

IBM WebSphere QualityStage Methodologies, Standardization, and Matching



Redbooks





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IBM WebSphere QualityStage Methodologies, Standardization, and Matching

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Note: Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in "Notices" on page xxxv.

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Preface

This IBM® Redbooks® publication documents the procedures for implementing IBM WebSphere® QualityStage and related technologies using a typical merger and acquisition financial services business scenario.

It is aimed at IT architects, Information Management specialists, and Information Integration specialists who are responsible for developing IBM WebSphere QualityStage on a Red Hat Enterprise Linux® 4.0 platform.

The book offers a step-by-step approach to implementing IBM WebSphere QualityStage on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0 platform accessing information that is stored on IBM z/OS® and IBM AIX® platforms.

This book is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1, "IBM WebSphere QualityStage overview" on page 1 provides a detailed description of IBM WebSphere QualityStage, its architecture, configuration flow, and runtime flow.
- Chapter 2, "Financial services business scenario" on page 479 describes a step-by-step approach to implementing IBM WebSphere QualityStage on a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0 platform using a typical merger and acquisition financial services business scenario that involves migration and data integration.
- Appendix A, "IBM Information Server overview" on page 857 provides a detailed description of IBM Information Server, its architecture, configuration flow, and runtime flow.
- ► Appendix B, "Code and scripts used in the financial services business scenario" on page 887 documents some of the code and scripts that are used in the migration and data integration business scenarios.
- ► Appendix C, "Additional material" on page 909 explains how to locate and download the additional materials that accompany this book.

The team that wrote this book

This book was produced by a team of specialists from around the world working at the International Technical Support Organization (ITSO), San Jose Center.

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1

IBM WebSphere QualityStage overview

In this chapter, we provide an overview of IBM WebSphere QualityStage, its architecture, and the configuration and execution of its main functions.

The topics that we cover in this chapter are:

- ▶ IBM WebSphere QualityStage overview
- IBM WebSphere QualityStage architecture
- ► IBM WebSphere QualityStage main functions
- ► IBM WebSphere QualityStage in a project context
- Investigate stage
- Standardize stage
- Match stage
- Survive stage
- Mailing list scenario

1.1 Introduction

The data that drives today's business systems often comes from a variety of sources and disparate data structures. As organizations grow, they retain old data systems and augment them with new and improved systems. Thus, data becomes difficult to manage and use, and a clear picture of a customer, product, or buying trend can be practically impossible to ascertain.

Data quality can be broadly defined from a qualitative viewpoint as information that you can trust or ensuring that data at a particular point in time is suitable for its purpose. A more specific quantitative definition can include the level of compliance that is attained by an enterprise's data environment to independently define rules that describe that data environment. The emphasis is on the business user's perception of data quality—what is delivered to the user and the semantics of the data that is presented. In this case, data quality might well depend upon the data itself (such as correct data types, consistent formatting, retrievability, and usability) and the processes and applications that deliver this data to the business user.

The source of data quality issues is a lack of common standards on how to store data and an inconsistency in how the data is input. Different business operations are often very creative with the data values that they introduce into your application environments. Inconsistency across sources makes understanding relationships between critical business entities such as customers and products very difficult. In many cases, there is no reliable and persistent key that you can use across the enterprise to get all the information that is associated with a single customer or product.

Without high-quality data, strategic systems cannot match and integrate all related data to provide a complete view of the organization and the interrelationships within it. CIOs can no longer count on a return on the investments made in critical business applications. The solution calls for a product that can automatically re-engineer and match all types of customer, product, and enterprise data, in batch or at the transaction level in real time.

Important: To assess and improve data quality, you need a concerted cooperative effort from a number of individuals such as subject matter experts (SME) and IT Data Analysts (DA) using state of the art tools and technologies. These tools and technologies need to assist an individual detect poor quality, fix poor quality data, identify the causes and entry points of poor quality data, develop processes to trap poor quality data at the point of origin, and then monitor the success of the efforts to improve data quality.

IBM Information Server addresses these requirements with an integrated software platform that provides the full spectrum of tools and technologies that are required to address data quality issues. These technologies include data profiling¹ (IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer and IBM WebSphere AuditStage), data cleansing (IBM WebSphere QualityStage), and data movement and transformation (IBM WebSphere DataStage) as follows:

- ▶ IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer (the focus of *IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer and Data Quality Assessment*, SG24-7508) is a new module of IBM Information Server that represents the next generation data profiling and analysis tool. It is designed to help business and data analysts understand the content, quality, and structure of their data sources by automating the data discovery process. The IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer product module helps increase the productivity of data personnel and improve return on investment (ROI) and time to benefit of data-intensive projects.
- ► IBM WebSphere DataStage (which will be covered in an upcoming IBM Redbooks publication) integrates data across multiple and high volumes of data sources and target applications. It integrates data on demand with a high performance parallel framework, extended metadata management, and enterprise connectivity.
- ► IBM WebSphere QualityStage (the focus of this book) enables customers to use the following processes to make a significant impact in the data that drives an organization's success.
 - Investigation of source data to understand the nature, scope, and detail of data quality challenges.
 - Standardization to ensure that data is formatted and conforms to organization-wide specifications, including name and firm standards as well as address cleansing and verification.
 - Matching of data to identify duplicate records within and across data sets.
 - Survivorship to eliminate duplicate records and create the "best record view" of data.
 - 1.2, "IBM WebSphere QualityStage overview" on page 4 provides further details about these processes.

Note: For an overview of IBM Information Server, refer to:

http://www.ibm.com/software/data/integration/info_server/

¹ Data profiling is a data management practice that reveals the content, quality, and structure of the data. It is vital to the success of any business integration effort.

In the following sections, we provide an overview of IBM WebSphere QualityStage, its architecture, main functions, project context, main components, and a mailing list scenario to showcase its main as well as commonly used features.

1.2 IBM WebSphere QualityStage overview

As briefly introduced in 1.1, "Introduction" on page 2, the five types of issues that generally occur within enterprise data stores are as follows:

Lack of information standards

Names, addresses, part numbers, and other data are entered in inconsistent ways, particularly across different systems. These differences make records look different even when they are actually the same as shown in Figure 1-1, where *Kate Roberts* is represented in three different ways, with different address standards.

```
Kate A. Roberts 416 Columbus Ave #2, Boston, Mass 02116

Catherine Roberts Four sixteen Columbus APT2, Boston, MA 02116

Mrs. K. Roberts 416 Columbus Suite #2, Suffolk County 02116
```

Figure 1-1 Lack of information standards example

Data surprises in individual fields

Data in a database is often misplaced, while in other cases some fields are used for multiple purposes. Figure 1-2 shows an example where the Name field contains company and address information, the Tax ID field contains telephone numbers, and the Telephone field has a variety of mistakes. This often leads to program and application errors and results in the mis-identification of key products and customers.

```
Name Tax ID Telephone

J Smith DBA Lime Cons. 228-02-1975 6173380300

Williams & Co. C/O Bill 025-37-1888 415-392-2000

1st Natl Provident 34-2671434 3380321

HP 15 State St. 508-466-1200 Orlando
```

Figure 1-2 Data surprises in individual fields example

Information is buried in free-form fields

In this case, valuable information is hidden away in text fields as shown in Figure 1-3. Because these fields are difficult to query using SQL, this information is often not taken advantage of, although it most likely has value to the business. This type of problem is common in product information and help desk case records.

```
WING ASSY DRILL 4 HOLE USE 5J868A HEXBOLT 1/4 INCH
WING ASSEMBY, USE 5J868-A HEX BOLT .25" - DRILL FOUR HOLES
USE 4 5J868A BOLTS (HEX .25) - DRILL HOLES FOR EA ON WING ASSEM
RUDER, TAP 6 WHOLES, SECURE W/KL2301 RIVETS (10 CM)
```

Figure 1-3 Information buried in free-form fields example

 Data myopia (our term for the lack of consistent identifiers across different systems)

Without adequate foreign-key relationships, it is impossible to get a complete view of information across systems. Figure 1-4 shows three products that look very different but that are actually the same.

```
19-84-103 RS232 Cable 6' M-F CandS

CS-89641 6 ft. Cable Male-F, RS232 #87951

C&SUCH6 Male/Female 25 PIN 6 Foot Cable
```

Figure 1-4 Data myopia example

Redundancy within individual tables

This issue is extremely common, where data is re-entered into systems because the data entry mechanism is not aware that the original record is already there. This issue is a common side effect of the lack of standards, but it is one of the worst data quality problems, because it links directly to costs and customer dissatisfaction. Figure 1-5 shows an example of redundant IBM information that is represented differently in a data store.

90328574	IBM	187 N.Pk. Str. Salem NH 01456
90328575	I.B.M. Inc.	187 N.Pk. St. Salem NH 01456
90238495	Int. Bus. Machines	187 No. Park St Salem NH 04156
90233479	International Bus. M.	187 Park Ave Salem NH 04156
90233489	Inter-Nation Consults	15 Main Street Andover MA 02341
90345672	I.B. Manufacturing	Park Blvd. Bostno MA 04106

Figure 1-5 Redundancy within individual tables example

IBM WebSphere QualityStage helps to identify and resolve all these issues for any type of data. It helps to ensure that systems deliver accurate and complete information to business users across the enterprise. IBM WebSphere QualityStage is a data re-engineering environment that is designed to help programmers, programmer analysts, business analysts, and others cleanse and enrich data to meet business objectives and data quality management standards.

A process for re-engineering data can help accomplish the following goals:

- Resolve conflicting and ambiguous meanings for data values
- Identify new or hidden attributes from free-form and loosely controlled source fields
- Standardize data to make it easier to find
- Identify duplication and relationships among such business entities as customers, prospects, vendors, suppliers, parts, locations, and events
- Create one unique view of the business entity
- Facilitate enrichment of re-engineered data, such as adding information from vendor sources or applying standard postal certification routines

Note: You can use a data re-engineering process in batch or real time for continuous data quality improvement.

IBM WebSphere QualityStage provides data quality functions on an easy-to-use, design-as-you-think flow diagram, which allows data quality to be embedded in any information integration process.

IBM WebSphere QualityStage data quality functions include:

 Free-form text investigation that allows you to recognize and parse out individual fields of data from free-form text

Investigation provides the ability to determine the number and frequency of the unique values found in either single-domain or free-form columns:

- For single-domain columns, the unique values can represent complete data values, partial data values (that is prefixes, suffixes, or substrings), simple data formats (alpha, numeric, blanks, or special characters), or combinations of values and simple data formats.
- Free-form columns often contain multiple (usually related) data elements such as person names, business names, or postal addresses. For free-form columns, the unique values can represent individual tokens (words) that are determined by parsing the free-form data or lexical patterns providing context to help understand the free-form data.
- Standardization that allows individual fields to be parsed and made uniform according to your own standards
 - Standardization provides the ability to normalize your information to defined standards. This incorporates the ability to parse free-form columns into single-domain data elements to create a consistent representation of the input data and to ensure data values conform to standard representation.
- Address verification and correction that uses postal information to standardize, validate, and enrich address data
 - For addresses, standardization incorporates postal standards with delivered rule sets. It also prepares data elements for more effective matching.
- Record linkage and matching that allows duplicates to be identified from individual sources, and common records across sources to be identified and linked

The central strength of IBM WebSphere QualityStage is its ability to match data from different records, even when it appears very different. IBM WebSphere QualityStage utilizes a statistical matching technique called *Probabilistic Record Linkage*² that provides the highest optimization of each contributing data element to a match and an unlimited number of elements for the highest confidence in your information. This matching allows each individual field score to be summed to produce a final score that precisely measures the information content of the matching fields. That final score, or *match weight*, is an accurate gauge of the probability of a match.

² Probabilistic Record Linkage is familiar to computer science professionals who must perform highly precise matching when there is great liability and consequence from errors. This method evaluates each field, taking into account frequency, discriminating value, and data reliability, and produces a score that is a numerical representation of the amount of information that is produced by the single pair of values.

Note: The design of these matching rules is very important, because it determines which records are brought together. These match rules are designed using a visual, business-centric interface that provides instant feedback on match rule changes to allow the rules to be fine tuned quickly and easily.

Because of this ability to match records, IBM WebSphere QualityStage is a key enabler of creating a single view of customers or products.

 Survivorship that allows the best data from across different systems to be merged into a consolidated record

Survivorship is the process of aggregating or consolidating a group of records into a single unique representation of data, a single consolidated record for retaining the best of breed information from the given individual records.

Survivorship incorporates a flexible process of assessing data at the record or individual field level based on specific survivorship rules. These rules can include completeness of data, frequency of data, or logical conditions.

These capabilities of IBM WebSphere QualityStage support the re-engineering of data to meet complex business goals and challenges.

Note: A key opportunity exists in these investigation and standardization phases to extend the reach of IBM WebSphere QualityStage with the addition of IBM Global Name Recognition (GNR).^a The challenge is that representations of names vary dramatically according to the cultures from which they come. A cultural understanding of a name can go a great length towards the effective, accurate processing of client information. We do not discuss IBM Global Name Recognition in this book. For more information, see:

http://www.ibm.com/software/data/ips/products/masterdata/globalname/

a. A unique competitive advantage is achieved with the addition of IBM Global Name Recognition, the industry's leading solution for comprehensive multi-cultural name genderization, cultural classification, parsing, recognition, and analysis. This unique solution is built upon years of extensive linguistic research and a knowledge base of approximately one billion names, representing over 200 countries from around the world. The result is a deeper understanding of multi-cultural names and the information that these names contain to increase business insight and further enhance the quality of data. **Attention:** In this book, we do not cover all the functions and features of IBM WebSphere QualityStage. Refer to the resources that are described in "Related publications" on page 911 for more details about IBM WebSphere QualityStage.

1.3 IBM WebSphere QualityStage architecture

IBM WebSphere QualityStage is built around a services-oriented vision for structuring data quality tasks that are used by many new enterprise system architectures. As part of the integrated IBM Information Server platform, it is supported by a broad range of shared services and benefits from the reuse of several suite components.

IBM WebSphere QualityStage (and IBM WebSphere DataStage) share the same infrastructure for importing and exporting data, for designing, deploying, and running jobs, and for reporting. The developer uses the same design canvas to specify the flow of data from preparation to transformation and delivery.

Multiple discrete services give IBM WebSphere QualityStage the flexibility to match increasingly varied customer environments and tiered architectures. Figure 1-6 on page 10 shows how IBM WebSphere QualityStage Designer (labeled *Development interface*) interacts with other elements of the IBM Information Server platform to deliver enterprise data analysis services.

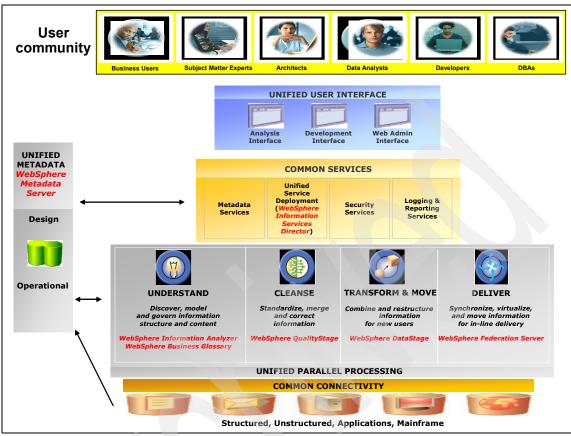


Figure 1-6 IBM Information Server architecture

With reference to Figure 1-6, the following suite components are shared between IBM WebSphere QualityStage and IBM Information Server:

Unified user interface

The IBM WebSphere DataStage and QualityStage Designer provides a development environment. The IBM WebSphere DataStage and QualityStage Administrator provides access to deployment and administrative functions. IBM WebSphere QualityStage is integrated tightly with IBM WebSphere DataStage and shares the same design canvas, which enables users to design jobs with data transformation stages and data quality stages in the same session.

Common services

IBM WebSphere QualityStage uses the common services in IBM Information Server for logging and security. Because metadata is shared "live" across

tools, you can access services such as impact analysis without leaving the design environment. You can also access domain-specific services for enterprise data cleansing such as investigate, standardize, match, and survive from this layer.

Common repository

The repository holds data to be shared by multiple projects. Clients can access metadata and results of data analysis from the respective service layers.

Common parallel processing engine

The parallel processing engine addresses high throughput requirements for analyzing large quantities of source data and handling increasing volumes of work in decreasing time frames.

▶ Common connectors

Any data source that is supported by IBM Information Server can be used as input to a IBM WebSphere QualityStage job by using connectors. The connectors also enable access to the common repository from the processing engine.

IBM WebSphere QualityStage uses one or more of the stages shown in Figure 1-7 to improve an organization's data quality.



Figure 1-7 IBM WebSphere QualityStage process overview

The main functions are investigate, standardize, match, and survive as follows:

- ► *Investigate* source data to understand the nature, scope, and detail of data quality challenges.
- Standardize data to ensure that it is formatted and conforms to organization-wide specifications including name and firm standards as well as address cleansing and verification. Investigate can be used to assess the

effectiveness of Standardize. The standard rules can then be augmented to improve the Standardize data.

- ► *Match* data to identify duplicate records within and across data sets.
- Survive appropriate data by eliminating duplicate records and creating the best record view of data.

IBM WebSphere QualityStage comprises a set of stages, a Match Designer, and related capabilities that provide a development environment for building data-cleansing tasks called *jobs*. The IBM WebSphere QualityStage components include the Match Designer for designing and testing match passes and the IBM WebSphere QualityStage stage types, including Investigate, Standardize, Match Frequency, Reference Match, Unduplicate Match, and Survive. (This is not a comprehensive list.)

When a IBM WebSphere QualityStage job is compiled, the Designer (client) transfers the logic (developed on the client) to the Server. On execution, the IBM WebSphere QualityStage load modules perform the actual data engineering tasks such as investigate, standardize, matching, and survive. These load modules operate through control parameter statements that are passed to the modules during processing. Each IBM WebSphere QualityStage operation is referred to as a *stage*. Complex data engineering tasks can be performed by linking individual stages together in a job comprising multiple job steps or stages.

Note: Using IBM WebSphere QualityStage in batch mode allows for the bulk processing of data. IBM WebSphere QualityStage jobs can also be published as Web services through the WebSphere Information Services Director component of IBM Information Server. For more information, see *SOA Solutions Using IBM Information Server*, SG24-7402.

1.4 IBM WebSphere QualityStage main functions

IBM WebSphere QualityStage comes with customizable rules to prepare complex information about your business entities for a variety of transactional, operational, and analytical purposes.

IBM WebSphere QualityStage automates the conversion of data into verified standard formats including the use of probabilistic matching, in which variables that are common to records (such as the given name, date of birth, or gender) are matched when unique identifiers are not available.

IBM WebSphere QualityStage components include the Match Designer, for designing and testing match passes, and a set of data-cleansing operations

called *stages*. Information is extracted from the source system and then measured, cleansed, enriched, consolidated, and loaded into the target system. At run time, data cleansing jobs typically consist of the following sequence of stages:

Standardize stage parses free-form or fixed-format columns into single-domain data elements to create a consistent representation of the input data. This stage ensures that each data element has the same content and format and also standardizes spelling formats and abbreviations.

Note: The *Investigate* stage is generally used as a development tool to obtain complete visibility into the actual condition of data prior to developing the data cleansing process. However, this stage could potentially be part of the data cleansing job after standardization to determine the effectiveness of standardization. It could also be used for checks and audits.

- Match stages ensure data integrity by linking records from one or more data sources that correspond to the same customer, supplier, or other entity. Matching can be used to identify duplicate entities that are caused by data entry variations or account-oriented business practices. For example:
 - Unduplicate Match jobs group records into sets (within a single data set) that have similar attributes.
 - Reference Match stage matches reference data to source data between two data sets.

The probabilistic matching capability and dynamic weighting strategies of IBM WebSphere QualityStage help you to create high-quality, accurate data and identify core business information consistently, such as customer, location, and product throughout the enterprise. IBM WebSphere QualityStage standardizes and matches any type of information.

Survive stage ensures that the best available data survives and is consequently prepared for the target correctly. Business intelligence packages that are available with IBM WebSphere QualityStage provide data enrichment that is based on business rules. These rules can resolve issues with common data quality problems such as invalid address fields throughout multiple geographies. The following packages are available:

- Worldwide Address Verification and Enhancement System (WAVES) matches address data against standard postal reference data that helps you verify address information for 233 countries and regions.
- Multinational geocoding is used for spatial information management and location-based services by adding longitude, latitude, and census information to location data.
- Postal certification rules provide certified address verification and enhancement to address fields to enable mailers to meet the local requirements to qualify for postal discounts.

By ensuring data quality, IBM WebSphere QualityStage reduces the time and cost to implement CRM, business intelligence, ERP, and other strategic customer-related IT initiatives.

Some of the scenarios for data cleansing include:

Obtaining one view of households

Knowing that your customers (stored in different source systems) belong to the same household (share the same mailing address) can facilitate marketing and mail campaigns.

Obtaining a consolidated view of an entity

Knowing the total quarterly sales from the prescriptions of one doctor can help pharmaceutical companies effectively market to them. This information needs to be extracted and consolidated from existing systems with different standards and formats, including information buried in free-form fields, incorrect data values, discrepancies between field metadata and actual data in the field, and duplicates.

► Obtaining a single real-time view of a customer

Customer Service Representatives (CSR) and customers using self-service portals require a single view of all their health, dental, and benefit plans with the insurance company. Typically, these plans are implemented in different systems, and the data resides in different sources in different formats.

IBM WebSphere QualityStage performs the preparation stage of enterprise data integration, often referred to as *data cleansing*. IBM WebSphere QualityStage takes advantage of the source systems analysis that is performed by IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer and supports the transformation functions of

IBM WebSphere DataStage. Working together, these products automate what was previously a manual or neglected activity within a data integration effort—data quality assurance.

Attention: Before you can perform the various functions that are provided by IBM WebSphere QualityStage, you must set up your system. This setup involves the following tasks:

- Creating and opening an IBM WebSphere QualityStage project as described in 1.10.1, "Create a project" on page 121.
- ► Importing metadata as described in 1.10.3, "Import table definitions" on page 126.
- Creating a parameter set object as described in 1.10.4, "Create a parameter set object" on page 130.
- ► Configuring the project, establishing connectivity to a data source, configuring system resources, and setting up security. Most of these tasks are described in 1.10, "Mailing list scenario" on page 117.

1.5 IBM WebSphere QualityStage in a project context

The design and development of an IBM WebSphere QualityStage process should always fit within the context of a broader project.

A data re-engineering development effort should be started only after a definitive project is identified and detailed project requirements are developed through a detailed Data Quality Assessment (DQA) review as described in *IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer and Data Quality Assessment*, SG24-7508. The deliverables created at the end of a DQA are used to define the scope of the data re-engineering engagement and to guide the design and development phases. Any necessary changes or additions to the DQA requirements and high-level design need to be reviewed with the business users and project management to determine the impact on project scope.

A data re-engineering effort is structured around a standard methodology for conducting data conditioning, standardization, matching, enrichment, survivorship, and output formatting for a given project. The project business requirements and target platform need to be defined and documented in the preceding DQA. The Investigate Stage of IBM WebSphere QualityStage is typically used in this context to fill out specific gaps in the DQA.

A typical project addresses a specific business initiative such as the integration of multiple (operations-oriented) line-of-business systems into a consolidated

master data system. The new data structures can allow for a cross-reference or single representation of the targeted data. Using a project structure, the design, development, testing, and implementation of a data re-engineering effort using IBM WebSphere QualityStage follows well-defined project methodology to ensure accuracy and completeness. For example, existing systems that use account or policy numbers as primary keys typically do not allow for an easy and complete identification of all accounts and policies for a single unique customer. To further complicate record linkage, these data structures usually have different field formats or data quality levels. To link related records effectively, the systems must be re-engineered to restructure the data for matching and loading to the new target database.

The design of the data re-engineering process needs to account for the data sources and their data quality considerations as well as the target data structure. The development effort follows the design by only applying those techniques that are required to ensure that the project goals are met. Testing of the developed process needs to ensure that the results meet defined project expectations according to an established test plan. Production implementation needs to address standard considerations for process deployment and execution, as well as post-implementation assessment of results and success.

The following methods can be used in the data re-engineering process to restructure the data. The methods are usually performed in the order listed:

- 1. Source access or extraction*3
- 2. Conditioning
- Standardization
- 4. Address verification*
- 5. Matching
- 6. Group association*
- 7. Survivorship*
- 8. Data enrichment*
- Output formatting
- 10. Auditing the load process

We describe each of these methods briefly in the following sections.

³ An asterisk (*) indicates optional methods. Data enrichment can take place prior to matching to add additional match fields (for example, a Dun and Bradstreet number for organization matching).

1.5.1 Source access or extraction (optional)

An extract process might be needed from specific systems, depending on the type of data to integrate and re-engineer. Existing mainframe systems or production systems that require high-availability are examples where extraction is recommended.

The extract process needs to pull all fields (as defined by the logical data model for the existing systems) to create an extract or *staged* file. This process should, when possible, ensure the removal of all binary or non-printable characters. Data extracts can be tagged with individual line of business identifiers. The extract procedure can be created and executed by the resources that are responsible for the maintenance of the source applications to ensure accurate data mapping. Whenever possible, a common input data format needs to be created to facilitate the input of additional data sources in the future.

As an ongoing process, records can be extracted either by:

- Comparing complete extracts to determine Add, Change, or Delete record types.
- Capture Add, Change, or Delete record types for each of the existing systems through existing fields and processes (that is, change date fields) or acquired third-party software.
- Some combination of these two methods.

Extraction is handled in IBM WebSphere QualityStage through standard connectivity stages. Such a discussion is beyond the scope of this book.

When possible, a common layout needs to be used for all input sources. This layout facilitates the introduction of new sources and simplifies future executions when some input sources might not produce an input file. These extract files can then be joined together easily for processing.

Each extract file must contain a Source ID, usually one or two bytes, that uniquely identifies the source from which that input originated. If available, each input needs to also contain a unique source record key that can be used to trace a single record from the source system to the target data source. This source input key is important for quality assurance and audit tracking, cross-reference file creation, and for identifying Add, Change, or Delete records (if necessary).

The extract process must also filter out rows and columns that are invalid or unnecessary for the matching and load requirements. When in doubt, however, extract a given row or column, and filter it out later. Changes to the extract files later in the development phase results in rework of the layout definitions, coding,

and testing. This rework can result in project timeline delays when the IBM WebSphere QualityStage development has begun.

Typically, only the most recent information for a given source key needs to be extracted. Transaction and history processing must be captured in the source systems and data warehouse and not introduced into the data re-engineering application. In general, you need to perform entity matching only on the most recent data available for all records, with prior record versions used only to identify add, change, or deleted records.

1.5.2 Conditioning

The conditioning process decomposes the input data to its lowest common denominators, based on specific data value occurrences. It then identifies and types the component data properly in terms of its business meaning and value.

Data conditioning is performed on name, address, and other data elements that were determined through the DQA phase to contribute value to the entity integrity. Additional fields can also be created to condition some data for loading the target data structures only. These fields add value to the target data structures but are of no value to the matching process. The conditioning process can consist of multiple modular steps to identify and separate the input data or record into the following categories:

- Country of origin (U.S., Canada, U.K., and so forth.)
- ► Domain (Name, Address, Area)
- Separate domain-specific parsers (Name only, Address only, Area only, and so forth.)

The conditioning process is performed on each individual record and can be set up to run in multiple streams.

Conditioning utilizes a specific Standardize stage with the goal of decomposing complex data. For example, the pre-built Country rule set conditions name and address data based on country of origin.

1.5.3 Standardization

Standardization of the data removes anomalies and standardizes spellings, abbreviations, punctuation, and logical structures (domains). This process is performed after the conditioning process has determined the proper domain and parsed the data (if necessary) into its proper lowest common denominator. This timing is critical. For example, a value such as North can have multiple meanings and should be standardized only to N when it is identified as a directional value

and not when it is determined to be a street name or the middle initial of a personal name.

As a result, Standardization usually occurs in the domain-specific parsing procedures which also use the Standardize stage.

1.5.4 Address verification (optional)

An address verification routine is usually an address look-up that uses postal files as reference files to check and standardize mailing and street address information. It is recommended that any data re-engineering application integrate country-specific, postal look-up processing into the data re-engineering job stream.

This optional process improves and enhances the quality of the address information for downstream entity matching and load. If this verification effort is targeted around discounted mailing, then it must use a software component that is certified for the targeted country, for example, CASS in the U.S., SERP for Canada, and DPID for Australia.

1.5.5 Matching

After standardization and conditioning are accomplished, development of the entity level processing (such as the creation of a unique client ID) also called the *match processing*, begins. The objective of match processing is the establishment of entity-level relationships (client, household, vendor, product, or parts) across all input records, generating each record's appropriate logical relationships. Unique entity keys are created to allow the organization to create entity-oriented views in addition to their existing operational views. The matching process can be set up to run independently for each defined entity relationship and can also be run in multiple parallel streams, depending on business rules.

This processing utilizes the IBM WebSphere QualityStage Match stage to perform the match or record linkage.

1.5.6 Group association (optional)

When two separate match processes are created using different match criteria, there might be a need to consolidate the Group (entity) IDs that are assigned by these distinct processes. The group association process performs this function. It reads in a unique record key and two Group IDs (one from each entity match) and outputs the unique record key and a consolidated Group ID. This

consolidated Group ID also includes any additional associative matches between the two match sets.

There are differing techniques that can be applied for such group association, which include the Match stage but can use other Aggregation or Join stages.

1.5.7 Survivorship (optional)

The survivorship process creates a single representation of an entity across business lines with the best of breed data.

This process can be performed at:

- ► The record level
- ► The logical domain level (that is, Name, Address, Product, and so forth)
- ► The field level
- Any combination of these levels

By storing survivorship records in the target data store for each match process, a common institutional representation of data can be viewed across the organization. In storing the data in this fashion, each of the lines of business can access data or other lines of business data efficiently and easily.

This process utilizes the Survive stage.

1.5.8 Data enrichment (optional)

Occasionally, an organization needs to add additional information to some input records to improve the amount and quality of data that is available in the target data store. This can include:

- Geocoding information, such as latitude and longitude coordinates
- Data propagation of an input field/fields from one entity record to another matched entity record whose fields do not contain that same information
- ► Third-party entity identifier references

This data enrichment might require the use of the Match stage or a Lookup stage to add the additional data.

1.5.9 Output formatting

Finally, the resultant records need to be formatted for load to the target data store. This might require the creation of multiple load files, reformatting of parsed fields, creation of unique table keys, and other load related issues. As with the initial access or extraction, it utilizes standard connectivity or load stages. A discussion of this topic is beyond the scope of this book.

1.5.10 Auditing the load process

Use an investigation tool such as IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer to profile and verify that the values that are entered in each field match the data mapping models, metadata descriptions, and field sizes for the target data structures.

Also trace a sampling of the input records from the extraction file to the load files to ensure that all business requirements have been followed.

Finally, check the referential integrity within and between load files, based on Entity IDs and primary key fields, to identify duplicate primary keys that are flagged by the database load process as table key violations. This duplication usually occurs on records that have joint owners that are broken out into multiple records. The input information about the records might have conflicts that can cause them to be identified as the same individual (such as having the same Tax ID). Data entry errors such as these need to be identified and corrected in the source systems, because the data meets the match criteria or definition of a unique entity. If the data entered shows this type of situation, the source systems must be corrected, or primary key violations are flagged when loading the database, causing unpredictable results and a rapid degradation of the quality of the database over time.

1.6 Investigate stage

Understanding your data is a necessary precursor to cleansing and consolidation. You can use a data profiling product such as IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer to perform a comprehensive analysis across many columns and tables to create a direct input into the cleansing and matching process by using shared metadata. The Investigate stage supports the initial level of column or domain analysis and extends it through the analysis of free-form text fields to create this input.

The Investigate stage shows the actual condition of data in existing sources and identifies and corrects data problems before they corrupt new systems. Investigation parses and analyzes free-form fields creating patterns to reveal field

formats, counts unique values, and classifies, or assigns a business meaning to each occurrence of a value within a field. The Investigate stage also allows users to validate field contents in a specific column or domain. The actual full-volume data files must be investigated to assure that as many data anomalies as possible are identified. The Investigate stage involves performing one or more of the following functions:

- Parsing
- Classifying
- Creation of Word or Pattern Distributions

Specific objectives of the investigation process include, but are not limited to the following:

- ► Investigate data values and anomalies to be considered for special handling during design or development. Any recommended special handling is documented in a Business Requirements Document. Examples include:
 - Out of range, default (such as all nines in the telephone number) or unique values.
 - Free-form text that requires parsing to improve "addressability" to key components for optimal matching.
 - Values that do not match metadata labels and require new field definitions for matching and load format (such as DBA, C/O, Attention text, drivers license numbers, or other comment information in a name or address field).
 - Values that overlap adjacent fields and thus require a re-alignment of field content. For example, name information or city, state, and postal code that extend into street and mailing address fields.
 - Invalid formats that can cause conversion problems such as alphanumeric in character or numeric only fields.
 - Blank or missing data.
 - Special character and punctuation handling.
- Discover additional tokens (key words) to add to the classification table, such as name prefixes, name suffixes, street types, unit types, and business words.
- Verify the usefulness of data fields for the purpose of entity matching (record linkage). For example, does a Tax ID field contain primarily blank or invalid values, making it an unreliable field to use in the identification of a unique customer?
- Validate business requirements or assumptions about the data. Results can lead to changes in the business requirements and can assist in driving the technical solution.

The Investigate stage takes a single input, which can be a link from any database connector that is supported by IBM WebSphere DataStage, from a flat file or data set or from any processing stage. Inputs to the Investigate stage can be fixed length or variable.

Use of investigation (or data profiling) is critical to assess how data can be used for further steps of standardization, matching, and survivorship or consolidation. Data that is used in these additional steps is stored in two types of fields—single-domain and multiple-domain.

During the investigation process, it is important to document fields that require parsing and standardization, standardization only, or no standardization at all. You must also consider whether data content will be used for matching, survivorship, pass-through (static data) or whether it will not be carried forward into the new system or target database.

► Static fields

- Can be used in the matching process.
- Might require some standardization of format and default or out of range values.
- Typically re-joined with re-engineered data at prior to matching or load formatting.

Character Investigate is usually sufficient to evaluate.

Single-domain fields

- Categorized as either Entity Identifiers or Entity Clarifiers:
 - Entity Identifiers

Examples include ZIP Code (U.S. postal code), Social Security Number (SSN), TIN, and telephone numbers. These can serve as critical match fields if their quality is high. These fields typically have a specific format (such as 9-digit numeric for SSN, or Alpha-Numeric-Alpha-Numeric-Alpha-Numeric for Canadian postal code).

Character Discrete Investigate is commonly used, with the mask set to all *C*s.

Entity Clarifiers

Examples include name prefix, gender, and marital status. This type of field usually has a limited number of known values.

Character Discrete Investigate is commonly used, with the mask set to all *T*s.

- Typically used for a single purpose.
- Can exist in several common formats.
- No parsing is usually necessary.
- Can serve as strong blocking and match fields if quality is high.
- Standardize Stage usually only requires removal of special characters, creation of a common default value and format and concatenating data.

11. Multiple-domain fields

- Typically these are large free-form fields such as multiple Address fields.
- Comprised of multiple single-domain values, such as house number, street name, unit, and first name.
- Intelligent parsing is required on these fields for optimal matching.
- Can serve as good match fields and multiple-component blocking candidates.
- Standardization requires removal of most special characters and strong data typing.
- Occasionally contain business word interference, such as reference numbers, comments, and so forth.
- Can contain additional relationships such as Attn, C/O, DBA, and Trustee.

Word Investigate is commonly used for multi-domain fields.

We describe the Character Investigate and Word Investigate options in the following sections.

1.6.1 Character Investigate option

The Character Investigate option parses a single-domain field (one that contains one data element or token, such as SSN, telephone number, date, or ZIP code) to analyze and classify data. Character investigation provides you with the option of investigating multiple columns individually (Character Discrete) or integrated as one unit of data (Character Concatenate).

The investigation process generates a column frequency report that presents information about frequency values for a specific column.

Character Discrete Investigate

The Character Discrete Investigate analyzes multiple single-domain columns. This option allows you to investigate a large number of columns with little effort. A Character Discrete Investigate produces a column frequency report that treats each column as a separate token for frequency count and analysis.

Character Concatenate Investigate

The Character Concatenate Investigate option performs cross-column correlations between multiple columns to determine relationships. With this option, you select two or more columns from anywhere in the record (the columns do not have to be contiguous) to be investigated as a single data column. To create the pattern analysis, the tokens are concatenated with no spaces between the tokens.

The Character Investigate process generates a column frequency report that presents information about frequency values for a specific column. A pattern report is prepared for all types of investigations and displays the count, percentage of data that matches this pattern, the generated pattern, and sample data. This output can be presented in a wide range of formats to conform to standard reporting tools.

For character investigations, you use column masks to select the characters that are included in the frequency count or pattern analysis and the characters that are displayed as part of samples in the pattern report. You apply a mask symbol to *each character* in the selected columns. You can use the following mask characters:

► Mask C

Displays the character and includes it in the frequency count and pattern analysis. Use the ${\it C}$ column mask to inspect the values in your columns and to certify that false data does not appear in a column such as 99999 for a postal code or 111111111 for a national ID number.

► Mask T

Displays the type of character⁴ and includes the character in the frequency count and pattern analysis. Use the T column mask when you want to inspect the type of data in a character position, for example 9-digit telephone numbers such as nnn-nnn-nnnn or (nnn)-nnn-nnnn.

Mask X

Excludes the character in the frequency count or the pattern analysis; however, it includes it in the sample data. Use the X column mask to include data from the column in the sample but not as a token or part of the token for investigation.

For example, you set up an Investigate job to analyze the first two characters of a ZIP code⁵ to determine the frequency distribution based on a state (each state is defined by the first two characters of the ZIP code). You set the column mask for the ZIP code to *CCXXX*. The gsInvPattern column of the

⁴ The character "n" for numeric, "a" for alpha, "(" for parenthesis, "-" for hyphen, and "b" for blank.

⁵ For details on the structure of a ZIP code, refer to:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ZIP Code

pattern report (such as that shown in Figure 1-9 on page 27) displays only the first two characters. The frequency count is based on the number of records in the file that start with the first two characters of the ZIP code. In the qsInvSample column of the pattern report (such as that shown in Figure 1-9 on page 27), you see all five characters of the ZIP code.

You can also use the X column mask with the Character Concatenate option to specify one or more columns to appear as part of the sample only. From the previous example, you can also select the state columns setting the column mask to X for all characters. The pattern report displays the frequency counts for the first two characters of the ZIP code and the full five characters of the ZIP code along with the state in the sample column.

Figure 1-8 through Figure 1-13 on page 30 show examples of Character Discrete and Character Concatenate options:

► Character Discrete option with *C* mask

Figure 1-8 shows the specification of the *C* mask for three columns:

- EMAIL
- PHONE
- PCONTACT (preferred method of contact)

Figure 1-9 on page 27 shows the corresponding report for this specification.

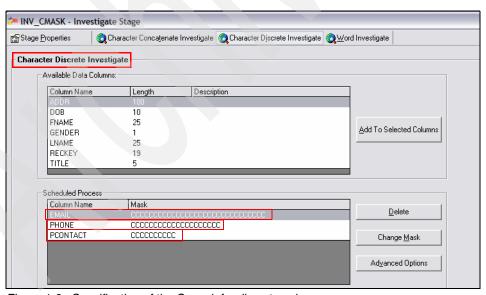


Figure 1-8 Specification of the C mask for discrete columns

qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsIn∨Sample [™]	qs InvCount	qs InvPercen
EMAIL			11	47.8261
PCONTACT	email	email	11	47.8261
PCONTACT	phone	phone	6	26.087
PCONTACT			6	26.087
PHONE			5	21.7391
PHONE	(408) 782-3700	(408) 782-3700	3	13.0435
EMAIL	anymail@hotmail.com	anymail@hotmail.com	2	8.69565
PHONE	(408) 782-7100	(408) 782-7100	2	8.69565
PHONE	(408) 252-3700	(408) 252-3700	1	4.34783
PHONE	(408) 527-1879	(408) 527-1879	1	4.34783
EMAIL	mymail@yahoo.com	mymail@yahoo.com	1	4.34783
EMAIL	dfx@usa.ibm.com	dfx@usa.ibm.com	1	4.34783
EMAIL	jaz23@yahoo.com	jaz23@yahoo.com	1	4.34783
PHONE	(800) 553-6387	(800) 553-6387	1	4.34783
PHONE	(800) 817-8232	(800) 817-8232	1	4.34783
PHONE	(408) 919-1500	(408) 919-1500	1	4.34783
PHONE	(408) 269-0922	(408) 269-0922	1	4.34783
PHONE	(408) 850-6400	(408) 850-6400	1	4.34783
PHONE	(408) 267-0755	(408) 267-0755	1	4.34783
EMAIL	curtis@home.com	curtis@home.com	1	4.34783
EMAIL	carter@carter.com	carter@carter.com	1	4.34783
EMAIL	afan@hotmail.com	afan@hotmail.com	1	4.34783
PHONE	(408) 243-1758	(408) 243-1758	1	4.34783

Figure 1-9 Frequency distribution report for discrete columns and the C mask

A brief description of the report shown in Figure 1-9 follows:

- qsInvColumnName identifies the names of the column that is investigated.
- qsInvPattern displays the character and includes the character in the frequency count and pattern analysis.
- qsInvSample shows one or more samples of the content of this column.
 The number to be displayed is configurable. In Figure 1-9, the maximum number of samples requested was one.

Note: You can configure Investigate to specify the number of samples of source data to include in the report for each pattern. You can also skip patterns that appear infrequently by specifying a frequency cutoff level. Patterns with frequencies under the specified frequency cutoff level do not appear in the report. This configuration is not shown here.

- qsInvCount shows the actual number of occurrences of the value in the qsInvPattern column.
- qsInvPercent shows the percentage occurrences of the value in the qsInvPattern column to the total number of records on this file.

► Character Discrete option with *T* mask

Figure 1-10 shows the specification of the T mask for the same three columns:

- EMAIL
- PHONE
- PCONTACT

Figure 1-11 on page 29 shows the corresponding report for this specification.

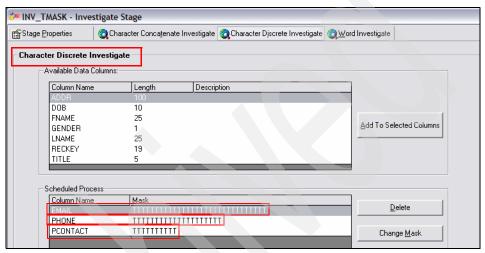


Figure 1-10 Specification of the T mask for discrete columns

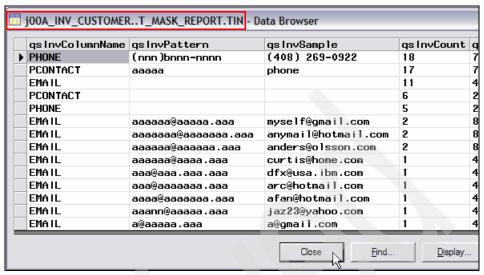


Figure 1-11 Frequency distribution with discrete columns and the T mask

The only difference in Figure 1-11 from the explanation of the report shown in Figure 1-9 on page 27 is that column qsInvPattern displays the *type of character*. As before, this character is included in the frequency count and pattern analysis.

► Character Concatenate option with mix of *C*, *T*, and *X* masks

Figure 1-12 shows the specification of a mix of the C, T, and X masks for the same three columns:

- EMAIL
- PHONE
- PCONTACT

The objective of this investigation is to determine whether the preferred method of contact (PCONTACT column) when specified (not null or blank) has the corresponding contact information available. For example, if the preferred contact is using the telephone, then the PHONE column cannot be blank or null. Figure 1-13 shows the corresponding report for this specification.

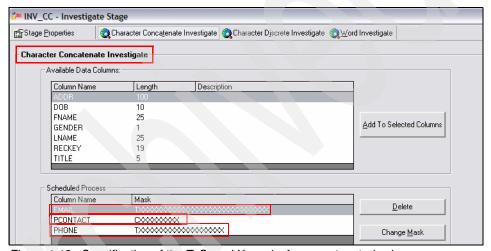


Figure 1-12 Specification of the T, C, and X masks for concatenated columns

	inv_customercc_mask_report.ccin										
	gsInvColumnName	qs InvPattern	qs InvSample			_	qs InvCount				
	EMAIL+PCONTACT+PHONE	ae(afan@hotmail.com	email	(408)	269-0922	7 :				
	EMAIL +PCONTACT+PHONE	be(email	(408)	782-3700	4				
	EMAIL+PCONTACT+PHONE	ЬЬ					3				
	EMAIL+PCONTACT+PHONE	bp(phone	(408)	527-1879	2				
	EMAIL *PCONTACT *PHONE	ар(Jaz23@yahoo.com	phone	(408)	850-6400	2				
	EMAIL +PCONTACT +PHONE	apb	myself@gmail.com	phone		J	2				
	EMAIL+PCONTACT+PHONE	Ь ((408)	782-7100	2				
	EMAIL+PCONTACT+PHONE	a (dfx@usa.ibm.com		(408)	252-3700	1 4				
<											

Figure 1-13 Frequency distribution report with the T, C, and X masks for concatenated columns

You can interpret the qsInvPattern column in report in Figure 1-13 on page 30 as follows. If the middle pattern is not blank, it indicates the following preferred contact information:

- If the value is e, it indicates that the preferred contact method is using e-mail. Therefore, you need to verify that the first character in the qsInvPattern column is an "a," which indicates that the first character in the EMAIL column is an alphabetic character. We assume that this alphabetic character means that an e-mail address is present but that it does not indicate that the e-mail address is valid.
- If the value is p, it indicates that the preferred contact method is using a telephone. Therefore, you need to verify that the first character in the qsInvPattern column is a parenthesis "(", which indicates that the first character in the PHONE column is a left parenthesis. We assume that this parenthesis means that a 9-digit telephone number corresponding to the general format "(nnn) nnn nnnn" is present but that it does not indicate that the telephone number is valid.

Note: Character Concatenate Investigate is particularly useful to investigate the output of Standardize to assess how effectively the rule sets used in Standardize worked on the data.

1.6.2 Word Investigate option

The Word Investigation option parses free-form data fields into individual tokens and analyzes them to create patterns. For example, to create the patterns in address data, the Word Investigation option uses a set of rules for classifying personal names, business names, and addresses. The Word Investigation option also provides frequency counts on the tokens.

The Investigate stage provides pre-built rule sets for investigating patterns on names and postal addresses for a number of different countries. For example, for the U.S., the Investigate stage parses the following components:

▶ USPREP

Name, address, and area data.

USNAME

Individual and organization names.

▶ USADDR

Street and mailing addresses.

⁶ For information about managing rule sets refer to *IBM WebSphere QualityStage Version 8 User Guide*, SC18-9922.

▶ USAREA

City, state, ZIP code, and so on.

The test field "123 St. Virginia St." is analyzed in the following way:

- 1. Field parsing would break the address into the individual tokens of 123, St., Virginia, and St.
- 2. Lexical analysis determines the business significance of each piece:
 - a. 123 = number
 - b. St. = street type
 - c. Virginia = alpha
 - d. St. = Street type
- 3. Context analysis identifies the various data structures and content as 123 St. Virginia, St.
 - a. 123 = House number
 - b. St. Virginia = Street address
 - c. St. = Street type

When you specify Word Investigate, you select the rule by which you want the columns investigated and then select one or more columns to examine.

Word Investigate parses the free-form data column into individual elements or tokens, which is a word, a number, or a mixture separated by one or more spaces or special characters. The process compares each token with classified tokens in the Classification table for that rule set. (Example 1-1 on page 33 shows partial contents of the Classification table of the USPREP rule set.) If the token matches the word in the Classification table, Investigate assigns the class for that token to represent it in the pattern. For tokens that do not match any classified token, Investigate examines the pattern and assigns classes as shown in the Table 1-1 on page 37.

Note: You can gain valuable insight by browsing the Classification tables to determine the classification codes, as well as the different literals supported such as ZQMIXAZQ and ZQNAMEZQ.

```
-----
: USPREP Classification Table
   ______
; Classification Legend
·
!-----
; B - Box Types
; C - Common Words (AND, OF, THE, etc.)
; D - Directionals
; E - Name Indicators (MR, MRS, JR, SR, CORP, INC, etc.)
; F - First Names
; I - Initials (E, N, S, W are not included)
; M - Tokens with multiple semantics (CO, FL, DR, etc.)
; S - States (includes military and territories)
; T - Street Types (includes rural routes and Puerto Rican urbanizations)
; U - Unit Types (includes floors and buildings)
; Domain Masks
: A - ADDRESS (Reserved Class)
; N - NAME (Reserved Class)
: R - AREA
            (Reserved Class)
; Meta Data Delimiters
:-----
; For all delimiters, input overrides are applied first.
; ZQPUTNZQ: automatically defaults the entire field to the Name Domain.
; ZQMIXNZQ: field overrides and field modifications are applied, then it checks
          the field for name, address, and area data (in that order).
          Any information that is not assigned a domain is defaulted to Name.
 ZQNAMEZQ: field overrides and field modifications are applied, then it checks
          for common Name patterns. If not found, it checks for Address and
          Area patterns. If not found, the field is defaulted to Name.
; ZQPUTAZQ: automatically defaults the entire field to the Address Domain.
 ZQMIXAZQ: field overrides and field modifications are applied, then it checks
          the field for name, address, and area data (in that order).
          Any information that is not assigned a domain is defaulted to Addres
; ZQADDRZQ: field overrides and field modifications are applied, then it checks
           for common Address patterns. If not found, it checks for Name and
          Area patterns. If not found, the field is defaulted to Address.
; ZQPUTRZQ: automatically defaults the entire field to the Area Domain.
; ZQMIXRZQ: field overrides and field modifications are applied, then it checks
           the field for name, address, and area data (in that order).
```

; ZQAREAZQ: fie ; for	ld overrides and field mo common Area patterns. I	assigned a domain is defaulted to Ar difications are applied, then it che f not found, it checks for Name and und, the field is defaulted to Area.	cks
ZQADDRZQ ZQMIXAZQ ZQPUTAZQ ZQNAMEZQ ZQMIXNZQ ZQPUTNZQ ZQPUTNZQ ZQAREAZQ ZQMIXRZQ ZQPUTRZQ ;	DELIMITER	A A A N N N R R	
CALLER	"PO BOX"	B	
DRAW	"PO BOX"	B	
PODRAWER POST APARTADO BO	"PO BOX" "PO BOX" APARTADO BOX	B B B	
BOX BXO BUZON MSC PMB AND OF THE E EAST	B BOX BUZON MSC PMB AND OF THE E	B B B C C C C D D	
NO	N	D	
NORTE	N	D	
NOROESTE	NW	D	
NORTHWEST	NW	D 850	
NW	NW	D	
S	S	D	
SUR	S	D	
SE	SE	D	
SOUTHEAST	SE	D 850	

SURESTE	SE	D
SOUTHWEST	SW	D 850
SUROESTE	SW	D
SW	SW	D
OESTE W	W W	D D
WEST	W	D
II	GENERATION	E
	GENERALION	_
SNR	GENERATION	E
SR	GENERATION	E
ASOC	ORGTYPE	E
ASOCS	ORGTYPE	E
• • • • • • •		
CLINIC	ORGTYPE	E
	ODOTVDE	7
INCORPORATD	ORGTYPE	E
UNIVERSITY	ORGTYPE	E
UNIVERSITI	ORGITPE	_
ADMIRAL	PREFIX	E
ATTORNEY	PREFIX	Ē
••••		
MISS	PREFIX	E
MR	PREFIX	Ε
MRS	PREFIX	E
• • • • • • •		
SHERIFF	PREFIX	E
		_
ATTENTION	QUALIFIER	E
FOR		E
FOR AMUL	QUALIFIER SUFFIX	E
	301117	L
CUSTODIAN	SUFFIX	E
	301117	-
TTEES	SUFFIX	E
AARON	AARON	F
CARLOS	CARLOS	F
CARMELA	CARMELA	F
•••••		_
STEPHEN	STEPHEN	F
STEVE	STEVE	F
•••••		

YVONNE ZACHARY	YVONNE ZACHARY	F F
•••••		
J K	J K	I I
 Z	Z	I
	L	1
CENTRE	CTR	M
CNTER	CTR	M
CNTR CTER	CTR CTR	M M
•••••	CIR	
AZ	AZ	S S
CA	CA	S
WV	WV	c
CR	"COUNTY ROAD"	S T
TSR	"TOWNSHIP ROAD"	T
BOULV BEND	BLVD BND	T T
DEINU	DIND	
WLS	WLS	T
CROSSING	XING	T 850
CRSSING	XING	T 850
BLD	BLDG	U
BLDG	BLDG	U
WAREHOUSE	WHS	U 850
WHS ONE	WHS	U ^
TEN	1 10	^
FIVE	5	^
NINE	9	^

Table 1-1 Class and description associated with a token

Class	Description	
٨	Numeric containing all digits, such as 1234	
?	Unknown token containing one or more words, such as CHERRY HILL	
>	Leading numeric containing numbers followed by one or more letters, such as 123A	
<	Leading alpha containing letters followed by one or more numbers, such as A3	
@	Complex mix containing alpha and numeric characters that do not fit into either of the above classes, such as 123A45 and ABC345TR	
0	Null	
-	Hyphen	
\	Slash	
&	Ampersand	
#	Number sign	
(Left parenthesis	
)	Right parenthesis	
~	Special containing special characters that are not generally found in addresses, such as !, @, ~, %, and so forth	

Word Investigate generates two reports as follows:

- ► Frequency word as shown in Figure 1-14 presents the most commonly occurring word values from columns that are analyzed for patterns.
 - qsInvCount indicates the number of times this token was encountered across the entire input data.
 - qsInvWord identifies the individual token or word value that is found inside the selected input columns.
 - qsInvClassCode identifies the classification of the token that is based on the selected rule set classification table. Unclassified tokens, if selected, get a question mark "?" for alpha or a carat "^" for numeric.

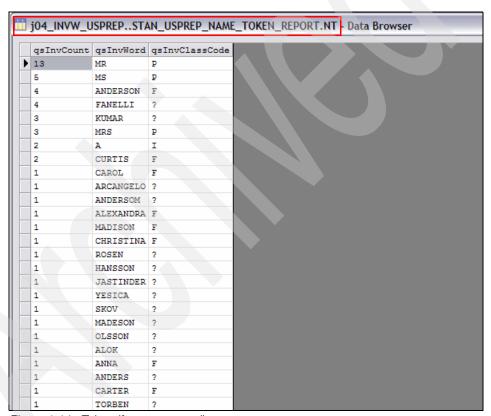


Figure 1-14 Token (frequency word) report

► Frequency pattern as shown in Figure 1-15 is similar to the description corresponding to Figure 1-11 on page 29.

Note: As mentioned earlier with Character Investigate, you can also configure Word Investigate to specify the number of samples of source data to include in the report for each pattern. You can also skip patterns that appear infrequently by specifying a frequency cutoff level. Patterns with frequencies under the specified frequency cutoff level do not appear in the report. You can also choose how tokens appear in the report—for example, strip out spaces between unclassified words (concatenating them into one word) or include unclassified numeric tokens.

qs	sInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercen
Na	ameDomain_USPREP	P.F?	MR . ALEX SKOV	9	39.1304
Na	ameDomain_USPREP	P.??	MR . NAGRAJ ALUR	6	26.087
Na	ameDomain_USPREP	P.FF	MS . CHRISTINA ANDERSON	2	8.69565
Na	ameDomain_USPREP	???	DEEPTI KUMAR JHA	1	4.34783
Na	ameDomain_USPREP	FF	ALEXANDRA ANDERSON	1	4.34783
Na	ameDomain_USPREP	P.I?	MS . A FANELLI	1	4.34783
Na	ameDomain_USPREP	P.IF	MR . A CARTER	1	4.34783
Na	ameDomain_USPREP	P.?F	MS . YESICA ANDERSON	1	4.34783
Na	ameDomain USPREP	P.FIF	MR . BRUCE H ANDERSON	1	4.34783

Figure 1-15 Pattern (frequency pattern) report

Attention: 1.10, "Mailing list scenario" on page 117 provides usage examples of both word and character investigations.

1.7 Standardize stage

Standardizing data involves moving free-form data (columns that contain more than one data entry) into fixed columns and manipulating data to conform to standard conventions. The process identifies and corrects invalid values, standardizes spelling formats and abbreviations, and validates the format and content of the data.

The Standardize stage builds on the interpretation of the data during the Investigate stage. The Standardize stage uses the same prebuilt tables and rule sets that the Investigate stage used to investigate the data to standardize the data. Standardize reformats data from multiple systems and creates a consistent

data presentation with fixed and discrete columns, according to your company requirements.

The Standardize stage processes the data with the following outcome:

- Creates fixed-column, addressable data
- Facilitates effective matching
- Enables output formatting

The Standardize stage uses the data content and placement within the record context to determine the meaning of each data element. To correctly parse and identify each element or token and place them in the appropriate column in the output file, the Standardize stage uses rule sets to support specific conditioning and standardization requirements. These can be standard rule sets that are designed to comply with the name (individual and business) and address conventions of a specific country. Alternatively, they can be custom rule sets to focus on challenges such as product or part descriptions, consistent metadata definitions, insurance claim data, or other industry specific challenges. The Standardize rule sets can assimilate the data and append additional information from the input data, such as gender. 1.7.1, "Standardize rule sets" on page 42 provides further details on the Standardize stage rule sets.

These rule sets are the same as those used in the Investigate stage. You can run the rules as they are shipped, or you can customize them to process obscure data not covered by the standard rule sets. You can also create your own custom rule sets from scratch.

Standardize ensures that each data type has the same content and format. Standardized data is important for the following reasons:

- Effectively matches data
- Facilitates a consistent format for the output data

The Standardize stage parses free-form and fixed-format columns into single-domain columns to create a consistent representation of the input data.

- ► Free-form columns contain alphanumeric information of any length as long as it is less than or equal to the maximum column length defined for that column.
- Fixed-format columns contain only one specific type of information, such as only numeric, character, or alphanumeric, and have a specific format.

The following rules are examples of the types of rules that the Standardize stage might support depending on the rule set in use:

Assign data to its appropriate metadata fields. Standardize ensures that the data within a specific field is being used for the business purpose defined in the metadata. For example, credit records might have a driver's license number in the address line 1 field and a customer's address in the address line 2 field. To synchronize data with its appropriate metadata field, the driver's license number can be moved to a separate field for the driver's licenses.

- Decompose free-form fields into single component fields. For example, the customer's address can be decomposed into House number, Street name, PO Box, Rural Route, and other smaller component fields.
- Identify new data fields based on the underlying data. New fields, that do not exist on input, such as Gender Flag, Individual/Business Record Indicator, or Nickname, can be populated by the application, based on table or file look-ups.
- Break up records storing multiple entities. It might be necessary to create a separate record for each person or entity that is represented on a single input record (such as joint accounts). A separate record allows for a more complete linkage of all entities in the input files.
- ► Exclude records that do not meet minimum criteria. Based on defined business rules, the application can be required to exclude or reject records that do not meet basic requirements (for example, records that do not contain a name or address).

The Standardize stage takes a single input, which can be a link from any database connector supported by IBM WebSphere DataStage, a flat file or data set, or any processing stage. It is not necessary to restrict the data to fixed-length columns. Standardize will accept all basic data types (non-vector or non-aggregate) other than binary.

The Standardize stage has only one output link. This link can send the raw input and the standardized output to any other stage. The Standardize stage creates multiple columns that you can send along with the input columns to the output link. Any columns from the original input can be written to the output along with additional data created by the Standardize stage based on the input data (such as a SOUNDEX phonetic or NYSIIS codes). The Match stage and other stages can use the output from the Standardize stage—you can use any of the additional data for blocking and matching columns in Match stages (more on this in 1.8, "Match stage" on page 82).

Figure 1-16 shows the output of the Standardize stage using the domain-specific USNAME rule set. Some of the columns added by the Standardize stage shown in Figure 1-16 include NameType_USNAME, GenderCode_USNAME, NamePrefix_USNAME, FirstName_USNAME, MiddleName_USNAME, and PrimaryName_USNAME. The relevant tokens from the input file are moved to the appropriate domain column.

	ZIP3	NameType_USNAME	GenderCode_USNAME	NamePrefix_USNAME	FirstName_USNAME	MiddleName_USNAME	PrimaryName_USNAME
١	951	I	M	MR	ANDERS		OLSSON
	951	I	F	MS	YESICA		ANDERSON
	951	I	F	MRS	JASTINDERK		KUMAR
	951	I	M	MR	ARCANGELO		FANELLI
	951	I	M	MR	A		CARTER
	951	I	F	MS	CAROL		HANSSON
	951	I	M	MR	TORBEN		ANDERSOM
	951	0					DEEPTI KUMAR JHA
	951	I	F	MRS	ANNA		FANELLI
	951	I	F	MS	A		FANELLI
	951	I	F		ALEXANDRA		ANDERSON
	951	I	M	MR	CURTIS		MADESON
	951	I	M	MR	ALOK		KUMAR
	951	I	M	MR	GAYLE		FAGAN

Figure 1-16 Partial list of columns added by the Standardize stage using the domain-specific USNAME rule set

1.7.1 Standardize rule sets

The Standardize stage has three categories of rule sets:

Domain Pre-processor

For a specific country, the Standardize stage identifies and assigns a data domain to the name, address, and area columns in each record. You can use the output from this file as the input to the country-appropriate Domain-Specific rule sets.

There is one rule set for each country.

These rule sets evaluate the mixed-domain input from a file for a specific country. Domain-preprocessor rule sets follow a naming convention that starts with a country abbreviation and ends with prep (an abbreviation for preprocessor) such as USPREP for the U.S. and GBPREP for Great Britain.

Attention: These rule sets do *not* perform standardization but parse the columns in each record and each token into one of the appropriate domain-specific column sets, which are Name, Area, or Address as shown in Figure 1-17 on page 43.

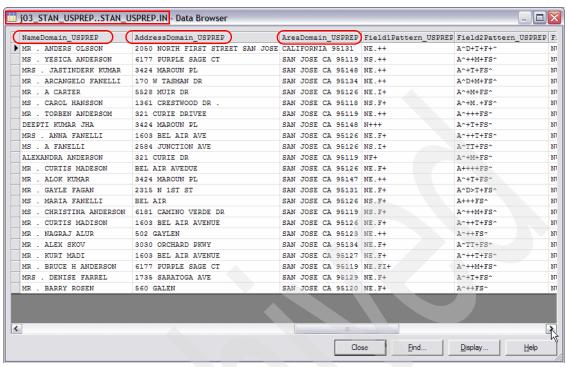


Figure 1-17 Domain pre-processor rule set USPREP output

Because input files are rarely domain-specific, these rule sets are critical when preparing a file for standardization. Columns can contain data that does not match their metadata description as shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Metadata description versus data content

Metadata label	Data content	
NAME1	John Doe	
NAME2	123 Main Street Apt. 456	
ADDR1	C/O Mary Doe	
ADDR2	Boston, MA 02111	

Column sets and metadata labels do not necessarily provide hard information about data content as shown in Table 1-2, where the name (C/O Mary Doe) is included in the ADDR1 column. Preprocessing categorizes the input data into domain-specific column sets of Name, Address, and Area as shown in

Table 1-3. It shows the tokens from the various columns (NAME1, NAME2, ADDR1, and ADDR2) parsed and moved into the domain-specific columns of NAME (John Doe C/O Mary Doe), ADDRESS (123 Main Street Apt. 456), and AREA (Boston, MA 02111).

Table 1-3 Domain specific columns and their data content after preprocessing

Metadata label	Data content
NAME	John Doe C/O Mary Doe
ADDRESS	123 Main Street Apt. 456
AREA	Boston, MA 02111

Note: Conventions used in name and address vary from one country to the next so the domain-preprocessor is configured for a single country.

The domain-preprocessor rule sets do not assume a data domain with a column position. You need to delimit every column or group of columns with literals as shown in the Standardize Rule Process windows in Figure 1-18 on page 45 and Figure 1-19 on page 45. These figures show the use of delimiters ZQNAMEZQ, ZQADDRZQ, and ZQMIXAZQ.

Important: The delimiter indicates the type of data that you are expecting to find in the column, based on metadata descriptions, investigation results (from the Investigate stage), or an informed guess.

Example 1-1 on page 33 shows the list of possible delimiters available with the USPREP rule set. They begin and end with the characters ZQ, such as ZQNAMEZQ, ZQADDRZQ, ZQAREAZQ, and ZQMIXAZQ.

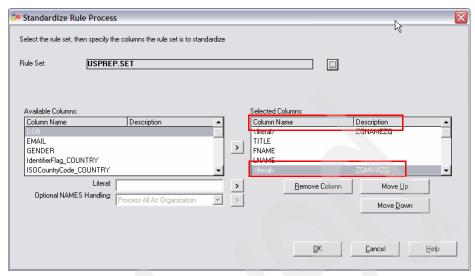


Figure 1-18 Specifying delimiters for columns 1/2

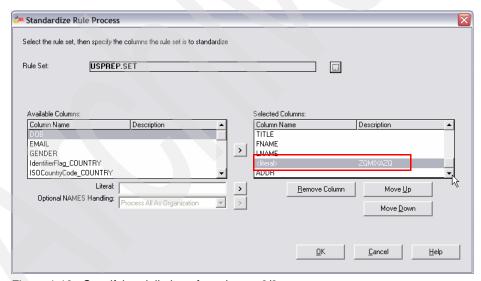


Figure 1-19 Specifying delimiters for columns 2/2

Domain Specific

These rule sets evaluate the domain-specific input from a file for a specific country. There are three domain-specific rules sets for each country as follows:

- Name including individual names, organization names, attention instructions, and secondary names.
- Address including unit number, street name, type, and directionals.
- Area including cities, states, region, and other locale information.

This category creates consistent and industry-standard data storage structures, and matching structures such as blocking keys and primary match keys.

Figure 1-20 shows the specification of the USNAME rule set for the NameDomain_USPREP column (generated by the domain-preprocessor rule set) in the Standardize Rule Process window.

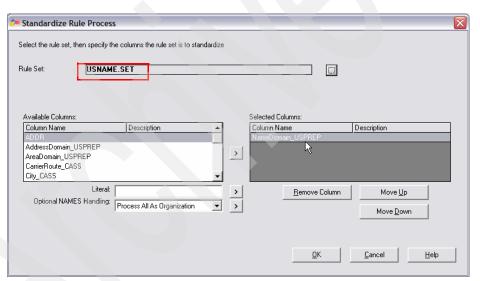


Figure 1-20 Domain-specific USNAME rule set

Validation

The Validation rule sets are used to standardize common business data including Date, Email Address, Phone Number, and Taxpayer ID/Social Security Number. These rules are configured for U.S. formats.

The rule sets output two types of columns as follows:

- Business Intelligence columns which help focus on critical information contained within output data. For example, valid data (VD) and valid flag (VF) columns.
- Reporting/Error columns which provide details on the data value that fails validation and the reason code detailing the validation error.

There are four rule sets as shown in Table 1-4 on page 48.

Table 1-4 Validation rule sets for the U.S.

Rule Set Name	Comments
VDATE	 Dates that include day, month, and year The following information pertains to the VDATE validation rule set: ▶ Punctuation, such as hyphens or slashes, are removed during the parsing step. ▶ The rule set outputs two types of columns: Business Intelligence columns and Reporting/Error columns. ▶ There are no significant default Classification table entries used with this rule set. ▶ The standard output format is CCYYMMDD.
	There are formats for dates that are required for the input data. Expected input date formats include any of the following formats: mmddccyy (09211991) mmddccyy (0CT021983) mmddccyy (0CT21983) mmddccyy (04101986) mm/ddccyy (10/23/1960) m/d/ccyy (1/3/1960) mm/d/ccyy (10/3/1960) mm/ddccyy (1/13/1960) mm-dd-ccyy (04-01-1960) m-d-ccyy (1-3-1960) mm-d-ccyy (1-3-1960) m-dd-ccyy (1-13-1960) ccyy-mm-dd (1990-10-220)
	Examples of the output string corresponding to a particular input format are as follows: Input format 1990-10-22; output result 19901022 Input formation 1/13/1960; output result 19600113 Input format OCT021983; output result 19831002 If a data value passes validation, this rule set populates the following two Business Intelligence column values: The valid date {VD} data column which is populated with the eight numeric bytes The valid flag {VF} field which is populated with the value T If a data value fails validation, this rule set populates the Reporting Error fields "Invalid Data" (which has the invalid data value) and "Invalid Reason" which has a code such as IF (invalid input format), IM (invalid month), IT (invalid table such as a date of 111111111), MM (invalid numeric month), FB (invalid day of February—leap year), M0 (invalid day for months with 30 days), and M1 (invalid day for months with 31 days).

Rule Set Name	Comments
VEMAIL	 The VEMAIL rule set identifies the format, components and completeness of e-mail addresses as follows: ► All e-mail addresses should have a user, domain, and top-level qualifier. ► Punctuation such as hyphens (-), at signs (@), and periods (.) are used as key delimiters during the parsing step. ► The default classification table for this rule set contains common domain (for instance, ORG, COM, EDU, GOV, and so forth.) and sub-domain qualifiers (for example, country and state codes).
	The parsing parameters parse the address into multiple tokens (for example, the e-mail address John_Smith@abccorp.comas has three tokens: John_Smith, abccorp, and comas).a
	If a data value is validated, this rule set populates the following Business Intelligence fields: ► User {US} ► Domain {DM} ► Top-level Qualifier {TL} ► URL {RL}
	If a data value fails validation, this rule set outputs the Reporting Error fields "Unhandled Data" (contains the unhandled data value) and "Unhandled Patterns" (contains the unhandled pattern).
VPHONE	The VPHONE rule set validates the value and standardizes the format of a U.S. telephone number. Punctuation such as hyphens (-) and parentheses (), are removed during the parsing step. Input formats support include (617) 338-0300, (617) 338-0300 X316, and (617) 338-0300 EXT 316. The hyphen, space, and parentheses are used to separate the data. After the data is parsed the hyphen, spaces, and parentheses are dropped. If the data value passes validation, this rule set outputs the following Business Intelligence field values: Valid Phone Number {VD} field which is populated with the numeric telephone number Phone Number Extension {VX} field which is populated with the extension number Valid flag {VF} field which is populated with <i>T</i> If the data value fails any one of the validation requirements the "Invalid Data" and the "Invalid Reason" fields are populated. Invalid Reason has a code such as IL (invalid length—main telephone without extension must be 7 or 10 bytes.), IT (invalid value), and IP (invalid pattern or format).

Rule Set Name	Comments
VTAXID	The VTAXID rule set validates the value and standardizes the format of a tax ID or national ID number as follows: Punctuation such as hyphens (-) are removed during the parsing step.
	There are no significant default Classification table entries used with this rule set. If a data value passes the listed criteria then it is considered a valid value and outputs two Business Intelligence field values: ► TAX_ID/SSN valid data {VD} field which is populated with the nine numeric bytes ► Valid flag {VF} field which is populated with the value T.
	If the data value fails any one of the validation requirements the "Invalid Data" and the "Invalid Reason" fields are populated. Invalid Reason codes include IP (data value did not contain nine, and only nine, numeric characters), IT (data value was found on the Invalid Data table), and Z3 (first three numeric characters are all zeros). This rule set does not check whether the SSN is actually valid. It only checks the validity of the format and structure of the number and some basic validation rules, such as no zeros in the first three digits.

a. The ampersand (@) and period (.) are used to separate the data. These separators are removed during the parsing process.

Figure 1-21 on page 51 through Figure 1-31 on page 59 show the use of the VPHONE and VTAXID rule sets against different data sources as follows:

- ► Figure 1-21 on page 51 shows the VPHONE_VTAXID_JOB that has the two Standardize stages (VPHONE and VTAXID) accessing the North American Bank's (customer) contact information and driver information.
- ► Figure 1-22 on page 51 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the VPHONE rule set for the selected column HOME PHONE.
- ► Figure 1-23 on page 52 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the VTAXID rule set for the selected column SSN.
- ► Figure 1-24 on page 52 shows the results of the execution of the VPHONE VTAXID JOB.
- ► Figure 1-25 on page 53 through Figure 1-27 on page 55 show the results of the execution of the VPHONE rule set indicating the last five rows (all having all nines) as having invalid data with a reason code of IT (invalid value).
- ► Figure 1-28 on page 56 through Figure 1-31 on page 59 show the results of the execution of the VTAXID rule set indicating that all the rows have valid social security numbers.

