised ML-ECM Connector Batch

Post Supervised ML Scoring Batch, execute ML-ECM connector batch from ECM UI (AIF-ECM connector batch)

- **RRF Run Name:** Oracle AIF Event Processing in ECM
- **RRF Run code:** Oracle_AIF_Event_Processing
- **RRF Run Parameters:** FIC MIS Date (should match the FIC MIS date of ML scoring batch)

For more information on how to navigate to RRF/Batch framework for the execution in the **Performing Batch Run** section in the [OFS ECM Administration and Configuration Guide](#).

11.13.2 Typology Model-ECM Connector Batch

Post Typology scenario execution Batch, execute **Oracle_ML4AML_Scenario_Events** connector batch from ECM UI:

- **RRF Run Name:** Oracle ML4AML Scenario Event Processing in ECM
- **RRF Run code:** Oracle_ML4AML_Scenario_Events
- **RRF Run Parameters:** FIC MIS Date (should match the FIC MIS date of ML4AML typology scenario execution batch)

For more information on how to navigate to RRF/Batch framework for the execution in the **Performing Batch Run** section in the [OFS ECM Administration and Configuration Guide](#).

11.14 Data Model Support for AAI Applications

Oracle Data Model (ODM) data model support is added for the Unsupervised Customer Segmentation use case.

NOTE This model should be uploaded as a **Logical** upload only (not as a **Physical** upload).

Perform the following:

1. Log in to Linux server as Compliance Studio (CS) user where CS is installed.
2. Navigate to `$(COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLED_PATH)/ml4aml/model/odm/ML4AML.ODM`
The data model (`ML4AML.ODM`) is available as part of OFS Compliance Studio installation in the installed directory.
3. Copy `ML4AML.ODM` to AAI system or machine for uploading the model into AAI.

For more information on the ODM model upload, see the [Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide](#).

11.15 Schema Grants for AML Event Scoring

To grant schema for AML Event scoring, follow these steps:

In Production Workspace

1. Provide the grant select of ECM related tables to the sandbox schema by using the following queries in the ECM atomic schema of the production database server:

```
select 'GRANT SELECT ON '||TABLE_NAME ||' TO <sandbox_schema>';' from
user_tables where table_name like 'FCC_%';
```

For example: `select 'GRANT SELECT ON '||TABLE_NAME ||' TO
EVENTSCORESANDBOX;'` from user_tables where table_name like 'KDD_%';

```
select 'GRANT SELECT ON '||TABLE_NAME ||' TO <sandbox_schema>';' from
user_tables where table_name like 'KDD_%';
```

For example: `select 'GRANT SELECT ON '||TABLE_NAME ||' TO
EVENTSCORESANDBOX;'` from user_tables where table_name like 'KDD_%';

2. Copy the output of the above executed queries and execute in the ECM atomic schema of the production database server.

In Sandbox Workspace

1. Export the ECM atomic schema dump from the production database server and import it to the sandbox database server.
2. Provide the grant select of ECM related tables to the sandbox schema by using the following queries in the ECM atomic schema of the sandbox database server:

```
select 'GRANT SELECT ON '||TABLE_NAME ||' TO <sandbox_schema>';' from
user_tables where table_name like 'FCC_%';
```

For example: `select 'GRANT SELECT ON '||TABLE_NAME ||' TO
EVENTSCORESANDBOX;'` from user_tables where table_name like 'KDD_%';

```
select 'GRANT SELECT ON '||TABLE_NAME ||' TO <sandbox_schema>';' from
user_tables where table_name like 'KDD_%';
```

For example: `select 'GRANT SELECT ON '||TABLE_NAME ||' TO
EVENTSCORESANDBOX;'` from user_tables where table_name like 'KDD_%';

3. Copy the output of the above executed queries and execute in the ECM atomic schema of the sandbox database server.

11.16 Fine Grain Data Access Control for Workspace

Institutions often need to restrict data access to users based on jurisdiction to comply with data residency or other privacy regulations. This functionality can be used to ensure that users will be able to access data only from those jurisdictions they are entitled to.

Prerequisites

- Assuming existing / new Users are created using **AAI** or third-party **IDCS**.
- Security mapping between users to jurisdictions is done using AML BD application UI.
- User Mapped Jurisdiction and Threshold set Jurisdictions should match.

- User Mapped Jurisdiction will take the priority if they do not match.
- User not mapped with any jurisdiction will not see/get all jurisdiction's data.

NOTE If the accounts belonging to a customer do not belong to the same jurisdiction as the customer, but instead span multiple jurisdictions, the user executing the scenario should have access to all the relevant jurisdictions. If the user executing the scenario does not have access to the appropriate jurisdictions, then the scenario will not generate the expected number of alerts.

11.16.1 Sync up Security Mapper between BD Production and ASC BD Schema

NOTE This step is optional and can be skipped if user management and security mapping for **ASC-BD** is self-managed.

- Generally, security mappings are done for BD production instances.
 - New user creations / user-security mapping happens in the BD Production.
- ASC BD instance is generally a **non-prod** BD, like BD UAT, BD Pre-Prod, etc...
- If user management and security mapping happens outside of the **ASC-BD** instance (say in BD Production), then the security mapper table needs to be synced up between **ASC-BD** and **BD-Prod**. Here is the approach for sync up users.
 - Create a new Data Source in the Compliance Studio pointing to BD Production Schema.
 - During ASC workspace creation, add BD Production Data source and source following tables.
 - kdd_jrsdcn
 - kdd_review_owner
 - kdd_review_owner_jrsdcn
- Execute **Workspace data population batch** to sync up the security mapper with ASC-BD.

NOTE This step must be repeated every time when users/security-mappings are created/modified.

11.16.2 Enable/Disable Fine Grain Data Access Control

To enable/disable fine grain data access control, follow these steps:

1. Login to Compliance Studio installed UNIX Machine.
2. Navigate to <COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ml4aml/bin directory.
3. Execute the following UNIX commands once against the ASC workspace.

```
./enableVPD.sh -w <ASC_Workspace_Target_Wallet_Alias>
```

NOTE **ASC_Workspace_Target_Wallet_Alias** id is the placeholders to be replaced with actual values used to create ASC workspace.

4. Login to the configuration schema (Studio Schema) of the Compliance Studio.

a. Run the following SQL to enable VPD.

```
MERGE INTO NEXTGENEMF_CONFIG T USING (SELECT 'IS_VPD_ENABLED' V_NAME
FROM DUAL) S
ON (T.V_NAME = S.V_NAME)
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET V_VALUE = 'Y',
V_DESC = 'Is VPD Enabled'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (V_NAME, V_VALUE, V_DESC)
VALUES('IS_VPD_ENABLED', 'N', 'Is VPD Enabled')
```

b. Run the following SQL to disable VPD.

```
MERGE INTO NEXTGENEMF_CONFIG T USING (SELECT 'IS_VPD_ENABLED' V_NAME
FROM DUAL) S
ON (T.V_NAME = S.V_NAME)
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET V_VALUE = 'N',
V_DESC = 'Is VPD Enabled'
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (V_NAME, V_VALUE, V_DESC)
VALUES('IS_VPD_ENABLED', 'Y', 'Is VPD Enabled')
```


12 Monitoring Scheduled Batches and Tasks

Tasks are created when the Notebook users execute notebooks or paragraphs. It is important to know the execution status of whether the tasks are created, rejected, canceled, etc. The Tasks page allows you to view the status of the task and associated notebooks, paragraphs, interpreters, etc. By default, all the tasks are listed on the Task page. You can view the specific task using filters such as the task's status, date of creation, and notebook name.

Topics:

- [Monitoring Scheduled Batches](#)
- [Monitoring Tasks on Notebook Server](#)

12.1 Monitoring Scheduled Batches



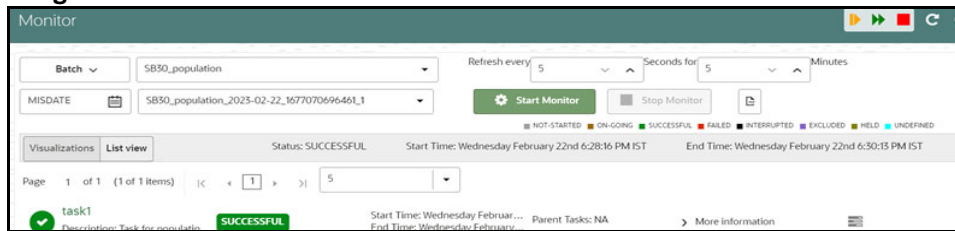
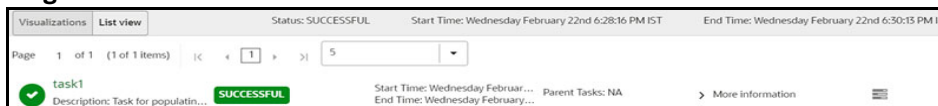
1. Login to the Compliance Studio application.
2. On the **Workspace Summary** page, select Launch workspace  to display the **CS Production Workspace** window with application configuration and model creation menu.
3. Hover the mouse over the Scheduler Service widget  and click **Monitor Batch**. The Monitor page is displayed.
4. Select the desired batch name from the drop-down list.
5. Choose the batch ID that has to be monitored.
6. Click **Start Monitor** to start monitoring the batch.

Figure 138: Monitor




7. Click **List View** to view the status of the batch.
8. After the batch has been successfully executed, the status for the batch will be "successful".

Figure 139: List View



For more information, see the **Using Scheduler Service** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

12.2 Monitoring Tasks on Notebook Server

1. Login to the Compliance Studio application.
2. On the **Workspace Summary** page, select Launch workspace  to display the **CS Production Workspace** window with application configuration and model creation menu.


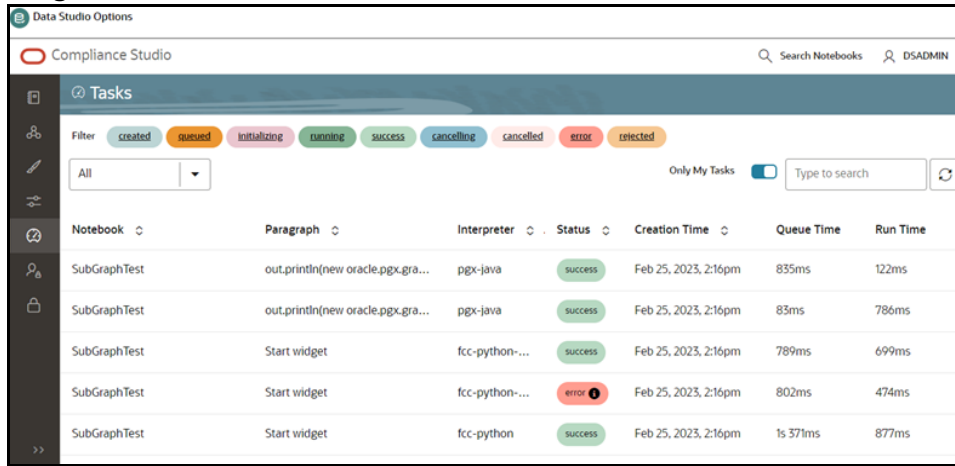
3. Hover the mouse over the Data Studio Options widget  and click **Tasks**. The Task page is displayed.

Figure 140: Tasks



12.2.1 View Tasks Using Status

Use this section to filter the tasks by their status, such as created, rejected, queued, canceled, etc.

To view the task using the status filter, follow these steps:

1. In the Compliance Studio menu list, click Tasks. By default, the Tasks page lists all the tasks of Compliance Studio and displays the notebook, paragraph, interpreter, and user associated with each task. The status filters are displayed on the top of the page. For example, Created, Rejected, etc.

Figure 141: Tasks



2. To filter the tasks based on the status, click the required status or statuses (created, error, rejected, etc.).

Figure 142: Filter



The tasks in those statuses are displayed with the associated Notebooks, Paragraphs, and Interpreters.

Table 47 describes the list of statuses:

Table 47: List of statuses

Field	Description
created	The task is just created.
queued	The task is in a queue, waiting to be run. This can happen when the same user runs multiple paragraphs of the same interpreter in the same notebook - the interpreter will first finish executing the first paragraph (that is., task) and then move to the second task, which will have status queued until then.
initializing	The tasks are initialized.
running	The tasks are being executed.
rejected	The task is rejected.
success	The task is completed.
Cancelling	The execution of the task is cancelling.
cancelled	The execution of the task is canceled (for example, by clicking the 'Cancel Execution' ("Stop") button on a paragraph).
error	An error occurred during the execution of a task. The error can be one of the following: The concerned interpreter is unsupported The interpreterClient is disconnected The task is not found The status of the task cannot be changed to running or success

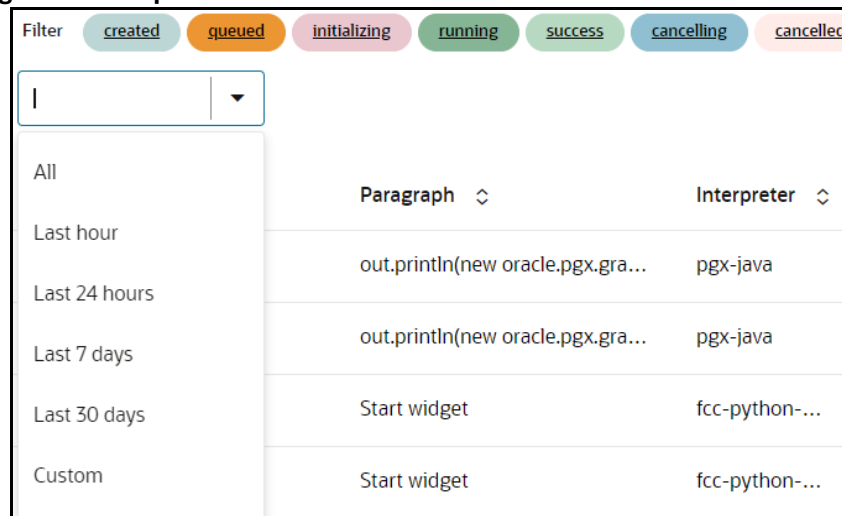
12.2.2 View Tasks Using Time of Creation

Use this section to filter the tasks by their creation time, for example, last hour, last 24 hours, last 7 days, etc.

To filter tasks using date and time, follow these steps:

1. Select the required task creation time or days, for example, last hour, last 24 hours, last 30 days, etc.

Figure 143: Drop-down list



The following is the list of available options:

- Last Hour
 - Last 24 Hours
 - Last 7 days
 - Last 30 days
 - Custom: Allows the user to enter a specific date range (From and to date-time). If it is empty, it assumes an infinite past or future.
2. To specify the date range, click **Custom**. The date range is displayed.

Figure 144: Custom

3. Select date range and time using the calendar . The respective tasks are displayed.

12.2.3 View Tasks Using Names of Notebook

Use this section to filter the tasks by the search field. This filter allows you to filter the tasks based on the notebook name, paragraph title, paragraph code, interpreter, and user.

To filter Tasks, follow these steps:

1. Enter the name of paragraph code, notebook, interpreter, or user in the Search field.

Figure 145: Search

The respective tasks are displayed in the Task list.

[Table 48](#) describes the notebook's name, paragraph, and interpreter.

Table 48: Task list

Field	Description
Notebook	The name of the notebook for which the task was created.
Paragraph	The title of the paragraph is associated with the task, or if there is no title, the first line of code of the paragraph.
Interpreter	The name of the interpreter that the task was created to run against.
Status	The status of the task.
Creation Time	The time (in device-local time) when the task was created.
Queue Time	The total time spent by the task in the queue that is, the time between the creation of the task and the beginning of the task execution
Run Time	The time taken for the task to run is the time between the beginning and the end of the task execution.
User	The username of the user who created the task.

2. Click **Refresh** to get the latest list.

13 Restart Services

Use this section to understand how to stop or start the Compliance Studio service if you have an issue with the services.

Topics:

- [Stop and Start the Compliance Studio Services](#)
- [Stop and Start the PGX Service](#)

13.1 Stop and Start the Compliance Studio Services

To stop the Compliance Studio installer, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/bin` directory.
2. Run the following command:

```
./compliance-studio.sh --stop
```

To start the Compliance Studio services, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/bin` directory.
2. Execute the following command in the console:

```
./compliance-studio.sh --start
```

13.2 Stop and Start the PGX Service

To stop the PGX service, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the `<PGX_Installation_Path>/pgx/server/bin` directory.
2. Run the following command:

```
./pgx-server.sh --stop or ./pgx-server.sh -k
```

To start the PGX service, follow these steps:

1. Copy the `<Keystore file name>.jks` file from `<Compliance Studio Installation Path>/batchservice/conf` to the `<PGX Server path>/server/conf` directory.
2. Navigate to the `<PGX_Installation_Path>/pgx/server/bin` directory.
3. Run the following command:

```
./pgx-server.sh --start or ./pgx-server.sh -s
```

4. After the PGX service runs successfully, run the

```
./FCCM_Studio_ETL_BulkSimilarityEdgeGeneration.sh job and <FCCM_Studio path>/FCCM_Studio_ApplyGraphRedaction.sh file.
```

NOTE Ensure that the Global graph is loaded in the PGX Server.

14 Appendix

Topics:

- [Create and Execute a Run Executable for Scenario Notebooks](#)
- [Example of ETL](#)
- [Example of Creating a batch in Scheduler for Notebook Execution](#)
- [Run Batch in Parallel Mode](#)
- [Create Metadata Indexes using Logstash](#)
- [Add Self-Signed Certificate](#)
- [Unlock the Notebook](#)
- [PGX Advanced Configurations](#)
- [Checking IP Address for User's Last Login](#)
- [Roles, Functions and Permissions](#)
- [Setting Memory of Entity Resolution and Matching Services](#)
- [Cleanup Steps When the Create Index and Load Data Job Terminated Manually](#)
- [Cleanup Steps When the Bulk Similarity Job Terminated Manually](#)
- [Cleanup Steps When the Data Survival Job Terminated Manually](#)
- [Cleanup Steps When the Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Job Terminated Manually](#)
- [Resetting Entity Resolution Back to Day 0](#)
- [Utility Scripts](#)
- [Load Data into ICIJ Tables](#)
- [Prescript Condition](#)
- [Resetting Graph Pipeline Back to Day 0](#)
- [Disable the User in Compliance Studio after SSO Login](#)
- [Migrating the Data from ElasticSearch to OpenSearch](#)
- [Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution](#)
- [Rebuilding Indices in Elastic Search](#)

14.1 Create and Execute a Run Executable for Scenario Notebooks

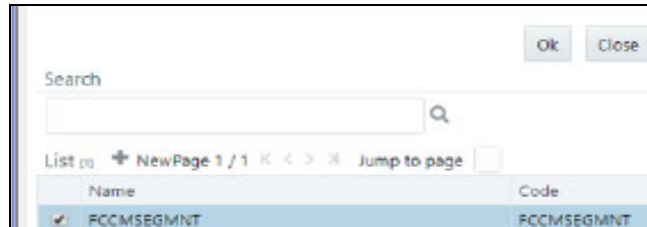
NOTE This is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

To create and execute the run executable, follow these steps:

NOTE Ensure that the username and password are set before executing a notebook batch. For more information, see [Prepare for Batches](#).