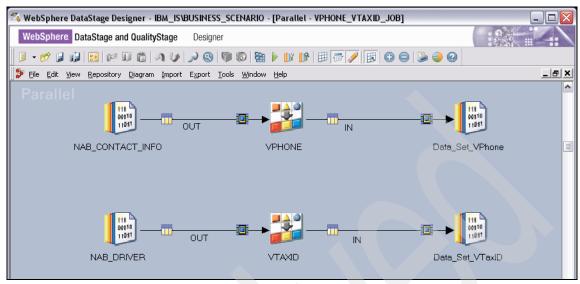


Figure 1-21 Validation rule set 1/11

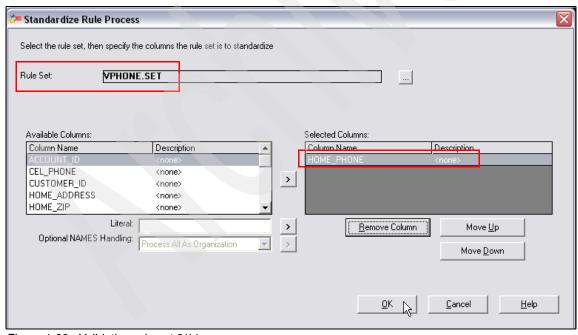


Figure 1-22 Validation rule set 2/11

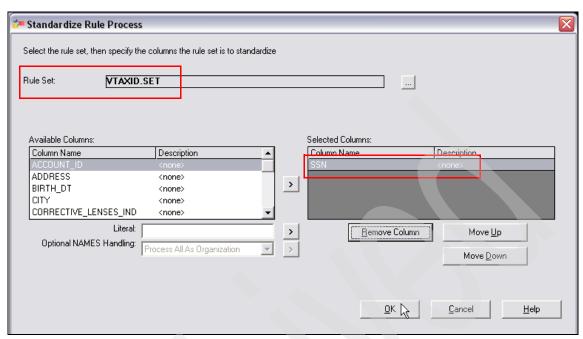


Figure 1-23 Validation rule set 3/11

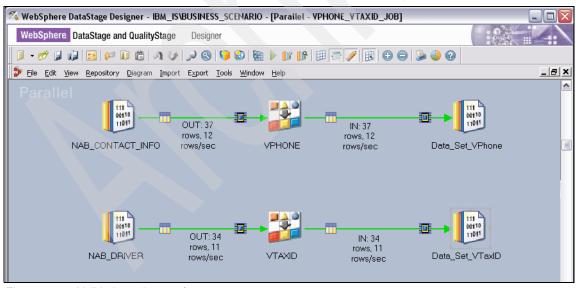


Figure 1-24 Validation rule set 4/11

VPHONE_VTAXID_JOBData_Set_VPhone.IN			Data Browser				
	CUSTOMER_ID A	CCOUNT_ID	WORK_PHONE	CEL_PHONE	HOME_PHONE	HOME_ADDRESS	HOME_Z
	1000100 8	800001	(541) 768-6218	(541) 687-0488	(541) 737-0582	2620 NW linnan Cir Corvallis, OR	97330
	1000101 8	800002	(503) 623-2797	(541) 687-3141	(541) 738-0347	514 NW 30th St, Apt A, Corvallis, OR	97330
	1000102 8	800003	(541) 752-3917	(206) 282-1578	(541) 754-8522	1990 SE Crystal Cir, Corvallis, OR	97333
	1000103 8	800004	(206) 447-1566	(206) 447-1875	(206) 527-5780	7330 Ravenna Ave NE, Seattle, WA	98115
	1000104 8	800005	(206) 731-3465	(415) 395-9000	(206) 440-0133	13055 23 Pl NE, Seattle, WA	98125
	1000105 8	800006	(503) 256-1300	(559) 257-8000	(503) 227-5288	3065 SW Fairview Blvd, Portland, OR	97205
	1000106 8	800007	(503) 251-6455	(559) 298-0688	(503) 655-0179	11112 SE Wood Ave, Portland, OR	97222
	1000107 8	800008	(503) 916-6227	(559) 448-6775	(503) 774-8200	4601 SE 39th Ave, Apt 102, Portland, OR	97202
	1000108 8	800009	(503) 399-8695	(559) 453-5900	(503) 391-8863	874 Denver Pl NE, Salem, OR	97301
	1000109 8	800010	(503) 364-2989	(530) 224-6823		945 Arthur W NW, Salem, OR	97304
	1000110 8	800011	(800) 844-4974	(530) 224-4933	(503) 364-9560	2455 la Jolla Ct NW, Salem, OR	97304
	1000111 8	800012	(503) 363-3934	(916) 487-4288	(503) 540-3416	146 Draper St NE, Salem, OR	97301
	1000112 8	800013	(503) 652-9037	(916) 558-6400	(503) 513-0255	5126 SE Rainbow Ln, Portland, OR	97222
	1000113 8	800014	(800) 935-4600	(877) 379-2096	(541) 654-0821	2280 Roosevelt Blvd, Eugene, OR	97402
	1000114 8	800015	(541) 687-0488	(831) 459-0445	(541) 689-4459	1400 Candlelight Dr. Spc 113, Eugene, OR	97402
	1000115 8:	800016	(541) 687-3141	(206) 447-1566	(541) 341-3980	2961 Madison St, Eugene, OR	97402
	1000116 8:	800017	(206) 282-1578	(206) 731-3465	(206) 728-2727	1902 Second Ave, Seattle, WA	98101
	1000117 8	800018	(206) 447-1875	(503) 256-1300	(206) 284-2116	2621 W Viewmont Way W, Seattle, WA	98199
	1000118 8	800019	(415) 395-9000		(415) 831-4562	543 41st Ave, San Francisco, CA	94117
	1000119 8:	800020	(559) 257-8000		(559) 834-1033	10150 S Peach Ave, Fresno, CA	93725
	1000120 8	800021	(559) 298-0688		(559) 324-1608	7269 Dearing Avenue, Fresno, CA	93720
	1000121 8	800022	(559) 448-6775		(559) 275-2319	5988 W Menlo Ave, Fresno, CA	93722
	1000122 8	800023	(559) 453-5900		(559) 442-4377	725 N Wilson Ave, Fresno, CA	93728
	1000123 8	800024	(530) 224-6823		(530) 245-0285	679 Hilltop Dr. Apt 40, Redding, CA	96003
	1000124 8	800025	(530) 224-4933		(530) 229-1086	1061 Sunriver Ln, Redding, CA	96001
	1000125 8	800026	(916) 487-4288			8615 la Riviera Dr. E. Sacramento, CA	95826
	1000126 8:	800027	(916) 558-6400		(916) 923-5677	202 Hartnell Pl. Sacramento, CA	95825
	1000127 8:	800028	(877) 379-2096		(831) 423-5295	524 Prospect Hts, Santa Cruz, CA	95065
	1000128 8	800029	(831) 459-0445		(831) 476-8247	917 Paget Ave, Santa Cruz, CA	95062
Þ	1000129 8	800030	(206) 447-1566		(604) 676-0223	3305 26 Ave W, Vancouver, BC	VSK 1A
	1000130 8	800031	(206) 731-3465		(604) 681-5770	1055 W 41, Vancouver, BC	V6M 1W9
		800032	(503) 256-1300		(604) 730-9266	2201 Pine St, Vancouver, BC	V6J 5E
	1000132 8	800033	(415) 789-3105	(999) 999-9999	(999) 999-9999	831 Webster St , CA	94117
		800034	(415) 346-1611	(408) 527-1879	(999) 999-9999	3726 Broderick St, CA	94123
		800035	(415) 984-3772	(415) 683-0763	(999) 999-9999	425 Market St, Ste 2200 , CA	94105
		800036	(415) 664-0983	(415) 561-8511	(999) 999-9999	1200 15th Ave. Apt 1 . CA	94122
		800037	(415) 826-1031	(415) 296-9450	(999) 999-9999	2250 24th St Apt 334, CA	94107

Figure 1-25 Validation rule set 5/11

VPHONE_V	VPHONE_VTAXID_JOBData_Set_VPhone.IN - Data Browser								
HOME_ZIP	WORK_ADDRESS	WORK_ZIP PREF_LANG		ValidFlag_VPHONE	PhoneNumber_VPHONE	PhoneExt			
97330	1115 Se Crystal Lake Dr, Corvallis, OR	97333	US	T	5417370582	NULL			
97330	PO Box 0306, Corvallis, OR	97339	us	T	5417380347	NULL			
97333	1263 Se Centerpointe Dr, Corvallis, OR	97333	us	T	5417548522	NULL			
98115	2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	98134	us	T	2065275780	NULL			
98125	325 9th Ave, # 359819, Seattle, WA	98104	us	T	2064400133	NULL			
97205	2939 Ne 155th Ave, Portland, OR	97230	us	T	5032275288	NULL			
97222	8435 Ne Glisan St, Portland, OR	97220	us	T	5036550179	NULL			
97202	3421 Se Salmon St, Portland, OR	97214	us	T	5037748200	NULL			
97301	320 Liberty St Se, Salem, OR	97000	us	T	5033918863	NULL			
97304	1705 Salem Industrial Dr Ne, Ste B, Salem, OR	97301	US	NULL	NULL	NULL			
97304	PO Box Oll8, Salem, OR	97303	US	T	5033649560	NULL			
97301	PO Box 8400, Salem, OR	97302	us	T	5035403416	NULL			
97222	5285 Se Mallard Way, Portland, OR	97222	us	T	5035130255	NULL			
97402	2895 Chad Dr, Eugene, OR	97408	us	T	5416540821	NULL			
97402	3314 Palace St, Eugene, OR	97404	US	T	5416894459	NULL			
97402	200 N Monroe St, Eugene, OR	97402	US	T	5413413980	NULL			
98101	1414 Dexter Ave N, Ste 306, Seattle, WA	98109	us	T	2067282727	NULL			
98199	2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	98134	us	T	2062842116	NULL			
94117	1 Pier	94111	us	T	4158314562	NULL			
93725	2470 S Cherry Ave, Fresno, CA	93706	US	T	5598341033	NULL			
93720	1744 E Nees Ave, Fresno, CA	93720	us	T	5593241608	NULL			
93722	PO Box 3248, Fresno, CA	93650	us	T	5592752319	NULL			
93728	911 Santa Fe Ave, Fresno, CA	93721	us	T	5594424377	NULL			
96003	1510 Hartnell Ave, Redding, CA	96002	US	T	5302450285	NULL			
96001	410 Hemsted Dr, Ste 220, Redding, CA	96002	US	T	5302291086	NULL			
95826	455 Capitol Mall, Ste 700, Sacramento, CA	95814	US	NULL	NULL	NULL			
95825	980 9th St, Sacramento, CA	95814	US	T	9169235677	NULL			
95065	2333 Portola Dr, Apt 54, Santa Cruz, CA	95062	US	T	8314235295	NULL			
95062	303 Potrero St, Ste 40C, Santa Cruz, CA	95060	US	T	8314768247	NULL			
V5K 1A1	2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	98134	US	T	6046760223	NULL			
V6M 1W9	325 9th Ave, # 359819, Seattle, WA	98104	US	T	6046815770	NULL			
V6J 5E7	2939 Ne 155th Ave, Portland, OR	97230	US	T	6047309266	NULL			
94117	2470 S Cherry Ave, Fresno, CA	93706	US	NULL	NULL	NULL			
94123	1744 E Nees Ave, Fresno, CA	93720	US	NULL	NULL	NULL			
94105	PO Box 3248, Fresno, CA	93650	US	NULL	NULL	NULL			
94122	911 Santa Fe Ave, Fresno, CA	93721	US	NULL	NULL	NULL			
94107	1510 Hartnell Ave, Redding, CA	96002	us	NULL	NULL	NULL			

Figure 1-26 Validation rule set 6/11

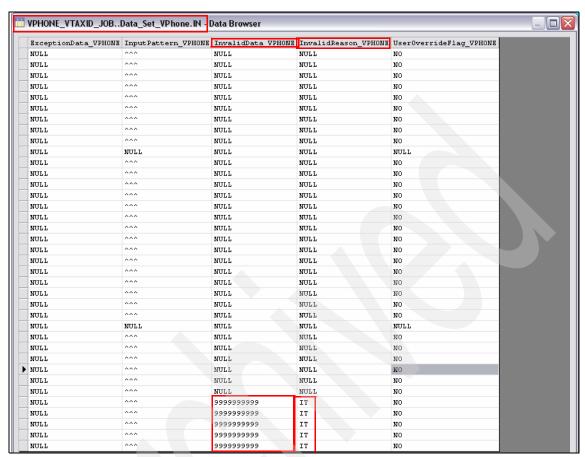


Figure 1-27 Validation rule set 7/11

INSURANCE ID	DRIVER ID	NAME	SSN	BIRTH DT	GENDER	START DRIVING	ADDRESS
30000001	5600001	Allan H Anderson	546-85-1234			1987-06-11	2620 NW linnan Cir Corvali
30000002	5600002	Bart B Anderson	546-85-2345	1965-05-12	м	1983-05-12	514 NW 30th St, Apt A, Co
30000003	5600003	Darvl Anderson	546-85-4522	1970-11-12	м	1988-11-12	1990 SE Crystal Cir, Corv
30000004	5600004	Alfred Peet	546-85-1265	1956-02-02	м	1974-02-02	7330 Ravenna Ave NE, Seatt
30000005	5600005	Martha Peet	546-85-6523	1964-04-01	F	1982-04-01	13055 23 Pl NE, Seattle, 1
30000006	5600006	Andrew P Stern	546-85-7356	1957-12-10	м	1975-12-10	3065 SW Fairview Blvd, Por
30000007	5600007	Debra Stern	546-85-1935	1971-10-01	F	1989-10-01	11112 SE Wood Ave, Portlan
30000008	5600008	G D Stern	546-85-5185	1967-10-21	F	1985-10-21	4601 SE 39th Ave, Apt 102,
30000009	5600009	B Jackson	545-85-3442	1972-11-01	M	1990-11-01	874 Denver Pl NE, Salem, (
30000010	5600010	Jackie Jackson	545-85-2345	1945-04-01	F	1963-04-01	945 Arthur W NW, Salem, Ol
30000011	5600011	Jerry Jackson	545-85-3456	1967-06-17	F	1985-06-17	2455 la Jolla Ct NW, Saler
30000012	5600012	Leslie L Jackson	545-85-4567	1967-06-17	F	1985-06-17	146 Draper St NE, Salem, (
30000013	5600013	Charles A Jackson	545-85-5678	1980-08-18	м	1998-08-18	5126 SE Rainbow Ln, Portla
30000014	5600014	Alfred Jackson	545-85-6789	1954-09-01	М	1972-09-01	2280 Roosevelt Blvd, Euger
30000015	5600015	Renee Jackson	545-85-5475	1973-02-03	F	1991-02-03	1400 Candlelight Dr, Spc :
30000016	5600016	Cal Jackson	545-85-1211	1972-12-12	M	1990-12-12	2961 Madison St, Eugene, (
30000017	5600017	David Newsom	005-46-8765	1965-10-01	M	1983-10-01	1902 Second Ave, Seattle,
30000018	5600018	Wendy Newsom	005-46-7654	1911-01-01	F	1929-01-01	2621 W Viewmont Way W, Sea
30000019	5600019	Kerr S Newsom	005-46-6543	1980-02-06	M	1998-02-06	543 41st Ave, San Francisc
30000020	5600020	Anthony Peterson	005-46-5432	1967-05-01	M	1985-05-01	10150 S Peach Ave, Fresno
30000021	5600021	Lorraine Peterson	005-46-4321	1981-08-09	F	1999-08-09	7269 N Dearing Ave, Fresno
30000022	5600022	Dana Peterson	005-46-1299	1975-05-05	F	1993-05-05	5988 W Menlo Ave, Fresno,
30000023	5600023	Dustin Peterson	005-46-2343	1976-05-13	M	1994-05-13	725 N Wilson Ave, Fresno,
30000024	5600024	brandi Peterson	005-46-1212	1990-10-11	F	2008-10-11	679 Hilltop Dr. Apt 40, Re
30000025	5600025	Christine Peterson	005-46-7890	1961-09-11	F	1979-09-11	1061 Sunriver Ln, Redding
30000026	5600026	Dana Sutherland	005-46-6789	1945-04-16	F	1963-04-16	8615 la Riviera Dr. Sacras
30000027	5600027	Kathryn Sutherland	005-46-5678	1967-06-17	F	1985-06-17	202 Hartnell Pl, Sacrament
30000028	5600028	Deborah D Sutherland	005-46-4567	1967-08-16	F	1985-08-16	524 Prospect Hts, Santa C
30000029	5600029	Robert Sutherland	005-46-3456	1980-08-18	M	1998-08-18	917 Paget Ave, Santa Cruz
30000033	5600033	Allison Preston	545-85-2367	1937-07-27	F	1955-07-27	831 Webster St , CA 94117
30000034	5600034	Burr Preston	545-85-6723	1937-08-02	M	1955-08-02	3726 Broderick St, CA 941
30000035	5600035	Cathy Preston	545-85-8912	1967-02-14	F	1985-02-14	425 Market St, Ste 2200 ,
30000036	5600036	A Hopkins	005-46-1551	1967-06-12	M	1985-06-12	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1 , CA
30000037	5600037	Beata Hopkins	005-46-3443	1971-04-17	F	1989-04-17	2250 24th St Apt 334, CA 9

Figure 1-28 Validation rule set 8/11

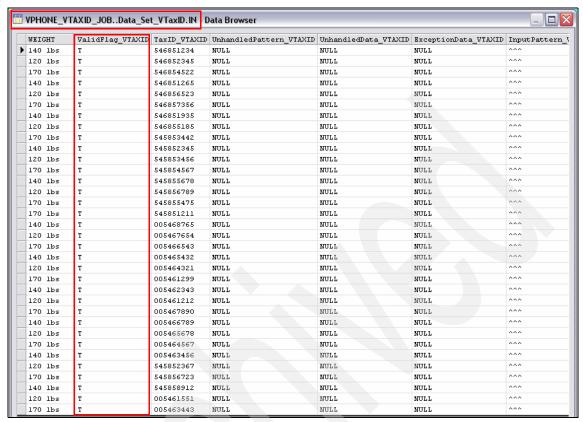


Figure 1-29 Validation rule set 9/11

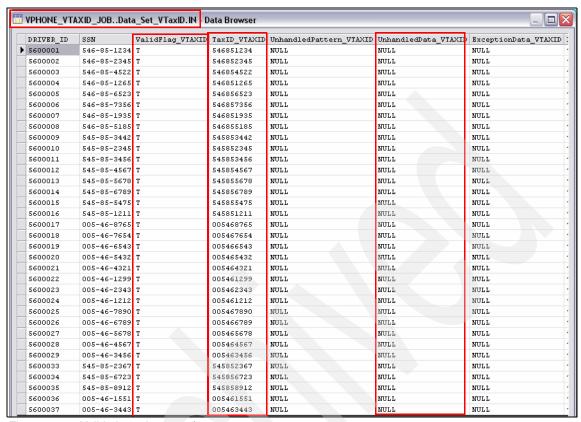


Figure 1-30 Validation rule set 10/11

ExceptionData_VTAXID	${\tt InputPattern_VTAXID}$	InvalidData_VTAXID	InvalidReason_VTAXID	UserOverrideFlag_VTAXID	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	MOLL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	MULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	MALT	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	
NULL	^^^	NULL	NULL	NO	

Figure 1-31 Validation rule set 11/11

Attention: The rule sets that are provided with IBM WebSphere QualityStage are designed to provide optimum results. However, if the results are not satisfactory, you can modify rule set behavior using rule override tables. You can modify both the domain-preprocessor rule sets, as well as the Domain-specific rule sets. We discuss managing rule sets briefly in "Managing rule sets" on page 60. We provide examples of rule set overrides in 1.10, "Mailing list scenario" on page 117.

You can also build custom rule sets for specific data. We do not cover that topic in this book.

Figure 1-32 shows the Standardize Stage processing flow using the COUNTRY rule set (as described in "Country Rule Set" on page 81) in the Standardize stage to first identify the country codes associated with each record from a source that contains information from multiple countries. The Investigate stage (using the same COUNTRY rule set) is used to identify the various country codes involved. You then separate the records by country codes using the Filter stage. When filtered (U.S. records shown here), the Domain Pre-processor and Domain-Specific rule sets are used to standardize the U.S. records. The same workflow is representative of other countries used with the Standardize stage.

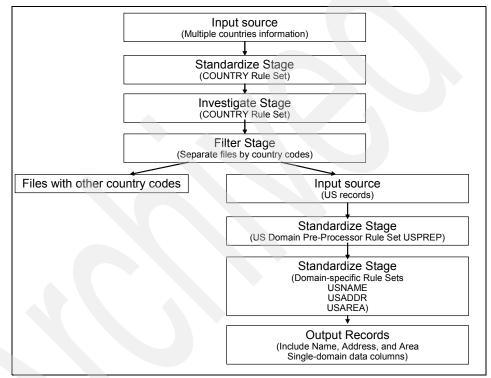


Figure 1-32 Standardize Stage processing flow

Managing rule sets

You apply rule sets in the Standardize stage or Investigate stage to determine how columns are parsed and classified into tokens. You can also apply rule sets for international stages such as Worldwide Address Verification and Enhancement System (WAVES) and Multinational Standardize Stage (MNS). With all of these stages, you can use rules management (that is modify existing rules and add new rules).

⁷ You can also use a Transformer stage to split an input source into multiple targets.

You can modify the following standardization rule sets:

- ► Domain preprocessor
- ► Domain specific
- Validation

After you modify or add a rule set, you can test it in rules management. When you modify or add a business rule set, you can test it to ensure that it defines the data cleansing business rule that you need.

Note: The information that you enter in override tables is applied to rule sets for a given project because rule sets are project specific. Provision All is required after an override for it to take effect.

The topics that we discuss in this section are:

- ▶ Rule set files
- ► Rule set customization with override object types
- Selecting override object types to modify rule sets
- Standardization rule set tester
- Choosing the appropriate override method

Attention: You need to provision new, copied, or customized rule sets before you compile a job that uses them.

Rule set files

The Rule Management window in Figure 1-33 shows the different parts that make up a rule set, including Overrides.

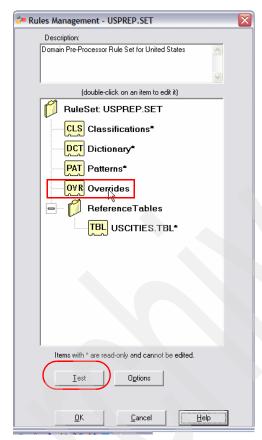


Figure 1-33 Rule Management window

Rule sets include the following files:

Classifications

The Classification Table is used in the standardization process to identify and classify key words such as titles, street name, street type, and directions. The Classification Table includes the name of the rule set and the classification legend. Click CLS in Figure 1-33 to view its contents. The partial contents of the Classification Table for the USPREP rule set is shown in Example 1-1 on page 33. As already mentioned, you can gain valuable insight by browsing the Classification tables to determine the classification codes, as well as the different literals supported such as ZQMIXAZQ and ZQNAMEZQ.

Dictionary

The Dictionary file defines the fields for the output of a particular rule set. The file contains a list of domain, matching, and reporting columns. Each column is identified by a two-character abbreviation, such as CN for City Name. Click DCT in Figure 1-33 on page 62 to view its contents. Example 1-2 shows the contents of the Dictionary Table for the USPREP rule set.

Example 1-2 Contents of the Dictionary table for the USPREP rule set

```
;;QualityStage v8.0
\FORMAT\ SORT=N
:------
; USPREP Dictionary File
:_____
; Total Dictionary Length = 600
._________
: Domain Fields
NameDomain C 100 S NameDomain ;0001-0100
AddressDomain C 100 S AddressDomain ;0101-0200
AreaDomain C 100 S AreaDomain ;0201-0300
; Reporting Fields
Field1Pattern C 20 S Field1Pattern :0301-0320
Field2Pattern C 20 S Field2Pattern ;0321-0340
Field3Pattern C 20 S Field3Pattern ;0341-0360
Field4Pattern C 20 S Field4Pattern :0361-0380
Field5Pattern C 20 S Field5Pattern :0381-0400
Field6Pattern C 20 S Field6Pattern ;0401-0420
InputPattern C 88 S InputPattern ;0421-0508
OutboundPattern C 88 S OutboundPattern ;0509-0596
UserOverrideFlag C 2 S UserOverrideFlag :0597-0598
CustomFlag C 2 S CustomFlag ;0599-0600
```

Patterns

The Pattern-Action file consists of a series of patterns and associated actions. The patterns from an input file are processed in the order as they appear in the pattern-action file. The contents of the Patterns Table for the USPREP rule set is too large to be shown here.

Overrides

Click **Overrides** in the Rules Management window in Figure 1-33 on page 62 to add, copy, edit, or delete overrides to rules sets.

Lookup Tables

Click **Reference Tables** in the Rules Management window in Figure 1-33 on page 62 to view information about the rule set.

Rule set customization with override object types

Rule sets define the way that IBM WebSphere QualityStage processes the input data. You can extend their content by using override object types.

The override object types let you do the following tasks:

- Add new rules to the repository.
- Create custom conditioning rules (that are stored in a separate folder).

The preprocessor, domain-specific, and validation override object types include the rule set file names with three characters appended indicating each override object type. For example, the WAVES and MNS override object types include eight characters. The first two characters indicate the ISO country code abbreviation, the second two characters are "MN" for multinational, the third two characters are "AD" for address, and the last two characters indicate the override object type.

When you first install IBM WebSphere QualityStage, the override object types are empty.

Selecting override object types to modify rule sets

In the Rules Management window as shown in Figure 1-33 on page 62, Overrides provides editing windows to customize rule sets for your business requirements.

IBM WebSphere QualityStage provides five methods of rule set overrides as follows:

Classification

You can modify the classification table of any rule set using the Designer client. Figure 1-34 on page 65 and Figure 1-35 on page 66 show the classification table override for the domain-specific USADDR rule set.

In the Input Token field, type the word (AVEDUE) for which you want to override the classification as it appears in the input file. In the Standard Form field, type the standardized spelling (AVE) of the token.⁸

From the Classification menu, select the one-character tag (T- Street Types) that indicates the class of the token word. In the Comparison Threshold field, type a value (850)⁹ that defines the degree of uncertainty to tolerate in the spelling of the token word. Click **Add** in Figure 1-34 to add the override to the pane at the bottom of the window as shown in Figure 1-35 on page 66.

After you create the override (and provision it), the next time you run the rule set, the word tokens are classified with the designations you specified and appear with the appropriate standard form.

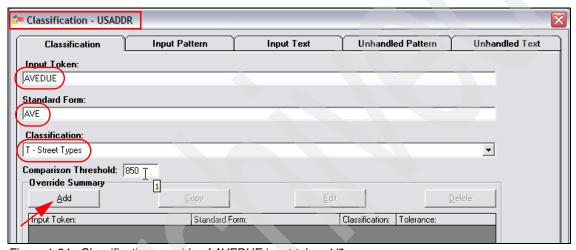


Figure 1-34 Classification override of AVEDUE input token 1/2

⁸ Determined by browsing the Classification table

^{9 850} corresponds to allowing for one or two letter transformations depending upon the length of the word — other supported values are blanks, 700, 750 and 950

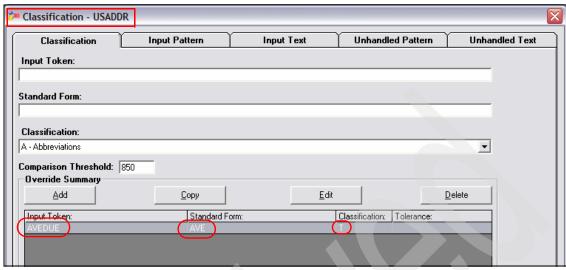


Figure 1-35 Classification override of AVEDUE input token 2/2

► Input and field pattern override for domain-preprocessor rule set

For the domain-preprocessor rule sets, the input pattern and column pattern

overrides modify the override object (*.IPO) for the input pattern and the

override object (*.CPO) for the column pattern.

The pattern overrides have the following characteristics:

- With the input pattern override, you can specify token overrides that are based on the input pattern. The input pattern overrides take precedence over the pattern-action file. Input pattern overrides are specified for the entire input pattern.
- With the column pattern override, you can specify token overrides that are based on one column pattern. These overrides can be specified only for an entire column pattern.

Note: Column pattern overrides work on columns named field1pattern_USPREP, field2pattern_USPREP, and so forth. The input pattern comprise the collection of all the individual field patterns.

The input pattern override process is similar to that described in Figure 1-42 on page 74 through Figure 1-44 on page 75.

Input and field text override for domain-preprocessor rule set

For the domain-preprocessor rule sets, the input text and column text overrides modify the override object (*.ITO) for the input text and the override object (*.CTO) for the column text.

The input and column text objects have the following characteristics:

- With the input text override, you can specify token overrides that are based on all the input text. These overrides take precedence over the pattern-action file. Because they are more specific, input text overrides take precedence over input pattern overrides. Input text overrides are specified for the entire input text string. Partial string matching is not allowed.
- With the column text override, you can specify token overrides that are based on the field strings. Because they are more specific, column text overrides also take precedence over column pattern overrides. You can specify column text overrides only for an entire column text string. You cannot match a partial string within a column.

You would add an override to the input text object if you wanted to change the domain from one kind to another. For example, assume an input text that has the following string:

ZQNAMEZQ JAMES MASON ZQADDRZQ LOS ANGELES

where ZQNAMEZQ is the name domain delimiter, and ZQADDRZQ is the address domain delimiter

The domain-preprocessor override objects and their abbreviations let you specify your own custom rules. These objects are also accessible in the IBM WebSphere QualityStage interface. Table 1-5 describes the object types that override the standardize domain-preprocessor rule sets.

Table 1-5 Object types that override the standardize domain-preprocessor rule sets

Domain-preprocessor overrides	Object type abbreviation	Example (U.S.)
Classification	not applicable	USPREP.CLS
Input pattern overrides	IPO	USPREP.IPO
Input text overrides	ITO	USPREP.ITO
Column pattern overrides	СРО	USPREP.CPO
Column text overrides	СТО	USPREP.CTO

Figure 1-36 shows the override code for each token as being "A" for address domain. You can override this input text to have the tokens "LOS" and "ANGELES" assigned to the area domain (override code "R") as shown in Figure 1-37 on page 68. Click **Add** in Figure 1-37 to create the input text override as shown in Figure 1-38 on page 69.

You can then test this override as shown in Figure 1-39 on page 70 through Figure 1-41 on page 71.

- a. Select Overrides and click **Test** as shown in Figure 1-39 on page 70.
- b. Select the Name delimiter and type in JAMES MASON as input string, and select Area delimiter and type LOS ANGELES as input string as shown in Figure 1-40 on page 71. Click **Test This String** to view the results.
- c. Figure 1-41 on page 71 shows the results of the test. The input pattern prior to the override is NF+A++ as highlighted. Because of the override, the output pattern is NNNARR, which shows that the override is working as designed.

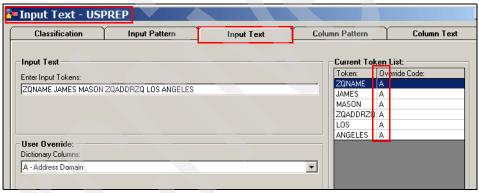


Figure 1-36 Input text override example 1/6

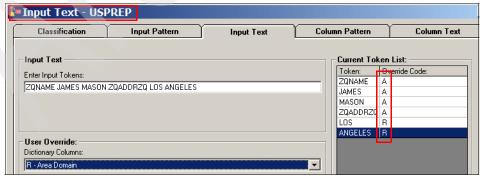


Figure 1-37 Input text override example 2/6

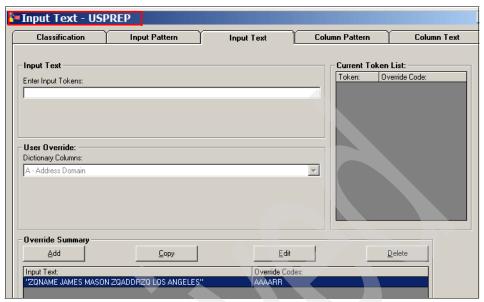


Figure 1-38 Input text override example 3/6

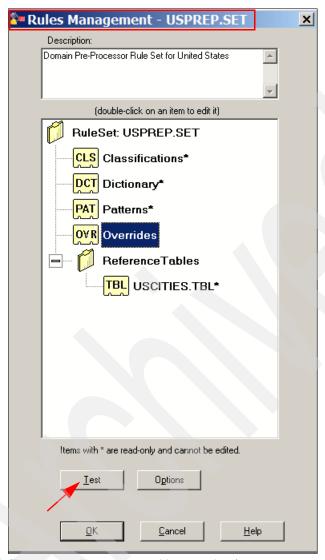


Figure 1-39 Input text override example 4/6



Figure 1-40 Input text override example 5/6

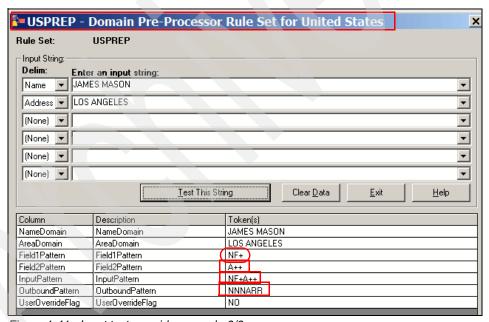


Figure 1-41 Input text override example 6/6

► Input and unhandled pattern override for domain-specific rule set
Input pattern and unhandled pattern overrides for domain-specific rule sets
(such as USNAME) are used to modify the input pattern (*.IPO) and
unhandled pattern (*.UPO) override objects.

The pattern overrides have the following characteristics:

- With the input pattern override, you can specify token overrides that are based on the input pattern. The input pattern overrides take precedence over the pattern-action file. Input pattern overrides are specified for the entire input pattern.
- With the unhandled pattern override, you can specify token overrides that are based on the unhandled pattern. Unhandled pattern overrides work on tokens that are not totally or only partly processed by the pattern-action file. These overrides are specified only for an entire unhandled pattern.
 The overrides are not specified for partial pattern matching.

For example, assume that you had a field that contained the text 1234 SNELL Avenue that generated the pattern ^+T. Using input pattern overrides, you can designate this pattern to have the type and values as shown in Table 1-6.

Table 1-6 Designation of pattern ^+T

Pattern token	Туре	Value
٨	House number	Original
+	Street name	Original
Т	Street type	Standard

The domain-specific override objects and their abbreviations let you specify your own custom conditioning rules. These objects are also accessible in the QualityStage interface. Table 1-7 describes the object types used to override the domain-specific rule sets.

Table 1-7 Object types that override the standardize domain-specific rule sets

Domain-preprocessor overrides	Object type abbreviation	Example (U.S.)
Classification	not applicable	USADDR.CLS
Input pattern overrides	IPO	USADDR.IPO
Input text overrides	ITO	USADDR.ITO
Unhandled pattern overrides	UPO	USADDR.CPO
Unhandled text overrides	UTO	USADDR.CTO

Figure 1-42 on page 74 through Figure 1-44 on page 75 show the overriding of an input pattern "++" from an Unknown Alpha to street addresses. The first "+" is overridden with the Override Code of StreetName - StreetName¹⁰ as shown in Figure 1-42 on page 74. The second "+" is overridden with the Override Code of AddtionalAddress - AddtionalAddress¹¹ as shown in Figure 1-43 on page 74. All additional tokens are moved to this field.

Note: The suffix 1 in the StreetName override code (StreetName1) is an action code. The Action Codes (0 to 8) are displayed in the Current Pattern List under the Override Code column. The codes are as follows:

- O Select Drop Current Token to drop the current token
- 1 Select Move Current and the Original Value and Leading space for the specified data type
- 2 Select Move Current and the Standard Value and Leading space for the specified data type
- 3 Select Move Current and Original Value and No leading space for the specified data type
- 4 Select Move Current and Standard Value and No leading space for the specified data type
- 5 Select Move All Remaining and Original Values and Leading space for the specified data type
- 6 Select Move All Remaining and Standard Value and Leading space for the specified data type
- 7 Select Move All Remaining and Original Values and No leading space for the specified data type
- 8 Select Move All Remaining and Standard Values and No leading space for the specified data type

Click **Add** to add the input pattern overrides as seen in the Override Summary in Figure 1-44 on page 75.

¹⁰ StreetName in the Override Code classifies this token as a street name

¹¹ AddtionalAddress in the Override Code classifies this token as an additional field

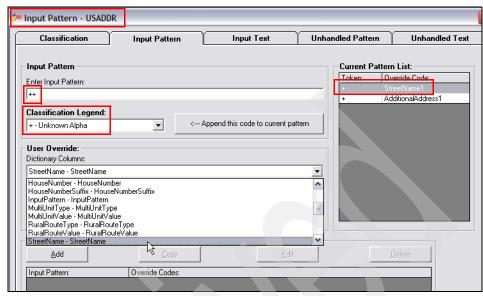


Figure 1-42 Input pattern override for domain-specific rule set 1/3

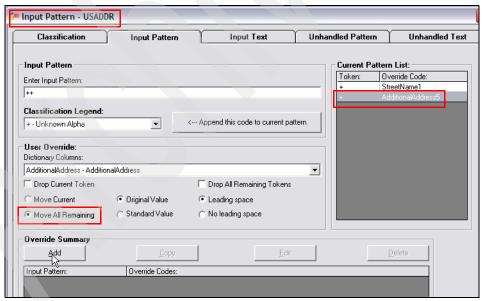


Figure 1-43 Input pattern override for domain-specific rule set 2/3

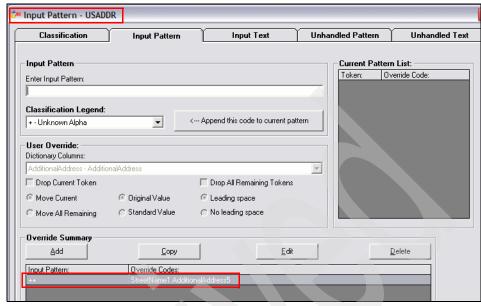


Figure 1-44 Input pattern override for domain-specific rule set 3/3

Input and unhandled text override for domain-specific rule set

For the domain-specific rule sets, the input text and unhandled text overrides modify the override object (*.ITO) for input text and the override object (*.UTO) for unhandled text.

The input and unhandled text objects have the following characteristics:

- With the input text override, you can specify token overrides that are based on all the input text. These overrides take precedence over the pattern-action file. Because they are more specific, input text overrides take precedence over input pattern overrides. Input text overrides are specified for the entire input text string. Partial string matching is not allowed.
- With the unhandled text override, you can specify rule overrides that are based on the unhandled text string. Unhandled text overrides work on tokens that are not totally or only partly processed by the pattern-action file. Because they are more specific, unhandled text overrides take precedence over unhandled pattern overrides. Unhandled text overrides can be specified only for the entire unhandled text string. Partial string matching is not allowed.

For example, assume that you had a field that contained the text 100 Summer Street Floor 15, and it contains two tokens (Street and Floor) that use standard values from the classification object. The remaining tokens (100,

Summer, and 15) are not associated with standard values from the classification object and use their original data values.

The input text override process is somewhat similar to that described in Figure 1-36 on page 68 through Figure 1-41 on page 71.

Standardization rule set tester

The tester lets you test quickly a selected standardize rule set against a one-line test string (a single record) before you run the rule set against an entire file.

This time-saving option is especially helpful when you plan to use a large input file. When you test the rule set, you can ensure that the resulting data file performs the way you expect.

You can test domain-preprocessor rule sets, domain-specific rule sets, and validation rule sets with the tester.

Figure 1-39 on page 70 through Figure 1-41 on page 71 show an example of the rule set tester.

Note: The tester is not available for WAVES and Multinational standardize rule sets.

Choosing the appropriate override method

Broad guidelines for choosing an appropriate override method are summarized in Table 1-8 on page 77. However, you need to evaluate these guidelines in the context of your organization's specific requirements.

The general guidelines are as follows:

- Minimize the number of overrides required to achieve the desired result, so as to avoid the possibility of negative side effects on normal processing.
 - Another consideration is the impact of overrides on system performance. The more the number of overrides, the greater the impact on system performance.
- Apply classification overrides to key words to provide additional context in a pattern. These overrides change the resulting pattern of an input string such that a pattern previously unrecognized can become recognizable and handled by the standardization pattern action rules. As a rule of thumb, apply these overrides to frequently occurring key tokens or to tokens to which you want to apply a standard value on output. Apply classification overrides before Pattern Overrides.
- ► Do not perform column pattern and column text overrides without expert assistance.

Table 1-8 Guidelines for choosing a particular override method

Override method	Considerations
Classification	Can be used in the Investigate or Standardize stages. Use the classification override when you see an unclassified token that you know definitively belongs to one of the defined classes in the Classification table for that rule set. Doing so alters the input pattern and can increase the chance that the rule set can handle the input pattern. However, classifying all tokens in the input source is not the goal because this can have a detrimental effect overall. As the number of classification values increase, it might increase significantly the number of patterns necessary to handle the new classifications. Use the classification override in the Domain Pre-processor rule set in the Investigate stage to ensure that all the words go into the correct name, address, and area domains. While other overrides such as input pattern can be performed in the Domain Pre-processor rule set in the Investigate stage, we recommend that you only perform input pattern overrides in the Standardize stage.
Input pattern override	Input pattern overrides should be used if the rule set does not handle the patterns to your satisfaction. Use this if you are not satisfied with the actions (or lack of it) done by the rule set, and would like to manage the string processing yourself. Input pattern overrides target all records that match the pattern being overridden. It matches the entire input pattern including any literals inserted. You must ensure that the records that map to a specific input pattern (that is being overridden) actually have the same underlying data format (type and sequence of tokens such as firstname, middlename, lastname). This can be determined by using the Investigate stage with the appropriate C , T , and T masks. Input pattern override works well if a large number of records in the input source have the same input pattern. This input pattern can be determined through the Investigate stage using the T mask on the output of the Standardize stage.
Column pattern override	Column pattern override is the same as the input pattern override except that it operations on a portion (fields 1 through 6 in the Dictionary table of the rule set as shown in Example 1-2 on page 63) of the entire input pattern. Column pattern overrides work best if specific patterns are well contained in a segment of the data. You can use column pattern override to target a specific portion of an input string. In certain cases, this might help you perform fewer overrides. For example, a particular pattern to be overridden appears in field2 in a number of (entire) input patterns. Rather than override every the distinct input pattern in which this (subset) pattern in field2 appears, you can limit the override to field2 using Column pattern override. This is not generally recommended without expert assistance.

Override method	Considerations
Input text override	Input text override is similar to an input pattern override except that you specify the text string to be overridden, and you need to include the ZQ-delimiters in the text string. This will ensure that the override targets one and only one specific string. Input text override works well with text strings that do not fit standard classifications. Examples of strings that are good candidates for input text override include DO NOT USE and UNKNOWN ADDRESS. You can also use input text override to target specific text strings before they are handled by a general input pattern override, because input text overrides precede input pattern overrides.
Column text override	As in the case of input text override, column text override can be used to address common strings that are not easily classified. This is not generally recommended without expert assistance.

1.7.2 WAVES, CASS, DPID, SERP, MNS, Geolocator, Country rule set

International addresses can be standardized using stages such as IBM WebSphere QualityStage Worldwide Address Verification and Enhancement System (WAVES), IBM WebSphere QualityStage DPID (Australian Government Verification), IBM WebSphere QualityStage SERP (Canadian Government Verification), and Multinational Standardize stage (MNS).

These features are all separately priced features of IBM WebSphere QualityStage.

We provide a brief description of these stages in this section.

WAVES

IBM WebSphere QualityStage Worldwide Address Verification and Enhancement System (WAVES) enables users to standardize, verify, and correct extensive, multinational address data against postal reference files for better data integration and customer communication worldwide.

The WAVES stage provides the following processing to the input data:

- Corrects typographical and spelling errors in the input data.
- Matches a corrected input address against an address in a country-specific postal reference file by using probabilistic matching.
- Assigns the postal record data to the appropriate field in the output file and substitutes the erroneous and missing input data with the verified postal data. Appends the verified record to the original record.

Worldwide location data can be processed at three levels. Table 1-9 summarizes WAVES country support for standardization and verification.

Table 1-9 WAVES processing

Level	Туре	Description	City Level Countries Covered	Street Level Countries Covered
1	Standardization	Identify, separate, and standardize the address	233 (WAVES)	71 (WAVES)
2	Verification	Includes Level 1 + validate, correct, and fill missing values based on matching the input to an "authoritative" reference source	215 (WAVES)	70 (WAVES)
3	Certification	Includes Level 1 + validate, correct, and format the output based on the reference data and mandated rules from a specific Government postal authority using software that has met their test criteria missing values based on matching the input to an "authoritative" reference source	► U.S. (CASS) ► CANADA (SERP) ► AUSTRALIA (DPID)	► U.S. (CASS) ► CANADA (SERP) ► AUSTRALIA (DPID)

IBM WebSphere QualityStage also has add on modules that provide certification solutions for the U.S. (CASS), Canada (SERP) and Australia (DPID):

► CASS

IBM WebSphere QualityStage CASS (Government Certified U.S. Address Correction) enables users to make changes or append information to ensure that addresses qualify for U.S. Postal Service (USPS) mail rate discounts. Certified by the USPS, it ensures the accuracy of critical U.S. address information in corporate databases.

▶ SERP

IBM WebSphere QualityStage SERP (Canadian Government Verification) enables users to correct and validate information to ensure that addresses qualify for Canada Post mail rate discounts, which is recognized by Canada Post Corporation as meeting all requirements of its Software Evaluation and Recognition Program (SERP).

► DPID

IBM WebSphere QualityStage DPID (Australian Government Verification) enables users to make changes or append the appropriate Delivery Point Identifier (DPID) to ensure addresses qualify for Australian Post mail rate discounts, which is certified by the Australian Post as meeting all requirements of its Address Matching Approval System (AMAS).

MNS

The Multinational Standardize stage (MNS) standardizes and verifies international address data.

The MNS stage uses country names, abbreviations, or ISO country codes in the input file to apply country-appropriate standardization rules.

Thus, you can standardize all the records without having to consolidate records from each country into separate files and to standardize the records using country-specific rule sets.

For most countries, the MNS stage does the following tasks:

- Separates street-level address information from city-level information
- Assigns city, locality, province/state, postal code, and postal code add-on to separate fields
- ► Assigns ISO country codes (2- and 3-byte versions)
- Assigns city name phonetics with enhanced New York State Information and Intelligence Systems (NYSIIS) and reverse Soundex to match incorrectly spelled city names

MNS stage standardizes address files for city and street data in one step.

Geolocator

IBM WebSphere QualityStage GeoLocator provides multinational geocoding for spatial information management and location-based services. It provides latitude, longitude, census tract and block information about addresses that allows users to build business intelligence and Internet applications that provide highly accurate location and location-based information.

Country Rule Set

The country rule set is used to condition files for one country. The output file contains the country code and an identifier flag.

The country rule set, named Country Group, prepares international input files for standardization at the individual country level. The rule set creates an output file in which the following columns are appended to the beginning of each input record:

- A 2-byte ISO country code. The code is associated with the geographic origin of the record's address and area information.
- An identifier flag. The values are:
 - Y indicates that the rule set identifies the country.
 - N indicates that the rule set cannot identify the country and uses the value of the default country delimiter.

Figure 1-45 shows a sample output file of a Country Rule Set with the ISOCountryCode and IdentifierFlag.

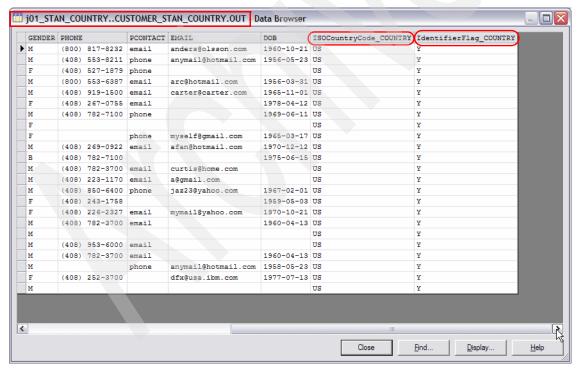


Figure 1-45 Output of Country Rule Set

After you create this output file, you can use a Filter (or Transformer) stage to create a file that contains only one country. You can use the file with a domain-preprocessing rule set for the appropriate country.

If the country rule set cannot identify the country of origin of a record, it uses the default country code value supplied as a literal. This delimiter consists of a default country code that you must define before you run the rule in a job. Use the country code that represents the majority of the records.

The delimiter name is as follows:

ZQ<two-character ISO code>ZQ

For example, you use *ZQUSZQ* as a U.S. delimiter as shown in Figure 1-46.

The ISO country codes list provides all the codes. This delimiter is inserted as a literal when you define the columns from the input file.

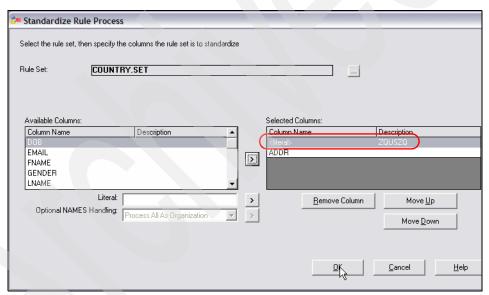


Figure 1-46 U.S. delimiter for country code

1.8 Match stage

Data matching finds records in a single data source or independent data sources that refer to the same entity (such as a person, organization, location, product, or material) even if there is no predetermined key.

To increase its usability and completeness, data can be consolidated or linked (matched) along any relationship, such as a common person, business, place, product, part, or event. You can also use matching to find duplicate entities that are caused by data entry violations or account-oriented business practices.

During the data matching stage, IBM WebSphere QualityStage takes the following actions:

- Identifies duplicate records (such as customers, suppliers, products, or parts)
 within one or more data sources
- ► Provides householding for individuals (such as a family or group of individuals at a location) and householding for commercial entities (multiple businesses in the same location or different locations)
- ► Enables the creation of match groups across data sources that might or might not have a predetermined key

There are two types of match stage:

 Unduplicate match locates and groups all similar records within a single input data source. This process identifies potential duplicate records, which might then be removed.

An example is the need to eliminate duplicates from a consolidation of mailing lists purchased from multiple sources.

The Unduplicate match stage accepts the following inputs:

- Source data from any parallel database, file or processing stage. Typically, the source is standardized data from the Standardize stage.
- Frequency information for that data as generated by the Match Frequency stage. This stage takes input from a database, file, or processing stage, and generates the frequency distribution of values for columns in the input data. Match frequency is described in detail in "Match Frequency Stage" on page 91.

Match frequency results is used in computing "u" probabilities as described in "Matching step" on page 89.

 Match specification to group and match the data. A Match specification provides details of blocking and matching columns for matching. Match specification is described in "Match Designer tool" on page 95.

The Unduplicate match stage delivers up to four outputs as follows:

- Match contains master records
- Clerical has records that fall in the clerical range
- Duplicate contains records that are above the match cutoff
- Residual contains records that are not associated with any of the records

The Unduplicate match stage is covered in greater detail in "Unduplicate Match stage" on page 104.

Reference Match identifies relationships among records in two data sources.

An example of many-to-one matching is matching the ZIP codes in a customer file with the list of valid ZIP codes. More than one record in the customer file can have the same ZIP code in it.

The Reference match stage takes up to the following inputs:

- Source data from any parallel database, file or processing stage. Typically, the source is standardized data from the Standardize stage.
- Reference source against which the source data is matched
- Frequency information for that data as generated by the Match Frequency stage as described for the Unduplicate match stage.
- Match specification to group and match the data as described for the Unduplicate match stage.

The Reference match stage delivers up to six outputs as follows:

- Match contains matched records for both inputs
- Clerical has records that fall in the clerical range for both inputs
- Data Duplicate contains duplicates in the data source
- Reference Duplicate contains duplicates in the reference source
- Data Residual contains records that are non-matches from the data input
- Reference Residual contains records that are non-matches from the reference input

The Reference match stage is covered in greater detail in "Reference Match stage" on page 108.

Matching is a two-step process: first you block records and then you match them.

Blocking step

Blocking provides a method of limiting the number of pairs to examine. When you partition data sources into mutually-exclusive and exhaustive subsets and only search for matches within a subset, the process of matching becomes manageable.

Basic blocking concepts include:

- Blocking partitions the sources into subsets that make computation feasible.
- ▶ Block size is the single most important factor in match performance.
- ► Blocks should be as small as possible without causing block overflows. Smaller blocks are more efficient than larger blocks during matching.

To understand the concept of blocking, consider a column that contains age data. If there are 100 possible ages, blocking partitions the source data into 100 subsets. The first subset is all people with an age of zero, the next is people with an age of 1, and so on. These subsets are called *blocks*.

If the age values are uniformly distributed, 10 records out of the 1000-record source contain data for people of age 0 on each source, 10 records for people of age 1, and so on.

The pairs of records to be compared are taken from records in the same block:

- ➤ The first block consists of all people of age 0 on each data source. This value is 10 times 10 or 100 record pairs.
- ► The second block consists of all people on each data source with an age of 1.

When the process is complete, you compared 100 (blocks) x 100 (pairs in a block) = 10 000 pairs, rather than the 1 000 000 record pairs that are required without blocking.

You can also combine multiple blocking variables into a single block for a single pass. For example, blocking on age and gender divides the sources into sets of 0-year-old males, 0-year-old females, 1-year-old males, 1-year-old females, and so on.

Blocking creates a set of records that all have the same values in the blocking variables. Records in different blocks (which means they do not have the same values in the blocking variables) are classified as unmatched automatically. If you believe that the unmatched records might still include matches, then a second pass can be defined with the new blocking variables to look for matches in the newly constituted blocks.

For example, if you run a match where age is the blocking variable, you can rematch any records that do not match using another blocking scheme, such as residential postal code. If a record does not match on age in the first pass, it has the possibility to match on the postal code in the second pass. Thus, only those cases that have errors in both the age and postal code columns are unmatched. You can then run a third pass with different blocking variables if you believe there are still matches that have not been identified. Errors on all three blocking variables are unlikely.

Blocking strategies

Blocking strategies are used to limit the number of records to compare.

Smaller blocks are many times more efficient than larger blocks. Use restrictive blocking schemes in the first pass with blocking variables (such as SSN) that are expected to match records definitively. Unmatched records can then be subject to less restrictive blocking variables such as first and last name. Thus progressively, fewer and fewer unmatched records can be subject to matching in subsequent passes that have less and less restrictive blocking variables. The reason for having multiple passes is to provide for cases where the data in the blocking variables is error-prone. ¹²

The matcher computes composite weights for all pairs in the set. IBM WebSphere QualityStage then finds the mathematically optimal sets of matches and duplicates on each source.

To do this, the matcher maintains a matrix of weights that can be optimized. This matrix is size limited so the number of records in a set is limited. If the matrix size is exceeded, all records in the set are skipped and must be handled by a subsequent matching pass.

Avoiding block overflow

To avoid block overflow, the number of records to be compared in one block must not exceed system memory on the server and the total number of records on either source in one block must not exceed the block overflow setting.

You can determine whether block overflow has occurred in the Match Designer tool's Total Statistics panel as shown in Figure 1-47 on page 87. This information is provided for each match pass.

Note: When large volumes of data are involved, a representative sample of data is typically used as input to Match Designer when developing the match specification. In such cases, there is no guarantee that block overflow will not occur when the full volume of data is input to Match Designer.

¹² In other words, the data has a low degree of integrity.

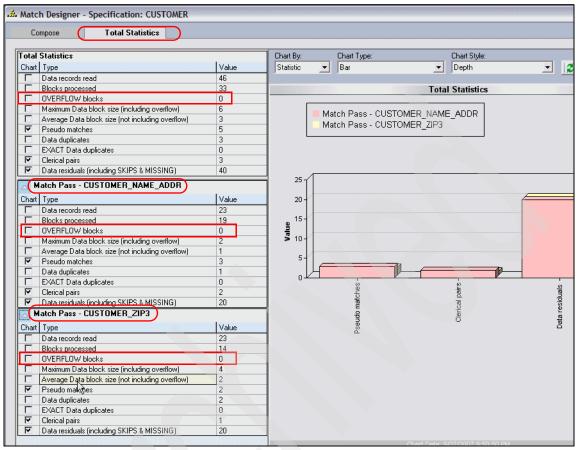


Figure 1-47 Block overflow

For many-to-one runs, an overflow occurs only when more than 10 000 reference source records are read in one block.

For large sets, the matcher performs many more comparisons which reduces efficiency. Try to keep the block sizes as small as possible and compensate for errors in blocking by running multiple passes using different blocking variables.

Applying blocking variables

The best blocking variables are those with the largest number of values possible and the highest reliability. ¹³ Base a blocking strategy on the following principles:

- Make blocking sets as small as possible. A good size is 10 to 20 records per source. Efficiency becomes quite poor when blocks exceed 100 records per source.
- Use multiple passes to define different sets.
- Find easy matches quickly, then widen the net in your subsequent passes.

The following examples provide some considerations about setting up useful blocking strategies. For example:

- Two data sources containing a date, given name, family name and gender:
 - Pass 1: date and gender
 - Pass 2: Soundex of family name and first two characters of given name
 - Pass 3: Soundex of given name, year and month (from date)
- Two data sources containing a date, last name, city, and postal code:
 - Pass 1: date and gender
 - Pass 2: postal code
 - Pass 3: Soundex of family name and first two characters of city
- Two data sources containing national identity number, last name, first name, and birth date:
 - Pass 1: national identity number
 - · Pass 2: birth date
 - Pass 3: Soundex of family name, birth year

Each succeeding pass has diminishing returns. Three passes might not be worthwhile in terms of additional matches found. Notice how sometimes variables are taken whole (birth date) or divided into parts (birth year). Where necessary, this is accomplished by manufacturing the additional columns.

For sources with limited information, a reverse Soundex code is often useful for blocking. The reverse Soundex is formed by looking at the name backwards and computing a Soundex. For example, the reverse of JONES would be SENOJ. Because the Soundex algorithm preserves the first letter, running a reverse Soundex accounts for errors at the beginning of names.

Use your imagination to design good strategies. Remember to keep the first passes more restrictive than the later passes.

¹³ Reliability is defined as information whose validity is associated with a high degree of confidence.

Important: Convert all missing values to nulls. Failure to do this creates large blocks. For example, if a national identity number were present in only half the records, but the missing values were reported as spaces instead of nulls, all of the blank numbers would form one large block, causing incorrect results and possible block overflow. Similarly, remove bogus values such as UNKNOWN from any variables that are used as blocking variables.

Matching step

The match process only looks for matches in records that have the same values in the blocking columns.

After you create a block of records, Match stage compares columns that you specified as matching columns (in the Match specification) to determine the best match for a record.

To determine whether a record is a match, the Match stage performs the following steps:

- Calculates a weight for each comparison, according to the probability associated with each column. The Match stage uses two probabilities for each column:
 - The m probability reflects the error rate for the column.

You set the probability that a column agrees provided that the record pair is a match.

The m probability is one minus the error rate of the column. If a column in a sample of matched records disagrees 10% of the time, the m probability for this column is 1 - 0.1, or 0.9. The closer the m probability is to one, the more critical is a disagreement on the column. You can use a very high m probability to force columns that are very important to have a high penalty for disagreeing.

The *u* probability is the likelihood that a column agrees at random If a *u* probability is high, the weight is low. The *u* probability is the probability that the column agrees, provided that the record pair does not match. The *u* probability is the probability that the column agrees at random.

For example, the probability that gender agrees at random is 50% of the time. With a uniform distribution, you have four combinations in which gender agrees in two of the four, or a 0.5 u probability. If you assign a high u probability, a low weight is calculated when a column agrees.

During the match run, the Match stage calculates a u probability for each comparison using the frequency distribution statistics for the column, described in "Match Frequency Stage" on page 91. Usually your concern for u probability is to provide a base point between a rare event (1 out of the total # of records) and a common event (1 out of 2). A value of 0.1 or 0.01 is a typical starting point. If you need to control the u probability (such as columns for an individual identification number, a national ID number, or a Patient Identification Number), specify the vartype to be NOFREQ which indicates that frequency distribution information should not be used by the Match stage.

- 2. Weights are used in the Match stage to determine by what percentage a column matches and to verify that the matches have a high degree of agreement. For each matching column, the Match stage computes a weight using the following equations:
 - An agreement weight is computed when the comparison between a pair of columns agrees.

```
log2(m probability / u probability)
```

 A disagreement weight is computed when the comparison between the pair of columns disagrees.

```
log2((1 - m probability)/(1 - u probability))
```

The higher the m-probability, the higher the disagreement weight will be for the field not matching because errors are relatively rare events; the lower the u probability the greater the potential weight for the comparison. Additionally, the calculated weight or penalty represents a maximum or minimum range of scoring. Specific match comparisons can generate a score within the range depending on the comparison used.

The Match stage adds the weights assigned to each column comparison and obtains a composite weight for the record.

The Match stage then computes the composite weight as the sum of the agreement weight and the disagreement weight of each column. The higher the composite weight, the greater the agreement.

- 3. In the Match specification, you can specify cutoff threshold as follows:
 - Match Cutoff threshold

When a record pair receives a composite weight greater than or equal to this weight, the pair is declared a match.

Clerical Cutoff threshold

When a record pair receives a composite weight greater than or equal to this weight and less than the match cutoff, the pair is marked for clerical review. This weight must be equal to or less than the match cutoff weight. If you do not want a clerical review, set the clerical cutoff equal to the match cutoff.

Duplicate threshold

The lowest weight that a record pair can have to be considered a duplicate. This cutoff weight is optional and must be higher than the match cutoff weight.

This cutoff is only used with Reference Match and not with Unduplicate Match.

These thresholds are used to send the results of matching to the appropriate outputs.

You use the Match Designer tool to set which columns are to be compared for the matching process. When the match specification is completed, you can use it in the Unduplicate Match stage, Reference Match stage, and Match Frequency stages. You can then apply the results from these match stages to the next stage of your project, such as Survive or for loading into a database.

The Match Frequency stage, Match Designer tool, Unduplicate Match stage, and Reference Match stage are described briefly in the following sections.

Match Frequency Stage

The Match Frequency stage gives you direct control over the disposition of generated frequency data. This stage provides results that can be used by the Match Designer tool and match stages, but enables you to generate the frequency data independent of running the matches. You can generate frequency information by using any data that provides the fields that are needed by a match. Then you can let the generated frequency data flow into a match stage, store it for later use, or both.

Attention: While you could conceivably take input directly from a Standardize stage and output it directly to a Match stage in the same IBM WebSphere QualityStage job, there are some potential problems with this approach as follows:

- ► Performance issues: Generating frequencies is time consuming. Instead, run the frequencies periodically (monthly), to support a nightly match run.
- ► Not real time: Because the Match Frequency stage does not run in real-time mode, this stage is not real-time compatible.
- Unrepresentative data: The data for any particular match run might not be representative. You want to build the frequencies on a representative data set.

It is better to build modular jobs.

As mentioned earlier, the Match Frequency stage takes one input data file. This data file can be from one of the following places:

- ► A link from a sample data set file for use in the Match Designer tool
- ► A link from any parallel database, file or processing stage that carries information you need for the following stages:
 - An unduplicate match
 - The data source input of a reference match
 - The reference source input of a reference match

Attention: We recommend that you standardize the input data before you use it with the Match Designer tool and the match stages.

The Match Frequency stage takes a single output link that carries four columns:

- qsFreqVal
- gsFregCounts
- qsFreqColumnID
- qsFreqHeaderFlag

The data (shown in Figure 1-48 on page 93 is not easily decipherable) in these columns provides the necessary information to give input to the Match Designer tool and to the Unduplication Match and Reference Match stages.

Note: You can link to the input or output of the Match Frequency stage from any parallel database and file stages, and most processing stages.

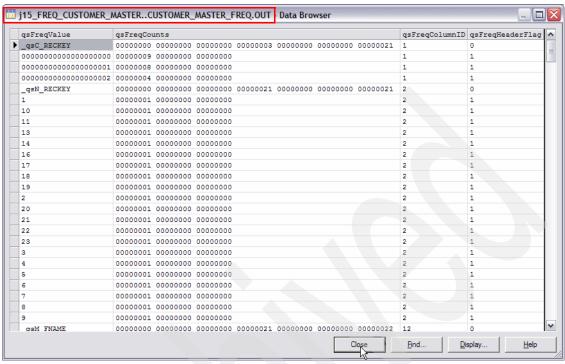


Figure 1-48 Match Frequency stage output

When you are configuring the Match Frequency stage, you can choose from the following options:

- ▶ Designate a match specification from the repository, so that frequency information is generated only for the match columns in the specification.
- Do not designate a match specification, thereby generating frequency information for all columns of the input.
 - When multiple match specifications are defined for the same table, it is more efficient to generate a single match frequency output for all the columns in the table, and then use it in the different match stages.
- Increase the number of frequencies reported in the output. (The default is 100.) You should increase this number if you are processing a large number of records.

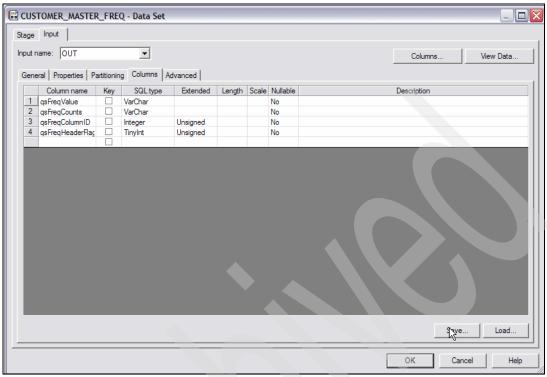


Figure 1-49 Saving table definition of the Match Frequency stage 1/3

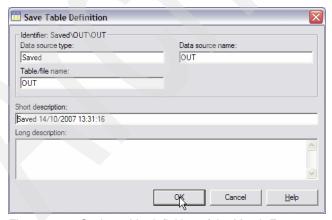


Figure 1-50 Saving table definition of the Match Frequency stage 2/3

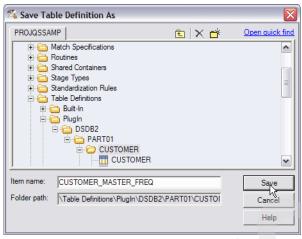


Figure 1-51 Saving table definition of the Match Frequency stage 3/3

Match Designer tool

The Match Designer is a tool for creating a match specification.

When you create the match specification, you can select from more than 25 types of comparisons such as the such as CHAR (character comparisons), and UNCERT (character uncertainty comparisons). The comparisons are algorithms that are based on the type of data in the columns. Table 1-10 shows most the most common comparisons and where they are used.

Table 1-10 Common comparisons and where they are used

Common comparisons	Where mostly used
CHAR (character comparison) character by character, left to right.	This is most useful to ensure a direct comparison, particular on code related fields such as Gender.
CNT_DIFF (count differences) tolerates a set number of key stroke errors (typically 1-2) on a prorated basis.	This is most commonly used with data such as telephone number or SSN where there is higher probability of key stroke issues.
DATE8 (basic tolerance of date errors) tolerates a set number of variations in days on a prorated basis.	This is most commonly used with data such as date of birth, date of encounter, and so forth where there is possibility of slight error in the day entered.

Common comparisons	Where mostly used
MULT_UNCERT - (word uncertainty in single field) tolerates phonetic errors, transpositions, random insertion, deletion, and replacement of characters and words using a comparison threshold.	This is the most common comparison for business names, arrays of identifiers, or other descriptive data where multiple words exist that can vary in position.
NAME_UNCERT - (shortest value character uncertainty) tolerates phonetic errors, transpositions, random insertion, deletion, and replacement of characters using a comparison threshold but only to a maximum of the shortest value length.	This is the standard comparison for personal names.
PREFIX - (shortest value character comparison) character by character, left to right to a maximum of the shortest value length	This is most useful to ensure matching of truncated data such as middle initial.
UNCERT - (character uncertainty) tolerates phonetic errors, transpositions, random insertion, deletion, and replacement of characters using a comparison threshold.	This is the standard comparison for street names or other basic text data.

You can use the Match Designer to create multiple match specifications that include one or more passes. Each pass is separately defined and is stored in the repository to be reused.

Attention: Within each pass of a match specification, you define the blocking fields, match commands, matching columns, match/clerical cutoff values, and m and u probabilities. Figure 1-52 on page 97 shows a panel that specifies the match column (GENDER), comparison type (CHAR - Character comparisons), and m (.9) and u (.01) probabilities chosen.

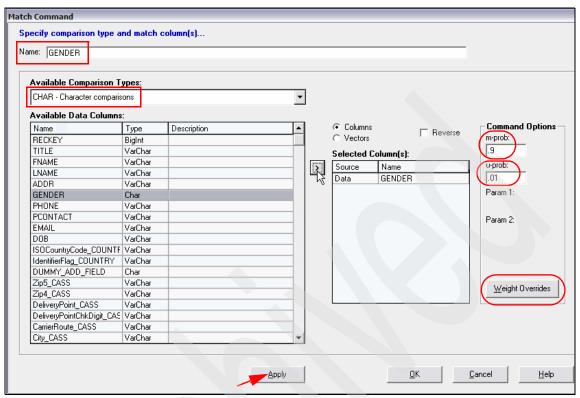


Figure 1-52 Match command example

You can run each pass on the complete source data or test data that is created from a representative subset of your production data and view the results in a variety of graphic displays. You can also use frequency information that is generated by the Match Frequency stage to help create your match specifications.

Important: While you can use the actual data source as input to this utility, we recommend that you use a representative subset of the data reference source instead. This subset allows you to test your passes in the Match Designer (as described in "J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 269) against a small sample of the data the match ultimately runs against.

You create separate match specification for each type of match as follows:

- For Unduplicate Match, you can create a match specification that is one of the following types:
 - Unduplicate (dependent) removes duplicates from match consideration in subsequent passes
 - Unduplicate Independent includes all duplicates in subsequent passes
- ► For Reference Match, you can create a match specification that is one of the following types:
 - One-to-One to create a two-file match specification based on a one-to-one relationship. In this match type, a record on the reference source can match only one data source record.
 - Reference to create a two-file match specification based on a many-to-one relationship.

There are multiple flavors of this type as follows:

- Many-to-One in which a record on the reference source can match many data source records. However, any one data source record can only match one reference source record.
 - For example, 101 Main St. on the data source matches to two records on the reference source: 101-199 Main St SW and 101-199 Main St SE. The first reference source record is the matched record and the other is disregarded.
- Many-to-one Multiple in which each reference source record having the same weight as the matched pair when it is scored against the data record is flagged as a duplicate record. Any one data source record might match more than one reference source record.
 - For example, 101 Main St. on the data source matches to two records on the reference source: 101-199 Main St SW and 101-199 Main St SE. One reference source record is the matched record and the other is the duplicate.
- Many-to-one Duplicates is similar to the Many-to-one Multiple option, except that additional reference source records that match to a level above the duplicate cutoff value are flagged as duplicates. Thus, records with lower weights than the match weight can be flagged as duplicates.

For example, 101 Main St on the data source matches to three records on the reference source: 101-199 Main St SW, 101-199 Main St SE, and 101 Main Rd. One record gets 101-199 Main St SW as the match and both of the other addresses could be duplicates.

Note: You can assign up to six variables to a column or columns (in the **Configure Specification** → **Variables Special Handling** window) to judge the column according to the definition of the variable that you select.

For any match specification, you can assign a column a special treatment such as specifying that a disagreement on the column would cause the record pair automatically to be considered a non-match. You can assign a column more than one special treatment. A treatment applies to all passes for this match job.

The list of possible actions for a given column are:

- ► CRITICAL: A disagreement on the column causes the record pair automatically to be considered a non-match.
- ► CRITICAL MISSINGOK: Missing values on one or both columns is acceptable; that is, the record pair is rejected automatically if there is a non-missing disagreement.
- CLERICAL: A disagreement on the column causes the record pair automatically to be considered a clerical review case regardless of the weight.
- CLERICAL MISSINGOK: A missing value should not cause the record pair being considered to be forced into clerical review, but a disagreement would.
- ► NOFREQ: A frequency analysis is not run on the column. Used when a column has unique values, such as SSN.
- CONCAT: Concatenates up to four columns to form one frequency count.

The inputs to the Match Designer tool are:

- Input data source which is usually a representative subset of the data or reference source
- ► Frequency information from the Match Frequency stage as described in "Match Frequency Stage" on page 91.

The output of the Match Designer tool is a test results database—you must provide the ODBC Data Source Name (DSN) of this test results database (on the client computer), and the user name and password for accessing it.

The main area of the Match Designer is made up of two tabs:

Compose tab

On the Compose tab, you design and fine-tune the match passes. You design the Match passes and add them to the Match job. You can add, delete, and modify Match passes in this section. For each Match pass, you can specify blocking fields, matching fields, cutoff weights, and view the weight histogram, data results, and Match pass statistics.

- The Match Type area is a kind of sandbox for designing jobs that displays the current Match job. In this area, you can rearrange the order in which the Match passes run in the Match job, add or remove passes, and create new passes.
- The Match Pass Holding area is used to keep iterations of a particular pass definition or alternate approaches to a pass. The passes in the holding area do not run as part of the match job, but can be tested in isolation. You can add any of the Match passes in the holding area to the Match job by moving the Match passes to the Match Type area. Also, you can remove any of the Match passes from the Match job by moving it from the type area into the Match Pass Holding Area. Any pass, whether in the type or holding areas, can be test run. This approach lets you perform trial runs of different pass definitions without needing to lose alternate definitions.
- The Blocking Columns area designates the fields that must match exactly for records to be in the same processing group for the match. The right pane shows the histogram and data sections when the run is complete. You can sort and search the data columns from the match results.
- Cutoff values area identifies the match cutoff and clerical cutoff.

Match cutoff verifies that any record pairs above the cutoff have a high probability of matching and those below the cutoff have a high probability of not being a match.

The composite weights assigned to each record pair create a distribution of scores that range from very high positive to very high negative.

 Within the distribution of positive values, define a value or cutoff at which any record pair receiving a weight equal to or greater than this cutoff is considered a match.

This is referred to as the *match cutoff*.

Conversely, define a cutoff at which any record pair receiving a weight
equal to or less than this cutoff is considered a non-match. Record
pairs with weights that fall between these two cutoff values are
considered clerical review cases.

This is referred to as the *clerical cutoff*.

Note: Set the clerical cutoff to less than zero and run the pass. Look at the resulting graph and adjust the settings according to your requirements.

If more than one record pair receives a composite weight higher than the match cutoff weight, those records are declared duplicates.

The *duplicate cutoff* weight is optional and must be higher than the match cutoff weight. This cutoff is not used with the Unduplicate Match stage. The way in which duplicate records are handled is based on what type of matching you selected.

Any record pair that falls below the clerical cutoff becomes a residual and is eligible for the next matching pass.

Note: If you want the stage to do exact matching only, specify the blocking columns and not the matching columns. This results in all record pairs that agree on the blocking columns being declared matches or duplicates.

Figure 1-53 on page 102 and Figure 1-54 on page 103 show the options in the Compose tab. The data source is the output of the Standardize stage on CUSTOMER data. Two passes, CUSTOMER_NAME_ADDR and CUSTOMER_ZIP3 are defined in this CUSTOMER specification. This specification is an Unduplicate Match type.

- Figure 1-53 on page 102 shows the configuration of the first pass CUSTOMER NAME ADDR as follows:
 - Blocking columns are MatchPrimaryWord1NYSIIS_USNAME, AddressType_USADDR, StreetNameNYSIIS_USADDR, and ZipCode_USAREA.
 - Match columns include GENDER, MiddleName_USNAME, PrimaryName_USNAME, HouseNumberSuffix_USADDR, StreetPrefixDirectional_USADDR, and StreetName_USADDR.
 - Clerical cutoff value is 2, while Match cutoff is 5.
 - The test results in the right pane show the histogram of composite
 weights and the records in the individual blocks. Rows with the same
 SetID belong to the same block and is a unique id for each set of
 matched rows. Record Type identifies the type of match for the record
 within each SetID—XA identifies the master record in a set of records,
 DA is a duplicate record, CP is a clerical review record, and RA is a
 residual record.

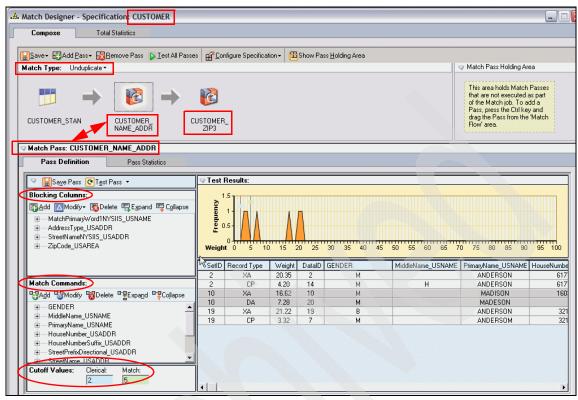


Figure 1-53 Compose tab showing CUSTOMER_NAME_ADDR pass

- Figure 1-54 on page 103 shows the configuration of the first pass CUSTOMER_ZIP3 as follows:
 - Blocking columns are ZIP3, AddressType_USADDR, and StreetNameNYSIIS_USADDR.
 - Match columns include GENDER, MiddleName_USNAME, PrimaryName_USNAME, HouseNumberSuffix_USADDR, StreetPrefixDirectional_USADDR, and StreetName_USADDR.
 - Clerical cutoff value is 2, while Match cutoff is 5.
 - The test results in the right pane show the histogram of composite weights and the records in the individual blocks.

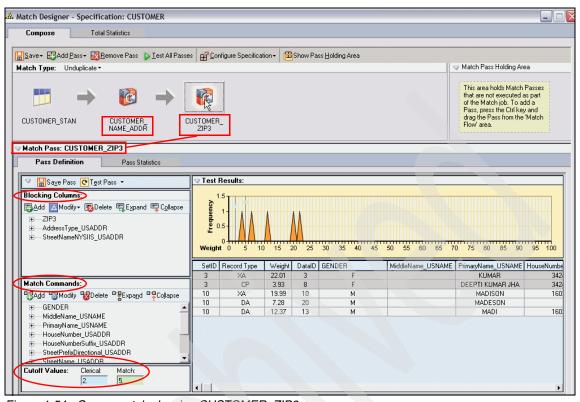


Figure 1-54 Compose tab showing CUSTOMER_ZIP3 pass

Total statistics tab

This tab provides statistical data in a graphical format for all the passes that run.

The cumulative statistics are of value only if you test multiple passes consecutively, in the order that they appear in the match specification. The Total Statistics page displays the following information:

- Cumulative statistics for the current runs of all passes in the match specification.
- Individual statistics for the current run of each pass.
- Charts that compare the statistics for the current run of all passes.

Note: The Total Statistics page does not display information about passes in the Match Pass Holding Area.

Figure 1-55 shows a bar chart that was built by using the results for pseudo matches, clerical pairs, and data residuals for each of the match passes CUSTOMER_NAME_ADDR and CUSTOMER_ZIP3.

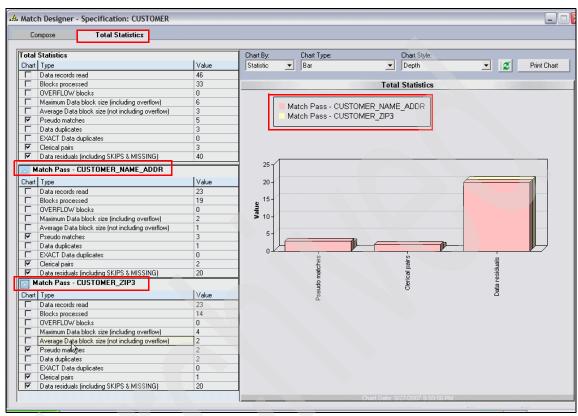


Figure 1-55 Total Statistics tab

Unduplicate Match stage

This stage locates and groups all similar records within a single input data source. This process identifies potential duplicate records, which might then be removed.

An example is the need to eliminate duplicates from a consolidation of mailing lists purchased from multiple sources.

The Unduplicate Match stage accomplishes the following actions:

- Categorizes all records with weights above the match cutoff as a set of duplicates.
- ► Identifies a master record by selecting the record within the set that matches to itself with the highest weight. The master record is associated with its set of duplicates.
- ▶ Determines that records not part of a set of duplicates are residuals. The residuals and the master records are generally made available for the next pass.
- Excludes duplicates in subsequent passes. However, you can choose the Independent match type (more later) if you want duplicates to be included in subsequent passes.

The output of the Unduplicate Match stage can include master records, duplicates above the match cutoff, clerical duplicates, and residuals. You can use this output as input to the Survive stage.

Unduplicate Match stage uses two match types as follows:

- Dependent: This match type is the default choice. With this match type, after the first pass, duplicates are removed from match consideration in subsequent passes.
- ► Independent: With this match type, duplicates are included in subsequent passes.

Across all passes, all records that match to any given record are also considered matched to each other. For example, if records A and B match in pass 1, records B and C match in pass 2, and records C and D match in pass 3, then records A, B, C and D are matched to each other.

Note: Master records are always considered in subsequent passes.

Tip: Usually, you would choose Dependent match type, because you want duplicates removed from consideration so that they do not match to other records in subsequent passes.

However, the Independent option is useful in circumstances where you want to link people or organizations regardless of address. For example, you can link together all the locations where a doctor practices.

Table 1-11 shows sample data to describe how to use the Independent match type option with the Unduplicate Match stage. The table shows four records that describe the same person. You require that all records concerning the same person match without regard to address.

Table 1-11 Sample data to demonstrate Dependent and Independent Match

Record	Name	Address	Tax Identifier
1	William Nickson	123 Rodeo Drive	123456789
2	Bill Nixon	123 Rodeo Drive	
3	B Nickson	978 Sunset Blvd.	123456789
4	Nickson	456 Western Ave.	123456789

The matching process using this data can yield different results depending on whether you choose the Dependent or Independent match type:

Dependent Match

The first pass blocks and matches on Name and Address. Records 1 and 2 are considered a matched pair, while records 3 and 4 are considered residuals.

If Record 2 (without the TaxID) is selected as the master, and Record 1 is considered a duplicate, then Record 1 is not available for the second pass.

If the second pass blocks and matches on Name and TaxID, then only Records 3 and 4 match. The result is two groups of matched records: Records 1 and 2, and Records 3 and 4.

Independent Match

The first pass results are the same as the Dependent Match. Records 1 and 2 are considered a matched pair, and records 3 and 4 are considered residuals.

If Record 2 (without the TaxID) is selected as the master record in the second pass, the duplicate record, Record 1, is also compared to the rest of the records. When you block on Name and TaxID, records 1, 3, and 4 match. Because Record 1 matched Record 2 in the first pass, the output is one group with all four records linked.

As mentioned earlier, the Unduplicate Match stage accepts the following inputs:

- ► Source data from any parallel database, file or processing stage. Typically, the source is standardized data from the Standardize stage.
- ► Frequency information for that data as generated by the Match Frequency stage as described in "Match Frequency Stage" on page 91. This stage takes

- input from a database, file, or processing stage, and generates the frequency distribution of values for columns in the input data.
- Match specification to group and match the data. A Match specification provides details of blocking and matching columns for matching as described in "Match Designer tool" on page 95.

The Unduplicate match stage delivers up to four outputs as follows:

- ► Match contains master records. Figure 1-56 shows a report containing the merged match and duplicate records.
- Duplicate contains records that are above the match cutoff. Figure 1-56 shows a report containing the merged match and duplicate records

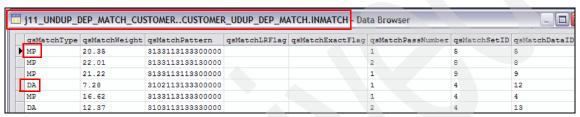


Figure 1-56 Merged match and duplicate records

► Clerical has records that fall in the clerical range as shown in Figure 1-57 and Figure 1-58.

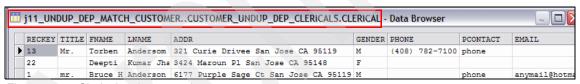


Figure 1-57 Clerical review records

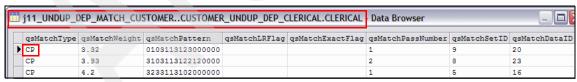


Figure 1-58 Clerical review records

 Residual contains records that are not associated with any of the records as shown in Figure 1-59 and Figure 1-60.



Figure 1-59 Residual records 1/2

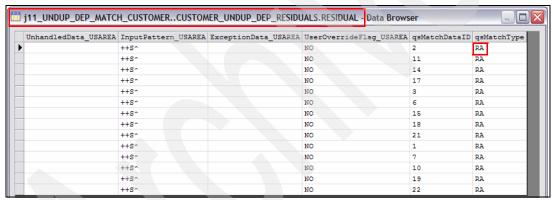


Figure 1-60 Residual records 2/2

Reference Match stage

The Reference Match stage identifies relationships among records. This match can group records that are being compared in different ways as follows:

One-to-many matching

Identifies all records in one data source that correspond to a record for the same individual, event, household, or street address in a second data source. Only one record in the reference source can match one record in the data source because the matching applies to individual events.

An example of one-to-many matching is finding the same individual (based on comparing social security numbers) in two different sources such as a

department of motor vehicles (DMV) list and a voter registration list. There should be at most only one record matching on social security number in each list.

Many-to-one matching

Multiple records in the data file can match a single record in the reference file. For example, matching a transaction data source to a master data source allows many transactions for one person in the master data source.

An example of many-to-one matching is matching the ZIP codes in a customer file with the list of valid ZIP codes. More than one record in the customer file can have the same ZIP code in it.

When you configure the Reference Match stage, you select an existing Reference-type Match specification stored in the repository, select the match type, and select the match outputs as shown in Figure 1-61.

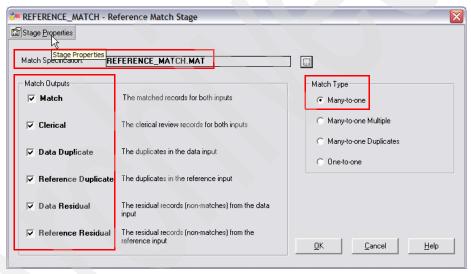


Figure 1-61 Configure Reference Match stage

The Reference Match stage requires standardized data and reference data as source data, a reference match specification, and frequency information for both sources. Briefly, these inputs are:

- ► Source data from any parallel database, file or processing stage. Typically, the source is standardized data from the Standardize stage.
- Reference source against which the source data is matched.
- ► Frequency information for that data as generated by the Match Frequency stage as described "Match Frequency Stage" on page 91.

Match specification to group and match the data as described for the "Match Designer tool" on page 95.

The output of the Reference Match stage includes master records, clerical review records, duplicates, and residuals. You can use this output as input to the Survive stage. Briefly, the Reference Match stage delivers up to six outputs as follows:

- Match contains matched records for both inputs
- ► Clerical has records that fall in the clerical range for both inputs
- ► Data Duplicate contains duplicates in the data source
- Reference Duplicate contains duplicates in the reference source
- Data Residual contains records that are non-matches from the data input
- Reference Residual contains records that are non-matches from the reference input

These reports are similar to the corresponding ones in Figure 1-56 on page 107 through Figure 1-60 on page 108.

1.9 Survive stage

The Survive stage consolidates duplicate records, which creates a best-of-breed representation of the matched data. Survive consolidates duplicate records, creating the best representation of the match data so companies can use it to load a master data record, cross-populate all data sources, or both.

During the Survive stage, IBM WebSphere QualityStage takes the following actions:

- Replaces existing data with "better" data from other records based on user specified rules
- Supplies missing values in one record with values from other records on the same entity
- Populates missing values in one record with values from corresponding records which have been identified as a group in the matching stage
- Enriches existing data with external data

The Survive stage constructs column values from groups of related or duplicate records and stores the column values in the survived record (the best result) from each group.

The Survive job is the last job in the IBM WebSphere QualityStage workflow and is usually run after the Unduplicate Match stage job. The output from the

Unduplicate Match stage, and in some cases the Reference Match stage, becomes the source data that you use for the Survive stage.

The Survive stage requires one input source, which can be sourced from a database connector, flat file, data set, or another processing stage. If your input is the result of a match stage, you need to set up another stage (for example, a Funnel stage) to combine the master, duplicate records, and clerical reviewed duplicates into one input source.

While it is not necessary to process the data through the match stages before you use the Survive stage, the source data must include related or duplicate groups of rows. Also, the data must be able to be sorted on one or more columns that identify each group. These columns are referred to as *group keys*.