1. Log in to the OFSAA application.
2. Select Financial Services Anti Money Laundering from the tiles menu.
The Financial Services Anti Money Laundering Application Home Page is displayed with the Navigation list to the left.
3. Navigate to Common Tasks, select Rule Run Framework, and click Run. The Run Definition page is displayed.
4. Click **New** on the List toolbar. The Rule Run Framework window is displayed.
5. Under the Linked To toolbar, click the button next to Directory.
The Folder Selector dialog box is displayed.

Figure 146: Folder Selector



6. Select the directory to link run executable.
7. Click **OK**. The Master Information toolbar is displayed.

Figure 147: Master Information Toolbar



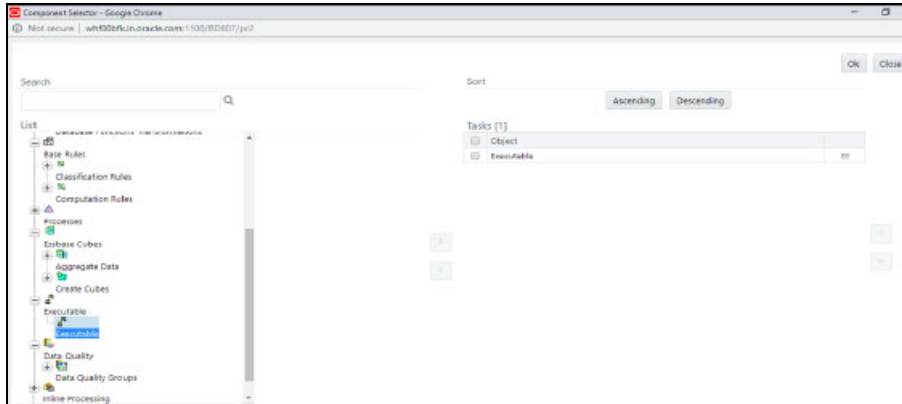
8. Enter the following details in the Master Information toolbar as tabulated in the [Table 49](#).

Table 49: Master Information toolbar

Field	Description
Code	Enter the code of the process.
Name	Enter the name of the process.
Type	Select the type for the process.

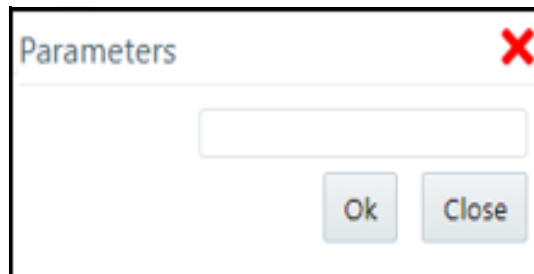
9. Click **OK**.
10. Click Selector in the List tree. From the options displayed, select Job. The Jobs page is displayed.
11. Click **Executable** on the List tree. From the options displayed, select **Executable**.
The Executable is displayed on the right.

Figure 148: List Tree Screen



12. Select **Executable** from the Tasks list; click the button next to the Executable option. The Parameters dialog box is displayed.

Figure 149: Parameters pop-up



13. Enter the parameters in the following format to create the run executable using the following commands:

Command

```
"FCCM_Studio_ETL_SqoopJob.sh", "  
<FROM_FIC_MIS_DATE>", "<TO_FIC_MIS_DATE>", "SNAPSHOT_DT=<SNAPSHOT_DATE>:"  
Use this command for SQOOP job.
```

File Name

"FCCM_Studio_ETL_SqoopJob.sh" - Used for the **SQOOP** job.

Table 50 lists the parameters with their description:

Table 50: Parameters

Parameters	Description
FROM_FIC_MIS_DATE	Indicates the date from when the data movement must be performed.
SNAPSHOT_DT	Indicates the date of the data movement code and snapshot date.
TO_FIC_MIS_DATE	Indicates the date until when the data movement must be performed.

Command

"FCCM_Studio_ETL_Connector.sh", "<Source>", "SNAPSHOT_DT=<SNAPSHOT_DATE>" – Use this command for the **Connector** job.

File Name

"FCCM_Studio_ETL_Connector.sh" – Used for the **Connector** job.

Table 51 lists the parameters with their description:

Table 51: Parameters

Parameters	Description
Source	Indicates the data source. Ready-to-use sources are FCDM and ICIJ .
SNAPSHOT_DATE	Indicates the date of the data movement code and snapshot date.

Command

"FCCM_Studio_ETL_Graph.sh" – Used for the **Graph Loading** job.

Command

"FCCM_Studio_ETL_BulkSimilarityEdgeGeneration.sh" – Used for the **Bulk Similarity Edge Generation** job.

Command

"FCCM_Studio_NotebookExecution.sh", "notebookID", "outputParagraphID", "scenarioID", "thresholdsetID", "extraparams" – Used for batch execution of published notebook.

File Name

"FCCM_Studio_NotebookExecution.sh" – Used for the **Batch Execution of Published Notebook**.

Table 52 lists the parameters with their description:

Table 52: Parameters

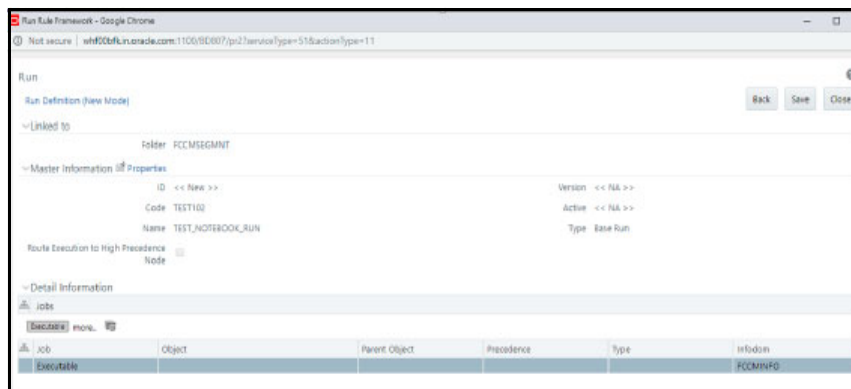
Parameters	Description
notebookId	Indicates the ID of the required notebook.
outputParagraphId	Indicates that the value is always "null"
scenarioId	Indicates the ID of Scenario
thresholdsetId	Indicates the ID of the threshold set with which the notebook will run

Table 52: Parameters

Parameters	Description
sessionId	Indicates the ID of the session in which the notebook will run
extraparams	For the scenario notebook, it will be “null”, but for notebook execution, it depends on the paramkeys used in the notebook

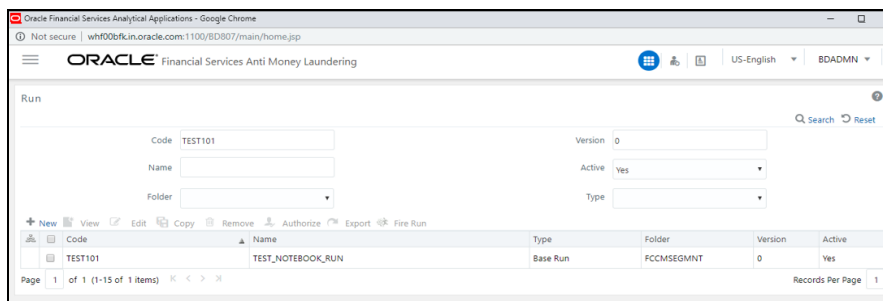
- Click **OK**. The run executable is displayed in the **Detail Information** pane on the *Run Definition* page.

Figure 150: Run Rule Framework



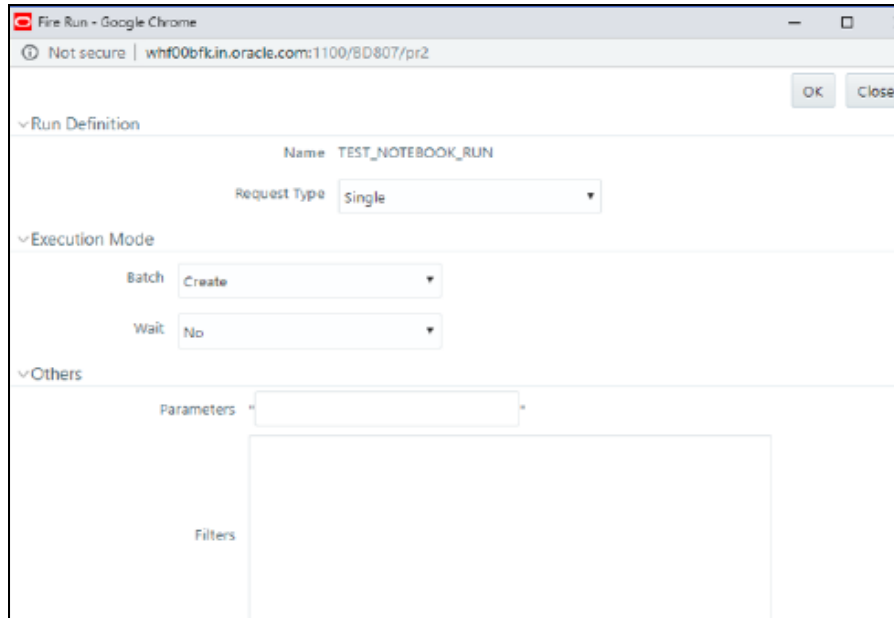
- Click **Save**. A confirmation message is displayed. The Run executable is created.

Figure 151: Run Screen



- Select the newly created run executable from the Run Definition page that is to be created and click **Fire Run**. The Fire Run Rule Framework dialog box is displayed.

Figure 152: Fire Run Screen



17. Enter the following Fire Run details as tabulated in the [Table 53](#):

Table 53: Fire Run details

Field	Description
Request Type	Select Request Type based on the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single: If the batch must be executed once. • Multiple: If the batch must be executed multiple times at different intervals.
Batch	Select Batch. It has the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create • Create and Execute From these options, select Create and Execute.
Wait	Select Wait. It has the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes: This will execute the batch after a certain duration. Enter the duration as required. • No: This will execute the batch immediately.
Filters	Enter the filter details.

18. Click **OK** to run the Run Executable.
The Run executable starts executing.
19. From the Navigation List, navigate to Common Tasks, click **Operations**, and then select Batch Monitor.
The Batch Monitor window is displayed.

20. Select the batch that is run in **step 18**. Select the Information Date and Batch Run ID from the drop-down list.
21. Click **Start Monitoring** in Batch Run Details.
The Batch Run ID and Batch Status details are displayed in the Batch Status details pane.

14.2 Example of ETL

NOTE This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

The transformed entity (node/edge) are compared, and the changes are saved in the form of insert and delete, and then the full table is also updated so that graph can load from them in case of PGX server failure or restart.

For Example:

For the account Node: fcdm_account, the Batch 1 Transformed source data is displayed as provided in the [Table 54](#):

Table: Node: **fcdm_account**

Table 54: Account Node

node_id	label	original_id	name	risk	source	date
1000000191101	Account	AMLBMAC664	BENOY	1	FCDM	15-11-15
1000000191102	Account	AMLBMAC420	PERRY	9	FCDM	28-05-15
1000000191103	Account	AMLBMAC504	RAMESH	5	FCDM	18-12-14
1000000191104	Account	AMLBMAC654	DURKA	4	FCDM	14-12-14

On Batch 1 (first batch of ETL), since earlier data are absent, all the entries are also listed as **'insert'** and saved into hive tables with name like '<entity_provider_name>_insert', example: 'fcdm_acct_insert' and delete tables with name like '<entity_provider_name>_delete' are not created.

Table 55 lists the fcdm account insert:

Table 55: fcdm_account_insert

node_id	label	original_id	name	risk	source	date
1000000191101	Account	AMLBMAC664	BENOY	1	FCDM	15-11-15
1000000191102	Account	AMLBMAC420	PERRY	9	FCDM	28-05-15
1000000191103	Account	AMLBMAC504	RAMESH	5	FCDM	18-12-14
1000000191104	Account	AMLBMAC654	DURKA	4	FCDM	14-12-14

Table 56 lists the fcdm account:

Table 56: fcdm_account

node_id	label	original_id	name	risk	source	date
1000000191101	Account	AMLBMAC664	BENOY	1	FCDM	15-11-15
1000000191102	Account	AMLBMAC420	PERRY	9	FCDM	28-05-15
1000000191103	Account	AMLBMAC504	RAMESH	5	FCDM	18-12-14
1000000191104	Account	AMLBMAC654	DURKA	4	FCDM	14-12-14

The comparison is made on the subsequent batch for the graph between the previous batch of full data and the current batch of full data to identify insert and delete for all the nodes or edges. The update is considered as deletion of old and addition of new.

For the account Node: fcdm_account, the **Batch 2** Transformed source data is displayed as provided in the [Table 57](#):

Table 57: Node: fcdm_account

node_id	label	original_id	name	risk	source	date
1000000191101	Account	AMLBMAC664	BENYOY	1	FCDM	15-11-15
1000000191102	Account	AMLBMAC420	PERRY	9	FCDM	28-05-15
1000000191104	Account	AMLBMAC654	DURGA	4	FCDM	14-12-14
1000000191105	Account	XXXACFRKITINGAC-009	THOMAS	7	FCDM	05-02-15

Here node id ending with:

- 103 has been removed
- 105 has been added
- 104 has been updated

[Table 58](#) lists the fcdm account insert:

Table 58: fcdm_account_insert

node_id	label	original_id	name	risk	source	date
1000000191104	Account	AMLBMAC654	DURGA	4	FCDM	14-12-14
1000000191105	Account	XXXACFRKITINGAC-009	THOMAS	7	FCDM	05-02-15

[Table 59](#) lists the fcdm account delete:

Table 59: fcdm_account_delete

node_id
1000000191103
1000000191104

Table 60 lists the fcdm account of node:

Table 60: Node: fcdm_account

node_id	label	original_id	name	risk	source	date
1000000191101	Account	AMLBMAC664	BENOY	1	FCDM	15-11-15
1000000191102	Account	AMLBMAC420	PERRY	9	FCDM	28-05-15
1000000191104	Account	AMLBMAC654	DURGA	4	FCDM	14-12-14
1000000191105	Account	XXXACFRKITINGAC-009	THOMAS	7	FCDM	05-02-15

14.3 Example of Creating a batch in Scheduler for Notebook Execution

This topic provides the steps to create a batch in Scheduler for Notebook Execution.

To schedule Notebook execution, perform the following:



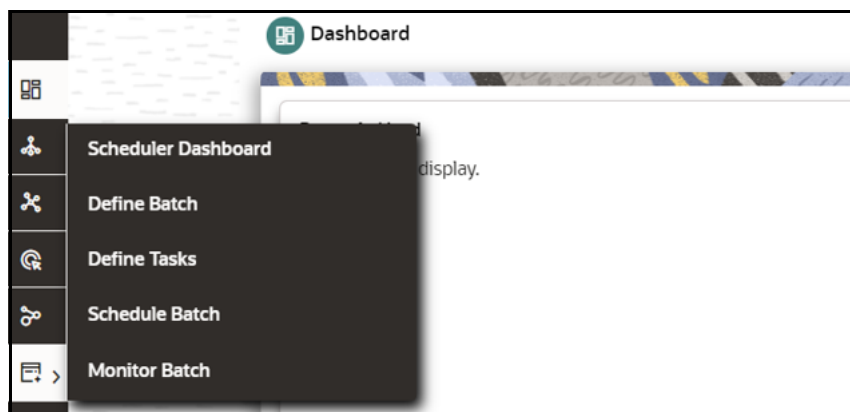
1. Login to the Compliance Studio application.
2. On the **Workspace Summary** page, select Launch workspace  to display the **Workspace** window with application configuration and model creation menu.
3. Hover the mouse over the Scheduler Service widget  the following options are available.

Figure 153: Scheduler Service



4. Click **Define Batch** to display the Define Batch window.
5. Click on the + sign to define a new batch.

Figure 154: Define Batch

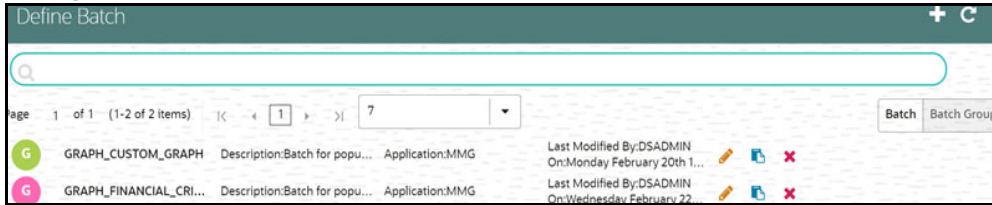


Figure 155: Batch Details

The screenshot shows the 'Batch Details' form with the following fields and options:

- Name ***: Text input field.
- Description**: Text input field with a rich text editor icon.
- Service URL Name**: A dropdown menu with the text 'Select URL name or Type a new one' and a plus sign button.
- Service URL**: Text input field.
- Batch Parameters**: A table with three parameters:

Parameter	Value	Batch Date	
\$BATCHDATE\$	Value	BATCH DATE	⊖
\$BATCHRUNID\$	Value	BATCHRUNID	⊖
\$RUNSKEY\$	Value	RUNSKEY	⊖

Give the following input:


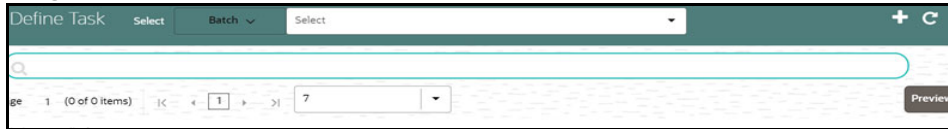
- **Name:** Name of Batch Run (e.g., test1).
 - **Description:** Description of defined Batch.
 - **Service URL Name:** “workspace_URL”.
 - **Service URL:** It will auto-populate after selecting the **Service UL Name** from the drop-down.
6. Click **Save**.
 7. Hover the mouse over the Scheduler Service widget  and click **Define Task** to display the Define Task window.