- ► To order the records, you sort on the group key or keys so that all records in a group are contiguous. The Survive stage sorts records automatically if the "Don't Pre-sort Input" option is not selected in the Survive Stage window. However, the automatic sort provides no control over the order of the records within each group. To control the order within groups, you can presort the input by using the Sort stage.
- ► The Survive stage accepts all basic data types (non-vector, non-aggregate) other than binary.

The Survive stage can have only one output link. This link can send output to any other stage. You specify which columns and column values from each group create the output record for the group. The output record can include an entire input record, or selected columns from the record, or selected columns from different records in the group.

- You select column values based on rules for testing the columns.
 - A rule contains a set of conditions and a list of one or more target columns. The rows are tested one by one in the order they appear within the match set. For each row tested, the values of the "test" row is updated.
 - Rules are described in 1.9.1, "Survive rules" on page 112.
- ► To select a best candidate match, you can specify multiple columns such as the record creation date, data source from which the record originated, length of data in the column, and frequency of data in a group

You set up and configure the Survive stage to create a survived record. You need to configure the Survive stage before you run a Survive job. Before you can add source data to the Survive stage, all input records must be combined into one input source.

When you configure the Survive stage, you choose simple rules that are provided in the New Rules window or you select the Complex Survive Expression® to

create your own custom rules. You use some or all of the columns from the source file, add a rule to each column, and apply the data.

After the Survive stage processes the records to select the best record, this information is sent to the target file.

1.9.1 Survive rules

To consider a target as the best candidate for the output record requires a rule that comprises one or more targets and a TRUE conditional expression. A condition is made up of:

- Column names
- Constant or literal values
- Operators that specify comparison or arithmetic operations

Note: You can create more than one rule for a target. In addition, you can use any input column for testing the condition. The column can be the target or another column that is not associated with the target. The last rule tested "true" determines the final value.

The Survive stage evaluates the columns to the rule (simple or complex) and selects those that meet the conditions of the rule as best columns. The Survive stage reads the first record and evaluates the record according to any rule that you select. The evaluation process uses the following method:

- ▶ If the first record has no best columns then the selected rule for the target record is evaluated against all the columns in the record. If a target record passes the test, its columns become best columns and a "b" appears in front of the column names—this is only visible when building the rule and not part of the evaluation process.
- ► Each subsequent record in the group is evaluated in relation to the current record. If a target record passes the test then its columns become the best columns and replace any existing best columns. If none of the current columns meets the conditions, the best columns remain unchanged.
- After all records in the group are evaluated, the values that are designated as the best values are combined in the output record. Survive continues the process with the next records in the next group.

To apply survival rules to the input columns, the Survive stage includes:

► A set of predefined Techniques (packaged survive expressions) shown in Table 1-12 from which you can select the desired technique. These techniques are sometimes referred to as *simple survive rules*.

Table 1-12 Techniques (commonly used survive rules) available

Technique	Pattern
Shortest Field	SIZEOF(TRIM(c,"column")) <= SIZEOF(TRIM(b."column"))
Longest Field	SIZEOF(TRIM(c,"column")) >= SIZEOF(TRIM(b."column"))
Most Frequent	FREQUENCY
Most Frequent (non blank)	FREQUENCY (Skips missing values when counting most frequent)
Equals	c."column" = "DATA"
Not Equals	c."column" <> "DATA"
Greater Than	c."column" >= "DATA"
Less Than	c."column" <= "DATA"
At Least One	1 (At least one record survives, regardless of other rules)

You define a simple rule by specifying each of the following elements:

- Target column or columns
- Column to analyze
- Technique to apply to the column that is being analyzed

The rule is defined for you depending on the Technique that you select.

Figure 1-62 shows an example of a simple rule involving the Longest field technique.

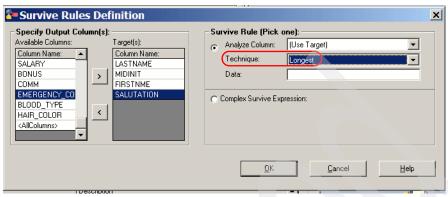


Figure 1-62 Simple rule example

For example, assume that the Unduplicate Match stage identified three records shown in Table 1-13 as representing the same person using different variations of the name.

Table 1-13 Duplicates representing the same individual

Column Name qsMatchSetID	SALUTATION	FIRSTNME	MIDINIT	LASTNAME
9	MR	JON		SMITH
9		J		SMITHE
9		JOHN	E	SMITH

The Survive stage constructs the best record using length analysis (Longest Field technique which corresponds to the pattern SIZEOF(TRIM(c,"column")) >= SIZEOF(TRIM(b."column")) on the columns SALUTATION, FIRSTNME, MIDINIT, and LASTNAME, and using frequency analysis on the column Family Name, with the result as shown in Table 1-13.

Table 1-14 Best record output of the Survive Stage

Column Name qsMatchSetID	SALUTATION	FIRSTNME	MIDINIT	LASTNAME
9	MR	JOHN	E	SMITHE

► The Rule Expression Builder for creating your own complex expressions. The rules created by the Rule Expression Builder are also referred to as complex survive rules.

In the Rule Expression Builder, you define a rule by specifying each of the following elements:

- A current record from the Columns list
- One or both functions (SIZEOF and TRIM)
- An operator such as =, <>, <, >, +, -, *, /, %, AND, OR and NOT
- A best record from the Columns list
- One or both functions

In a complex rule, you can use more than one column (other than the target itself) to define the rule for a target.

Figure 1-63 shows a sample complex expression rule using the Rule Expression Builder.

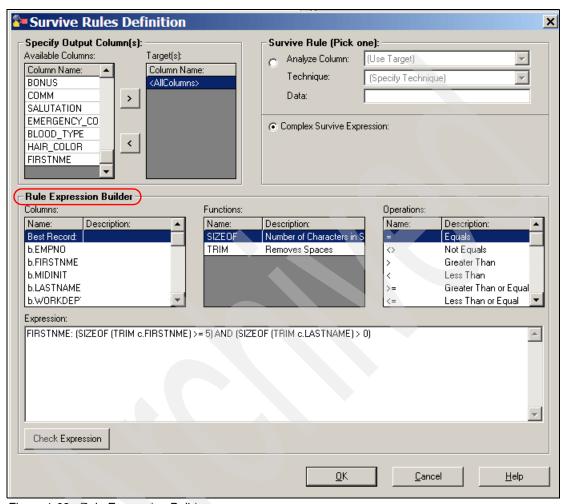


Figure 1-63 Rule Expression Builder

An example of a complex survive expression built by the Rule Expression Builder is shown in the Expression pane as follows:

FIRSTNME: (SIZEOF (TRIM c.FIRSTNME) >= 5) AND (SIZEOF (TRIM c.LASTNAME) > 0);

This rule states to retain FIRSTNME of the current record if the column contains five or more characters and if LASTNAME has any contents.

This rule is created by selecting FIRSTNME as the target and using the Rule Expression Builder to create the complex expression. Table 1-15 shows the number of characters in the three records in the first record group.

Table 1-15 Number of characters in each column in a record group

Record	LASTNAME	FIRSTNME
1	3	2
2	5	7
3	7	5

Table 1-15 shows the following:

- Record 1 has two characters in FIRSTNME and three characters in LASTNAME. This record fails the test, because FIRSTNME has less than five characters.
- Record 2 has seven characters in FIRSTNME and five in LASTNAME.
 This record passes the conditions for the rule. The current FIRSTNME (from the second record) becomes the best column.
- Record 3 has five characters in FIRSTNME and seven in LASTNAME and also passes the conditions. FIRSTNME from this record replaces the best value as the new best value.

When you define multiple rules for the same target, the rule that appears later in the list of rules has precedence. For example, if you define two rules for the target LASTNAME, the record value that meets listed conditions for the second rule becomes the best value. If no target passes the second rule, the best values for the first rule become part of the output record.

1.10 Mailing list scenario

In this scenario, we use a real-world scenario to demonstrate a typical data cleansing processing flow using IBM WebSphere QualityStage. You can then extrapolate or customize this process flow to address the unique data cleansing requirements of your organization.

Our scenario assumes a hypothetical national department store named GOOD ALL. The store has a customer list of its credit card holders and wants to expand its customer base through promotional marketing of its products and GOOD ALL. It also wants to cleanse and enhance data of its existing customers. GOOD ALL wants to identify households (customers having the same home address) to

reduce mailing costs by sending only one set of promotional or other materials to a single household.

To achieve this end, GOOD ALL purchases multiple mailing lists from different sources that includes demographic information such as household incomes and number of members in the household.

To achieve the business objectives for GOOD ALL, the following tasks need to be performed:

- Cleanse the credit card customer file (standardize, match, and remove duplicates). Also identify households.
- 2. Cleanse the acquired mailing lists after merging them into a single file (standardize, match, and remove duplicates).
- 3. Match the cleansed mailing list with the cleansed credit card customer file to achieve the following objectives:
 - Add demographic information to the credit card customers from the mailing list for matched customers to enhance it.
 - Generate a mailing list that is a merge of GOOD ALL's credit card customers and prospects (names and addresses in the mailing list that do not overlap with credit card customers).

After consulting with IBM WebSphere QualityStage specialists, GOOD ALL designs a series of steps to perform these tasks as follows:

- ► Figure 1-88 on page 141 shows the processing flow that is used for cleansing GOOD ALL's credit card customer list and for determining household information.
- ► Figure 1-398 on page 341 shows the processing flow that is used for cleansing the mailing lists acquired from multiple data sources, enhancing GOOD ALL's credit card customer list with information from the mailing list, and generating a consolidated mailing list for promotional mailing of its products and services.

IBM Information Server is a project-based development environment as shown in Figure 1-64.

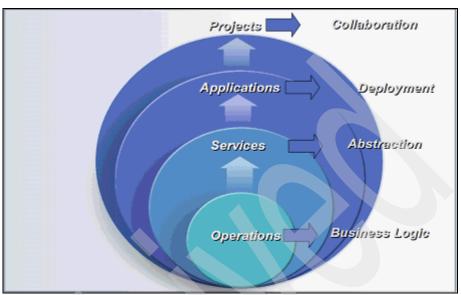


Figure 1-64 IBM Information Server development paradigm

All applications, operations and services are associated with a project as shown in Figure 1-64. Therefore, you first need to create a project before you can define any applications, operations, or services. A project is a collaborative environment that you use to design applications, services, and operations. All project information that you create is saved in the common metadata repository so that it can easily be shared among other IBM Information Server components. For our mailing list scenario, we created a project named PROJQSSAMP as described in 1.10.1, "Create a project" on page 121.

Jobs define the sequence of steps that determine how IBM Information Server performs its work. After they are designed, jobs are compiled and run on the parallel processing engine. The engine runs functions such as connectivity, extraction, cleansing, transformation, and data loading based on the design of the job. The individual steps that make up a job are called stages. IBM Information Server offers dozens of prebuilt stages for performing most common data integration tasks such as sort, merge, join, filter, transform, lookup, aggregate, investigate, standardize, match, and survive. The stages include powerful components for high-performance access to relational databases for reading and loading, including parallel relational databases. IBM Information Server also provides a number of stage types for building and integrating custom stages.

Using IBM WebSphere QualityStage involves designing, executing, managing and deploying, and administering IBM WebSphere DataStage jobs. Each time that a IBM WebSphere DataStage job is validated, run, or scheduled, you can set options to change parameters, override default limits for row processing, assign invocation IDs, and set tracing options. When you have a large number of jobs that run with the same parameters, it is more efficient to create a parameter set object once and have it reused by all the jobs. We created such an object named QSPARAMETERSET as described in 1.10.4, "Create a parameter set object" on page 130.

The jobs created for the mailing list scenario need to be stored in its own "object," but the folder you choose to save it in is entirely up to you. The same applies to the table definitions that are required for the mailing list scenario. We describe this process in 1.10.2, "Create additional folders" on page 124.

Finally, you need to import table definitions for the credit card customer (CUSTOMER table in the QSSAMPLE database) and mailing list (MAILINGLIST table in the QSSAMPLE database) into the Designer Client as described in 1.10.3, "Import table definitions" on page 126.

After creating the PROJQSSAMP project, creating the required folders, importing the table definitions, and creating the QSPARAMETERSET parameter set object, we designed and executed the tasks for implementing the GOOD ALL mailing list scenario as described in the following sections:

- ► 1.10.5, "Credit Card Customer cleansing" on page 135
- ▶ 1.10.6, "Mailing list cleansing" on page 334
- ▶ 1.10.7, "Enhance credit card customers" on page 437
- ▶ 1.10.8, "Generate mailing master with household for promotion mailing" on page 472.

Attention: In the following sections, to avoid overburdening you with excessive screen captures, we do not include all the panels through which you typically navigate to perform the desired function. Instead, we include select screen captures (and in some cases, just portions of these screen captures) that highlight the key items of interest, thereby skipping initial screen captures, as well as some intervening screen captures, in the process.

1.10.1 Create a project

Figure 1-65 through Figure 1-70 on page 123 describe the steps to create the PROJQSSAMP project in IBM Information Server as follows:

- Launch the IBM WebSphere DataStage and QualityStage Administrator program by clicking Start → All Programs → IBM Information Server → IBM WebSphere DataStage and QualityStage Administrator as shown in Figure 1-65.
- Attach to the DataStage server KAZAN.ITSOSJ.SANJOSE.IBM.COM at domain 9.43.86.77:9080 with user name (admin) and the appropriate password as shown in Figure 1-66 on page 122. Click **OK**.
- 3. Under the Projects tab, click **Add** to add a new project as shown in Figure 1-67 on page 122.
- Provide the Name (PROJQSSAMP) in Figure 1-68 on page 123 and click OK.
 Figure 1-69 on page 123 and Figure 1-70 on page 123 show the successful creation of the PROJQSSAMP project.

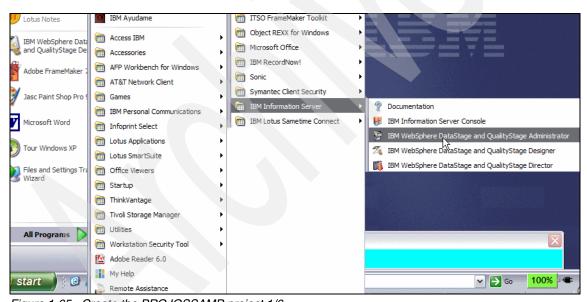


Figure 1-65 Create the PROJQSSAMP project 1/6

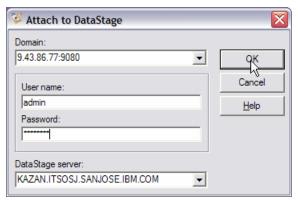


Figure 1-66 Create the PROJQSSAMP project 2/6

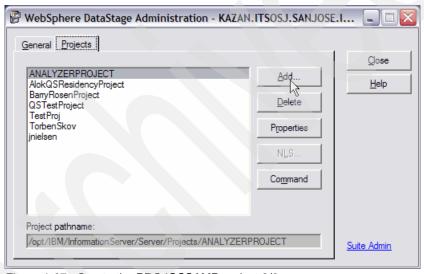


Figure 1-67 Create the PROJQSSAMP project 3/6

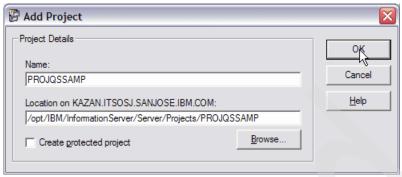


Figure 1-68 Create the PROJQSSAMP project 4/6



Figure 1-69 Create the PROJQSSAMP project 5/6

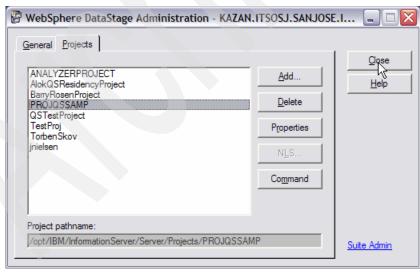


Figure 1-70 Create the PROJQSSAMP project 6/6

1.10.2 Create additional folders

In this section, we create folders in the Jobs and Table Definitions categories in the Designer Client repository tree in which we store jobs and imported table definitions that are required for the mailing list scenario. Figure 1-71 on page 125 through Figure 1-74 on page 126 illustrate this process.

- Launch the IBM WebSphere DataStage and QualityStage Designer¹⁴ program by clicking Start → All Programs → IBM Information Server → IBM WebSphere DataStage and QualityStage Designer as shown in Figure 1-71 on page 125.
- 2. Attach to project PROJQSSAMP at domain 9.43.86.77:9080 with the user name (admin) and the appropriate password as shown in Figure 1-72 on page 125. Click **OK**.
- Right-click the Jobs folder in the repository tree, select New → Folder as shown in Figure 1-73 on page 126.
- Create a folder PART01 and the subfolders CUSTOMER, MAILING_LIST, and PARAMETER_SET. Figure 1-74 on page 126 shows the resulting tree structure under the Jobs folder.
- Additional folders (CUSTOMER and MAILING_LIST in the PlugIn folder and folder DSDB2) were created in the Table Definitions folder. We do not show this step here.

¹⁴ Referred to *Designer Client* for the remainder of this book.

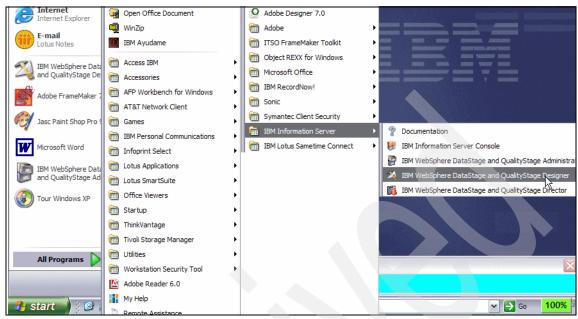


Figure 1-71 Create mailing list scenario folders 1/4



Figure 1-72 Create mailing list scenario folders 2/4

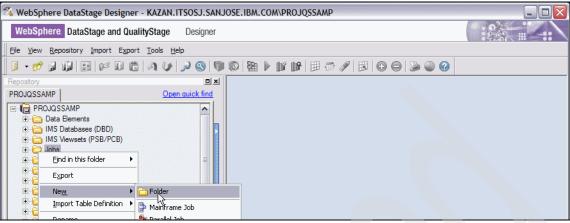


Figure 1-73 Create mailing list scenario folders 3/4



Figure 1-74 Create mailing list scenario folders 4/4

1.10.3 Import table definitions

In this section, we import the plug-in table definitions for the credit card customer (CUSTOMER table in the QSSAMPLE database) and mailing list (MAILING_LIST table in the QSSAMPLE database) into the Designer Client. This is shown in Figure 1-75 on page 127 through Figure 1-80 on page 130.

- In the repository tree in the Designer Client, right-click the Table Definitions folder, select Import Table Definition → Plug-in Meta Data Definitions as shown in Figure 1-75 on page 127.
- 2. Select the plug-in corresponding to IBM DB2 UDB access (DSDB2) and click **OK** as shown in Figure 1-76 on page 128.

- Provide the Server Name (QSSAMPLE) and user name and password to access it for the import details. Check the boxes Tables and Fully Qualified Table Names and click **Next** as shown in Figure 1-77 on page 128.
- 4. Select the DB2INST1.CUSTOMER and click **Import** as shown in Figure 1-78 on page 129. The imported metadata definition of the DB2INST1.CUSTOMER table is reflected in the repository tree as shown in Figure 1-79 on page 129.

We do not show the import of the DB2INST1.MAILING_LIST metadata definition.

Figure 1-80 on page 130 shows the resulting tree structure under the Table Definitions folder.

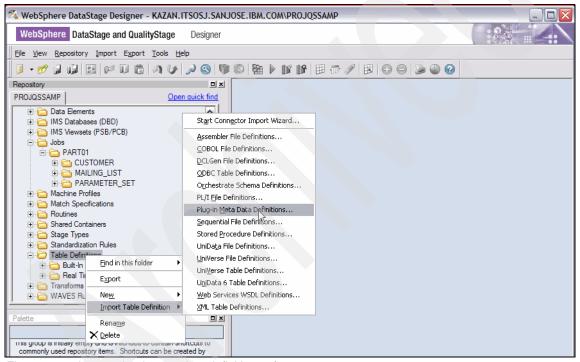


Figure 1-75 Import plug-in metadata definitions 1/6

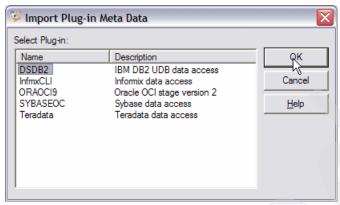


Figure 1-76 Import plug-in metadata definitions 2/6

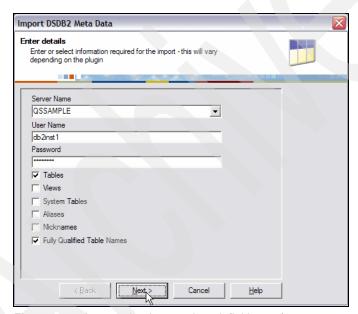


Figure 1-77 Import plug-in metadata definitions 3/6

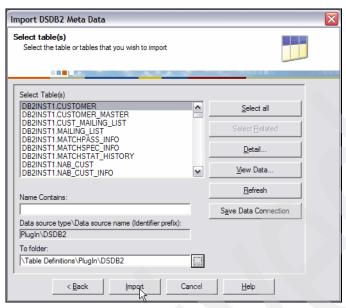


Figure 1-78 Import plug-in metadata definitions 4/6

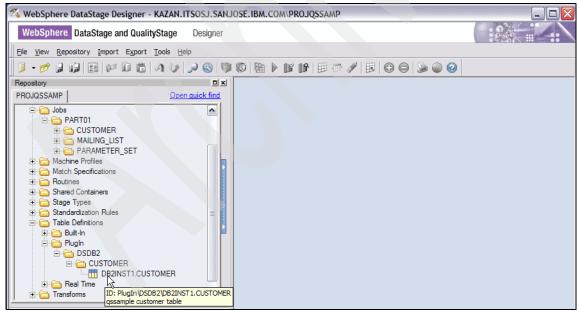


Figure 1-79 Import plug-in metadata definitions 5/6

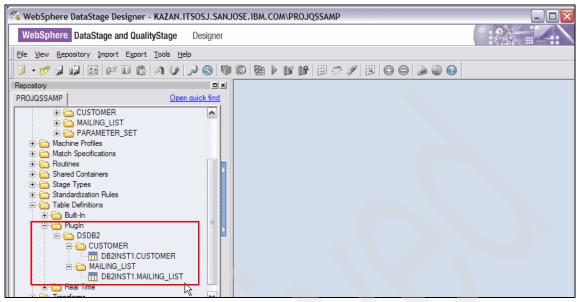


Figure 1-80 Import plug-in metadata definitions 6/6

1.10.4 Create a parameter set object

In this section, we explain how to create a parameter set object named *QSPARAMETERSET* to be reused in all the jobs used in GOOD ALL's mailing list scenario. A parameter set contains the names and values of job parameters and can be referenced by one or more jobs. An environment variable can also be added to the parameter set. The benefits of using a parameter set object is that you can share job parameters across jobs, more easily deploy jobs across machines, more easily propagate a changed job parameter value, and use impact analysis to determine which jobs are using a parameter set. You can override the job parameters in a parameter set at run time.

Figure 1-81 on page 131 through Figure 1-87 on page 134 describe some of the steps involved. To create a parameter set object, we followed these steps:

- 1. From the File menu, select New as shown in Figure 1-81 on page 131.
- 2. Select **Parameter Set** in the New window and click **OK** as shown in Figure 1-82 on page 132 to create such an object.
- 3. Provide the Parameter Set Name (QSPARAMETERSET) and a Short Description (Parameters shared across all jobs), and then select the Parameters tab as shown in Figure 1-83 on page 132.

- 4. Key in the Parameter name, Prompt, Type and Default Value parameters and click **OK** as shown in Figure 1-84 on page 133 and Figure 1-85 on page 133. In this window, we added path parameters and the CASS stage related parameters.
- 5. Save the parameter set object QSPARAMETERSET in the PARAMETER_SET in the Jobs folder as shown in Figure 1-86 on page 134.

The saved parameter set object QSPARAMETERSET is displayed in the repository tree as shown in Figure 1-87 on page 134.

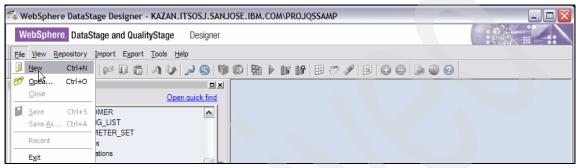


Figure 1-81 Create a parameter set specification 1/7

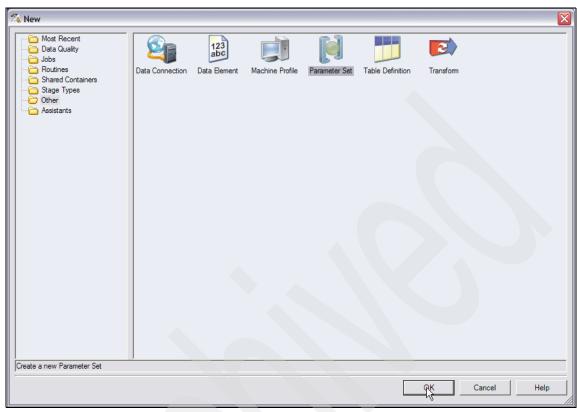


Figure 1-82 Create a parameter set specification 2/7



Figure 1-83 Create a parameter set specification 3/7

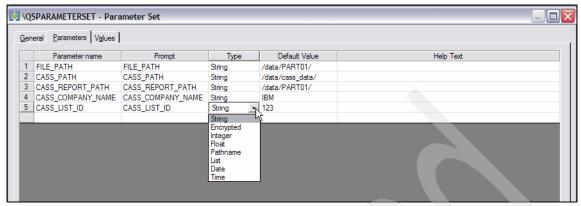


Figure 1-84 Create a parameter set specification 4/7

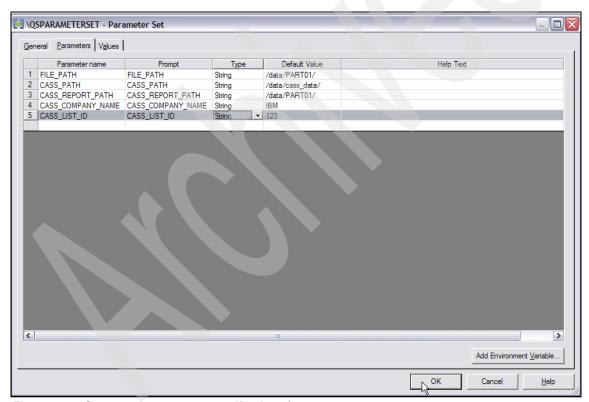


Figure 1-85 Create a parameter set specification 5/7

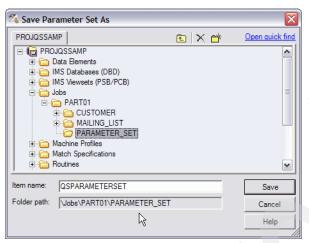


Figure 1-86 Create a parameter set specification 6/7

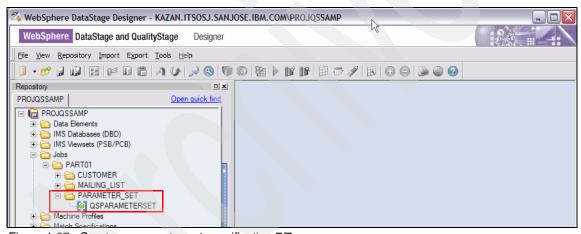


Figure 1-87 Create a parameter set specification 7/7

1.10.5 Credit Card Customer cleansing

Figure 1-88 on page 141 shows the processing flow and jobs that are used for cleansing GOOD ALL's credit card customer list and for determining household information.

We describe the steps briefly here:

- Extract all the credit card customer data from the DB2 database and load it into a data set so as to isolate it from changes during analysis. Also pre-process it for analysis, which involves changing the default values to nulls for columns such as the telephone number.¹⁵
 - Job "J00_SRC_CUSTOMER" on page 142 performs this step.
- Split the customer records into two files—one with name/address fields and another for single domain fields such as telephone numbers and e-mail addresses. You split the customer records to allow processing of the single domain and text data in parallel by the QualityStage administrators and appropriate subject matter experts.

Note: In this scenario, for convenience we chose to use all the columns in the input data for the both streams. Job "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168 for the name/address fields, and job "J00A_INV_CUSTOMER" on page 162 for the telephone numbers, e-mail, and preferred method contact.

In "J00A_INV_CUSTOMER" on page 162 job, we used the Investigate stage on non-text columns such as telephone number, e-mail, and preferred method of contact. We used character concatenate and character discrete with combinations of C, T, and T masks. The objective of this step was to validate some of the main non-text columns. Any errors detected can be resolved by modifying the source directly or by using IBM WebSphere QualityStage jobs to cleanse and modify the targets.

Analyze the credit card customer records' addresses to determine the (ISO code) country using the COUNTRY rule set in the Standardize stage.

Job "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168 performs this step.

¹⁵ If the content was (999) 999-9999 (user default), then insert a null value in the output.

4. Analyze the ISO codes that were generated by the previous step with the Investigate stage using character discrete with the C mask to obtain frequency distribution. This step identified whether the addresses in the credit card customer file belonged to more than one country and identified the codes of the countries in the addresses. In this case, all the addresses were U.S. addresses.

Job "J02_INVCC_ISCODE" on page 186 performs this step.

- 5. Use the Standardize stage with the domain-preprocessor rule set USPREP to move name and address data into Name, Address, and Area domains.
 - Job "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196 performs this step.
- Use the Investigate stage using word investigate on the Name, Address, and Area domains to determine whether the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set successfully parsed the tokens in the name/address fields into the correct domains.
 - Job "J04_INVW_USPREP" on page 203 performs this step.
- 7. Perform a visual analysis of the token and pattern reports of the J04_INVW_USPREP step to determine if the parsing was successful.

In our scenario, we found an error with the parsing, and so chose to perform a classification override for the USPREP rule set to fix the errors.

Job "J03_Z_Override_And_After" on page 215 performs this step.

8. Repeat the steps in the "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196, "J04_INVW_USPREP" on page 203, and "J03_Z_Override_And_After" on page 215 steps until the name and address data is moved into the correct domain columns.

Attention: You need to generally limit the overrides in the job "J03_Z_Override_And_After" on page 215 to simple classification overrides that move name and address data to the correct name/address/area domain buckets, rather than more complex pattern overrides.

9. After all the name and address data is moved to the correct domain buckets, use the CASS stage to validate, correct, and standardize the U.S. addresses in the Address domain. In our scenario, we also include a Transformer stage to add a second address line column to customer file because CASS requires two address lines as input for its processing.

Job "J05 CASS USPREP" on page 219 performs this step.

Note: CASS is a separately priced module that requires installation of the CASS module.

10.Then, run the Investigate stage with character concatenate on the (address related columns) results of the job "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219 step to determine addresses not recognized by CASS (delivery point verification or DPV).

Note: Due to a bug with handling nulls, we introduced a Transformer stage in our scenario to convert nulls to a space using column derivation.

We also investigated the output of CASS using character concatenate (on CASS generated columns DPVMATCHFLAG_CASS 16 and DPVCODE1_CASS 17) using a C mask. A value of "A1" in the DPVCODE1_CASS field indicated a potential problem.

Job "J06 INVCC CASS" on page 228 performs this step.

- 11.Standardize the name and address contents of the output of job "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219 using the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set. Also add a column to the output that only had the first three characters of the ZIP code using a Transformer stage. In our scenario, this new column (ZIP3) is used as a blocking variable in the next matching stage.
 - Job "J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 234 preforms this step.
- 12.Standardize the name and address contents of the output of job "J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 234 using the domain-specific USNAME (with column NameDomain_USPREP), USADDR (with column AddressDomain_USPREP) and USAREA (with column AreaDomain_USPREP) rule sets. Three separate processes were defined—one for each rule set.

Note: Here again, we had to introduce a null handling Transformer stage to circumvent a bug.

Can have one of four values: Y, S, D, and N. A value of Y indicates that the complete address matches the ZIP code + 4 file and the delivery point is validated. A value of S indicates that the address has both primary and secondary components, but only the primary address matches (for example 23 MAIN ST, APT 10 matches to 23 MAIN ST but not to APT 10). A value of D indicates that the address is a default (for example, a high-rise building with no apartment indicated or a rural route without a box number). A value of N indicates that the address does not match.

A value of AA indicates that the input address matches the ZIP code + 4 table, and DPV processing is initiated. If the value is A1, the input address does not match the ZIP code + 4 table, and DPV processing is not initiated. All DPV indicators are spaces.

- Job "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241 performs this step.
- 13.Identify unhandled patterns and classifications in the "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241. In our scenario, we ran the Investigate stage with character concatenate using the C mask on the unhandled pattern column from the results of "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241. The columns investigated corresponded to the name, address, and area domains.
 - Job "J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 253 performs this step.
- 14. Because there are unhandled patterns (such as "++" and "+++") in the address domain, create pattern overrides in the domain-specific USADDR rule set and re-run the "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241 step.
 - Job "J09_Z_Override_And_After" on page 262 performs this step.
- 15. After the unhandled patterns are handled, proceed to generate frequency distribution on all the columns in the credit card customer file using the Match Frequency stage. The idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification.
 - Job "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266 performs this step.
- 16. Generate a match specification for an Unduplicate match stage using as input the match frequency data created in the "J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 269 step. The specification includes two passes: The first one blocking on name, address, and area and the second pass on the first three digits of the ZIP code.

 Job "J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 269 performs
- 17. Determine if there were any duplicates in the credit card customer file by running the Unduplicate stage with the match specification and match frequency information that was created in steps "J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 269 and "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266 respectively. The output is matched (merge of master and duplicates using a Funnel stage)
 - Job "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282 performs this step.

records, records for clerical review, and residuals (records that do not match).

this step.

- 18. Then create a single report of the matched credit card customers and the records in the clerical review records to enable a manual review of potential match records.
 - Job "J12_CLERICAL_REVIEW_CUSTOMER" on page 290 performs this step.
- 19. If a manual review of the report finds duplicates, then they have to be considered as part of the file that contains matched records. We do not show this step here.
- 20. Survive the best information from the set of duplicates using the SURVIVE stage.
 - Job "J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER" on page 295 performs this step.
- 21.Create a clean master of credit card customers by merging the master, clerical review (with duplicates removed), and residual records into a sequential file using the FUNNEL stage.
 - Job "J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 303 performs this step.
- 22. Copy the contents of the sequential file that was created in the "J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 303 step into a data set, because a subsequent match specification that reads this data only accepts a data set as input.
 - Job "J14A_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316 performs this step.

Note: In our scenario, we could not directly create the merged credit card customer file into a data set in the "J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 303 job due to a bug. Therefore, we had to circumvent the bug by first creating the sequential file and then copying its contents into a data set in a separate step.

- 23. Generate frequency distribution on all the columns in the cleansed credit card customer file of the "J14A_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316 step using the Match Frequency stage. Here again, the idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification.
 - Job "J15_FREQ_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316 performed this step.
- 24. Generate a match specification for an Unduplicate match stage using as input the match frequency data that was created in the "J15_FREQ_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316 job. The specification included two passes: The first pass blocks on the primary (last) name and a phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the address, and the second pass blocks on the five digit ZIP code and a phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the address.

Note: We repeated the phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the address as a blocking variable in the second pass to reduce the potentially large block size that could arise out of choosing a blocking variable only involving the ZIP code. While it was not an issue in our data, it is likely to be an issue in a real-world environment.

Job "J15_Undup_MatchSpec_CUSTOMER" on page 318 performs this step.

25. Determine whether there were duplicates in the credit card customers file using the Unduplicate stage with the match specification and match frequency information that was created in steps "J15_Undup_MatchSpec_CUSTOMER" on page 318 and "J15_FREQ_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316 respectively. As before, the output is matched records (merge of master and duplicates using a Funnel stage), records for clerical review, and residuals (records that do not match).

Job "J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 322 performs this step.

26. Create a clean master of credit card customers by merging the master and residual records into a data set using the FUNNEL stage. We added a household ID (using a Transformer stage) to these records in the output, with a value (qsMatchSetID) when a record belonged to a household and a zero when it did not belong to a household.

Job "J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 327 performs this step.

Note: At this point, we now have a cleansed credit card customer file with household information.

27. Generate frequency distribution on all the columns in the cleansed credit card customer file including household information of the "J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 327 step using the Match Frequency stage. Here again, the idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification. This is used in a later matching stage with mailing lists as described in 1.10.6, "Mailing list cleansing" on page 334.

Job "J18_MATCHFREQ_CUSTOMER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 332 performs this step.

We describe these jobs in more detail in the following sections.

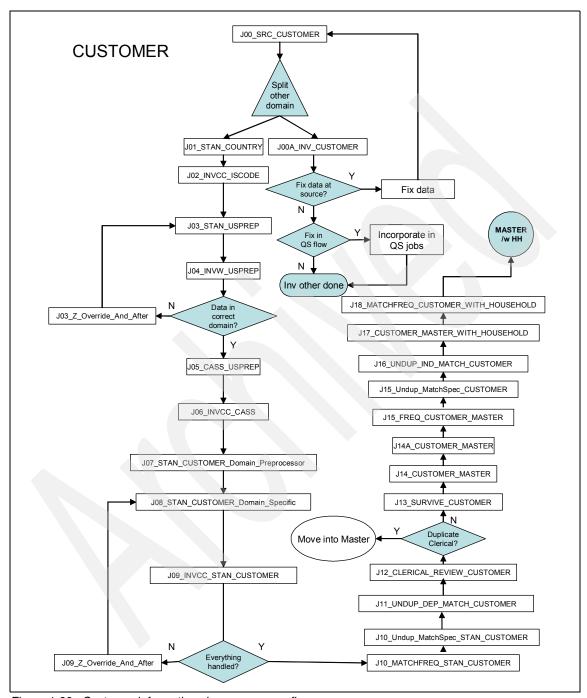


Figure 1-88 Customer information cleanup process flow

J00 SRC CUSTOMER

As mentioned earlier, this step involves extracting credit card customer data from the DB2 database and loading it into a data set to isolate it from changes during analysis.

Figure 1-89 on page 145 through Figure 1-127 on page 162 describe the steps using Designer Client to build and execute the DataStage job to perform this task. A DB2 UDB API stage is used to access the data in the CUSTOMER table. Its rows are pre-processed to convert default values (such as (999) 999-9999) in the PHONE column to nulls using the Transformer stage. The transformed data is written to a data set.

The steps are as follows:

- 1. From the **File** menu of the Designer Client, select **New** as shown in Figure 1-89 on page 145.
- From the New window, select the Jobs folder in the left pane and then select the **Parallel Job** icon in the right pane. Click **OK** as shown in Figure 1-90 on page 145.
- 3. Click View → Pallete to open the Pallete pane. Then from the Database section, select and drag the DB2 UDB stage icon onto the Designer canvas and drop it to the left of the canvas as shown in Figure 1-91 on page 146 and Figure 1-92 on page 146.
- 4. Drag a **Transformer** stage icon from the Processing section, and drop it near the middle of the canvas as shown in Figure 1-93 on page 147.
- 5. Add the **Data Set** icon from the **File** section to the right of the canvas as shown in Figure 1-94 on page 147.
- Right-click the **DB2 UDB API** stage icon and drag a link to the **Transformer** stage icon and another from the **Transformer** stage icon to the **Data Set** stage icon as shown in Figure 1-95 on page 148 and Figure 1-96 on page 148.
- 7. Change the name of the stages to CUSTOMER_DATA (from DB2_UDB_API_0), RECODE_PHONE (from Transformer _1), and CUSTOMER (from Data_Set_2) by clicking the stage icon until a highlighted box displays around the name. Then type in the new name, and click outside the box to deselect it. We do not show this process here.

Also change the name of the links between the stages to IN (from DSLink3) and OUT (from DSLink4). To rename a link, right-click the particular generic link name (DSLinknn) and select **Rename** from the shortcut menu. A highlighted box displays around the default name. Type in the new name and then click outside the box to deselect it. We do not show this process here.

- 8. To configure the DB2 UDB stage, double click the **CUSTOMER_DATA** stage icon to view the Properties window as shown in Figure 1-97 on page 149.
- In the CUSTOMER_DATA DSDB2PX stage window, provide details of the Server name (QSSAMPLE), User ID (db2inst1) and Password to connect to it. Let the Transaction Isolation default to Cursor Stability as shown in Figure 1-98 on page 149.
- 10. Select the Output tab in Figure 1-98 on page 149 to view Figure 1-99 on page 149. For the Output name (IN) link, in the General tab, select Use SQL Builder tool from the Query Type drop-down list, and click SQL Builder to build the query to access the CUSTOMER table.
 - Figure 1-100 on page 150 through Figure 1-104 on page 152 describe the building of a query that retrieves all the columns in the CUSTOMER table. We do not intend to describe the navigation of the screens to build the SQL query.
- 11. Configure the Transformer stage to replace default values with nulls as shown in Figure 1-105 on page 153. From the Transformer stage window, right-click the Input columns and choose Select All to highlight all the columns from the DB2 UDB API stage. Drag the selected columns to the Output link. You have now populated the Output pane and the Output metadata pane. We do not show this process here.

To add derivations to the PHONE column, double click the **Derivation** area for the PHONE column to open the Expression Editor and type the following derivative:

```
If IN.PHONE = '(999) 999-9999' Then '' Else IN.PHONE
```

This derivative directs that a value of (999) 999-9999 be replaced with a null. If not, leave the value as is.

- 12. To configure the data set CUSTOMER object, right-click the **Data Set** stage icon and select **Properties** as shown in Figure 1-106 on page 153.
- 13.In the CUSTOMER Data Set window, expand Target under the **Properties** tab, select **File = ?**. You could directly type the path and file name for this object, but we chose to use the same path where the QSPARAMETERSET is stored. This is achieved by selecting **Insert job parameter** from the File drop-down list and then by typing **QSPARAMETERSET.FILE_PATH** that was defined in 1.10.4, "Create a parameter set object" on page 130. Then, enter the name of the file CUSTOMER.ds. This sequence of steps is shown in Figure 1-107 on page 154 through Figure 1-109 on page 154.
- 14. Select the Columns tab in Figure 1-109 on page 154 to view all the columns associated with the OUT link under the Properties tab as shown in Figure 1-110 on page 155.

You can save this set of columns as a table definition by clicking **Save** in Figure 1-110 on page 155.

- Figure 1-111 on page 155 through Figure 1-113 on page 156 show the saving of this table definition as CUSTOMER_KEY in the folder path \Table Definitions\ PlugIn\DSDB2\CUSTOMER.
- 15. When all the stages have been configured, save this parallel job from the **File** menu by selecting **Save As**. Figure 1-186 on page 200 and Figure 1-115 on page 157 show saving this job as j00_SRC_CUSTOMER in the folder path \Jobs\Part01\CUSTOMER.
- 16.After the j00_SRC_CUSTOMER job is saved, you can associate job parameters object QSPARAMETERSET with it as shown in Figure 1-116 on page 158 through Figure 1-118 on page 159.
 - a. Click the **Job Properties** icon as shown in Figure 1-116 on page 158.
 - b. In the \Jobs\PART01\CUSTOMER\j00_SRC_CUSTOMER Job Properties window under the Parameters tab, click **Add Parameter Set** as shown in Figure 1-117 on page 158.
 - In the Open window, select the QSPARAMETERSET object that was created in 1.10.4, "Create a parameter set object" on page 130 and click OK.
- 17.We can now compile the job by clicking the **Compile** icon as shown in Figure 1-119 on page 159. A successful compile status is shown in Figure 1-120 on page 159.
- 18.To run the compiled job, click the **Run** icon as shown in Figure 1-121 on page 160. In the following j00_SRC_CUSTOMER Job Run Options dialog window, you can choose to modify the job parameters for this execution. Select QSPARAMETERSET and click **Run** as shown in Figure 1-122 on page 160. When the execution is complete, the links between the stages turn green (if it ran without errors), and statistics about rows processed is displayed as shown in Figure 1-123 on page 160.
- 19. You can now view the rows in the CUSTOMER data set object by right-clicking that icon and selecting **Properties** as shown in Figure 1-124 on page 161. In the following CUSTOMER Data Set window, select **File=#QSPARAMETERSET.FILE_PATH#CUSTOMER.ds** in the **Target** folder, and click **View Data** as shown in Figure 1-125 on page 161. At the prompt in the j00_SRC_CUSTOMER...CUSTOMER.OUT Data Browser window, alter the Rows to display, or Skip count and click OK as shown in Figure 1-126 on page 161. The contents of the CUSTOMER Data Set object are shown in Figure 1-127 on page 162.

Now, proceed to "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168.

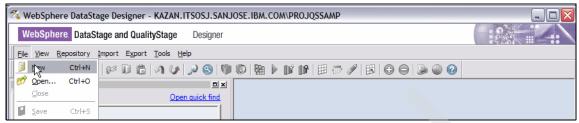


Figure 1-89 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 1/39



Figure 1-90 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 2/39

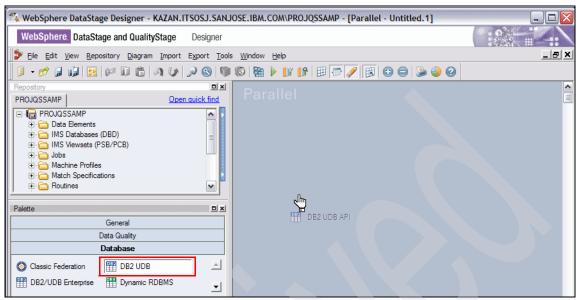


Figure 1-91 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 3/39

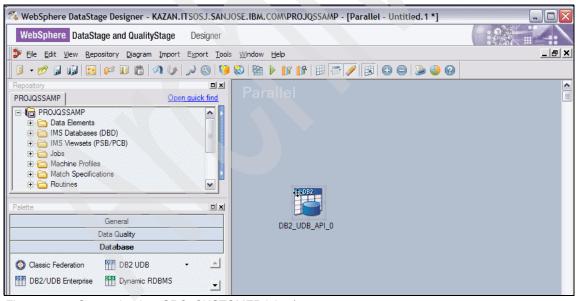


Figure 1-92 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 4/39

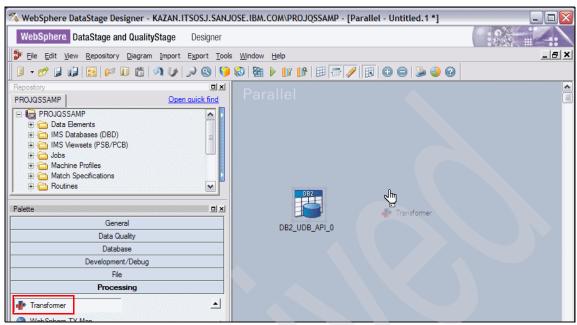


Figure 1-93 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 5/39



Figure 1-94 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 6/39

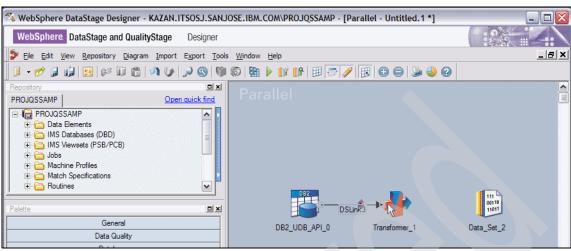


Figure 1-95 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 7/39

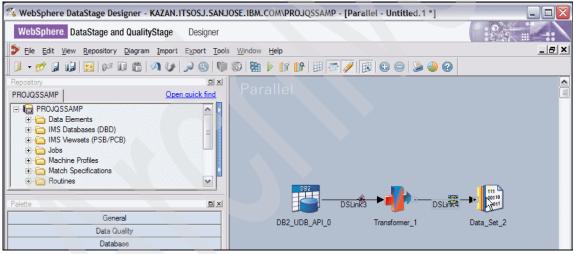


Figure 1-96 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 8/39

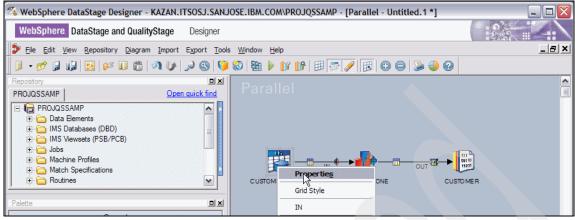


Figure 1-97 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 9/39

CUSTOMER_DATA - DSDB2PX sta	ge	managed and second	(A		X
Stage Output					
Stage name: CUSTOMER_DATA		Data Connection:		•	
General Advanced					
Server name:	User ID:		Password:		
QSSAMPLE	db2inst1		_T		
Transaction Isolation:			-		
Cursor Stability					
Description:					

Figure 1-98 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 10/39

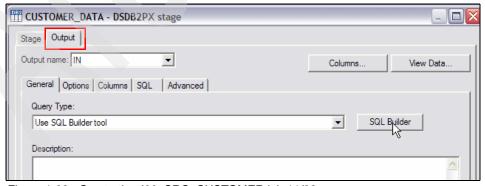


Figure 1-99 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 11/39

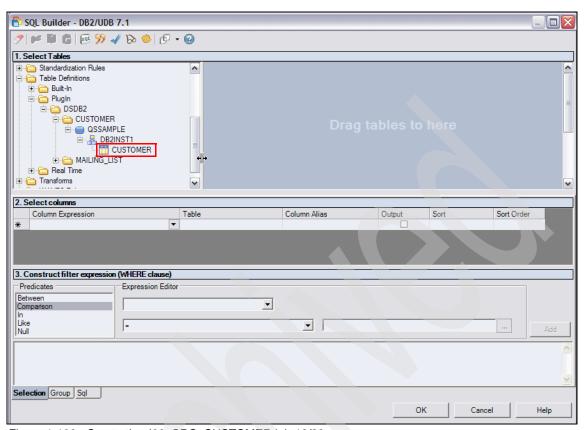


Figure 1-100 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 12/39

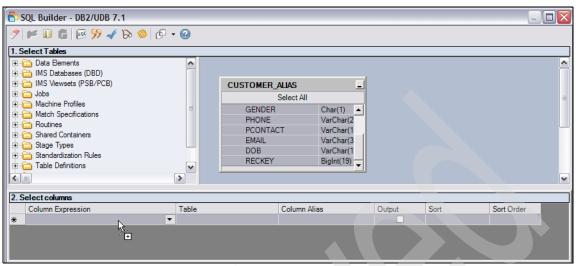


Figure 1-101 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 13/39

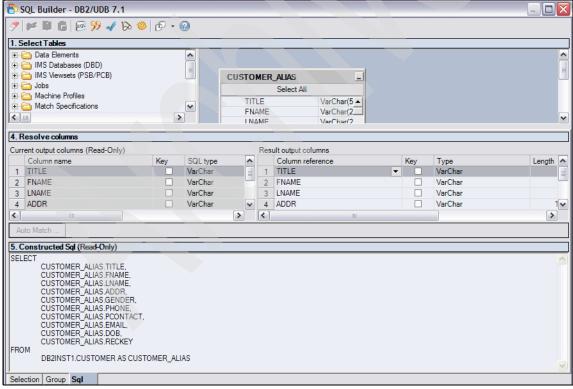


Figure 1-102 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 14/39

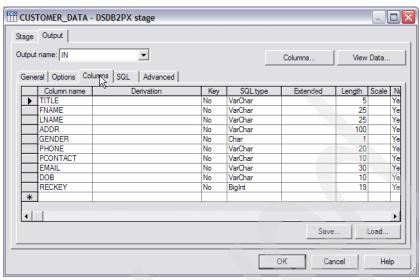


Figure 1-103 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 15/39

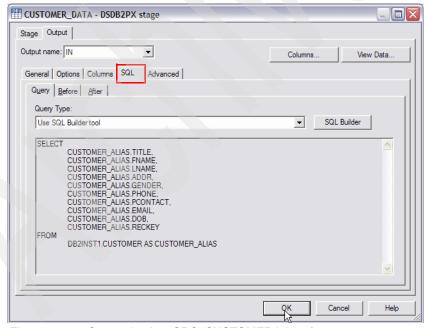


Figure 1-104 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 16/39

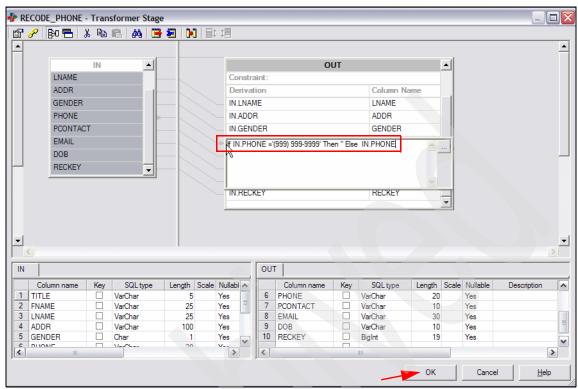


Figure 1-105 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 17/39

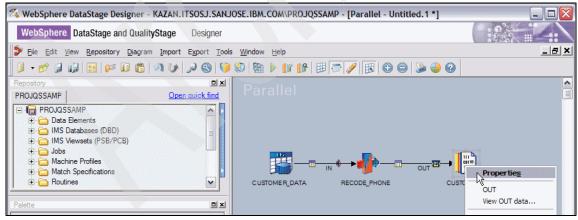


Figure 1-106 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 18/39

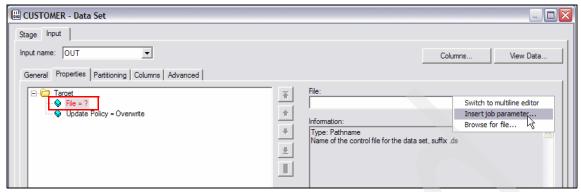


Figure 1-107 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 19/39

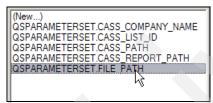


Figure 1-108 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 20/39



Figure 1-109 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 21/39

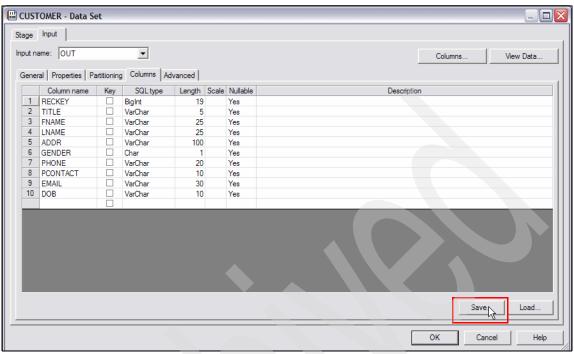


Figure 1-110 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 22/39

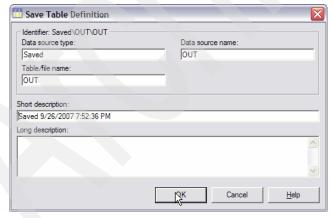


Figure 1-111 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 23/39

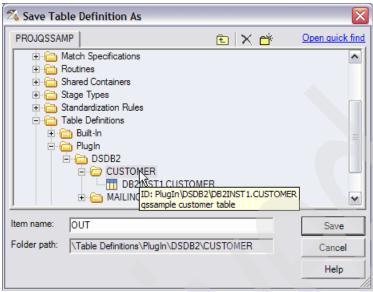


Figure 1-112 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 24/39

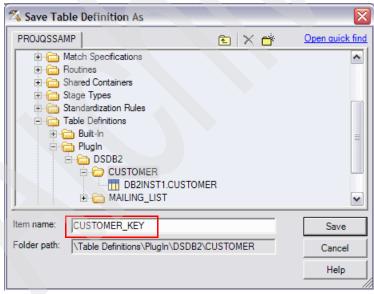


Figure 1-113 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 25/39

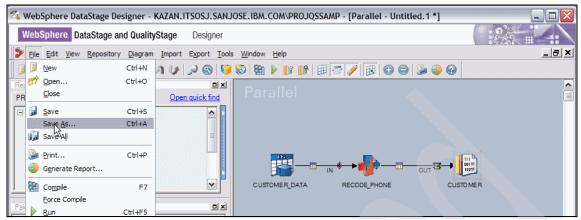


Figure 1-114 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 26/39

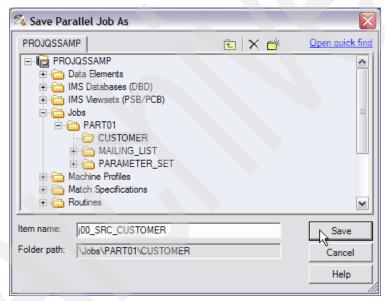


Figure 1-115 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 27/39

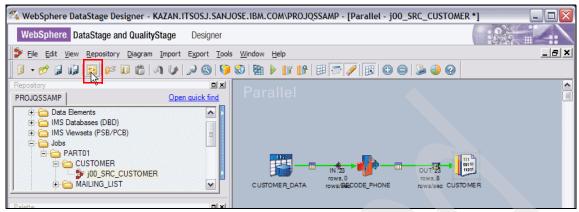


Figure 1-116 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 28/39

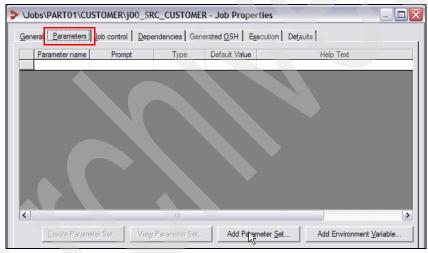


Figure 1-117 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 29/39



Figure 1-118 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 30/39

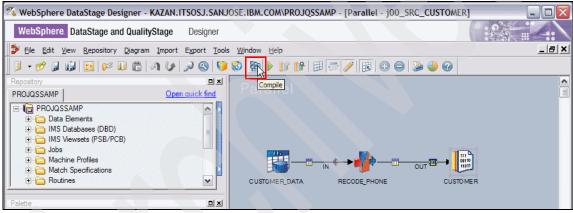


Figure 1-119 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 31/39

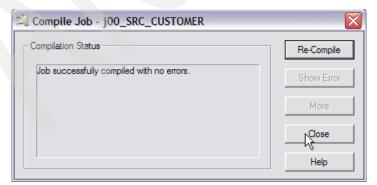


Figure 1-120 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 32/39

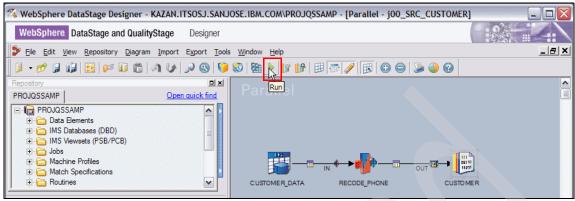


Figure 1-121 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 33/39

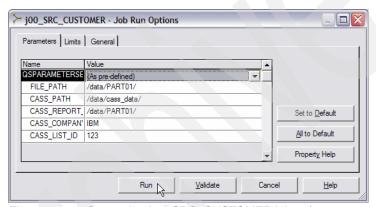


Figure 1-122 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 34/39

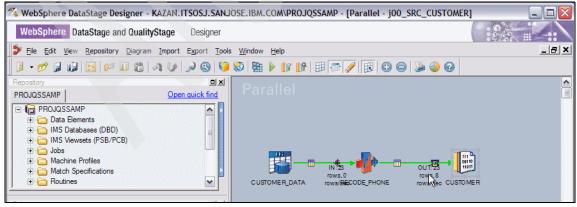


Figure 1-123 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 35/39

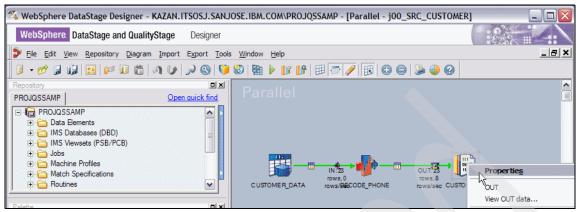


Figure 1-124 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 36/39



Figure 1-125 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 37/39

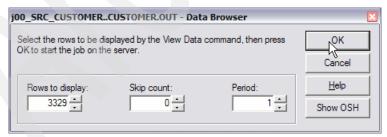


Figure 1-126 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 38/39

	RECKEY	TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDE	PHONE		PCONTAC	EMATT.
	5	Mr.	Anders	Olsson	2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131			817-8232		anders
-	14	MS.			6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M		553-8211		anyma
	23	Mrs.	Jastinderk		3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F		527-1879	-	anyma.
	9	Mr.	Arcangelo		170 W Tasman Dr San Jose CA 95134	M		553-6387	-	arc@h
-	18	Mr.		Carter	5528 Muir Dr San Jose CA 95126	M		919-1500		carte
	4	ms.	Carol	Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr. San Jose CA 95118	F		267-0755		Carte
	13	Mr.			321 Curie Drivee San Jose CA 95119	M		782-7100		
	22				3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(400)	752 -7100	phone	
	8	Mrs.	Anna	Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave San Jose CA 95126	F			phone	mysel:
	17	Ms.	A	Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	269-0922	-	afan@l
	3	115.			321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В		782-7100		arangi
	12	Mr.	Curtis	Madeson	Bel Air Avedue San Jose CA 95126	M		782-3700		curti
	21	Mr.		Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95147	M		223-1170		a@gma
	7	Mr.		Fagan	2315 N 1st St San Jose CA 95131	M		850-6400		iaz23
-	16	Ma	Maria	Fanelli	Bel Air San Jose CA 95126	F		243-1758	-	Jazzo
	2	Ms.			6181 Camino Verde Dr San Jose CA 95119	F		226-2327		mymai
	11	Mr.	Curtis	Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M		782-3700		myma1.
	20	Mr.		Alur	502 Gaylen San Jose CA 95123	M	(400)	702-3700	emall	
	6	Mr.	Nagraj	Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy San Jose CA 95134	M	(400)	953-6000	i1	
	15	Mr.	Kurt	Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95134	M		782-3700		
	15		Rruce H			M	(408)	/82-3700		
	_	mr.			6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119		/ 400)	050 0500	phone	anyma:
	10	Mrs.	Denise Barry	Farrel Rosen	1735 Saratoga Ave San Jose CA 95129 560 Galen San Jose CA 95120	F M	(408)	252-3700		dfx@u

Figure 1-127 Create the J00_SRC_CUSTOMER job 39/39

JOOA INV CUSTOMER

In this step, we use the Investigate stage on non-text columns such as telephone number, e-mail, and preferred method of contact. We used character concatenate and character discrete with combinations of C, T, and X masks. The objective of this step is to validate some of the main non-text columns. Any errors detected are resolved by modifying the source directly or by using IBM WebSphere QualityStage jobs to cleanse and modify the targets.

Figure 1-128 on page 164 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J00_SRC_CUSTOMER" on page 142, one COPY stage, three Investigate stages, and one Sequential File stage for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job used the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J02_INVCC_ISCODE" on page 186, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-129 on page 164 shows the contents of the input file to the COPY stage and there on to the Investigate stages.
- ► Figure 1-130 on page 165 shows the character discrete investigate columns EMAIL, PHONE, and PCONTACT configured with the *C* mask.

Figure 1-134 on page 167 shows the report that was generated for this Investigate stage after compiling and running (Figure 1-133 on page 166) this job.

- ► Figure 1-131 on page 165 shows the character discrete investigate columns EMAIL, PHONE, and PCONTACT configured with the *T* mask.
 - Figure 1-135 on page 168 shows the report that was generated for this Investigate stage after compiling and running this job.
- ► Figure 1-132 on page 166 shows the character concatenate investigate columns EMAIL, PHONE, and PCONTACT configured with a combination of *C*, *T*, and *X* masks. This Investigate stage reveals whether the business rule that states that the preferred method of contact (PCONTACT) needs a valid value (for example, if the preferred method of contact is through telephone, then a telephone number must be present).

Figure 1-136 on page 168 shows the report that was generated for this Investigate stage (sample size of 1) after compiling and running this job. The highlighted boxes show the rows that violate the business rule of having a value in the column that corresponds to the preferred method of contact.

Note: You need to review these reports for validity and then correct them using data cleansing techniques. Time constraints during our testing prevented us from creating data cleansing jobs to do so.

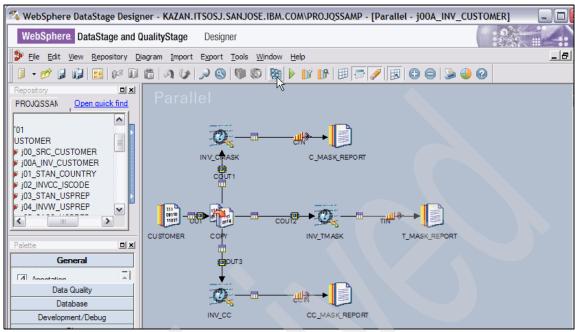


Figure 1-128 Create J00A_INV_CUSTOMER job 1/9

P	RECKEY	TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE		PCONTA
2	2	Ms.	Christina	Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr San Jose CA 95119	F	(408)	226-2327	email
1	11	Mr.	Curtis	Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email
2	0 0	Mr.	Nagraj	Alur	502 Gaylen San Jose CA 95123	M			
6	5	Mr.	Alex	Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy San Jose CA 95134	M	(408)	953-6000	email
1	15	Mr.	Kurt	Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95127	M	(408)	782-3700	email
1	1	mr.	Bruce H	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M			phone
1	LO	Mrs.	Denise	Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave San Jose CA 95129	F	(408)	252-3700	
1	19	Mr.	Barry	Rosen	560 Galen San Jose CA 95120	M			
8	3	Mrs.	Anna	Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave San Jose CA 95126	F			phone
1	L7	Ms.	A	Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	269-0922	email
3	3		Alexandra	Anderson	321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В	(408)	782-7100	
1	L2	Mr.	Curtis	Madeson	Bel Air Avedue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email
2	21	Mr.	Alok	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95147	M	(408)	223-1170	email
7	7	Mr.	Gayle	Fagan	2315 N 1st St San Jose CA 95131	M	(408)	850-6400	phone
1	16	Ms.	Maria	Fanelli	Bel Air San Jose CA 95126	F	(408)	243-1758	
5	5	Mr.	Anders	Olsson	2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131	M	(800)	817-8232	email
1	L4	MS.	Yesica	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	553-8211	phone
2	23	Mrs.	Jastinderk	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(408)	527-1879	phone
9	•	Mr.	Arcangelo	Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr San Jose CA 95134	M	(800)	553-6387	email
1	LB	Mr.	A	Carter	5528 Muir Dr San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	919-1500	email
4	1	ms.	Carol	Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr. San Jose CA 95118	F	(408)	267-0755	email
1	L3	Mr.	Torben	Andersom	321 Curie Drivee San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	782-7100	phone
2	22		Deepti	Kumar Jha	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F			

Figure 1-129 Create J00A_INV_CUSTOMER job 2/9

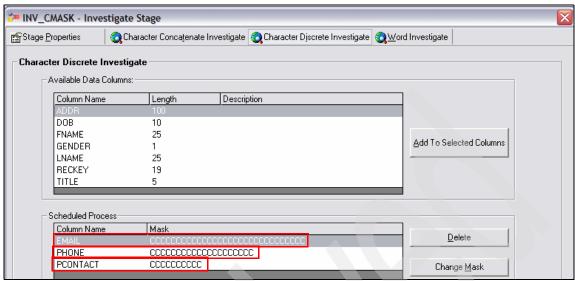


Figure 1-130 Create J00A_INV_CUSTOMER job 3/9

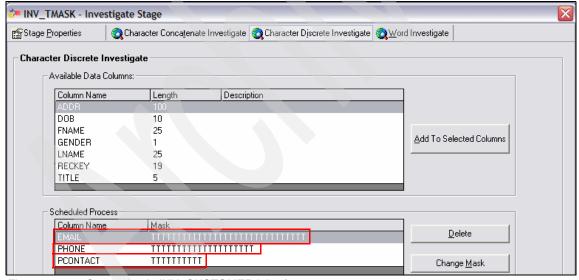


Figure 1-131 Create J00A_INV_CUSTOMER job 4/9

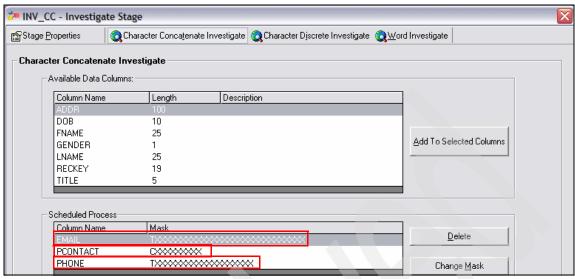


Figure 1-132 Create J00A_INV_CUSTOMER job 5/9

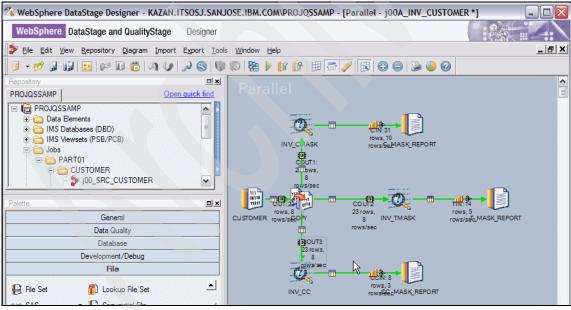


Figure 1-133 Create J00A_INV_CUSTOMER job 6/9

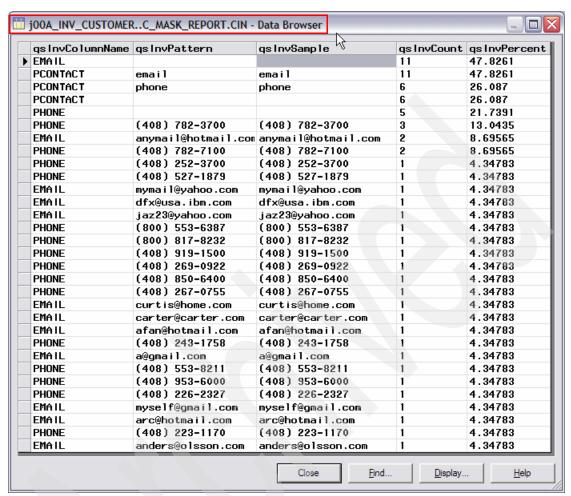


Figure 1-134 Create JOOA_INV_CUSTOMER job 7/9

qsInvColumnName	qs InvPattern	qsInvSample	qs InvCount	qs InvPercen
PHONE	(nnn)bnnn-nnnn	(408) 269-0922	18	78.2609
PCONTACT	aaaaa	phone	17	73.913
EMAIL			11	47.8261
PCONTACT			6	26.087
PHONE			5	21.7391
EMAIL	aaaaaa@aaaaa.aaa	myself@gmail.com	2	8.69565
EMAIL	aaaaaaa@aaaaaaa.aaa	anymail@hotmail.com	2	8.69565
EMAIL	aaaaaa@aaaaaa.aaa	anders@olsson.com	2	8.69565
EMAIL	aaaaaa@aaaa.aaa	curtis@home.com	1	4.34783
EMAIL	aaa@aaa.aaa.aaa	dfx@usa.ibm.com	1	4.34783
EMAIL	aaa@aaaaaaa.aaa	arc@hotmail.com	1	4.34783
EMAIL	aaaa@aaaaaa.aaa	afan@hotmail.com	1	4.34783
EMAIL	aaann@aaaaa . aaa	jaz23@yahoo.com	1	4.34783
EMAIL	a@aaaaa.aaa	a@gmail.com	1	4.34783

Figure 1-135 Create J00A_INV_CUSTOMER job 8/9

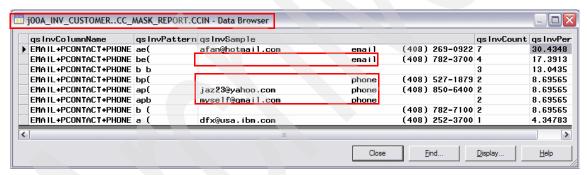


Figure 1-136 Create J00A_INV_CUSTOMER job 9/9

J01 STAN COUNTRY

This step involves analyzing the addresses on the credit card customer records to determine the (ISO code) country using the COUNTRY rule set in the Standardize stage.

Figure 1-137 on page 171 through Figure 1-167 on page 186 describe the steps using Designer Client to build and execute the DataStage job to perform this task.

The steps are as follows:

- Figure 1-137 on page 171 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J00_SRC_CUSTOMER" on page 142, a Standardize stage, and an output Data Set stage. This job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.
- 2. Attach the input credit card customer data and load the metadata as follows:
 - a. Double-click the input Data_Set_0 stage and enter the location of the data set that was created in "J00_SRC_CUSTOMER" on page 142 as shown in Figure 1-138 on page 172.
 - b. Select the Columns tab to define the column metadata for the selected output link (DSLINK3). You can enter column definitions by typing them in this tab, or you can load predefined columns definitions from the repository. We chose to load by clicking **Load** to load a table definition from the repository and populate the Columns tab as shown in Figure 1-139 on page 172.
 - c. In the Table Definition window that opens, browse the repository tree for the table definition that you want to load. Select the table definition (CUSTOMER) in the tree, and click **OK** as shown in Figure 1-140 on page 173.
 - d. In the Select Columns window that opens, use the arrow buttons to move the columns that you want to load from the Available columns list to the Selected column list. In our case, we chose to load all the columns as shown in Figure 1-141 on page 173. Click **OK** to load the selected column definition into the Columns tab as shown in Figure 1-142 on page 174. Click **OK** to close the Data_Set_0 - Data Set window.
- 3. Then, modify the stage object names as follows:
 - Data Set 0 to CUSTOMER
 - Standardize3 to STAN_COUNTRY
 - Data_Set_1 to CUSTOMER_STAN_COUNTRY
 - DSLink3 to IN
 - DSLink4 to OUT

We do not show these steps here.

- 4. Next, configure the Standardize stage with the COUNTRY rule set as follows:
 - a. Right-click the **STAN_COUNTRY** Standardize stage object and select **Properties** as shown in Figure 1-143 on page 174.
 - In the Standardize Stage window, click New Process to open the Standardize Rule Process window as shown in Figure 1-144 on page 175.
 - c. From the Standardize Rule Process window, click the _____ button to browse the available rule sets as shown in Figure 1-145 on page 175.

- d. In the Rule Sets window, expand the Standardization Rules folder (Figure 1-146 on page 176), and select the COUNTRY folder and COUNTRY (rule set) under the Other folder as shown in Figure 1-147 on page 176. Click **OK**.
- e. Right-click **COUNTRY** (rule set) and select **Provision All** as shown in Figure 1-148 on page 177.

Note: You need to provision new, copied, or customized rule sets in the Designer client before you can compile a job that uses them.

- f. Figure 1-149 on page 177 and Figure 1-150 on page 177 show the progress and successful completion of the provisioning. Click **OK** in Figure 1-151 on page 178 to proceed to the Standardize Rule Process window.
- g. In the Standardize Rule Process window that opens, key in the literal ZQUSZQ¹⁸ in the Literal field and move it to the Selected Columns list, and do the same for the ADDR column as shown in Figure 1-152 on page 178 and Figure 1-153 on page 179. Click **OK**.
- Click Stage Properties in the STAN_COUNTRY Standardize Stage window to map the Standardize stage output columns as shown in Figure 1-154 on page 179.
- Click the Mapping tab under Output in Figure 1-155 on page 180, and select all the columns in the left pane and copy them to the right pane. Click OK.
- j. Click **OK** in Figure 1-156 on page 180 to complete the configuration of the Standardize stage.
- Finally, configure the output CUSTOMER_STAN_COUNTRY data set object by right-clicking the icon and selecting **Properties** as shown in Figure 1-157 on page 181.

You need to map the Standardize stage output columns and save the table definition to the Table Definitions folder. This definition is used in a subsequent stage. Click the Columns tab in the STAN_CUSTOMER - Data Set window (Figure 1-158 on page 181) to view the Standardize stage output columns in Figure 1-159 on page 182. You can save this set of columns as a table definition by clicking **Save** in Figure 1-159 on page 182.

Figure 1-160 on page 182 and Figure 1-161 on page 183 show the saving of this table definition as CUSTOMER_STAN_CNTRY in the folder path \Table Definitions\ PlugIn\DSDB2\CUSTOMER.

¹⁸ This literal indicates that the following columns mainly have U.S. addresses.

- 6. After saving, compiling, and running the job j01_STAN_COUNTRY, you view the results as shown in Figure 1-162 on page 183.
- 7. You can view the contents of the input data by right-clicking the CUSTOMER Data Set icon and selecting View IN data as shown in Figure 1-163 on page 184. Figure 1-164 on page 184 through Figure 1-165 on page 185 shows the contents of this data set.
- 8. Similarly, you can view the contents of the CUSTOMER_STAN_COUNTRY data set object as shown in Figure 1-166 on page 185 through Figure 1-167 on page 186. The report shows the two columns ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY and IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY added by the Standardize stage. It shows US for each row with the identifier flag of Y.

Now, proceed to "J02_INVCC_ISCODE" on page 186.

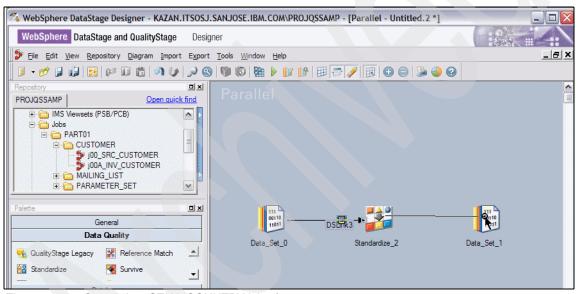


Figure 1-137 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 1/31

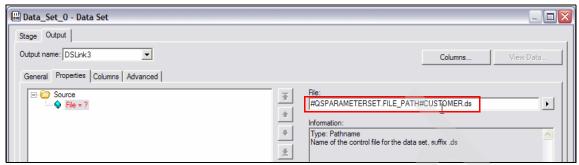


Figure 1-138 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 2/31



Figure 1-139 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 3/31

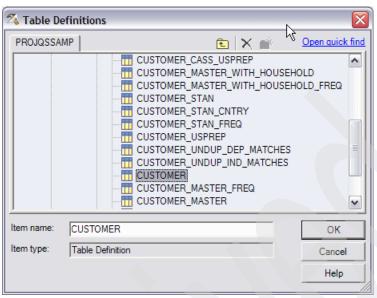


Figure 1-140 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 4/31

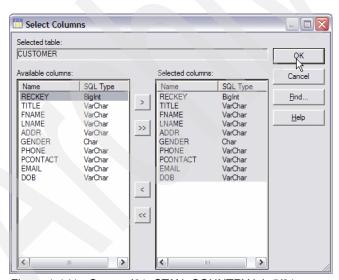


Figure 1-141 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 5/31

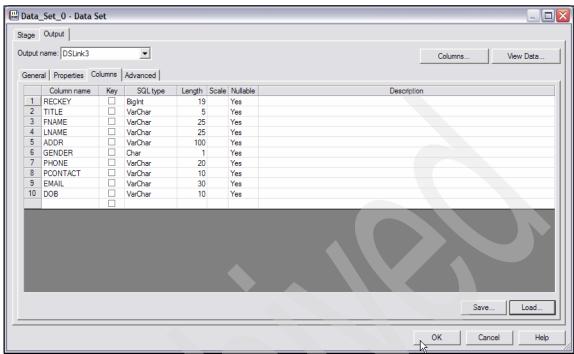


Figure 1-142 Create J01 STAN COUNTRY job 6/31

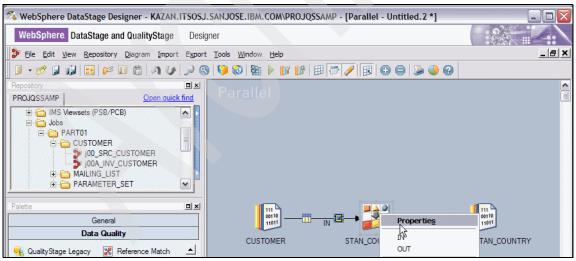


Figure 1-143 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 7/31



Figure 1-144 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 8/31

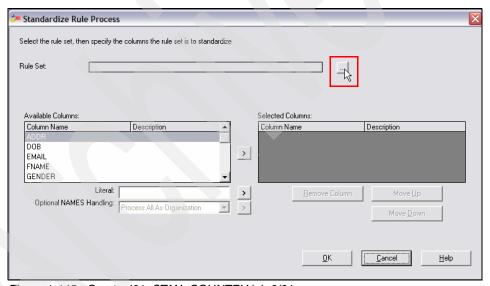


Figure 1-145 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 9/31



Figure 1-146 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 10/31



Figure 1-147 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 11/31



Figure 1-148 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 12/31

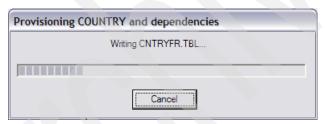


Figure 1-149 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 13/31



Figure 1-150 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 14/31



Figure 1-151 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 15/31

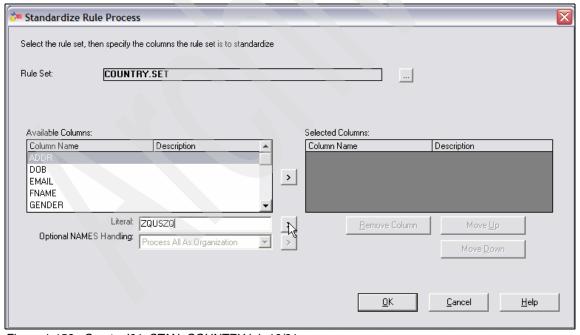


Figure 1-152 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 16/31

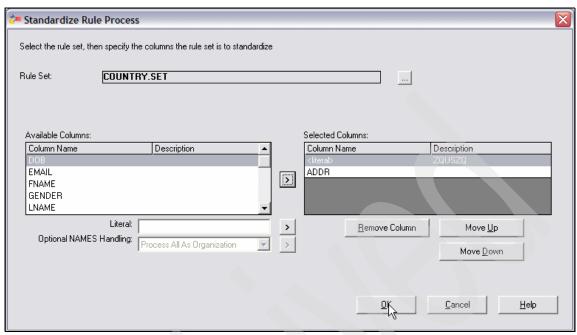


Figure 1-153 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 17/31

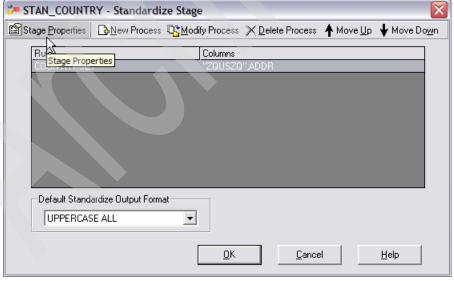


Figure 1-154 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 18/31

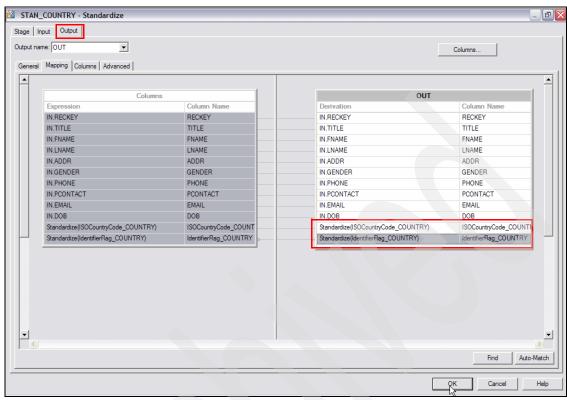


Figure 1-155 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 19/31

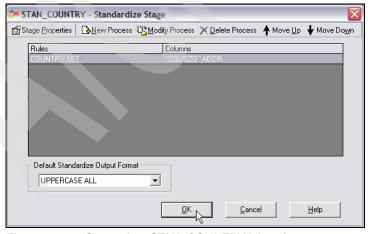


Figure 1-156 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 20/31



Figure 1-157 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 21/31



Figure 1-158 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 22/31

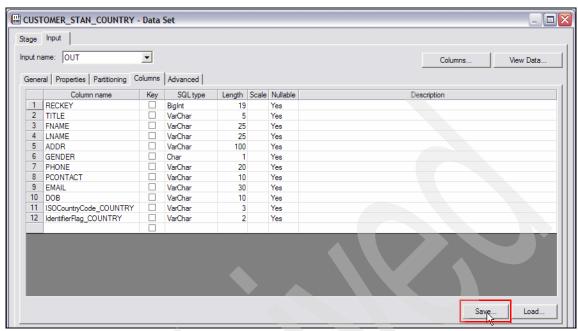


Figure 1-159 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 23/31

Save Table Definition	
Identifier: Saved\OUT\OUT Data source type: Saved	Data source name:
Table/file name:	
Short description: Saved 9/27/2007 10:57:39 AM	
Long description:	
	<u>~</u>
	Cancel <u>H</u> elp

Figure 1-160 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 24/31

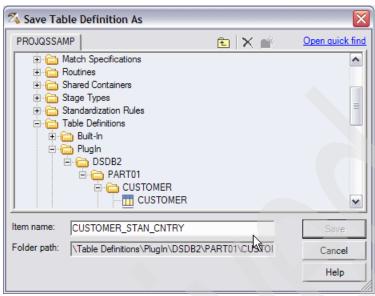


Figure 1-161 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 25/31

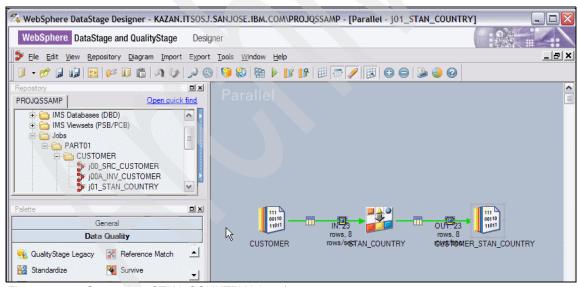


Figure 1-162 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 26/31

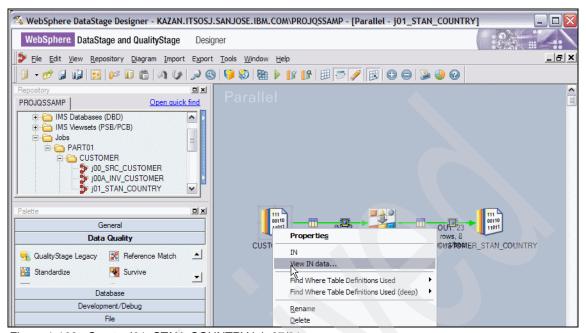


Figure 1-163 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 27/31

RECKE	Y TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE		PCONTACT	EMA
5	Mr.	Anders	Olsson	2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131	M	(800)	817-8232	email	and
14	MS.	Yesica	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	553-8211	phone	any
23	Mrs.	Jastinderk	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(408)	527-1879	phone	
9	Mr.	Arcangelo	Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr San Jose CA 95134	M	(800)	553-6387	email	are
18	Mr.	A	Carter	5528 Muir Dr San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	919-1500	email	cas
4	ms.	Carol	Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr. San Jose CA 95118	F	(408)	267-0755	email	
13	Mr.	Torben	Andersom	321 Curie Drivee San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	782-7100	phone	
22		Deepti	Kumar Jha	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F				
8	Mrs.	Anna	Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave San Jose CA 95126	F			phone	my:
17	Ms.	A	Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	269-0922	email	af
3		Alexandra	Anderson	321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В	(408)	782-7100		
12	Mr.	Curtis	Madeson	Bel Air Avedue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email	cu
21	Mr.	Alok	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95147	M	(408)	223-1170	email	a@
7	Mr.	Gayle	Fagan	2315 N 1st St San Jose CA 95131	M	(408)	850-6400	phone	ja
16	Ms.	Maria	Fanelli	Bel Air San Jose CA 95126	F	(408)	243-1758		
2	Ms.	Christina	Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr San Jose CA 95119	F	(408)	226-2327	email	my
11	Mr.	Curtis	Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email	
20	Mr.	Nagraj	Alur	502 Gaylen San Jose CA 95123	M				
6	Mr.	Alex	Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy San Jose CA 95134	M	(408)	953-6000	email	
15	Mr.	Kurt	Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95127	M	(408)	782-3700	email	
1	mr.	Bruce H	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M			phone	an
10	Mrs.	Denise	Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave San Jose CA 95129	F	(408)	252-3700		df
19	Mr.	Barry	Rosen	560 Galen San Jose CA 95120	М				

Figure 1-164 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 28/31

ADDR	GENDER	PHONE		PCONTAC:	EMAIL	DOB
2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131	M	(800)	817-8232	email	anders@olsson.com	1960-10-21
6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	553-8211	phone	anymail@hotmail.com	1956-05-23
3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(408)	527-1879	phone		
170 W Tasman Dr San Jose CA 95134	M	(800)	553-6387	email	arc@hotmail.com	1956-03-31
5528 Muir Dr San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	919-1500	email	carter@carter.com	1965-11-01
1361 Crestwood Dr. San Jose CA 95118	F	(408)	267-0755	email		1978-04-12
321 Curie Drivee San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	782-7100	phone		1969-06-11
3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F					
1603 Bel Air Ave San Jose CA 95126	F			phone	myself@gmail.com	1965-03-17
2584 Junction Ave San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	269-0922	email	afan@hotmail.com	1970-12-12
321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В	(408)	782-7100			1975-06-15
Bel Air Avedue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email	curtis@home.com	
3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95147	M	(408)	223-1170	email	a@gmail.com	
2315 N 1st St San Jose CA 95131	M	(408)	850-6400	phone	jaz23@yahoo.com	1967-02-01
Bel Air San Jose CA 95126	F	(408)	243-1758			1959-05-03
6181 Camino Verde Dr San Jose CA 95119	F	(408)	226-2327	email	mymail@yahoo.com	1970-10-21
1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email		1960-04-13
502 Gaylen San Jose CA 95123	M					
3030 Orchard Pkwy San Jose CA 95134	M	(408)	953-6000	email		
1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95127	M	(408)	782-3700	email		1960-04-13
6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M			phone	anymail@hotmail.com	1958-05-23
1735 Saratoga Ave San Jose CA 95129	F	(408)	252-3700		dfx@usa.ibm.com	1977-07-13
560 Galen San Jose CA 95120	M					

Figure 1-165 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 29/31

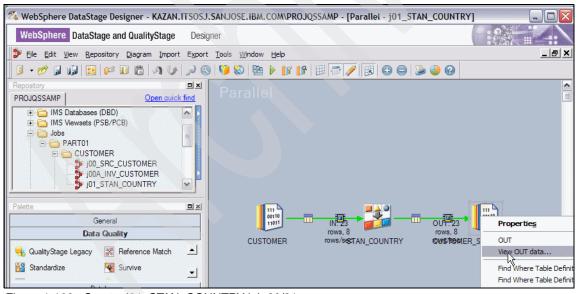


Figure 1-166 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 30/31

SENDER	PHONE		PCONTACT	EMAIL	DOB	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY	
1	(800) 8	817-8232	email	anders@olsson.com	1960-10-21	US	Y	
	(408) 5	553-8211	phone	anymail@hotmail.com	1956-05-23	US	Y	
	(408) 5	527-1879	phone			US	Y	
	(800) 5	553-6387	email	arc@hotmail.com	1956-03-31	US	Y	
	(408) 9	919-1500	email	carter@carter.com	1965-11-01	US	Y	
	(408) 2	267-0755	email		1978-04-12	US	Y	
I	(408) 7	782-7100	phone		1969-06-11	US	Y	
						US	Y	
			phone	myself@gmail.com	1965-03-17	US	Y	
	(408) 2	269-0922	email	afan@hotmail.com	1970-12-12	US	У	
	(408) 7	782-7100			1975-06-15	US	Y	
	(408) 7	782-3700	email	curtis@home.com		US	Y	
	(408) 2	223-1170	email	a@gmail.com		US	Y	
	(408) 8	850-6400	phone	jaz23@yahoo.com	1967-02-01	US	Y	
	(408) 2	243-1758			1959-05-03	US	Y	
	(408) 2	226-2327	email	mymail@yahoo.com	1970-10-21	US	Y	
	(408) 7	782-3700	email		1960-04-13	US	Y	
						US	Y	
	(408) 9	953-6000	email			US	Y	
	(408) 7	782-3700	email		1960-04-13	US	У	
			phone	anymail@hotmail.com	1958-05-23	US	Y	
	(408) 2	252-3700		dfx@usa.ibm.com	1977-07-13	US	Y	

Figure 1-167 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY job 31/31

J02 INVCC ISCODE

In this job, we analyze the ISO codes that were generated by the "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168 job by the Investigate stage using character discrete with the C mask to obtain frequency distribution. This step identifies whether the addresses in the credit card customer file belong to more than one country and identifies the codes of the countries in the addresses. In this case, all the addresses are U.S. addresses.

Figure 1-168 on page 188 through Figure 1-181 on page 196 describe the steps using Designer Client to build and execute the DataStage job to perform this task.

The steps are as follows:

- Figure 1-168 on page 188 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168, an Investigate stage, and an output Sequential File stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.
- Configure the input STAN_COUNTRY_COUNTRY data set with the table definition CUSTOMER_STAN_CNTRY that was saved in "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168. We do not repeat this process here because it is similar to the steps shown in Figure 1-138 on page 172 through Figure 1-142 on page 174.

- 3. Right-click the **INV_CC_ISOCODE** icon and select **Properties** to configure this stage as follows:
 - a. Click Character Concatenate Investigate. The columns propagated from the input data set are shown in the Available Data Columns list. Select ISOCountryCode_Country column, and click Add to Selected Columns as shown in Figure 1-169 on page 188.
 - b. In the Mask Column Selection window, click All C for each of the three characters in this column as shown in Figure 1-170 on page 189 and Figure 1-171 on page 189.
 - c. Repeat this process for the IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY column. We do not show this process here.
 - d. Figure 1-172 on page 190 shows the two columns that are selected with the ${\cal C}$ masks for each character.
 - e. Click **Stage Properties** in Figure 1-172 on page 190 and when the INV_CC_ISCODE Investigate windows opens, select **Mapping** in the **Output** tab—the Output name is *IN*. Map all the columns in the Columns list to the IN list as shown in Figure 1-173 on page 191. Click **OK**.
- 4. Configure the output sequential file ISOCODE_REPORT object to sort the incoming records on descending sequence of the count of distinct values in the two concatenated character columns. The objective is to determine the predominant country addresses and identify the ISO codes that are present in the data.
 - Figure 1-174 on page 191 through Figure 1-177 on page 193 show the configuration of the sequential file.
- 5. After saving, compiling, and running this job, the job statistics are shown in Figure 1-178 on page 194.
- 6. The contents of the data input to the Investigate stage is shown in Figure 1-179 on page 195 through Figure 1-180 on page 195.
- 7. The output of the Investigate stage that is written to the sequential file is shown in Figure 1-181 on page 196. It shows a single record with a concatenated value of US Y in 100% of the records.

Now, proceed to "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196.

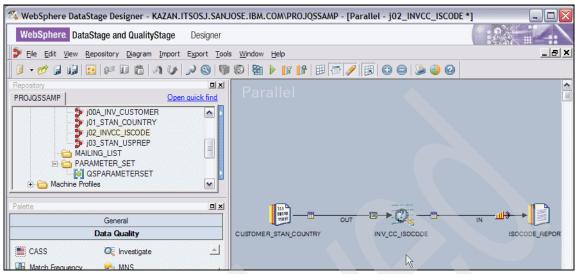


Figure 1-168 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 1/14

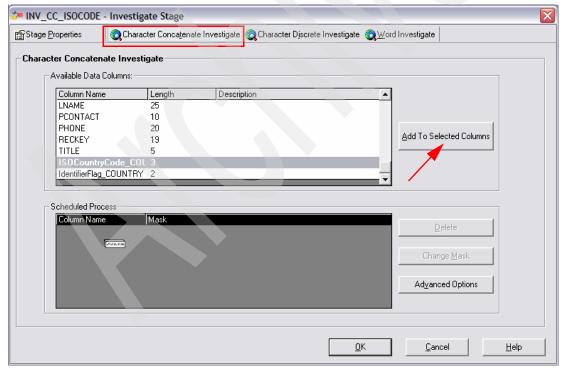


Figure 1-169 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 2/14

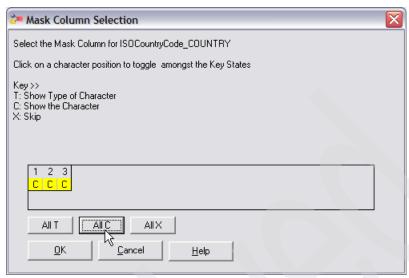


Figure 1-170 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 3/14

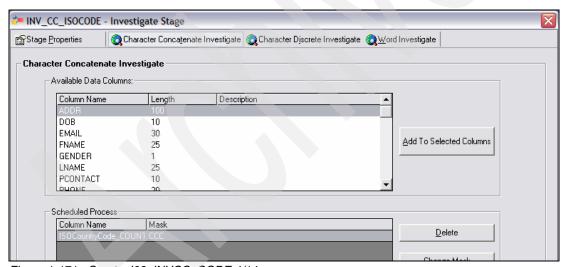


Figure 1-171 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 4/14

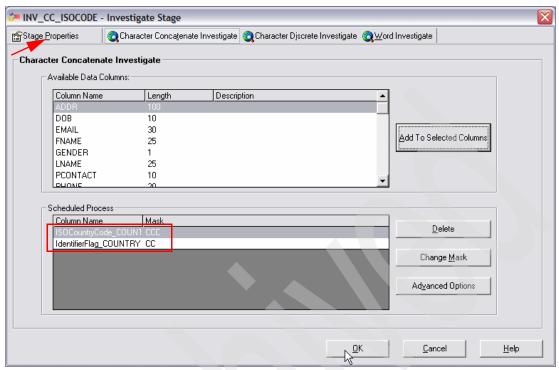


Figure 1-172 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 5/14

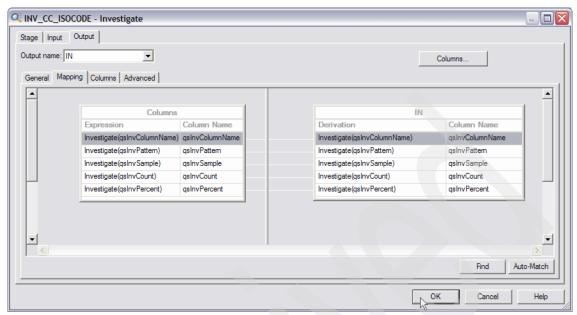


Figure 1-173 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 6/14

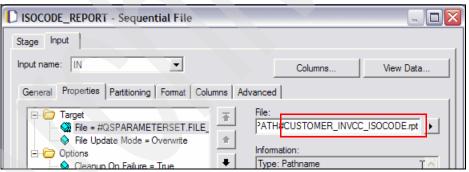


Figure 1-174 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 7/14

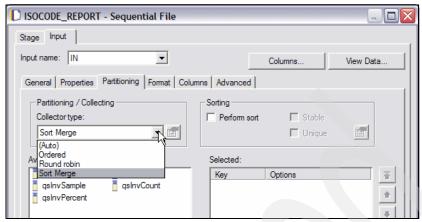


Figure 1-175 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 8/14

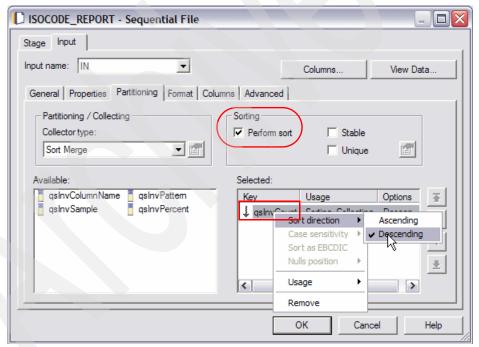


Figure 1-176 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 9/14

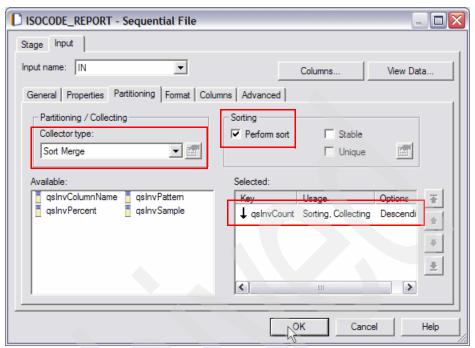


Figure 1-177 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 10/14

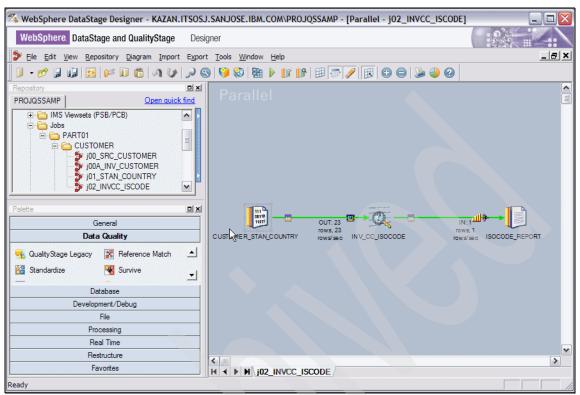


Figure 1-178 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 11/14

	RECKEY	TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE		PCONTACT	EMA
١	5	Mr.	Anders	Olsson	2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131	M	(800)	817-8232	email	and
	14	MS.	Yesica	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	553-8211	phone	any
	23	Mrs.	Jastinderk	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(408)	527-1879	phone	
	9	Mr.	Arcangelo	Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr San Jose CA 95134	M	(800)	553-6387	email	are
	18	Mr.	A	Carter	5528 Muir Dr San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	919-1500	email	car
	4	ms.	Carol	Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr. San Jose CA 95118	F	(408)	267-0755	email	
	13	Mr.	Torben	Andersom	321 Curie Drivee San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	782-7100	phone	
	22		Deepti	Kumar Jha	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F				
	8	Mrs.	Anna	Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave San Jose CA 95126	F			phone	my.
	17	Ms.	A	Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	269-0922	email	af
	3		Alexandra	Anderson	321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В	(408)	782-7100		
	12	Mr.	Curtis	Madeson	Bel Air Avedue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email	cu
	21	Mr.	Alok	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95147	M	(408)	223-1170	email	a@
	7	Mr.	Gayle	Fagan	2315 N 1st St San Jose CA 95131	M	(408)	850-6400	phone	ja
	16	Ms.	Maria	Fanelli	Bel Air San Jose CA 95126	F	(408)	243-1758		
	2	Ms.	Christina	Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr San Jose CA 95119	F	(408)	226-2327	email	myr
	11	Mr.	Curtis	Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email	
	20	Mr.	Nagraj	Alur	502 Gaylen San Jose CA 95123	M				
	6	Mr.	Alex	Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy San Jose CA 95134	M	(408)	953-6000	email	
	15	Mr.	Kurt	Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95127	M	(408)	782-3700	email	
	1	mr.	Bruce H	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M			phone	an
	10	Mrs.	Denise	Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave San Jose CA 95129	F	(408)	252-3700		df
	19	Mr.	Barry	Rosen	560 Galen San Jose CA 95120	М				

Figure 1-179 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 12/14

GENDER	PHONE		PCONTACT	EMAIL	DOB	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY
М	(800)	817-8232	email	anders@olsson.com	1960-10-21	US	Y
M	(408)	553-8211	phone	anymail@hotmail.com	1956-05-23	US	Y
F	(408)	527-1879	phone			US	Y
M	(800)	553-6387	email	arc@hotmail.com	1956-03-31	US	Y
M	(408)	919-1500	email	carter@carter.com	1965-11-01	US	Y
F	(408)	267-0755	email		1978-04-12	US	Y
M	(408)	782-7100	phone		1969-06-11	US	Y
F						US	Y
F			phone	myself@gmail.com	1965-03-17	US	Y
М	(408)	269-0922	email	afan@hotmail.com	1970-12-12	US	Y
В	(408)	782-7100			1975-06-15	US	Y
M	(408)	782-3700	email	curtis@home.com		US	Y
M	(408)	223-1170	email	a@gmail.com		US	Y
M	(408)	850-6400	phone	jaz23@yahoo.com	1967-02-01	US	Y
F	(408)	243-1758			1959-05-03	US	Y
F	(408)	226-2327	email	mymail@yahoo.com	1970-10-21	US	Y
M	(408)	782-3700	email		1960-04-13	US	Y
M						US	Y
M	(408)	953-6000	email			US	Y
M	(408)	782-3700	email		1960-04-13	US	Y
M			phone	anymail@hotmail.com	1958-05-23	US	Y
F	(408)	252-3700		dfx@usa.ibm.com	1977-07-13	US	Y
M						US	Y

Figure 1-180 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 13/14

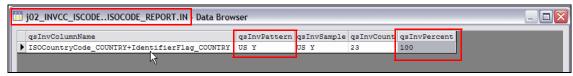


Figure 1-181 Create J02_INVCC_CODE 14/14

J03 STAN USPREP

After verifying that all the addresses are U.S. addresses, we use the Standardize stage with the domain-preprocessor rule set USPREP to move name and address data in the credit card customer file into Name, Address, and Area domains.

In this job, the output of the "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168 job is standardized by the Standardize stage using the domain preprocessor rule set USPREP, because all the addresses are U.S. addresses.

Note: If addresses from other countries existed in the credit card customer file, we would have split the file into as many sub-files as the number of country addresses that were detected and then processed each file separately using the appropriate country's domain preprocessor rule set if available.

Figure 1-182 on page 198 through Figure 1-192 on page 203 describe the steps using Designer Client to build and execute the DataStage job to perform this task.

The steps are as follows:

- Figure 1-182 on page 198 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168, a Standardize stage and an output Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.
- Configure the input STAN_COUNTRY data set with the table definition CUSTOMER_STAN_CNTRY that was saved in "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168. We do not repeat this process here because it is similar to the steps shown in Figure 1-138 on page 172 through Figure 1-142 on page 174.
- Next, configure the Standardize stage with the domain preprocessor USPREP rule set as follows:
 - a. Right-click the **USPREP_STAN** Standardize stage object and select **Properties** as shown in Figure 1-183 on page 198.
 - b. In the Standardize Stage window, click **New Process** to open the Standardize Rule Process window. Then, click the _____ button to browse

- the available rule sets. We do not repeat this process here because we described it earlier in Figure 1-144 on page 175 through Figure 1-147 on page 176.
- c. In the Rule Sets window, expand the Standardization Rules folder, scroll down, and select the USPREP folder and USPREP (rule set) under the USA folder as shown in Figure 1-184 on page 199. Right-click USPREP (rule set) and select Provision All.
 - We do not show the progress and successful completion of the provisioning here, but it is similar to that shown in Figure 1-149 on page 177 and Figure 1-150 on page 177.
- d. In the Standardize Rule Process window, the Rule Set shows USPREP.SET. Insert literals ZQNAMEZQ¹⁹ and ZQMIXAZQ²⁰ interspersed by columns TITLE, FNAME, LNAME, and ADDR as shown in Figure 1-185 on page 199 and Figure 1-186 on page 200. Click **OK**.
- e. Click **Stage Properties** in the USPREP_STAN Standardize Stage window to map the Standardize stage output columns. Figure 1-187 on page 200 shows a partial list of the columns that are mapped.
- 4. Finally, configure the output STAN_USPREP data set object with the column metadata shown in Figure 1-189 on page 201. You can save this set of columns as a table definition by clicking Save.
 - This set of columns is saved as CUSTOMER_USPREP. We do not show this process here.
- 5. After saving, compiling, and running this job j03_STAN_USPREP, you view the results as shown in Figure 1-188 on page 201.
- 6. The content of the input data set object STAN_COUNTRY is the same as shown in Figure 1-179 on page 195 through Figure 1-180 on page 195.

When the ZQNAMEZQ literal is used, field overrides and field modifications are applied. It then checks for common Name patterns. If not found, it looks for Address and Area patterns. If not found, the field is defaulted to Name.

When the ZQMIXAZQ literal is used, field overrides and field modifications are applied. It then looks the field for name, address, and area data (in that order). Any information that is not assigned a domain is defaulted to Address.

7. The content of the STAN_USPREP is shown in Figure 1-190 on page 202 through Figure 1-192 on page 203.

The report shows the following:

- Columns NameDomain_USPREP (contains prefix, first name, last name, suffix tokens), AddressDomain_USPREP (contains apartment, street name and street type tokens), and AreaDomain_USPREP (contains state, ZIP code tokens) that were parsed from the input columns.
- InputPattern_USPREP and OutboundPattern_USPREP columns that contain the patterns generated after processing the name and address columns in the input file.

Now, proceed to "J04_INVW_USPREP" on page 203.

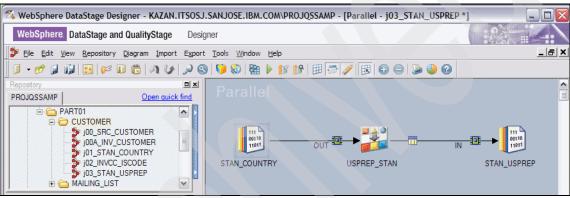


Figure 1-182 Create J03 STAN USPREP job 1/11

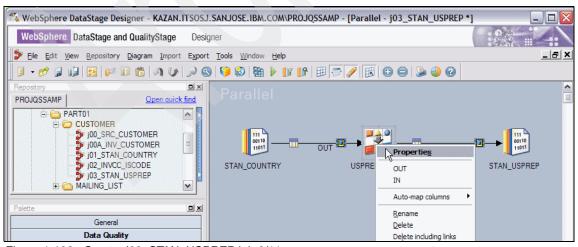


Figure 1-183 Create J03_STAN_USPREP job 2/11

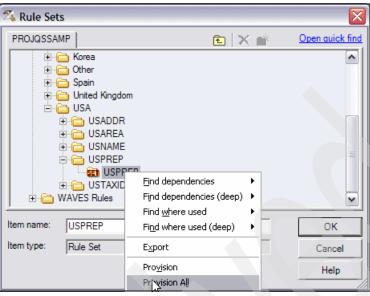


Figure 1-184 Create J03_STAN_USPREP job 3/11

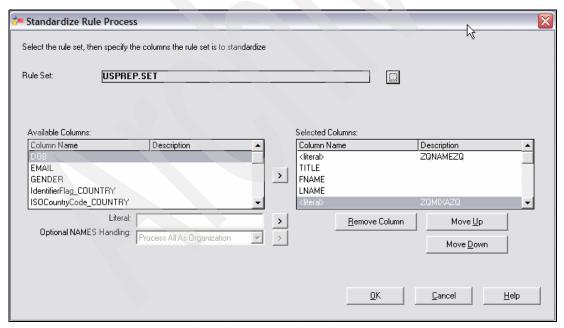


Figure 1-185 Create J03_STAN_USPREP job 4/11

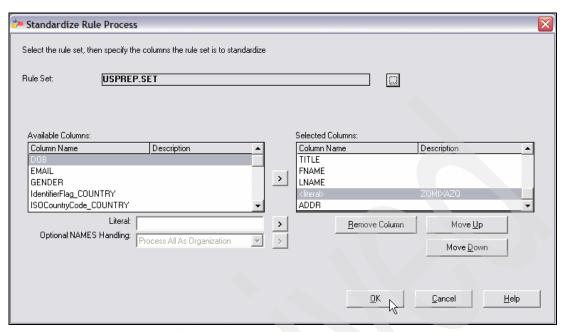


Figure 1-186 Create J03_STAN_USPREP job 5/11

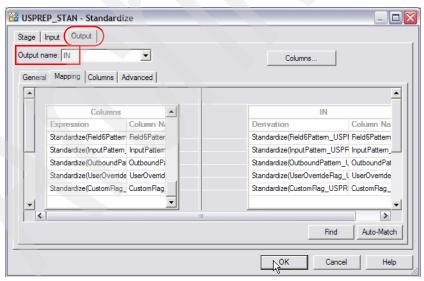


Figure 1-187 Create J03_STAN_USPREP job 6/11

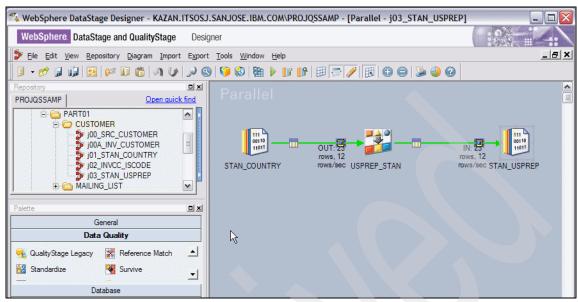


Figure 1-188 Create J03_STAN_USPREP job 7/11

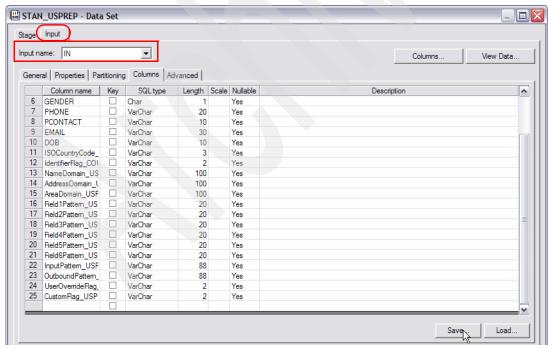


Figure 1-189 Create J03_STAN_USPREP job 8/11

NameDomain_USPREP	AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP	Field1Pattern_USPREP	Field2Pattern_USPREP	E
MR . ANDERS OLSSON	2050 NORTH FIRST STREET SAN JOSE	CALIFORNIA 95131	NE.++	A^D+T+F+^	ľ
MS . YESICA ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NS.++	A^++M+FS^	1
MRS . JASTINDERK KUMAR	3424 MAROUN PL	SAN JOSE CA 95148	NE.++	A^+T+FS^	1
MR . ARCANGELO FANELLI	170 W TASMAN DR	SAN JOSE CA 95134	NE.++	A^D+M+FS^	1
MR . A CARTER	5528 MUIR DR	SAN JOSE CA 95126	NE.I+	A^+M+FS^	1
MS . CAROL HANSSON	1361 CRESTWOOD DR .	SAN JOSE CA 95118	NS.F+	A^+M.+FS^	1
MR . TORBEN ANDERSOM	321 CURIE DRIVEE	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NE.++	A^+++FS^	1
DEEPTI KUMAR JHA	3424 MAROUN PL	SAN JOSE CA 95148	N+++	A^+T+FS^	
MRS . ANNA FANELLI	1603 BEL AIR AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95126	NE.F+	A^++T+FS^	
MS . A FANELLI	2584 JUNCTION AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95126	NS.I+	A^TT+FS^	
ALEXANDRA ANDERSON	321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NF+	A^+M+FS^	
MR . CURTIS MADESON	BEL AIR AVEDUE	SAN JOSE CA 95126	NE.F+	A++++FS~	
MR . ALOK KUMAR	3424 MAROUN PL	SAN JOSE CA 95147	NE.++	A^+T+FS^	
MR . GAYLE FAGAN	2315 N 1ST ST	SAN JOSE CA 95131	NE.F+	A^D>T+FS^	
MS . MARIA FANELLI	BEL AIR	SAN JOSE CA 95126	NS.F+	A+++FS^	
MS . CHRISTINA ANDERSON	6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NS.F+	A^++M+FS^	
MR . CURTIS MADISON	1603 BEL AIR AVENUE	SAN JOSE CA 95126	NE.F+	A^++T+FS^	
MR . NAGRAJ ALUR	502 GAYLEN	SAN JOSE CA 95123	NE.++	A^++FS^	
MR . ALEX SKOV	3030 ORCHARD PKWY	SAN JOSE CA 95134	NE.F+	A^TT+FS^	
MR . KURT MADI	1603 BEL AIR AVENUE	SAN JOSE CA 95127	NE.F+	A^++T+FS^	
MR . BRUCE H ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NE.FI+	A^++M+FS^	
MRS . DENISE FARREL	1735 SARATOGA AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95129	NE.F+	A^+T+FS^	
MR . BARRY ROSEN	560 GALEN	SAN JOSE CA 95120	NE.F+	A^++FS^	

Figure 1-190 Create J03_STAN_USPREP job 9/11

	j03_STAN_USPREPSTA	N_USPREP.IN Data Bro	wser			
	Field3Pattern_USPREP	Field4Pattern_USPREP	Field5Pattern_USPREP	Field6Pattern_USPREP	InputPattern_USPREP	OutboundPatter
Þ	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^D+T+F+^	NE.++AAAAAAARR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NS.++A^++M+FS^	NS.++AAAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^+T+FS^	NE.++AAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^D+M+FS^	NE.++AAAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.I+A^+M+FS^	NE.I+AAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NS.F+A^+M.+FS^	NS.F+AAAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^+++FS^	NE.++AAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	N+++A^+T+FS^	N+++AAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^++T+FS^	NE.F+AAAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NS.I+A^TT+FS^	NS.I+AAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NF+A^+M+FS^	NNNAAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A+++FS^	NE.F+A+++RRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^+T+FS^	NE.++AAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^D>T+FS^	NE.F+AAAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NS.F+A+++FS^	NS.F+A++RRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NS.F+A^++M+FS^	NS.F+AAAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^++T+FS^	NE.F+AAAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^++FS^	NE.++AAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^TT+FS^	NE.F+AAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^++T+FS^	NE.F+AAAAARRRE
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.FI+A^++M+FS^	NE.FI+AAAAARRE
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^+T+FS^	NE.F+AAAARRRR
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^++FS^	NE.F+AAARRRR

Figure 1-191 Create J03_STAN_USPREP job 10/11

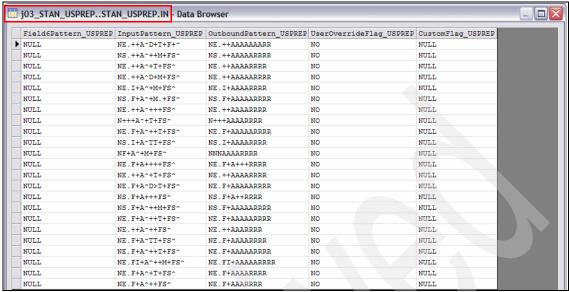


Figure 1-192 Create J03_STAN_USPREP job 11/11

J04_INVW_USPREP

In this job, we use the Investigate stage using word investigate on the USPREP generated Name, Address, and Area domains to determine whether the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set successfully parsed the tokens in the name and address fields into the correct domains.

We analyze the credit card customer file containing the name, address, and area buckets that are generated by the "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196 job by the Investigate stage using word investigate and the domain-specific USNAME, USADDR and USAREA rule sets to determine the degree of success that is achieved by the Standardize stage in moving the tokens to the right domain buckets.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, the credit card customer file needs to be split (using a Copy stage) and processed by three independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. Both the pattern and token reports are generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 1-193 on page 206 through Figure 1-210 on page 214 describe the steps using Designer Client to build and execute the DataStage job to perform this task.

The steps are as follows:

- 1. Figure 1-193 on page 206 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196, a Copy stage, three Investigate stages that each use a different domain-specific rule set, and two sequential file stages (one each for the token report and pattern report) for each Investigate stage. The names of the stages are modified as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.
- Configure the input STAN_USPREP data set with the table definition CUSTOMER_USPREP saved in "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196. We do not repeat this process here because it is similar to the steps shown in Figure 1-138 on page 172 through Figure 1-142 on page 174.
- The Copy stage duplicates the source data and sends it to the three Investigate stages. The Copy stage also duplicates the metadata and sends the output metadata to the three Investigate stages.

Configure the Copy stage as follows:

- a. Right-click the **COPY** stage icon and select **Properties** as shown in Figure 1-194 on page 206.
- b. In the COPY Copy window, the Input tab and Columns tab shows the metadata that is propagated by the COPY stage. We do not show this process here.
- c. In the same window, click the Output tab and then the Mapping tab. "Mapping. Map the columns that display in the left Columns box to the right box as shown in Figure 1-195 on page 207. This applies to the link NAME in the Output name field.

Selecting the correct output link assures that the data goes to the correct Investigate stage.

To copy the data from the Columns pane to the Name pane, simply drag and drop, or complete the following steps:

- Place the cursor in the Columns pane, right-click, and choose Select All.
- ii. Then, choose Copy.
- iii. Place the cursor in the Name pane, right-click, and choose **Paste Column**. The column metadata copies into the Name pane and lines show the columns linking from Columns to Name.

Repeat the process for Output name fields ADDRESS and AREA.

- 4. Configure the INVNAME Investigate stage as follows:
 - a. Right-click that icon and select **Properties** as shown in Figure 1-196 on page 207.
 - b. Select the domain-specific USNAME rule set and provision it. We do not repeat this process here because it is similar to the process described in Figure 1-144 on page 175 through Figure 1-151 on page 178.
 - c. In the INVNAME Investigate Stage, click Word Investigate. The Rule Set field shows USNAME.SET. The columns that are propagated from the input data set are shown in the Available Columns list. Select NameDomain_USPREP and move it to the Standard Columns pane using the button as shown in Figure 1-197 on page 208. The Pattern Report and Token Report boxes are selected in the Output Dataset field.
 - d. Click Stage Properties in Figure 1-197 on page 208 and when the INVNAME - Investigate windows opens, select Mapping in the Output tab—the Output name is NP. Map all the columns in the Columns list to the NP list as shown in Figure 1-198 on page 208. This corresponds to the pattern report. Click OK.

Attention: Ensure that the link ordering is set correctly so that the data is directed to the correct output path.

- e. Repeat the process for the Output name NT as shown in Figure 1-199 on page 209. This corresponds to the token report.
- f. Configure the sequential files for the pattern (Figure 1-200 on page 209) and token (Figure 1-201 on page 210) reports.
- Repeat the process for configuring the INVADDR Investigate stage. The AddressDomain_USPREP column is analyzed with the domain-specific USADDR rule set as shown in Figure 1-202 on page 210.
- 6. Repeat the process for configuring the INVAREA Investigate stage. The AreaDomain_USPREP column is analyzed with the domain-specific USAREA rule set as shown in Figure 1-203 on page 211.
- 7. After saving, compiling, and running this job, the contents of the output of each investigate stage are listed here:
 - a. The contents of the data input to the Investigate stage are shown in Figure 1-179 on page 195 through Figure 1-180 on page 195.
 - b. The outputs of the Investigate stage that are written to the sequential file are shown in Figure 1-204 on page 211 through Figure 1-210 on page 214.

After analyzing the results of this job, proceed to "J03_Z_Override_And_After" on page 215.

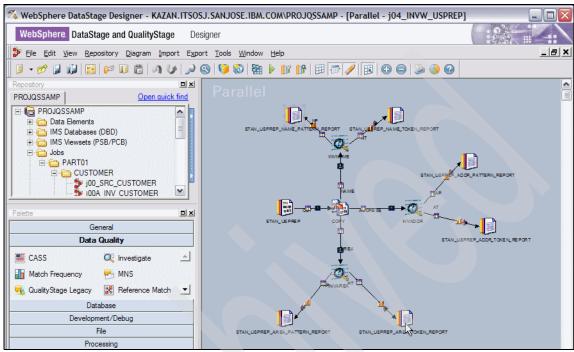


Figure 1-193 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 1/18

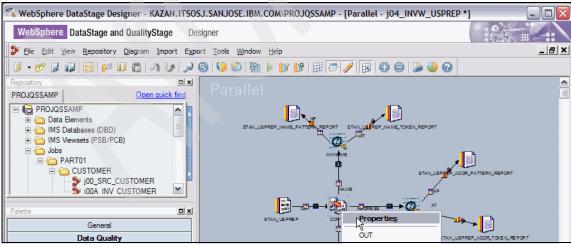


Figure 1-194 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 2/18

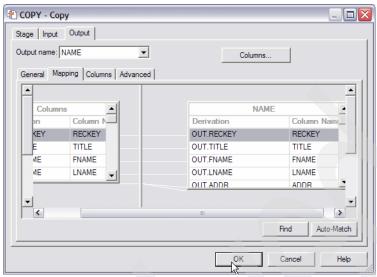


Figure 1-195 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 3/18



Figure 1-196 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 4/18

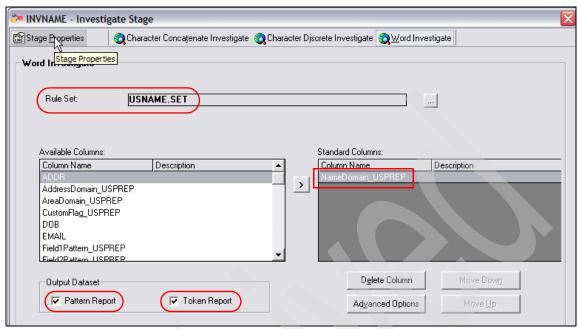


Figure 1-197 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 5/18



Figure 1-198 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 6/18



Figure 1-199 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 7/18

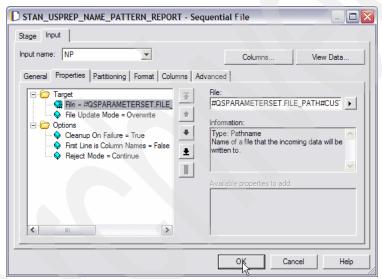


Figure 1-200 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 8/18

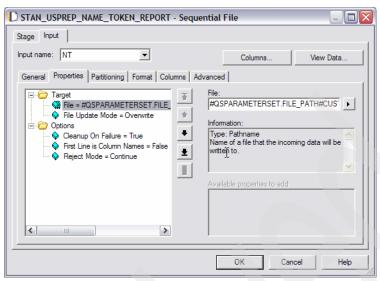


Figure 1-201 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 9/18

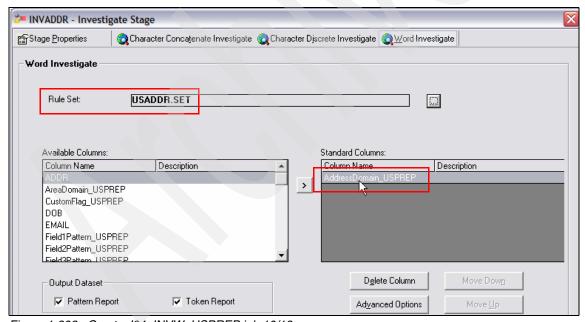


Figure 1-202 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 10/18

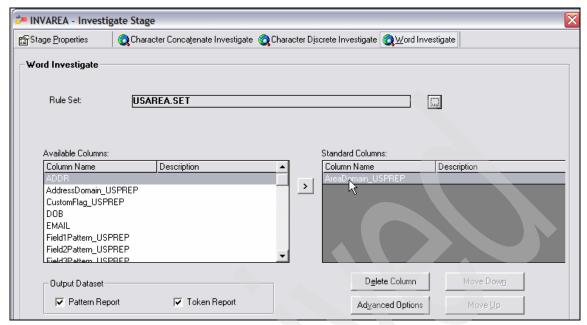


Figure 1-203 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 11/18

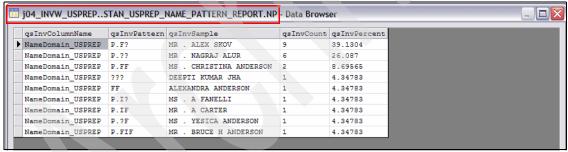


Figure 1-204 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 12/18

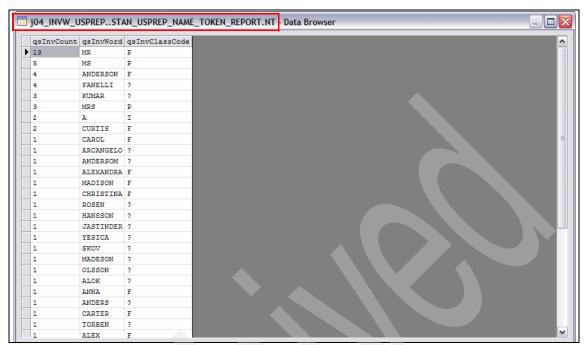


Figure 1-205 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 13/18

sInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent
AddressDomain_USPREP			6	26.087
AddressDomain_USPREP	^??T	1603 BEL AIR AVE	5	21.7391
AddressDomain_USPREP	^TT	3030 ORCHARD PKWY	2	8.69565
AddressDomain_USPREP	~?	502 GAYLEN	2	8.69565
AddressDomain_USPREP	~??	321 CURIE DRIVEE	1	4.34783
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D>T	2315 N 1ST ST	1	4.34783
AddressDomain_USPREP	???	BEL AIR AVEDUE	1	4.34783
AddressDomain_USPREP	??	BEL AIR	1	4.34783
AddressDomain_USPREP	^DOT??	2050 NORTH FIRST STREET SAN JOSE	1	4.34783
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?T	170 W TASMAN DR	1	4.34783
AddressDomain_USPREP	^?T.	1361 CRESTWOOD DR .	1	4.34783
AddressDomain USPREP	^S?T	6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	1	4.34783

Figure 1-206 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 14/18

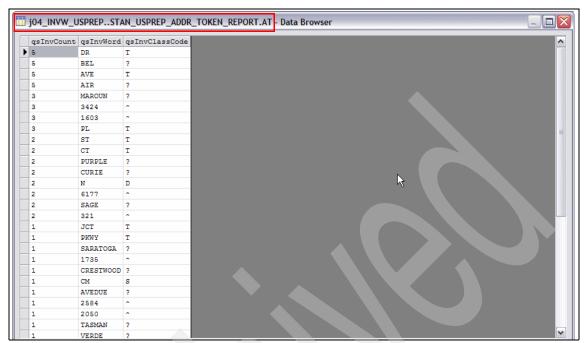


Figure 1-207 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 15/18

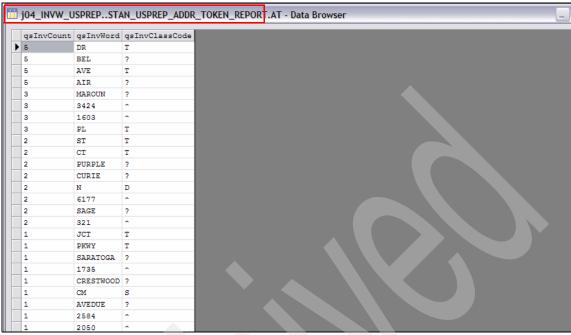


Figure 1-208 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 16/18

ij04_INVW_USPREP.	STAN_USPREP	_AREA_PATTERN_RE	PORT.RP - Da	ata Browser	-
qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent	
AreaDomain_USPREP	??S^	SAN JOSE CA 95126	22	95.6522	
AreaDomain_USPREP	s^	CALIFORNIA 95131	1	4.34783	

Figure 1-209 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 17/18

[1	j04_INVW_U	SPREPSTA	N_USPREP_AREA	_TOKEN_REPORT.RT - Data Browser
		qsInvCount	qsInvWord	qsInvClassCode	
	١	23	CA	S	
		22	JOSE	?	
		22	SAN	?	
					<u> </u>

Figure 1-210 Create J04_INVW_USPREP job 18/18

J03 Z Override And After

In this job, we perform a visual analysis of the token and pattern reports of the "J04_INVW_USPREP" on page 203 step to determine if the parsing is successful.

We find an error in the Area pattern report shown in Figure 1-209 on page 214. A single occurrence of the string "CALIFORNIA" is identified, and the city name is missing in the AreaDomain_USPREP column—this corresponds to the address of Anders Olson of 2050 NORTH FIRST STREET SAN JOSE CALIFORNIA 95131 as shown in Figure 1-190 on page 202. We determine that the string CALIFORNIA refers to a state that should be abbreviated to CA.

We choose to perform a classification override of the USPREP rule set for the token CALIFORNIA as shown in Figure 1-211 on page 216 through Figure 1-217 on page 219.

The steps are as follows:

- 1. From the Designer client File menu, click **Open** as shown in Figure 1-211 on page 216.
- 2. In the Open window, expand Standardization Rules folder and click **USPREP** as shown in Figure 1-212 on page 216.
- 3. In the Rules Management USPREP.SET window, click **Overrides** to add an override for that rule set as shown in Figure 1-213 on page 217.
- 4. In the Classification USPREP window in Figure 1-214 on page 217 and Figure 1-215 on page 218, click the Classification tab.
 - a. In the Input Token field, type the word for which you want to override the classification (CALIFORNIA in this case).
 - b. In the Standard Form field, type the standardized spelling of the token (CA in this case).
 - c. From the Classification menu, select the one-character tag that indicates the class of the token word (S for state in this case).
 - d. In the Comparison Threshold field, type a value that defines the degree of uncertainty to tolerate in the spelling of the token word (850 in this case).
 - e. Click **Add** to add the override to the pane at the bottom of the window as shown in Figure 1-216 on page 218. Click **OK** to close the window.

After you create the override, the next time you run the rule set, the word tokens are classified with the designations you specified and appear with the appropriate standard form.

5. You need to provision this rule set after the changes as shown in Figure 1-217 on page 219, and then compile and run the job (not shown here). The

override resulted in fixing the problem as seen in the Figure 1-218 on page 219 where the AreaDomain_USPREP domain bucket has the city and the state name correctly included.

Now, proceed to "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219.

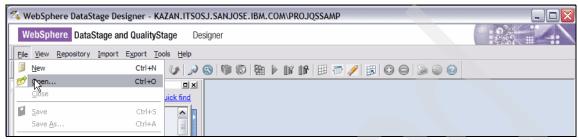


Figure 1-211 Create J03_Z_Override_And_After job 1/7



Figure 1-212 Create J03_Z_Override_And_After job 2/7

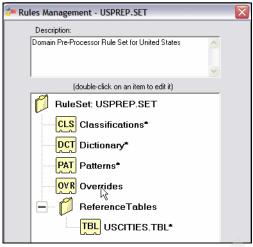


Figure 1-213 Create J03_Z_Override_And_After job 3/7

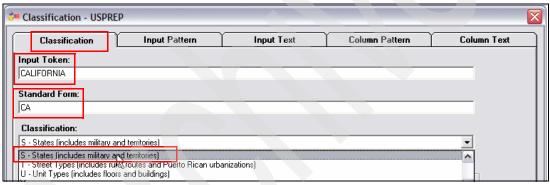


Figure 1-214 Create J03_Z_Override_And_After job 4/7

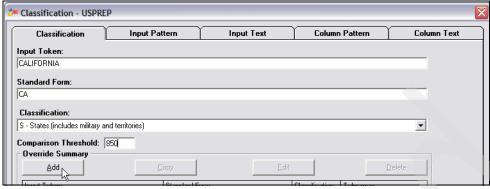


Figure 1-215 Create J03_Z_Override_And_After job 5/8

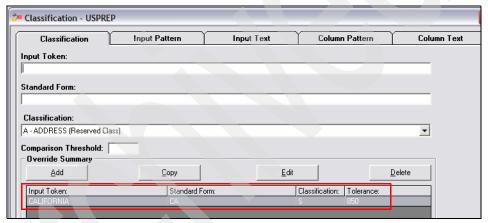


Figure 1-216 Create J03_Z_Override_And_After job 6/8

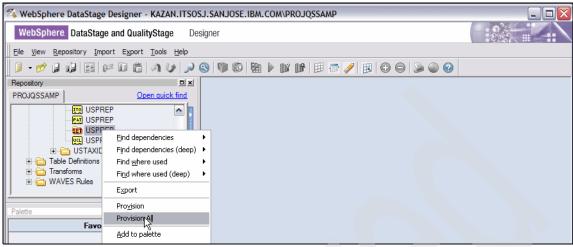


Figure 1-217 Create J03_Z_Override_And_After job 7/8

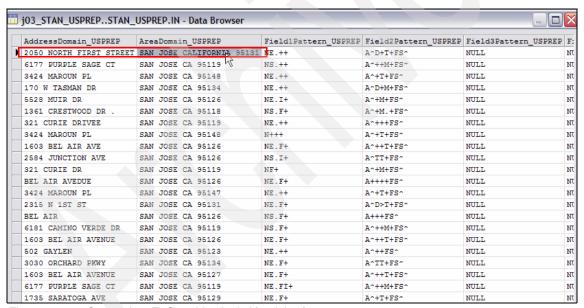


Figure 1-218 Create J03 Z Override And After job 8/8

J05 CASS USPREP

After all the name and address data is moved to the correct domain buckets, we use the CASS²¹ stage to validate, correct, and standardize the U.S. addresses in the Address domain and to write a Postal Service form 3553 to a file. We also

included a Transformer stage to add a second address line column to customer file because CASS requires two address lines as input for its processing.

Note: As mentioned earlier, CASS is a separately priced module that requires installation of the CASS module.

Figure 1-219 on page 223 through Figure 1-228 on page 228 describe the steps using Designer Client to build and execute the DataStage job to perform this task.

The steps are as follows:

- Figure 1-219 on page 223 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196, a Transformer stage, a CASS stage, and a Data Set stage. The names of the stages are modified as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.
- Configure the input STAN_USPREP data set with the table definition CUSTOMER_USPREP that was saved in "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196. We do not repeat this process here because it is similar to the steps shown in Figure 1-138 on page 172 through Figure 1-142 on page 174.
- 3. Configure the Transformer stage ADD_SPACE_FIELD to add an address line to the input file, because CASS expects two address lines in the input metadata and the credit card customer file only has one address line. Follow these steps:
 - a. Right-click the **ADD_SAPCE_FIELD** stage icon and click **Properties** as shown in Figure 1-220 on page 223.
 - In the ADD_SAPCE_FIELD Transformer Stage window, select and copy all the columns from the OUT list to the TOUT list as shown in Figure 1-221 on page 224.
 - c. To add a column to the output (TOUT), select the top row of the TOUT pane and right-click the first row and select **Insert Row.** Edit the SQL type, length, scale, and nullability to values as highlighted in Figure 1-221 on

http://pe.usps.gov/cpim/ftp/pubs/Pub28/

The standardization process within the QualityStage CASS stage corrects many defects in the mailing list input file. However, the closer your address data conforms to USPS guidelines, the more address matches you generate. According to the U.S. Postal Service, a complete address is one that has all the address elements necessary to allow an exact match with the current Postal Service format of ZIP code + 4, and city, state files. A standardized address has all the components completely spelled out or abbreviated using the Postal Service standard abbreviations or uses the abbreviations as shown in the current Postal Service ZIP code + 4 file. For more information about USPS address standards, see Postal Addressing Standards, Publication 28, published by the National Customer Support Center. The pub28.pdf document is available at:

- page 224. Click **OK** to complete the addition of the DUMMY_ADD_FIELD of character length 1 to serve as the second address line required by the CASS stage.
- 4. Configure the CASS stage by double-clicking the **CASS** stage icon to open the stage. On the Properties tab:
 - a. Select Address Line 1 under Input Address Columns. On the right side of the tab, a list of all columns in the input stage displays under Address Line 1, which generally corresponds to the first line of a street address.
 - b. From the list, select the column AddressDomain_USPREP that corresponds to the first address line in your data.
 - Select DUMMY_ADD_FIELD as the column that corresponds to the Address Line 2.
 - d. Select City/State/ZIP combined and select Yes. Select
 AreaDomain_Area as the input column that contains the combined information.
 - e. Add information for the USPSForm 3553 such as Company Name (#QSPARAMETERSET.CASS_COMPANY_NAME#), List Identifier (#QSPARAMETERSET.CASS_List_ID#), and Output File²² (#QSPARAMETERSET_CASS_REPORT_PATH#CUSTOMER_CASS.rpt #). Form 3553 is written to the output file when you run the job.
 - f. Under Reference Database, specify the Path (#QSPARAMETERSET.CASS_PATH#) of the location of the CASS database.

Note: Figure 1-222 on page 225 shows the CASS stage properties at the end of configuration.

- g. Next, map the output columns. In the CASS window, on the Output tab for the Output name (IN), click the Mapping tab. Copy all the columns in the left Columns pane as shown in Figure 1-223 on page 225. Click **OK** to save changes and close the CASS stage.
- Configure the CASS_CUSTOMER Data Set stage, and after saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 1-224 on page 226), review the contents of the output of the CASS stage.
- 6. The contents of the data input to the CASS stage are shown in Figure 1-190 on page 202 through Figure 1-192 on page 203.

²² The CASS results are written to an output data set during CASS processing. The results data set contains all the input record information.

7. The output of the CASS stage is shown in Figure 1-225 on page 226 through Figure 1-228 on page 228.

The CASS results are written to an output data set during CASS processing. The results data set contains all the input record information. Those records where the address matched successfully to the CASS database also contain the footnotes and flags as a result of CASS processing. You can search the results file to identify unqualified addresses and correct where necessary.

The CASS stage standardizes all address records while processing records through DPV and LACSLink, if necessary. The standardize process that the CASS stage performs results in address records being matched to the USPS standard addresses. The following tasks are performed during the (CASS) standardize process:

- Parses all input records and places components in specific match key columns
- Expands city abbreviations, such as SF to San Francisco
- Standardizes specific abbreviations, such as CONN to CT
- Matches the standardized addresses against the USPS standard addresses that is contained in the IBM WebSphere QualityStage CASS data. Matching results are defined as follows:
 - If the address information matches, the CASS stage assigns CASS delivery data including ZIP Code, ZIP code + 4, delivery point, and carrier route. Delivery Point Verification (DPV) processes the ZIP code + 4 information to ensure that it is a valid delivery point.
 - If the address information does not match, the CASS stage assigns CASS delivery data of ZIP code and carrier route only. DPV could not confirm the address as a valid delivery point.
 - If the record is also identified as a LACSLink record, then the CASS stage performs LACSLink processing.
 - If LACSLink processing returns a converted address, the converted address goes through DPV processing.
 - If a new LACSLink address is not produced, the address remains unchanged.

The records that do not have an exact match in the USPS file can still be processed. The following guidelines are applied to those records:

- For most unmatched columns, the columns for mailing name, street address, and city/state/ZIP are copied from the input record to the output record
- For most unmatched records, if an input record does not match the USPS file, the output column for the four-digit ZIP code add-on, the carrier route

- number, and the delivery point code number are left blank in the output record
- For an unmatched street address but with valid city and state or ZIP Code, if the street address does not match the USPS file, the address qualifies as a *small town default*.

Now, proceed to "J06_INVCC_CASS" on page 228.

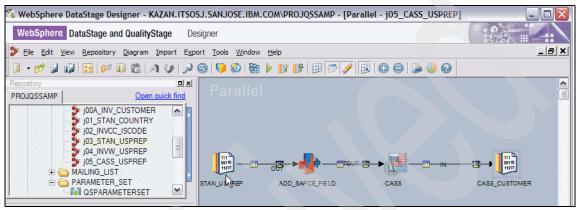


Figure 1-219 Create J05_CASS_USPREP job 1/10

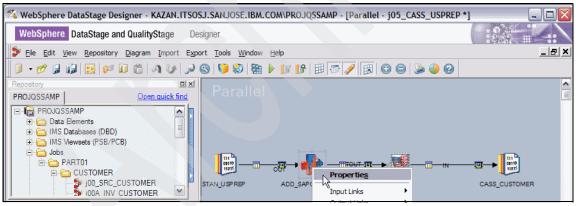


Figure 1-220 Create J05_CASS_USPREP job 2/10

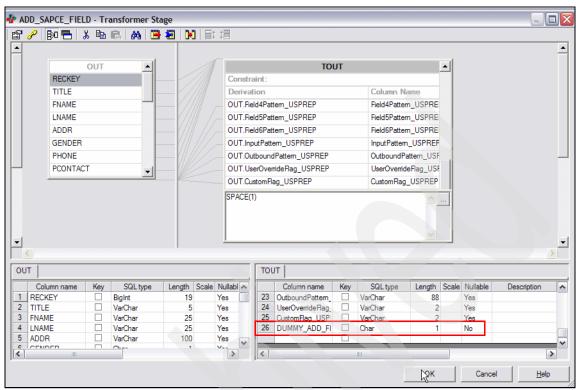


Figure 1-221 Create J05_CASS_USPREP job 3/10

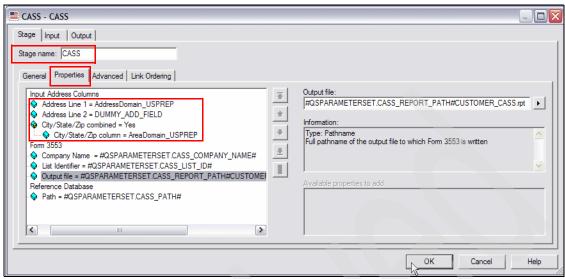


Figure 1-222 Create J05_CASS_USPREP job 4/10

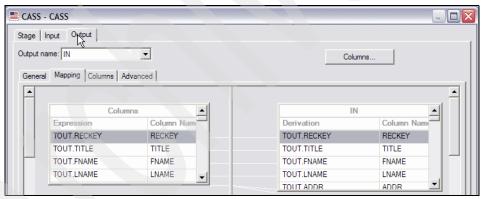


Figure 1-223 Create J05_CASS_USPREP job 5/10

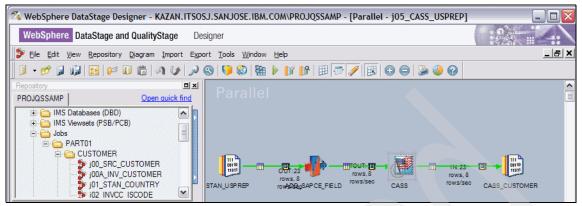


Figure 1-224 Create J05_CASS_USPREP job 6/10

ZIPO_CRD	Zip4_CASS	DeliveryPoint_CASS	DeliveryPointChkDigit_CASS	CarrierRoute_CASS	City_CASS	Stat
95131	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN JOSE	CA
95119	1546	77	5	C008	SAN JOSE	CA
95148	4337	24	0	C025	SAN JOSE	CA
95134	1700	70	3	C000	SAN JOSE	CA
95124	6324	28	4	C047	SAN JOSE	CA
95118	1207	61	9	C002	SAN JOSE	CA
95119	1931	21	8	C001	SAN JOSE	CA
95148	4337	24	0	C025	SAN JOSE	CA
95126	1502	03	6	C016	SAN JOSE	CA
95134	1902	84	4	C009	SAN JOSE	CA
95119	1931	21	8	C001	SAN JOSE	CA
95126	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN JOSE	CA
95148	4337	24	0	C025	SAN JOSE	CA
95131	1010	15	3	C019	SAN JOSE	CA
95126	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN JOSE	CA
95119	1410	99	1	C002	SAN JOSE	CA
95126	1502	03	6	C016	SAN JOSE	CA
95123	4837	02	6	C028	SAN JOSE	CA
95134	2028	30	3	C003	SAN JOSE	CA
95126	1502	03	6	C016	SAN JOSE	CA
95119	1546	77	5	C008	SAN JOSE	CA
95129	5203	35	6	C009	SAN JOSE	CA

Figure 1-225 Create J05_CASS_USPREP job 7/10

CA NULL NULL 2050 NORTH FIRST STREET SAN CA NULL NULL 6177 PURPLE SAGE CT CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 170 W TASMAN DR CA NULL NULL 5528 MUIR DR CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL 3221 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL 3244 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL BEL AIR	State_CAS	S Urbanization_CASS	Recipient_CASS	DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS
CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 170 W TASMAN DR CA NULL NULL 5528 MUIR DR CA NULL NULL 1361 CRESTWOOD DR CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 2584 JUNCTION AVE CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL 2584 JUNCTION AVE CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEOUD CA NULL NULL 3242 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEOUD CA NULL NULL 5151 ST CA NULL NULL 101L BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 51603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 51603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR	CA	NULL	NULL	2050 NORTH FIRST STREET SAN JOSE
CA NULL NULL 170 W TASMAN DR CA NULL NULL 5528 MUIR DR CA NULL NULL 1361 CRESTWOOD DR CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL 3242 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 2584 JUNCTION AVE CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEDUE CA NULL NULL 3242 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 3215 N 1ST ST CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 5016 AIR OF THE NULL SEL AIR CA NULL NULL SEL AIR CA NULL NULL SEL AIR CA NULL NULL SEL AIR OF THE NULL SEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL SOUGALEN DR CA NULL NULL SOUGALEN DR CA NULL NULL SOUGALEN DR	CA	NULL	NULL	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT
CA NULL NULL 1361 CRESTWOOD DR CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 2504 JUNCTION AVE CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEDUE CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 3426 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEDUE CA NULL NULL 5315 N 1ST ST CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 56181 CAMINO VERDE DR CA NULL NULL 5602 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR	CA	NULL	NULL	3424 MAROUN PL
CA NULL NULL 1361 CRESTMOOD DR CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 2584 JUNCTION AVE CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEDUE CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 3435 N 1ST ST CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR	CA	NULL	NULL	170 W TASMAN DR
CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 2584 JUNCTION AVE CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEDUE CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEDUE CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 2315 N 1ST ST CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 101L BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 101L BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 101L BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL NULL 3030 ORCHARD PKWY	CA	NULL	NULL	5528 MUIR DR
CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 2584 JUNCTION AVE CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEDUE CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 2315 N 1ST ST CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEDUE CA NULL NULL 101L BEL AIR AVEDUE CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 501 GEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR	CA	NULL	NULL	1361 CRESTWOOD DR
CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 2584 JUNCTION AVE CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEULE CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 2315 N 1ST ST CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 16181 CAMINO VERDE DR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR	CA	NULL	NULL	321 CURIE DR
CA NULL NULL 2584 JUNCTION AVE CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEDUE CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 2315 N 1ST ST CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 6181 CAMINO VERDE DR CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL SO2 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL SO2 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL SO300 ORCHARD PKWY	CA	NULL	NULL	3424 MAROUN PL
CA NULL NULL 321 CURIE DR CA NULL NULL BEL AIR AVEDUE CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 2315 N 1ST ST CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL 6181 CAMINO VERDE DR CA NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 3030 ORCHARD PKWY	CA	NULL	NULL	1603 BEL AIR AVE
CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 2315 N 1ST ST CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 6181 CAMINO VERDE DR CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 503 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL S030 ORCHARD PKWY	CA	NULL	NULL	2584 JUNCTION AVE
CA NULL 3424 MAROUN PL CA NULL NULL 2315 N 1ST ST CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 6181 CAMINO VERDE DR CA NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 3030 ORCHARD PKWY	CA	NULL	NULL	321 CURIE DR
CA NULL NULL 2315 N 1ST ST CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 6181 CAMINO VERDE DR CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 3030 ORCHARD PKWY	CA	NULL	NULL	BEL AIR AVEDUE
CA NULL NULL BEL AIR CA NULL NULL 6181 CAMINO VERDE DR CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 3030 ORCHARD PKWY	CA	NULL	NULL	3424 MAROUN PL
CA NULL NULL 6181 CAMINO VERDE DR CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 3030 ORCHARD PKWY	CA	NULL	NULL	2315 N 1ST ST
CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 3030 ORCHARD PKWY	CA	NULL	NULL	BEL AIR
CA NULL NULL 502 GALEN DR CA NULL NULL 3030 ORCHARD PKWY	CA	NULL	NULL	6181 CAMINO VERDE DR
CA NULL SO30 ORCHARD PKWY	CA	NULL	NULL	1603 BEL AIR AVE
	CA	NULL	NULL	502 GALEN DR
CA NULL NULL 1603 BEL AIR AVE	CA	NULL	NULL	3030 ORCHARD PKWY
	CA	NULL	NULL	1603 BEL AIR AVE
CA NULL NULL 6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	CA	NULL	NULL	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT
	CA	NULL	NULL	560 GALEN DR

Figure 1-226 Create J05_CASS_USPREP job 8/10

DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS	DeliveryAddressLine2_CASS	LACIndicator_CASS	DPVMatchFlag_CASS	DPVCommFlag_CASS	DPVFPI
2050 NORTH FIRST STREET SAN JOSE	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
3424 MAROUN PL	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
170 W TASMAN DR	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
5528 MUIR DR	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
1361 CRESTWOOD DR	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
321 CURIE DR	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
3424 MAROUN PL	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
2584 JUNCTION AVE	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
321 CURIE DR	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
BEL AIR AVEDUE	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
3424 MAROUN PL	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
2315 N 1ST ST	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
BEL AIR	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	NULL	NULL	D	N	NULL
1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
502 GALEN DR	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
3030 ORCHARD PKWY	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
1735 SARATOGA AVE	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL
560 GALEN DR	NULL	NULL	Y	N	NULL

Figure 1-227 Create J05_CASS_USPREP job 9/10

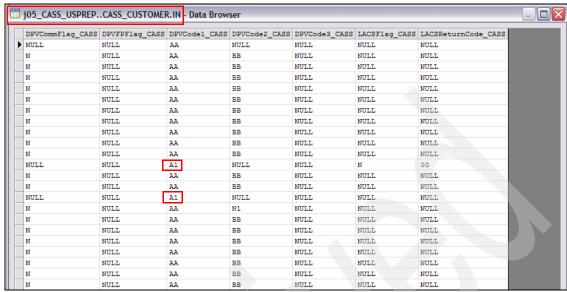


Figure 1-228 Create J05 CASS USPREP job 10/10

J06 INVCC_CASS

In this job, we run the Investigate stage with character concatenate on the results of the job "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219 to determine addresses that are not recognized by CASS (delivery point verification or DPV). We investigate the output of CASS using character concatenate (on CASS generated columns DPVMATCHFLAG_CASS and DPVCODE1_CASS) using a $\it C$ mask. A value of A1 in the DPVCODE1_CASS field indicated a potential problem.

Note: Due to a bug with handling nulls, we introduced a Transformer stage to convert nulls to a space using column derivation.

Figure 1-229 on page 230 through Figure 1-240 on page 234 describe the steps using Designer Client to build and execute the DataStage job to perform this task.

The steps are as follows:

Figure 1-229 on page 230 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219, a Transformer stage for handling nulls, an Investigate stage, and an output Sequential File stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.

- Configure the input CASS_CUSTOMER data set with the table definition CUSTOMER_CASS that was saved in "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219.
 We do not repeat this here because it is similar to the steps shown in Figure 1-138 on page 172 through Figure 1-142 on page 174.
- Configure the HANDLE_NULL Transformer stage to convert nulls to spaces as follows:
 - a. Double-click the HANDLE_NULL stage icon, and when the HANDLE_NULL - Transformer Stage window opens, copy all the columns from the OUT left hand pane to the IN right hand pane.
 - b. Then select all rows in the right-hand pane, right-click it, and select **Derivation Substitution** as shown in Figure 1-230 on page 231.
 - c. In the Expression Substitution window, select Whole expression in the Substitute field, and enter the following expression as shown in Figure 1-231 on page 231.

```
If ISNULL($1) then "else $1
```

Then, click **OK**. This derivative directs that if a value is null, then replace it with an empty string.

- 4. A Confirm Action window opens. Click Yes To All to overwrite the expressions of all columns as shown in Figure 1-232 on page 231. The total number of expressions updated is shown in Figure 1-233 on page 232. Click OK.
- Configure the INV_DPV_INFO Investigate stage by right-clicking the INV_DPV_INFO icon and selecting **Properties** in Figure 1-234 on page 232. Then, follow these steps:
 - a. Click Character Concatenate Investigate. The columns propagated from the input data set are shown in the Available Data Columns list. Select the following columns:
 - DPVMatchFlag_CASS with C mask
 - DPVCode1 CASS with C mask
 - Delivery AddressLine1_CASS with X mask
 - City_CASS with X mask
 - State_CASS with X mask
 - Zip5_CASS with X mask

After adding these columns with these masks, click **Stage Properties** as shown in Figure 1-235 on page 232.

- b. In the INV_DPV_INFO Investigate windows opens, select Mapping in the Output tab—the Output name is *IN*. Map all the columns in the Columns list to the IN list as shown in Figure 1-236 on page 233. Click **OK**.
- 6. Configure the output sequential file CUSTOMER_CASS_REPORT object to sort the incoming records on descending sequence of the count of distinct

values in the concatenated character columns. The objective is to determine the predominant country addresses and identify the ISO codes present in the data.

Figure 1-237 on page 233 shows the properties of the configured file.

- 7. After saving, compiling, and running this job, the job statistics are shown in Figure 1-238 on page 234.
- 8. The contents of the data input to the Investigate stage are shown in Figure 1-225 on page 226 through Figure 1-228 on page 228.
- The output of the Investigate stage that are written to the sequential file is shown in Figure 1-239 on page 234 and Figure 1-240 on page 234. It shows a count of two records with values A1 in the DPVMatchFlag_CASS and DPVCode1_CASS character concatenated columns.

As discussed in "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219, a value of A1 in the DPVCode1 CASS indicates an address that did not match.

Based on the data in the qsInvSample column of the report (in Figure 1-239 on page 234 and Figure 1-240 on page 234) and an analysis of the input file as reported in Figure 1-227 on page 227 and Figure 1-228 on page 228, two input addresses have a value of A1 in the DPVCode1_CASS indicator, which indicates that the address does not match a USPS standard address. These input addresses are as follows:

- BEL AIR AVEDUE
- BEL AIR

Note: *AVEDUE* is spelled incorrectly here. We will address this misspelling later with an override. The street number is either incorrect or missing and will need some other mechanism for resolution.

Now, proceed to "J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 234.

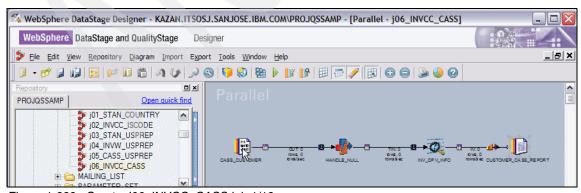


Figure 1-229 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 1/12

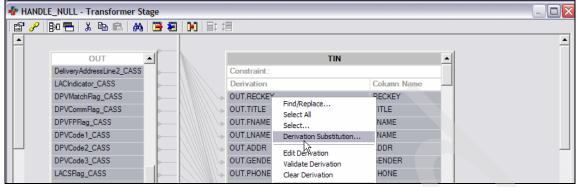


Figure 1-230 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 2/12

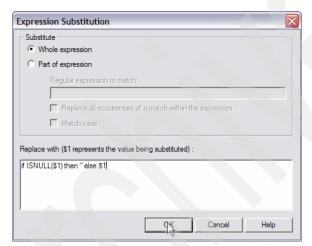


Figure 1-231 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 3/12

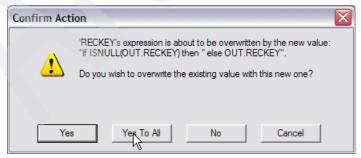


Figure 1-232 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 4/12



Figure 1-233 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 5/12

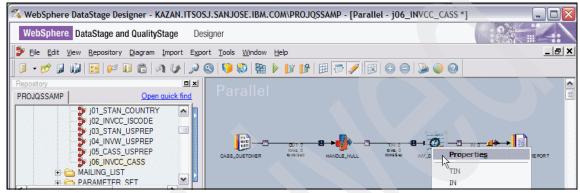


Figure 1-234 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 6/12

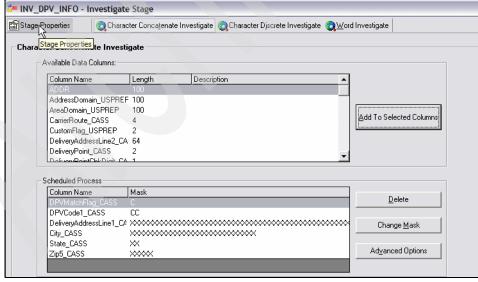


Figure 1-235 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 7/12

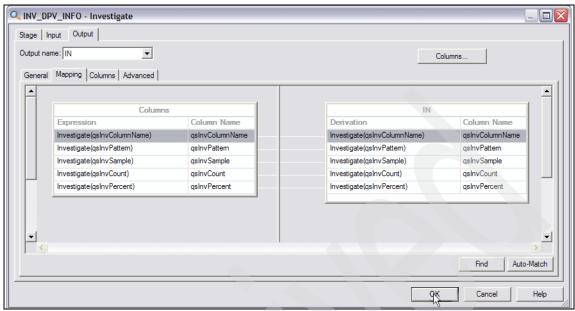


Figure 1-236 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 8/12



Figure 1-237 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 9/12

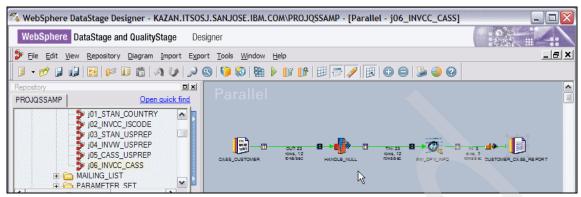


Figure 1-238 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 10/12

	j06_INVCC_CASSCUSTOMER_CASS_REPORT.IN Data Browser		
	qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample
Þ	DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCode1_CASS+DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS+City_CASS+State_CASS+Zip5_CASS	YAA	YAA1603 BEL 2
	DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCode1_CASS+DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS+City_CASS+State_CASS+Zip5_CASS	A1	A1BEL AIR AV
	DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCode1_CASS+DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS+City_CASS+State_CASS+Zip5_CASS	DAA	DAA6181 CAMIN

Figure 1-239 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 11/12

j06_INVCC_CASSCUSTOMER_CASS_REPORT	IN - Data Browser			
qsInvSample			qsInvCount	qsInvPercent
YAA1603 BEL AIR AVE	SAN	JOSE	20	86.9565
A1BEL AIR AVEDUE	SAN	JOSE	2	8.69565
DAA6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	SAN	JOSE	1	4.34783

Figure 1-240 Create J06_INVCC_CASS job 12/12

J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor

In this job, we standardize the name and address contents of the output of job "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219 using the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set. We also add a column to the output that only had the first three characters of the ZIP code using a Transformer stage. This new column (ZIP3) is used as a blocking variable in the following matching stage.