Figure 156: Define Task Window

8. Select the Batch from the drop-down and define a task to execute the Notebook through Batch Scheduler.

Figure 157: Batch Scheduler

9. Click on the + sign to define a new task.

Figure 158: Create Task

Save
Close

Task Details

Task Name *

Task Description

Task Type REST

* Components Click to select new parameters

Batch Service URL WORKSF

<https://ofss-mum-871.snbonprshared1.gbucdsint02bom.ore>

Task Service URL

Task Parameters

Figure 159: Task Parameters

Task Parameters				
Parameter	\$BATCHDATE\$	Value	Batch Date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parameter	\$BATCHRUNID\$	Value	BATCHRUNID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parameter	Objective	Value*	Test1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parameter	Model	Value*	CHAMPION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parameter	Link types	Value	Training+Scoring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parameter	Synchronous Execution	Value	YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parameter	Optional Parameters	Value	param_1=54,param_2='test1'	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Header Parameters


10. Click **Save**.
11. Hover the mouse over the Scheduler Service widget  and click Schedule Batch to display the Schedule Batch window.
12. Select the defined Batch from the drop-down.

Figure 160: Schedule Batch

13. Click **Execute** to execute the Notebook.
- The following message is displayed.

Figure 161: Execution Status pop-up


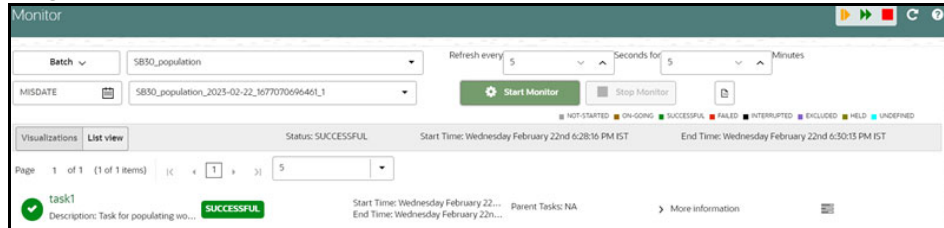
14. Hover the mouse over the Scheduler Service widget  and click Scheduler Service to monitor the Notebook execution through the Scheduler batch.

Figure 162: Monitor

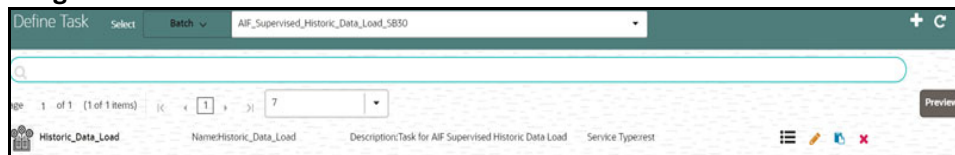


- Select the defined batch name from the Batch drop-down list.
- Select the Run Id from the drop-down list.
- Click **Start Monitor**.

14.4 Run Batch in Parallel Mode

- Create multiple tasks in the same Batch pointing to the same Notebook.

Figure 163: Define Task



- Execute the Batch from Schedule Batch.
The same Notebook will execute multiple tasks in parallel.

14.5 Create Metadata Indexes using Logstash

To create metadata indexes using Logstash, perform the following:

- Navigate to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/load-to-open-search/conf` directory.
- Set the following parameter value as true in the `application.properties` file.
`index.logstash-conf.apply=true`
- Restart Compliance Studio services.
- Create Indexes. Perform the steps specified in [Create Index and Load the Data](#) section.

14.6 Add Self-Signed Certificate

Add the Self-Signed Certification if you use AAI http to access the Compliance Studio.

To add AAI Certificate, perform the following:

- Download the certificate from AAI and save it.
- Navigate to `<JAVA INSTALLATION PATH>` where Compliance Studio is installed.
- Run the following command:

```
keytool -import -file "<Certificate file path>/test.cer" -alias gek_als
-keystore "<JAVA INSTALLATION PATH>/<JDK Version>/jre/lib/security/
cacerts" -storepass "changeit"
```

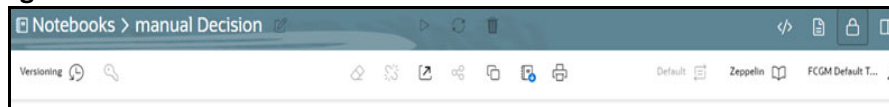
For example,


```
keytool -import -file "testserver/test.cer" -alias gek_als -keystore
"testserver/jdk1.8.0_261/jre/lib/security/cacerts" -storepass "changeit"
```

14.7 Unlock the Notebook

1. Log in to the Compliance Studio application.
2. Navigate to the Compliance Studio server with the same URL by changing the port to 7008. (`http://hostname:7008` from `http://hostname:7001/cs/home`)
3. Open the notebook. Unlock the notebook, and replace it with the new interpreter name in each paragraph.

Figure 164: Manual Decision notebook



4. Click **Write**  Paragraphs icon at the top-right corner to unlock the notebook.

14.8 PGX Advanced Configurations

NOTE This section is deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

14.8.1 Data Memory Limit

Data memory limits allow PGX server administrators to control the maximum memory usage for users (individual user or per role) and sessions and shared data. For example, Published Graphs, etc.

The following figure illustrates the data limits where the session limit is bounded to the user limit, which is bounded to the private memory limit, and shared and private memory are bounded to the total PGX memory limit, which is bounded to available machine memory.

Figure 165: Data Memory Limit

Available Machine Memory (Fixed)			
Total PGX Memory			
Private Memory			Shared Memory
User 1		User 2	
Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	

Table 61 describes the default configurations:

Table 61: Default Configurations

Field	Type	Description	Default
<code>max_per_session_data_memory_ratio</code>	number	The ratio of memory limit for any one session of the PGX engine in relation to the user data memory limit.	1.0
<code>max_per_session_data_memory_size</code>	string	Absolute memory limit for any one session of the PGX engine.	null

Table 61: Default Configurations

Field	Type	Description	Default
max_per_user_data_memory_ratio	number	The ratio of memory limit for any one user of the PGX engine in relation to the private data memory limit.	1.0
max_per_user_data_memory_size	string	Absolute memory limit for any one user of the PGX engine.	null
max_total_data_memory_ratio	number	The ratio of memory limit across the entire PGX engine in relation to available system memory.	0.9
max_total_data_memory_size	string	Absolute memory limit across entire PGX engine.	null
max_total_private_data_memory_ratio	number	The ratio of private memory limit (includes non-published Graphs and PGQL results) in relation to the total PGX engine memory limit.	1.0
max_total_private_data_memory_size	string	Absolute memory limit of private memory (includes non-published graphs and PGQL results).	null
max_total_shared_data_memory_ratio	number	The ratio of memory limit of shared data (includes published graphs and pinned non-referenced graphs) in relation to the total PGX engine memory limit.	1.0
max_total_shared_data_memory_size	string	Absolute memory limit of shared data (includes published graphs and pinned non-referenced graphs).	null

In Compliance Studio, the data memory limits are configured per memory size instead of the ratio. In the case of custom configurations, see the [Setting Overall Data Limit](#) section.

14.8.1.1 Checking Data Memory Limit

To check the Memory Limit for PGX Roles, perform the following steps:

1. Login to the OFS Compliance Studio application.
2. Launch **CS Production** workspace.
3. Navigate to **Advanced Model Management**.
4. Create **Objective**.
5. Create **Draft** with Model Studio.
6. Copy the following commands to the Paragraph to verify the memory limit for the role:


```
%pgx-java
instance.getPgxConfigObject()
```
7. Run the Paragraph. Successful execution will display the details in a Paragraph with the memory limit.

14.8.1.2 Setting Overall Data Limit

1. Navigate to <PGX_Home>/conf folder and edit the pgx.conf file.

2. Update the `data_memory_limits` object with a new key as `max_total_data_memory_size` and its value.

Example:

```
"data_memory_limits": {
  "max_total_data_memory_size": "100G",
  "max_total_shared_data_memory_size": "80G",
  "max_total_private_data_memory_size": "20G",
  "max_per_session_data_memory_size": "512M"
},
```

3. Save the file.

14.8.1.3 Setting Limits for Each Role

1. Navigate to `<PGX_Home>/conf` folder and edit the `pgx.conf` file.
2. Update the `authorization` section with the required `pgx_role` and set the value for `max_data_memory_size` corresponding to that role.

Example:

```
{
  "authorization": [
    {
      "pgx_role": "ANALYST",
      "pgx_permissions": [
        {
          "grant": "pgx_session_create"
        },
        {
          "grant": "pgx_server_manage"
        },
        {
          "grant": "pgx_session_new_graph"
        },
        {
          "grant": "pgx_session_add_published_graph"
        },
        {
          "grant": "pgx_session_compile_algorithm"
        },
        {
```

```

        "grant": "pgx_session_get_published_graph"
    },
    {
        "grant": "pgx_server_manage"
    },
    {
        "file_location": "hdfs_storage",
        "grant": "write"
    },
    {
        "preloaded_graph": "GlobalGraphIH",
        "grant": "manage"
    }
],
"max_data_memory_size": "3G"
}
}

```

3. Save the file.

14.8.2 PGX Permissions

In PGX, permissions can be granted to roles and individual users.

PGX has the following permissions types:

- resource permissions

Resource permission allows the user to perform a set of PGX operations on a specific resource (graphs or file-locations).

For example, the user must have READ permission to run a PGQL query on a graph.
- static permissions

Static permissions are not related to a specific resource (e.g., graph) but allow to perform a set of PGX operations.

For example, `PGX_SESSION_CREATE` lets the user create a new PGX session in the notebook. PGX will throw an exception if a user tries to use it without proper permissions.

Some operations require a combination of different static and resource permissions.

For example,

User for Investigation Hub creates a subgraph from Global Graph for Investigation. These users need to have the static `PGX_NEW_GRAPH` permission and the `READ` permission on that graph resource. Similarly, to export a graph, a user would need the `EXPORT` permission on the graph and the `WRITE` permission on the file location to which the graph should be written.

14.8.2.1 Understanding Permissions

14.8.2.1.1 Static Permissions

PGX has the following static permissions.

Table 62 describes the static permissions:

Table 62: PGX Static Permissions

Permission	Related Actions
PGX_SESSION_CREATE	create a new PGX session
PGX_SESSION_NEW_GRAPH	create a new graph, e.g., via loading, in a notebook, or by creating a sub-graph from another graph
PGX_SESSION_GET_PUBLISHED_GRAPH	get a global graph from the public namespace
PGX_SESSION_ADD_PUBLISHED_GRAPH	publish a graph to the public namespace
PGX_SESSION_COMPILE_ALGORITHM	compile a custom algorithm using the PGX Algorithm API
PGX_SESSION_READ_MODEL	load and use an ML model
PGX_SESSION_MODIFY_MODEL	create, train, and store an ML model
PGX_SERVER_GET_INFO	get status information for the PGX instance
PGX_SERVER_MANAGE	manage the PGX server instance

NOTE

PGX_SESSION_ADD_PUBLISHED_GRAPH also includes PGX_SESSION_GET_PUBLISHED_GRAPH; PGX_SERVER_MANAGE includes PGX_SERVER_GET_INFO.

14.8.2.1.2 Resource Permissions

PGX has two types of resources: file locations and graphs. Each has a different set of permissions defined for them.

14.8.2.1.2.1 File Location Permissions

File locations represent a specific directory (including sub-directories) on a file system or HDFS. PGX allows to define of two different permissions on file locations in the Table 63:

Table 63: File Location Permissions

Permission	Related Actions
READ	Read a file at the file-location
WRITE	Write a file to the file location

NOTE

WRITE also includes READ.

14.8.2.1.2.2 Graph Permissions

There are three different permissions defined for graphs in the [Table 64](#):

Table 64: Graph Permissions

Permission	Related Actions
READ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read or query on the graph data • run Analyst or custom algorithms on a graph • create a subgraph or clone the given graph
EXPORT	export the graph
MANAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • publish the graph or snapshot • grant or revoke permissions on the graph • see the graph

NOTE EXPORT also includes READ; MANAGE includes EXPORT and READ.

14.8.2.1.2.3 Obtaining a Graph

In PGX, there are different ways a user can obtain a (new) graph. Depending on how users obtain a graph, they will receive different permissions on it. The [Table 65](#) shows the different methods and what permissions a user will be granted on the graph:

Table 65: Obtaining a Graph

Method for Obtaining a Graph	Permissions the user is being granted on the new Graph
Load a graph	MANAGE
Create a new graph in the notebook	MANAGE
Get a published graph	permissions the user has been granted on the graph
Create a clone/sub-graph from an existing graph	same permissions as the user have on the source graph

14.8.2.1.2.4 Graph Operations

[Table 66](#) describes some essential operations on graphs and what permissions are required for them. Note that some operations require a combination of different permissions:

Table 66: Graph Operations

Operation	Required Permissions
Load a graph	PGX_SESSION_NEW_GRAPH & READ on all file locations (if any)
Create a new graph in the notebook	PGX_SESSION_NEW_GRAPH
Create a clone/sub-graph from an existing graph	PGX_SESSION_NEW_GRAPH & READ on the source graph
Publish a graph	PGX_SESSION_ADD_PUBLISHED_GRAPH & MANAGE on the graph
Get a published graph	PGX_SESSION_GET_PUBLISHED_GRAPH & READ on the graph

14.8.2.1.2.5 ML Model Operations

Table 67 table describes some essential operations on ML models and what permissions are required for them:

Table 67: ML Model Operations

Operation	Required Permissions
Build an ML model	PGX_SESSION_MODIFY_MODEL
Fit an ML model	PGX_SESSION_MODIFY_MODEL
Store an ML model	PGX_SESSION_MODIFY_MODEL & WRITE on the location
Load an ML model	PGX_SESSION_READ_MODEL & READ on the location
Infer using a pre-trained ML model	PGX_SESSION_MODIFY_MODEL or PGX_SESSION_READ_MODEL

14.8.2.2 Managing Permissions

The permissions are managed in the `pgx.conf` file as `authorization` config. In this, the users and roles are mapped to permissions that are being granted. Such a mapping consists of a list of defined users and roles, each containing a list of permissions granted to them.

For example:

```
{
  "authorization": [
    {
      "pgx_role": "DSADMIN",
      "pgx_permissions": [
        {
          "grant": "pgx_session_create"
        },
        {
          "grant": "pgx_server_manage"
        },
        {
          "grant": "pgx_session_new_graph"
        },
        {
          "grant": "pgx_session_add_published_graph"
        },
        {
          "grant": "pgx_session_compile_algorithm"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```

        "grant": "pgx_session_get_published_graph"
    },
    {
        "grant": "pgx_server_manage"
    },
    {
        "grant": "pgx_session_read_model"
    },
    {
        "grant": "pgx_session_modify_model"
    },
    {
        "file_location": "hdfs_storage",
        "grant": "write"
    },
    {
        "preloaded_graph": "GlobalGraphIH",
        "grant": "manage"
    }
],
"max_data_memory_size": "5G"
},
{
    "pgx_user": "James",
    "pgx_permissions": [
        {
            "grant": "pgx_session_create"
        },
        {
            "grant": "pgx_server_manage"
        },
        {
            "grant": "pgx_session_new_graph"
        },
        {
            "file_location": "hdfs_storage",

```

```

        "grant": "write"
    },
    {
        "preloaded_graph": "GlobalGraphIH",
        "grant": "manage"
    }
],
"max_data_memory_size": "2G"
}
]
}

```

In the above example, the role, `DSADMIN`, has all the grants, and the user, `James`, has grants to create the session, manage the server, and create a new graph.

To add/update the ready-to-use permission, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to `<PGX_Home>/conf` folder and edit the `pgx.conf` file
2. Update the `authorization` section by adding mapping for a user or role

Example:

- a. For a role, `ANALYST` with grants to query on the published graph, for example: query on Global Graph.

```

{
    "authorization": [
        {
            "pgx_role": "ANALYST",
            "pgx_permissions": [
                {
                    "grant": "pgx_session_create"
                },
                {
                    "grant": "pgx_session_get_published_graph"
                },
                {
                    "file_location": "hdfs_storage",
                    "grant": "write"
                },
                {
                    "preloaded_graph": "GlobalGraphIH",
                    "grant": "manage"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}

```

```

        }
    ],
    "max_data_memory_size": "2G"
}
]
}

```

- b. For a user, MARIA with grants to create and publish new graphs used by Analysts.

```

{
  "authorization": [
    {
      "pgx_user": "MARIA",
      "pgx_permissions": [
        {
          "grant": "pgx_session_create"
        },
        {
          "grant": "pgx_session_add_published_graph"
        },
        {
          "grant": "pgx_server_manage"
        },
        {
          "file_location": "hdfs_storage",
          "grant": "write"
        },
        {
          "preloaded_graph": "GlobalGraphIH",
          "grant": "manage"
        }
      ],
      "max_data_memory_size": "2G"
    }
  ]
}

```

3. Save the file.

14.8.2.3 Managing File Locations and Preloaded Graphs

As described above, PGX allows permission on file locations. The following sections describe how to add multiple file locations and preloaded graphs, then authorize the grant.

14.8.2.3.1 Manage Multiple File Locations

In a scenario where multiple graphs are loaded from multiple file systems like the local file system or HDFS, these file locations have to be mapped first, and then the grants are provided.

NOTE Each file locations represent a specific directory (including sub-directories).

To add/update file locations:

1. Navigate to <PGX_Home>/conf folder and edit the `pgx.conf` file
2. Update the `file_locations` section by providing a name and location.

Example:

```
{
  "file_locations": [
    {
      "name": "hdfs_storage",
      "location": "hdfs:///user/fccstudio"
    },
    {
      "name": "local_storage",
      "location": "/home/fccstudio/graphs"
    }
  ]
}
```

In the above example, two file locations are present, where the first one represents a file location from HDFS and the second one from the local file system.

3. To grant access, update the authorization section of a user or role.

Example:

```
{
  "authorization": [
    {
      "pgx_user": "MARIA",
      "pgx_permissions": [
        {
          "grant": "pgx_session_create"
        },
      ],
    },
  ],
}
```

```
{
  "grant": "pgx_session_add_published_graph"
},
{
  "grant": "pgx_server_manage"
},
{
  "file_location": "hdfs_storage",
  "grant": "write"
},
{
  "file_location": "local_storage",
  "grant": "read"
},
{
  "preloaded_graph": "GlobalGraphIH",
  "grant": "manage"
}
],
"max_data_memory_size": "2G"
}
]
```

In the above example, user Maria has read access on files present in `local_storage` and writes access on files present in `hdfs_storage`.

4. Save the file.

14.8.2.3.2 Manage Multiple Preloaded Graphs

In a scenario where multiple preloaded graphs need to be loaded, these graphs have to be mapped first, and then the grants should be provided in the authorization section.

A `preload_graph` mapping consists of:

- Path: Path of the graph JSON file
- Name: Name of the Graph

Optional properties:

- Publish: Boolean value to publish the graph or not. If not set, the default value of this flag is true.

- Publish with snapshot: Boolean value to publish the graph and all future graph snapshots. The default value is false.

NOTE

- Only one of these two flags can be set to true at the time. However, publishing the graph with snapshots also publishes the first version of the graph.
- Ensure that the corresponding file_location is also set.

To add/update the preloaded graph:

1. Navigate to <PGX_Home>/conf folder and edit the `pgx.conf` file
2. Update the `file_locations` section by providing a name and location.

Example:

```
{
  "preload_graphs": [
    {
      "name": "GlobalGraphIH",
      "path": "hdfs:///user/fccstudio/graph.json",
      "publish": false,
      "publish_with_snapshots": true
    },
    {
      "name": "OtherGraph",
      "path": "/home/fccstudio/graphs/OtherGraph/graph.json",
      "publish": true,
      "publish_with_snapshots": false
    },
    {
      "name": "AnotherGraph",
      "path": "/home/fccstudio/graphs/AnotherGraph/graph.json"
    }
  ]
}
```

In the above example, three graphs are present, where the `GlobalGraphIH` graph and its future snapshots will be published, and graphs, `OtherGraph` and `AnotherGraph`, will be published.

3. To grant access, update the authorization section of a user or role.

Example:

```
{
```



```

"authorization": [
  {
    "pgx_user": "Harry",
    "pgx_permissions": [
      {
        "grant": "pgx_session_create"
      },
      {
        "grant": "pgx_server_manage"
      },
      {
        "grant": "pgx_session_new_graph"
      },
      {
        "grant": "pgx_session_add_published_graph"
      },
      {
        "grant": "pgx_session_compile_algorithm"
      },
      {
        "grant": "pgx_session_get_published_graph"
      },
      {
        "grant": "pgx_server_manage"
      },
      {
        "grant": "pgx_session_read_model"
      },
      {
        "grant": "pgx_session_modify_model"
      },
      {
        "file_location": "hdfs_storage",
        "grant": "write"
      },
      {

```

```

        "file_location": "local_storage",
        "grant": "read"
    },
    {
        "preloaded_graph": "GlobalGraphIH",
        "grant": "manage"
    },
    {
        "preloaded_graph": "OtherGraph",
        "grant": "read"
    },
    {
        "preloaded_graph": "AnotherGraph",
        "grant": "read"
    }
],
"max_data_memory_size": "5G"
},
{
    "pgx_user": "PETER",
    "pgx_permissions": [
        {
            "grant": "pgx_session_create"
        },
        {
            "grant": "pgx_session_add_published_graph"
        },
        {
            "grant": "pgx_server_manage"
        },
        {
            "file_location": "local_storage",
            "grant": "read"
        },
        {
            "preloaded_graph": "AnotherGraph",

```

```

        "grant": "read"
      }
    ],
    "max_data_memory_size": "2G"
  }
]
}

```

In the above example, user Harry has access to `GlobalGraphIH` and read access to `OtherGraph` and `AnotherGraph`. The user, Peter, has read access on just `AnotherGraph`.

4. Save the file.

14.8.3 Updating Data Limits and Permissions without Restarting PGX Server

To update the data limits and permissions without restarting the PGX server, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to Compliance Studio schema.
2. To update the overall data limits, like private, shared, or session limit size in table `fcc_studio_graph_data_limit`

NOTE	If you use ratio instead of size, update the column data_limit_name to have a ratio-based configuration instead of size.
-------------	---

3. To update the grants and `data_limits` for user/roles, update the table `fcc_studio_graph_permission_mapping`
 - a. Table structure:
 - Id: Sequence number
 - Type: values are either `role` or `user`
 - Entity: Role or User name. Example: DSADMIN or PETER (in case of username)
 - Permission: permissions / resource permission
 - `resource_type`: Values are `file_location`, `preloaded_graph`, `data_limit`, and `null`
 - For `null`: static permissions like `pgx_session_new_graph`, `pgx_session_get_published_graph`, etc.
 - resource name: resource name or value of file location, preloaded graph or `data_limit`
 - b. Update the [Table 68](#) and set the static and resource permissions as required.

Example:

Table 68: Static and Resource Permissions

TYPE	ENTITY	PERMISSION	RESOURCE_TY P E	RESOURCE_NA M E
role	ANALYST	pgx_session_create	-	-
role	ANALYST	pgx_session_get_published_graph	-	-
role	ANALYST	read	preloaded_graph	GlobalGraphIH
role	ANALYST	max_data_memory_size	data_limit	2G
user	PETER	pgx_session_create	-	-
user	PETER	pgx_session_add_published_graph	-	-
user	PETER	pgx_server_manage	-	-
user	PETER	read	file_location	local_storage
user	PETER	read	preloaded_graph	AnotherGraph
user	PETER	max_data_memory_size	data_limit	2G

4. Navigate to <PGX_HOME>/conf and update the pgx.conf file with the same details. Refer above sections for additional details.
5. Navigate to <COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/bin.
6. Run the following command:


```
Export FIC_DB_HOME = <COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb
```
7. Run the following command to update these without restarting PGX servers:


```
./FCCM_Studio_ApplyGraphRedaction.sh
```

NOTE

- pgx_server_manage cannot be added at runtime.
- You must execute the Redaction job twice for the memory limits to reflect without restarting PGX.

8. See the steps detailed in the [Checking Data Memory Limit](#) section to verify the data limits.

14.9 Checking IP Address for User's Last Login

Navigate to the Compliance Studio schema in the database and run the following query:

```
select * from ds_user;
```

The output table will look like this:

Figure 166: Output Table



You can check the LAST_IP_ADDRESS column, which will contain the IP address from where the user has last logged in.

14.10 Roles, Functions and Permissions

14.10.1 Roles

A Role consists of one or more actions (functions/permissions). A Group can have single or multiple roles. For example, Admin, user, and guest. The [Table 69](#) describes the Preconfigured Roles.

Table 69: Roles

Role Code	Role Name	Description
WKSPACC	Workspace Access	Workspace Access Role
WKSPAUTH	Workspace Authorize	Workspace Authorize Role
WKSPREAD	Workspace Read	Workspace Read Role
WKSPWRITE	Workspace Write	Workspace Write Role
FLDRACC	Folder Access	Folder Access Role
FLDRAUTH	Folder Authorize	Folder Authorize Role
FLDRREAD	Folder Read	Folder Read Role
FLDRWRITE	Folder Write	Folder Write Role
IDMGMTACC	Identity MGMT access	System admin access
IDMGMTADV	Identity MGMT advanced	Identity management advanced
IDMGMTAUTH	Identity MGMT authorize	Identity management authorize
IDMGMTREAD	Identity MGMT read	Identity management read
IDMGMTWRIT	Identity MGMT write	Identity management write
FUNC_READ	Function Read Role	-
FUNC_WRITE	Function Write Role	-
FUNC_ADV	Function Advanced Role	-
ROLE_READ	Role Read Role	-
ROLE_WRITE	Role Write Role	-
ROLE_ADV	Role Advanced Role	-
ROLE_AUTH	Role Authorize Role	-

Table 69: Roles

Role Code	Role Name	Description
GRP_READ	Group Read Role	-
GRP_WRITE	Group Write Role	-
GRP_ADV	Group Advanced Role	-
GRP_AUTH	Group Authorize Role	-
USR_READ	User Read Role	-
USR_WRITE	User Write Role	-
USR_ADV	User Advanced Role	-
USR_AUTH	User Authorize Role	-
SRVC_READ	Service Read Role	-
APP_READ	Application Read Role	-
WRKSP_READ	Workspace Read Role	-
WRKSP_WRITE	Workspace Write Role	-
WRKSP_ADV	Workspace Advanced Role	-
FLDR_READ	Folder Read Role	-
FLDR_WRITE	Folder Write Role	-
FLDR_ADV	Folder Advanced Role	-
DTSRC_READ	Datasource Read Role	-
ADMIN_LINK	Admin Link Role	-
BATCH_READ	Batch Read Role	Batch read role in scheduler service
BATCH_WRITE	Batch Write Role	Batch write role in scheduler service
BATCH_ADV	Batch Advance Role	Batch advance role in scheduler service
BATCH_AUTH	Batch Authorization Role	Batch authorize role in scheduler service
BATCH_OPER	Bath Operation Role	Batch operation role in scheduler service
BATCH_MAINT	Batch Maintenance Role	Batch maintenance role in scheduler service
MDLACCESS	Model Access	User Group mapped will have access to Model Link and Summary
MDLREAD	Model Read	Model Read
MDLWRITE	Model Write	Model Write
MDLPHANTOM	Model Phantom	Model Phantom

Table 69: Roles

Role Code	Role Name	Description
MDLAUTH	Model Authorize	Model Authorize
MDLADV	Model Advanced	Model Advanced
MDLREVIEW	Model Review	Model Review
MDLDEPLOY	Model Deployment	Model Deployment
MDLADMIN	Model Admin	Model Admin
SBADMIN	Sandbox Admin	Sandbox Admin
DSREAD	Datasource Read	Datasource Read
DSWRITE	Datasource Write	Datasource Write
DSACCESS	Datasource Access	Datasource Access
DSADMIN	DSADMIN	Compliance Studio Admin Role
DSBATCH	DSBATCH	Batch Role
DSINTER	DSINTER	Compliance Studio Interpreter Configuration Role
DSUSER	DSUSER	Compliance Studio User Role
DSAPPROVER	DSAPPROVER	Manual Edges Approver role
DSREDACT	DSREDACT	Redaction role for Graph
MDLEXE	Model Execute	Model Execute
MDAPPROVER	MDAPPROVER	Approver
MDREQUESTER	MDREQUESTER	Requester

14.10.1.1 Default Roles Seeded in Notebook Server through permissions-int.yml file

Table 70 describes the Default Roles.

Table 70: Default Roles

Name	Description
DSADMIN	Admin Role (all permissions)
DSBATCH	Batch Role for running ETL and executing notebook using shell script
DSUSER	General Role (does not have access to modify Interpreter configurations or run batches)
DSINTER	Interpreter configurator Role
DSAPPROVER	A role for Approving Manual Edge
DSREDACT	Roles for applying redaction in Graph

14.10.2 Functions in Compliance Studio

Set of actions in the Compliance Studio. For example, limited_read, read, and write. A Role can have single or multiple functions. The [Table 71](#) describes the Preconfigured Functions.

Table 71: Compliance Studio Functions

Function Code	Function Name	Description
WKSP_SUMM	Workspace Summary Access	The user mapped to this function can access the Workspace Summary Pages
WKSP_LNK_ACC	Workspace Link Access	The user mapped to this function can access the Workspace Links
WKSP_AUTH	Workspace Authorization	The user mapped to this function can authorize Workspace
WKSP_VIW	Workspace View	The user mapped to this function can view Workspace
WKSP_ADD	Workspace Add	The user mapped to this function can add Workspace
WKSP_CPY	Workspace Copy	The user mapped to this function can copy Workspace
WKSP_DEL	Workspace Delete	The user mapped to this function can delete Workspace
WKSP_EDIT	Workspace Edit	The user mapped to this function can edit Workspace
FLDR_LNK_ACC	Folder Link Access	The user mapped to this function can access the Folder Links
FLDR_AUTH	Folder Authorization	The user mapped to this function can authorize Folder
FLDR_VIW	Folder View	The user mapped to this function can view the Folder
FLDR_CPY	Folder Copy	The user mapped to this function can copy Folder
FLDR_EDIT	Folder Edit	The user mapped to this function can edit the Folder
ADMINSR	Administration Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the Administration Screen
FUNCMAINT	Function Maintenance Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the Function Maintenance Screen
FUNCROLE	Function Role Map Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the Function Role Map Screen

Table 71: Compliance Studio Functions

Function Code	Function Name	Description
ROLEMAINT	Role Maintenance Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the Role Maintenance Screen
UGWKSPMAP	User Group Workspace Map Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the User Group Workspace Map Screen
UGFLROLMAP	User Group Folder Role Map Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the User Group Folder Role Map Screen
UGMAINT	User Group Maintenance Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the User Group Maintenance Screen
UGMAP	User Group User Map Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the User Group User Map Screen
UGROLMAP	User Group Role Map Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the User Group Role Map Screen
USRACTREP	User Activity Reports Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the User Activity Reports Screen
USRATTUP	User Attribute Upload Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the User Attribute Upload Screen
USRMAINT	User Maintenance Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the User Maintenance Screen
USRATH	User Authorization Screen	The user mapped to this function can access the User Authorization Screen
FUNC_SUMM	Function Summary	-
FUNC_VIEW	Function View	-
FUNC_ADD	Function Add	-
FUNC_MOD	Function Modify	-
FUNC_DEL	Function Delete	-
FUNC_MAP	Function Map	-
FUNC_PURGE	Function Purge	-
ROLE_SUMM	Role Summary	-
ROLE_VIEW	Role View	-
ROLE_ADD	Role Add	-
ROLE_MOD	Role Modify	-

Table 71: Compliance Studio Functions

Function Code	Function Name	Description
ROLE_DEL	Role Delete	-
ROLE_MAP	Role Map	-
ROLE_PURGE	Role Purge	-
ROLE_AUTH	Role Authorize	-
GRP_SUMM	Group Summary	-
GRP_VIEW	Group View	-
GRP_ADD	Group Add	-
GRP_MOD	Group Modify	-
GRP_DEL	Group Delete	-
GRP_MAP	Group Map	-
GRP_PURGE	Group Purge	-
GRP_AUTH	Group Authorize	-
USR_SUMM	User Summary	-
USR_VIEW	User View	-
USR_ADD	User Add	-
USR_MOD	User Modify	-
USR_DEL	User Delete	-
USR_MAP	User Map	-
USR_PURGE	User Purge	-
USR_AUTH	User Authorize	-
SRVC_SUMM	Service Summary	-
SRVC_VIEW	Service View	-
APP_SUMM	Application Summary	-
APP_VIEW	Application View	-
WRKSP_SUMM	Workspace Summary	-
WRKSP_VIEW	Workspace View	-
WRKSP_ADD	Workspace Add	-
WRKSP_MOD	Workspace Modify	-
WRKSP_DEL	Workspace Delete	-
FLDR_SUMM	Folder Summary	-
FLDR_VIEW	Folder View	-
FLDR_ADD	Folder Add	-

Table 71: Compliance Studio Functions

Function Code	Function Name	Description
FLDR_MOD	Folder Modify	-
FLDR_DEL	Folder Delete	-
DTSRC_SUMM	Datasource Summary	-
DTSRC_VIEW	Datasource View	-
ADMIN_LINK	Admin Link	-
BATCH_ADD	Batch Add Function	Batch add function in scheduler service
BATCH_DEL	Batch Delete Function	Batch delete function in scheduler service
BATCH_MOD	Batch Modify Function	Batch modify the function in scheduler service
BATCH_VIEW	Batch View Function	Batch view function in scheduler service
BATCH_SCH	Batch Schedule Function	Batch schedule function in scheduler service
BATCH_SUMM	Batch Summary Function	Batch summary function in scheduler service
BATCH_AUTH	Batch Authorize Function	Batch authorize function in scheduler service
BATCH_PURGE	Batch Purge Function	Batch purge function in scheduler service
BATCH_MON	Batch Monitor Function	Batch monitor function in scheduler service
BATCH_EXEC	Batch Execute Function	Batch execution function in scheduler service
BATCH_COPY	Batch Copy Function	Batch Copy function in scheduler service
MDLCNFSUMM	Model Configuration Summary	This function gives access to Model Configuration Summary
MDLSUMM	Model Summary	This function gives access to the Model Summary
MDLVIEW	Model View	This function gives access to view Model
MDLTRACE	Model Trace	This function gives access to trace Model
MDLADD	Model Add	This function gives access to add Model
MDLCOPY	Model Copy	This function gives access to copy Model

Table 71: Compliance Studio Functions

Function Code	Function Name	Description
MDLEEDIT	Model Edit	This function gives access to edit Model
MDLDEL	Model Delete	This function gives access to delete Model
MDLAPPROVE	Model Approve	This function gives access to approve Model
MDLLOCK	Model Lock	This function gives access to the lock Model
MDLEXE	Model Execute	This function gives access to execute Model
MDLREVIEW	Model Review	This function gives access to review Model
MDLDEPL	Model Deploy	This function gives access to deploying Model
MDLPURGE	Model Purge	This function gives access to purge Model
SBADD	Sandbox Add	This function gives access to add Sandbox
DSADD	Datasource Add	The user mapped to this function can add Datasource
DSEEDIT	Datasource Edit	The user mapped to this function can edit Datasource
DSDELETE	Datasource Delete	The user mapped to this function can delete Datasource
DSVIEW	Datasource View	The user mapped to this function can view Datasource
DSSUMM	Datasource Access	The user mapped to this function can access the Datasource summary
MDAPPROVE	MDAPPROVE	The user mapped to this function can access the Match Rules, Merge Rules and Data Survival screen
MDREQUEST	MDREQUEST	The user mapped to this function can access the Manual Decisioning and Merge and Split Global Entities screen

14.10.3 Permissions in Notebook Server

Set of actions in the Notebook Server. For example, limited_read, read, and write. A Role can have a single or multiple permissions. The [Table 72](#) describes the Preconfigured Permissions.