After CASS validates and corrects the address fields but not the name fields, the Standardize stage is run again with the domain-preprocessor rule set USPREP on the name fields and CASS corrected address fields into Name, Address, and Area domains.

Figure 1-241 on page 236 through Figure 1-249 on page 241 describe the steps using Designer Client to build and execute the DataStage job to perform this task.

The steps are as follows:

- Figure 1-241 on page 236 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219, a Standardize stage, a Transformer stage to add a column, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.
- 2. Configure the input CASS_CUSTOMER data set with the table definition that was saved in "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219. We do not repeat this process here because it is similar to the steps shown in Figure 1-138 on page 172 through Figure 1-142 on page 174.
- Next, configure the Standardize stage with the domain preprocessor USPREP rule set as described here.

Note: This process is somewhat similar to the configuration of the Standardize stage in "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196, except for differences in the columns input for processing. Therefore, we cover the differences here.

In the Standardize Rule Process window, the Rule Set shows USPREP.SET. Insert literals ZQNAMEZQ, ZQPUTAZQ²³, and ZQPUTRZQ²⁴ between columns TITLE, FNAME, LNAME, DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS, City_CASS, State_CASS, and Zip5_CASS in ADDR as shown in Figure 1-242 on page 237 through Figure 1-245 on page 238.

The literal placement directs the following actions:

- Fields TITLE, FNAME and LNAME are to default to the Name domain
- Field DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS defaults to the Address domain
- Fields City_CASS, State_CASS, and Zip5_CASS defaults to the Area domain
- 4. Configure the ADD_ZIP3 Transformer stage to add a column that only contains the first three digits of the 5-digit ZIP5_CASS field. Figure 1-246 on page 239 shows the ADD_ZIP3 Transformer Stage window with the addition of the new column ZIP3 to the output.
- 5. Finally, configure the output CUSTOMER_CASS_USPREP data set object. We do not repeat this process here.

²³ ZQPUTAZQ defaults the entire field to the Address Domain automatically.

²⁴ ZQPUTRZQ defaults the entire field to the Area Domain automatically.

6. After saving this job j07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor, compiling and running it, you view the content of the CUSTOMER_CASS_USPREP data set object as shown in Figure 1-247 on page 240 through Figure 1-249 on page 241.

As discussed before, this report shows the following:

- Columns NameDomain_USPREP (contains prefix, first name, last name, and suffix tokens), AddressDomain_USPREP (contains apartment, street name, and street type tokens), and AreaDomain_USPREP (contains state and ZIP code tokens) that were parsed from the input columns.
- InputPattern_USPREP and OutboundPattern_USPREP columns that contain the patterns that are generated after processing the name and address columns in the input file.

A visual analysis of the report shows no actionable items. In the real world, the volume of data would be too large to attempt a visual analysis of the report. Therefore, proceed to "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241.

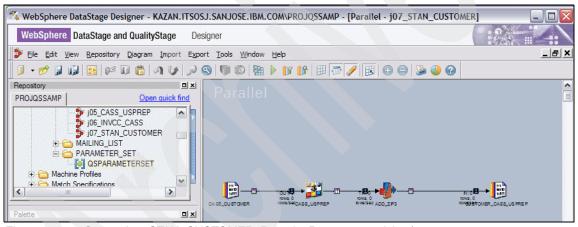


Figure 1-241 Create J07 STAN CUSTOMER Domain Preprocessor job 1/9

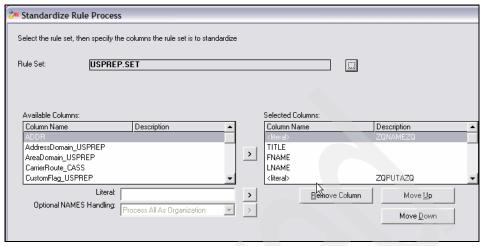


Figure 1-242 Create J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor job 2/9

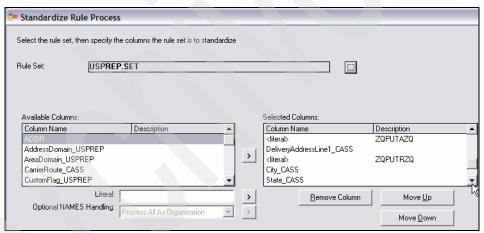


Figure 1-243 Create J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor job 3/9

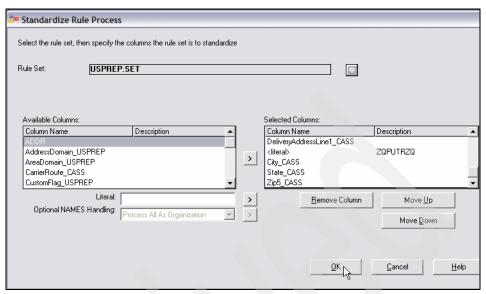


Figure 1-244 Create J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor job 4/9



Figure 1-245 Create J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor job 5/9

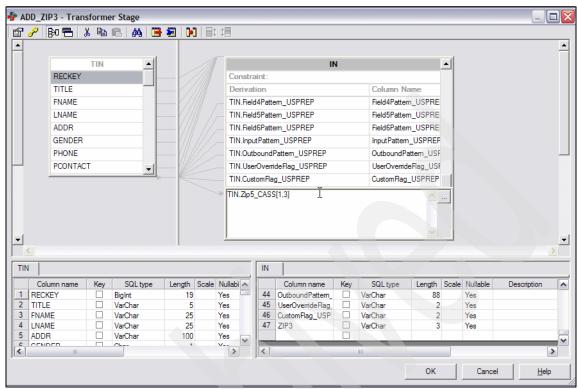


Figure 1-246 Create J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor job 6/9

NameDomain_USPREP	AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP	Field1Pattern_USPREP	Field2Pattern_USF
MR . ANDERS OLSSON	2050 NORTH FIRST STREET SAN JOSE	SAN JOSE CA 95131	NE.++	A^D+T+F
MS . YESICA ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NS.++	A^++M
MRS . JASTINDERK KUMAR	3424 MAROUN PL	SAN JOSE CA 95148	NE.++	A^+T
MR . ARCANGELO FANELLI	170 W TASMAN DR	SAN JOSE CA 95134	NE.++	A^D+M
MR . A CARTER	5528 MUIR DR	SAN JOSE CA 95124	NE.I+	A^+M
MS . CAROL HANSSON	1361 CRESTWOOD DR	SAN JOSE CA 95118	NS.F+	A^+M
MR . TORBEN ANDERSOM	321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NE.++	A^+M
DEEPTI KUMAR JHA	3424 MAROUN PL	SAN JOSE CA 95148	N+++	A^+T
MRS . ANNA FANELLI	1603 BEL AIR AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95126	NE.F+	A^++T
MS . A FANELLI	2584 JUNCTION AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95134	NS.I+	A^TT
ALEXANDRA ANDERSON	321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NF+	A^+M
MR . CURTIS MADESON	BEL AIR AVEDUE	SAN JOSE CA 95126	NE.F+	A+++
MR . ALOK KUMAR	3424 MAROUN PL	SAN JOSE CA 95148	NE.++	A^+T
MR . GAYLE FAGAN	2315 N 1ST ST	SAN JOSE CA 95131	NE.F+	A^D>T
MS . MARIA FANELLI	BEL AIR	SAN JOSE CA 95126	NS.F+	A++
MS . CHRISTINA ANDERSON	6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NS.F+	A^++M
MR . CURTIS MADISON	1603 BEL AIR AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95126	NE.F+	A^++T
MR . NAGRAJ ALUR	502 GALEN DR	SAN JOSE CA 95123	NE.++	A^+M
MR . ALEX SKOV	3030 ORCHARD PKWY	SAN JOSE CA 95134	NE.F+	A^TT
MR . KURT MADI	1603 BEL AIR AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95126	NE.F+	A^++T
MR . BRUCE H ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NE.FI+	A^++M
MRS . DENISE FARREL	1735 SARATOGA AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95129	NE.F+	A^+T
MR . BARRY ROSEN	560 GALEN DR	SAN JOSE CA 95123	NE.F+	A^+M

Figure 1-247 Create J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor job 7/9

	Field2Pattern_USPREP	Field3Pattern_USPREP	Field4Pattern_USPREP	Field5Pattern_USPREP	Field6Pattern_USPREP	InputPattern_U
١.	A^D+T+F	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^D+T+FR+
ı	A^++M	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NS.++A^++MR+FS
ı	A^+T	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^+TR+FS^
ı	A^D+M	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^D+MR+FS
ı	A^+M	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.I+A^+MR+FS^
ı	A^+M	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NS.F+A^+MR+FS^
ı	A^+M	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^+MR+FS^
ŀ	A^+T	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	N+++A^+TR+FS^
ı	A^++T	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^++TR+FS
ı	A^TT	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NS.I+A^TTR+FS^
	A^+M	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NF+A^+MR+FS^
ı	A+++	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A+++R+FS^
ı	A^+T	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^+TR+FS^
ı	A^D>T	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^D>TR+FS
ı	A++	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NS.F+A++R+FS^
	A^++M	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NS.F+A^++MR+FS
ı	A^++T	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^++TR+FS
ı	A^+M	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.++A^+MR+FS
ı	A^TT	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^TTR+FS
ı	A^++T	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^++TR+F
	A^++M	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.FI+A^++MR+
ı	A^+T	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^+TR+FS
1	A^+M	R+FS^	NULL	NULL	NULL	NE.F+A^+MR+FS

Figure 1-248 Create J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor job 8/9

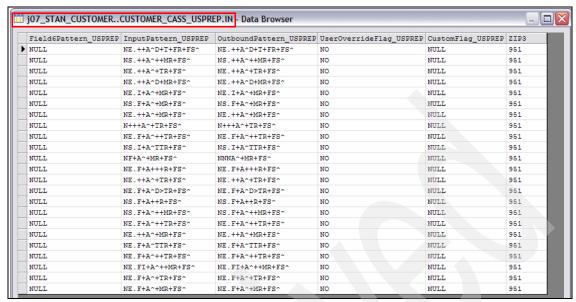


Figure 1-249 Create J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor job 9/9

J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific

In this step, we standardize the name and address contents of the output of job "J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 234 using the domain-specific USNAME (with column NameDomain_USPREP), USADDR (with column AddressDomain_USPREP) and USAREA (with column AreaDomain_USPREP) rule sets. Three separate processes are defined—one for each rule set.

Note: Here again, we had to introduce a null handling Transformer stage to circumvent a bug.

Figure 1-250 on page 243 through Figure 1-271 on page 252 describe the steps using Designer Client to build and execute the DataStage job to perform this task.

The steps are as follows:

Figure 1-250 on page 243 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in
"J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 234, a
Standardize stage, a Transformer stage to handle nulls, an output Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.

- 2. Configure the input CUSTOMER_CASS_USPREP data set that was created in "J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 234. We do not repeat this process here.
- 3. Next, configure the Standardize stage with the three domain specific rule sets: USNAME, USADDR, and USAREA.

Note: This process is somewhat similar to the configuration of the Standardize stage that we describe in "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196, except for differences in the columns input for processing. Therefore, we describe the differences here.

Because three rule sets are involved, you define three separate processes—one for each rule set.

- Figure 1-251 on page 243 shows the USNAME rule set for the NameDomain USPREP column
- Figure 1-252 on page 243 shows the USADDR rule set for the AddressDomain USPREP column
- Figure 1-253 on page 244 shows the USAREA rule set for the AreaDomain_USPREP column

Figure 1-254 on page 244 shows the three rules that are used in this Standardize job.

- 4. Configure the HANDLE_NULL Transformer stage to convert nulls to spaces similar that are described in "J06_INVCC_CASS" on page 228. Figure 1-255 on page 244 shows the Derivation Substitution for each of the columns.
- 5. Finally, configure the output STAN_CUSTOMER data set object. We do not repeat this process here.
- After saving, compiling, and running this job j08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific, view the content of the STAN_CUSTOMER data set object as shown in Figure 1-269 on page 251 through Figure 1-271 on page 252.

This report shows Standardize Stage added columns such as FirstName_USNAME and PrimaryName_USNAME, InputPattern_USNAME, UnhandledPattern_USNAME, UnhandledData_USNAME, HouseNumber_USADDR, StreetName_USADDR, UnitType_USADDR, CityName_USAREA, ZipCode_USAREA, and CountryCode_USAREA.

Now, proceed to that identifies any unhandled patterns and classifications by performing an investigate, as described in "J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 253.

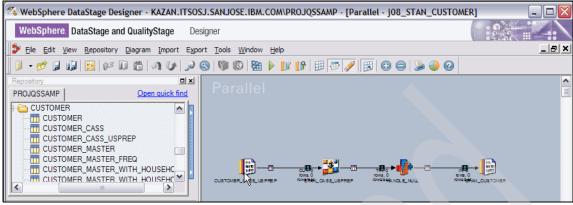


Figure 1-250 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 1/22

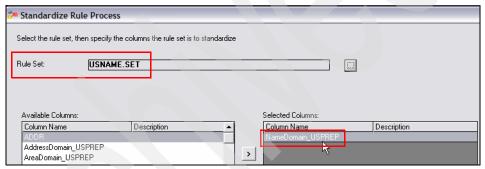


Figure 1-251 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 2/22

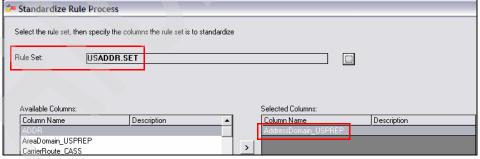


Figure 1-252 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 3/22

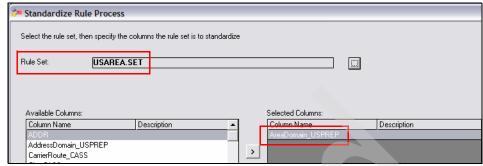


Figure 1-253 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 4/22

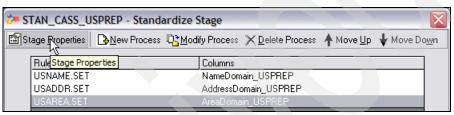


Figure 1-254 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 5/22

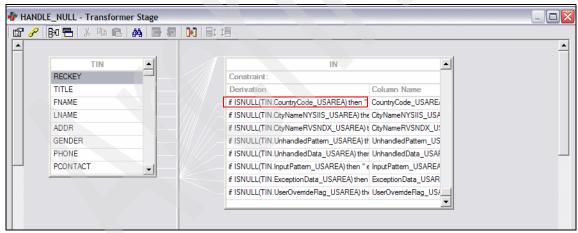


Figure 1-255 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 6/22

RE	CKEY TIT	LE FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE		PCONTACT	EMAI
5	Mr.	Anders	Olsson	2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131	M	(800)	817-8232	email	ande
14	MS.	Yesica	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	553-8211	phone	anym
23	Mrs	. Jastinderk	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(408)	527-1879	phone	
9	Mr.	Arcangelo	Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr San Jose CA 95134	M	(800)	553-6387	email	arce
18	Mr.	A	Carter	5528 Muir Dr San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	919-1500	email	cart
4	ms.	Carol	Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr. San Jose CA 95118	F	(408)	267-0755	email	
13	Mr.	Torben	Andersom	321 Curie Drivee San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	782-7100	phone	
22		Deepti	Kumar Jha	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F				
8	Mrs	. Anna	Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave San Jose CA 95126	F			phone	myse
17	Ms.	A	Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	269-0922	email	afar
3		Alexandra	Anderson	321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В	(408)	782-7100		
12	Mr.	Curtis	Madeson	Bel Air Avedue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email	curt
21	Mr.	Alok	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95147	M	(408)	223-1170	email	a@gr
7	Mr.	Gayle	Fagan	2315 N 1st St San Jose CA 95131	M	(408)	850-6400	phone	jaz
16	Ms.	Maria	Fanelli	Bel Air San Jose CA 95126	F	(408)	243-1758		
2	Ms.	Christina	Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr San Jose CA 95119	F	(408)	226-2327	email	myma
11	Mr.	Curtis	Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email	
20	Mr.	Nagraj	Alur	502 Gaylen San Jose CA 95123	M				
6	Mr.	Alex	Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy San Jose CA 95134	M	(408)	953-6000	email	
15	Mr.	Kurt	Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95127	M	(408)	782-3700	email	
1	mr.	Bruce H	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M			phone	anym
10	Mrs	. Denise	Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave San Jose CA 95129	F	(408)	252-3700		dfx(
19	Mr.	Barry	Rosen	560 Galen San Jose CA 95120	M				

Figure 1-256 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 7/22

	j08_STAN_CUSTOME	RST	AN_CUSTOMER.IN	- Data Browser		Market State of the State of th		
	CustomFlag_USPREP	ZIP3	NameType_USNAME	GenderCode_USNAME	NamePrefix_USNAME	FirstName_USNAME	MiddleName_USNAME	PrimaryNam
>		951	I	М	MR	ANDERS		OLSSON
		951	I	F	MS	YESICA		ANDERSON
		951	I	F	MRS	JASTINDERK		KUMAR
		951	I	M	MR	ARCANGELO		FANELLI
		951	I	M	MR	A		CARTER
		951	I	F	MS	CAROL		HANSSON
		951	I	M	MR	TORBEN		ANDERSOM
		951	0					DEEPTI KUN
		951	I	F	MRS	ANNA		FANELLI
		951	I	F	MS	A		FANELLI
		951	I	F		ALEXANDRA		ANDERSON
		951	I	M	MR	CURTIS		MADESON
		951	I	M	MR	ALOK		KUMAR
		951	I	M	MR	GAYLE		FAGAN
		951	I	F	MS	MARIA		FANELLI
		951	I	F	MS	CHRISTINA		ANDERSON
		951	I	M	MR	CURTIS		MADISON
		951	I	M	MR	NAGRAJ		ALUR
		951	I	M	MR	ALEX		SKOV
		951	I	M	MR	KURT		MADI
		951	I	M	MR	BRUCE	H	ANDERSON
		951	I	F	MRS	DENISE		FARREL
		951	I	M	MR	BARRY		ROSEN

Figure 1-257 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 8/22

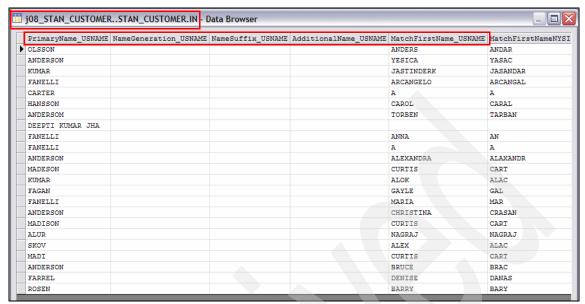


Figure 1-258 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 9/22

MatchFirstNameNYSIIS USNAME	MatchFirstNameRVSNDX USNAME	MatchPrimaryName USNAME	MatchPrimaryNameHashKey USNAME	MatchPri
ANDAR	S635	OLSSON	OL	OLSSON
YASAC	A220	ANDERSON	AN	ANDERSON
JASANDAR	K635	KUMAR	KU	KUMAR
ARCANGAL	0425	FANELLI	FA	FANELLI
A	A000	CARTER	CA	CARTER
CARAL	L620	HANSSON	HA	HANSSON
TARBAN	N163	ANDERSOM	AN	ANDERSOM
	0000	DEEPTI KUMAR JHA	DEKUJH	DEEPTIKU
AN	A500	FANELLI	FA	FANELLI
A	A000	FANELLI	FA	FANELLI
ALAXANDR	A635	ANDERSON	AN	ANDERSON
CART	S362	MADESON	MA	MADESON
ALAC	K400	KUMAR	KU	KUMAR
GAL	E420	FAGAN	FA	FAGAN
MAR	A650	FANELLI	FA	FANELLI
CRASAN	A532	ANDERSON	AN	ANDERSON
CART	S362	MADISON	MA	MADISON
NAGRAJ	J625	ALUR	AL	ALUR
ALAC	X400	SKOV	SK	SKOV
CART	S362	MADI	MA	MADI
BRAC	E261	ANDERSON	AN	ANDERSON
DANAS	E253	FARREL	FA	FARREL
BARY	Y610	ROSEN	RO	ROSEN

Figure 1-259 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 10/22

MatchPrimaryNamePackKey_USNAME	NumofMatchPrimaryWords_USNAME	MatchPrimaryWord1_USNAME	MatchPrimaryWord2_USNAM	E Match!
OLSSON	1	OLSSON		
ANDERSON	1	ANDERSON		
KUMAR	1	KUMAR		
FANELLI	1	FANELLI		
CARTER	1	CARTER		
HANSSON	1	HANSSON		
ANDERSOM	1	ANDERSOM		
DEEPTIKUMARJHA	3	DEEPTI	KUMAR	JHA
FANELLI	1	FANELLI		
FANELLI	1	FANELLI		
ANDERSON	1	ANDERSON		
MADESON	1	MADESON		
KUMAR	1	KUMAR		
FAGAN	1	FAGAN		
FANELLI	1	FANELLI		
ANDERSON	1	ANDERSON		
MADISON	1	MADISON		
ALUR	1	ALUR		
SKOV	1	SKOV		
MADI	1	MADI		
ANDERSON	1	ANDERSON		
FARREL	1	FARREL		

Figure 1-260 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 11/22

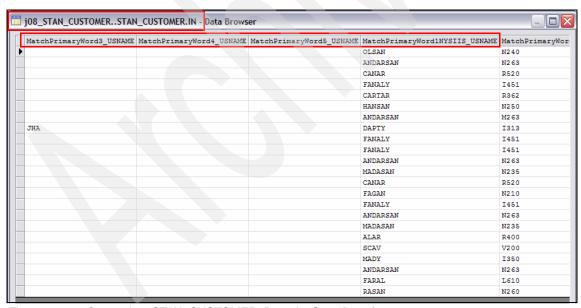


Figure 1-261 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 12/22

MatchPrimaryWord2NYSIIS USNAME	MatchPrimaryWord2RVSNDX_USNAME	UnhandledPattern USNAME	UnhandledData USNAME	InputPatter
	0000	_		P.F+
	0000			P.+F
	0000			P.++
	0000			P.++
	0000			P.IF
	0000			P.F+
	0000			P.++
CANAR	R520			+++
	0000			P.F+
	0000			P.I+
	0000			FF
	0000			P.F+
	0000			P.++
	0000			P.F+
	0000			P.F+
	0000			P.FF
	0000			P.FF
	0000			P.++
	0000			P.F+
	0000			P.F+
	0000			P.FIF
	0000			P.F+
	0000			P.F+

Figure 1-262 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 13/22

j	08_STAN_CUSTOMER.	.STAN_CUSTOMER.IN -	ata Browser			[
:	InputPattern_USNAME	ExceptionData_USNAME	UserOverrideFlag_USNAME	HouseNumber_USADDR	HouseNumberSuffix_USADDR	StreetPre
1	P.F+		NO	2050		N
1	P.+F		NO	6177		
1	P.++		NO	3424		
1	P.++		NO	170		W
1	P.IF		NO	5528		
1	P.F+		NO	1361		
1	P.++		NO	321		
	+++		NO	3424		
	P.F+		NO	1603		
1	P.I+		NO	2584		
1	FF		NO	321		
1	P.F+		NO			
1	P.++		NO	3424		
1	P.F+		NO	2315		N
1	P.F+		NO			
1	P.FF		NO	6181		
1	P.FF		NO	1603		
1	P.++		NO	502		
1	P.F+		NO	3030		
	P.F+		NO	1603		
1	P.FIF		NO	6177		
1	P.F+		NO	1735		
i,	P.F+		NO	560		

Figure 1-263 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 14/22

StreetPrefixDirectional_USADDR	StreetPrefixTvpe USADDR	StreetName USADDR	StreetSuffixType USADDR	StreetSuffixQualifie:
N		1ST	ST	
		PURPLE SAGE	CT	
		MAROUN	PL	
W		TASMAN	DR	
		MUIR	DR	
		CRESTWOOD	DR	
		CURIE	DR	
		MAROUN	PL	
		BEL AIR	AVE	
		JUNCTION	AVE	
		CURIE	DR	
		MAROUN	PL	
N		1ST	ST	
	CM	VERDE DR		
		BEL AIR	AVE	
		GALEN	DR	
		ORCHARD	PKWY	
		BEL AIR	AVE	
		PURPLE SAGE	CT	
		SARATOGA	AVE	
		GALEN	DR	

Figure 1-264 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 15/22

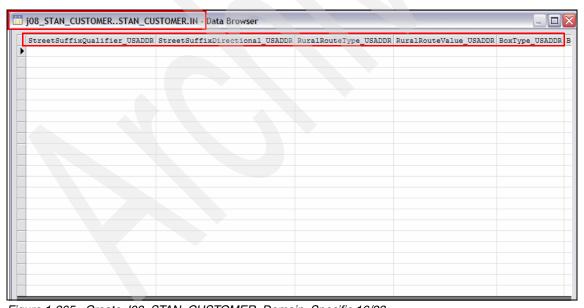


Figure 1-265 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 16/22

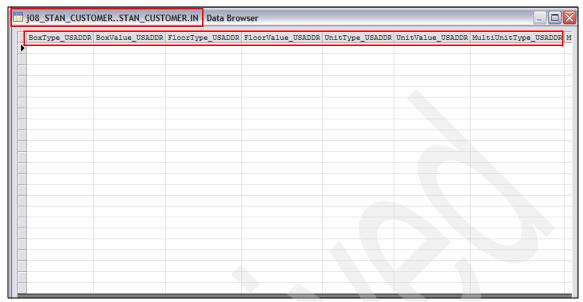


Figure 1-266 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 17/22

S PARPLASA S MARAN S MARAN S TASNAN S MAR S CRASWAD S CARY S MARAN S S BALAR S DANCTAN S DANCTAN S DANCTAN S WARAN S WARAN S WARAN S WARAN S GALAN S GALAN S BALAR S BALAR S DALAR	MultiUnitValue USADDR Bui	ildingName USADDR	AdditionalAddress_USADDR	AddressType USADDR	StreetNameNYSIIS USADDR	StreetNam
S MARAN S TASNAN S MAR S CRASWAD S CRAY S MARAN S JANCTAN S CARY S MARAN S TASNAM S MARAN	_		-			T210
S TASNAN S MAR S CRASWAD S CARY S MARAN S BALAR S JANCTAN S CARY S MARAN S S BALAR S JANCTAN S CARY S MARAN S BALAR S JANCTAN S CARY S MARAN S BALAR S GALAN S BALAR S BALAR S BALAR				S	PARPLASA	E224
S MAR S CRASWAD S CARY S MARAN S BALAR S JANCTAN S CARY S MARAN S JANCTAN S CARY S WARAN S UARDADR S BALAR S BALAR S GALAN S GALAN S ORCAD				S	MARAN	N650
S CRASWAD S CARY S MARAN S BALAR S JANCTAN S CARY S MARAN S LAT S MARAN S S BALAR S S GALAN S GALAN S GALAR				S	TASNAN	N523
S CARY S MARAN S BALLAR S JANCTAN S CARY S MARAN S 1 S VARDADR S BALLAR S GALLAN S GALLAN S GRALAN S GRALAR				S	MAR	R500
S MARAN S BALAR S JANCTAN S CARY S MARAN S 1 S VARDADR S BALAR S GALAN S ORCAD S BALAR				S	CRASWAD	D326
S BALAR S JANCTAN S CARY S MARAN S 1 S VARDADR S BALAR S GALAN S ORCAD S BALAR				S	CARY	E620
S JANCTAN S CARY S MARAN S 1 S VARDADR S BALAR S GALAN S ORCAD S BALAR				S	MARAN	N650
S CARY S MARAN S 1 S VARDADR S BALAR S GALAN S ORCAD S BALAR				S	BALAR	R410
S MARAN S 1 S VARDADR S BALAR S GALAN S ORCAD S BALAR				S	JANCTAN	N325
S MARAN S 1 S VARDADR S BALAR S GALAN S ORCAD S BALAR				S	CARY	E620
S 1 S VARDADR S BALAR S GALAN S ORCAD S BALAR						0000
S VARDADR S BALAR S GALAN S ORCAD S BALAR				S	MARAN	N650
S VARDADR S BALAR S GALAN S ORCAD S BALAR				S	1	T210
S BALAR S GALAN S ORCAD S BALAR						0000
S GALAN S ORCAD S BALAR				S	VARDADR	R336
S ORCAD S BALAR				S	BALAR	R410
S BALAR				S	GALAN	N420
				S	ORCAD	D626
s parplasa				S	BALAR	R410
				S	PARPLASA	E224
S SARATAG				S	SARATAG	A236

Figure 1-267 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 18/22

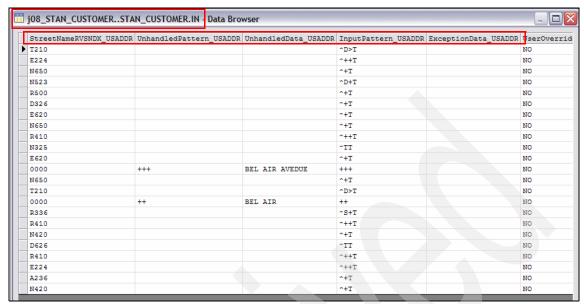


Figure 1-268 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 19/22

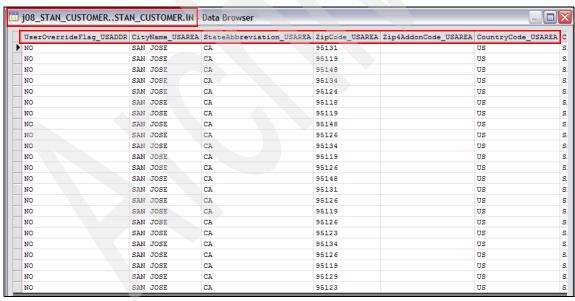


Figure 1-269 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 20/22

Ī	CountryCode HEADEA	CityNameNVCTTC HCADEA	CityName DUCNDY HEADEN	UnhandledPattern USAREA	UnbandladData UCADEA	Tanus Dates
н	US US	SANJAS	E225	OMMANGIEGFACCEIN_OSAKEA	OHNANGIEGDACA_OSAKEA	++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
4	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
4	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++5^
	US	SANJAS	E225 E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS				++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
	US	SANJAS	E225			++S^
4	US US	SANJAS	E225			++S^

Figure 1-270 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 21/22

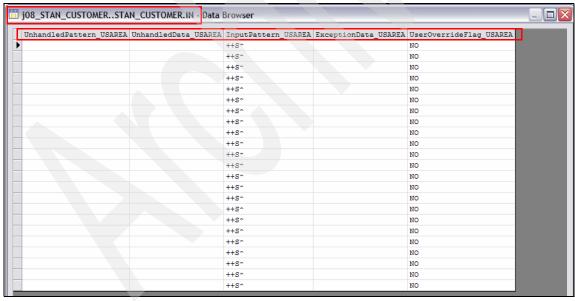


Figure 1-271 Create J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific 22/22

J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER

In this step, we investigate unhandled patterns in

"J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241. We run the Investigate stage with character concatenate using the $\it C$ mask on the unhandled pattern columns of J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific—the columns that we investigated corresponded to the name, address, and area domains.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, we split the output data set of the

"J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241 job (using a Copy stage) and processed the data set by three independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. The column frequency report was generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 1-272 on page 255 through Figure 1-287 on page 262 describe the steps using Designer Client to build and execute the DataStage job to perform this task.

The steps are as follows:

- Figure 1-272 on page 255 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in
 "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241, a Copy stage, three Investigate stages that each use a different domain-specific rule set, and two data set stages (one each for the token report and pattern report) for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.
- Configure the input STAN_CUSTOMER data set. We do not repeat this
 process here because it is similar to the steps shown in Figure 1-138 on
 page 172 through Figure 1-142 on page 174.
- 3. The Copy stage duplicates the source data and sends it to the three Investigate stages. The Copy stage also duplicates the metadata and sends the output metadata to the three Investigate stages.
 - a. Figure 1-273 on page 256 shows the mapping of columns for the link IN1 to the INV01 (USNAME rule set) stage
 - b. Figure 1-274 on page 257 shows the mapping of columns for the link IN2 to the INV02 (USADDR rule set) stage
 - c. Figure 1-275 on page 258 shows the mapping of columns for the link IN3 to the INV01 (USAREA rule set) stage

- 4. Configure the INV01 Investigate stage with the USNAME rule set. Figure 1-276 on page 258 shows the columns selected for Character Concatenate Investigate. It includes the following columns:
 - UnhandledPattern USNAME with C mask
 - InputPattern_USNAME with C mask
 - UnhandledData USNAME with X mask
 - NameDomain_USPREP with X mask

Configure the sequential file for the column frequency report. We do not repeat this process here because it is similar to Figure 1-174 on page 191 through Figure 1-177 on page 193.

- 5. Repeat the process for the INV02 Investigate stage with the USADDR rule set (Figure 1-277 on page 259) and INV03 Investigate stage with the USAREA rule set (Figure 1-278 on page 259) with the appropriate columns as shown.
- 6. After saving, compiling, and running this job, the contents of the output of each investigate stage are as follows:
 - a. The contents of the data input to the Investigate stage are shown in Figure 1-269 on page 251 and Figure 1-271 on page 252.
 - The outputs of the Investigate stages that are written to the sequential file are shown in Figure 1-279 on page 260 through Figure 1-287 on page 262.
 - The output of the INV01 Investigate stage in Figure 1-279 on page 260 through Figure 1-281 on page 260 show that there are no unhandled patterns in the name domain.
 - ii. The output of the INV02 Investigate stage in Figure 1-282 on page 261 through Figure 1-284 on page 261 show a total of two types of unhandled patterns for the address domain—one occurrences of the ++ pattern (corresponding to the ++ input pattern), and one occurrence of the +++ pattern (corresponding to the +++ input pattern).
 - iii. The output of the INV03 Investigate stage in Figure 1-285 on page 261 through Figure 1-287 on page 262 show that there are no unhandled patterns in the area domain.

Now, proceed to manage the unhandled patterns in the address domain, which are described in the next step, "J09_Z_Override_And_After" on page 262.

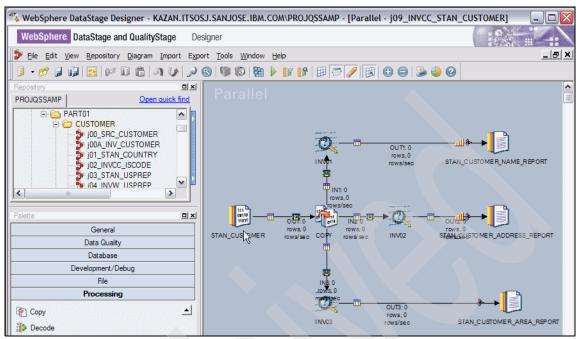


Figure 1-272 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 1/16

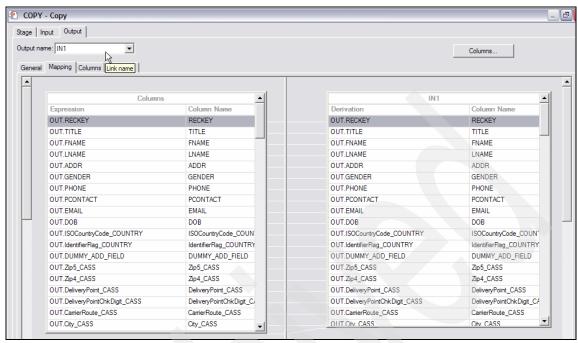


Figure 1-273 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 2/16

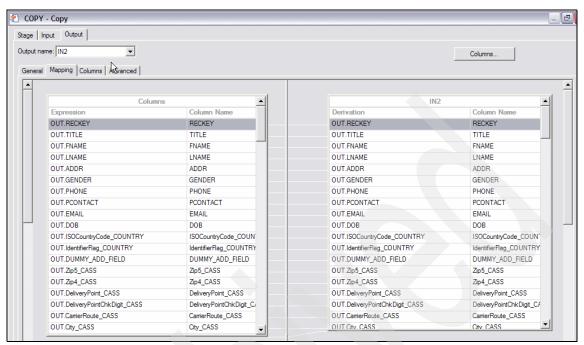


Figure 1-274 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 3/16

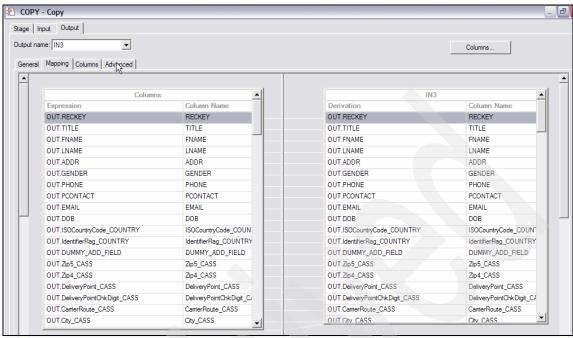


Figure 1-275 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 4/16

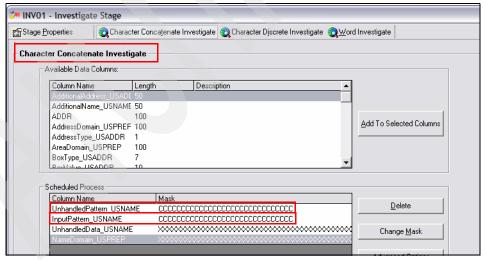


Figure 1-276 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 5/16

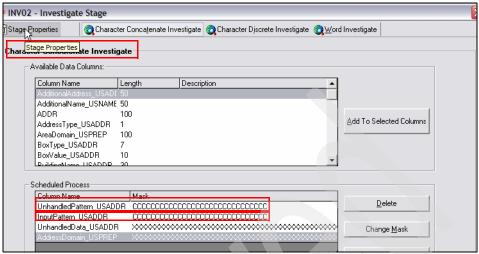


Figure 1-277 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 6/16

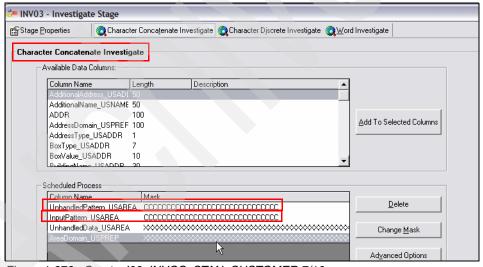


Figure 1-278 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 7/16

qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern
UnhandledPattern_USNAME+InputPattern_USNAME+UnhandledData_USNAME+NameDomain_USPREP	P.F+
UnhandledPattern_USNAME+InputPattern_USNAME+UnhandledData_USNAME+NameDomain_USPREP	P.++
UnhandledPattern_USNAME+InputPattern_USNAME+UnhandledData_USNAME+NameDomain_USPREP	P.FF
UnhandledPattern_USNAME+InputPattern_USNAME+UnhandledData_USNAME+NameDomain_USPREP	P.IF
${\tt UnhandledPattern_USNAME+InputPattern_USNAME+UnhandledData_USNAME+NameDomain_USPREP}$	+++
${\tt UnhandledPattern_USNAME+InputPattern_USNAME+UnhandledData_USNAME+NameDomain_USPREP}$	FF
${\tt UnhandledPattern_USNAME+InputPattern_USNAME+UnhandledData_USNAME+NameDomain_USPREP}$	P.FIF
UnhandledPattern_USNAME+InputPattern_USNAME+UnhandledData_USNAME+NameDomain_USPREP	P.+F
UnhandledPattern USNAME+InputPattern USNAME+UnhandledData USNAME+NameDomain USPREP	P.I+

Figure 1-279 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 8/16

JU9_INVCC_STAN_CUSTC	MERSTAN_CUSTO	OMER_NAME_REPORT.OUT1 I	did browser	
qsInvPattern		qsInvSample		
	P.F+		P.F+	
	P.++		P.++	
	P.FF		P.FF	
	P.IF		P. IF	
	+++		+++	
	FF		FF	
	P.FIF		P.FIF	
	P.+F		P.+F	
	P.I+		P.I+	

Figure 1-280 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 9/16

qsInvSample		qsInvCount	qsInvPercent
	P.F+	10	43.4783
	P.++	5	21.7391
	P.FF	2	8.69565
	P.IF	1	4.34783
	+++	1	4.34783
	FF	1	4.34783
	P.FIF	1	4.34783
	P.+F	1	4.34783
	P.I+	1	4.34783

Figure 1-281 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 10/16

П	j09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMERSTAN_CUSTOMER_ADDRESS_REPORT.OUT2 Data Browser	_ □ 2
	qsInvColumnName qsI	invPattern
Þ	UnhandledPattern_USADDR+InputPattern_USADDR+UnhandledData_USADDR+AddressDomain_USPREP	^+T
	UnhandledPattern_USADDR+InputPattern_USADDR+UnhandledData_USADDR+AddressDomain_USPREP	^++T
	UnhandledPattern_USADDR+InputPattern_USADDR+UnhandledData_USADDR+AddressDomain_USPREP	^D>T
	UnhandledPattern_USADDR+InputPattern_USADDR+UnhandledData_USADDR+AddressDomain_USPREP	^TT
	UnhandledPattern_USADDR+InputPattern_USADDR+UnhandledData_USADDR+AddressDomain_USPREP	_^S+T
	UnhandledPattern_USADDR+InputPattern_USADDR+UnhandledData_USADDR+AddressDomain_USPREP ++	++
	UnhandledPattern_USADDR+InputPattern_USADDR+UnhandledData_USADDR+AddressDomain_USPREP	^D+T
	UnhandledPattern_USADDR+InputPattern_USADDR+UnhandledData_USADDR+AddressDomain_USPREP +++	+++

Figure 1-282 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 11/16

qsInvPattern		qsInvSample		
	^+T		^+T	
	^++T		^++T	
	^D>T		^D>T	
	^TT		^TT	
	^S+T		^S+T	
++	++	++	++	
	^D+T		^D+T	
+++	+++	+++	+++	

Figure 1-283 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 12/16

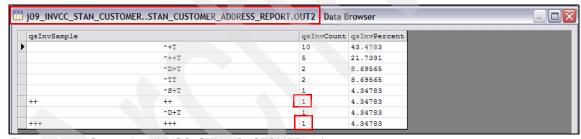


Figure 1-284 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 13/16



Figure 1-285 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 14/16



Figure 1-286 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 15/16

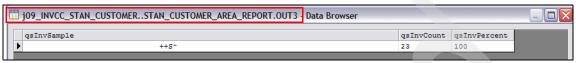


Figure 1-287 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER 16/16

J09 Z Override And After

Because we found unhandled patterns (such as ++ and +++) in the address domain, we create pattern overrides in the domain-specific USADDR rule set, and re-run the job "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241. We also use a classification override for AVEDUE, which was discovered in "J06_INVCC_CASS" on page 228.

Figure 1-288 on page 263 through Figure 1-293 on page 265 describe the main steps in performing the overrides

The steps are as follows:

- Expand the Standardization Rules folder in the Designer client repository tree and click the USADDR rule set to open the Rules Management -USADDR.SET window as shown in Figure 1-288 on page 263. Click Overrides to add an override for that rule set.
- 2. In the Input Pattern USADDR window shown in Figure 1-289 on page 264, the various fields for overriding the unhandled pattern ++ is shown. The first token + is marked with the StreetName override code, while the second token + is marked with the AdditionalAddress override code as seen in the Current Pattern List. Additionally, the override directs the Original Value and Move All Remaining and Leading space to be moved to the target area.
- 3. Click **Add** in Figure 1-289 on page 264 to add this override to the Override Summary as seen in Figure 1-290 on page 264.
- 4. In the Classification USADDR window shown in Figure 1-291 on page 265, the string AVEDUE is overridden (by entering it in the Input Token field) with the value AVE (by entering AVE in the Standard Form field), and assigned a classification of T (street type in the Classification field). The Comparison Threshold value chosen is 850.

- 5. Click **Add** in Figure 1-291 on page 265 to add this override to the Override Summary as seen in Figure 1-292 on page 265.
- 6. After these overrides, jobs J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific and J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER was rerun (after provisioning and compiling the jobs) to verify that the overrides resolved the problem. Figure 1-293 on page 265 shows the partial output report of the Investigate stage. It shows no unhandled patterns indicating that the overrides were successful.

Now, proceed to "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266.



Figure 1-288 J09_Z_Override_And_After job 1/6

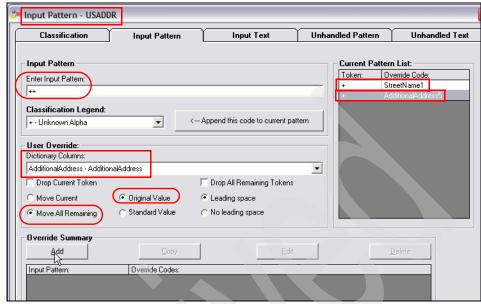


Figure 1-289 J09_Z_Override_And_After job 2/6

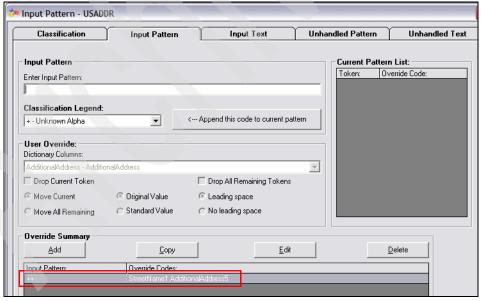


Figure 1-290 J09_Z_Override_And_After job 3/6

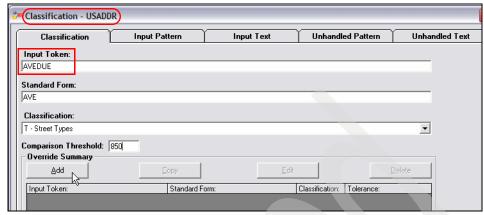


Figure 1-291 J09_Z_Override_And_After job 4/6

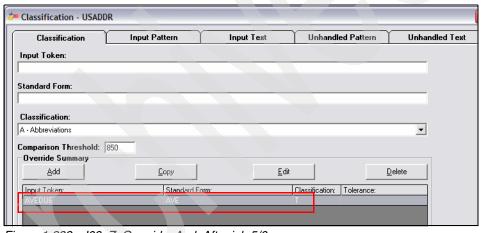


Figure 1-292 J09_Z_Override_And_After job 5/6

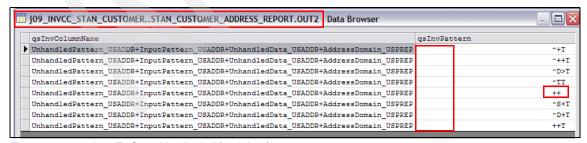


Figure 1-293 J09_Z_Override_And_After job 6/6

J10 MATCHFREQ STAN CUSTOMER

After the unhandled patterns are handled, we proceed to generate frequency distribution on *all* the columns in the credit card customer file using the Match Frequency stage. The idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification.

Figure 1-294 on page 267 through Figure 1-299 on page 269 describe the steps using Designer Client to build and execute the DataStage job to perform this task.

The steps are as follows:

- Figure 1-294 on page 267 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in
 "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241, a Match
 Frequency stage, and a Sequential File stage. We modified the names of the
 stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object
 created earlier.
- Configure the input STAN_CUSTOMER data set. We do not repeat this
 process here because it is similar to the steps shown in Figure 1-138 on
 page 172 through Figure 1-142 on page 174.
- 3. The Match Frequency stage generates frequency information using any data that provides the columns needed by a match. The Match Frequency stage processes frequency data independently from executing a match. The output link of the stage carries four columns: qsFreqVal, qsFreqCounts, qsFreqColumnID, and qsFreqHeaderFlag.

Configure the Match Frequency stage as follows:

- a. Right-click the **MATCH_FREQUENCY** stage icon and select **Properties** as shown in Figure 1-295 on page 267.
- In the MATCH_FREQUENCY Match Frequency Stage window that opens, select **Do not use a Match Specification**, and click **Stage Properties** as shown in Figure 1-296 on page 267.
- c. From the Output tab, for the link IN (Output name) click the Mapping tab, and copy the columns in the left pane to the right pane as shown in Figure 1-297 on page 268.
- 4. Configure the sequential file for the output of this stage. We do not repeat this process here because it is similar to that shown in Figure 1-174 on page 191 through Figure 1-177 on page 193.
- After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 1-298 on page 268), the contents of the output of this stage are listed in Figure 1-299 on page 269.
 The interpretation of the format and content of this file is not documented.

Now, proceed to "J10 Undup MatchSpec STAN CUSTOMER" on page 269.

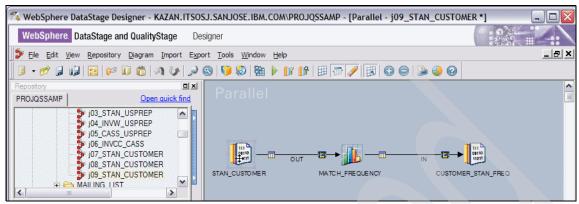


Figure 1-294 J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER job 1/6

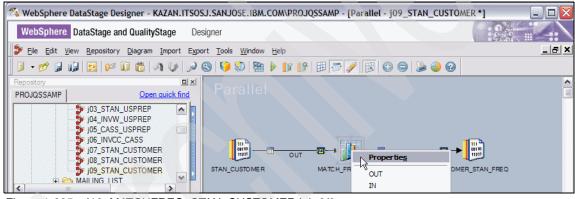


Figure 1-295 J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER job 2/6

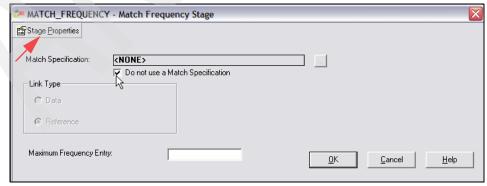


Figure 1-296 J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER job 3/6

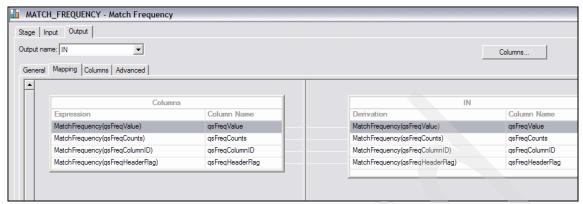


Figure 1-297 J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER job 4/6

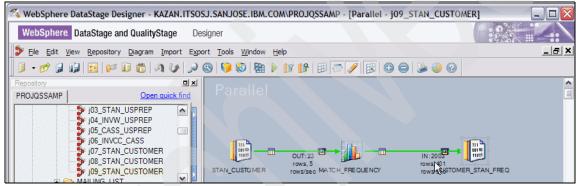


Figure 1-298 J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER job 5/6

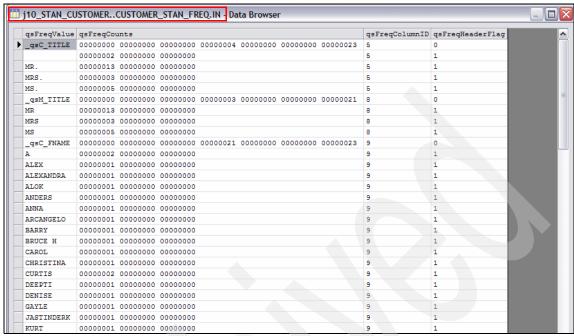


Figure 1-299 J10 MATCHFREQ STAN CUSTOMER job 6/6

J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER

In this step, we generate a match specification for an Unduplicate match stage using as input the match frequency data created in the "J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 269 job. The specification included two passes:

- The first pass blocks on name, address, and area.
- The second pass blocks on the first three digits of the ZIP code.

Figure 1-300 on page 271 through Figure 1-316 on page 282 describe the main steps using Designer Client to build and execute the Unduplicate Match Specification job.

The main steps are as follows:

- From the File menu of the Designer Client, click New. In the New window that opens, select the Match Specification icon, and click OK as shown in Figure 1-300 on page 271.
- In the Match Designer Specification window, select **Unduplicate** for the Match Type. Click the **Define input for this Specification** icon as shown in Figure 1-301 on page 272.

- 3. In the Input Columns window that opens, click **Load** to open the Table Definitions window as shown in Figure 1-302 on page 272.
- In the Table Definitions window, navigate to the CUSTOMER_STAN table definition in the Table Definition folder structure, and click **OK** as shown in Figure 1-303 on page 273.
- 5. The window closes and the columns display in the Input Columns window as shown in Figure 1-304 on page 273.
- 6. Rename the default MyPass to CUSTOMER_NAME_ADDR as shown in Figure 1-305 on page 274 and Figure 1-306 on page 274.
- Click Add in Blocking Columns section to add the blocking column MatchPrimaryWord1NYIIS_USNAME using character comparison as shown in Figure 1-306 on page 274 through Figure 1-309 on page 277. Additional blocking columns (not shown here) that we added were AddressType_USADDR, StreetNameNYIIS_USADDR, and ZipCode_USAREA.
- To add Match Commands for the GENDER column, click Add in the Match Commands section as shown in Figure 1-310 on page 277. Additional match commands (not shown here) added were MiddleName_USNAME, PrimaryName_USNAME, HouseNumber_USADDR, StreetPrefixDirectional_USADDR, and StreetName_USADDR.
- 9. Specify the Cutoff Values of 2 for Clerical and 5 for Match.
- 10.On the toolbar, click Configure Specification and select Test Environment to configure the Match specification to specify sample data, frequency information, and results database connection²⁵ information as shown in Figure 1-311 on page 278. Click Update to save any changed settings.
- 11. Click **Test All Passes** in the toolbar as shown in Figure 1-312 on page 279. When the test runs are completed for all active passes, you can click any pass to view results as shown in Figure 1-313 on page 279.
- 12. Click the CUSTOMER_NAME_ADDR pass to view the results as shown in Figure 1-314 on page 280.
 - In the Test Results pane, there are three matched blocks (as indicated by the unique SetID) with duplicates (DA), master records (XA), and clerical review (CP) records. The weights indicate whether the record is XA, DA, or CP within a block based on the Clerical and Match Cutoff Values.
- 13. Click the CUSTOMER_ZIP3 pass to view the results as shown in Figure 1-315 on page 281. The Test Results pane shows two matched blocks (as indicated by the unique SetID) with duplicates (DA), master records (XA), and clerical review (CP) records.

²⁵ It is an ODBC connection defined on the client computer.

14. To view the statistics of each of these passes, click the Pass Statistics tab in Figure 1-315 on page 281 to view the results in Figure 1-316 on page 282. This tab provides total statistics for all the passes as well as those related to each pass in the specification. You can also view the results graphically.

Of particular interest is the statistic OVERFLOW blocks—a non-zero value indicates the need to increase the block size or define more restrictive blocking columns.

The test of the match specification with the full volume of data appeared to deliver results that were accurate. We use this specification in an Unduplicate match stage, as described in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282.

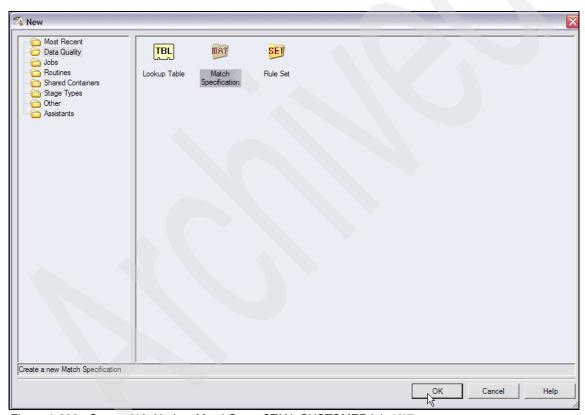


Figure 1-300 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 1/17

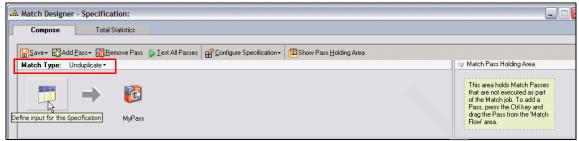


Figure 1-301 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 2/17

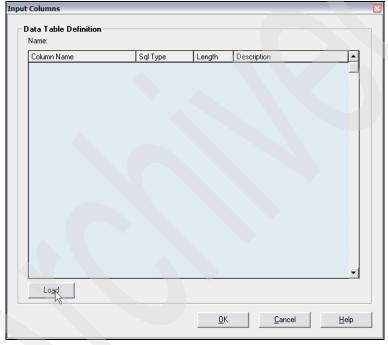


Figure 1-302 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 3/17

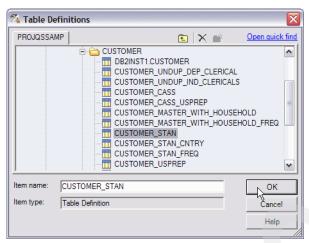


Figure 1-303 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 4/17

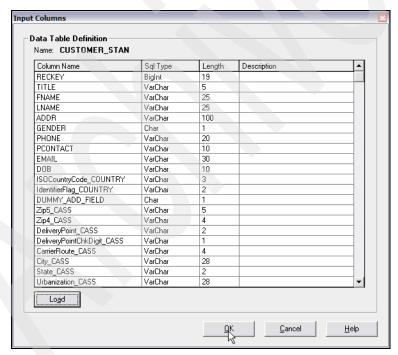


Figure 1-304 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 5/17

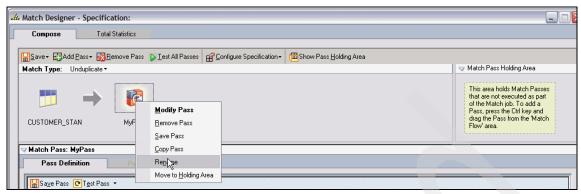


Figure 1-305 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 6/17

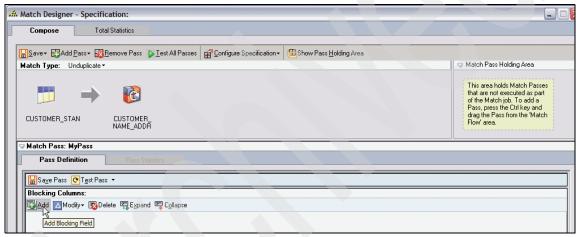


Figure 1-306 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 7/17

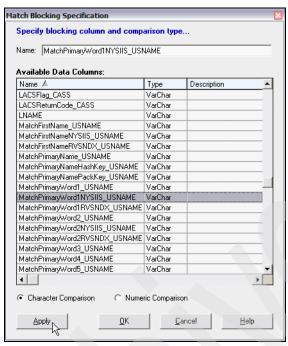


Figure 1-307 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 8/17

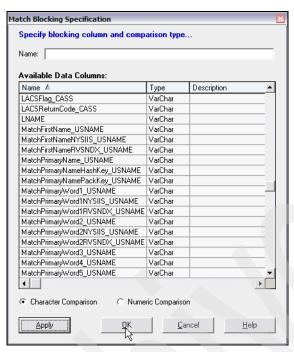


Figure 1-308 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 9/17

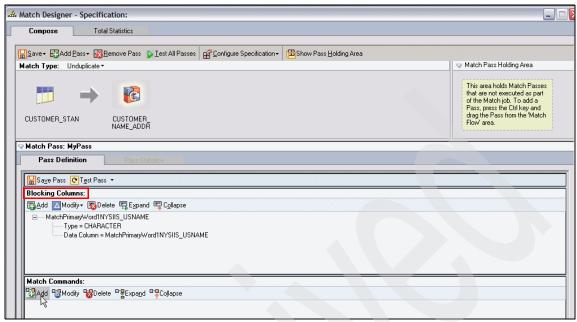


Figure 1-309 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 10/17

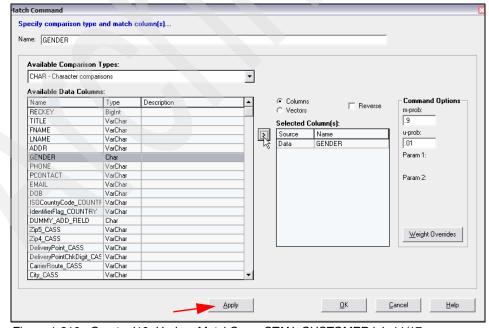


Figure 1-310 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 11/17

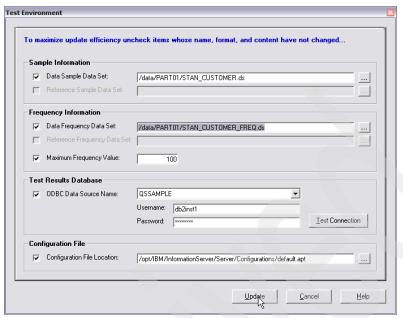


Figure 1-311 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 12/17

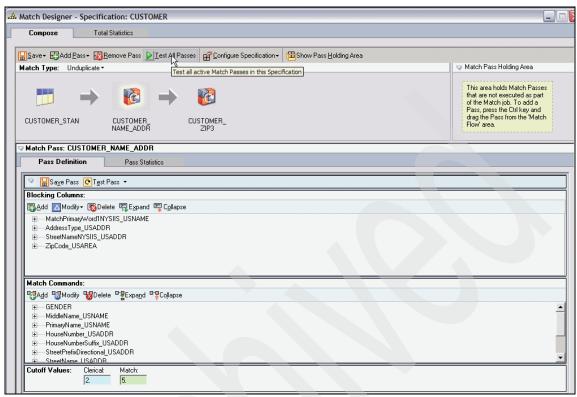


Figure 1-312 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 13/17



Figure 1-313 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 14/17

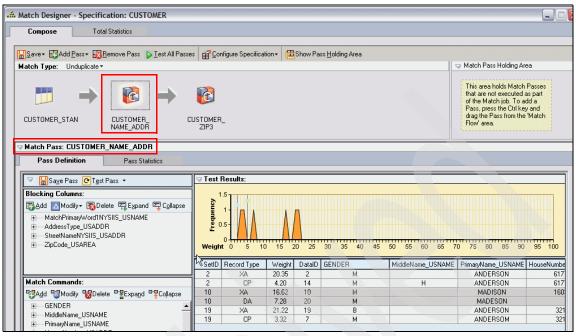


Figure 1-314 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 15/17

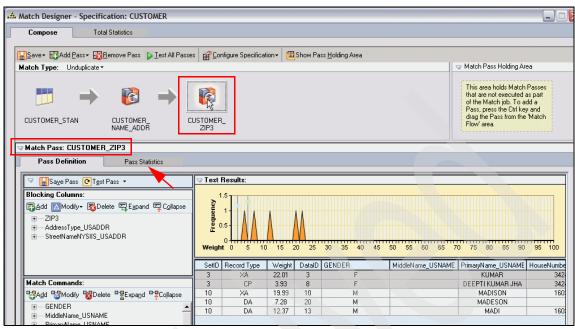


Figure 1-315 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 16/17

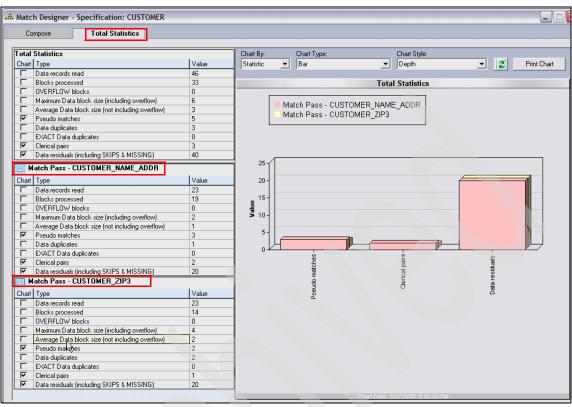


Figure 1-316 Create J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER job 17/17

J11 UNDUP DEP MATCH CUSTOMER

In this step, we determine whether there are any duplicates in the credit card customer file by running the Unduplicate stage with the match specification and match frequency information created in job

"J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 269 and "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266 respectively. The output is matched (merge of master and duplicates using a Funnel stage) records, records for clerical review, and residuals (records that do not match).

Figure 1-317 on page 285 through Figure 1-331 on page 290 describe the main steps using Designer Client to build and execute the Unduplicate Match Specification job.

The main steps are as follows:

- Figure 1-317 on page 285 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in
 "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241, the match frequency Data Set created in "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266, an Unduplicate stage, and a Funnel stage to merge master and duplicate records. Three data sets are created:
 - One data set contains the merged master and duplicates by the Funnel stage
 - The other two data sets contain the clerical and residual records as the output of the Unduplicate stage.

We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

- Configure the input STAN_CUSTOMER data set that was created in "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241, and the input STAN_CUSTOMER_FREQ data set that was created in "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266. We do not repeat this process here, because it is similar to earlier configurations.
- 3. Next, configure the UNDUP_DUP Unduplicate stage as follows:
 - a. Double-click the **UNDUP_DUP** stage icon and click the ____ Match Specification button. We do not show this process here.
 - b. From the Repository window, double-click the Match Specifications folder. Then, select and right-click CUSTOMER and as shown in Figure 1-318 on page 285. Select Provision All from the menu and click OK. You are attaching the Unduplicate Match specification that was created in "J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 269.
 - c. Check all the Match Outputs fields in the UNDUP_DEP Unduplicate Match Stage shown in Figure 1-319 on page 286:
 - Match sends matched (master) records as output data.
 - Clerical separates those records that require clerical review.
 - Duplicates include duplicate records that are above the match cutoff.
 - Residuals separate records that are not duplicates as residuals.

Keep the default Dependent Match Type as highlighted—this directs it to remove duplicates after every pass.

Click **Stage Properties** to configure link ordering on both the input and output links by clicking the Stage tab. (We do not show this process here.)

d. In the UNDUP_DEP - Unduplicate Match window, under the Output tab for the MASTERS link (Output name field), click **Mapping** as shown in Figure 1-320 on page 286. Copy all the columns from Columns pane to the MASTERS pane. Repeat the process for the CLERICAL, DUPLICATE, and RESIDUAL links (Output name field). We do not repeat this process here.

- 4. Configure the FUNNEL stage by double-clicking the FUNNEL stage. Then, in the FUNNEL- Funnel window under the Output tab for the INMATCH link (Output name field), click **Mapping** as shown in Figure 1-321 on page 287. Copy all the columns from Columns pane to the INMATCH pane.
- 5. Next configure the three data set objects:
 - CUSTOMER UNDUP DEP MATCHES
 - CUSTOMER UNDUP DEP CLERICAL
 - CUSTOMER UNDUP DEP RESIDUALS

We do not repeat this process here.

 After saving, compiling, and running this job j11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER (Figure 1-322 on page 287), view the content of the three data set objects as shown in Figure 1-323 on page 288 through Figure 1-331 on page 290.

Out of a total of 23 records in the input to this process:

- Six (6) records are masters and duplicates
- Three (3) records are for clerical review
- Remaining fourteen (14) records are residuals.
- 7. We do not repeat the process of saving of the data set metadata to Table Definitions here.

The next step is to create a single report that contains each clerical review record followed by the master record it relates to, so that the clerical reviewer is able to view record details next to each other, as described in "J12_CLERICAL_REVIEW_CUSTOMER" on page 290.

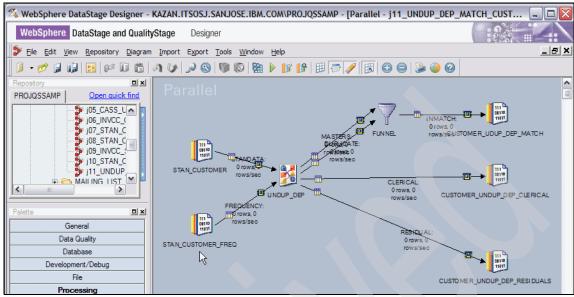


Figure 1-317 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 1/15

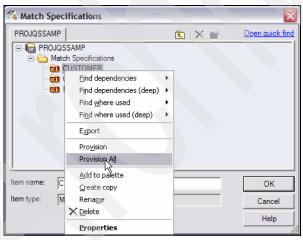


Figure 1-318 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 2/15

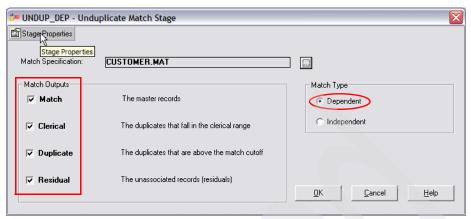


Figure 1-319 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 3/15

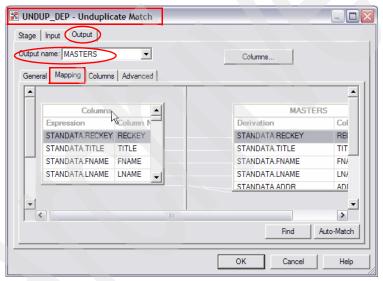


Figure 1-320 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 4/15

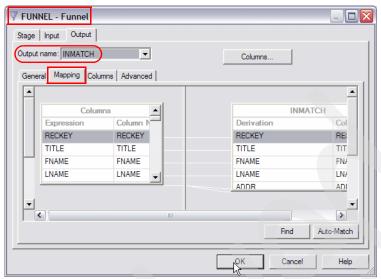


Figure 1-321 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 5/15

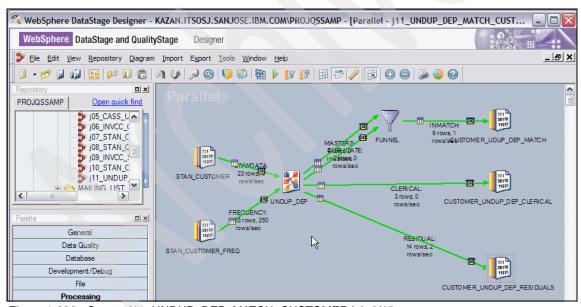


Figure 1-322 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 6/15

П	j11_UNI	DUP_DE	P_MATCH_C	USTOMER.	CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHES.INMAT	CH - Dat	a Browser	_	
Г	RECKEY	TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE	PCONTACT	EMAI
•	14	MS.	Yesica	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M	(408) 553-8211	phone	anym
Г	23	Mrs.	Jastinderk	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(408) 527-1879	phone	
	3		Alexandra	Anderson	321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В	(408) 782-7100		
	12	Mr.	Curtis	Madeson	Bel Air Avedue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408) 782-3700	email	curt
	11	Mr.	Curtis	Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408) 782-3700	email	
	15	Mr.	Kurt	Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95127	M	(408) 782-3700	email	

Figure 1-323 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 7/15

	j11_UNDU	P_DEP_MATCH_CUSTO	MERCUSTO	MER_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHE	S.INMATCH Data Browse	er)×
	PCONTACT	EMAIL	DOB	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY	DUMMY_ADD_FIELD	Zip5_CASS	Ziı
Þ	phone	anymail@hotmail.com	1956-05-23	US	Y		95119	154
	phone			US	Y		95148	433
			1975-06-15	US	Y		95119	198
	email	curtis@home.com		US	Y		95126	
	email		1960-04-13	US	Y		95126	15(
	email		1960-04-13	US	Y		95126	15(

Figure 1-324 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 8/15

j11_UND	UP_DEP_MATCH_CUS	STOMERCUSTOMER	L_UDUP_DEP_MA	ATCH.INMATCH - Da	ta Browser		
qsMatchT	Type qsMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern	qsMatchLRFlag	qsMatchExactFlag	qsMatchPassNumber	qsMatchSetID	qsMatchDataID
MP	20.35	3133113133300000			1	5	5
MP	22.01	3133113133130000			2	8	8
MP	21.22	3133113113300000			1	9	9
DA	7.28	3102113133300000			1	4	12
MP	16.62	3133113133300000			1	4	4
DA	12.37	3103113133330000			2	4	13

Figure 1-325 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 9/15

j11_UN	DUP_DI	EP_MATC	H_CUSTOM	ERCUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_CLERICALS.CL	ERICAL -	Data Browser		
RECKEY	TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE	PCONTACT	EMAIL
13	Mr.	Torben	Andersom	321 Curie Drivee San Jose CA 95119	M	(408) 782-7100	phone	
22		Deepti	Kumar Jha	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F			
1	mr.	Bruce H	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M		phone	anymail@hotma
_							•	_

Figure 1-326 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 10/15

Ē		j11_UNDUP_DEP_MAT	CH_CUSTOME	RCUSTOMER_UNDUP_DE	P_CLERICALS.CLERICAL - E	ata Browser			V
		EMAIL	DOB	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY	DUMMY_ADD_FIELD	Zip5_CASS	Zip4_CASS	D
	Þ		1969-06-11	US	Y		95119	1931	2
Ш				US	Y		95148	4337	2
		anymail@hotmail.com	1958-05-23	US	Y		95119	1546	7

Figure 1-327 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 11/15

[j11_UNDUP_[DEP_MATCH_CU	STOMERCUSTOMER	R_UNDUP_DEP_C	111_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMERCUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_CLERICAL.CLERICAL - Data									
		qsMatchType	qsMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern	qsMatchLRFlag	qsMatchExactFlag	qsMatchPassNumber	qsMatchSetID	qsMatchDataID						
	Þ	CP	3.32	0103113123000000			1	9	20						
	П	CP	3.93	3103113122120000			2	8	23						
		CP	4.2	3233113102000000			1	5	16						

Figure 1-328 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 12/15

RECK	Y TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE		PCONTA
5	Mr.	Anders	Olsson	2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131	M	(800)	817-8232	email
9	Mr.	Arcangelo	Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr San Jose CA 95134	M	(800)	553-6387	email
18	Mr.	A	Carter	5528 Muir Dr San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	919-1500	email
4	ms.	Carol	Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr. San Jose CA 95118	F	(408)	267-0755	email
8	Mrs.	Anna	Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave San Jose CA 95126	F			phone
17	Ms.	A	Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	269-0922	email
21	Mr.	Alok	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95147	M	(408)	223-1170	email
7	Mr.	Gayle	Fagan	2315 N 1st St San Jose CA 95131	M	(408)	850-6400	phone
16	Ms.	Maria	Fanelli	Bel Air San Jose CA 95126	F	(408)	243-1758	
2	Ms.	Christina	Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr San Jose CA 95119	F	(408)	226-2327	email
20	Mr.	Nagraj	Alur	502 Gaylen San Jose CA 95123	M			
6	Mr.	Alex	Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy San Jose CA 95134	M	(408)	953-6000	email
10	Mrs.	Denise	Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave San Jose CA 95129	F	(408)	252-3700	
19	Mr.	Barry	Rosen	560 Galen San Jose CA 95120	M			

Figure 1-329 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 13/15

EMAIL	DOB	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY	DUMMY_ADD_FIELD	Zip5_CASS	Zip4_CASS	De
anders@olsson.com	1960-10-21	US	Y		95131	2001	50
arc@hotmail.com	1956-03-31	US	Y		95134	1700	70
carter@carter.com	1965-11-01	US	Y		95124	6324	28
	1978-04-12	US	Y		95118	1207	61
myself@gmail.com	1965-03-17	US	Y		95126	1502	03
afan@hotmail.com	1970-12-12	US	Y		95134	1902	84
a@gmail.com		US	Y		95148	4337	24
jaz23@yahoo.com	1967-02-01	US	Y		95131	1010	15
	1959-05-03	US	Y		95126		
mymail@yahoo.com	1970-10-21	US	Y		95119	1410	99
		US	Y		95123	4837	02
		US	Y		95134	2028	30
dfx@usa.ibm.com	1977-07-13	US	Y		95129	5203	35
		US	Y		95123	4800	60

Figure 1-330 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 14/15

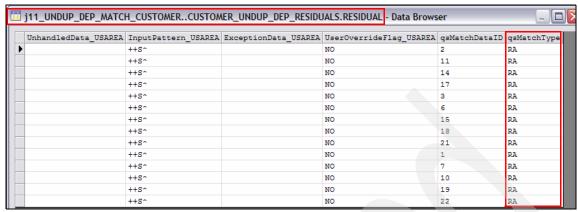


Figure 1-331 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 15/15

J12_CLERICAL_REVIEW_CUSTOMER

In this step, we create a single report of the matched credit card customers' file and the records in the clerical review file that was created in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282 to enable a manual review of potential match records.

We performed the following:

- First, we merged the matched records data set (CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHES) and clerical review records (CUSTOMER_CLERICAL_REVIEW) using a Funnel stage.
- Then, we removed duplicates from the matched records data set (because we had merged them using a Funnel stage in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282).
- 3. Finally, we joined the output of the previous two steps on the match set ID (qsMatchSetID column) to produce the desired report.

Figure 1-332 on page 292 through Figure 1-339 on page 295 describe the main steps using Designer Client to perform this task.

The main steps are as follows:

1. Figure 1-332 on page 292 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including three data sets that were created in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282, a Funnel stage, a Remove Duplicates stage, and a JOIN stage. Create one data set that contains the matched and clerical records organized for convenient manual review. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

- 2. Configure the three input data set objects that were created in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282:
 - CUSTOMER UNDUP DEP MATCHES
 - CUSTOMER UNDUP DEP CLERICALS
 - CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_CLERICALS_MASTER

We do not repeat this process here because this is a similar process to earlier configurations.

- Configure the Funnel stage to merge the two inputs from CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHES and CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_CLERICALS data sets. We do not repeat this process here because this is a similar process to earlier configurations.
- 4. Configure the Remove Duplicates stage as follows:
 - a. Double-click the Remove_Duplicates_11 stage icon to open the Remove_Duplicates_11 - Remove Duplicates window. Under the Stage tab provide the Keys That Define Duplicates—qsMatchSetID in this case as shown in Figure 1-333 on page 293.
 - b. Click the Output tab, and for the JOINOUT link click the Mapping tab. Copy the column qsMatchSetID from the Columns pane to the JOINOUT pane as shown in Figure 1-334 on page 293. Click **OK**.
- 5. Configure the JOIN stage, which performs join operations on two or more data sets input to the stage and then outputs the resulting data set. The data sets input to the Join stage must be key partitioned and sorted to ensure that rows with the same key column values are located in the same partition and are processed by the same node. The main steps are as follows:
 - a. Double-click the **JOIN** stage icon and in the JOIN Join window that opens select the **Stage** tab. In the Properties tab, provide the Join Keys—qsMatchSetID in this case as shown in Figure 1-335 on page 294.
 - b. Click the Output tab, and for the IN link click the Mapping tab. Copy all the columns from the Columns pane to the IN pane as shown in Figure 1-336 on page 294. Click **OK**.
- Configure the output data set object CUSTOMER_CLERICAL_REVIEW to store the results of the join. We do not repeat this process here because this is a similar process to earlier configurations.
- After saving this job j12_CLERICAL_REVIEW_CUSTOMER, compiling and running it, you view the content of the output data set object CUSTOMER_CLERICAL_REVIEW as shown in Figure 1-337 on page 295 through Figure 1-339 on page 295.
 - This report shows three clerical review records (qsMatchType has value CP) immediately followed by one or more master records (qsMatchType has value

- MP) that could match them. This method of organizing the records makes it more convenient for manual review.
- 8. Save the data set metadata to Table Definitions. We do not repeat this process here.

After clerical review is completed, you create a clean set of master and duplicate records and survive the best information into the master record using the SURVIVE stage, as described in the next step "J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER" on page 295.