Table 72: Notebook Server Permissions

Name	Description
*	Do all of the following names
create_notebook	Create a notebook
delete_all	Delete all notebooks in the workspace view
export_all	Export all notebooks in the Workspace view
graph_create	Create a graph in the Graphs tab
import_notebook	Import a notebook
view_dashboard_tab	View the Tasks tab
view_permissions_tab	View the Permissions tab
view_interpreter_tab	View the Interpreters tab
view_credentials_tab	View the Credentials tab
create_credential	Create a credential
view_visualization_template_tab	View the Visualization Templates tab
visualization_template_create	Create a visualization template
graph_delete	Delete a graph
graph_share	Share a graph
graph_update	Update a graph
graph_view	View a graph
interpreter_create_variant	Create a new interpreter variant
interpreter_update_variant	Update a variant of an interpreter
interpreter_view	View an interpreter
interpreter_variant_execute	Execute an interpreter variant
interpreter_variant_delete	Delete an interpreter variant
interpreter_variant_view	View an interpreter variant
job_cancel	Cancel a job
job_view	View a job
add_relation	Add a relation to a notebook
Attach	(Deprecated) Attach a notebook
Clear	Clear all results in a notebook
Clone	Clone a notebook
Delete	Delete a notebook
Detach	(Deprecated) Detach a notebook
Export	Export a notebook
Iframe	Open a notebook in the iframe view
invalidate_session	Invalidate the session of a notebook
Layout	Change the layout of a notebook
paragraph_comment	Comment on paragraphs in a notebook
paragraph_create	Create a new paragraph in a notebook

Table 72: Notebook Server Permissions

paragraph_delete	Delete the paragraphs in a notebook
paragraph_execute	Execute the paragraphs in a notebook
paragraph_modify	Modify the paragraphs in a notebook
paragraph_move	Move the paragraphs in a notebook
paragraph_view	View the paragraphs in a notebook
remove_relation	Remove a relation from a notebook
Rename	Rename a notebook
run_all	Run all paragraphs in a notebook
schedule_notebook	Schedule a notebook
Share	Share a notebook
set_readonly	Set a notebook to read-only
Snapshot	Take a snapshot (immutable copy) of a notebook
Style	Change the style of a notebook
Template	Add a template to a notebook
toggle_show_code	Toggle the Show Code button in a notebook
toggle_show_result	Toggle the Show Result button in a notebook
Update	Update a notebook
View	View a notebook
view_code	View the code of the paragraphs of a notebook
view_result	View the result of the paragraphs in a notebook
view_sessions	View the sessions of a notebook
create_group	Create a group
create_permission_template	Create a permission template
create_role	Create a role
delete_group	Delete a group
delete_permission_template	Delete a permission template
delete_role	Delete a role
update_group	Update a group
update_permission_template	Update a permission template
update_role	Update a role
update_user	Update a user
view_group	View the Groups section in the Permissions screen
view_permission_template	View the Permission Templates section in the Permissions screen
view_role	View the Roles section in the Permissions screen
view_user	View the Users section in the Permissions screen
view_credential	View a credential and download its file in the credentials screen
use_credential	Use a credential to connect to a data source
delete_credential	Delete a credential from the credentials screen
visualization_template_view	View a visualization template
visualization_template_update	Update a visualization template

Table 72: Notebook Server Permissions

visualization_template_delete	Delete a visualization template
visualization_template_share	Share a visualization template
templates_view	View the templates Menu
review_approve (deprecated)	Users can approve the manual similarity edge
review_request (deprecated)	Users can request for approving manual similarity edge
Approve	Users can approve scenario notebook

14.10.4 Group - Role Mapping

Table 73 describes the Preconfigured Groups and the corresponding Roles.

Table 73: Role Mapping

Group Code	Group Name	Role Code	Role Name
DSREDACTGRP	DSREDACTGRP	DSREDACT	DSREDACT
DSUSRGRP	Datastudio User	DSADMIN	DSADMIN
IDNTYADMN	Identity Administrator group	ADMIN_LINK	Admin Link Role
		BATCH_ADV	Batch Advance Role
		BATCH_WRITE	Batch Write Role
		FUNC_ADV	Function Advanced Role
		GRP_ADV	Group Advanced Role
		ROLE_ADV	Role Advanced Role
		USR_ADV	User Advanced Role
IDNTYAUTH	Identity Authorizer group	ADMIN_LINK	Admin Link Role
		FUNC_READ	Function Read Role
		GRP_AUTH	Group Authorize Role
		GRP_READ	Group Read Role
		ROLE_AUTH	Role Authorize Role
		ROLE_READ	Role Read Role
		USR_AUTH	User Authorize Role
MDLAPPR	Modeling Approver	DSAPPROVER	DSAPPROVER
		DSINTER	DSINTER
		MDLACCESS	Model Access
		MDLAUTH	Model Authorize
		MDLDEPLOY	Model Deployment
		MDLREAD	Model Read
		WKSPACC	Workspace Access
		WKSPREAD	Workspace Read
MDLBATCHUSR	Modeling Batch User	DSBATCH	DSBATCH

Table 73: Role Mapping

Group Code	Group Name	Role Code	Role Name
MDLREV	Modeling Reviewer	DSUSER	DSUSER
		MDLACCESS	Model Access
		MDLREAD	Model Read
		MDLREVIEW	Model Review
		WKSPACC	Workspace Access
		WKSPREAD	Workspace Read
MDLUSR	Modeling User	BATCH_ADV	Batch Advance Role
		DSACCESS	Datasource Access
		DSREAD	Datasource Read
		DSUSER	DSUSER
		DSWRITE	Datasource Write
		MDLACCESS	Model Access
		MDLADV	Model Advanced
		MDLEXE	Model Execute
		MDLREAD	Model Read
		MDLWRITE	Model Write
		WKSPACC	Workspace Access
		WKSPREAD	Workspace Read
WKSPADMIN	Workspace Administrator	DSADMIN	DSADMIN
		IDMGMTADV	Identity MGMT advanced
		WKSPACC	Workspace Access
		WKSPAUTH	Workspace Authorize
		WKSPREAD	Workspace Read
		WKSPWRITE	Workspace Write
GRPADMIN	Graph Administrator	GRPEXE	Graph Execute
		GRPREAD	Graph Read
		GRPSUMM	Graph Access
		GRPWRITE	Graph Write

Table 73: Role Mapping

Group Code	Group Name	Role Code	Role Name
GRPUSR	Graph User	GRPEXE	Graph Execute
		GRPREAD	Graph Read
		GRPSUMM	Graph Access
		GRPWRITE	Graph Write

14.10.5 Role - Function Mapping

Table 74 describes the pre-configured roles and the corresponding Functions.

Table 74: Role - Function Mapping

Role Code	Role Name	Function Code	Function Name
ADMIN_LINK	Admin Link Role	ADMIN_LINK	Admin Link
APP_READ	Application Read Role	APP_SUMM	Application Summary
		APP_VIEW	Application View
BATCH_ADV	Batch Advance Role	BATCH_ADD	Batch Add Function
		BATCH_COPY	Batch Copy Function
		BATCH_DEL	Batch Delete Function
		BATCH_EXEC	Batch Execute Function
		BATCH_MOD	Batch Modify Function
		BATCH_PURGE	Batch Purge Function
		BATCH_SCH	Batch Schedule Function
		BATCH_SUMM	Batch Summary Function
		BATCH_VIEW	Batch View Function
		FUNC_SUMM	Function Summary
BATCH_AUTH	Batch Authorization Role	BATCH_AUTH	Batch Authorize Function
		BATCH_SUMM	Batch Summary Function
		BATCH_VIEW	Batch View Function
		FUNC_SUMM	Function Summary

Table 74: Role - Function Mapping

Role Code	Role Name	Function Code	Function Name
BATCH_MAINT	Batch Maintenance Role	BATCH_MOD	Batch Modify Function
		BATCH_SUMM	Batch Summary Function
		BATCH_VIEW	Batch View Function
		FUNC_SUMM	Function Summary
BATCH_OPER	Batch Operation Role	BATCH_EXEC	Batch Execute Function
		BATCH_SCH	Batch Schedule Function
		BATCH_SUMM	Batch Summary Function
		BATCH_VIEW	Batch View Function
		FUNC_SUMM	Function Summary
BATCH_READ	Batch Read Role	BATCH_SUMM	Batch Summary Function
		BATCH_VIEW	Batch View Function
		FUNC_SUMM	Function Summary
BATCH_WRITE	Batch Write Role	BATCH_ADD	Batch Add Function
		BATCH_COPY	Batch Copy Function
		BATCH_MOD	Batch Modify Function
		BATCH_SUMM	Batch Summary Function
		BATCH_VIEW	Batch View Function
		FUNC_SUMM	Function Summary
DSACCESS	Datasource Access	DSSUMM	Datasource Access
DSAPPROVER	DSAPPROVER	MDAPPROVER	MDAPPROVER
DSREAD	Datasource Read	DSVIEW	Datasource View
DSUSER	DSUSER	MDREQUESTER	MDREQUESTER
DSWRITE	Datasource Write	DSADD	Datasource Add
		DSDELETE	Datasource Delete
		DSEEDIT	Datasource Edit
DTSRC_READ	Datasource Read Role	DTSRC_SUMM	Datasource Summary
		DTSRC_VIEW	Datasource View

Table 74: Role - Function Mapping

Role Code	Role Name	Function Code	Function Name
FLDR_ADV	Folder Advanced Role	FLDR_ADD	Folder Add
		FLDR_DEL	Folder Delete
		FLDR_MOD	Folder Modify
		FLDR_SUMM	Folder Summary
		FLDR_VIEW	Folder View
FLDR_READ	Folder Read Role	FLDR_SUMM	Folder Summary
		FLDR_VIEW	Folder View
FLDR_WRITE	Folder Write Role	FLDR_ADD	Folder Add
		FLDR_MOD	Folder Modify
		FLDR_SUMM	Folder Summary
		FLDR_VIEW	Folder View
FLDRACC	Folder Access	FLDR_LNK_ACC	Folder Link Access
FLDRAUTH	Folder Authorize	FLDR_AUTH	Folder Authorization
FLDRREAD	Folder Read	FLDR_VIW	Folder View
FLDRWRITE	Folder Write	FLDR_CPY	Folder Copy
		FLDR_EDIT	Folder Edit
FUNC_ADV	Function Advanced Role	FUNC_ADD	Function Add
		FUNC_DEL	Function Delete
		FUNC_MAP	Function Map
		FUNC_MOD	Function Modify
		FUNC_PURGE	Function Purge
		FUNC_SUMM	Function Summary
FUNC_READ	Function Read Role	FUNC_SUMM	Function Summary
		FUNC_VIEW	Function View
FUNC_WRITE	Function Write Role	FUNC_ADD	Function Add
		FUNC_MOD	Function Modify
		FUNC_SUMM	Function Summary
		FUNC_VIEW	Function View

Table 74: Role - Function Mapping

Role Code	Role Name	Function Code	Function Name
GRP_ADV	Group Advanced Role	GRP_ADD	Group Add
		GRP_DEL	Group Delete
		GRP_MAP	Group Map
		GRP_MOD	Group Modify
		GRP_PURGE	Group Purge
		GRP_SUMM	Group Summary
		GRP_VIEW	Group View
GRP_AUTH	Group Authorize Role	GRP_AUTH	Group Authorize
		GRP_SUMM	Group Summary
		GRP_VIEW	Group View
GRP_READ	Group Read Role	GRP_SUMM	Group Summary
		GRP_VIEW	Group View
GRP_WRITE	Group Write Role	GRP_ADD	Group Add
		GRP_MOD	Group Modify
		GRP_SUMM	Group Summary
		GRP_VIEW	Group View
IDMGMTACC	Identity MGMT access	ADMINSR	Administration Screen

Table 74: Role - Function Mapping

Role Code	Role Name	Function Code	Function Name
IDMGMTADV	Identity MGMT advanced	ADMINSR	Administration Screen
		FUNCMAINT	Function Maintenance Screen
		FUNCRLE	Function Role Map Screen
		ROLEMAINT	Role Maintenance Screen
		UGFLROLMAP	User Group Folder Role Map Screen
		UGMAINT	User Group Maintenance Screen
		UGMAP	User Group User Map Screen
		UGROLMAP	User Group Role Map Screen
		UGWKSPMAP	User Group Workspace Map Screen
		USRCTREP	User Activity Reports Screen
		USRATTUP	User Attribute Upload Screen
		USRMAINT	User Maintenance Screen
IDMGMTAUTH	Identity MGMT authorize	ADMINSR	Administration Screen
		USRATH	User Authorization Screen
IDMGMTREAD	Identity MGMT read	ADMINSR	Administration Screen

Table 74: Role - Function Mapping

Role Code	Role Name	Function Code	Function Name
IDMGMTWRIT	Identity MGMT write	ADMINSCR	Administration Screen
		ROLEMAINT	Role Maintenance Screen
		UGFLROLMAP	User Group Folder Role Map Screen
		UGMAINT	User Group Maintenance Screen
		UGMAP	User Group User Map Screen
		UGROLMAP	User Group Role Map Screen
		UGWKSPMAP	User Group Workspace Map Screen
		USRACTREP	User Activity Reports Screen
		USRATTUP	User Attribute Upload Screen
		USRMAINT	User Maintenance Screen
MDLACCESS	Model Access	MDLCNFSUMM	Model Configuration Summary
		MDLSUMM	Model Summary
MDLADMIN	Model Admin	MDLPURGE	Model Purge
MDLADV	Model Advanced	MDLEXE	Model Execute
		MDLLOCK	Model Lock
MDLAUTH	Model Authorize	MDLAPPROVE	Model Approve
MDLDEPLOY	Model Deployment	MDLDEPL	Model Deploy
MDLREAD	Model Read	MDLTRACE	Model Trace
		MDLVIEW	Model View
MDLREVIEW	Model Review	MDLREVIEW	Model Review
MDLWRITE	Model Write	MDLADD	Model Add
		MDLCOPY	Model Copy
		MDLDEL	Model Delete
		MDLEDIT	Model Edit

Table 74: Role - Function Mapping

Role Code	Role Name	Function Code	Function Name
ROLE_ADV	Role Advanced Role	ROLE_ADD	Role Add
		ROLE_DEL	Role Delete
		ROLE_MAP	Role Map
		ROLE_MOD	Role Modify
		ROLE_PURGE	Role Purge
		ROLE_SUMM	Role Summary
		ROLE_VIEW	Role View
ROLE_AUTH	Role Authorize Role	ROLE_AUTH	Role Authorize
		ROLE_SUMM	Role Summary
		ROLE_VIEW	Role View
ROLE_READ	Role Read Role	ROLE_SUMM	Role Summary
		ROLE_VIEW	Role View
ROLE_WRITE	Role Write Role	ROLE_ADD	Role Add
		ROLE_MOD	Role Modify
		ROLE_SUMM	Role Summary
		ROLE_VIEW	Role View
SBADMIN	Sandbox Admin	SBADD	Sandbox Add
SRVC_READ	Service Read Role	SRVC_SUMM	Service Summary
		SRVC_VIEW	Service View
USR_ADV	User Advanced Role	USR_ADD	User Add
		USR_DEL	User Delete
		USR_MAP	User Map
		USR_MOD	User Modify
		USR_PURGE	User Purge
		USR_SUMM	User Summary
		USR_VIEW	User View
USR_AUTH	User Authorize Role	USR_AUTH	User Authorize
		USR_SUMM	User Summary
		USR_VIEW	User View
USR_READ	User Read Role	USR_SUMM	User Summary
		USR_VIEW	User View

Table 74: Role - Function Mapping

Role Code	Role Name	Function Code	Function Name
USR_WRITE	User Write Role	USR_ADD	User Add
		USR_MOD	User Modify
		USR_SUMM	User Summary
		USR_VIEW	User View
WKSPACC	Workspace Access	WKSP_LNK_ACC	Workspace Link Access
		WKSP_SUMM	Workspace Summary Access
WKSPAUTH	Workspace Authorize	WKSP_AUTH	Workspace Authorization
WKSPREAD	Workspace Read	WKSP_VIW	Workspace View
WKSPWRITE	Workspace Write	WKSP_ADD	Workspace Add
		WKSP_CPY	Workspace Copy
		WKSP_DEL	Workspace Delete
		WKSP_EDIT	Workspace Edit
WRKSP_ADV	Workspace Advanced Role	WRKSP_ADD	Workspace Add
		WRKSP_DEL	Workspace Delete
		WRKSP_MOD	Workspace Modify
		WRKSP_SUMM	Workspace Summary
		WRKSP_VIEW	Workspace View
WRKSP_READ	Workspace Read Role	WRKSP_SUMM	Workspace Summary
		WRKSP_VIEW	Workspace View
WRKSP_WRITE	Workspace Write Role	WRKSP_ADD	Workspace Add
		WRKSP_MOD	Workspace Modify
		WRKSP_SUMM	Workspace Summary
		WRKSP_VIEW	Workspace View

14.10.6 Role - Permission Mapping

Table 75 describes the Preconfigured Roles and the corresponding Permissions.

NOTE The role **DSREDACTGRP** is used for applying redaction in the graph.

Table 75: Role - Permission Mapping

Permissions	Roles						
	DSADMIN	DSBATC H	DSINTER	DSUSER	DSAP PRRO VER	MDAPP ROVER	MDRE QUES TOR
*	Yes						
create_notebook	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
delete_all	Yes	Yes	Yes				
export_all	Yes	Yes	Yes				
graph_create	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
import_notebook	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
view_dashboard_tab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
view_permissions_tab	Yes		Yes				
view_interpreter_tab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
view_credentials_tab	Yes	Yes	Yes				
create_credential	Yes	Yes	Yes				
view_visualization_te mplate_tab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
visualization_template _create	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
graph_delete	Yes	Yes					
graph_share	Yes	Yes					
graph_update	Yes	Yes					
graph_view	Yes	Yes					
interpreter_create_vari ant	Yes		Yes				
interpreter_update_var iant	Yes		Yes				
interpreter_view	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
interpreter_variant_ex ecute	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
interpreter_variant_del ete	Yes		Yes				
interpreter_variant_vie w	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			

Table 75: Role - Permission Mapping

job_cancel	Yes	Yes					
job_view	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
add_relation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Attach	Yes						
Clear	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Clone	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Delete	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Detach	Yes						
Export	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Iframe	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
invalidate_session	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Layout	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
paragraph_comment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
paragraph_create	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
paragraph_delete	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
paragraph_execute	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
paragraph_modify	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
paragraph_move	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
paragraph_view	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
remove_relation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Rename	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
run_all	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
schedule_notebook	Yes	Yes					
Share	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
set_readonly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Snapshot	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Style	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Template	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
toggle_show_code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
toggle_show_result	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Update	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
View	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
view_code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			

Table 75: Role - Permission Mapping

view_result	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
view_sessions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
create_group	Yes		Yes				
create_permission_template	Yes		Yes				
create_role	Yes		Yes				
delete_group	Yes		Yes				
delete_permission_template	Yes		Yes				
delete_role	Yes		Yes				
update_group	Yes		Yes				
update_permission_template	Yes		Yes				
update_role	Yes		Yes				
update_user	Yes		Yes				
view_group	Yes		Yes				
view_permission_template	Yes		Yes				
view_role	Yes		Yes				
view_user	Yes		Yes				
view_credential	Yes		Yes				
use_credential	Yes		Yes				
delete_credential	Yes		Yes				
visualization_template_view	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
visualization_template_update	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
visualization_template_delete	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
visualization_template_share	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Approve	Yes	Yes					
review_request	Yes			Yes			
review_approve	Yes				Yes		
MDAPPROVE						Yes	
MDREQUEST							Yes

14.11 Setting Memory of Entity Resolution and Matching Services

To increase the memory of entity resolution and matching services, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the server where Compliance Studio is installed.
2. Navigate to `<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/bin` directory.
3. Open the `compliance-studio.sh` file, and edit the function `start_services()`
4. In entity resolution, update the memory in the `JAVA_OPTS` to a higher value according to your requirement.

For example,

```
export JAVA_OPTS="-Xms12g -Xmx24g"
```

Code-block:

```
entity-resolution

export JAVA_OPTS="-Xms4g -Xmx8g"

export LD_LIBRARY_PATH="$COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH/
deployed/python-packages/saneVirtualEnv/lib/python3.6/site-packages/
jep:$COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH/deployed/python-packages/
saneVirtualEnv/lib/":$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

export PATH_ORG=$PATH

export PATH=$DEPLOY_APP_HOME/python-packages/saneVirtualEnv/
bin:$PATH

export TNS_ADMIN=$TNS_ADMIN_PATH

sh "$DEPLOY_APP_HOME"/entity-resolution/bin/entity-resolution
>"$LOGS_FOLDER"/entity-resolution.log &

unset JAVA_OPTS

export PATH=$PATH_ORG

;;
```

5. In the matching service, update the memory in the `JAVA_OPTS` to a higher value according to your requirement.

For example,

```
export JAVA_OPTS="-Xms12g -Xmx24g"
```

Code-block:

```
matching-service

export JAVA_OPTS="-Xms6g -Xmx12g"

export LD_LIBRARY_PATH="$COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH/
deployed/python-packages/saneVirtualEnv/lib/python3.6/site-packages/
jep:$COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH/deployed/python-packages/
saneVirtualEnv/lib/":$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

if ("$OPEN_SEARCH_HTTPS_ENABLED"); then
```

```

        export JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -
Djavax.net.ssl.trustStore=$DEPLOY_APP_HOME/matching-service/conf/
$OPEN_SEARCH_TRUSTSTORE_FILE_NAME
-
Djavax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword=$OPEN_SEARCH_TRUSTSTORE_PASSWORD"
    fi
    export PATH_ORG=$PATH
    export PATH=$DEPLOY_APP_HOME/python-packages/saneVirtualEnv/
bin:$PATH
    export TNS_ADMIN=$TNS_ADMIN_PATH
    sh "$DEPLOY_APP_HOME"/matching-service/bin/matching-service
>"$LOGS_FOLDER"/matching-service.log &
    unset JAVA_OPTS
    export PATH=$PATH_ORG
;;

```

14.12 Cleanup Steps When the Create Index and Load Data Job Terminated Manually

To perform cleanup for Create Index and Load Data job, follow the step:

1. Execute the following command:

```

nohup ./ER_Cleanup.sh "<Cleanup_type>" "<FIC_MIS_DATE>" "<Current_Run-
skey>" "<Execution_mode>" "<ERSchemaId>" "<Batch_group>" "<Pipelineid>"
&

```

For example, 8125 version: nohup ./ER_Cleanup.sh "CLEANUP-JOB1-INSTANCE" "20150110" "148" "RUN" "ER_SCHEMA_PP_ALIAS" "CSA_812" "CSA_8125" &

NOTE

The following steps are deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

Perform the following cleanup steps when you terminate the **Create Index and Load Data** job manually:


ATTENTION Ensure that you have set the DBMS Server Output as **ON**.

To set it via SQL command prompt.

Run the following command in SQL prompt:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
```

To set it via Oracle SQL Developer, perform the following:

1. Open the Oracle SQL Developer tool.
2. Navigate to **View > Dbms Output**. The DBMS OUTPUT panel is displayed.
3. Click the Plus  icon. The Select Connect window is displayed.
4. From the **Connection** drop-down list, select the connection. Click **OK**. The Connection Information Window is displayed.
5. Enter the **Username** and **Password** to enable your selected schema connection.

NOTE

- Cleanup is not required when the job fails with a logged exception.
- Cleanup scripts are executed based on the **n_run_skey** and **fic_mis_date**.

The following clean-up steps are used to clean up the failure for **Day 0 (Initial Run)** as well as subsequent execution:

- `Batch_Details_For_Create_And_Load_Index.sql`: It provides the previous **runSkey** (**n_run_skey** column) and the latest **fic_mis_date** for the given latest **runSkey** as input.
- `Cleanup_ER_Create_And_Load_Data_into_Index.sql`: This script accepts the outputs from `Batch_Details_For_Create_And_Load_Index.sql` as input and cleans up failed batch execution.

Perform the following to run the `Batch_Details_For_Create_And_Load_Index.sql`:

1. Obtain the script from the following path:

```
<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/Er-Cleanup-Scripts/  
Batch_Details_For_Create_And_Load_Index.sql
```

2. Log in to the Compliance Studio Schema.
3. Copy the script to the machine where you need to execute the script.
4. Run the following command in SQL prompt:

```
@<Fully Qualified path of the Script>/  
Batch_Details_For_Create_And_Load_Index.sql
```

Enter the inputs as per the prompt.

The input for this script is **runSkey**, for which the batch cleanup is to be performed. You can get the **runSkey** from the batch execution console messages by searching the text "**Current runSkey:**"

5. Press **Enter**.

On successful execution, the script will exit with the message "Successfully retrieved PREVIOUS_RUN_SKEY and CURRENT_FIC_MIS_DATE".

NOTE You can note the values for **CURRENT_FIC_MIS_DATE**, **CURRENT_RUN_SKEY**, and **PREVIOUS_RUN_SKEY**, respectively. These values are used as inputs to run the `Cleanup_ER_Create_And_Load_Data_into_Index.sql`.

Perform the following to run the `Cleanup_ER_Create_And_Load_Data_into_Index.sql`:

NOTE Ensure you have captured the values for **CURRENT_FIC_MIS_DATE**, **CURRENT_RUN_SKEY**, and **PREVIOUS_RUN_SKEY**, respectively, from the `Batch_Details_For_Create_And_Load_Index.sql` script results.

1. Obtain the script from the following path:

```
<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/Er-Cleanup-Scripts/  
Cleanup_ER_Create_And_Load_Data_into_Index.sql
```

2. Log in to the ER Schema (The schema where input tables of Entity Resolution are available).
3. Copy the script to the machine where you need to execute the script.
4. Run the following command in SQL prompt:

```
@<Fully Qualified path of the Script>/  
Cleanup_ER_Create_And_Load_Data_into_Index.sql
```

Enter the inputs as per the prompt.

The inputs for this script are **CURRENT_FIC_MIS_DATE**, **CURRENT_RUN_SKEY**, and **PREVIOUS_RUN_SKEY** values that were received from `Batch_Details_For_Create_And_Load_Index.sql`.

To reset the ER Schema for **Day 0** execution, the input value for **V_RESET_FLAG** should be **'Y'** else **'N'** (including single quotes).

NOTE

- The **FCC_ER_FULL** and **History** tables are dropped when you run this script with the **V_RESET_FLAG** value as **'Y'**:
- You must drop the **FCC_ER_FULL** table if any changes are made in metadata to alter the table.

5. Press **Enter**.

On successful execution, the script will exit with the message "Cleanup Successfully Completed".

14.13 Cleanup Steps When the Bulk Similarity Job Terminated Manually

To perform cleanup for Bulk Similarity job, follow the step:

1. Execute the following command:


```
nohup ./ER_Cleanup.sh "<Cleanup_type>" "<FIC_MIS_DATE>" "<Current_Run-
skey>" "<Execution_mode>" "<ERSchemaId>" "<Batch_group>" "<Pipelineid>"
&
```

For example, 8125 version: nohup ./ER_Cleanup.sh "CLEANUP-JOB2-INSTANCE" "20150110" "148" "RUN" "ER_SCHEMA_PP_ALIAS" "CSA_812" "CSA_8125" &

NOTE The following steps are deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

Perform the following cleanup steps when you terminate the ER Bulk Similarity job manually.

To clean up the ER Bulk Similarity job execution in Compliance Studio Schema, perform the following:

1. Log in to the Compliance Studio Schema.
2. Run the following command in SQL prompt to update the status in the **n_run_status** column in the **FCC_BATCH_RUN** table in Compliance Studio Schema for corresponding **runSKey** (**n_run_skey**).

```
UPDATE FCC_BATCH_RUN SET N_RUN_STATUS=2 WHERE
N_RUN_SKEY=<CURRENT_RUN_SKEY>;
COMMIT;
```

Where <CURRENT_RUN_SKEY> is the **runSKey** for which the job is to be re-executed.

For example,

```
UPDATE FCC_BATCH_RUN SET N_RUN_STATUS=2 WHERE N_RUN_SKEY=112;
COMMIT;
```

Perform the following additional clean-up steps for **Day 0** execution:

1. Log in to the ER Schema.
2. Run the following commands in SQL prompt:

```
truncate table FCC_ER_MATCHING;
truncate table FCC_ER_MANUAL_MATCH;
truncate table FCC_ER_MANUAL_MAPPING;
```

14.14 Cleanup Steps When the Data Survival Job Terminated Manually

To perform cleanup for Data Survival job, follow the step:

1. Execute the following command:

```
nohup ./ER_Cleanup.sh "<Cleanup_type>" "<FIC_MIS_DATE>" "<Current_Run-
skey>" "<Execution_mode>" "<ERSchemaId>" "<Batch_group>" "<Pipelineid>"
&
```

For example, 8125 version: nohup ./ER_Cleanup.sh "CLEANUP-JOB3-INSTANCE" "20150110" "148" "RUN" "ER_SCHEMA_PP_ALIAS" "CSA_812" "CSA_8125" &

NOTE The following steps are deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

Perform the following clean-up steps when you terminate the Data Survival job manually.

To clean up the ER Data Survival Engine job execution in Compliance Studio Schema, perform the following:

1. Log in to the Compliance Studio Schema.
2. Run the following command in SQL prompt to update the status in the **n_run_status** column in the **FCC_BATCH_RUN** table in Compliance Studio Schema for corresponding **runSkey** (**n_run_skey**).

```
UPDATE FCC_BATCH_RUN SET N_RUN_STATUS=4 WHERE
N_RUN_SKEY=<CURRENT_RUN_SKEY>;

COMMIT;
```

Where <CURRENT_RUN_SKEY> is the **runSkey** for which the job is to be re-executed.

For example,

```
UPDATE FCC_BATCH_RUN SET N_RUN_STATUS=4 WHERE N_RUN_SKEY=112;

COMMIT;
```

Perform the following additional clean-up steps for **Day 0, Day 1/Subsequent Day** execution:

1. Log in to the ER Schema.
2. Run the following commands in SQL prompt for **Day 0**:

```
truncate table FCC_ER_MAPPING;
truncate table FCC_ER_AUDIT_LOGS;
truncate table STG_PARTY_MASTER;
truncate table STG_PARTY_DETAILS;
truncate table STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP;
truncate table STG_PARTY_PHONE_MAP;
truncate table STG_ADDRESS_MASTER;
truncate table STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP;
truncate table STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC;
truncate table STG_ADDRESS_MASTER_HIST;
truncate table STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC_HIST;
truncate table STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP_HIST;
truncate table STG_PARTY_DETAILS_HIST;
truncate table STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP_HIST;
truncate table STG_PARTY_MASTER_HIST;
truncate table STG_PARTY_PHONE_MAP_HIST;
truncate table FCC_ER_MAPPING_ARC;
truncate table FCC_ER_MAPPING_BKP;
truncate table FCC_ER_MAPPING_STG_TEMP;
truncate table FCC_ER_MAPPING_TEMP;
truncate table FCC_ER_TEMP_MAPPING;
```

3. Run the following commands in SQL prompt for **Day 1/Subsequent Day**:

```
DELETE /*+ PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_PARTY_MATER WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
TO_DATE('<FIC_MIS_DATE>', 'yyyyMMdd');
DELETE /*+ PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_PARTY_DETAILS WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
TO_DATE('<FIC_MIS_DATE>', 'yyyyMMdd');
DELETE /*+ PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_PARTY_PHONE_MAP WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
TO_DATE('<FIC_MIS_DATE>', 'yyyyMMdd');
DELETE /*+ PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
```

```

TO_DATE('<FIC_MIS_DATE>', 'yyyyMMdd');
DELETE /*+ PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC WHERE
FIC_MIS_DATE= TO_DATE('<FIC_MIS_DATE>', 'yyyyMMdd');
DELETE /*+ PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_ADDRESS_MASTER WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
TO_DATE('<FIC_MIS_DATE>', 'yyyyMMdd');
DELETE /*+ PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
TO_DATE('<FIC_MIS_DATE>', 'yyyyMMdd');

COMMIT;

```

Where FIC_MIS_DATE is the current ficmisdate in yyyyMMdd format.

For example,

```

DELETE /*+PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_PARTY_MASTER WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
TO_DATE('20151211', 'yyyyMMdd');

DELETE /*+PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_PARTY_DETAILS WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
TO_DATE('20151211', 'yyyyMMdd');

DELETE /*+PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_PARTY_PHONE_MAP WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
TO_DATE('20151211', 'yyyyMMdd');

DELETE /*+PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
TO_DATE('20151211', 'yyyyMMdd');

DELETE /*+PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC WHERE
FIC_MIS_DATE= TO_DATE('20151211', 'yyyyMMdd');

DELETE /*+PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_ADDRESS_MASTER WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
TO_DATE('20151211', 'yyyyMMdd');

DELETE /*+PARALLEL(8) */ FROM STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP WHERE FIC_MIS_DATE=
TO_DATE('20151211', 'yyyyMMdd');

```

Where 20151211 is the FIC_MIS_DATE of the 11th Dec 2015.

14.15 Cleanup Steps When the Load Data in FCC_ER_OUTPUT Job Terminated Manually

To perform cleanup for Load Data in the FCC_ER_OUTPUT job, follow the step:

1. Execute the following command:

```

nohup ./ER_Cleanup.sh "<Cleanup_type>" "<FIC_MIS_DATE>" "<Current_Run-
skey>" "<Execution_mode>" "<ERSchemaId>" "<Batch_group>" "<Pipelineid>"
&

```

For example, 8125 version: nohup ./ER_Cleanup.sh "CLEANUP-JOB4-INSTANCE" "20150110" "148" "RUN" "ER_SCHEMA_PP_ALIAS" "CSA_812" "CSA_8125" &

NOTE

The following steps are deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

Perform the following clean-up steps when you terminate the Load Data in the FCC_ER_OUTPUT job manually.


ATTENTION Ensure that you have set the DBMS Server Output as **ON**.

To set it via SQL command prompt.

Run the following command in SQL prompt:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
```

To set it via Oracle SQL Developer, perform the following:

1. Open the Oracle SQL Developer tool.
2. Navigate to **View > Dbms Output**. The DBMS OUTPUT panel is displayed.
3. Click the Plus  icon. The Select Connect window is displayed.
4. From the **Connection** drop-down list, select the connection. Click **OK**. The Connection Information Window is displayed.
5. Enter the **Username** and **Password** to enable your selected schema connection.

To update job execution status in Compliance Studio Schema, perform the following:

1. Log in to the Compliance Studio Schema.
2. Update status in the **n_run_status** column to **6** in the **FCC_BATCH_RUN** table in Compliance Studio Schema for current **runSKey (n_run_skey)**.

```
UPDATE FCC_BATCH_RUN SET N_RUN_STATUS=6 WHERE
N_RUN_SKEY=<CURRENT_RUN_SKEY>;
COMMIT;
```

Where <CURRENT_RUN_SKEY> is the **runSkey** for which the job is to be executed.

For example,

```
UPDATE FCC_BATCH_RUN SET N_RUN_STATUS=6 WHERE N_RUN_SKEY=112;
COMMIT;
```

To perform clean-up in ER Schema for the failed job:

1. Obtain `Cleanup_ER_Run_Full_Data_Output.sql` script from the following path:
`<COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/Er-Cleanup-Scripts/
Cleanup_ER_Run_Full_Data_Output.sql.`
2. Log in to ER Schema (The schema where input tables of Entity Resolution are available).
3. Copy the script to the machine where you need to execute the script.
4. Run the following command in SQL prompt:

```
@<Fully Qualified path of the Script>/
Cleanup_ER_Run_Full_Data_Output.sql
```
5. Press **Enter**.

On successful execution, the script exits with the message: "Cleanup successfully completed."

14.16 Resetting Entity Resolution Back to Day 0

ATTENTION

- This section is applicable only when you wipe out ER-related tables and indexes. This will bring the Entity Resolution back to **Day0**.
- You can clean up the ER Schema after upgrading from **v8.1.2.0.0** to **v8.1.2.0.1** or restart ER with different rules.
- If FCC_BATCH_RUN is empty, you have to reset the ER to Day 0 and then runskey should be 0.

To perform cleanup for full reset to day 0, follow the step:

1. Execute the following command:

```
nohup ./ER_Cleanup.sh "<Cleanup_type>" "<FIC_MIS_DATE>" "<Current_Run-
skey>" "<Execution_mode>" "<ERSchemaId>" "<Batch_group>" "<Pipelineid>"
&
```

For example, 8125 version: nohup ./ER_Cleanup.sh "RESET-TO-DAY0" "20151210" "182" "RUN" "ER_SCHEMA_PP_ALIAS" "CSA_812" "CSA_8125" &

NOTE

The following steps are deprecated in the current release and will be removed in the future release.