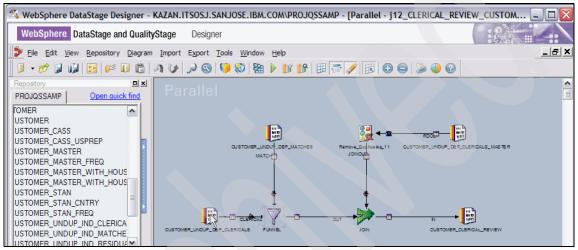


Figure 1-332 Create J12_CLERICAL_REVIEW_CUSTOMER job 1/8

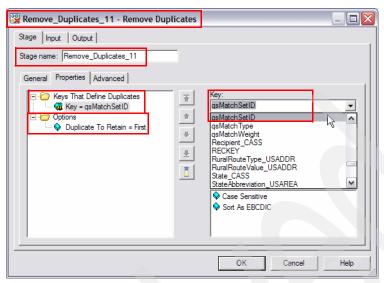


Figure 1-333 Create J12_CLERICAL_REVIEW_CUSTOMER job 2/8

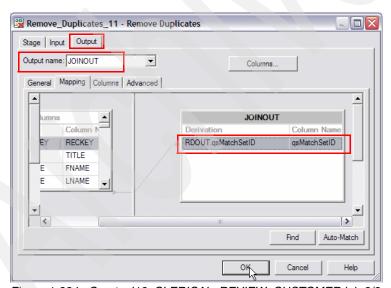


Figure 1-334 Create J12_CLERICAL_REVIEW_CUSTOMER job 3/8

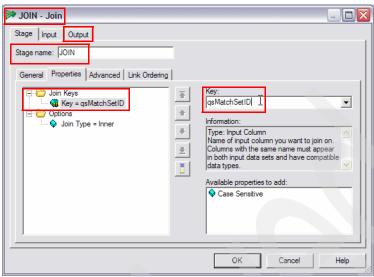


Figure 1-335 Create J12_CLERICAL_REVIEW_CUSTOMER job 4/8

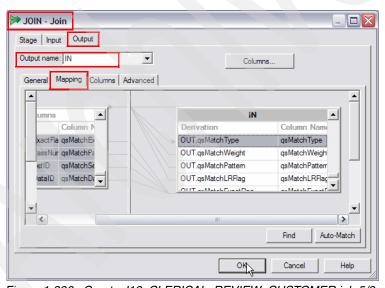


Figure 1-336 Create J12_CLERICAL_REVIEW_CUSTOMER job 5/8

	j12_CLE	RICAL_	REVIEW_CU	STOMERCL	JSTOMER_CLERICAL_REVIEW.IN - Data Brow	ser			[
	RECKEY	TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE	PCONTACT	EMAIL
١	1	mr.	Bruce H	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M		phone	anymail@hot
	14	MS.	Yesica	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M	(408) 553-8211	phone	anymail@hot
	22		Deepti	Kumar Jha	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F			
	23	Mrs.	Jastinderk	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(408) 527-1879	phone	
	3		Alexandra	Anderson	321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В	(408) 782-7100		
	13	Mr.	Torben	Andersom	321 Curie Drivee San Jose CA 95119	M	(408) 782-7100	phone	

Figure 1-337 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 6/8

1	EMAIL	DOB	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag COUNTRY DUMMY_ADD FIELD	Zip5_CASS	Zip4_CASS	5
	anymail@hotmail.com	1958-05-23	US	У	95119	1546	П
	anymail@hotmail.com	1956-05-23	US	Y	95119	1546	
Ī			US	Y	95148	4337	
Ī			US	Y	95148	4337	
Ì		1975-06-15	US	Y	95119	1931	
1		1969-06-11	US	Y	95119	1931	

Figure 1-338 Create J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 7/8

Ī	ggMatchTune	geMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern	geMatchI.DFlag	gsMatchEvectFlag	qsMatchPassNumber	geMatchSetTD	ceMatchDate
	CP	4.2	3233113102000000	quint venicht reg	quiaveninae vi 14g	1	5	16
	MP	20.35	3133113133300000			1	5	5
i	CP	3.93	3103113122120000			2	8	23
ı	MP	22.01	3133113133130000			2	8	8
I	MP	21.22	3133113113300000			1	9	9
Ī	CP N	3.32	0103113123000000			1	9	20

Figure 1-339 Create J12_CLERICAL_REVIEW_CUSTOMER job 8/8

J13 SURVIVE CUSTOMER

In this step, we survive the best information from the set of duplicates. The input to this step is the data set that contains matched and duplicated records that was created by the Funnel stage in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282 or one that was modified after the clerical review step in "J12 CLERICAL REVIEW CUSTOMER" on page 290.

Figure 1-340 on page 297 through Figure 1-353 on page 303 describe the main steps using Designer Client to perform this task.

The main steps are as follows:

1. Figure 1-340 on page 297 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the input data set CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHES that was created in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282, which

contains matched and duplicate records, a Survive stage, and an output data set containing the survived records. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.

- 2. Configure the input data set CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHES. We do not repeat this process here because it is similar to earlier configurations.
- 3. Configure the SURVIVE stage. With the Survive stage, you test column values to ascertain which columns are the best candidates for that record. These columns are combined to become the output record for the group. In selecting a best candidate, you can specify to test the following column values:
 - Record creation data
 - Data source
 - Length of data in a column
 - Frequency of data in a group

You configure the SURVIVE stage with rules to compare the columns against a best case.

To configure the SURVIVE stage:

- a. Double-click the SURVIVE stage, and in the Copy_of_SURVIVE Survive Stage window, click **New Rule** in Figure 1-341 on page 298 to open the Survive Rules Definition window.
- b. The SURVIVE stage requires a rule that contains one or more targets and a TRUE condition expression. Select AllColumns from Available Columns and click the button to move AllColumns to the Target(s) column as shown in Figure 1-342 on page 298.
- c. From the Survive Rule (Pick one) area, click **Analyze Column** and select **qsMatchType** (as the target to which to compare other columns) from the drop-down menu. From the Technique field drop-down menu, click **Equals**. The rules syntax for the Equals technique is c."column" = "DATA". In the Data field, type MP and click **OK** as shown in Figure 1-342 on page 298.
- d. Repeat the process for the MatchFirstName_USNAME with the Most Frequent (non-blank) technique, MiddleName_USNAME with the Longest technique, and PrimaryName_USNAME with the Longest technique as shown in Figure 1-343 on page 298 through Figure 1-345 on page 299.
- e. Create a complex survive expression by selecting it in the Survive Rules Definition window to open the Rule Expression Builder pane where you select columns, functions, and operations to build the expression as shown in Figure 1-346 on page 300. You can check the expression by clicking **Check Expression**. Click **OK**.

- f. View the rules that you added in the Survive Stage grid shown in Figure 1-347 on page 301. From the Select the group identification data column, choose the Selected Column qsMatchSetID from the list, and click **OK**.
- g. Click Stage Properties in Figure 1-348 on page 301, and when the SURVIVE - Survive window opens, click the Output tab for the link IN (Output name field) and then the Mapping tab. Select the columns from the Columns pane and copy them to the Survived pane as shown in Figure 1-349 on page 302. Click OK.
- 4. Configure the output data set object CUSTOMER_SURVIVE_MP_DA to store the results of the Survive stage. We do not repeat this process here because it is similar to earlier configurations.
- After saving this job j13_SURVIVE, compiling and running it (Figure 1-350 on page 302), view the content of the output data set object CUSTOMER_SURVIVE_MP_DA as shown in Figure 1-351 on page 302 through Figure 1-353 on page 303.

This report shows the master records with the survived information from the duplicates.

Now, proceed to "J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 303.

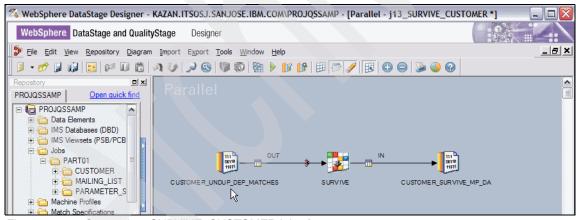


Figure 1-340 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 1/14



Figure 1-341 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 2/14

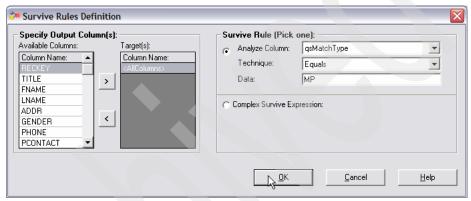


Figure 1-342 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 3/14

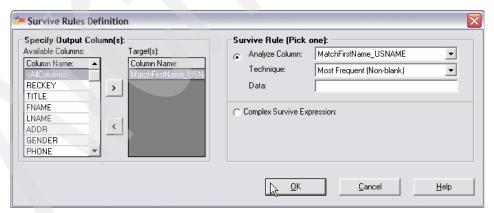


Figure 1-343 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 4/14

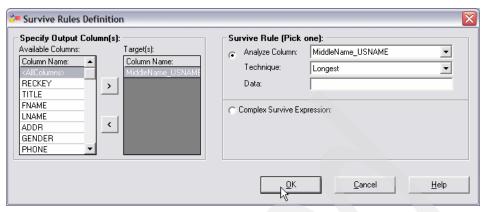


Figure 1-344 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 5/14



Figure 1-345 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 6/14

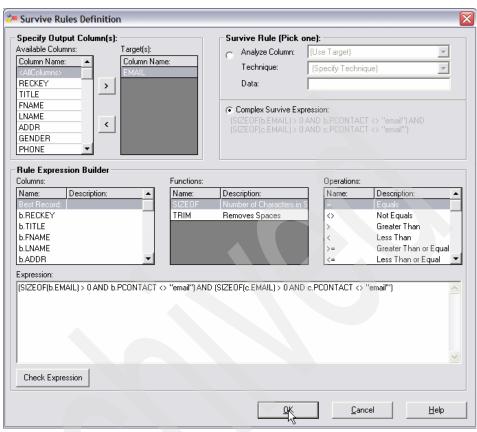


Figure 1-346 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 7/14

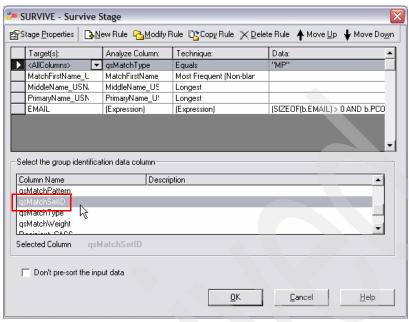


Figure 1-347 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 8/14



Figure 1-348 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 9/14

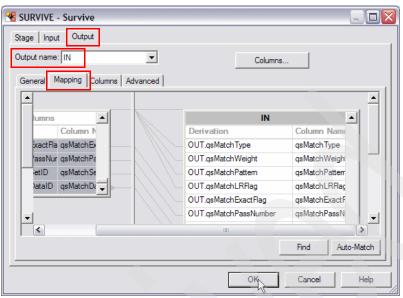


Figure 1-349 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 10/14

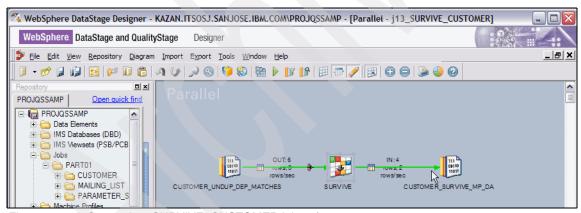


Figure 1-350 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 11/14

Ī		j13_SUF	RVIVE_(CUSTOMERC	CUSTOMER	_SURVIVE_MP_DA.IN - Data Browser				
		RECKEY	TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE	PCONTACT	EMAIL
	١	11	Mr.	Curtis	Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408) 782-3700	email	curtis@hom
		14	MS.	Yesica	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M	(408) 553-8211	phone	anymail@ho
		23	Mrs.	Jastinderk	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(408) 527-1879	phone	
		3		Alexandra	Anderson	321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В	(408) 782-7100		

Figure 1-351 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 12/14

Ē		j13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMERCUSTOMER_SURVIVE_MP_DA.IN - Data Browser										
		EMAIL	DOB	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY	DUMMY_ADD_FIELD	Zip5_CASS	Zip4_CAS	S D			
	Þ	curtis@home.com	1960-04-13	US	Y		95126	1502	0			
		anymail@hotmail.com	1956-05-23	US	Y		95119	1546	7			
				US	Y		95148	4337	2			
			1975-06-15	US	Y		95119	1931	2			

Figure 1-352 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 13/14

in j13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMERCUSTOMER_SURVIVE_MP_DA.IN Data Browser											
		qsMatchType	atchType qsMatchWeight qsMatchPattern		qsMatchLRFlag qsMatchExactFlag		qsMatchPassNumber		qsMatchSetID	qsMatchDa	
	Þ	MP	16.62	3133113133300000				1		4	4
		MP	20.35	3133113133300000				1		5	5
		MP	22.01	3133113133130000				2		8	8
		MP	21.22	3133113113300000				1		9	9

Figure 1-353 Create J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER job 14/14

J14 CUSTOMER MASTER

In this step, we create a clean master of credit card customers (with duplicates eliminated) by merging the master, clerical review (with duplicates removed), and residual records into a sequential file using the FUNNEL stage. The records inserted into the sequential file are sorted in ascending order of the RECKEY column. Also, any null values in the input records are substituted with the string NULL.

Note: We defined a sequential file as output rather than a data set because of a bug that produced incorrect results with a data set but not with a sequential file. A Match Specification stage to which the file is input *only* accepts data sets. Therefore, we introduced another intermediate step, J14A_CUSTOMER_MASTER, that copied the contents of the sequential file that is created here into a data set.

All the inputs to a FUNNEL stage must have the same number of columns in order to do a union. The output of the Survive stage in "J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER" on page 295 and the outputs of the Unduplicate stage in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282 do not have the same number of columns. Therefore, you first need to identify the metadata and save as a table definition. Then, you use the same table definition for all the inputs.

Figure 1-354 on page 305 through Figure 1-373 on page 315 describe the main steps using Designer Client to perform this task.

The main steps are as follows:

- 1. Figure 1-354 on page 305 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the input data sets CUSTOMER_SURVIVE_MP_DA (that was created in "J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER" on page 295, which contains survived records), CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_CLERICALS, and CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_RESIDUALS that was created in the "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282, a FUNNEL stage, and an output data set containing the merged records from the input. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.
- 2. Configure the input data set CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHES data set as shown in Figure 1-355 on page 306 through Figure 1-362 on page 309:
 - a. Right-click the CUSTOMER_SURVIVE_MP_DA stage icon object and select Properties as shown in Figure 1-355 on page 306.
 - b. In the CUSTOMER_SURVIVE_MP_DA Data Set window, under the Output tab for the OUT1 link, click the Properties tab and type information about the path and name of the file as shown in Figure 1-356 on page 306. We do not repeat this process here because it is similar to earlier configurations.
 - c. Click the Columns tab and then select and delete the eight (8) "qs" columns as shown in Figure 1-357 on page 307. Confirm the deletion request by clicking **Yes** in the DataStage window as shown in Figure 1-358 on page 307.
 - d. Click Save to save a table definition with the name CUSTOMER_MASTER for the remaining columns as shown in Figure 1-359 on page 308 through Figure 1-361 on page 309.
- Configure the input CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_CLERICALS data set (link OUT2) using the table definition CUSTOMER_MASTER as shown in Figure 1-362 on page 309 through Figure 1-366 on page 311.
- 4. Repeat the process for the input CUSTOMER_UNDUP_DEP_RESIDUALS data set (link OUT3). We do not show this process here.
- Configure the FUNNEL stage. Figure 1-367 on page 312 shows the FUNNEL

 Funnel window with the mapping of all columns from the Columns pane to
 the IN pane.
- 6. Next, configure the output sequential file:
 - a. Double-click the sequential file CUSTOMER_MASTER_SF icon object. In the CUSTOMER_MASTER_SF - Sequential File window that opens, under the Input tab for the IN link, click the Properties tab and type information about the path and name of the file as shown in Figure 1-368 on page 312.

- b. Click the Partitioning tab, select **Perform sort**, select **RECKEY**, and sort in ascending sequence as shown in Figure 1-369 on page 313. This requests the data in the sequential file to be in that sequence.
- c. Click the Format tab, select the Null field value to be NULL as shown in Figure 1-370 on page 314, which indicates that the string NULL is substituted in a column when that column contains a null value. Click **OK**.
- 7. After saving, compiling, and running this job j14_CUSTOMER_MASTER, view the content of the output data set object CUSTOMER_MASTER_SF as shown in Figure 1-371 on page 314 through Figure 1-373 on page 315.

This report shows the cleansed credit card customer file with no duplicates.

Now, proceed to "J14A_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316.

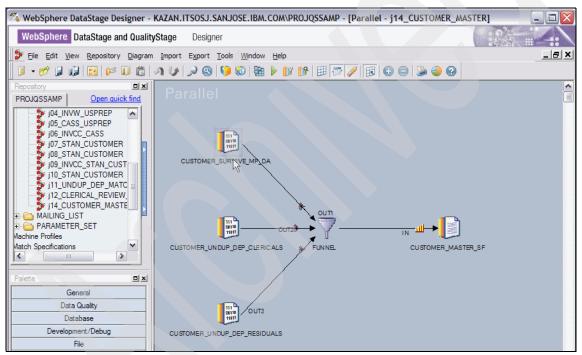


Figure 1-354 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 1/20

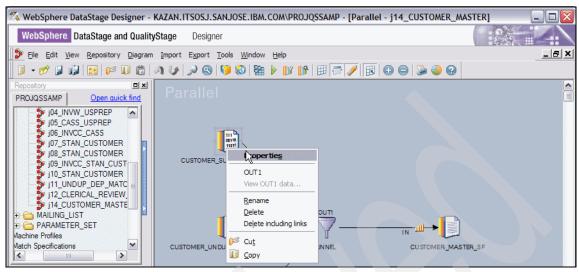


Figure 1-355 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 2/20

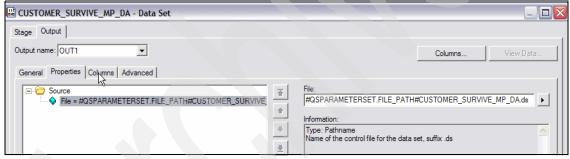


Figure 1-356 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 3/20

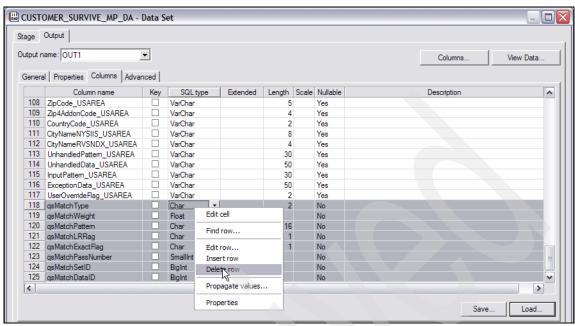


Figure 1-357 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 4/20



Figure 1-358 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 5/20

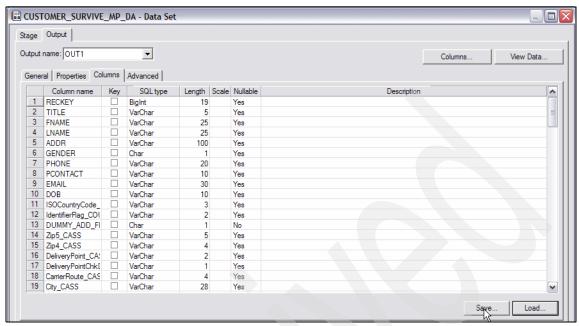


Figure 1-359 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 6/20

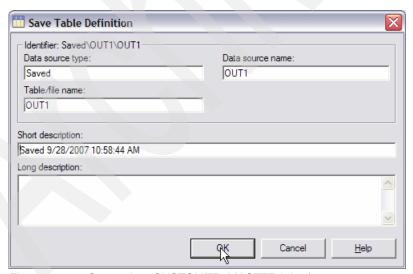


Figure 1-360 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 7/20

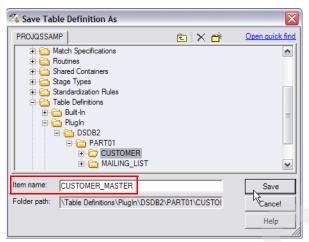


Figure 1-361 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 8/20

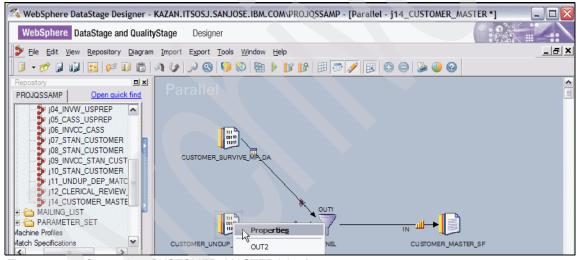


Figure 1-362 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 9/20

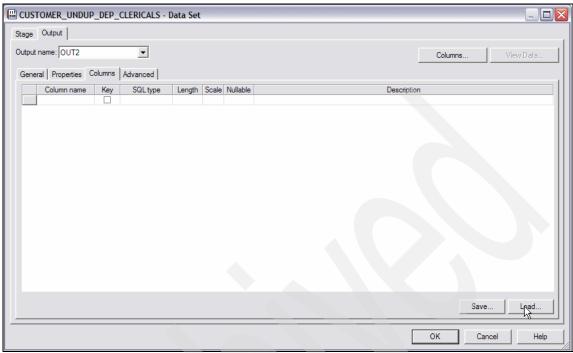


Figure 1-363 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 10/20

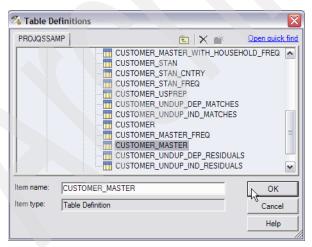


Figure 1-364 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 11/20

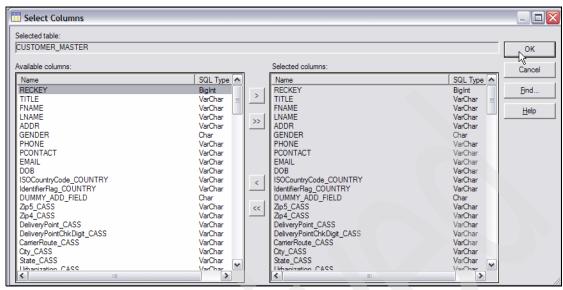


Figure 1-365 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 12/20

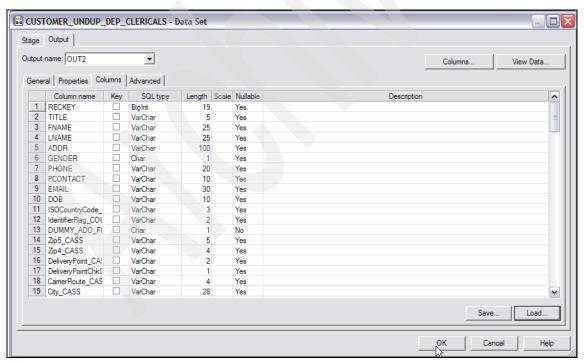


Figure 1-366 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 13/20

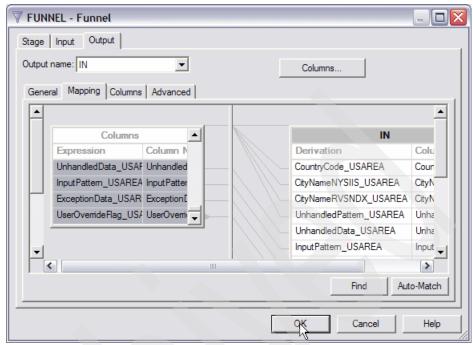


Figure 1-367 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 14/20

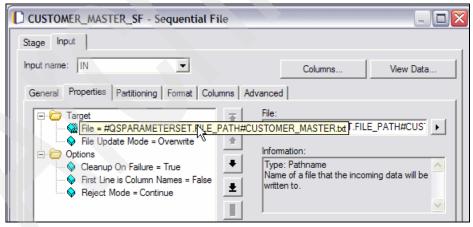


Figure 1-368 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 15/20

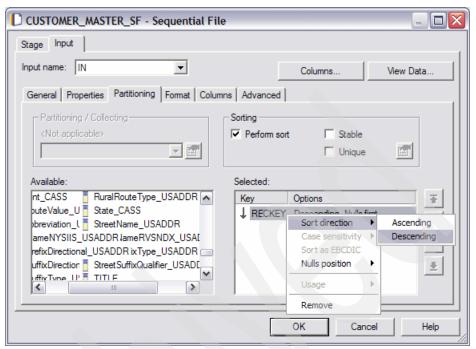


Figure 1-369 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 16/20

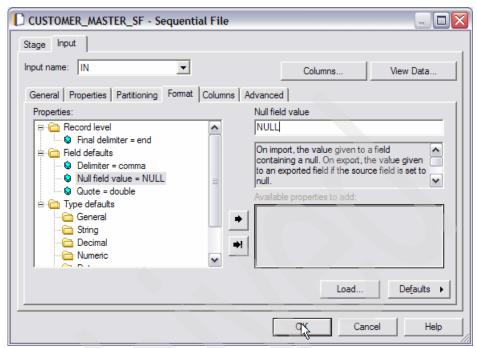


Figure 1-370 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 17/20

	RECKEY	TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE		PCONTA
١	23	Mrs.	Jastinderk	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(408)	527-1879	phone
	22		Deepti	Kumar Jha	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F			
	21	Mr.	Alok	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95147	M	(408)	223-1170	email
	20	Mr.	Nagraj	Alur	502 Gaylen San Jose CA 95123	M			
	19	Mr.	Barry	Rosen	560 Galen San Jose CA 95120	M			
Ī	18	Mr.	A	Carter	5528 Muir Dr San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	919-1500	email
	17	Ms.	A	Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	269-0922	email
	16	Ms.	Maria	Fanelli	Bel Air San Jose CA 95126	F	(408)	243-1758	
Ī	14	MS.	Yesica	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	553-8211	phone
	13	Mr.	Torben	Andersom	321 Curie Drivee San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	782-7100	phone
	11	Mr.	Curtis	Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email
	10	Mrs.	Denise	Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave San Jose CA 95129	F	(408)	252-3700	
	9	Mr.	Arcangelo	Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr San Jose CA 95134	M	(800)	553-6387	email
	8	Mrs.	Anna	Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave San Jose CA 95126	F			phone
	7	Mr.	Gayle	Fagan	2315 N 1st St San Jose CA 95131	M	(408)	850-6400	phone
	6	Mr.	Alex	Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy San Jose CA 95134	M	(408)	953-6000	email
	5	Mr.	Anders	Olsson	2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131	M	(800)	817-8232	email
	4	ms.	Carol	Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr. San Jose CA 95118	F	(408)	267-0755	email
Ī	3		Alexandra	Anderson	321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В	(408)	782-7100	
Ì	2	Ms.	Christina	Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr San Jose CA 95119	F	(408)	226-2327	email
Ì	1	mr.	Bruce H	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	М			phone

Figure 1-371 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 18/20

1	PCONTACT	EMAIL	DOB	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY	DUMMY_ADD_FIELD	Zip5_CA
	phone			US	Y		95148
				US	Y		95148
•	email	a@gmail.com		US	Y		95148
				US	Y		95123
				US	Y		95123
6	email	carter@carter.com	1965-11-01	US	Y		95124
•	email	afan@hotmail.com	1970-12-12	US	Y		95134
			1959-05-03	US	Y		95126
1	phone	anymail@hotmail.com	1956-05-23	US	Y		95119
1	phone		1969-06-11	US	Y		95119
•	email	curtis@home.com	1960-04-13	US	Y		95126
		dfx@usa.ibm.com	1977-07-13	US	Y		95129
6	email	arc@hotmail.com	1956-03-31	US	Y		95134
1	phone	myself@gmail.com	1965-03-17	US	Y		95126
1	phone	jaz23@yahoo.com	1967-02-01	US	Y		95131
•	email			US	Y		95134
•	email	anders@olsson.com	1960-10-21	US	Y		95131
•	email		1978-04-12	US	Y		95118
			1975-06-15	US	Y		95119
	email	mymail@yahoo.com	1970-10-21	US	Y		95119
١,	phone	anymail@hotmail.com	1958-05-23	US	Y		95119

Figure 1-372 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 19/20

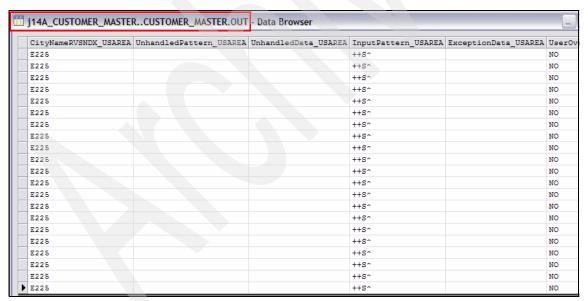


Figure 1-373 Create J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER job 20/20

J14A CUSTOMER MASTER

In this step, we copy the contents of the sequential file that was created in the "J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 303 job into a data set because a subsequent match specification that reads this data only accepts a data set as input.

Figure 1-374 shows the job that consists of an input sequential file CUSTOMER _MASTER_SF and an output data set CUSTOMER_MASTER—with no intervening stages.

We do not show the configuration of the input sequential file and the output data set here because it is similar to earlier configurations.

Now, proceed to "J15_FREQ_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316.

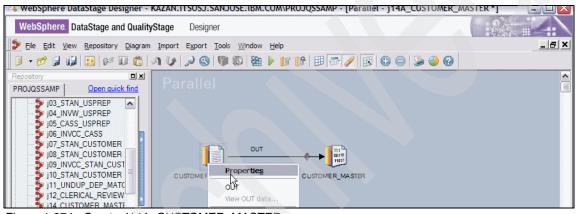


Figure 1-374 Create J14A_CUSTOMER_MASTER

J15_FREQ_CUSTOMER_MASTER

In this next step, we generate frequency distribution on all the columns in the cleansed credit card customer file of the job "J14A_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316 using the Match Frequency stage. Here again, the idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification. The output of this job is used in defining match specifications that are used for matching.

Figure 1-375 on page 317 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J14A_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316, a Match Frequency stage, and a Sequential File stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266, we do not repeat it here.

The contents of the output of this stage (CUSTOMER_MASTER_FREQ) are listed in Figure 1-376 on page 318. We do not document the interpretation of the format and content of this file.

Now, proceed to "J15_Undup_MatchSpec_CUSTOMER" on page 318.

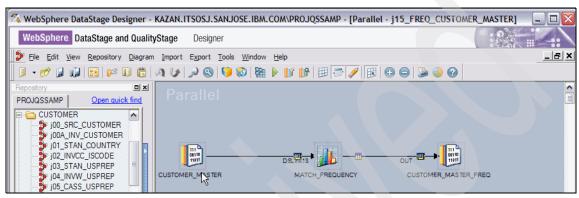


Figure 1-375 Create J15_FREQ_CUSTOMER_MASTER 1/2

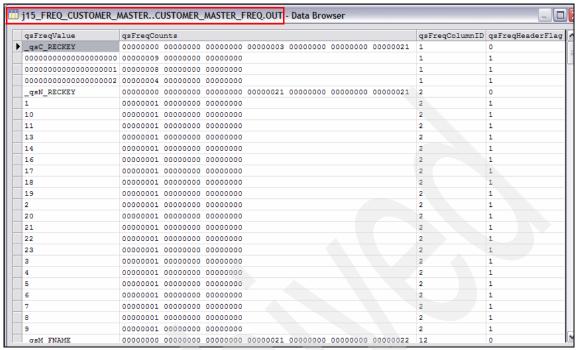


Figure 1-376 Create J15_FREQ_CUSTOMER_MASTER 2/2

J15_Undup_MatchSpec_CUSTOMER

In this step, we generate a match specification for an Unduplicate match stage using as input the match frequency data that was created in the job "J15_FREQ_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316. The specification included two passes:

- The first pass blocked on the primary (last) name and a phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the address.
- The second pass blocked on the five digit ZIP code and a phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the address.

Note: We repeated the phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the address as a blocking variable in the second pass to reduce the potentially large block size that could arise out of choosing a blocking variable only involving the ZIP code. While it was not an issue in our data, it is likely to be an issue in a real-world environment.

Because the creation of this match specification is very similar to that described in "J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 269, we do not repeat the steps that are involved here.

However, a summary of the passes are as follows:

- ► HOUSEHOLD_NAME_STREET pass (Figure 1-377 on page 320) with the blocking columns, match commands, cutoff values, and test results.
- ► CUSTOMER_HOUSEHOLD_ZIPCODE pass (Figure 1-378 on page 321) with the blocking columns, match commands, cutoff values, and test results.
- Total Statistics of the two passes in Figure 1-379 on page 322.
 Of particular interest is the statistic OVERFLOW blocks—a non-zero value indicates the need to increase the block size or define more restrictive blocking columns.

The test of the CUSTOMER_HOUSEHOLD match specification with representative sample data appears to deliver results that are accurate. This specification can then be used in an Unduplicate match stage as described in "J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 322.

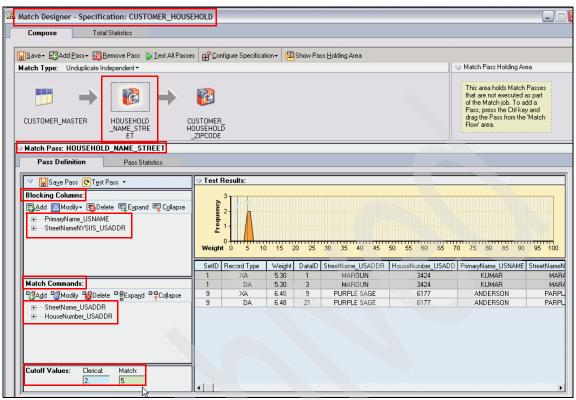


Figure 1-377 Create J15_Undup_MatchSpec_CUSTOMER job 1/3

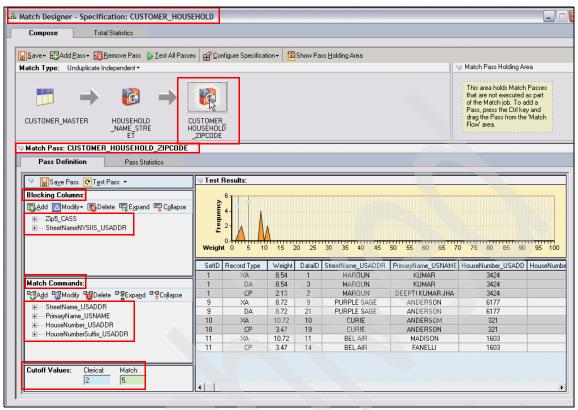


Figure 1-378 Create J15_Undup_MatchSpec_CUSTOMER job 2/3

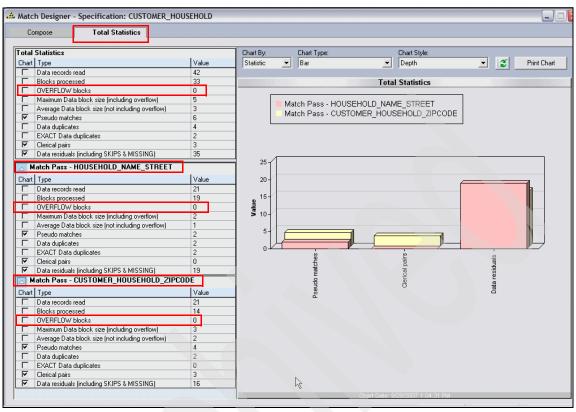


Figure 1-379 Create J15_Undup_MatchSpec_CUSTOMER job 3/3

J16 UNDUP IND MATCH CUSTOMER

In this step, we determine whether there were duplicates in the credit card file using the Unduplicate stage with the match specification and match frequency information that was created in steps "J15_Undup_MatchSpec_CUSTOMER" on page 318 and "J15_FREQ_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316 respectively. As before, the output is matched records (merge of master and duplicates using a Funnel stage), records for clerical review, and residuals (records that do not match).

Because the creation of this Unduplicate stage is very similar to that described in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282, we do not repeat the steps that are involved here. However, the key differences are as follows:

► Figure 1-380 on page 324 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J14A_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316, the match frequency data set that was created in "J15_FREQ_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 316, an Unduplicate stage, a

Funnel stage to merge master and duplicate records. Three data sets are created:

- One data set contain the merged master and duplicates by the Funnel stage
- The other data sets contain the clerical and residual records as the output of the Unduplicate stage.

We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

- ► In the UNDUP_IND Unduplicate Match Stage window shown in Figure 1-381 on page 324, select the Match Specification CUSTOMER_HOUSEHOLD. Select the Match Type Independent in order to find groups of all records (for household information) across multiple match passes as described in Table 1-11 on page 106.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job j16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER (Figure 1-382 on page 325 shows zero rows written to the CUSTOMER_UNDUP_IND_CLERICALS), view the content of the two data set objects as shown in Figure 1-383 on page 325 through Figure 1-388 on page 327.

Out of a total of 21 records in the input to this process:

- Nine (9) records are masters and duplicates
- Zero records (0) are for clerical review
- Remaining twelve (12) records are residuals

The next step is to create a single credit card customer file with household information, as described in

"J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 327.

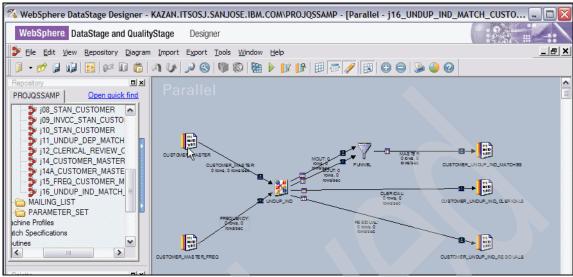


Figure 1-380 Create J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 1/9

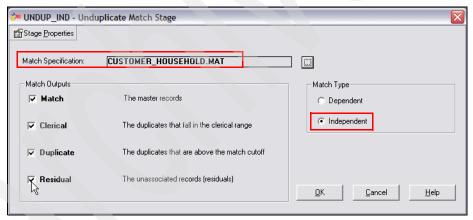


Figure 1-381 Create J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 2/9

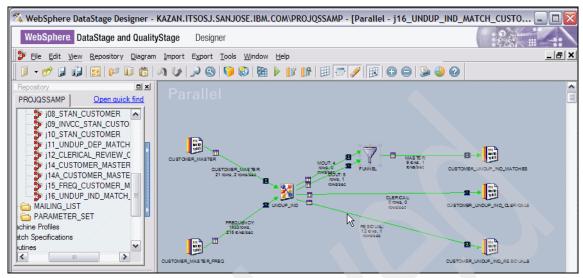


Figure 1-382 Create J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 3/9

				_					
	RECKEY	TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE	PCONTACT	EMAIL
١	11	Mr.	Curtis	Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408) 782-3700	email	curtis@hom
	22		Deepti	Kumar Jha	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F			
	8	Mrs.	Anna	Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave San Jose CA 95126	F		phone	myself@gma
	14	MS.	Yesica	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M	(408) 553-8211	phone	anymail@hc
	21	Mr.	Alok	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95147	M	(408) 223-1170	email	a@gmail.co
	1	mr.	Bruce H	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M		phone	anymail@hc
	23	Mrs.	Jastinderk	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(408) 527-1879	phone	
	13	Mr.	Torben	Andersom	321 Curie Drivee San Jose CA 95119	M	(408) 782-7100	phone	
	3		Alexandra	Anderson	321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В	(408) 782-7100		

Figure 1-383 Create J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 4/9

EMAIL	DOB	ISOCountryCode COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag COUNTRY	DUMMY ADD FIELD	Zip5 CASS	Zip4 CASS
curtis@home.com	1960-04-13		Y			1502
		US	Y		95148	4337
myself@gmail.com	1965-03-17	US	Y		95126	1502
anymail@hotmail.com	1956-05-23	US	Y		95119	1546
a@gmail.com		US	Y		95148	4337
anymail@hotmail.com	1958-05-23	US	Y		95119	1546
		US	Y		95148	4337
	1969-06-11	US	Y		95119	1931
	1975-06-15	US	Y		95119	1931

Figure 1-384 Create J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 5/9

	j16_UNDUP_I	ND_MATCH_CUS	TOMERCUSTOMER	_UNDUP_IND_M	ATCHES.MASTER - [Oata Browser		
	qsMatchType	qsMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern	qsMatchLRFlag	qsMatchExactFlag	qsMatchPassNumber	qsMatchSetID	qsMatchDataII
•	MP	10.72	33310000000000000			2	11	11
Г	DA	2.13	30310000000000000			2	1	2
	DA	3.47	30310000000000000			2	11	14
	MP	8.72	33310000000000000			2	9	9
	DA	8.54	33310000000000000			2	1	3
	DA	8.72	33310000000000000			2	9	21
	MP	8.54	33310000000000000			2	1	1
Г	DA	3.47	30310000000000000			2	10	19
	MP	10.72	33310000000000000			2	10	10

Figure 1-385 Create J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 6/9

	RECKEY	TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE	PCONTACT
Þ	19	Mr.	Barry	Rosen	560 Galen San Jose CA 95120	M		
	16	Ms.	Maria	Fanelli	Bel Air San Jose CA 95126	F	(408) 243-1758	
	5	Mr.	Anders	Olsson	2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131	M	(800) 817-8232	email
	2	Ms.	Christina	Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr San Jose CA 95119	F	(408) 226-2327	email
	18	Mr.	A	Carter	5528 Muir Dr San Jose CA 95126	M	(408) 919-1500	email
	10	Mrs.	Denise	Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave San Jose CA 95129	F	(408) 252-3700	
	7	Mr.	Gayle	Fagan	2315 N 1st St San Jose CA 95131	M	(408) 850-6400	phone
	4	ms.	Carol	Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr. San Jose CA 95118	F	(408) 267-0755	email
	20	Mr.	Nagraj	Alur	502 Gaylen San Jose CA 95123	M		
	17	Ms.	A	Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave San Jose CA 95126	M	(408) 269-0922	email
	9	Mr.	Arcangelo	Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr San Jose CA 95134	M	(800) 553-6387	email
	6	Mr.	Alex	Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy San Jose CA 95134	M	(408) 953-6000	email

Figure 1-386 Create J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 7/9

	EMAIL	DOB	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY	DUMMY_ADD_FIELD	Zip5_CASS	Zip4_CASS	Deli
١			US	Y		95123	4800	60
		1959-05-03	US	Y		95126		
	anders@olsson.com	1960-10-21	US	Y		95131	2001	50
	mymail@yahoo.com	1970-10-21	US	Y		95119	1410	99
	carter@carter.com	1965-11-01	US	Y		95124	6324	28
	dfx@usa.ibm.com	1977-07-13	US	Y		95129	5203	35
	jaz23@yahoo.com	1967-02-01	US	Y		95131	1010	15
		1978-04-12	US	Y		95118	1207	61
			US	Y		95123	4837	02
	afan@hotmail.com	1970-12-12	US	Y		95134	1902	84
	arc@hotmail.com	1956-03-31	US	Y		95134	1700	70
			US	Y		95134	2028	30

Figure 1-387 Create J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 8/9

-					T .	
	UnhandledData_USAREA	InputPattern_USAREA	ExceptionData_USAREA	UserOverrideFlag_USAREA	qsMatchDataID	qsMatchTyp
١		++S^		NO	5	RA
		++S^		NO	8	RA
		++S^		NO	17	RA
		++S^		NO	20	RA
		++S^		NO	6	RA
		++S^		NO	12	RA
		++S^		NO	15	RA
		++S^		NO	18	RA
		++S^		NO	4	RA
		++S^		NO	7	RA
ı		++S^		NO	13	RA
		1100		170		

Figure 1-388 Create J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER job 9/9

J17 CUSTOMER MASTER WITH HOUSEHOLD

In this step, we create a clean master of credit card customers by merging the master and residual records into a data set using the FUNNEL stage. We add a household ID (using a Transformer stage) to these records in the output with a value (from the qsMatchSetID) when a record belongs to a household and a zero when it does not belong to a household.

Because the steps involved using the FUNNEL and Transformer stages that were covered earlier, we do not repeat the steps that are involved here. However, some of the key points of interest are as follows:

- 1. Figure 1-389 on page 328 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the three input data sets (CUSTOMER_UNDUP_IND_MATCHES that was created in "J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 322, CUSTOMER_UNDUP_IND_CLERICAL that was created in "J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 322, and CUSTOMER_UNDUP_IND_RESIDUALS that was created in "J16_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 322), two FUNNEL stages, two Transformer stages (each adds a household identifier), and an output Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.
- 2. The ADD_HOUSEHOLD_ID Transformer Stage shows the addition of a column HOUSEHOLD_ID (Figure 1-390 on page 329), which has the value stored in the column gsMatchSetID in the Derivation Substitution column.
- 3. The ADD_BLANK_HOUSEHOLD Transformer Stage (Figure 1-391 on page 330) shows the addition of a column HOUSEHOLD_ID, which has the value zero in the Derivation Substitution column.
- After saving, compiling, and running this jobJ17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD (Figure 1-392 on page 331), view the content of the

CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD data set object as shown in Figure 1-393 on page 331 through Figure 1-395 on page 332.

This report shows the cleansed credit card customer file with household information added.

Now, proceed to obtain match frequency information about all the columns of this file for use in subsequent matching stages, as described in "J18_MATCHFREQ_CUSTOMER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 332.

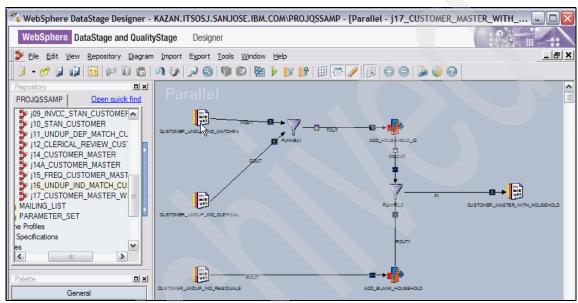


Figure 1-389 Create J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD job 1/7

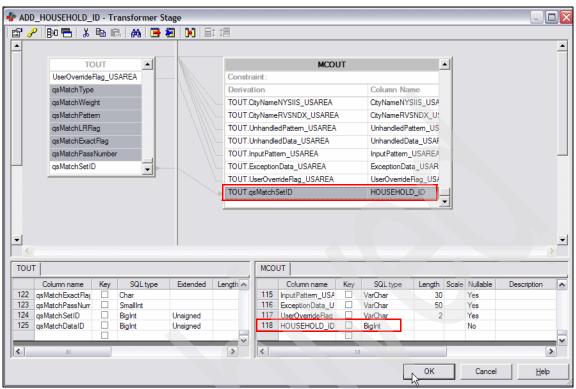


Figure 1-390 Create J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD job 2/7

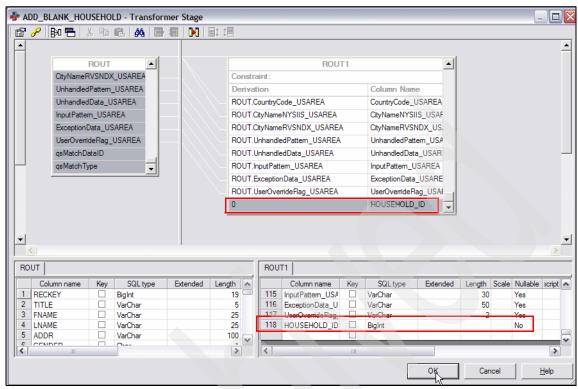


Figure 1-391 Create J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD job 3/7

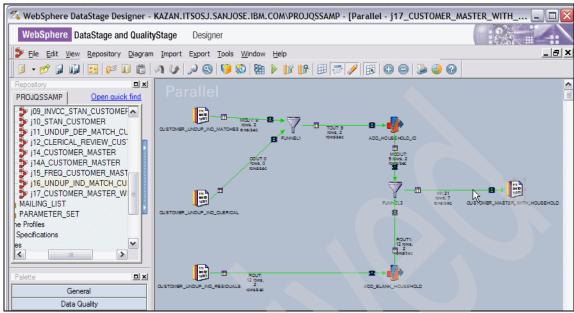


Figure 1-392 Create J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD job 4/7

	RECKEY	TITLE	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE		PCONT
>	11	Mr.	Curtis	Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email
	22		Deepti	Kumar Jha	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F			
	8	Mrs.	Anna	Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave San Jose CA 95126	F			phone
	19	Mr.	Barry	Rosen	560 Galen San Jose CA 95120	M			
	16	Ms.	Maria	Fanelli	Bel Air San Jose CA 95126	F	(408)	243-1758	
	5	Mr.	Anders	Olsson	2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131	M	(800)	817-8232	email
	2	Ms.	Christina	Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr San Jose CA 95119	F	(408)	226-2327	email
	18	Mr.	A	Carter	5528 Muir Dr San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	919-1500	email
	14	MS.	Yesica	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	553-8211	phone
	10	Mrs.	Denise	Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave San Jose CA 95129	F	(408)	252-3700	
	21	Mr.	Alok	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95147	M	(408)	223-1170	email
	7	Mr.	Gayle	Fagan	2315 N 1st St San Jose CA 95131	M	(408)	850-6400	phone
	1	mr.	Bruce H	Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M			phone
	4	ms.	Carol	Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr. San Jose CA 95118	F	(408)	267-0755	email
	23	Mrs.	Jastinderk	Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl San Jose CA 95148	F	(408)	527-1879	phone
	13	Mr.	Torben	Andersom	321 Curie Drivee San Jose CA 95119	M	(408)	782-7100	phone
	3		Alexandra	Anderson	321 Curie Dr San Jose CA 95119	В	(408)	782-7100	
	20	Mr.	Nagraj	Alur	502 Gaylen San Jose CA 95123	M			
	17	Ms.	A	Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	269-0922	email
	9	Mr.	Arcangelo	Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr San Jose CA 95134	M	(800)	553-6387	email
	6	Mr.	Alex	Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy San Jose CA 95134	M	(408)	953-6000	email

Figure 1-393 Create J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD job 5/7

EMAIL	DOB	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY	DUMMY_ADD_FIELD	Zip5_CASS	Zip4_CAS
curtis@home.com	1960-04-13	US	Y		95126	1502
		US	Y		95148	4337
myself@gmail.com	1965-03-17	US	Y		95126	1502
		US	Y		95123	4800
	1959-05-03	US	Y		95126	
anders@olsson.com	1960-10-21	US	Y		95131	2001
mymail@yahoo.com	1970-10-21	US	Y		95119	1410
carter@carter.com	1965-11-01	US	Y		95124	6324
anymail@hotmail.com	1956-05-23	US	Y		95119	1546
dfx@usa.ibm.com	1977-07-13	US	Y		95129	5203
a@gmail.com		US	Y		95148	4337
jaz23@yahoo.com	1967-02-01	US	Y		95131	1010
anymail@hotmail.com	1958-05-23	US	Y		95119	1546
	1978-04-12	US	Y		95118	1207
		US	Y		95148	4337
	1969-06-11	US	Y		95119	1931
	1975-06-15	US	Y		95119	1931
		US	Y		95123	4837
afan@hotmail.com	1970-12-12	US	Y		95134	1902
arc@hotmail.com	1956-03-31	US	Y		95134	1700
		US	Y		95134	2028

Figure 1-394 Create J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD job 6/7

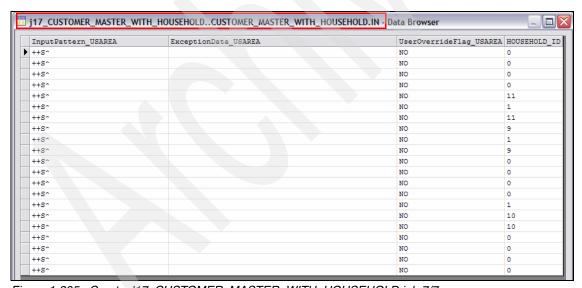


Figure 1-395 Create J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD job 7/7

J18_MATCHFREQ_CUSTOMER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD

In this step, we generate frequency distribution on all the columns in the cleansed credit card customer file, including household information of the

"J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 327 job using the Match Frequency stage. Here again, the idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification. This is used in a later matching stage with mailing lists as described in 1.10.6, "Mailing list cleansing" on page 334.

Figure 1-396 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 327, a Match Frequency stage, and a Sequential File stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266, we do not repeat it here.

The contents of the output of this stage (CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD_FREQ) are listed in Figure 1-397 on page 334. We do not document the interpretation of the format and content of this file.

Now, proceed to "J10_REFERENCE_MatchSpec_MAILING_LIST" on page 413.

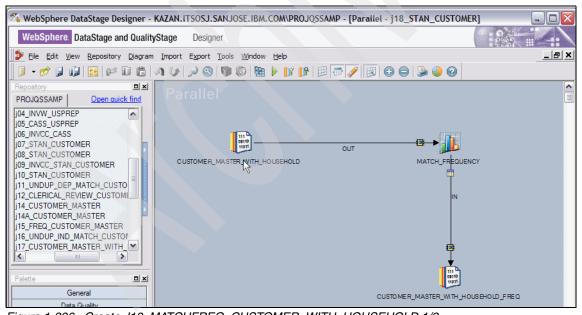


Figure 1-396 Create J18_MATCHFREQ_CUSTOMER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD 1/2

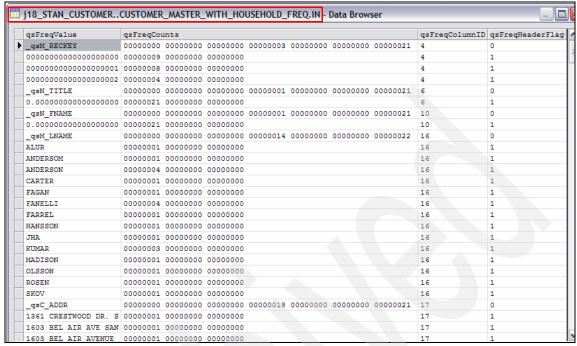


Figure 1-397 Create J18 MATCHFREQ CUSTOMER WITH HOUSEHOLD 2/2

1.10.6 Mailing list cleansing

Figure 1-398 on page 341 shows the processing flow and jobs used for:

- Cleansing the merged mailing lists purchased from three different sources.
- Matching the cleansed mailing list with the cleansed credit card customer file to enhance it, as well as eliminate those records in the mailing list that already exist in the cleansed credit card customer file.
- Determining mailing list persons who belong to the same household to reduce mailing costs.

The steps briefly are:

1. We begin by extracting all the mailing list data from a DB2 database²⁶ and loading it into a data set to isolate it from changes during analysis. We also pre-processed it for analysis, which involved changing default values to nulls for columns such as the telephone number.²⁷

We had merged and loaded the purchased mailing lists into a DB2 database previously, and do not show this process here.

²⁷ If the content was (999) 999-9999 (user default), then insert a null in the output.

- Job "J00 SRC MAILING LIST" on page 342 performs this step.
- 2. We then split the mailing list records into two files: one with name and address fields and the another for single domain fields such as telephone numbers and e-mail addresses. The purpose of splitting the mailing list records is to allow processing of the single domain and text data in parallel by the QualityStage administrators and appropriate subject matter experts.

Note: In this case, for convenience, we chose to use all the columns in the input data for the both streams. Job "J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M" on page 353 for the name and address fields and job "J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST" on page 347.

In the job "J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST" on page 347, we use the Investigate stage on non-text columns such as source (of the mailing list), home and cell phone numbers, and e-mail addresses. We used character concatenate and character discrete with combinations of C, T, and X masks. The objective of this step is to validate some of the main non-text columns. Any errors that are detected can be resolved by modifying the source directly or by using IBM WebSphere QualityStage jobs to cleanse and modify the targets.

- 3. Next, we analyze the mailing list's addresses to determine the (ISO code) country using the COUNTRY rule set in the Standardize stage.
 - Job "J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M" on page 353 performs this step.
- 4. The ISO codes that are generated by the previous step are analyzed by the Investigate stage using character discrete with the C mask to obtain frequency distribution. This step identifies whether the addresses in the mailing list file belong to more than one country and identifies the codes of the countries in the addresses. In this case, all the addresses were U.S. addresses.
 - Job "J02_INVCC_ISOCODE_M" on page 358 performs this step.
- We then use the Standardize stage with the domain-preprocessor rule set USPREP to move name and address data into Name, Address, and Area domains.
 - Job "J03_STAN_USPREP_M" on page 361 performs this step.
- 6. We then use the Investigate stage using word investigate on the Name, Address, and Area domains to determine whether the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set parsed the tokens in the name and address fields into the correct domains successfully.
 - Job "J04_INVW_USPREP_M" on page 366 performs this step.

7. A visual analysis of the token and pattern reports of the "J04_INVW_USPREP_M" on page 366 job is performed to determine if the parsing was successful.

We found certain errors with the parsing, and so chose to perform a classification override for the USPREP rule set to fix the errors.

- Job "J04_Z_After_Override" on page 373 performs this step.
- 8. The "J03_STAN_USPREP_M" on page 361, "J04_INVW_USPREP_M" on page 366, and "J04_Z_After_Override" on page 373 steps is repeated until the name and address data is moved into the correct domain columns.

Attention: Generally, the overrides in the job "J04_Z_After_Override" on page 373 steps should be limited to simple classification overrides that move name and address data to the correct name/address/area domain buckets, rather than more complex pattern overrides.

9. After all the name and address data is moved to the correct domain buckets, we use the CASS stage to validate, correct, and standardize the U.S. addresses in the Address domain. We also include a Transformer stage to add a second address line column to the mailing list file because CASS requires two address lines as input for its processing.

Job "J05_CASS_USPREP_M" on page 374 performs this step.

10.We then run the Investigate stage with character concatenate on the (address related columns) results of the job "J05_CASS_USPREP_M" on page 374 step to determine investigate addresses that are not recognized by CASS (delivery point verification or DPV).

Note: Due to a bug with handling nulls, we introduced a Transformer stage to convert nulls to a space using column derivation.

We also investigate using character concatenate (on CASS generated columns DPVMATCHFLAG_CASS and DPVCODE1_CASS) using a $\it C$ mask, the output of CASS. A value of A1 in the DPVCODE1_CASS field indicates a potential problem.

Job "J06_INVCC_CASS_M" on page 379 performs this step.

11. The next step is to standardize the name and address contents of the output of job "J05_CASS_USPREP_M" on page 374 using the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set. We also add a column to the output that only had the first three characters of the ZIP code using a Transformer stage. This new column (ZIP3) is used as a blocking variable in the following matching stage.

- Job "J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 383 performs this step.
- 12. After reviewing the patterns that were generated in the "J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 383 job, we find certain names not classified as first names (F). Therefore, we add them to the domain-specific rule set USNAME. We do not show this process here, it is similar to the process described in "Selecting override object types to modify rule sets" on page 64.
- 13. After the classification overrides for the names, in the next step, we standardize the name and address contents of the output of job "J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 383 using the domain-specific USNAME (with column NameDomain_USPREP), USADDR (with column AddressDomain_USPREP) and USAREA (with column AreaDomain_USPREP) rule sets. Three separate processes are defined—one for each rule set.

Note: Here again, we had to introduce a null handling Transformer stage to circumvent a bug.

Job "J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390 performs this step.

- 14. The next step identifies unhandled patterns in the "J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390 job. We run the Investigate stage with character concatenate using the *C* mask on the unhandled pattern column from the results of "J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390—the columns investigated correspond to the name, address, and area domains.

 Job "J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST" on page 399 performs this step.
- 15. Because we find unhandled patterns (such as F, I) in the name domain, we create pattern overrides in the domain-specific USNAME rule set. We also find unhandled patterns in the address domain and create overrides in the domain-specific USADDR rule set. We then re-run the "J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390 step.
 - Job "J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST" on page 399 performs this step.
- 16. After the unhandled patterns are handled, we generate frequency distribution on all the columns in the mailing list file using the Match Frequency stage. The idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification.
 - Job "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_MAILING_LIST" on page 411 performs this step.

17. The next step is to generate a match specification for a Reference match stage using as input the match frequency data that was created in the "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_MAILING_LIST" on page 411 job. The specification included a single pass based on the three digits ZIP code and the street name.

Job "J10_REFERENCE_MatchSpec_MAILING_LIST" on page 413 performs this step.

18. The next step is to determine if there were any matches between the records in the credit card customer file and mailing list file by running the Reference stage, which required standardized data (from "J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 327) and reference data (from "J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390) as source data, a reference match specification (from "J10_REFERENCE_MatchSpec_MAILING_LIST" on page 413), and frequency information for both sources (from "J18_MATCHFREQ_CUSTOMER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 332 and "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_MAILING_LIST" on page 411). The output is matched records, records for clerical review, mailing list duplicates, credit card customer duplicates, mailing list residuals, and credit card customer residuals.

Job "J11_REFMATCH" on page 416 performs this step.

19. We then create a single report of the matched mailing list persons and the records in the clerical review records to enable a manual review of potential match records.

Job "J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST" on page 430 performs this step.

- 20.If a manual review of the report finds duplicates, theses duplicates must be considered as part of the file that contains matched records. We do not show this process here.
- 21. The next step is to enhance the information in the credit card customer file with information in the mailing list if appropriate, for example the middle name.

Job "J13_ENHANCE_CUSTOMER" on page 437 performs this step.

22. The next step is to generate frequency distribution on all the columns in the residual mailing list file that was created in the "J11_REFMATCH" on page 416 step using the Match Frequency stage. Here again, the idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification.

Job "J14_MAILING_LIST_RESIDUAL_FREQ" on page 442 performs this step.

- 23. The next step is to generate a match specification for an Unduplicate match stage using as input the match frequency data that was created in the "J14_MAILING_LIST_RESIDUAL_FREQ" on page 442 job. The specification included two passes:
 - The first pass blocks on a phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the primary (last) name, the address, phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the street name, and the ZIP code.
 - The second pass blocks on the three digit ZIP code.
 - Job "J14_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHSPEC_MAILING" on page 445 performs this step.
- 24.Next, we determine whether there were duplicates in the mailing list persons file using the Unduplicate stage with the match specification and match frequency information that was created in steps "J14_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHSPEC_MAILING" on page 445 and "J14_MAILING_LIST_RESIDUAL_FREQ" on page 442 respectively. As before, the output is matched records (merge of master and duplicates using a Funnel stage), records for clerical review, and residuals (records that do not match).
 - Job "J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING" on page 449 performs this step.
- 25. We find no duplicates for clerical review. Therefore, the next step is to survive the best information from the set of duplicates in the matched records that were created in the "J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING" on page 449 step using the SURVIVE stage.
 - Job "J16 SURVIVE MAILING" on page 454 performs this step.
- 26.A clean master of mailing list persons is created by merging the master that was created in the "J16_SURVIVE_MAILING" on page 454 step and residual records that were created in the "J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING" on page 449 step into a data set using the FUNNEL stage.
 - Job "J17_MAILING_MASTER" on page 458 performs this step.
- 27.In order to generate household information for the master mailing list persons that was created in the "J17_MAILING_MASTER" on page 458 step, we generate frequency distribution on all the columns in the master mailing list file using the Match Frequency stage. Here again, the idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification.
 - Job "J18_FREQ_MAILING_MASTER" on page 461 performs this step.
- 28. The next step is to generate a match specification for an Unduplicate match stage using as input the match frequency data that was created in the "J18_FREQ_MAILING_MASTER" on page 461 job. The specification included two passes:

- The first pass blocks on the primary (last) name and a phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the street name, and the ZIP code.
- The second pass blocks on the five digit ZIP code.

Job "J18_UNDUP_IND_MATCHSPEC_MAILING" on page 464 performs this step.

29.Next, we determine whether there were duplicates in the mailing list persons file using the Unduplicate stage with the match specification and match frequency information that was created in steps "J18_UNDUP_IND_MATCHSPEC_MAILING" on page 464 and "J18_FREQ_MAILING_MASTER" on page 461 respectively. As before, the output is matched records (merge of master and duplicates using a Funnel stage), records for clerical review, and residuals (records that do not match).

Job "J19 UNDUP IND MATCH MAILING" on page 468 performs this step.

30. A clean master of mailing list persons was created by merging the master and residual records that were generated in the "J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING" on page 468 step into a data set using the FUNNEL stage. We add a household ID (using a Transformer stage) to these records in the output with a value (qsMatchSetID) when a record belonged to a household and a zero when it did not belong to a household.

Job "J20_MAILING_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 473 performs this step.

Note: After these steps, we now have a clean mailing list persons file with household information that can be used for promotional mailing at reduced mailing costs.

These jobs are described in more detail in the following sections.

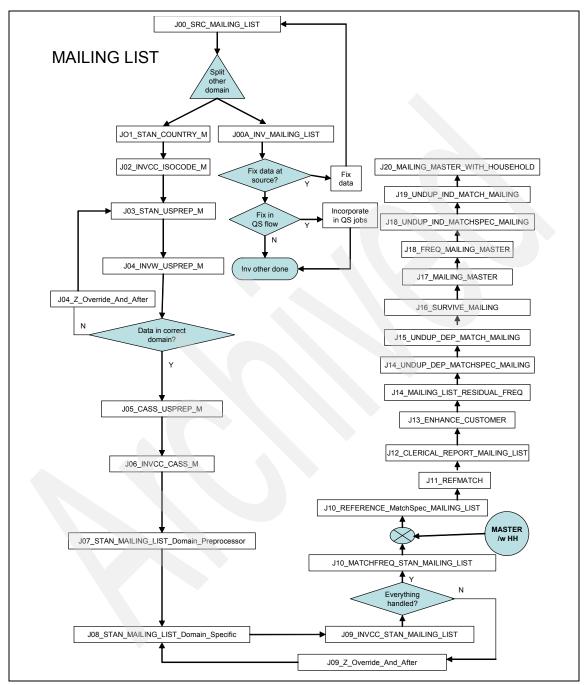


Figure 1-398 Mailing list cleanup and merge with Customer data process flow

J00 SRC MAILING LIST

As mentioned earlier, we begin by extracting all the mailing list data from a DB2 database and loading it into a data set to isolate it from changes during analysis. We also pre-processed it for analysis, which involved changing default values to nulls for columns such as the telephone number.

Figure 1-399 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including a DB2 UDB API stage that is used to access the data in the MAILING_LIST table. Its rows are pre-processed to convert default values (such as (999) 999-9999) in the PHONE column to nulls using the Transformer stage. The transformed data is written to a data set. We modify the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J00_SRC_CUSTOMER" on page 142, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-400 on page 343 shows the generated SQL to retrieve all the rows in the MAILING LIST table.
- ► Figure 1-401 on page 343 through Figure 1-404 on page 345 show the configuration of the Transformer Stage that pre-processes data that is retrieved from the MAILING_LIST table to replace user-defined default values in the CELL PHONE, HOME PHONE, and EMAIL columns to null.
- After saving, compiling, and running the job, Figure 1-405 on page 345 shows the results of the execution.
- ► Figure 1-406 on page 346 and Figure 1-407 on page 347 show the pre-processed rows in the MAILING_LIST table.

Now, proceed to "J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M" on page 353.

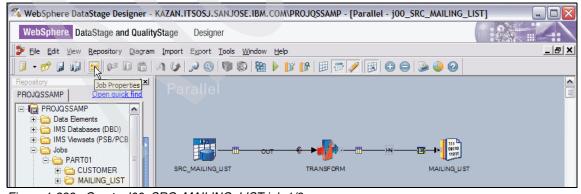


Figure 1-399 Create J00_SRC_MAILING_LIST job 1/9

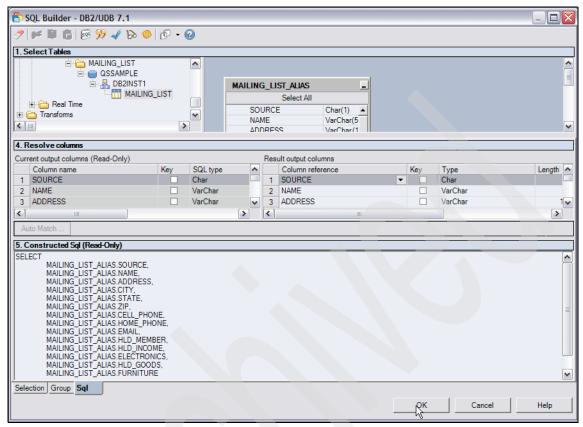


Figure 1-400 Create J00_SRC_MAILING_LIST job 2/9

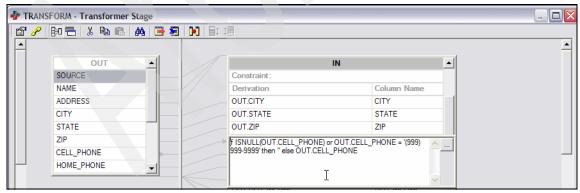


Figure 1-401 Create J00_SRC_MAILING_LIST job 3/9

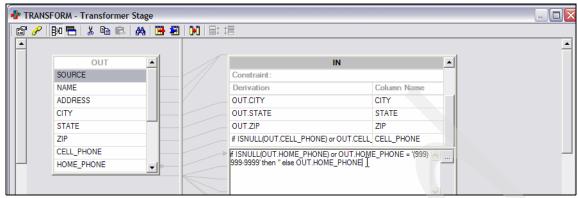


Figure 1-402 Create J00_SRC_MAILING_LIST job 4/9

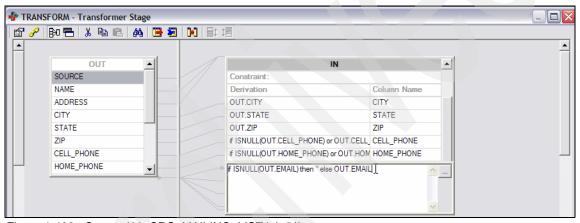


Figure 1-403 Create J00_SRC_MAILING_LIST job 5/9

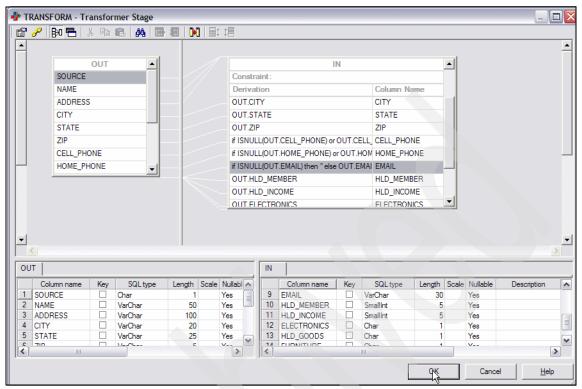


Figure 1-404 Create J00_SRC_MAILING_LIST job 6/9

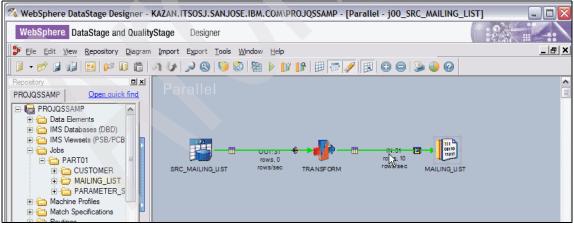


Figure 1-405 Create J00_SRC_MAILING_LIST job 7/9

T	SOURCE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	CELL	PHONE	HOME	PHONE	EMAIL
	A	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street	San Jose	CA			817-8231	_		ander
ľ	D	Nagraj Alur	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119					
ı	A	Lisa, B	911 Main St	Toronto	OH	43964			(740)	537-3607	blis
ŀ	В	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	953-6001	(408)	953-6000	
ı	D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614)	405-2253	(614)	405-2252	clis
1	С	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	782-7100	(408)	782-7100	
ŀ	D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408)	224-5446			geor
ı	A	Pattern, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212)	933-0681			
ı	A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408)	929-6651			math
ŀ	В	Christina Anderson	618x Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	226-2321	(408)	226-2327	myma
ŀ	В	Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	900-6401	(408)	782-3700	
ŀ	В	Laura, E	459 Clifton Ave	San Jose	CA	95128	(408)	995-5347			e_la
ŀ	C	Mathew, Cib	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Josee	CAL	95112	(408)	929-6651			math
	С	Russel, Dale	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131			(408)	923-5187	drus
	A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091			anym
	D	Barry Rosen	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119					
Ŀ	В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Weston	OH	43569			(419)	669-2025	lisa
ŀ	D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614)	405-2253	(614)	405-2252	clis
ŀ	D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408)	224-5446			geor
ŀ	A	Anders Olsson	2050 N. First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800)	817-8231	(800)	817-8232	ande
ŀ	В	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	226-2321	(408)	226-2327	myma
ŀ	A	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091	(408)	553-8211	anym
ŀ	A	George, A M	2 Cottage Pl Mount Kisco	Mount Kisco	N Y	10549	(914)	666-5688			
ŀ	С	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	782-7100	(408)	782-7100	
ŀ	A	Patten, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212)	933-0681			
ŀ	D	Carol Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr.	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	267-0751	(408)	267-0755	
ŀ	A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408)	929-6651			math
	D	Russel, Dal	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131			(408)	923-5187	drus
	A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091			anym
ľ	В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Veston	OH	43569			(419)	669-2025	lisa

Figure 1-406 Create J00_SRC_MAILING_LIST job 8/9

ZIP	CELL PHONE	HOME PHONE	EMAIL	III D. WEWDED	HID THOOMS	ELECTRONICS	III D. COODS	FUDNITALI
	_	_	anders@olsson.com	5	1	1	1	O
95119	(800) 817-8231	(600) 617-6232	anderseorsson.com	2	4	0	1	1
43964		(740) 527-2507	blisa@vahoo.com	1	1	0	1	0
	(408) 953-6001	(408) 953-6000		6	2	0	1	0
			clisa@yahoo.com	1	2	1	1	1
		(408) 782-7100		3	3	0	1	1
	(408) 224-5446		george@rocketmail.com	1	1	0	1	0
	(212) 933-0681		georgeeroeneomarr.com	3	4	1	1	0
	(408) 929-6651		mathew cibv@vahoo.com	-	3	1	1	1
	(,		mvmail@vahoo.com	2	2	0	1	0
		(408) 782-3700		2	4	0	1	1
95128	(408) 995-5347		e laura@gmail.com	3	4	1	1	1
95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew ciby@yahoo.com	2	3	1	1	1
95131		(408) 923-5187	drussel@gmail.com	4	4	1	1	1
95119	(408) 365-1091		anymail@hotmail.com	1	1	1	1	0
95119				2	4	0	1	1
43569		(419) 669-2025	lisa@gmail.com	1	4	1	1	1
43223	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2252	clisa@yahoo.com	1	2	1	1	1
95136	(408) 224-5446		george@rocketmail.com	1	1	0	1	0
95119	(800) 817-8231	(800) 817-8232	anders@olsson.com	5	1	1	1	0
95119	(408) 226-2321	(408) 226-2327	mymail@yahoo.com	2	2	0	1	0
95119	(408) 365-1091	(408) 553-8211	anymail@hotmail.com	1	1	1	1	0
10549	(914) 666-5688			4	4	1	1	1
95119	(408) 782-7100	(408) 782-7100		3	3	0	1	1
10025	(212) 933-0681			3	4	1	1	0
95119	(408) 267-0751	(408) 267-0755		4	4	0	1	0
95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew_ciby@yahoo.com	2	3	1	1	1
95131		(408) 923-5187	drussel@gmail.com	4	4	1	1	1
95119	(408) 365-1091		anymail@hotmail.com	1	1	1	1	0
43569		(419) 669-2025	lisa@gmail.com	1	4	1	1	1

Figure 1-407 Create J00 SRC MAILING LIST job 9/9

J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST

In this step, we use the Investigate stage on non-text columns such as source (of the mailing list), home and cell phone numbers, and e-mail addresses. We used character concatenate and character discrete with combinations of C, T, and X masks. The objective of this step is to validate some of the main non-text columns. Any errors that are detected can be resolved by modifying the source directly or using IBM WebSphere QualityStage jobs to cleanse and modify the targets.

Figure 1-408 on page 349 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J00_SRC_MAILING_LIST" on page 342, one COPY stage, three Investigate stages, and one Sequential File stage for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J02_INVCC_ISCODE" on page 186, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

► Figure 1-409 on page 349 shows the character discrete investigate columns CELL_PHONE, EMAIL, and HOME_PHONE configured with the *C* mask.

Figure 1-413 on page 352 shows the report that is generated for this Investigate stage after compiling and running (Figure 1-412 on page 351) this job.

- ► Figure 1-410 on page 350 shows the character discrete investigate columns CELL PHONE, EMAIL, and HOME PHONE configured with the *T* mask.
 - Figure 1-414 on page 352 shows the report that is generated for this Investigate stage after compiling and running this job.
- ► Figure 1-411 on page 350 shows the character concatenate investigate columns SOURCE, CELL_PHONE, EMAIL, and HOME_PHONE configured with a combination of *C*, *T*, and *X* masks. This investigate stage reveals the source (of the mailing list purchase) and the telephone and e-mail addresses that are provided by them.

Figure 1-415 on page 353 shows the report that is generated for this Investigate stage after compiling and running this job.

Note: You need to review these reports for validity and then correct them using data cleansing techniques. Time constraints during our testing prevented us from creating data cleansing jobs to do so.

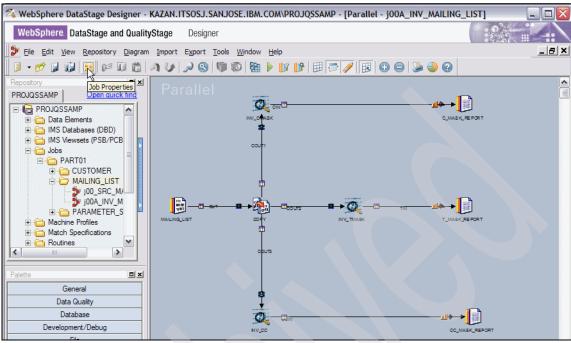


Figure 1-408 Create J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST job 1/8

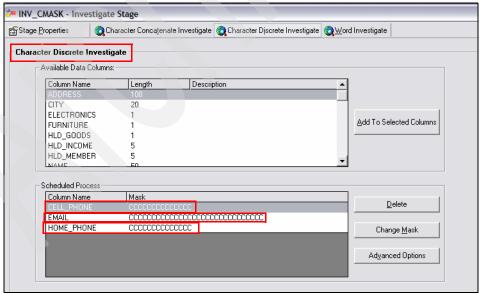


Figure 1-409 Create J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST job 2/8

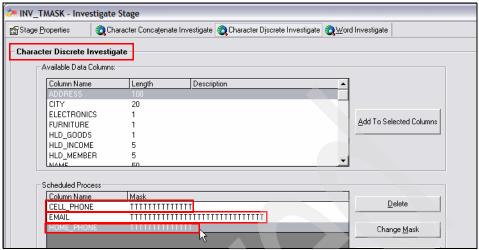


Figure 1-410 Create J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST job 3/8

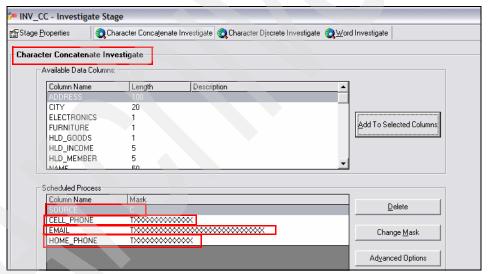


Figure 1-411 Create J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST job 4/8

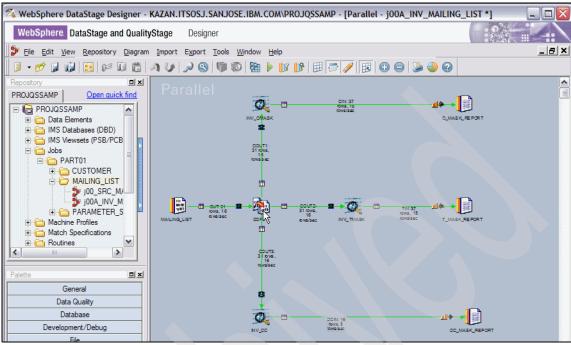


Figure 1-412 Create J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST job 5/8

sInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent	
OME_PHONE			13	41.9355	
MAIL			11	35.4839	
ELL_PHONE			7	22.5806	
ELL_PHONE	(408) 929-6651	(408) 929-6651	3	9.67742	
MAIL	anymail@hotmail.com	anymail@hotmail.com	3	9.67742	
MAIL	mathew_ciby@yahoo.com	mathew_ciby@yahoo.com	3	9.67742	
ELL_PHONE	(408) 365-1091	(408) 365-1091	3	9.67742	
MAIL	clisa@yahoo.com	clisa@yahoo.com	2	6.45161	
OME_PHONE	(408) 226-2327	(408) 226-2327	2	6.45161	
OME_PHONE	(408) 782-3700	(408) 782-3700	2	6.45161	
ELL_PHONE	(408) 782-7100	(408) 782-7100	2	6.45161	
ELL_PHONE	(800) 817-8231	(800) 817-8231	2	6.45161	
MAIL	anders@olsson.com	anders@olsson.com	2	6.45161	
MAIL	mymail@yahoo.com	mymail@yahoo.com	2	6.45161	
OME_PHONE	(408) 782-7100	(408) 782-7100	2	6.45161	
OME_PHONE	(419) 669-2025	(419) 669-2025	2	6.45161	
ELL_PHONE	(212) 933-0681	(212) 933-0681	2	6.45161	
ELL_PHONE	(408) 224-5446	(408) 224-5446	2	6.45161	
ELL_PHONE	(408) 226-2321	(408) 226-2321	2	6.45161	
ELL_PHONE	(408) 900-6401	(408) 900-6401	2	6.45161	
ELL_PHONE	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2253	2	6.45161	
OME_PHONE	(800) 817-8232	(800) 817-8232	2	6.45161	
OME_PHONE	(408) 923-5187	(408) 923-5187	2	6.45161	
MAIL	lisa@gmail.com	lisa@gmail.com	2	6.45161	
OME_PHONE	(614) 405-2252	(614) 405-2252	2	6.45161	
MAIL	drussel@gmail.com	drussel@gmail.com	2	6.45161	

Figure 1-413 Create J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST job 6/8

qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent	
CELL_PHONE	(nnn) bnnn-nnnn	(800) 817-8231	24	77.4194	
HOME_PHONE	(nnn) bnnn-nnnn	(800) 817-8232	18	58.0645	
HOME_PHONE			13	41.9355	
EMAIL			11	35.4839	
CELL_PHONE			7	22.5806	
EMAIL	aaaa@aaaaa.aaa	blisa@yahoo.com	3	9.67742	
EMAIL	22222_22202222222	mathew_ciby@yahoo.com	3	9.67742	
EMAIL	aaaaaa@aaaaaa.aaa	anymail@hotmail.com	3	9.67742	
EMAIL	aaaaaa@aaaaaa.aaa	anders@olsson.com	2	6.45161	
EMAIL	aaaaaa@aaaaa.aaa	drussel@gmail.com	2	6.45161	
EMAIL	aaaa@aaaaa.aaa	lisa@gmail.com	2	6.45161	
EMAIL	888888888888888888888888888888888888888	george@rocketmail.com	2	6.45161	
EMAIL	aaaaaa@aaaaa.aaa	mymail@yahoo.com	2	6.45161	
EMAIL	a aaaaa@aaaaa.aaa	e laura@gmail.com	1	3.22581	

Figure 1-414 Create J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST job 7/8

qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	tern qsInvSample A(408) 365-1091anymail@hotmail.com				qsInvCou 4
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	A(ab					
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	A(bb	A(914)	666-5688			3
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	A(a(A(800)	817-8231anders@olsson.com	(800)	817-8232	3
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	B (b (B(408)	900-6401	(408)	782-3700	3
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	D(a(D(614)	405-2253clisa@yahoo.com	(614)	405-2252	2
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	C (b (C(408)	782-7100	(408)	782-7100	2
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	Dbbb	D				2
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	Bba (В	lisa@gmail.com	(419)	669-2025	2
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	B(a(B(408)	226-2321mymail@yahoo.com	(408)	226-2327	2
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	D(ab	D(408)	224-5446george@rocketmail.com			2
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	Dba (D	drussel@gmail.com	(408)	923-5187	1
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	Aba (A	blisa@yahoo.com	(740)	537-3607	1
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	Cba (C	drussel@gmail.com	(408)	923-5187	1
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	C(ab	C(408)	929-6651mathew_ciby@yahoo.com			1
SOURCE+CELL_PHONE+EMAIL+HOME_PHONE	B(ab	B(408)	995-5347e_laura@gmail.com			1
SOURCE+CELL PHONE+EMAIL+HOME PHONE	D(b(D(408)	267-0751	(408)	267-0755	1

Figure 1-415 Create J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST job 8/8

J01 STAN COUNTRY M

Next, we split the mailing list records that were created in the "J00_SRC_MAILING_LIST" on page 342 job into two files—one with name and address fields and another for single domain fields such as telephone numbers and e-mail addresses. As in the case of the credit card customer file cleansing, we do this to allow processing of the single domain and text data in parallel by the QualityStage administrators and appropriate subject matter experts.

Note: In this case, for convenience, we chose to use all the columns in the input data for the both streams. Job J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M (described here) for the name and address fields, and job "J00A_INV_MAILING_LIST" on page 347 for the source, home and cell phone numbers, and e-mail addresses.

In this step, we analyze the mailing list's addresses to determine their (ISO code) country using the COUNTRY rule set in the Standardize stage.

Figure 1-416 on page 354 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J00_SRC_MAILING_LIST" on page 342, a Standardize stage, and an output Data Set stage. This job uses a QSPARAMETERSET object that is similar to the one described in 1.10.4, "Create a parameter set object" on page 130. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-417 on page 355 and Figure 1-418 on page 355 show the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured COUNTRY rule set and the literal ZQUSZQ followed by the CITY, STATE and ZIP columns in the Selected Columns list.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running the job, Figure 1-419 on page 356 shows the results of the execution.
- ► Figure 1-420 on page 357 and Figure 1-421 on page 358 shows a report with the two columns ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY and IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY added by the Standardize stage. It shows US for each row with the identifier flag of Y in all but two cases that had invalid state codes. It defaulted the country code to US because of the inclusion of the literal ZQUSZQ.

Now, proceed to "J02_INVCC_ISOCODE_M" on page 358.

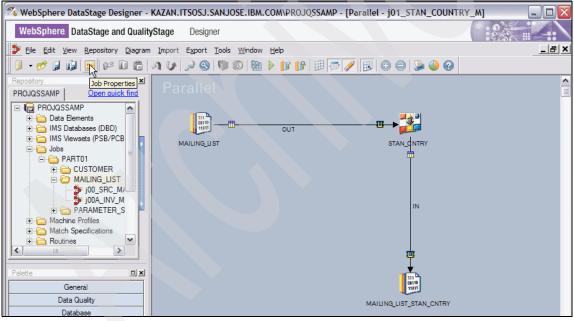


Figure 1-416 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M job 1/6

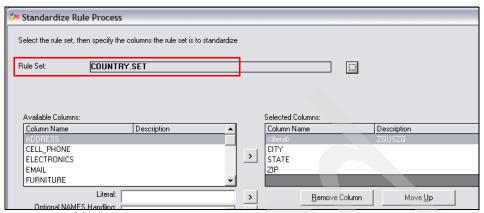


Figure 1-417 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M job 2/6

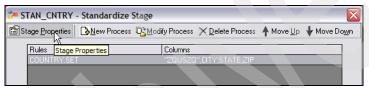


Figure 1-418 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M job 3/6

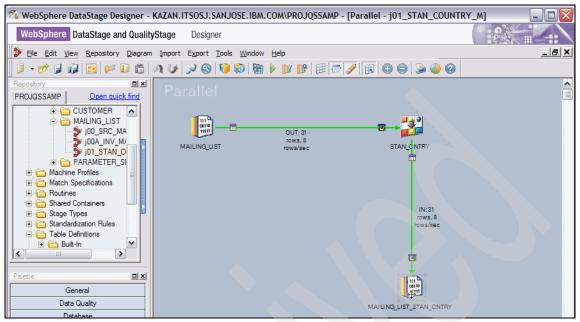


Figure 1-419 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M job 4/6

Jo517	ccc	LING_LIST_STAN_CNTRY.IN	Data Dronser							
SOURCE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	CELL_	PHONE	HOME_	PHONE	EMAIL
A	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800)	817-8231	(800)	817-8232	ander
D	Nagraj Alur	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119					
A	Lisa, B	911 Main St	Toronto	OH	43964			(740)	537-3607	blisa
В	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	953-6001	(408)	953-6000	
D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614)	405-2253	(614)	405-2252	clisa
С	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	782-7100	(408)	782-7100	
D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408)	224-5446			georg
A	Pattern, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212)	933-0681			
A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408)	929-6651			math
В	Christina Anderson	618x Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	226-2321	(408)	226-2327	myma:
В	Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	900-6401	(408)	782-3700	
В	Laura, E	459 Clifton Ave	San Jose	CA	95128	(408)	995-5347			e la
С	Mathew, Cib	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Josee	CAL	95112	(408)	929-6651			math
С	Russel, Dale	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131			(408)	923-5187	drus
A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091			anym
D	Barry Rosen	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119					
В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Weston	OH	43569			(419)	669-2025	lisa
D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614)	405-2253	(614)	405-2252	clis
D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408)	224-5446			geor
A	Anders Olsson	2050 N. First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800)	817-8231	(800)	817-8232	ande
В	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	226-2321	(408)	226-2327	myma
A	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091	(408)	553-8211	anym
A	George, A M	2 Cottage Pl Mount Kisco	Mount Kisco	N Y	10549	(914)	666-5688			
С	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	782-7100	(408)	782-7100	
A	Patten, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212)	933-0681			
D	Carol Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr.	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	267-0751	(408)	267-0755	
A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408)	929-6651			math
D	Russel, Dal	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131			(408)	923-5187	drus
A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091			anym
В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Veston	OH	43569			(419)	669-2025	lisa
В	Curtis, M	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	900-6401	(408)	782-3700	

Figure 1-420 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M job 5/6

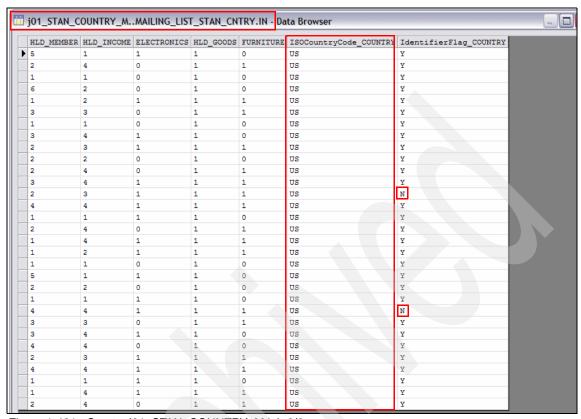


Figure 1-421 Create J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M job 6/6

J02 INVCC ISOCODE M

In this step, we analyze the ISO codes that were generated in the "J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M" on page 353 job by the Investigate stage using character discrete with the C mask to obtain frequency distribution. This step identifies whether the addresses in the mailing list file belong to more than one country and identifies the codes of the countries in the addresses. In this case, all the addresses are U.S. addresses.

Figure 1-422 on page 359 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M" on page 353, an Investigate stage, and an output Sequential File stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J02_INVCC_ISCODE" on page 186, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-423 on page 360 shows the INV_CC_ISOCODE Investigate Stage window with the Character Concatenate Investigate option and columns ISOCountryCode_Country and IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY selected with the *C* masks for each character.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job, the job statistics are shown in Figure 1-424 on page 360.
- ► The output of the Investigate stage written to the sequential file is shown in Figure 1-425 on page 361. It shows two records:
 - One record with a concatenated value of US Y in 93.5484% of the records
 - Another record with a concatenated value of US N in 6.45161% of the records

Now, proceed to "J03_STAN_USPREP_M" on page 361.

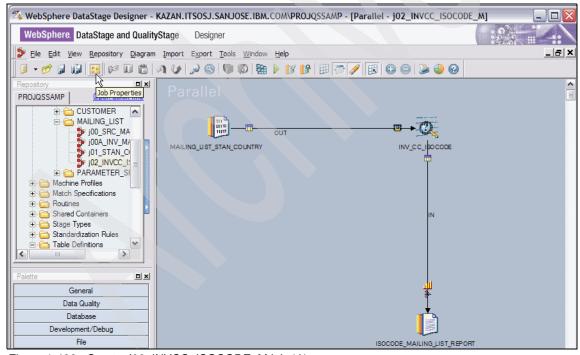


Figure 1-422 Create J02_INVCC_ISOCODE_M job 1/4

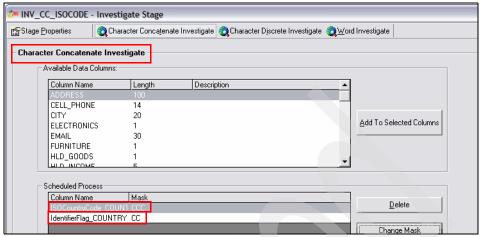


Figure 1-423 Create J02_INVCC_ISOCODE_M job 2/4

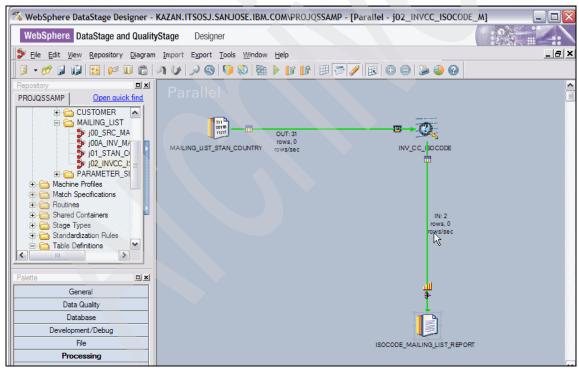


Figure 1-424 Create J02_INVCC_ISOCODE_M job 3/4

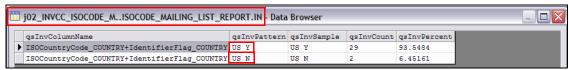


Figure 1-425 Create J02_INVCC_ISOCODE_M job 4/4

J03 STAN USPREP M

In this step, we use the Standardize stage with the domain-preprocessor rule set USPREP to move name and address data into Name, Address, and Area domains.

Figure 1-426 on page 362 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J01_STAN_COUNTRY_M" on page 353, a Standardize stage, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

► The Standardize Rule Process windows of Figure 1-427 on page 362 and Figure 1-428 on page 363 show the USPREP rule set and the literals and columns selected for analysis. It shows the following selected literals and columns:

ZONAMEZO NAME ZOADDRZO ADDRESS ZOAREAZO CITY STATE ZIP

- After saving, compiling, and running this job, view the results as shown in Figure 1-429 on page 363.
- ► The content of the MAILING_LIST_STAN_USPREP data set is shown in Figure 1-430 on page 364 through Figure 1-432 on page 366.

The report shows the following:

- Columns NameDomain_USPREP (contains prefix, first name, last name, suffix tokens), AddressDomain_USPREP (contains apartment, street name and street type tokens), and AreaDomain_USPREP (contains city, state, ZIP code tokens) that was parsed from the input columns.
- InputPattern_USPREP and OutboundPattern_USPREP columns that contain the patterns generated after processing the name and address columns in the input file.

Now, proceed to "J04_INVW_USPREP_M" on page 366.

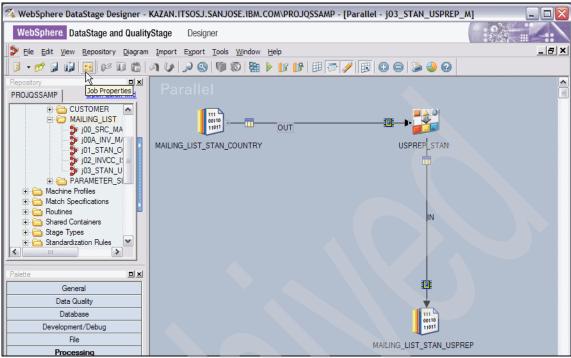


Figure 1-426 Create J03_STAN_USPREP_M job 1/7

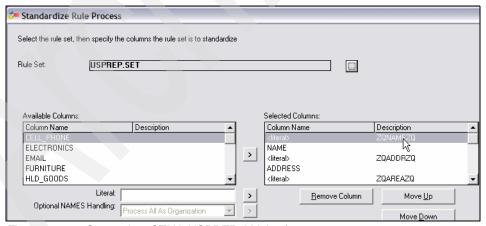


Figure 1-427 Create J03_STAN_USPREP_M job 2/7

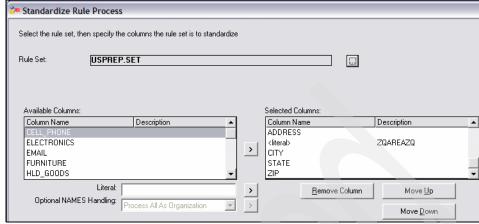


Figure 1-428 Create J03_STAN_USPREP_M job 3/7

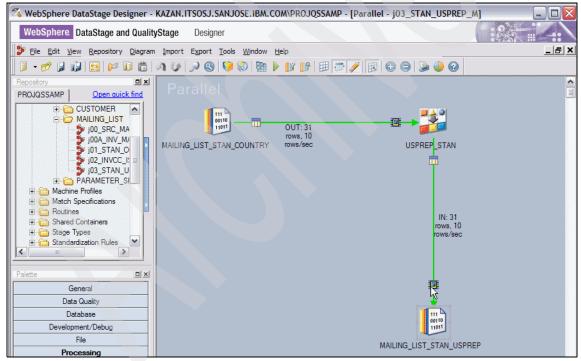


Figure 1-429 Create J03_STAN_USPREP_M job 4/7

	1			_						
SOURCE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	CELL_	PHONE	HOME_	PHONE	EMAIL
A	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800)	817-8231	(800)	817-8232	anders
D	Nagraj Alur	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119					
A	Lisa, B	911 Main St	Toronto	OH	43964			(740)	537-3607	blisa
В	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	953-6001	(408)	953-6000	
D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614)	405-2253	(614)	405-2252	clisa
С	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	782-7100	(408)	782-7100	
D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408)	224-5446			georg
A	Pattern, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212)	933-0681			
A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408)	929-6651			mathe
В	Christina Anderson	618x Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	226-2321	(408)	226-2327	mymai
В	Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	900-6401	(408)	782-3700	
В	Laura, E	459 Clifton Ave	San Jose	CA	95128	(408)	995-5347			e_lau
С	Mathew, Cib	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Josee	CAL	95112	(408)	929-6651			mathe
С	Russel, Dale	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131			(408)	923-5187	druss
A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091			anyma
D	Barry Rosen	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119					
В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Weston	OH	43569			(419)	669-2025	lisa@
D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614)	405-2253	(614)	405-2252	clisa
D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408)	224-5446			georg
A	Anders Olsson	2050 N. First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800)	817-8231	(800)	817-8232	ander
В	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	226-2321	(408)	226-2327	mymai
A	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091	(408)	553-8211	anyma
A	George, A M	2 Cottage Pl Mount Kisco	Mount Kisco	N Y	10549	(914)	666-5688			
С	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	782-7100	(408)	782-7100	
A	Patten, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212)	933-0681			
D	Carol Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr.	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	267-0751	(408)	267-0755	
A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408)	929-6651			mathe
D	Russel, Dal	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131			(408)	923-5187	druss
A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091			anyma
В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Veston	OH	43569			(419)	669-2025	lisa@
В	Curtis, M	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	900-6401	(408)	782-3700	

Figure 1-430 Create J03_STAN_USPREP_M job 5/7

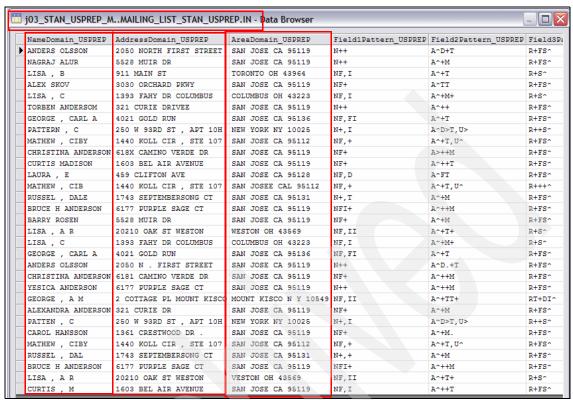


Figure 1-431 Create J03 STAN USPREP_M job 6/7

7						
-			-		UserOverrideFlag_USPREP	
4	NULL		N++A^D+TR+FS^	N++A^D+TR+FS^	NO	NULL
4	NULL		N++A^+MR+FS^	N++AAAAR+FS^	NO	NULL
4	NULL		NF, IA^+TR+S^	NF, IAAAARRRR	ио	NULL
4	NULL		NF+A^TTR+FS^	NNNA^TTR+FS^	NO	NULL
	NULL		NF, IA^+M+R+S^	NF, IA^+T+RRRR	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	N++A^++R+FS^	N++A^++R+FS^	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	NF, FIA^+TR+FS^	NF, FIAAAAR+FS^	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	N+,IA^D>T,U>R++S^	N+,IA^D>T,U>RRRRR	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	NF,+A^+T,U^R+FS^	NF,+A^+T,U^R+FS^	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	NF+A>++MR+FS^	NNNA>++TR+FS^	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	NF+A^++TR+FS^	NNNA^++TR+FS^	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	NF,DA^FTR+FS^	NF,DA^FTR+FS^	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	NF,+A^+T,U^R+++^	NF,+A^+T,U^R+++^	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	N+,TA^+MR+FS^	N+,TAAAAR+FS^	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	NFI+A^++MR+FS^	NFI+A^++TR+FS^	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	NF+A^+MR+FS^	NNNAAAAR+FS^	ио	NULL
Ī	NULL	NULL	NF,IIA^+T+R+S^	NF, IIA^+T+RRRR	NO	NULL
Ī	NULL	NULL	NF, IA^+M+R+S^	NF, IA^+T+RRRR	ио	NULL
Ī	NULL	NULL	NF, FIA^+TR+FS^	NF, FIAAAAR+FS^	NO	NULL
Ī	NULL	NULL	N++A^D.+TR+FS^	N++A^D.+TR+FS^	ио	NULL
Ī	NULL	NULL	NF+A^++MR+FS^	NNNA^++TR+FS^	NO	NULL
	NULL	NULL	N++A^++MR+FS^	N++A^++TR+FS^	NO	NULL
Ì	NULL	NULL	NF, IIA~+TT+RT+DI~	NF, IIA~+TT+RT+DI~	NO	NULL
Ì	NULL	NULL	NF+A^+MR+FS^	NNNAAAAR+FS^	NO	NULL
İ	NULL	NULL	N+, IA^D>T, U>R++S^	N+, IA^D>T, U>RRRRR	NO	NULL
İ	NULL	NULL	NF+A^+M.R+FS^	NNNA^+T.R+FS^	NO	NULL

Figure 1-432 Create J03_STAN_USPREP_M job 7/7

J04_INVW_USPREP_M

In this step, we use the Investigate stage using word investigate on the Name, Address, and Area domains to determine whether the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set parsed the tokens in the name and address fields into the correct domains successfully.

We analyze the mailing list file containing the name, address, and area buckets that were generated by the job "J03_STAN_USPREP_M" on page 361 by the Investigate stage using word investigate and the domain-specific USNAME, USADDR, and USAREA rule sets to determine the degree of success that is achieved by the Standardize stage to moving the tokens to the right buckets.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, we need to split the mailing list file (using a Copy stage) and process it by three independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. Both the pattern and token reports are generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 1-433 on page 368 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J03_STAN_USPREP_M" on page 361, a Copy stage, three Investigate stages that each use a different

domain-specific rule set, and two sequential file stages (one each for the token report and pattern report) for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J04_INVW_USPREP" on page 203, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- Figure 1-434 on page 368 shows the INVNAME Investigate Stage window using the USNAME rule set with the Word Investigate option. The selected column is NameDomain USPREP.
- ► Figure 1-435 on page 369 shows the INVADDR Investigate Stage window using the USADDR rule set with the Word Investigate option. The selected column is AddressDomain USPREP.
- ► Figure 1-436 on page 369 shows the INVAREA Investigate Stage window using the USAREA rule set with the Word Investigate option. The selected column is AreaDomain_USPREP.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job, the contents of the output of each investigate stage is listed here:
- ► The outputs of the Investigate stage written to the sequential files are shown in Figure 1-438 on page 370 through Figure 1-443 on page 373.

The reports show a number of tokens in the various reports not being recognized with proper classifications (code "?"). The patterns also appear to need overrides, but you can only be certain of this after the pattern action language has been invoked.

Now, proceed to "J03_Z_Override_And_After" on page 215.

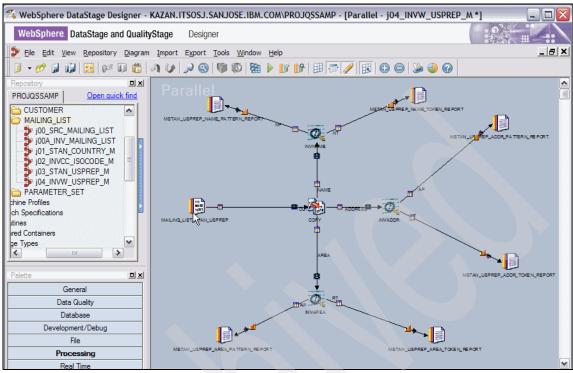


Figure 1-433 Create J04_INVW_USPREP_M job 1/11

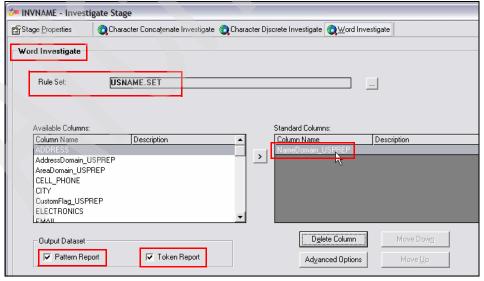


Figure 1-434 Create J04_INVW_USPREP_M job 2/11

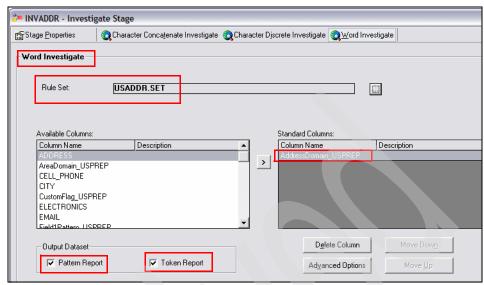


Figure 1-435 Create J04_INVW_USPREP_M job 3/11

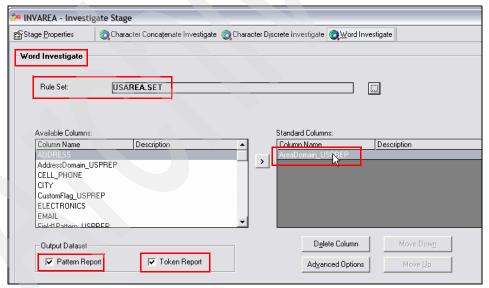


Figure 1-436 Create J04_INVW_USPREP_M job 4/11

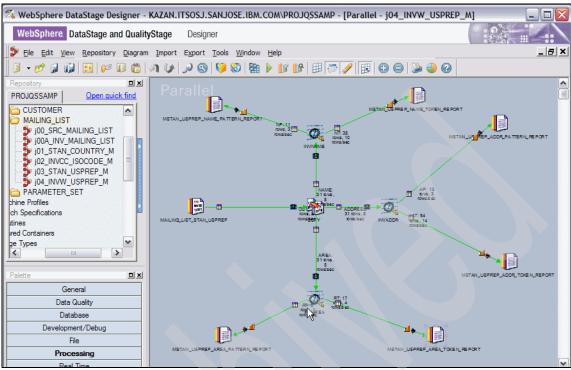


Figure 1-437 Create J04_INVW_USPREP_M job 5/11

InvColumnName	gsInvPattern	gsInvSample	gsInvCount	qsInvPercent	:	
NameDomain USPREP		CURTIS , M	-	16.129		
NameDomain_USPREP	FF	CHRISTINA A	4	12.9032		
NameDomain_USPREP	??	ANDERS OLSS	4	12.9032		
NameDomain_USPREP	F,?	MATHEW , CI	4	12.9032		
NameDomain_USPREP	F?	BARRY ROSEN	3	9.67742		
NameDomain_USPREP	F,II	LISA , A R	3	9.67742		
NameDomain_USPREP	FIF	BRUCE H AND	2	6.45161		
NameDomain_USPREP	F,FI	GEORGE , CA	2	6.45161		
NameDomain_USPREP	?,I	PATTEN , C	2	6.45161		
NameDomain_USPREP	?F	YESICA ANDE	1	3.22581		
NameDomain_USPREP	F, F	RUSSEL , DA	1	3.22581		

Figure 1-438 Create J04_INVW_USPREP_M job 6/11

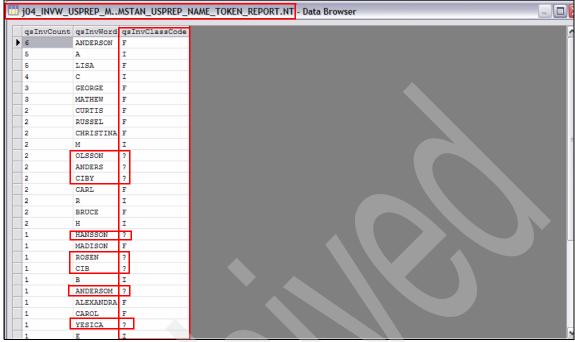


Figure 1-439 Create J04_INVW_USPREP_M job 7/11

qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent	
AddressDomain_U	^?T	321 CURIE D	9	29.0323	*
AddressDomain_U	^??T	1603 BEL AI	5	16.129	
AddressDomain_U	^?T?	20210 OAK S	4	12.9032	
AddressDomain_U	^?TU^	1440 KOLL C	3	9.67742	
AddressDomain_U	^D>TU>	250 W 93RD .	2	6.45161	
AddressDomain_U	^??	321 CURIE D	1	3.22581	
AddressDomain_U	^D.OT	2050 N . FI	1	3.22581	
AddressDomain_U	^?TT?	2 COTTAGE P.	1	3.22581	
AddressDomain_U	^DOT	2050 NORTH	1	3.22581	
AddressDomain_U	^TT	3030 ORCHAR	1	3.22581	
AddressDomain_U	>S?T	618X CAMINO	1	3.22581	
AddressDomain_U	^?T.	1361 CRESTW	1	3.22581	
AddressDomain_U	^S?T	6181 CAMINO	1	3.22581	

Figure 1-440 Create J04_INVW_USPREP_M job 8/11

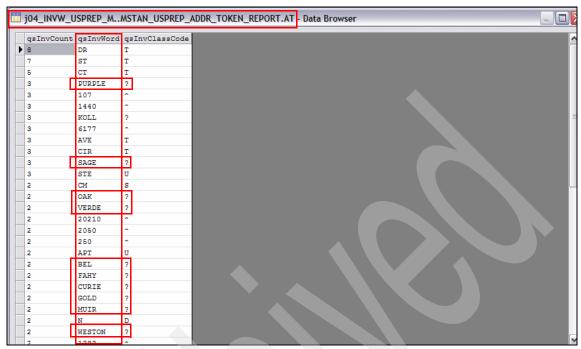


Figure 1-441 Create J04_INVW_USPREP_M job 9/11

j(04_INVW_l	JSPREP_M	MSTAN_USPREP_	AREA_TOKEN_REPORT.RT - Data Browser
	qsInvCount	qsInvWord	qsInvClassCode	
) 2	23	SAN	?	
2	22	CA	S	
2	22	JOSE	?	
5	5	OH	s	
2	2	NEW	?	
2	2	COLUMBUS	?	
2	2	NY	s	
2	2	YORK	s	
1	1	KISCO	?	
1	1	CAL	?	
1	1	JOSEE	?	
1	1	TORONTO	?	
1	1	MOUNT	?	
1	1	WESTON	?	<u> </u>
1	1	VESTON	?	
1	1	NORTH	A	
1	1	Y	?	

Figure 1-442 Create J04_INVW_USPREP_M job 10/11

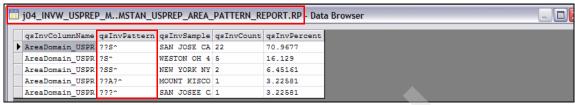


Figure 1-443 Create J04_INVW_USPREP_M job 11/11

J04 Z After Override

We perform a visual analysis of the token and pattern reports of the "J04_INVW_USPREP_M" on page 366 job to determine if the parsing was successful.

In doing so, we find certain errors with the parsing, and so chose to perform a classification override for the USNAME rule set to fix the errors.

Because the override is similar to that described in "J03_Z_Override_And_After" on page 215, we do not repeat it here. Figure 1-444 on page 374 shows a Classification override of the USNAME rule set for the token ANDERS with a classification of F.

We repeat the steps described in jobs "J03_STAN_USPREP_M" on page 361, "J04_INVW_USPREP_M" on page 366, and "J04_Z_After_Override" on page 373 until the name and address data is moved into the correct domain columns.

Attention: As mentioned earlier in "J03_Z_Override_And_After" on page 215, overrides in this job generally should be limited to simple classification overrides that move name and address data to the correct name/address/area domain buckets, rather than more complex pattern overrides.

Now, proceed to "J05_CASS_USPREP_M" on page 374.

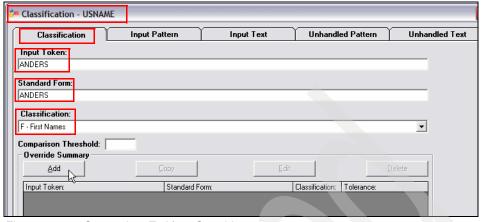


Figure 1-444 Create J04_Z_After_Override

J05_CASS_USPREP_M

After all the name and address data is moved to the correct domain buckets, we use the CASS stage to validate, correct, and standardize the U.S. addresses in the Address domain and to write a Postal Service form 3553 to a file. We also include a Transformer stage to add a second address line column to the mailing list file because CASS requires two address lines as input for its processing.

Figure 1-445 on page 375 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J03_STAN_USPREP_M" on page 361, a Transformer stage, a CASS stage, and a Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-446 on page 376 shows the ADD_SAPCE_FIELD Transformer Stage window that describes the addition of the DUMMY_ADDRESS_FIELD of character length 1 to serve as the second address line that is required by the CASS stage.
- ► Figure 1-447 on page 376 shows the CASS stage configuration with details such as the assignment of columns to Address Line 1 and Address Line 2, and location of the output file and parameter set object.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 1-448 on page 377), review the contents of the output of the CASS stage as shown in Figure 1-449 on page 377 through Figure 1-451 on page 379. It shows validation errors with some addresses, as described in "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219.

Note: Generally, any data error should be presented for review by appropriate personnel as early as possible in the process. An A1 should be investigated and appropriate action taken.

Now, proceed to "J06_INVCC_CASS_M" on page 379.

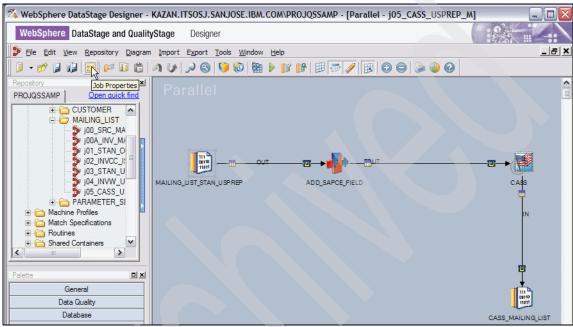


Figure 1-445 Create J05_CASS_USPREP_M job 1/7

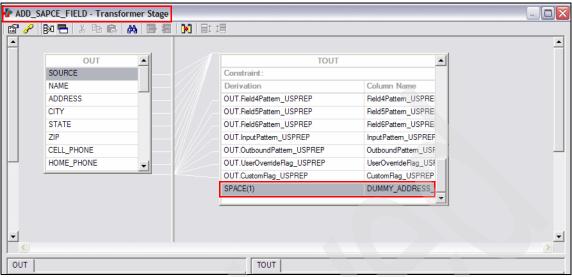


Figure 1-446 Create J05_CASS_USPREP_M job 2/7

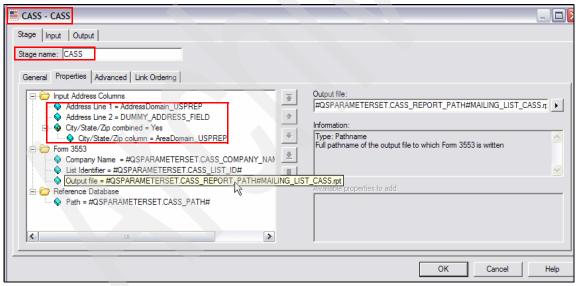


Figure 1-447 Create J05_CASS_USPREP_M job 3/7

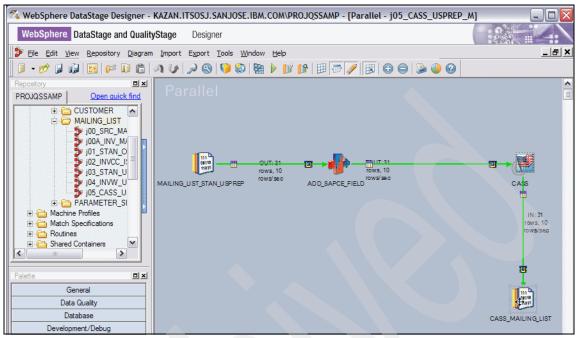


Figure 1-448 Create J05_CASS_USPREP_M job 4/7

SOURCE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	CELL_PHONE	HOME_PHONE	EM
A	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800) 817-8231	(800) 817-8232	an
D	Nagraj Alur	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119			
A	Lisa, B	911 Main St	Toronto	OH	43964		(740) 537-3607	bl
В	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 953-6001	(408) 953-6000)
D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2252	c.
c	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 782-7100	(408) 782-7100)
D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408) 224-5446		ge
A	Pattern, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212) 933-0681		
A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408) 929-6651		m
В	Christina Anderson	618x Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 226-2321	(408) 226-2327	m
В	Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 900-6401	(408) 782-3700)
В	Laura, E	459 Clifton Ave	San Jose	CA	95128	(408) 995-5347		e
С	Mathew, Cib	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Josee	CAL	95112	(408) 929-6651		m
С	Russel, Dale	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131		(408) 923-5187	d
A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 365-1091		a
D	Barry Rosen	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119			
В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Weston	OH	43569		(419) 669-2025	1
D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2252	c
D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408) 224-5446		g
A	Anders Olsson	2050 N. First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800) 817-8231	(800) 817-8232	a

Figure 1-449 Create J05_CASS_USPREP_M job 5/7

v n : wannen	all a : Hannan		n: 1 Mn	n: 1 10n	
-	_	AreaDomain_USPREP		Field2Pattern_USPREP	
ANDERS OLSSON	2050 NORTH FIRST STREET		N++	A^D+T	R+:
NAGRAJ ALUR	5528 MUIR DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	N++	A^+M	R+:
LISA , B			NF, I	A^+T	R+:
		SAN JOSE CA 95119		A^TT	R+:
			/-	A^+M+	R+:
TORBEN ANDERSOM		SAN JOSE CA 95119	N++	A^++	R+
			NF, FI	A^+T	R+
	250 W 93RD ST , APT 10H		N+,I	A^D>T,U>	R+
,	1440 KOLL CIR , STE 107		NF,+	A^+T,U^	R+
CHRISTINA ANDERSON	618X CAMINO VERDE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NF+	A>++M	R+
CURTIS MADISON	1603 BEL AIR AVENUE	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NF+	A^++T	R+
		SAN JOSE CA 95128	NF, D	A^FT	R+
MATHEW , CIB	1440 KOLL CIR , STE 107	SAN JOSEE CAL 95112	NF,+	A^+T,U^	R+
RUSSEL , DALE	1743 SEPTEMBERSONG CT	SAN JOSE CA 95131	N+,T	A^+M	R+
BRUCE H ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NFI+	A^++M	R+
BARRY ROSEN	5528 MUIR DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NF+	A^+M	R+
LISA , A R	20210 OAK ST WESTON	WESTON OH 43569	NF, II	A^+T+	R+
LISA , C	1393 FAHY DR COLUMBUS	COLUMBUS OH 43223	NF, I	A^+M+	R+
GEORGE , CARL A	4021 GOLD RUN	SAN JOSE CA 95136	NF, FI	A^+T	R+
ANDERS OLSSON	2050 N . FIRST STREET	SAN JOSE CA 95119	N++	A^D.+T	R+
CHRISTINA ANDERSON	6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NF+	A^++M	R+
YESICA ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	N++	A^++M	R+
GEORGE , A M	2 COTTAGE PL MOUNT KISCO	MOUNT KISCO N Y 10549	NF, II	A^+TT+	RT
ALEXANDRA ANDERSON	321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NF+	A^+M	R+
PATTEN , C	250 W 93RD ST , APT 10H	NEW YORK NY 10025	N+,I	A^D>T,U>	R+
CAROL HANSSON	1361 CRESTWOOD DR .	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NF+	A^+M.	R+
MATHEW , CIBY	1440 KOLL CIR , STE 107	SAN JOSE CA 95112	NF,+	A^+T,U^	R+
RUSSEL , DAL	1743 SEPTEMBERSONG CT	SAN JOSE CA 95131	N+,+	A^+M	R+
BRUCE H ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NFI+	A^++M	R+
LISA , A R	20210 OAK ST WESTON	VESTON OH 43569	NF, II	A^+T+	R+
CURTIS , M	1603 BEL AIR AVENUE	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NF.I	A^++T	R+F

Figure 1-450 Create J05_CASS_USPREP_M job 6/7

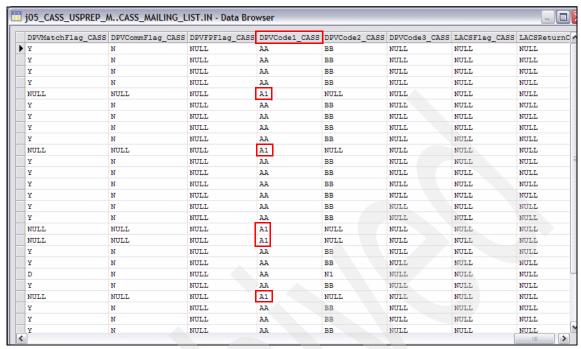


Figure 1-451 Create J05_CASS_USPREP_M job 7/7

J06 INVCC CASS M

In this step, we then run the Investigate stage with character concatenate on the (address related columns) results of the job "J05_CASS_USPREP_M" on page 374 step to determine investigate addresses that are not recognized by CASS (delivery point verification or DPV).

Note: Due to a bug with handling nulls, we introduced a Transformer stage to convert nulls to a space using column derivation.

We investigate using character concatenate (on CASS generated columns DPVMATCHFLAG_CASS and DPVCODE1_CASS) using a $\it C$ mask, the output of CASS. A value of A1 in the DPVCODE1_CASS field indicates a potential problem.

Figure 1-452 on page 381 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J05_CASS_USPREP_M" on page 374, a Transformer stage for handling nulls, an Investigate stage, and an output Sequential File stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J06_INVCC_CASS" on page 228, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

► Figure 1-453 on page 381 shows the HANDLE NULL - Transformer Stage window with derivation substitution for all the columns with the following expression:

If ISNULL(OUT.SOURCE) then "else OUT.SOURCE

This derivative directs that if the column is null, then spaces are replaced by an empty string.

- ► Configure the INV_DPV_INFO Investigate stage by right-clicking the INV_DPV_INFO icon and selecting **Properties** in Figure 1-234 on page 232. Then, continue by clicking **Character Concatenate Investigate**. The columns propagated from the input data set are shown in the Available Data Columns list. Select the following columns:
 - DPVMatchFlag_CASS with C mask
 - DPVCode1 CASS with C mask
 - Delivery_AddressLine1_CASS with X mask
 - City_CASS with X mask
 - State CASS with X mask
 - Zip5_CASS with X mask

After adding these columns with these masks, click **Stage Properties** as shown in Figure 1-235 on page 232.

▶ After saving, compiling, and running this job (we do not show statistics), the output of the Investigate stage is shown in Figure 1-455 on page 382 through Figure 1-457 on page 383. It shows a count of six records with values A1 in the DPVMatchFlag_CASS and DPVCode1_CASS character concatenated columns. As discussed in "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219, a value of A1 in the DPVCode1_CASS indicates an address that did not match. Using a sample of six and rerunning this job shows the relevant records that need further investigation.

Now, proceed to "J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 234.

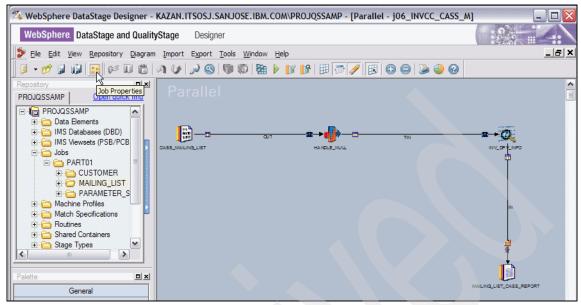


Figure 1-452 Create J06_INVCC_CASS_M job 1/6

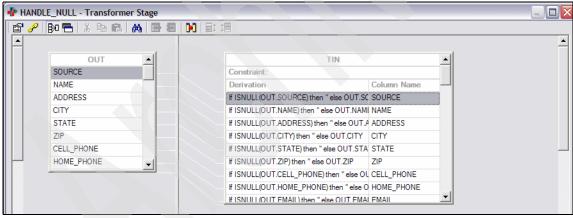


Figure 1-453 Create J06_INVCC_CASS_M job 2/6

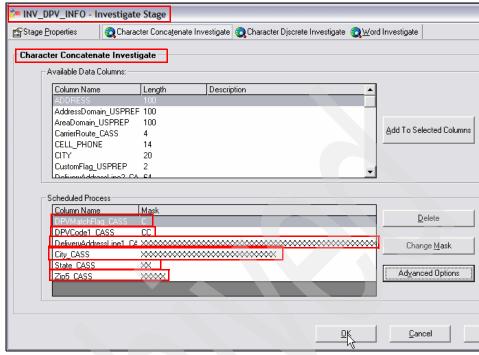


Figure 1-454 Create J06_INVCC_CASS_M job 3/6

		j06_INVCC_CASS_MMAILING_LIST_CASS_REPORT.IN - Data Browser		
Ш		qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample
Ш	Þ	DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCode1_CASS+DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS+City_CASS+State_CASS+Zip5_CASS	YAA	YAA1603 BEL
Ш		DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCode1_CASS+DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS+City_CASS+State_CASS+Zip5_CASS	A1	A11393 FAHY
Ш		${\tt DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS+City_CASS+State_CASS+Zip5_CASS} \\$	DAA	DAA6181 CAMI

Figure 1-455 Create J06_INVCC_CASS_M job 4/6

qsInvSample		gsInvCount
		darusconuc
YAA1603 BEL AIR AVE SAN JOSE CAS	126	24
A11393 FAHY DR COLUMBUS OH	223	6
DAA6181 CAMINO VERDE DR SAN JOSE CAS	119	1

Figure 1-456 Create J06_INVCC_CASS_M job 5/6



Figure 1-457 Create J06_INVCC_CASS_M job 6/6

J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor

In this step, we standardize the name and address contents of the output of job "J05_CASS_USPREP_M" on page 374 using the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set. We also add a column to the output that only had the first three characters of the ZIP code using a Transformer stage. This new column (ZIP3) is used as a blocking variable in the next matching stage.

After CASS validates and corrects the address fields but not the name fields, the Standardize stage is run again with the domain-preprocessor rule set USPREP on the name fields and CASS corrected address fields into Name, Address, and Area domains.

Figure 1-458 on page 384 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J05_CASS_USPREP_M" on page 374, a Standardize stage, a Transformer stage to add a column, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 234, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► The Standardize Rule Process window in Figure 1-459 on page 385 through Figure 1-461 on page 385 show the domain preprocessor USPREP rule set with literals and selected columns as follows:
 - ZQNAMEZQ NAME ZQPUTAZQ DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS
 DeliveryAddressLine2 CASS ZQPUTRZQ City CASS State CASS Zip5 CASS
- ► The ADD_ZIP3 Transformer Stage window in Figure 1-462 on page 386 shows the addition of a ZIP3 column to the output that only contains the first three digits of the 5-digit ZIP5_CASS field.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 1-463 on page 387), view the content of output data set as shown in Figure 1-464 on page 388 through Figure 1-466 on page 390.

As discussed before, this report shows:

 Columns NameDomain_USPREP (contains prefix, first name, last name, suffix tokens), AddressDomain_USPREP (contains apartment, street

- name and street type tokens), and AreaDomain_USPREP (contains state, ZIP code tokens) that were parsed from the input columns.
- InputPattern_USPREP and OutboundPattern_USPREP columns that contain the patterns that were generated after processing the name and address columns in the input file.

A visual analysis of the report shows some problems with the AddressDomain_USPREP column that has the name of the city in it as shown in Figure 1-465 on page 389. In the real-world, the volume of data would be too large to attempt a visual analysis of the report. Therefore, proceed to "J08 STAN MAILING LIST Domain Specific" on page 390.

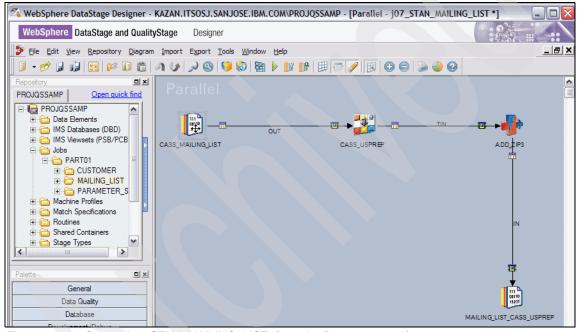


Figure 1-458 Create J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor 1/9

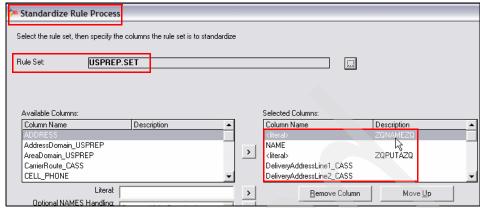


Figure 1-459 Create J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor 2/9

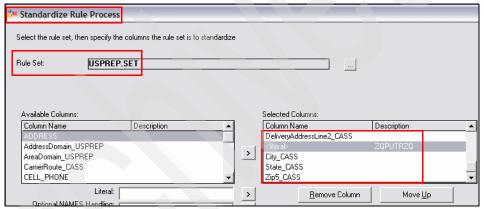


Figure 1-460 Create J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor 3/9

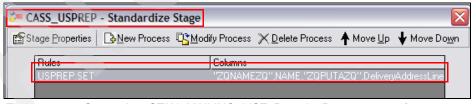


Figure 1-461 Create J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor 4/9

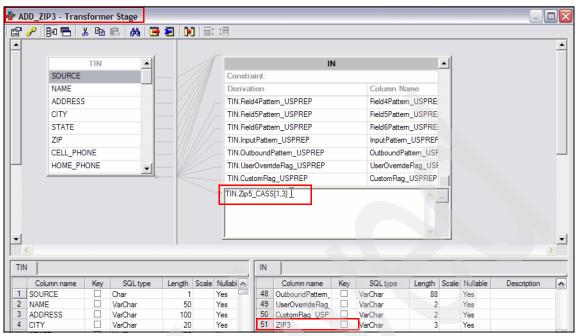


Figure 1-462 Create J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor 5/9

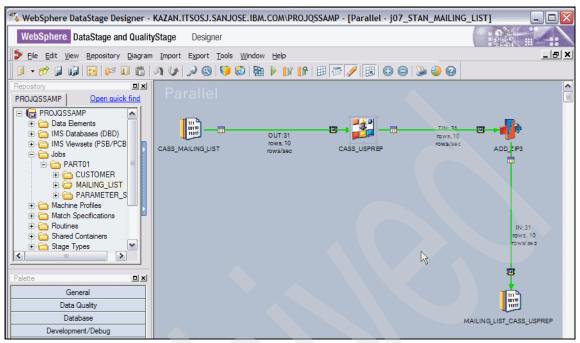


Figure 1-463 Create J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor 6/9

SOURCE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	CELL_PHONE	HOME_PHONE	EMAIL
A	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800) 817-8231	(800) 817-8232	anders@
D	Nagraj Alur	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119			
A	Lisa, B	911 Main St	Toronto	OH	43964		(740) 537-3607	blisa@ya
В	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 953-6001	(408) 953-6000	
D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2252	clisa@ya
C	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 782-7100	(408) 782-7100	
D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408) 224-5446		george@:
A	Pattern, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212) 933-0681		
A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew_c
В	Christina Anderson	618x Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 226-2321	(408) 226-2327	mymail@
В	Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 900-6401	(408) 782-3700	
В	Laura, E	459 Clifton Ave	San Jose	CA	95128	(408) 995-5347		e_laura(
С	Mathew, Cib	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Josee	CAL	95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew_o
С	Russel, Dale	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131		(408) 923-5187	drussel(
A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 365-1091		anymail(
D	Barry Rosen	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119			
В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Weston	OH	43569		(419) 669-2025	lisa@gma
D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2252	clisa@ya
D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408) 224-5446		george@:
A	Anders Olsson	2050 N. First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800) 817-8231	(800) 817-8232	anders@d
В	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 226-2321	(408) 226-2327	mymail@
A	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 365-1091	(408) 553-8211	anymail(
A	George, A M	2 Cottage Pl Mount Kisco	Mount Kisco	N Y	10549	(914) 666-5688		
С	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 782-7100	(408) 782-7100	
A	Patten, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212) 933-0681		
D	Carol Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr.	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 267-0751	(408) 267-0755	
A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew
D	Russel, Dal		San Jose	CA	95131		(408) 923-5187	
A		6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 365-1091		anymail
В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Veston	OH	43569		(419) 669-2025	_
В	Curtis, M	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(400) 900-6401	(408) 782-3700	

Figure 1-464 Create J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor 7/9

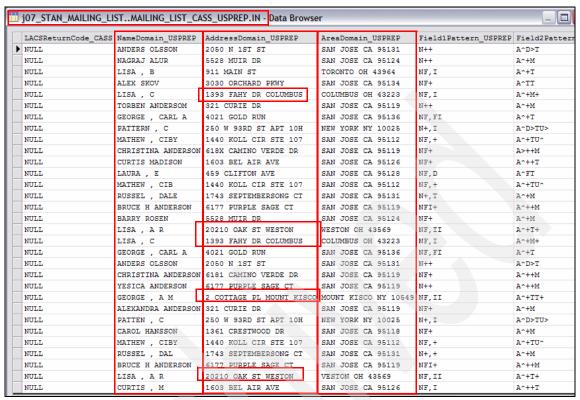


Figure 1-465 Create J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor 8/9

FieldSDattern HSDDFD	InputDattern HSDDFD	OuthoundDattern HSDDED	UserOverrideFlag USPREP	CustomFlag HSDDFD	7TD2
NULL NULL	N++A^D>TR+FS^	N++A^D>TR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL.	N++A^+MR+FS^	N++A^+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	NF, IA^+TR+S^	NF, IA^+TR+S^	NO	NULL	439
NULL	NF+A^TTR+FS^	NNNA^TTR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	NF, IA^+M+R+S^	NF.IA^+M+R+S^	NO	NULL	432
NULL	N++A^+MR+FS^	N++A^+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL.	NF.FIA^+TR+FS^	NF.FIA^+TR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	N+, IA^D>TU>R++S^	N+,IA^D>TU>R++S^	NO	NULL	100
NULL	NF.+A^+TU^R+FS^	NF,+A^+TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	NF+A>++MR+FS^	NNNA>++MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	NF+A^++TR+FS^	NNNA^++TR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	NF.DA^FTR+FS^	NF.DA^FTR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	NF, +A^+TU^R+FS^	NF,+A^+TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	N+,TA^+MR+FS^	N+,TA^+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	NFI+A^++MR+FS^	NFI+A^++MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	NF+A^+MR+FS^	NNNA^+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	NF, IIA^+T+R+S^	NF, IIA^+T+R+S^	NO	NULL	435
NULL	NF, IA^+M+R+S^	NF, IA^+M+R+S^	NO	NULL	432
NULL	NF, FIA^+TR+FS^	NF, FIA^+TR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	N++A^D>TR+FS^	N++A^D>TR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	NF+A^++MR+FS^	NNNA~++MR+FS~	NO	NULL	951
NULL	N++A^++MR+FS^	N++A^++MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	NF, IIA~+TT+RT+S^	NF, IIA~+TT+RT+S~	NO	NULL	105
NULL	NF+A^+MR+FS^	NNNA^+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951
NULL	N+, IA^D>TU>R++S^	N+, IA^D>TU>R++S^	NO	NULL	100
NULL	NF+A^+MR+FS^	NNNA^+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951

Figure 1-466 Create J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor 9/9

J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific

In this step, we standardize the name and address contents of the output of job "J07_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 383 using the domain-specific USNAME (with column NameDomain_USPREP), USADDR (with column AddressDomain_USPREP) and USAREA (with column AreaDomain_USPREP) rule sets. Three separate processes were defined—one for each rule set.

Note: Here again, we had to introduce a null handling Transformer stage to circumvent a bug.

Figure 1-467 on page 392 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in

"J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 234, a Standardize stage, a Transformer stage to handle nulls, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-468 on page 392 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the USNAME rule set for the NameDomain_USPREP column. Figure 1-469 on page 393 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the USADDR rule set for the AddressDomain_USPREP column. Figure 1-470 on page 393 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the USAREA rule set for the AreaDomain_USPREP column. Figure 1-471 on page 393 shows the three rules that were used in this Standardize job.
- ► Figure 1-472 on page 394 shows the HANDLE_NULL Transformer Stage windows derivation substitution for all the columns with the following expression:
 - If ISNULL(TIN.CountryCode_USAREA) then "else TIN.CountryCode_USAREA This derivative directs that if the column is null, then spaces is replaced by an empty string.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 1-473 on page 394), you view the content of the STAN_MAILING_LIST data set object as shown in Figure 1-474 on page 395 through Figure 1-478 on page 399.

This report shows Standardize Stage added columns such as FirstName_USNAME and PrimaryName_USNAME, InputPattern_USNAME in Figure 1-475 on page 396; UnhandledPattern_USNAME, UnhandledData_USNAME and InputPattern_USNAME in Figure 1-476 on page 397; UnhandledPattern_USADDR, UnhandledData_USADDR and InputPattern_USADDR in Figure 1-477 on page 398, and UnhandledPattern_USAREA and UnhandledData_USAREA in Figure 1-478 on page 399.

The next step is to identify any unhandled patterns and classifications by performing an investigate as described in "J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST" on page 399.

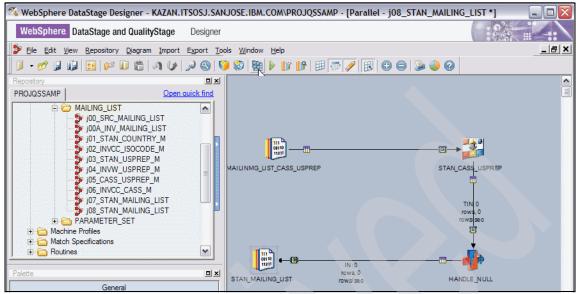


Figure 1-467 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 1/12

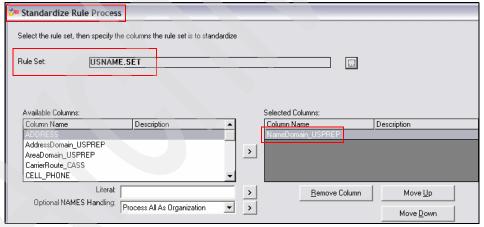


Figure 1-468 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 2/12

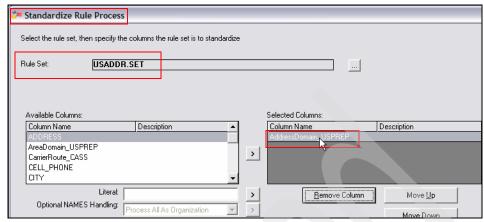


Figure 1-469 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 3/12

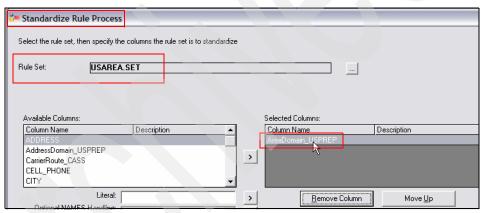


Figure 1-470 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 4/12

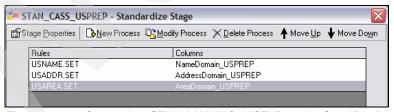


Figure 1-471 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 5/12

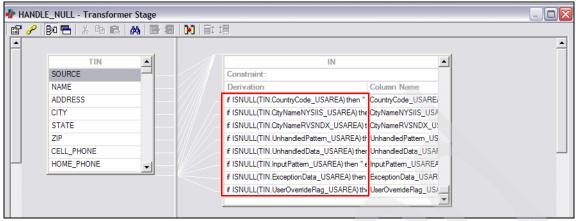


Figure 1-472 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 6/12

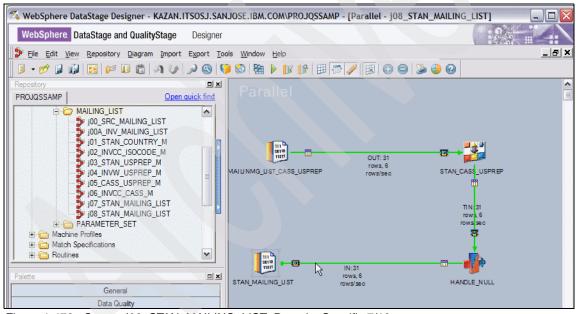


Figure 1-473 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 7/12

SOURCE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	CELL_PHONE	HOME_PHONE	EMAIL
A	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800) 817-8231	(800) 817-8232	anders@
D	Nagraj Alur	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119			
A	Lisa, B	911 Main St	Toronto	OH	43964		(740) 537-3607	blisa@y
В	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 953-6001	(408) 953-6000	
D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2252	clisa@y
С	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 782-7100	(408) 782-7100	
D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408) 224-5446		george@
A	Pattern, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212) 933-0681		
A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew
В	Christina Anderson	618x Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 226-2321	(408) 226-2327	mymail(
В	Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 900-6401	(408) 782-3700	
В	Laura, E	459 Clifton Ave	San Jose	CA	95128	(408) 995-5347		e_laura
С	Mathew, Cib	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Josee	CAL	95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew
С	Russel, Dale	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131		(408) 923-5187	drusse:
A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 365-1091		anymail
D	Barry Rosen	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119			
В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Weston	OH	43569		(419) 669-2025	lisa@gr
D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2252	clisa@
D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408) 224-5446		george
A	Anders Olsson	2050 N. First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800) 817-8231	(800) 817-8232	anders
В	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 226-2321	(408) 226-2327	mymail(
A	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 365-1091	(408) 553-8211	anymai
A	George, A M	2 Cottage Pl Mount Kisco	Mount Kisco	N Y	10549	(914) 666-5688		
C	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 782-7100	(408) 782-7100	
A	Patten, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212) 933-0681		
D	Carol Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr.	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 267-0751	(408) 267-0755	
A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew
D	Russel, Dal	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131		(408) 923-5187	drusse
A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 365-1091		anymai
В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Veston	OH	43569		(419) 669-2025	lisa@gr

Figure 1-474 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 8/12

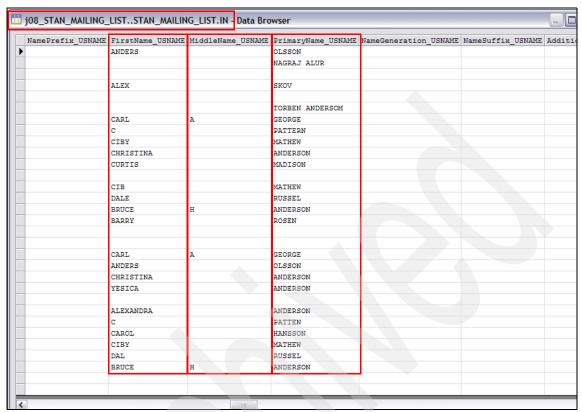


Figure 1-475 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 9/12

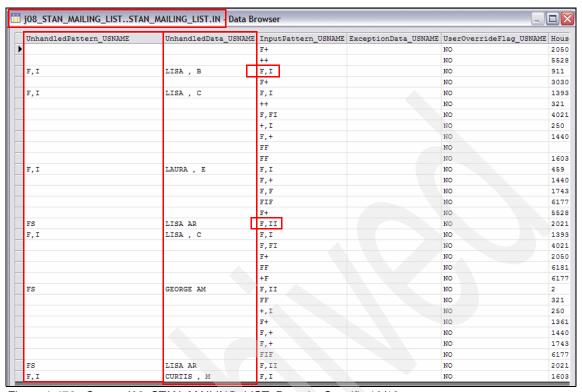


Figure 1-476 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 10/12

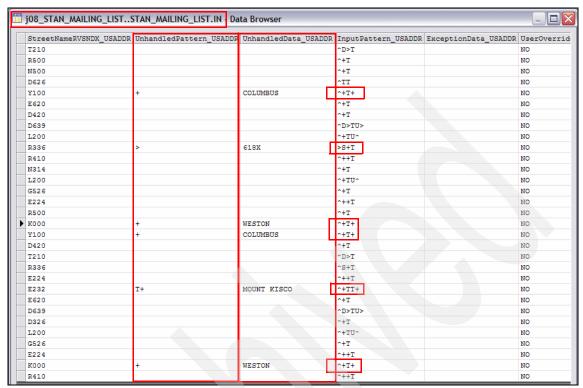


Figure 1-477 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 11/12

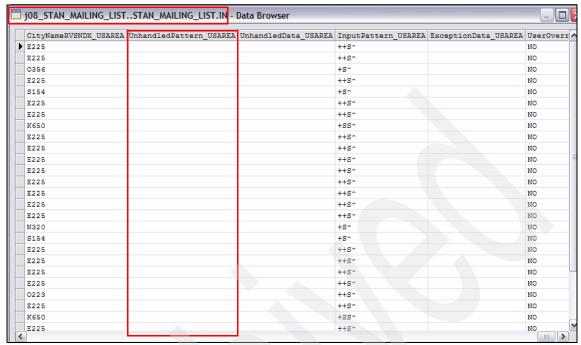


Figure 1-478 Create J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific 12/12

J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST

In this step, we investigate unhandled patterns in

"J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390. We run the Investigate stage with character concatenate using the ${\it C}$ mask on the unhandled pattern columns of "J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390. The columns that are investigated correspond to the name, address, and area domains.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, we split the output data set of the

"J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390 job (using a Copy stage) and process it by three independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. The column frequency report is generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 1-479 on page 401 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in

"J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390, a Copy stage, three Investigate stages that each use a different domain-specific rule set, and two data set stages (one each for the token report and pattern report) for each

Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 253, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-480 on page 401 shows the INV01 Investigate Stage window with the USNAME rule set and the columns selected for Character Concatenate Investigate as follows:
 - UnhandledPattern USNAME with C mask
 - InputPattern_USNAME with C mask
 - UnhandledData_USNAME with X mask
 - NameDomain_USPREP with X mask

Click **Advanced Options** in the INV01 Investigate Stage window to set the number of samples that display. (We do not show this process here. The default is 1.)

- ► Repeat the process for the INV02 Investigate stage with the USADDR rule set (Figure 1-481 on page 402) and INV03 Investigate stage with the USAREA rule set (Figure 1-482 on page 402) with the appropriate columns as shown.
- After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 1-483 on page 403), the contents of the outputs of the Investigate stages that are written to the sequential file are shown in Figure 1-484 on page 404 through Figure 1-490 on page 408.
 - The output of the INV01 Investigate stage in Figure 1-484 on page 404 and Figure 1-486 on page 406 shows a total of two types of unhandled patterns in the name domain—five occurrences of the F,I pattern (corresponding to F,I in the input pattern) and three occurrences of the FS pattern (corresponding to F,II in the input pattern).
 - The output of the INV02 Investigate stage in Figure 1-487 on page 407 and Figure 1-489 on page 408 show a total of three types of unhandled patterns for the address domain—four occurrences of the + pattern (corresponding to ^+T+ in the input pattern), one occurrence of the > pattern (corresponding to ^S+T in the input pattern), and one occurrence of the T+ pattern (corresponding to ^+TT+ in the input pattern).
 - The output of the INV03 Investigate stage in Figure 1-490 on page 408 shows that there were no unhandled patterns in the area domain.

You need to manage the unhandled patterns in the address domain as described in the step "J09_Z_Override_And_After" on page 408.

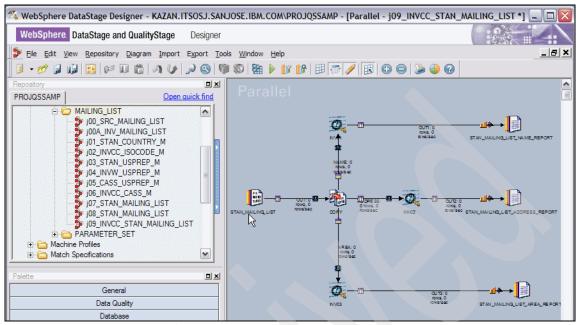


Figure 1-479 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 1/12

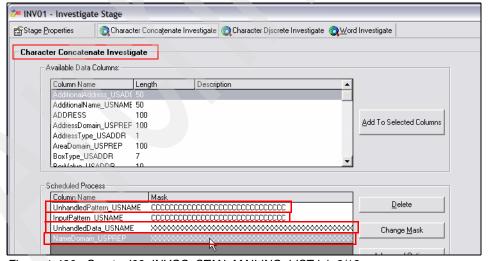


Figure 1-480 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 2/12

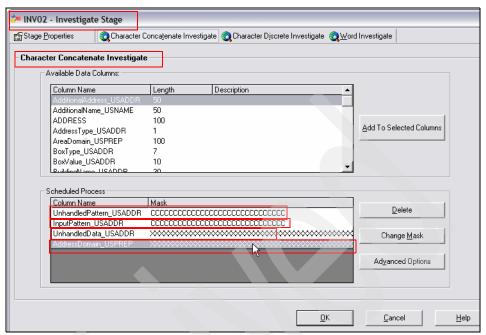


Figure 1-481 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 3/12

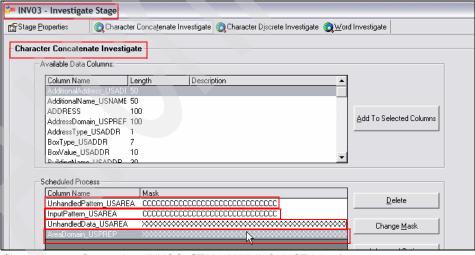


Figure 1-482 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 4/12

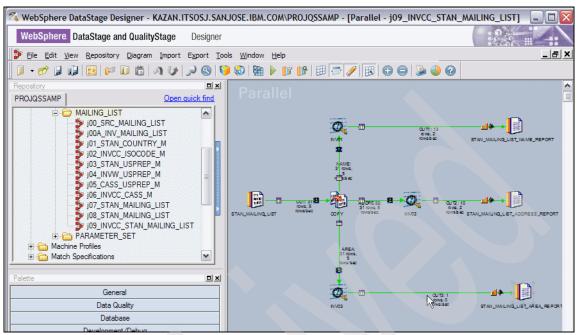


Figure 1-483 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 5/12

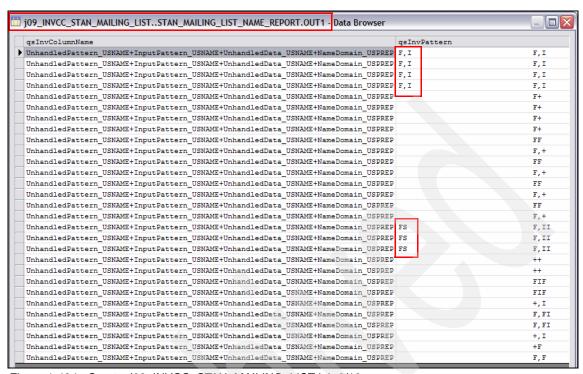


Figure 1-484 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 6/12

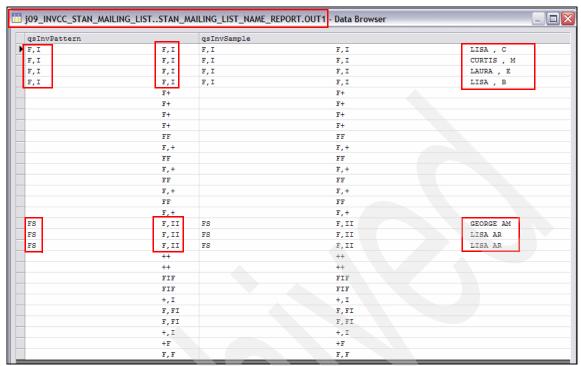


Figure 1-485 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 7/12

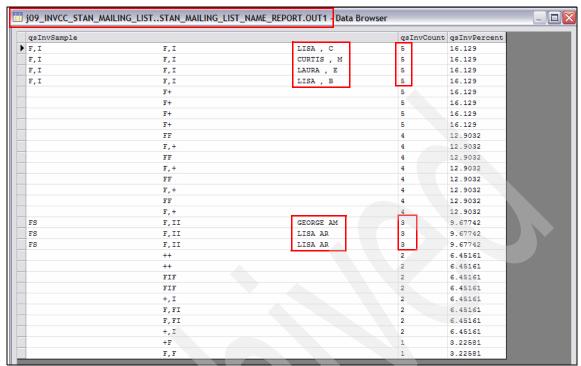


Figure 1-486 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 8/12

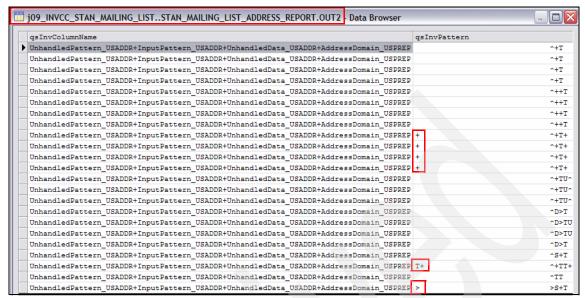


Figure 1-487 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 9/12

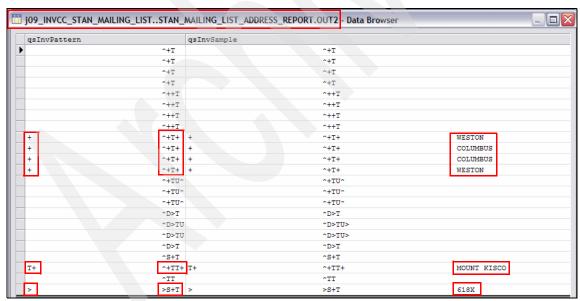


Figure 1-488 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 10/12

7	j09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST.	.STAN_MAILING_LIST_ADDRESS_RI	EPORT.OUT2	- Data Browser			- 0
	qsInvSample				qsInvCount	qsInvPercent	
١		^+T			11	35.4839	
		^+T			11	35.4839	
		^+T			11	35.4839	
		^+T			11	35.4839	
		^++T			5	16.129	
		^++T			5	16.129	
		^++T			5	16.129	
		^++T			5	16.129	
	+	^+T+	WESTON		4	12.9032	
	+	^+T+	COLUMBUS		4	12.9032	
	+	^+T+	COLUMBUS		4	12.9032	
	+	^+T+	WESTON		4	12.9032	
		^+TU^			3	9.67742	
		^+TU^			3	9.67742	
		^+TU^			3	9.67742	
		^D>T			2	6.45161	
		^D>TU>			2	6.45161	
		^D>TU>			2	6.45161	
		^D>T			2	6.45161	
		^S+T			1	3.22581	
	T+	^+TT+	MOUNT KISC	0	1	3.22581	
		^TT			1	3.22581	
	>	>S+T	618X		1	3.22581	

Figure 1-489 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 11/12

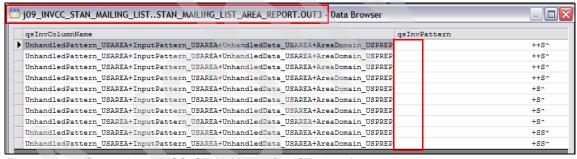


Figure 1-490 Create J09_INVCC_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 12/12

J09 Z Override And After

Because we find unhandled patterns (such as F, I) in the name domain, we create pattern overrides in the domain-specific USNAME rule set. We also find unhandled patterns in the address domain and create overrides in the domain-specific USADDR rule set.

Because the configuration of overrides is described in "J09_Z_Override_And_After" on page 262, we do not repeat it here except for the following:

- ► Figure 1-491 that shows the input pattern F, I overridden for the USNAME rule set. It shows the Override Code for the F token as PrimaryName, the "," token as AdditionalName, and the I token as FirstName.
- ► Figure 1-492 on page 410 that shows the Override Summary input patterns F,I and F,II with the appropriate Override Code for each token for the USNAME rule set.
- ► Figure 1-493 on page 410 that shows the Override Summary input patterns ++ (from the overrides done in "J09_Z_Override_And_After" on page 262 in Figure 1-290 on page 264), >S+T, ^+T+, and ^+TT+ with the appropriate Override Code for each token for the USADDR rule set.

We then re-run the "J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390 step and confirm that there are no unhandled patterns. We do not show this process here.

Now, proceed to "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_MAILING_LIST" on page 411.

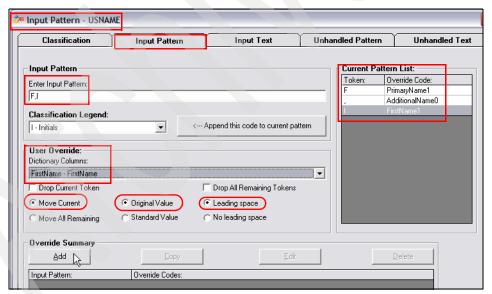


Figure 1-491 Create J09 Z After Override 1/3

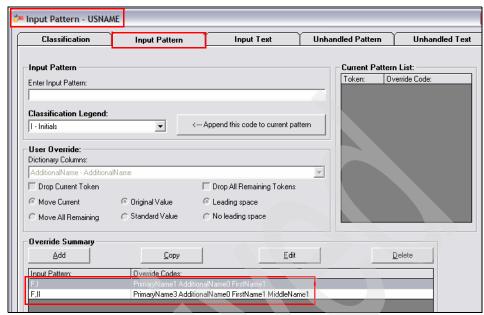


Figure 1-492 Create J09_Z_After_Override 2/3

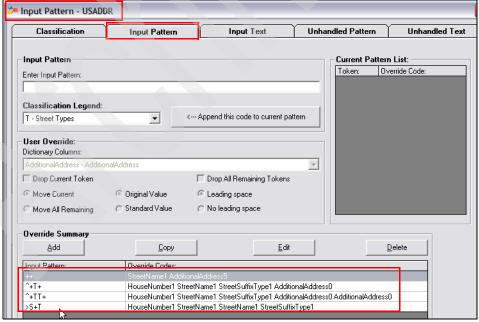


Figure 1-493 Create J09_Z_After_Override 3/3

J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_MAILING_LIST

After the unhandled patterns are handled, we generate frequency distribution on *all* the columns in the mailing list file using the Match Frequency stage. The idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification.

Figure 1-494 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390, a Match Frequency stage, and a Sequential File stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-495 on page 412 shows the MATCH_FREQUENCY Match Frequency Stage window with Match Specification of NONE.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 1-496 on page 412), the contents of the output of this stage are listed in Figure 1-497 on page 413. We do not document the interpretation of the format and content of this file.

Now, proceed to "J10_REFERENCE_MatchSpec_MAILING_LIST" on page 413.

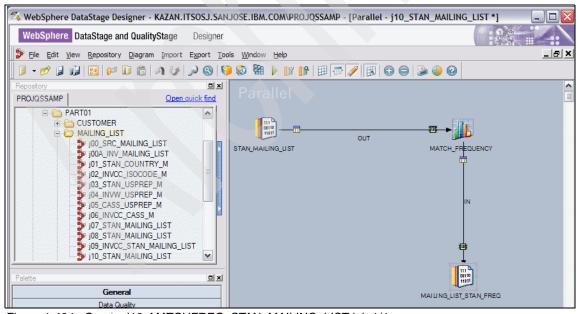


Figure 1-494 Create J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 1/4

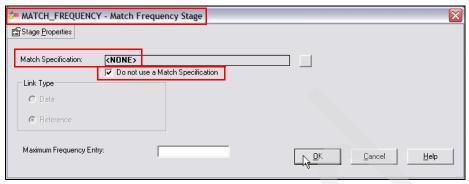


Figure 1-495 Create J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 2/4

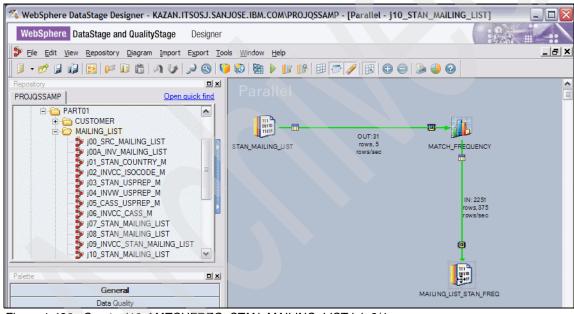


Figure 1-496 Create J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 3/4

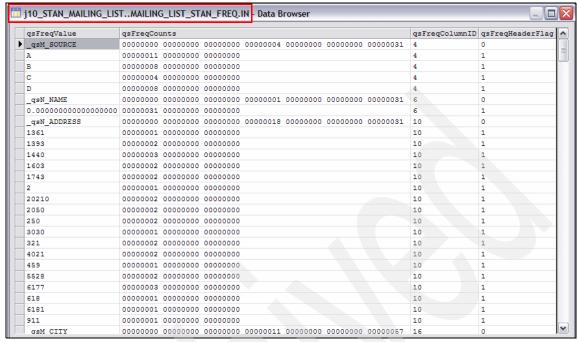


Figure 1-497 Create J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_MAILING_LIST job 4/4

J10_REFERENCE_MatchSpec_MAILING_LIST

In this next step, we generate a match specification for a Reference match stage using as input the match frequency data that was created in the "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_MAILING_LIST" on page 411 job. The specification includes a single-pass based on the three digits ZIP code and the street name.

Because the creation of a match specification is described in "J15_Undup_MatchSpec_CUSTOMER" on page 318, we do not repeat it here. However, in this case it is for a Reference Match Type and there are some differences as follows:

- Two data sets are specified as input for the Match Type is Reference, and four data sets are specified in the set up of the test environment.
- ► Figure 1-498 on page 415 shows the Blocking Columns (ZIP3 and StreetNameNYSIIS_USADDR), Match Commands, and Cutoff Values chosen for the REFMATCH_NAME_ADDR pass in the REFERENCE_MATCH specification. In the Test Results pane, there are a number of matched pairs as follows:
 - MA and MB in the Record Type column indicate that they are A and B records of a matched pair.