14.16.1 ER Schema Changes

1. Log in to ER Schema.
2. Run the following SQL queries to drop the specified tables:

```
DROP TABLE er_audit;
DROP TABLE er_jobs;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_audit_logs;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_full;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_gp_comments;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_m_bkp_config;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_manual_match;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_manual_match_temp;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_mapping_arc;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_mapping_bkp;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_mapping_stg_temp;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_mapping_temp;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_matching;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_matching_deleted;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_matching_temp;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_output;
```

```
DROP TABLE fcc_er_temp_mapping;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_affected_similarity_ids;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_mapping_delta;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_batch_check;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_mapping_delta_temp_3;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_mapping_delta_temp_2;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_full_delta_temp_1;
DROP TABLE ER_PERFORMANCE_TIME_PROFILER;
DROP TABLE er_p_parallel_run;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_config;
DROP TABLE fcc_er_manual_map;
DROP TABLE h$stg_address_master_pre;
DROP TABLE h$stg_customer_identifctn_doc_pre;
DROP TABLE h$stg_party_address_map_pre;
DROP TABLE h$stg_party_details_pre;
DROP TABLE h$stg_party_email_map_pre;
DROP TABLE h$stg_party_master_pre;
DROP TABLE h$stg_party_phone_map_pre;
DROP TABLE stg_address_master_dlta;
DROP TABLE stg_customer_identifctn_doc_dlta;
DROP TABLE stg_party_address_map_dlta;
DROP TABLE stg_party_details_dlta;
DROP TABLE stg_party_email_map_dlta;
DROP TABLE stg_party_master_dlta;
DROP TABLE stg_party_phone_map_dlta;
DROP TABLE stg_address_master_hist;
DROP TABLE stg_customer_identifctn_doc_hist;
DROP TABLE stg_party_address_map_hist;
DROP TABLE stg_party_details_hist;
DROP TABLE stg_party_email_map_hist;
DROP TABLE stg_party_master_hist;
DROP TABLE stg_party_phone_map_hist;
DROP TABLE FCC_ER_MAPPING_DELTA_HIST;
DROP TABLE FCC_ER_MAPPING_DELTA_TEMP_CURR_RUN;
DROP TABLE FCC_ER_MAPPING_DELTA_ARC;
DROP TABLE FCC_ER_MAPPING_HIST;
```

```
DROP TABLE FCC_ER_POPULATE_OUTPUT;
```

NOTE The following indices will be deleted automatically when you drop the respective tables:

- fcc_er_manual_match_ind
- fcc_er_matching_ind
- fcc_er_matching_temp_ind

If indices still exist, run the following SQL queries to drop the Indices:

```
DROP INDEX fcc_er_manual_match_ind;  
DROP INDEX fcc_er_matching_ind;  
DROP INDEX fcc_er_matching_temp_ind;
```

If following tables still exist, run the SQL queries to drop the tables:

- stg_party_master_hist
- stg_party_details_hist
- stg_party_email_map_hist
- stg_party_phone_map_hist
- stg_address_master_hist
- stg_party_address_map_hist
- stg_customer_identifctn_doc_hist

Run the following command to drop tables if they exist in the database:

```
DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW <STG_TABLE_NAME>_HIST;
```

For example,

```
DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW STG_PARTY_MASTER_HIST;
```

Run the following command to drop tables only when table names are changed to LOG_<STG_TABLE_NAME>_HIST.

```
DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG ON <STG_TABLE_NAME>_HIST;
```

For example,

```
DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG ON STG_PARTY_MASTER_HIST;
```

3. Run the following SQL queries to drop the specified sequences:

```
DROP SEQUENCE fcc_er_bkp_config_id_seq;  
DROP SEQUENCE fcc_er_audit_seq;  
DROP SEQUENCE data_survival_realtime_sequence;
```

4. Run the following SQL queries to truncate the specified tables:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE fcc_er_manual_mapping;  
TRUNCATE TABLE fcc_er_mapping;  
TRUNCATE TABLE stg_party_master;  
TRUNCATE TABLE stg_party_details;
```

```
TRUNCATE TABLE stg_party_email_map;  
TRUNCATE TABLE stg_party_phone_map;  
TRUNCATE TABLE stg_address_master;  
TRUNCATE TABLE stg_party_address_map;  
TRUNCATE TABLE stg_customer_identifctn_doc;
```

14.16.2 Compliance Studio Schema Changes

To truncate batch run tables, perform the following:

1. Log in to Compliance Studio Schema.
2. Check the **FCC_BATCH_RUN** table in the Compliance Studio schema and if there are any records exist, run the following command to truncate the table before executing the ER jobs:

```
truncate table FCC_BATCH_RUN;
```

14.16.3 OpenSearch Changes

To clean up ER staging indexes, perform the following:

1. Log in to the server where Compliance Studio is installed.
2. Run the following **curl** command:

```
curl -XDELETE http://hostname:port/load-to-open-search/idx/deleteIndex/  
<Index name>
```

For example,

```
curl -XDELETE http://testserver.oracle.com:7053/load-to-open-search/idx/  
deleteIndex/stg_party_812
```

3. Repeat **Step 2** if multiple ER indexes, run with respective staging index names.

14.17 Utility Scripts

14.17.1 Data Slicing Utility Script

The Data Slicing Utility is a SQL script to perform data slicing (slicing the data into different chunks or data units) according to the user input (FIC_MIS_DATE). It helps faster turn-around time for individual batches as the load is moderately low.

FIC_MIS_DATE is the execution identifier for Entity Resolution, and it is easy to distribute records into different FIC_MIS_DATE values.

You can perform the data slicing for a high volume of data, which takes a long time and more resources based on your database performance.

- NOTE** This utility is used for slicing the data in the following input tables of the out-of-the-box rules for Entity Resolution:
- STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE
 - STG_PARTY_DETAILS_PRE
 - STG_PARTY_EMAIL_MAP_PRE
 - STG_PARTY_PHONE_MAP_PRE
 - STG_CUSTOMER_IDENTIFCTN_DOC_PRE
 - STG_PARTY_ADDRESS_MAP_PRE
 - STG_ADDRESS_MASTER_PRE

The utility distributes the data into logical units based on the criteria (user input), resulting in multiple data chunks.

- It accepts comma-separated **FIC_MIS_DATE** as user input.
For example. 20150101,20150102,20150103
- It distributes the records across the **FIC_MIS_DATE** equally. The last slice should contain additional records if there are any.

- ATTENTION** It is recommended that you must split the data into slices of a maximum of 10 million records.
- Here is a scenario of data slicing:
- Input data volume: **50 million**
 - Size of slice on which job has to execute: **10 million**
 - Total number of slices: **5** (different comma-separated **FIC_MIS_DATE**)

After the utility completes the distribution, you can perform the ER batch execution as follows:

1. Provide the chunk as **Day 0** load corresponding to the respective **FIC_MIS_DATE**.
2. Provide subsequent chunks such as **Day 1, Day 2**, etc. These chunks are treated as delta loads (delta having only new records).

To execute the utility script, perform the following:

1. Obtain the script from path <COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/ficdb/Utilities/DataSlicingUtility/DataSlicingUtility.sql
2. Log in to the ER Schema. The schema (input tables of Entity Resolution) is available.
3. Copy the script to the machine where you need to execute the script.
4. Run the following command in SQL prompt:

```
@<Fully Qualified path of Utility Script>/DataSlicingUtility.sql
```
5. Enter the values according to the following prompt:
Enter value for fic_mis_date:

You need to enter comma-separated **FIC_MIS_DATE** in **YYYYMMDD** format.

For example, 20150101,20150102,20150103

6. Press **Enter**.

- On successful execution, the utility script exits with a success message "FIC_MIS_DATES have applied for all <list of fic_mis_dates> slices"

For example,

```
SQL> @<path of the script>/DataSlicingUtility.sql
```

```
Enter value for fic_mis_date:
```

```
20150107,20150108,20150109,20150110,20150115
```

```
old 24: FIC_MIS_DATES:='&FIC_MIS_DATE';
```

```
new 24:
```

```
FIC_MIS_DATES:='20150107,20150108,20150109,20150110,20150115';
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

- On failure, displays the appropriate error message.

7. You can validate the results of successful execution:

- For each input table, check the count of records against **FIC_MIS_DATE**.

Run the following commands to check the count in each input table. Perform the same for all input tables:

```
SELECT DISTINCT FIC_MIS_DATE, COUNT(*) FROM <INPUT TABLE NAME> GROUP BY FIC_MIS_DATE;
```

For example,

```
SELECT DISTINCT FIC_MIS_DATE, COUNT(*) FROM STG_PARTY_MASTER_PRE GROUP BY FIC_MIS_DATE;
```

- Ensure that complete information for a particular party is included in the same slice.
 - a. For example, for any **V_PARTY_ID**, there should be the same **FIC_MIS_DATE** tagged in each input table.

14.18 Load Data into ICIJ Tables

After installing the Compliance Studio, you need to run the script. For more details, **Importing OOB Graph Definition and related Metadata** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#).

The data pipeline does not currently support loading data directly from CSV files.

The following source tables are created during the Post Installation procedure.

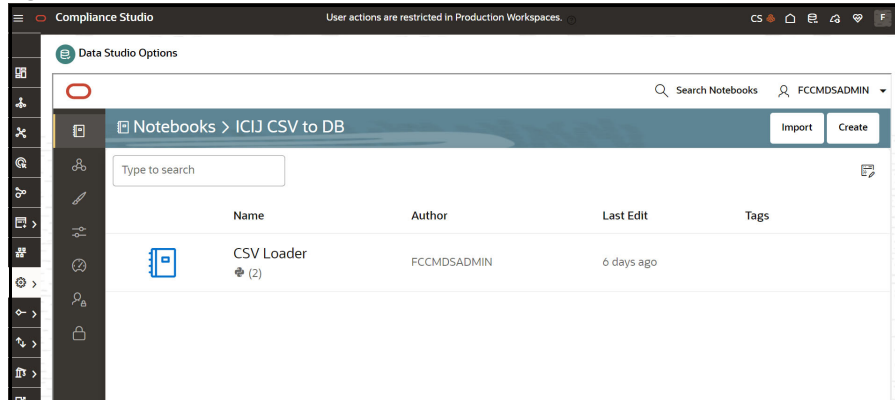
- ICIJ_NODES_ENTITY
- ICIJ_NODES_INTERMEDIARY
- ICIJ_NODES_OFFICER
- ICIJ_NODES_OTHERS
- ICIJ_NODES_ADDRESS
- ICIJ_RELATIONSHIP

To create ICIJ tables, perform the following:

1. Download ICIJ papers (.csv file) and copy the downloaded files to the local server.
2. Log in to the Compliance Studio application.
3. Navigate to the Compliance Studio server with the same URL by changing the port to 7008. (`http://<hostname>:7008` from `http://<hostname>:7001/cs/`)

The ICIJ Notebook is part of a built-in notebook, as shown below.

Figure 167: ICIJ Notebook




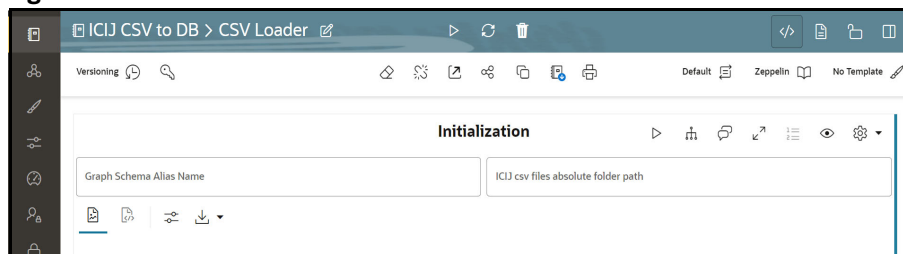
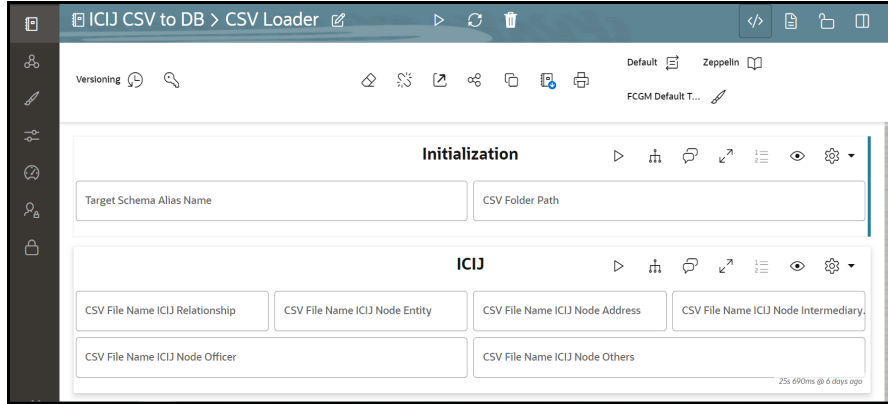
4. Open the Notebook, **ICIJ CSV to DB/CSV Loader**.
5. Ensure that the SQL loader (`sqlldr`) is running in the Compliance Studio.
6. Enter the **Target Schema Alias Name** and the **ICIJ CSV Folder Path** and click  to run the paragraph.


Figure 168: Initialization Field Details



7. Fill the names of CSV files in the required fields in each ICIJ source type. Ensure the name of the file is added with the **.csv** extension.

Figure 169: CSV Files Details



- Click  to run the paragraphs for ICIJ source. You can simultaneously enter all the filenames and run the paragraph for all source files.

On successful execution, the data will be loaded into ICIJ tables.

NOTE The Notebook is accessible only by the Administrators.

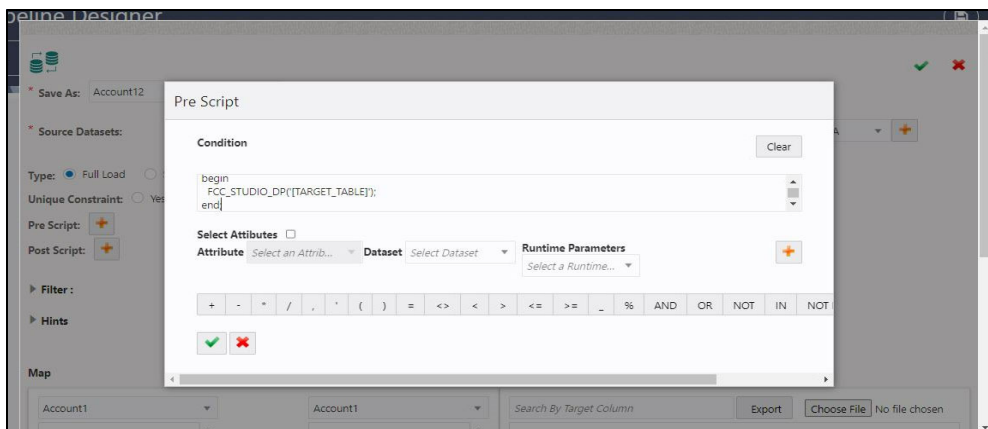
14.19 Prescript Condition

The **Persist** of the Data pipeline of the corresponding node/edge should be defined with the following prescript:

```
begin
FCC_STUDIO_DP (' [TARGET_TABLE] ');
end;
```

The following figure illustrates the Persist to add the Prescript condition.

Figure 170: Prescript condition



For more details on the Data pipeline, see **Managing Data Pipeline** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio User Guide](#).

14.20 Resetting Graph Pipeline Back to Day 0

To reset the graph pipeline to Day0 batch, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to <COMPLIANCE_STUDIO_INSTALLATION_PATH>/deployed/ficdb/GraphPipeline-Cleanup-Scripts directory.
2. Perform the steps provided in the README.md file.
3. Execute the following command:

```
BEGIN
    FOR rec IN (
        SELECT
            index_name
        FROM
            user_indexes
        WHERE
            status = 'UNUSABLE'
    ) LOOP
        EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'ALTER INDEX ' || rec.index_name || '
REBUILD';
        dbms_output.put_line(rec.index_name || ' index rebuilt');
    END LOOP;
END;
```

4. Restart PGX server.

14.21 Disable the User in Compliance Studio after SSO Login

To revoke the mapped CS Groups for a particular user in the Compliance Studio, follow these steps:

In SAML IDCS, Admin has to remove the Groups for a particular user.

1. Login to IDCS as **Admin**.
2. Navigate to **Users** tab and select the **User**.
3. Navigate to **Groups** tab and select the groups to be revoked.
4. Click **Revoke** Button.
5. Click **Save** to modify the changes.

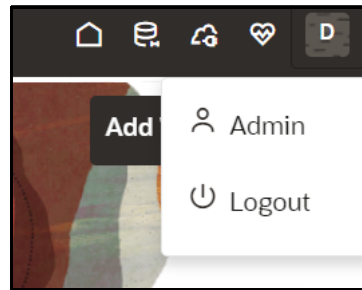
In Compliance Studio,

1. Login to Compliance Studio as **Admin User**.

NOTE Admin users should have access to Identity Management.

2. Navigate to **Identity Management** and click **Users**.

Figure 171: Identity Management



3. Select the same user of the Groups that are removed from the IDCS.
4. Navigate to **Mapped Groups** tab and select the Groups to be revoked.
5. Click **Unmap**.
6. Login as another **Admin User** who can authorize the above changes.

NOTE Any other user with admin access can authorize.

7. Navigate to Identity Management as **Authorizing User**.
8. Click **Users** and select the same user of the Groups that are removed from the IDCS.
9. Navigate to **Mapped Groups** tab and move the toggle switch to the right to enable **Authorization View**.
10. Select all the groups and click **Authorize** button.
11. Restart the Compliance Studio.

14.22 Migrating the Data from ElasticSearch to OpenSearch

Prerequisites:

- OpenSearch should be installed successfully and that service should be up and running.
- Wallet should be configured with Entity Resolution details.

To configure OpenSearch, see **Configure the OpenSearch Component** section in the [OFS Compliance Studio Installation Guide](#).

- Execute the following command for health check API of the OpenSearch:

```
curl -X GET '<OPENSEARCH_CLUSTER_HOST>:<PORT_NUMBER>/_cat/health'
```

Or

```
curl -X GET '<OPENSEARCH_CLUSTER_HOST>:<PORT_NUMBER>/_cat/health?v'
```

Sample output:

```
1675934006 09:13:26 <OPENSEARCH_CLUSTER_NAME> green 1 1 true 0 0 0 0 0 0
- 100.0%
```

- To verify the health check API in the browser, navigate to the following URL:

```
https://<OPENSEARCH_CLUSTER_HOST>:<PORT_NUMBER>/_cat/health?v
```

NOTE If https is not configured then use the following URL:

```
http://<OPENSEARCH_CLUSTER_HOST>:<PORT_NUMBER>/_cat/health?v
```

To migrate data from ElasticSearch to OpenSearch, see [OpenSearch](#) documentation.

Migrating data for 'csa_stg_party_812' from ElasticSearch to OpenSearch, follow these steps:

1. Use the following curl command to load index 'csa_stg_party_812':

NOTE The following parameters to be configured as follows:

- <SCHEMA-NAME> to be replaced with ER schema configured in the wallet.
- <load_to_opensearch_service_port_number> to be replaced with default value 7053.
- <FQDN_Compliance_Studio> to be replaced with fully qualified domain name of the Compliance Studio.

```
curl -X POST 'http://
<FQDN_Compliance_Studio>:<load_to_opensearch_service_port_number>/load-
to-open-search/idx/createIndex' \
-H 'Content-Type: application/json' \
-d '{
  "schemaName": "<SCHEMA-NAME>",
  "tableName": "FCC_ER_FULLL",
  "filterCondition": "1=1",
  "indexName": "stg_party_812",
  "indexAlias": "csa_812_alias",
  "indexLogicalName": "csa_stg_party_812",
  "indexBusinessName": "csa_stg_party_812",
  "indexKeyAttribute": "original_id",
  "loadType": "FullLoad",
  "shards": 1,
  "replicas": 3,
  "attributes": [
    {
      "name": "address",
      "type": "text",
      "similarity": "boolean",
```

```

        "analyzerType": "address",
        "fields": []
    },
    {
        "name": "business_domain",
        "type": "text",
        "similarity": "boolean",
        "analyzerType": "Organization",
        "fields": []
    },
    {
        "name": "city",
        "type": "text",
        "similarity": "boolean",
        "analyzerType": "address",
        "fields": []
    },
    {
        "name": "country",
        "type": "text",
        "similarity": "boolean",
        "analyzerType": "address",
        "fields": []
    },
    {
        "name": "given_name",
        "type": "text",
        "similarity": "boolean",
        "analyzerType": "namestop",
        "fields": []
    },
    {
        "name": "middle_name",

```



```

    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "namestop",
    "fields": []
  },
  {
    "name": "family_name",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "namestop",
    "fields": []
  },
  {
    "name": "concat_name",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "namestop",
    "fields": []
  },
  {
    "name": "alias",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "namestop",
    "fields": []
  },
  {
    "name": "state",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "address",
    "fields": []
  }
}

```

```

    ],
    "customAnalyzer": [],
    "customFilter": [],
    "customCharFilter": [],
    "customTokenizer": [],
    "others": [
      "original_id",
      "orgname",
      "dob",
      "source_name",
      "start_date",
      "jurisdiction",
      "industry",
      "naics_code",
      "tax_id",
      "doc_id",
      "email",
      "phone",
      "postal_code",
      "incorporation_date",
      "entity_type"
    ],
    "replaceCharFields": [
      {
        "name": "address",
        "charArray": [";", "~"],
        "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
      },
      {
        "name": "city",
        "charArray": [";", "~"],
        "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
      }
    ],

```

```

{
  "name": "country",
  "charArray": [";", "~"],
  "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
},
{
  "name": "state",
  "charArray": [";", "~"],
  "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
},
{
  "name": "given_name",
  "charArray": [";", "~"],
  "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
},
{
  "name": "middle_name",
  "charArray": [";", "~"],
  "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
},
{
  "name": "family_name",
  "charArray": [";", "~"],
  "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
},
{
  "name": "concat_name",
  "charArray": [";", "~"],
  "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
},
{
  "name": "alias",
  "charArray": [";", "~"],

```

```

        "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
    }
    ],
    "replaceEmptyFields": [],
    "translateFields":
    ["middle_name", "family_name", "concat_name", "alias", "given_name",
    "address", "city", "country", "state"]
}'

```

After the successful execution, you will get the following response:

```

{"STATUS": "SUCCESS", "MESSAGE": "Index created and loaded
successfully.", "COUNT": <count of records loaded>}

```

2. Verify that the index is migrated from elastic search to OpenSearch by navigating the following URL:

```

http://<OPENSEARCH_CLUSTER_HOST>:<PORT_NUMBER>/_cat/indices

```

The sample output is as follows:

```

open stg_party_812      E09Y31W_SBiZGIZjbX5zZA 1 3 346 4 521.4kb 521.4kb

```

14.23 Parameters for Entity Resolution Job execution

This section describes parameters for job execution and cleanup steps for Entity Resolution.

Table 76 lists parameter for job execution and cleanup for entity resolution.

Table 76: Parameter for Entity Resolution

Parameter	Description	ER Job Execution	Cleanup
Pipeline ID	ER Type has taken as Pipelined ID to execute. For example, CSA_8126.	Yes	Yes
ErSchemaID	The identifier of the schema on which Entity Resolution has to be run. This must be the same as specified in the <code>resources.xml</code> file.	Yes	Yes
ErSchemaName	Entity Resolution schema alias name.	Yes	No
MatchType	It processes the records based on the dataset, either Full Load or Delta Load.	Yes	No

Table 76: Parameter for Entity Resolution

Parameter	Description	ER Job Execution	Cleanup
LoadType	<p>It can be either FullLoad or DeltaLoad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FullLoad: Clear all the records from the history tables and match all the records based on the fic_mis_date. • DeltaLoad: Match the modified and new records with the current fic_mis_date against all the historical records. 	Yes	No
FIC_MIS_DATE	The date on which the data is entered/loaded in the system in YYYYMMDD format.	Yes	Yes
FSDF VERSION	The version of FSDF for the underlying Stage tables.	Yes	No
Current_batch	The processing group for which batch needs to be run (Only one batch can run at a time for a processing group).	Yes	Yes
Source_batch	Future parameter. You can use the same value as the current batch for now.	Yes	No
Data_origin	Origin of data.	Yes	No
Execution_Mode	<p>It executes the following modes that you want to perform the cleanup.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run: This execution mode displays the list of queries that will be executed under the specified Cleanup_Type. • Preview: You can preview the list of queries that will be executed under the specified Cleanup_Type without executing them. 	No	Yes
Current_runskey	This indicates the latest runskey on which particular job cleanup is to be performed. In case of resetting ER fully, this is the latest runskey in the FCC_BATCH_RUN run table and this table information is available in the studio schema.	No	Yes
Run_type	If Run_Type as RUN , the batch is triggered for the first time for the given FIC_MIS_DATE and Current_Batch. You can re-execute the failed job against the same FIC_MIS_DATE and Current_Batch using Run_Type as RERUN .	Yes	No

Table 76: Parameter for Entity Resolution

Parameter	Description	ER Job Execution	Cleanup
Cleanup_type	<p>This indicates which specific ER job type the user wants to perform the cleanup operation. The cleanup types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RESET-TO-DAY0: This mode type helps to perform full cleanup and reset the ER schema to DAY 0 execution. • CLEANUP-JOB1-INSTANCE: This mode type helps to perform cleanup when job1 is failed/ manually terminated. • CLEANUP-JOB2-INSTANCE: This mode type helps to perform cleanup when job2 is failed/ manually terminated. • CLEANUP-JOB3-INSTANCE: This mode type helps to perform cleanup when job3 is failed/ manually terminated. • CLEANUP-JOB4-INSTANCE: This mode type helps to perform cleanup when job4 is failed/ manually terminated. 	No	Yes

14.24 Rebuilding Indices in Elastic Search

To rebuild indices in the Elastic Search, follow these steps:

NOTE All the steps are mandatory, even if there is a mismatch in any index.

1. Execute the following curl command to delete the index:

```
curl -XDELETE http://hostname:port/load-to-open-search/idx/deleteIndex/
<Index name>
```

For example,

```
curl -XDELETE http://testserver.oracle.com:7053/load-to-open-search/idx/
deleteIndex/stg_party_812
```

2. Execute the following to Load data for **__prev index** for the runskey LESS THAN the last successful ER batch runskey.

- a. URL: `http://<hostname>:<port>/load-to-open-search/idx/createIndex`

For example: `http://testserver.com:7053/load-to-open-search/idx/
createIndex`

- b. **Request Body:** The JSON request body can be obtained using below query:

```
SELECT V_IDX_JSON FROM FCC_IDX_M_JSON_MAP WHERE
V_PIPELINE_ID='<PIPELINE_ID>;
```

NOTE In the below request, `##LATEST_RUN_SKEY_OF_LAST_SUCCESSFULL_ERJOB##` is the latest runskey for which all 4 ER Jobs were executed successfully.

- i. Make the following changes in the json keys:

```
"loadType": "DeltaLoad"
"tableName" : "FCC_ER_FULL"
"filterCondition": "N_RUN_SKEY <
##LATEST_RUN_SKEY_OF_LAST_SUCCESSFULL_ERJOB##"
```

For example,

```
"loadType": "DeltaLoad"
"tableName" : "FCC_ER_FULL"
"filterCondition": "N_RUN_SKEY <196"
```

NOTE Here, 196 is the latest runskey for which all 4 ER Jobs were executed successfully.

- ii. Ensure that the "deletedProfilesTableName" key and its value are not in the request body.
- iii. Provide the ER schema alias name as "schemaName".

For example, "schemaName": "ER_SCHEMA_ALIAS"

- iv. Provide the wallet path in the "walletFilePath" key.

For example, "walletFilePath": "/scratch/test/testpath/compStudio_31010949/OFS_-COMPLIANCE_STUDIO/wallet"

- v. Provide tnsnames.ora file path in the "walletFilePath" key.

For example, "tnsOraFilePath": "/scratch/test/testpath/compStudio_31010949/OFS_-COMPLIANCE_STUDIO/wallet"

The sample Request body for __prev index is as follows:

```
{
"schemaName": "ER_SCHEMA_ALIAS",
"walletFilePath": "/scratch/test/testPath/OFS_COMPLIANCE_STUDIO/
wallet",
"tnsOraFilePath": "/scratch/test/testPath/OFS_COMPLI-
ANCE_STUDIO/wallet",
"tableName": "FCC_ER_FULL",
"filterCondition": "N_RUN_SKEY < 196",
```

```

    "indexName": "stg_party_812",
    "indexAlias": "csa_812_alias",
    "indexLogicalName": "csa_stg_party_812",
    "indexBusinessName": "csa_stg_party_812",
    "indexKeyAttribute": "original_id",
    "deleteProfilesIdxKeyAttribute": "v_party_id",
    "loadType": "DeltaLoad",
    "shards": 1,
    "replicas": 3,
    "attributes": [
      {
        "name": "address",
        "type": "text",
        "similarity": "boolean",
        "analyzerType": "address",
        "fields": []
      },
      {
        "name": "business_domain",
        "type": "text",
        "similarity": "boolean",
        "analyzerType": "Organization",
        "fields": []
      },
      {
        "name": "city",
        "type": "text",
        "similarity": "boolean",
        "analyzerType": "address",
        "fields": []
      },
      {
        "name": "country",
        "type": "text",
        "similarity": "boolean",
        "analyzerType": "address",

```



```

    "fields": []
  },
  {
    "name": "given_name",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "namestop",
    "fields": []
  },
  {
    "name": "middle_name",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "namestop",
    "fields": []
  },
  {
    "name": "family_name",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "namestop",
    "fields": []
  },
  {
    "name": "concat_name",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "namestop",
    "fields": []
  },
  {
    "name": "alias",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "namestop",
    "fields": []
  }

```

```

    },
    {
      "name": "mdm_id",
      "type": "text",
      "similarity": "boolean",
      "analyzerType": "pipe_delimiter",
      "fields": []
    },
    {
      "name": "state",
      "type": "text",
      "similarity": "boolean",
      "analyzerType": "address",
      "fields": []
    }
  ],
  "customAnalyzer": [],
  "customFilter": [],
  "customCharFilter": [],
  "customTokenizer": [],
  "others": [
    "original_id",
    "orgname",
    "dob",
    "source_name",
    "start_date",
    "jurisdiction",
    "industry",
    "naics_code",
    "tax_id",
    "doc_id",
    "email",
    "phone",
    "postal_code"
  ],
  "replaceCharFields": [

```

```

        {
            "name": "address",
            "charArray": [";", "~"],
            "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
        },
        {
            "name": "city",
            "charArray": [";", "~"],
            "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
        },
        {
            "name": "country",
            "charArray": [";", "~"],
            "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
        },
        {
            "name": "state",
            "charArray": [";", "~"],
            "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
        },
        {
            "name": "given_name",
            "charArray": [";", "~"],
            "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
        },
        {
            "name": "middle_name",
            "charArray": [";", "~"],
            "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
        },
        {
            "name": "family_name",
            "charArray": [";", "~"],
            "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
        },
        {

```

```

    "name": "concat_name",
    "charArray": [";", "~"],
    "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
  },
  {
    "name": "alias",
    "charArray": [";", "~"],
    "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
  }
],
  "replaceEmptyFields": [],
  "translateFields": ["middle_name", "family_name", "concat_name", "alias", "given_name", "address", "city", "country", "state"]
}

```

CURL COMMAND:

```
curl -XPOST http://hostname:port/load-to-open-search/idx/createIndex -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d'<request_body>'
```

For example,

```
curl -XPOST http://testserver:7053/load-to-open-search/idx/createIndex -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d'<request_body>'
```

3. Execute the following to load data for **__delta index** for the runskey EQUAL TO last successful ER batch runskey.

- a. URL: `http://<hostname>:<port>/load-to-open-search/idx/createIndex`

For example: `http://testserver.com:7053/load-to-open-search/idx/createIndex`

- b. **Request Body:** The JSON request body can be obtained using below query:

```
SELECT V_IDX_JSON FROM FCC_IDX_M_JSON_MAP WHERE
V_PIPELINE_ID='<PIPELINE_ID>';
```

NOTE

In the below request, **##LATEST_RUN_SKEY_OF_LAST_SUCCESSFULL_ERJOB##** is the latest runskey for which all 4 ER Jobs were executed successfully.

- i. Make the following changes in the json keys:

```

"loadType": "DeltaLoad"

"tableName" : "FCC_ER_FULL"

"filterCondition": "N_RUN_SKEY =
##LATEST_RUN_SKEY_OF_LAST_SUCCESSFULL_ERJOB##>"

```

For example,

```
"loadType": "DeltaLoad"
"tableName" : "FCC_ER_FULL"
"filterCondition": "N_RUN_SKEY = 196"
```

NOTE Here, 196 is the latest runskey for which all 4 ER Jobs were executed successfully.

- ii. Ensure that the "deletedProfilesTableName" key and its value are not in the request body.
- iii. Provide the ER schema alias name as "schemaName".
For example, "schemaName": "ER_SCHEMA_ALIAS"
- iv. Provide the wallet path in the "walletFilePath" key.
For example, "walletFilePath": "/scratch/test/testpath/compStudio_31010949/OFS_-COMPLIANCE_STUDIO/wallet"
- v. Provide tnsnames.ora file path in the "walletFilePath" key.
For example, "tnsOraFilePath": "/scratch/test/testpath/compStudio_31010949/OFS_-COMPLIANCE_STUDIO/wallet"

The sample Request body for __delta index is as follows:

```
{
  "schemaName": "ER_SCHEMA_ALIAS",
  "walletFilePath": "/scratch/test/testPath/OFS_COMPLIANCE_STUDIO/wallet",
  "tnsOraFilePath": "/scratch/test/testPath/OFS_COMPLIANCE_STUDIO/wallet",
  "tableName": "FCC_ER_FULL",
  "filterCondition": "N_RUN_SKEY = 196",
  "indexName": "stg_party_812",
  "indexAlias": "csa_812_alias",
  "indexLogicalName": "csa_stg_party_812",
  "indexBusinessName": "csa_stg_party_812",
  "indexKeyAttribute": "original_id",
  "deleteProfilesIdxKeyAttribute": "v_party_id",
  "loadType": "DeltaLoad",
  "shards": 1,
  "replicas": 3,
  "attributes": [
    {
```

```

        "name": "address",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "address",
    "fields": []
},
{
    "name": "business_domain",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "Organization",
    "fields": []
},
{
    "name": "city",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "address",
    "fields": []
},
{
    "name": "country",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "address",
    "fields": []
},
{
    "name": "given_name",
    "type": "text",
    "similarity": "boolean",
    "analyzerType": "namestop",
    "fields": []
},
{
    "name": "middle_name",

```

```

"type": "text",
"similarity": "boolean",
"analyzerType": "namestop",
"fields": []
},
    {
      "name": "family_name",
      "type": "text",
      "similarity": "boolean",
      "analyzerType": "namestop",
      "fields": []
    },
    {
      "name": "concat_name",
      "type": "text",
      "similarity": "boolean",
      "analyzerType": "namestop",
      "fields": []
    },
    {
      "name": "alias",
      "type": "text",
      "similarity": "boolean",
      "analyzerType": "namestop",
      "fields": []
    },
    {
      "name": "mdm_id",
      "type": "text",
      "similarity": "boolean",
      "analyzerType": "pipe_delimiter",
      "fields": []
    },
    {
      "name": "state",
      "type": "text",

```

```

"similarity": "boolean",
"analyzerType": "address",
"fields": []
}
],
  "customAnalyzer": [],
  "customFilter": [],
  "customCharFilter": [],
  "customTokenizer": [],
  "others": [
    "original_id",
"orgname",
"dob",
"source_name",
"start_date",
"jurisdiction",
"industry",
"naics_code",
"tax_id",
"doc_id",
"email",
"phone",
"postal_code"
],
  "replaceCharFields": [
    {
      "name": "address",
      "charArray": [";", "~"],
      "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
    },
    {
      "name": "city",
      "charArray": [";", "~"],
      "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
    }
  ],
  {

```



```

    "name": "country",
    "charArray": [";", "~"],
    "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
  },
  {
    "name": "state",
    "charArray": [";", "~"],
    "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
  },
  {
    "name": "given_name",
    "charArray": [";", "~"],
    "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
  },
  {
    "name": "middle_name",
    "charArray": [";", "~"],
    "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
  },
  {
    "name": "family_name",
    "charArray": [";", "~"],
    "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
  },
  {
    "name": "concat_name",
    "charArray": [";", "~"],
    "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
  },
  {
    "name": "alias",
    "charArray": [";", "~"],
    "replaceWith": [",", ";"]
  }
],
"replaceEmptyFields": [],

```

```
"translateFields": ["middle_name","family_name","con-  
cat_name","alias","given_name", "address", "city", "country",  
"state"]  
}
```

CURL COMMAND:

```
curl -XPOST http://hostname:port/load-to-open-search/idx/  
createIndex -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d'<request_body>'
```

For example,

```
curl -XPOST http://testserver:7053/load-to-open-search/idx/cre-  
ateIndex -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d'<request_body>'
```

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