- CA and CB in the Record Type column indicate that they constitute a clerical review (borderline match) pair—none in Figure 1-498 on page 415.
- DA and DB in the Record Type indicate a duplicate A or B record. These follow matched pairs or clerical cases—none in Figure 1-498 on page 415.
- UA and UB in the Record Type indicate unmatched records on the A file or the B file—none in Figure 1-498 on page 415.

An asterisk (*) displaying after a record type designation (such as MA) indicates that the match (or duplicate) was an exact match. This is indicated on reports and extracts as a flag value of X.

► Figure 1-499 on page 416 shows the statistics of this pass in tabular and graphical form. Here again, the OVERFLOW blocks statistic shows a zero value, which indicates a no buffer overflow condition.

The test of the match specification with the full volume of data appears to deliver results that are accurate. This specification is then used in a Reference match stage as described in the step "J11 REFMATCH" on page 416.

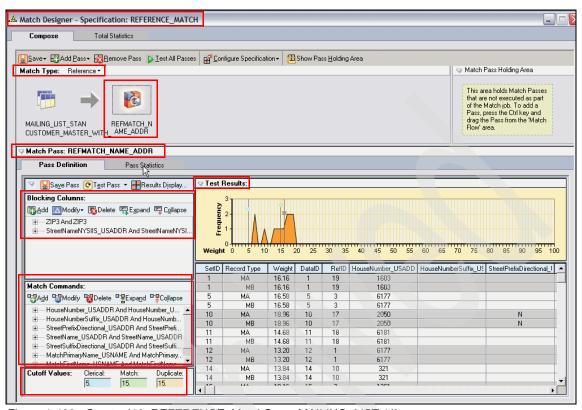


Figure 1-498 Create J10_REFERENCE_MatchSpec_MAILING_LIST 1/2

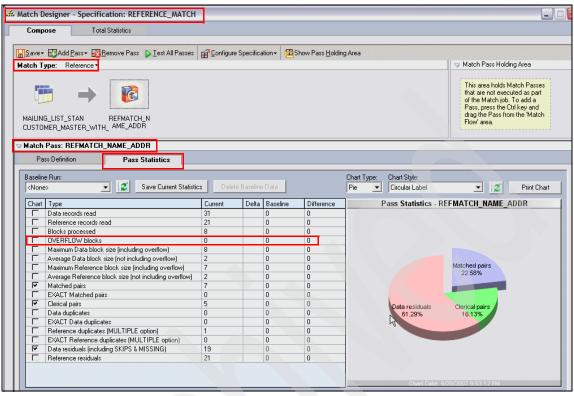


Figure 1-499 Create J10 REFERENCE MatchSpec MAILING LIST 2/2

J11 REFMATCH

In this step, we determine if there were any matches between the records in the credit card customer file and mailing list file by running the Reference stage, which requires standardized data (from

"J08_STAN_MAILING_LIST_Domain_Specific" on page 390) and reference data (from "J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 327) as source data, a reference match specification (from

"J10_REFERENCE_MatchSpec_MAILING_LIST" on page 413), and frequency information for both sources (from

"J18_MATCHFREQ_CUSTOMER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 332 and "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_MAILING_LIST" on page 411). The output of the Reference Match stage includes master records, clerical review records, duplicates, and residuals. You can use this output as input to the Survive stage.

Figure 1-500 on page 419 through Figure 1-524 on page 430 describe the main steps using Designer Client to build and execute the Reference Match job.

The main steps are as follows:

- 1. Figure 1-500 on page 419 shows the Reference Match stage that creates six data sets that contain:
 - Matched records
 - Clerical review records
 - Mailing list duplicates
 - Credit card customer duplicates
 - Mailing list residuals
 - Credit card residuals

We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

- 2. Configure the four input data sets shown in Figure 1-500 on page 419. This process is similar to earlier configurations, thus we do not repeat it here.
- 3. Next, configure the REFERENCE_MATCH stage as follows:
 - a. Double-click the **REFERENCE_MATCH** stage icon and click the _____ Match Specification button. We do not show this process here.
 - b. From the Repository window, double-click the Match Specifications folder and select REFERENCE_MATCH as the Reference Match specification that was created in "J10_REFERENCE_MatchSpec_MAILING_LIST" on page 413. We do not show this process here.
 - c. Check all the Match Outputs fields in the REFEREN CE_MATCH Reference Match Stage shown in Figure 1-501 on page 419:
 - · Match sends matched (master) records for both inputs.
 - Clerical separates those records that require clerical review for both inputs.
 - Data Duplicates include duplicate records that in the data input.
 - Reference Duplicates include duplicate records in the reference input.
 - Data Residuals includes records that are not matched in the data input.
 - Reference Residuals includes records that are not matched in the reference input.

Click the **Many-to-one** Match Type, and click **Stage Properties** to configure link ordering.

- d. The REFERENCE_MATCH Reference Match window in Figure 1-502 on page 420 shows the input and output links in this stage. Click the **Output** tab.
- e. For the MATCHED link (Output name field), click **Mapping** as shown in Figure 1-503 on page 420. Copy all the columns from Columns pane to the MATCHED pane.

Repeat the process for the CLERICAL, MLDUPLICATE, CDUPLICATE, MLRESIDUAL, and CRESIDUAL links (Output name field). We do not repeat this process here.

- 4. Next, configure the six output data set objects. We do not repeat this process here.
- 5. After saving, compiling, and running this job j11_REFMATCH (Figure 1-509 on page 424), view the content of the six data set objects as shown in Figure 1-510 on page 424 through Figure 1-524 on page 430. The input credit card customer master input had 21 records, while the mailing list input had 31 records. The output of the reference match stage is as follows:
 - Matched records found are 8 as shown in Figure 1-510 on page 424 and Figure 1-511 on page 425.
 - Clerical review records are 2 as shown in Figure 1-512 on page 425 and Figure 1-513 on page 425.
 - No duplicates are found relating to the mailing list.
 - Credit card customer duplicate records found are 3 as shown in Figure 1-514 on page 425 and Figure 1-515 on page 425.
 - Mailing list residuals has 21 records as shown in Figure 1-516 on page 426 and Figure 1-517 on page 426.
 - Credit card customer residuals has 13 records as shown in Figure 1-518 on page 427 and Figure 1-524 on page 430. This output is shown using the Data Set Management functionality.
- 6. Save the data set metadata to Table Definitions. We do not repeat this process here.

The next step is to create a single report that contains each clerical review record followed by the master record to which it relates so that the clerical reviewer is able to view record details next to each other. We described this step in "J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST" on page 430.

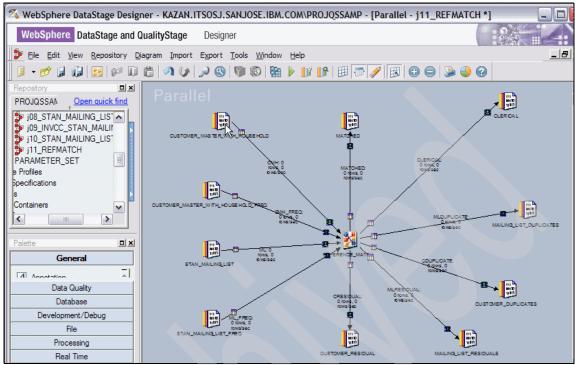


Figure 1-500 Create J11_REFMATCH job 1/25

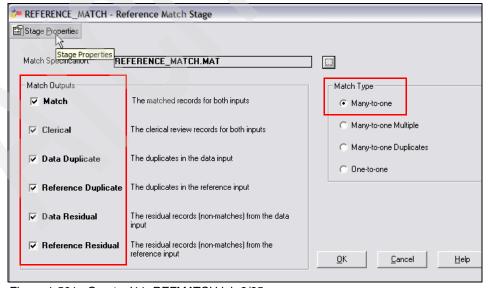


Figure 1-501 Create J11_REFMATCH job 2/25

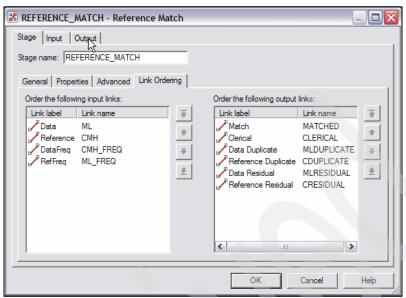


Figure 1-502 Create J11_REFMATCH job 3/25

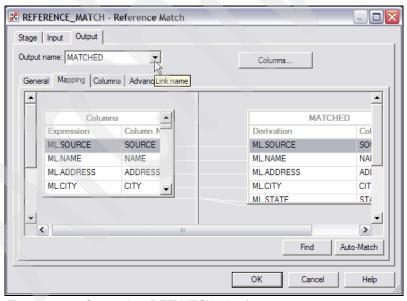


Figure 1-503 Create J11_REFMATCH job 4/25

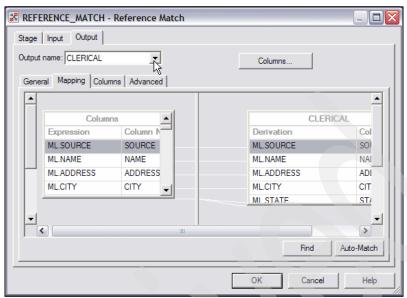


Figure 1-504 Create J11_REFMATCH job 5/25

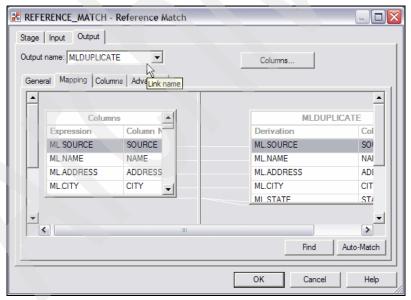


Figure 1-505 Create J11_REFMATCH job 6/25

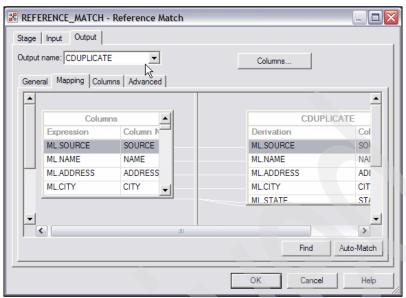


Figure 1-506 Create J11_REFMATCH job 7/25

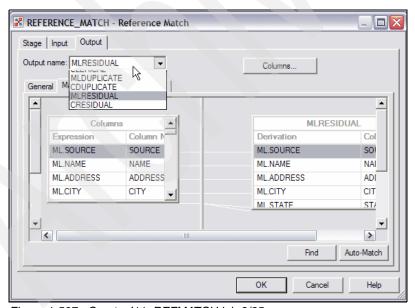


Figure 1-507 Create J11_REFMATCH job 8/25

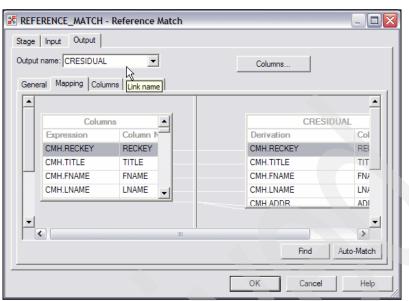


Figure 1-508 Create J11_REFMATCH job 9/25

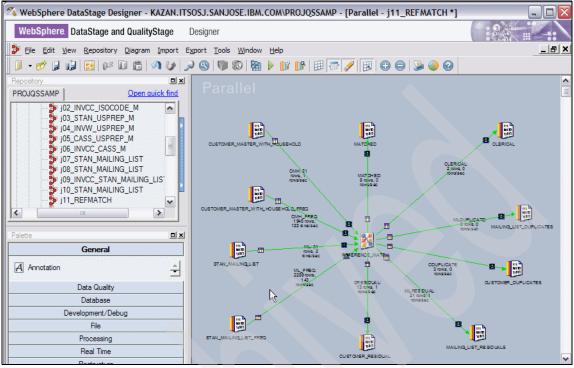


Figure 1-509 Create J11_REFMATCH job 10/25

SOURCE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	CELL_PHONE	HOME_PHONE	EMAIL
В	Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 900-6401	(408) 782-3700	
A	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800) 817-8231	(800) 817-8232	anders@olsson.com
A	Anders Olsson	2050 N. First Street	San Jose	CA	95119	(800) 817-8231	(800) 817-8232	anders@olsson.com
В	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 226-2321	(408) 226-2327	mymail@yahoo.com
A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 365-1091		anymail@hotmail.co
A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 365-1091		anymail@hotmail.co
D	Carol Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr.	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 267-0751	(408) 267-0755	
В	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwv	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 953-6001	(408) 953-6000	

Figure 1-510 Create J11_REFMATCH job 11/25

		j11_REFMATCHMATCHED.N	MATCHED - Data Browser					
		ExceptionData_USAREA_Ref	UserOverrideFlag_USAREA_Ref	HOUSEHOLD_ID	qsMatchRefID	qsMatchType	qsMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern c
Ш	Þ		NO	11	2	MP	16.16	3113133100000000
Ш			NO	0	17	MP	18.96	3133133100000000
			NO	0	17	MP	18.96	3133133100000000
Ш			NO	0	20	MP	15.26	3113133100000000
Ш			NO	9	18	MP	16.58	3113133300000000
Ш			NO	9	18	MP	16.58	3113133300000000
Ш			NO	0	21	MP	18.16	3113133100000000
			NO	0	19	MP	18.16	3113133100000000

Figure 1-511 Create J11_REFMATCH job 12/25

		j11_REF	MATCHCLERICAL.CL	ERICAL - Data Browser									_ [][
	Г	SOURCE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	CELL_	PHONE	HOME	PHONE	EMAIL		HLI
Ш	Þ	A	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091	(408)	553-8211	anymail@hotmail	L.com	1
		С	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	782-7100	(408)	782-7100			3

Figure 1-512 Create J11_REFMATCH job 13/25

j11_REFMATO	CLERICAL.CL	ERICAL - Data Brov	/ser				
qsMatchType	qsMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern	qsMatchLRFlag	qsMatchExactFlag	qsMatchPassNumber	qsMatchSetID	qsMatchDataID
CP	13.2	3113133100000000			1	4	4
CP	13.84	3113133100000000			1	10	10

Figure 1-513 Create J11_REFMATCH job 14/25

SOURCE A	E NAME	ADDRESS		CITY								_	
▶ A				CIII	STATE	ZIP	CELL_	PHONE	HOME_PH	ONE	EMAIL	HLD_	MEM
	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple	Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091			anymail@hotmail.com	1	
A	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple	Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091			anymail@hotmail.com	1	
A	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple	Sage Ct	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	365-1091	(408) 5	53-8211	anymail@hotmail.com	1	

Figure 1-514 Create J11_REFMATCH job 15/25

j11_REFMATO	CHCUSTOMER_I	DUPLICATES.CDUPLI	CATE Data Bro	wser			ا ا
qsMatchType	qsMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern	qsMatchLRFlag	qsMatchExactFlag	qsMatchPassNumber	qsMatchSetID	qsMatchDataID
▶ DB	5.43	3113130200000000			1	25	25
DB	5.43	3113130200000000			1	15	15
DB	5.43	3113130200000000			1	4	4

Figure 1-515 Create J11_REFMATCH job 16/25

П	SOURCE	NAME	1000000	CITY	000000		0777	DITONIE	******	DITONE	T1/2 TT
-			ADDRESS		STATE		CELL_	PHONE	HOME_	PHONE	EMAIL
-		Nagraj Alur	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119					
-		Lisa, B	911 Main St	Toronto	OH	43964					blisa@yahoo
	D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614)	405-2253	(614)	405-2252	clisa@yahoo
	C	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	782-7100	(408)	782-7100	
	D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408)	224-5446			george@rock
	A	Pattern, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212)	933-0681			
	A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408)	929-6651			mathew_ciby
	В	Christina Anderson	618x Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	226-2321	(408)	226-2327	mymail@yahoo
	В	Laura, E	459 Clifton Ave	San Jose	CA	95128	(408)	995-5347			e_laura@gma:
	С	Mathew, Cib	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Josee	CAL	95112	(408)	929-6651			mathew_ciby(
ı	С	Russel, Dale	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131			(408)	923-5187	drussel@gma:
Ī	D	Barry Rosen	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119					
	В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Weston	OH	43569			(419)	669-2025	lisa@gmail.d
Ī	D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614)	405-2253	(614)	405-2252	clisa@yahoo.
Ī	D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408)	224-5446			george@rocke
Ī	A	George, A M	2 Cottage Pl Mount Kisco	Mount Kisco	N Y	10549	(914)	666-5688			
Ì	A	Patten, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212)	933-0681			
Ī	A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir. Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408)	929-6651			mathew ciby
İ	D	Russel, Dal	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131			(408)	923-5187	drussel@gma
i		Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Veston	OH	43569					lisa@gmail.
t		Curtis, M	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(408)	900-6401		782-3700	

Figure 1-516 Create J11_REFMATCH job 17/25

nhandledData USAREA	InputPattern USAREA ExceptionData USAREA	UserOverrideFlag USAREA	qsMatchDataID	qsMatchType
	++S^	NO	5	RA
	+S^	NO	8	RA
	+S^	NO	14	RA
	++S^	NO	17	RA
	++S^	NO	20	RA
	+SS^	NO	23	RA
	++S^	NO	26	RA
	++S^	NO	29	RA
	++S^	NO	6	RA
	++5^	NO	9	RA
	++S^	NO	12	RA
	++S^	NO	18	RA
	+5^	NO	21	RA
	+S^	NO	24	RA
	++S^	NO	27	RA
	++S^	NO	7	RA
	+SS^	NO	13	RA
	++S^	NO	19	RA
	++S^	NO	22	RA
	+5^	NO	28	RA

Figure 1-517 Create J11_REFMATCH job 18/25

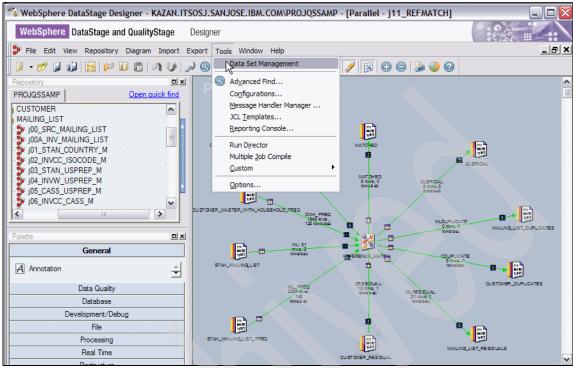


Figure 1-518 Create J11_REFMATCH job 19/25

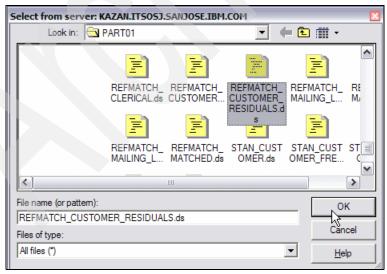


Figure 1-519 Create J11_REFMATCH job 20/25

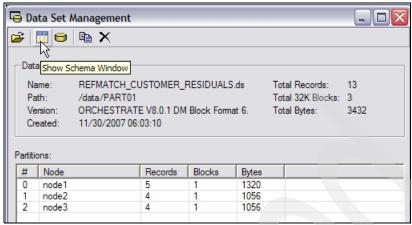


Figure 1-520 Create J11_REFMATCH job 21/25

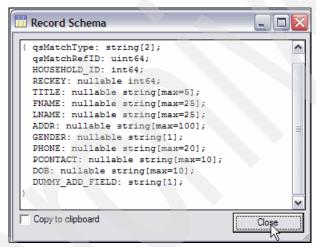


Figure 1-521 Create J11_REFMATCH job 22/25

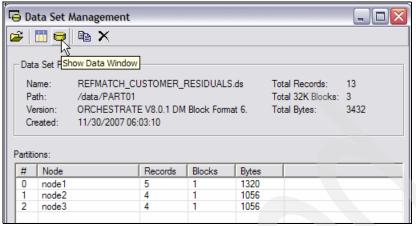


Figure 1-522 Create J11_REFMATCH job 23/25

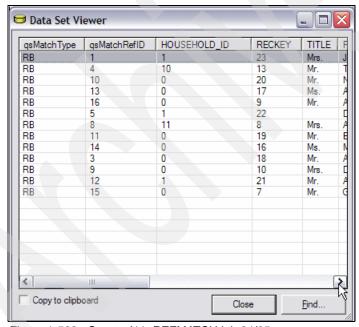


Figure 1-523 Create J11_REFMATCH job 24/25

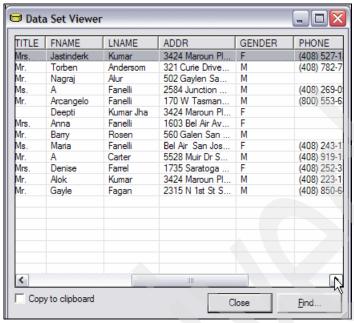


Figure 1-524 Create J11_REFMATCH job 25/25

J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST

In this step, we create a single report of the matched mailing list persons and the records in the clerical review records to enable a manual review of potential match records.

The format of the CLERICAL data set that was created in "J11_REFMATCH" on page 416 has the two records for clerical review that are concatenated together, which makes reviewing them difficult. In this step, we use a Transformer stage to split the single concatenated record into two records that we then merge using a Funnel stage so that they can be viewed more conveniently for manual review of potential match records.

Figure 1-525 on page 432 through Figure 1-535 on page 437 describe the main steps using Designer Client to perform this task.

The main steps are as follows:

Figure 1-525 on page 432 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J11_REFMATCH" on page 416, a Transformer stage, and a Funnel stage. One data set is created that contains the merged clerical review records organized for convenient manual review. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object that was created earlier.

- 2. Configure the input CLERICAL data set. This is similar to earlier configurations, and we do not repeat the process here.
- 3. Configure the SPLIT_REC Transformer stage to split each record in the input data set into two records that correspond to:
 - The record in the mailing list file
 - The credit card customer

Figure 1-526 on page 433 shows the SPLIT_REC - Transformer Stage window that maps the mailing list portion of the input record to the MATCHED_MAILING_OUT output link with an added column with the literal Mailing. Figure 1-527 on page 434 shows the SPLIT_REC - Transformer Stage window that maps the credit card customer portion of the input record to the MATCHED_CUSTOMER_OUT output link with an added column with the literal "CUSTOMER". The two literals distinguish the source of the two records to be reviewed.

- 4. Configure the Funnel stage to merge the two inputs from the SPLIT_REC Transformer stage output links. Because the configuration of the Funnel stage is described earlier, we do not repeat it here. Figure 1-528 on page 434 through Figure 1-531 on page 436 show the configuration of this stage with the input and output links.
- Configure the output data set object CLERICAL_REVIEW_REPORT to store the results of the merge. This is similar to earlier configurations, and we do not repeat this process here.
- 6. After saving, compiling, and running this job j12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST (Figure 1-532 on page 436), you view the content of the output data set object CLERICAL_REVIEW_REPORT as shown in Figure 1-533 on page 437 through Figure 1-535 on page 437.
 - This report shows four clerical review records (qsMatchType has value CP)—two pairs of mailing and credit card customer records. This method of organizing the records makes it more convenient for manual review. The report shows that the two pairs are actual duplicates.
- 7. Save the data set metadata to Table Definitions. We do not repeat the process here.

After clerical review is complete, we enhance the information in the credit card customer with information in the matched mailing list record as described in the step "J13_ENHANCE_CUSTOMER" on page 437.

Note: We first created a complete set of matched records by merging the matched records created in "J11_REFMATCH" on page 416 with the clerical reviewed matches that were found to be matching. We do not show this process here.

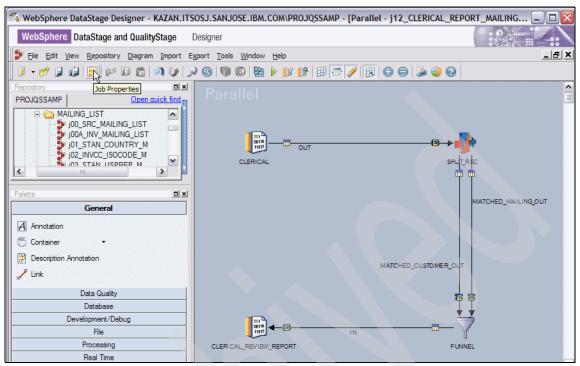


Figure 1-525 Create J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST 1/11

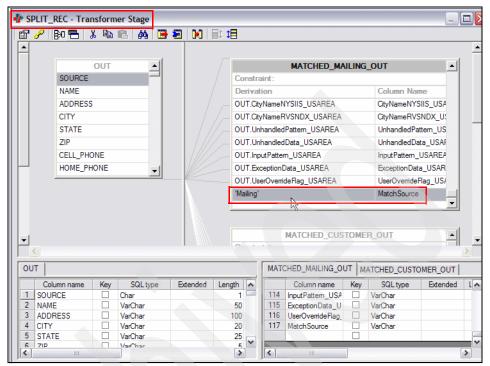


Figure 1-526 Create J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST 2/11

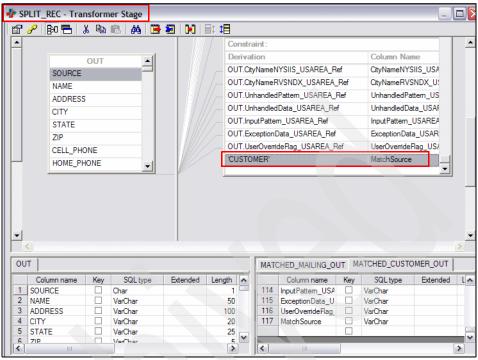


Figure 1-527 Create J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST 3/11

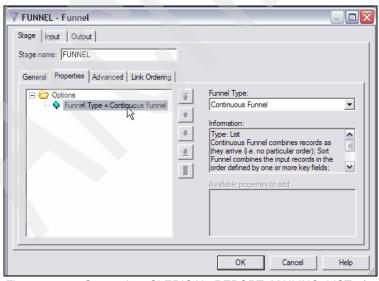


Figure 1-528 Create J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST 4/11

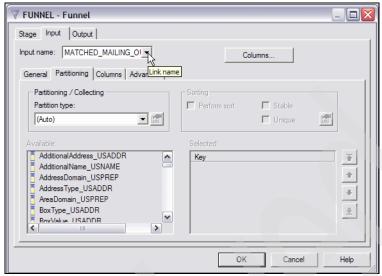


Figure 1-529 Create J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST 5/11



Figure 1-530 Create J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST 6/11

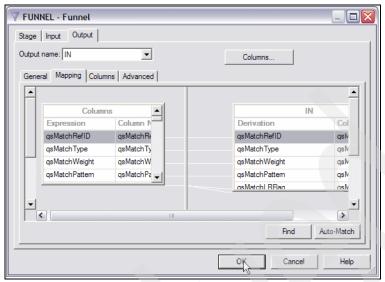


Figure 1-531 Create J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST 7/11

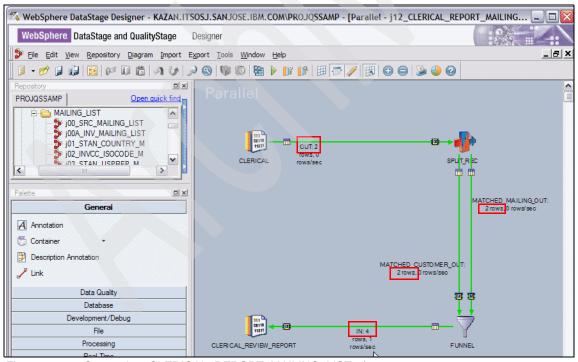


Figure 1-532 Create J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST 8/11

ĺ		j12_CLERICAL_	_report_mail	.ING_LISTCLER	RICAL_REVIEW_REPO	ORT.IN Data Bro	owser		_	
		qsMatchRefID	qsMatchType	qsMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern	qsMatchLRFlag	qsMatchExactFlag	qsMatchPassNumber	qsMatchSetID	qsMa
	Þ	6	CP	13.2	3113133100000000			1	4	4
Ш		6	CP	13.2	3113133100000000			1	4	4
Ш		7	CP	13.84	3113133100000000			1	10	10
Ш		7	CP	13.84	3113133100000000			1	10	10
Ш										

Figure 1-533 Create J12_CLERICAL_REPORT_MAILING_LIST 9/11

Ē		j12_CLERICAL_F	REPORT_MAILING	_LISTCLERICAL_REV	EW_REPORT.IN Data B	rowser		
		DPVCode3_CASS	LACSFlag_CASS	LACSReturnCode_CASS	NameDomain_USPREP	AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP	Field1Pattern_U
	Þ				YESICA ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	N++
					MS . YESICA ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NS.++
					ALEXANDRA ANDERSON	321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NF+
					ALEXANDRA ANDERSON	321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	NF+

Figure 1-534 Create J12 CLERICAL REPORT MAILING LIST 10/11

]	j12_CLERICAL_REPORT_A	MAILING_LISTCLERICAL_RE	EVIEW_REPORT.IN - Da	ta Browser				[]}
	${\tt CityNameRVSNDX_USAREA}$	UnhandledPattern_USAREA	UnhandledData_USAR	A InputPattern	_USAREA	ExceptionData	USAREA	MatchSource	
Þ	E225			++S^				Mailing	
	E225			++S^				CUSTOMER	
	E225			++S^				Mailing	
	E225			++S^				CUSTOMER	

Figure 1-535 Create J12 CLERICAL REPORT MAILING LIST 11/11

1.10.7 Enhance credit card customers

A manual review of the CLERICAL_REVIEW_REPORT finds duplicates that need to be considered as part of the file that contains matched records by merging them using a Funnel stage. We do not show this process here.

In this step, we enhance the information in the credit card customer file with middle name information in the mailing list portion of the matched record if it had a longer middle name. We use a Transformer stage to enhance the middle name in the credit card customer file.

J13_ENHANCE_CUSTOMER

Figure 1-536 on page 439 through Figure 1-542 on page 442 describe the main steps using Designer Client to perform this task.

The main steps are as follows:

1. Figure 1-536 on page 439 shows the ENHANCE_CUSTOMER Transformer stage used in this job, including the MATCHED data set that was created in

- "J11_REFMATCH" on page 416. One data set is created that contains the enhanced credit card customer information. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.
- 2. Configure the input MATCHED data set. This process is similar to earlier configurations, and we do not repeat this process here.
- 3. Configure the ENHANCE_CUSTOMER Transformer stage to update the middle name information in the credit card customer portion with that of the middle name in the mailing list portion if appropriate. Figure 1-537 on page 440 shows the ENHANCE_CUSTOMER Transformer Stage window where the Derivation for the MiddleName_USNAME_REF column (corresponding to the middle name in the credit card customer portion) has logic to perform the update as follows:
 - if (Len(OUT.MiddleName_USNAME) > Len (OUT.MiddleName_USNAME_Ref))
 then OUT.MiddleName USNAME else OUT.MiddleName USNAME Ref
- 4. Configure the output data set object ENHANCED_CUSTOMER to store the enhanced credit card customer information. This process is similar to earlier configurations, and we do not repeat this process here.
- After saving, compiling, and running this job j13_ENHANCE_CUSTOMER (Figure 1-538 on page 441), view the content of the output data set object ENHANCED_CUSTOMER as shown in Figure 1-538 on page 441 through Figure 1-542 on page 442.

This report shows eight records—the same as the number of input records to the ENHANCE_CUSTOMER Transformer stage.

Note: To determine the records that were enhanced, you need to compare the input and output data sets. We do not show this process here.

6. Save the data set metadata to Table Definitions. We do not repeat this process here.

After you enhance credit card customer information, you generate match frequency information for the residual mailing list persons (those not matched with a person in the credit card customer file) as described in the step "J14_MAILING_LIST_RESIDUAL_FREQ" on page 442.

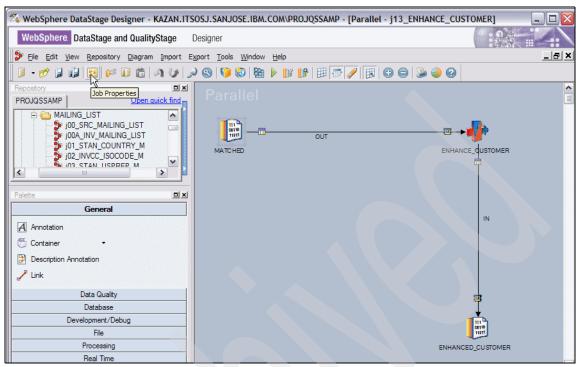


Figure 1-536 Create J13_ENHANCE_CUSTOMER 1/7

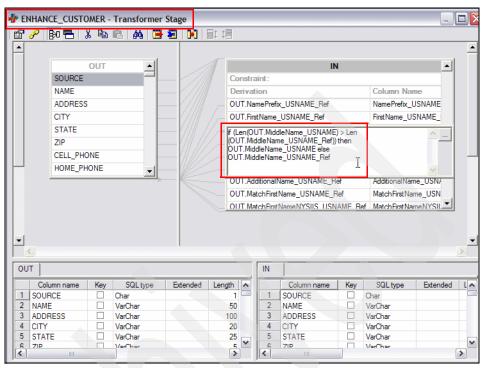


Figure 1-537 Create J13_ENHANCE_CUSTOMER 2/7

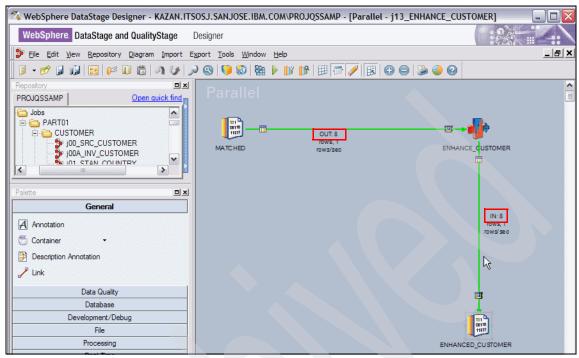


Figure 1-538 Create J13_ENHANCE_CUSTOMER 3/7

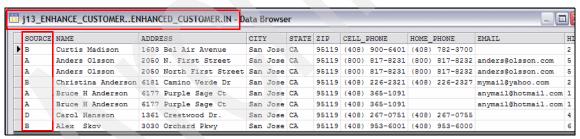


Figure 1-539 Create J13 ENHANCE CUSTOMER 4/7

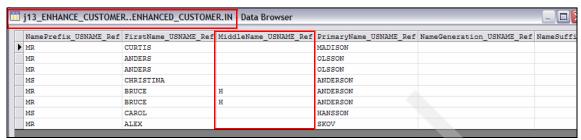


Figure 1-540 Create J13 ENHANCE CUSTOMER 5/7

	ADDR	GENDER	PHONE		PCONTACT	EMAIL_Ref	DOB	ISOCount
•	1603 Bel Air Avenue San Jose CA 95126	M	(408)	782-3700	email	curtis@home.com	1960-04-13	US
	2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131	M	(800)	817-8232	email	anders@olsson.com	1960-10-21	US
	2050 North First Street San Jose California 95131	M	(800)	817-8232	email	anders@olsson.com	1960-10-21	US
	6181 Camino Verde Dr San Jose CA 95119	F	(408)	226-2327	email	mymail@yahoo.com	1970-10-21	US
	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M			phone	anymail@hotmail.com	1958-05-23	US
Г	6177 Purple Sage Ct San Jose CA 95119	M			phone	anymail@hotmail.com	1958-05-23	US
	1361 Crestwood Dr. San Jose CA 95118	F	(408)	267-0755	email		1978-04-12	US
Г	3030 Orchard Pkwy San Jose CA 95134	M	(408)	953-6000	email			US

Figure 1-541 Create J13_ENHANCE_CUSTOMER 6/7



Figure 1-542 Create J13 ENHANCE CUSTOMER 7/7

J14_MAILING_LIST_RESIDUAL_FREQ

In this step, we generate frequency distribution on *all* the columns in the residual mailing list file that was created in the "J11_REFMATCH" on page 416 step using the Match Frequency stage. Here again, the idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification.

Note: If the clerical review records that are generated in "J11_REFMATCH" on page 416 are deemed to be residuals, then you need to merge them with the residuals. We do not show this process here.

Figure 1-543 through Figure 1-546 on page 445 describe the main steps using Designer Client to perform this task.

Figure 1-543 on page 443 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J11_REFMATCH" on page 416, a Match Frequency stage, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-544 on page 444 shows the FREQUENCY Match Frequency Stage window with Match Specification of NONE.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 1-545 on page 444), the contents of the output of this stage are listed in Figure 1-546 on page 445. The interpretation of the format and content of this file is not documented.

Now, proceed to "J14_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHSPEC_MAILING" on page 445.

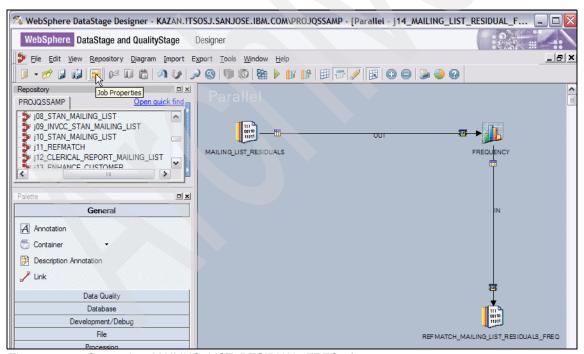


Figure 1-543 Create J14_MAILING_LIST_RESIDUAL_FREQ 1/4

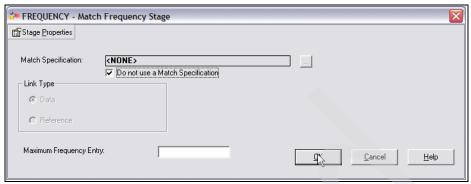


Figure 1-544 Create J14_MAILING_LIST_RESIDUAL_FREQ 2/4

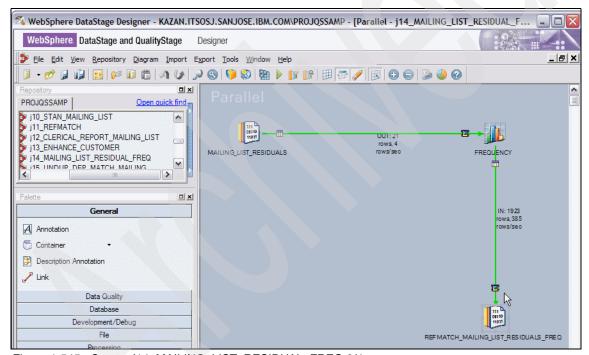


Figure 1-545 Create J14_MAILING_LIST_RESIDUAL_FREQ 3/4

qsFreqValue	qsFreqCounts	qsFreqColumnID	qsFreqHeaderFlag
_qsM_SOURCE	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000004 000000	4	0
A	00000006 00000000 00000000	4	1
В	00000005 00000000 00000000	4	1
	00000003 00000000 00000000	4	1
D	00000007 00000000 00000000	4	1
_qsN_NAME	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000001 000000	6	0
0.0000000000000000000	00000021 00000000 00000000	6	1
_qsN_ADDRESS	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000013 00000000	10	0
1393	00000002 00000000 00000000	10	1
1440	00000003 00000000 00000000	10	1
1603	00000001 00000000 00000000	10	1
1743	00000002 00000000 00000000	10	1
2	00000001 00000000 00000000	10	1
20210	00000002 00000000 00000000	10	1
250	00000002 00000000 00000000	10	1
321	00000001 00000000 00000000	10	1
4021	00000002 00000000 00000000	10	1
459	00000001 00000000 00000000	10	1
5528	00000002 00000000 00000000	10	1
618	00000001 00000000 00000000	10	1
911	00000001 00000000 00000000	10	1
_qsM_CITY	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000011 000000	16	0
COLUMBUS	00000002 00000000 00000000	16	1
JOSE	00000012 00000000 00000000	16	1
JOSEE	00000001 00000000 00000000	16	1
KISCO	00000001 00000000 00000000	16	1
MOUNT	00000001 00000000 00000000	16	1
NEW	00000002 00000000 00000000	16	1
BAN	00000013 00000000 00000000	16	1
TORONTO	00000001 00000000 00000000	16	1
VESTON	00000001 00000000 00000000	16	1

Figure 1-546 Create J14_MAILING_LIST_RESIDUAL_FREQ 4/4

J14_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHSPEC_MAILING

In this step, we generate a match specification for an Unduplicate match stage using as input the match frequency data that was created in the job "J14_MAILING_LIST_RESIDUAL_FREQ" on page 442. The specification included two passes:

- ► The first pass blocks on a phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the primary (last) name, the address, phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the street name, and the ZIP code.
- ► The second pass blocks on the three digit ZIP code.

Because the creation of this match specification is very similar to that described in "J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 269, we do not repeat the steps here.

A summary of the passes is follows:

- MAILING_NAME_ADDR pass (Figure 1-547 on page 447) with the blocking columns, match commands, cutoff values, and test results. The results show multiple master records (Record Type "XA") and duplicates (Record Type DA).
- ► MAILING_ZIP3 pass (Figure 1-548 on page 448) with the blocking columns, match commands, cutoff values, and test results. The results show a single master record (Record Type XA) and duplicate (Record Type DA).
- ► Total Statistics of the two passes in Figure 1-549 on page 449. It shows the total number of Pseudo matches (5+1 for a total of 6).
 - Of particular interest is the statistic OVERFLOW blocks—a non-zero value indicates the need to increase the block size or define more restrictive blocking columns.

The test of the MAILING match specification with representative sample data appears to deliver results that are accurate. This specification can then be used in an Unduplicate match stage as described in the step "J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING" on page 449.

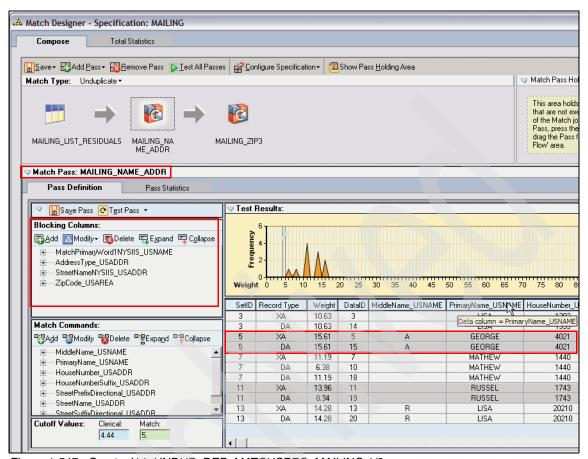


Figure 1-547 Create J14_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHSPEC_MAILING 1/3

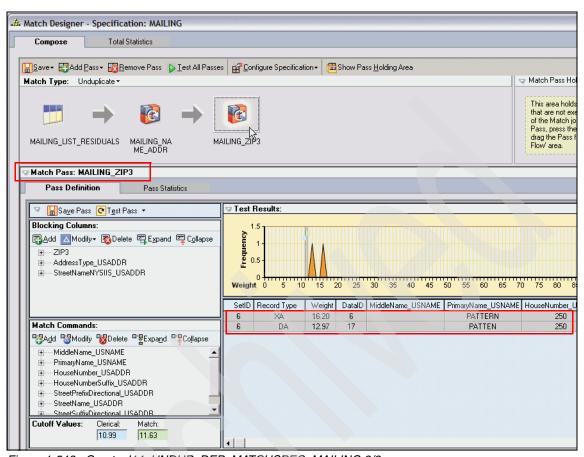


Figure 1-548 Create J14_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHSPEC_MAILING 2/3

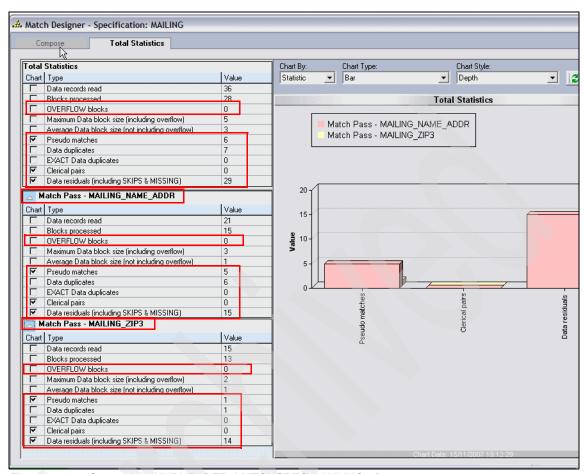


Figure 1-549 Create J14_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHSPEC_MAILING 3/3

J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING

Next, we determine whether there are duplicates in the mailing list persons file using the Unduplicate stage with the match specification and match frequency information that was created in steps

"J14_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHSPEC_MAILING" on page 445 and "J14_MAILING_LIST_RESIDUAL_FREQ" on page 442 respectively. As before, the output is matched records (merge of master and duplicates using a Funnel stage), records for clerical review, and residuals (records that do not match).

Figure 1-550 on page 451 through Figure 1-558 on page 454 describe the main steps using Designer Client to perform this task.

Figure 1-550 on page 451 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J11_REFMATCH" on page 416, the match frequency data set that was created in

"J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266, an Unduplicate stage, and a Funnel stage to merge master and duplicate records. Three data sets are created:

- One data set contains the merged master and duplicates by the Funnel stage.
- ► The other two data sets contain the clerical and residual records as the output of the Unduplicate stage.

We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the creation of this Unduplicate stage Dependent Match Type is very similar to that described in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282, we do not repeat the steps that are involved here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- Figure 1-551 on page 451 shows the UNDUP_DEP Unduplicate Match Stage window with all the Match Outputs checked, the Match Specification of MAILING, and the Match Type of Dependent.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job j15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING (Figure 1-552 on page 452), view the content of the three data set objects as shown in Figure 1-553 on page 452 through Figure 1-558 on page 454.

Out of a total of 21 records in the input to this process:

- Thirteen (13) records are masters and duplicates. There are not in sorted order of qsMatchSetId.
- Zero (0) records are for clerical review.
- Remaining eight (8) records are residuals.

Because there are no records for clerical review, you next create a clean set of master and duplicate records and survive the best information into the master record using the SURVIVE stage as described in the step "J16_SURVIVE_MAILING" on page 454.

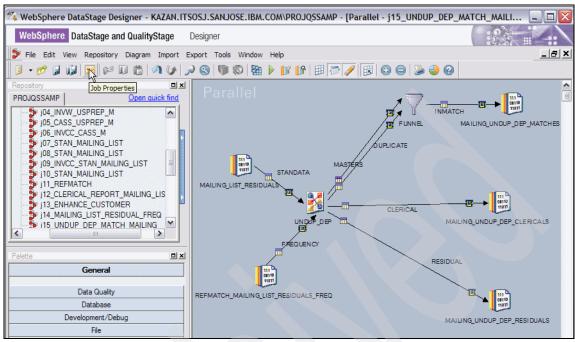


Figure 1-550 Create J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING 1/9

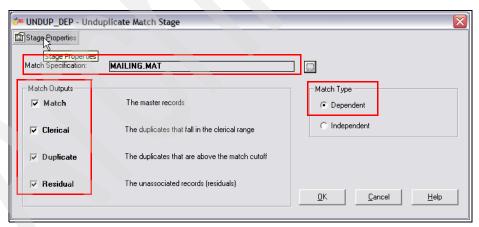


Figure 1-551 Create J15 UNDUP DEP MATCH_MAILING 2/9

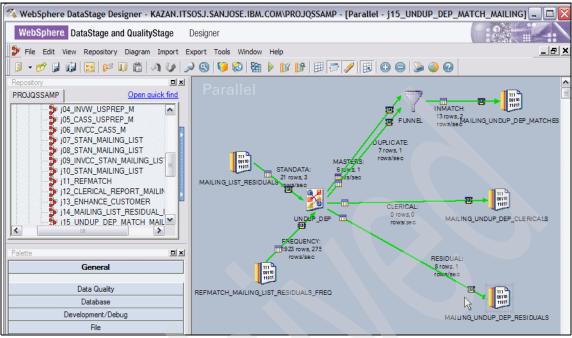


Figure 1-552 Create J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING 3/9

	SOURCE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	CELL_PHONE	HOME_PHONE	EMAIL
١	D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2252	clisa@yahoo.com
	D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408) 224-5446		george@rocketmail.co
	A	Pattern, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212) 933-0681		
	A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew_ciby@yahoo.com
	С	Russel, Dale	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131		(408) 923-5187	drussel@gmail.com
	С	Mathew, Cib	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Josee	CAL	95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew_ciby@yahoo.com
	В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Weston	OH	43569		(419) 669-2025	lisa@gmail.com
	D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2252	clisa@yahoo.com
	D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408) 224-5446		george@rocketmail.com
	A	Patten, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212) 933-0681		
	A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew_ciby@yahoo.com
	В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Veston	OH	43569		(419) 669-2025	lisa@gmail.com
	D	Russel, Dal	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131		(408) 923-5187	drussel@gmail.com

Figure 1-553 Create J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING 4/9

qsMatchType	qsMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern	qsMatchLRFlag	qsMatchExactFlag	qsMatchPassNumbe <u>r</u>	qsMatchSetID	qsMatchDataI
MP	10.63	1331131300000000			1	8	8
MP	15.61	3331131300000000			1	14	14
DA	12.97	1331331300000000			2	4	17
DA	11.19	1331131300000000			1	7	20
MP	13.96	1331131300000000			1	9)	9
DA	6.38	1331131000000000			1	7	6
DA	14.28	3331131300000000			1	13	15
DA	10.63	1331131300000000			1	8	18
DA	15.61	3331131300000000			1	14	21
MP	16.2	1331331300000000			2	4	4
MP	11.19	1331131300000000			1	7	7
MP	14.28	3331131300000000			1	13	13
DA	8.34	1331131000000000			1	9	10

Figure 1-554 Create J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING 5/9



Figure 1-555 Create J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING 6/9



Figure 1-556 Create J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING 7/9



Figure 1-557 Create J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING 8/9

	j15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCI	H_MAILINGMAILING_U	JNDUP_DEP_RESIDUALS.	RESIDUAL - Data Browser		***************************************
	UnhandledData_USAREA	InputPattern_USAREA	ExceptionData_USAREA	UserOverrideFlag_USAREA	qsMatchDataID	qsMatchType
١		++S^		NO	2	RA
		+S^		NO	5	RA
		++S^		NO	11	RA
		++s^		NO	23	RA
		++S^		NO	3	RA
		++S^		NO	12	RA
		++S^		NO	1	RA
		++S^		NO	16	RA

Figure 1-558 Create J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING 9/9

J16 SURVIVE MAILING

Because no duplicates are found for clerical review, in this step we survive the best information from the set of duplicates in the matched records that are created in the "J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING" on page 449 step using the SURVIVE stage.

Figure 1-559 on page 455 through Figure 1-564 on page 457 describe the main steps using Designer Client to perform this task.

Figure 1-559 on page 455 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the input data set MAILING_UNDUP_DEP_MATCHES that was created in "J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING" on page 449 containing matched and duplicate records, a Survive stage, and an output data set containing the survived records. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the creation of this survive job is very similar to that described in "J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER" on page 295, we do not repeat the steps that are involved here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- Figure 1-560 on page 456 and Figure 1-561 on page 456 show the SURVIVE

 Survive Stage windows with the survive rules involving the first name,
 middle name, and last name for the target master record (qsMatchType column has a value MP). It specifies the following rules:
 - Choose the survivor for the MatchFirstName_USNAME to be the most frequent value of multiple occurrences.
 - Choose the survivor for the MiddleName_USNAME to be the longest value of multiple occurrences.
 - Choose the survivor for the PrimaryName_USNAME to be the longest value of multiple occurrences.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job j16_SURVIVE_MAILING (Figure 1-562 on page 457), you view the content of the output data set object

MAILING_SURVIVE_MP_DA as shown in Figure 1-563 on page 457 through Figure 1-564 on page 457.

This report shows the six master records with the survived information from the duplicates.

Now, proceed to "J17_MAILING_MASTER" on page 458.

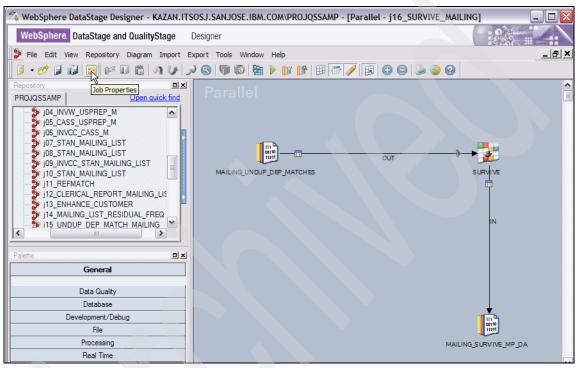


Figure 1-559 Create J16_SURVIVE_MAILING 1/6

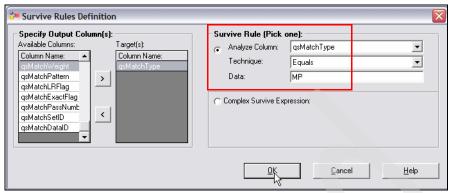


Figure 1-560 Create J16_SURVIVE_MAILING 2/6

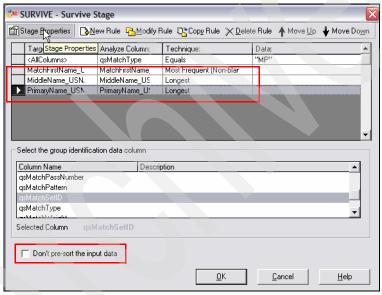


Figure 1-561 Create J16_SURVIVE_MAILING 3/6

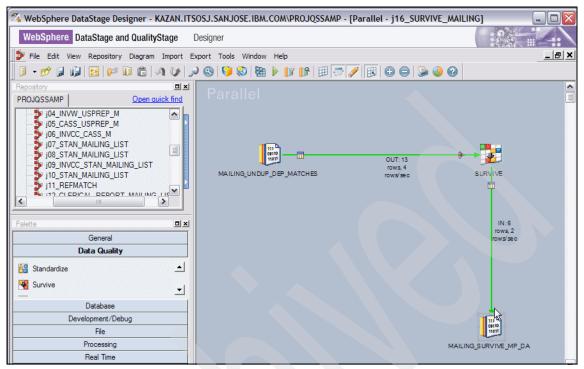


Figure 1-562 Create J16_SURVIVE_MAILING 4/6

	j16_SUF	RVIVE_MAILING	MAILING_SURVIVE_MP_DA.	IN - Data Browser					
	SOURCE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	CELL_PHONE	HOME_PHONE	EMAIL
Þ	A	Patten, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212) 933-0681		
	A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew_ciby@ya
	D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2252	clisa@yahoo.co
	С	Russel, Dale	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131		(408) 923-5187	drussel@gmail.
	В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Veston	OH	43569		(419) 669-2025	lisa@gmail.com
	D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408) 224-5446		george@rocketm

Figure 1-563 Create J16_SURVIVE_MAILING 5/6

qsMatchType	qsMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern	qsMatchLRFlag	qsMatchExactFlag	qsMatchPassNumber	qsMatchSetID	qsMatchDataID				
MP	16.2	1331331300000000			2	4	4				
MP	11.19	1331131300000000			1	7	7				
MP	10.63	1331131300000000			1	8	8				
MP	13.96	1331131300000000			1	9	9				
MP	14.28	3331131300000000			1	13	13				
MP	15.61	3331131300000000			1	14	14				

Figure 1-564 Create J16_SURVIVE_MAILING 6/6

J17 MAILING MASTER

In this step, we create a clean master of mailing list persons by merging the master that was created in the "J16_SURVIVE_MAILING" on page 454 step and residual records that were created in the "J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING" on page 449 step into a data set using the FUNNEL stage.

Figure 1-565 on page 459 through Figure 1-569 on page 461 describe the main steps using Designer Client to perform this task.

Figure 1-565 on page 459 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the input data sets MAILING_SURVIVE_MP_DA (created in "J16_SURVIVE_MAILING" on page 454 containing survived records) and MAILING_UNDUP_DEP_RESIDUALS created in the "J15_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_MAILING" on page 449, a FUNNEL stage, and an output data set containing the merged records from the input. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the creation of this survive job is very similar to that described in "J14_CUSTOMER_MASTER" on page 303, we do not repeat the steps that are involved here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-566 on page 459 and Figure 1-567 on page 460 show the FUNNEL Funnel windows with the Continuous Funnel and the mapping of all columns from the Columns pane to the IN pane.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job j17_MAILING_MASTER (Figure 1-568 on page 460), view the content of the output data set object MAILING_MASTER_SF as shown in Figure 1-569 on page 461.

This report shows the cleansed mailing list file (14 records) that has no duplicates.

Now, proceed to "J18_FREQ_MAILING_MASTER" on page 461.

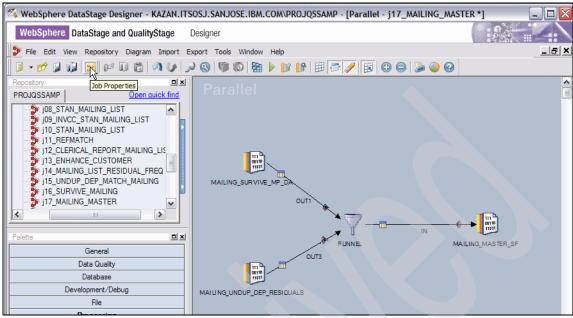


Figure 1-565 Create J17_MAILING_MASTER 1/5

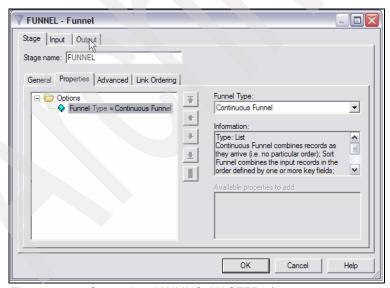


Figure 1-566 Create J17_MAILING_MASTER 2/5

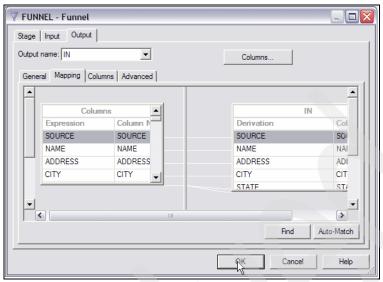


Figure 1-567 Create J17_MAILING_MASTER 3/5

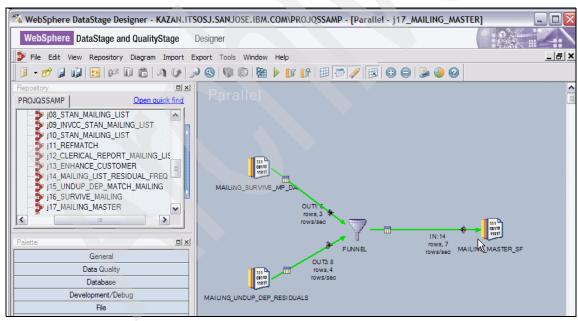


Figure 1-568 Create J17_MAILING_MASTER 4/5

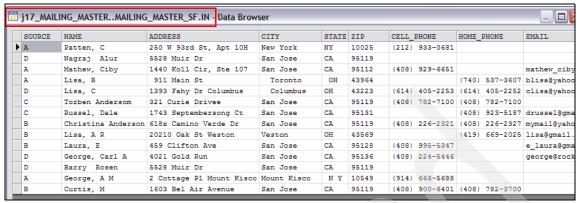


Figure 1-569 Create J17_MAILING_MASTER 5/5

J18_FREQ_MAILING_MASTER

To generate household information for the master mailing list persons that were created in the "J17_MAILING_MASTER" on page 458 step, we generate a frequency distribution on *all* the columns in the master mailing list file using the Match Frequency stage. Here again, the idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification.

Figure 1-570 on page 462 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J17_MAILING_MASTER" on page 458, a Match Frequency stage, and a Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266, we do not repeat the process here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- Figure 1-571 on page 462 shows the MATCH_FREQUENCY Match Frequency Stage window with Match Specification of NONE.
- After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 1-572 on page 463), the contents of the output of this stage are listed in Figure 1-573 on page 464. We do not document the interpretation of the format and content of this file.

Now, proceed to "J18_UNDUP_IND_MATCHSPEC_MAILING" on page 464.

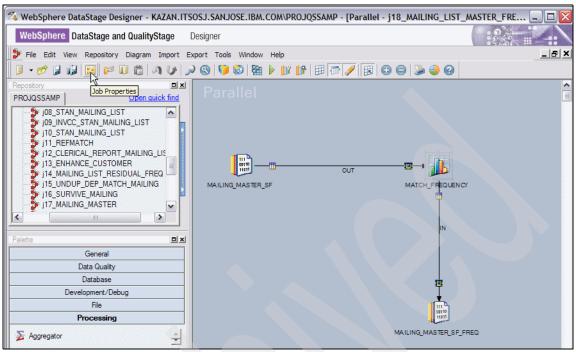


Figure 1-570 Create J18_FREQ_MAILING_MASTER 1/4

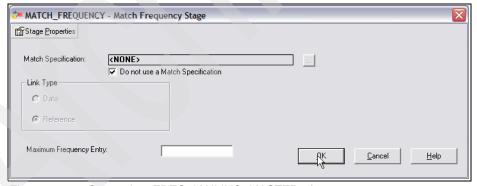


Figure 1-571 Create J18_FREQ_MAILING_MASTER 2/4

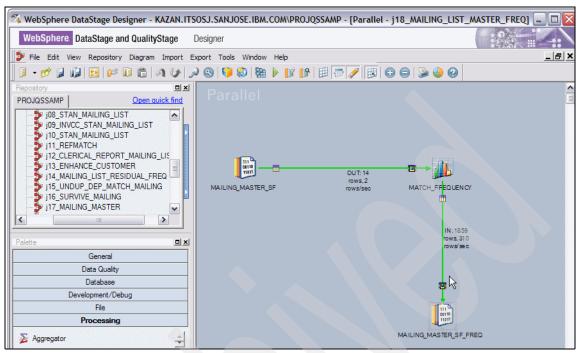


Figure 1-572 Create J18_FREQ_MAILING_MASTER 3/4

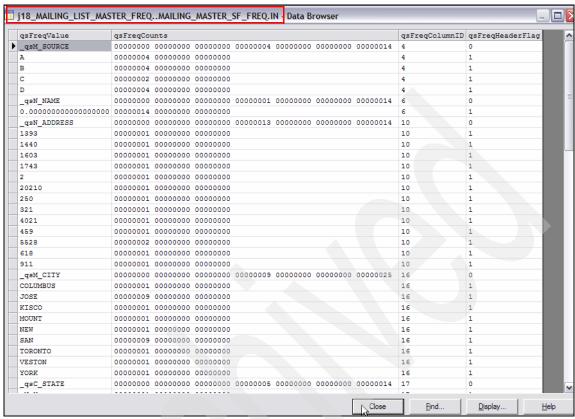


Figure 1-573 Create J18 FREQ MAILING MASTER 4/4

J18 UNDUP IND MATCHSPEC MAILING

In this step, we generate a match specification for an Unduplicate match stage using as input the match frequency data that was created in the "J18_FREQ_MAILING_MASTER" on page 461 job. The specification included two passes:

- ► The first pass blocks on the primary (last) name and a phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the street name.
- The second pass blocks on the five digit ZIP code and a phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) of the street name.

Because the creation of a match specification is similar to that described in "J10_Undup_MatchSpec_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 269, we do not repeat the process here.

However, a summary of the passes is as follows:

- ML_HOUSEHOLD_NAME_STREET pass (Figure 1-574 on page 466) with the blocking columns, match commands, cutoff values, and test results. The Match Type was Unduplicate Independent because we need to group all the matching records for the purpose of identifying household information. No matching records are detected in this pass.
- ► ML_CUSTOMER_HOUSEHOLD_ZIPCODE pass (Figure 1-575 on page 467) with the blocking columns, match commands, cutoff values, and test results. The results show a single master record (Record Type XA) and duplicate (Record Type DA).
- ► Total Statistics of the two passes in Figure 1-576 on page 468. It shows the total number of Pseudo matches (0+1 for a total of 1).
 - Of particular interest is the statistic OVERFLOW blocks—a non-zero value indicates the need to increase the block size or define more restrictive blocking columns.

The test of the MAILING_HOUSEHOLD match specification with representative sample data appears to deliver results that are accurate. You can then use this specification in an Unduplicate Independent match stage as described in the step "J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING" on page 468.

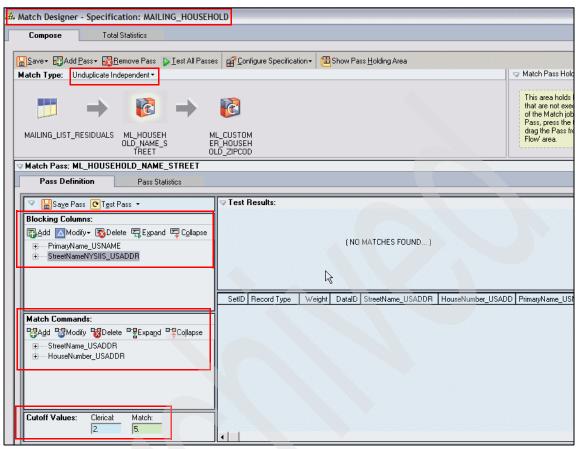


Figure 1-574 Create J18_UNDUP_IND_MATCHSPEC_MAILING 1/3

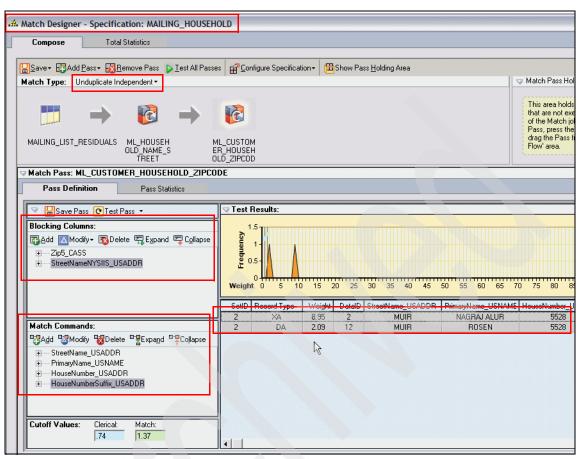


Figure 1-575 Create J18_UNDUP_IND_MATCHSPEC_MAILING 2/3

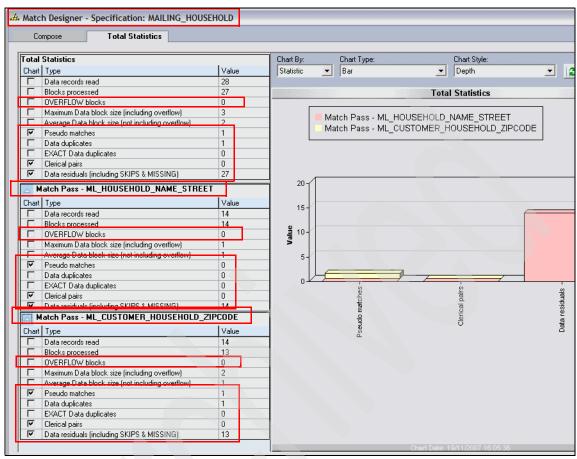


Figure 1-576 Create J18 UNDUP IND MATCHSPEC MAILING 3/3

J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING

In this step, we determine whether there were duplicates in the mailing list persons file using the Unduplicate stage with the match specification and match frequency information that was created in steps

"J18_UNDUP_IND_MATCHSPEC_MAILING" on page 464 and "J18_FREQ_MAILING_MASTER" on page 461 respectively. As before, the output is matched records (merge of master and duplicates using a Funnel stage), records for clerical review, and residuals (records that do not match).

Because the creation of this Unduplicate stage is very similar to that described in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282, we do not repeat the steps that are involved here. However, the key differences are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-577 on page 470 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "J17_MAILING_MASTER" on page 458, the match frequency data set that was created in "J18_UNDUP_IND_MATCHSPEC_MAILING" on page 464, an Unduplicate stage, and a Funnel stage to merge master and duplicate records. Three data sets are created:
 - One data set contains the merged master and duplicates by the Funnel stage.
 - The other data sets contain the clerical and residual records as the output of the Unduplicate stage.

We modify the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.

- ► In the UNDUP_IND Unduplicate Match Stage window shown in Figure 1-578 on page 470, select the Match Specification MAILING_HOUSEHOLD. Then, select the Match Type Independent in order to find groups of all records (for household information) across multiple match passes as described in Table 1-11 on page 106.
- After saving, compiling, and running this job j19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING (Figure 1-579 on page 471—shows zero rows being written to the MAILING_UNDUP_IND_CLERICALS), view the content of the two data set objects as shown in Figure 1-580 on page 471 through Figure 1-583 on page 472.

Out of a total of 14 records in the input to this process:

- Two (2) records are masters and duplicates
- Zero (0) records are for clerical review
- Remaining twelve (12) records are residuals.

The next step is to create a single mailing list file with household information as described in "J20_MAILING_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 473.

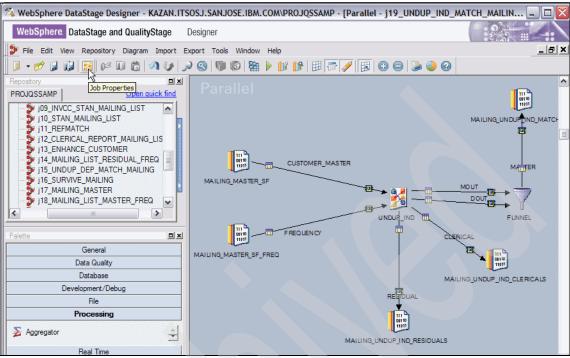


Figure 1-577 Create J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING 1/7

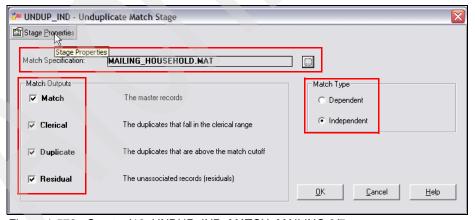


Figure 1-578 Create J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING 2/7

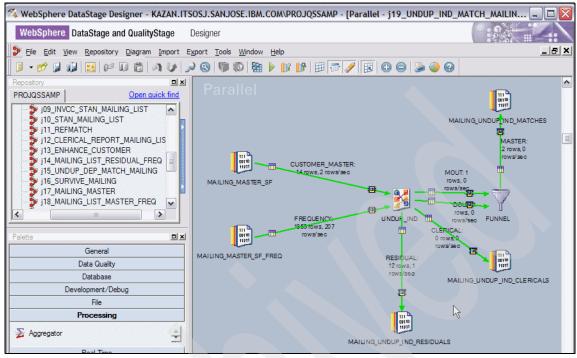


Figure 1-579 Create J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING 3/7

							MILIT	IG_UI	ו_יםטעו	NU_MA	(CHE	S.MAST	ER Data Br	owser				
SOU	URCE	NAME		ADDRE	ESS		CITY	7	STATE	ZIP	CELL	PHONE	HOME_PHONE	EMAIL	HLD_MEMBER	HLD_INCOME	ELECTRONICS	HLD_GOO
▶ D	1	Nagraj	Alur	5528	Muir	Dr	San	Jose	CA	95119					2	4	0	1
D	E	Barry	Rosen	5528	Muir	Dr	San	Jose	CA	95119					2	4	0	1

Figure 1-580 Create J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING 4/7

				HES.MASTER Data I			Constitution of the Consti
qsMatchTyp	e qsMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern	qsMatchLRFlag	qsMatchExactFlag	qsMatchPassNumber	qsMatchSetID	qsMatchDataID
MP	8.95	33310000000000000			2	2	2
DA	2.09	30310000000000000			2	2	12

Figure 1-581 Create J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING 5/7



Figure 1-582 Create J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING 6/7

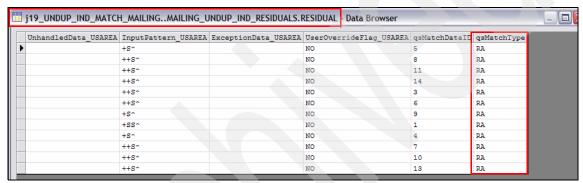


Figure 1-583 Create J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING 7/7

1.10.8 Generate mailing master with household for promotion mailing

In this step, we generate a clean master of mailing list persons by merging the master and residual records that are generated in the

"J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING" on page 468 step into a data set using the FUNNEL stage. We add a household ID (using a Transformer stage) to these records in the output with a value (qsMatchSetID) when a record belongs to a household and a zero when it does not belong to a household.

J20 MAILING MASTER WITH HOUSEHOLD

Because this step is very similar to that described in "J17_CUSTOMER_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD" on page 327, we do not repeat those steps here. However, some of the key points of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 1-584 on page 474 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the two input data sets (MAILING_UNDUP_IND_MATCHES created in "J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING" on page 468 and MAILING_UNDUP_IND_RESIDUALS created in "J19_UNDUP_IND_MATCH_MAILING" on page 468), two Transformer stages (each adds a household identifier), one FUNNEL stage, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown, and this job uses the same QSPARAMETERSET object created earlier.
- ► The ADD_HOUSEHOLD_ID Transformer Stage shows the addition of a column HOUSEHOLD_ID (Figure 1-585 on page 475) which has the value stored in the column gsMatchSetID in the Derivation Substitution column.
- ► The ADD_BLANK_HOUSEHOLD Transformer Stage (Figure 1-586 on page 476) shows the addition of a column HOUSEHOLD_ID, which has the value zero in the Derivation Substitution column.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job
 J20_MAILING_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD (Figure 1-587 on page 477),
 view the content of the MAILING_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD data set
 object as shown in Figure 1-588 on page 477 and Figure 1-589 on page 478.

This report shows the cleansed mailing list file with household information added. This file can then be used for promotional mailing

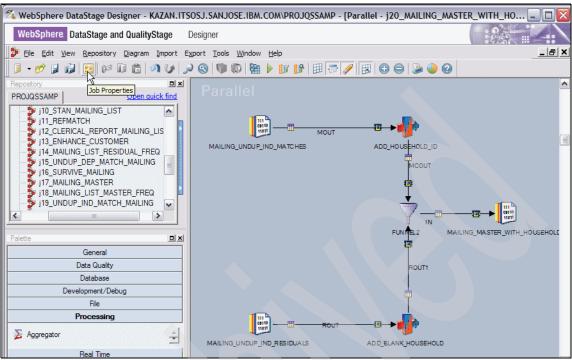


Figure 1-584 Create J20_MAILING_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD 1/6

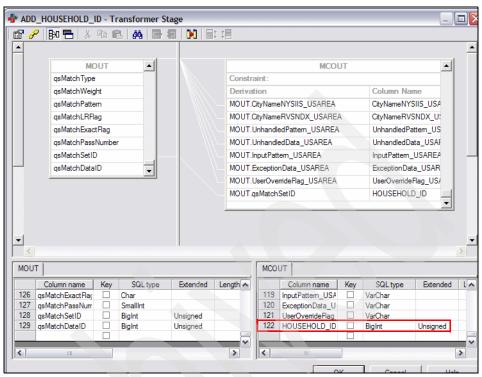


Figure 1-585 Create J20_MAILING_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD 2/6

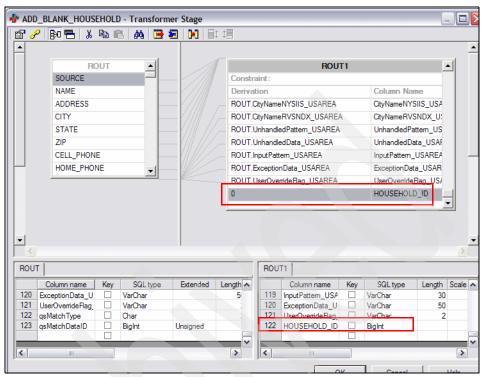


Figure 1-586 Create J20_MAILING_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD 3/6

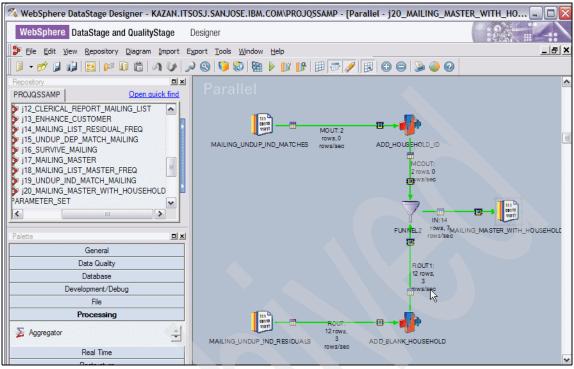


Figure 1-587 Create J20_MAILING_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD 4/6

SOURCE	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	CELL_PHONE	HOME_PHONE	EMAIL
D	Nagraj Alur	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119			
D	Lisa, C	1393 Fahy Dr Columbus	Columbus	OH	43223	(614) 405-2253	(614) 405-2252	clisa@yahoo.com
В	Christina Anderson	618x Camino Verde Dr	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 226-2321	(408) 226-2327	mymail@yahoo.co
D	George, Carl A	4021 Gold Run	San Jose	CA	95136	(408) 224-5446		george@rocketma
В	Curtis, M	1603 Bel Air Avenue	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 900-6401	(408) 782-3700	
A	Mathew, Ciby	1440 Koll Cir, Ste 107	San Jose	CA	95112	(408) 929-6651		mathew_ciby@yal
С	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee	San Jose	CA	95119	(408) 782-7100	(408) 782-7100	
В	Lisa, A R	20210 Oak St Weston	Veston	OH	43569		(419) 669-2025	lisa@gmail.com
D	Barry Rosen	5528 Muir Dr	San Jose	CA	95119			
A	Patten, C	250 W 93rd St, Apt 10H	New York	NY	10025	(212) 933-0681		
A	Lisa, B	911 Main St	Toronto	OH	43964		(740) 537-3607	blisa@yahoo.com
С	Russel, Dale	1743 Septembersong Ct	San Jose	CA	95131		(408) 923-5187	drussel@gmail.
В	Laura, E	459 Clifton Ave	San Jose	CA	95128	(408) 995-5347		e_laura@gmail.
A	George, A M	2 Cottage Pl Mount Kisco	Mount Kisco	N Y	10549	(914) 666-5688		

Figure 1-588 Create J20_MAILING_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD 5/6

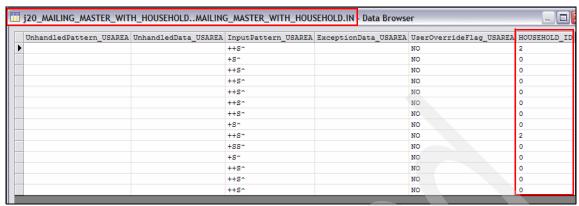


Figure 1-589 Create J20_MAILING_MASTER_WITH_HOUSEHOLD 6/6



Financial services business scenario

Note: The scenario that we present in this chapter is based upon two fictitious financial institutions. In addition, the data that we present in our model is fictional also. Any resemblance to real institutions or data is totally coincidental.

In this chapter we describe a step-by-step approach to implementing IBM WebSphere QualityStage on a Red Hat Advanced Server Enterprise 4.0 platform using a typical financial services business scenario.

The topics covered include:

- Business requirement
- Environment configuration
- General approach
- Scope of this book
- Data integration scenario
- ► Post migration scenario

2.1 Introduction

North American Bank provides core banking services such as savings, checking, and auto and home loans in North America and has significant market share in the eastern and midwest regions of the U.S. It additionally provides credit card and auto insurance services to its customer base. The primary IT platform of this bank is z/OS with DB2 and VSAM data sources.

Northern California Bank is a regional bank that provides core banking services such as savings, checking, and auto and home loans in the western region of the U.S. and has significant market share in that region. It also provides brokerage services to its customer base. The primary IT platform of this bank is AIX with DB2 UDB as the data source.

Seeking a synergistic relationship, the two banks entered into a merger with the intent of becoming a national bank by growing their individual customer bases, and upselling and cross selling each others products to their individual customers.

The two banks expect there to be some overlap of customers or groups of customers (such as members of a single family), who when identified could be granted special status. However, the two customer bases are mostly expected to be non-overlapped.

2.2 Business requirement

With the objective of streamlining the combined IT operations of the two banks and taking advantage of the synergy of the products that are offered by the individual banks in the most expeditious manner, management made a business decision to implement the following strategy:

Migrate the core services such as saving, checking, and auto and home loans, from the North American Bank system implementations to the those implemented by the Northern California Bank (generally considered to be superior in function and architecture). **Important:** The general guideline when mismatches are found in the migration scenario, is to have the target system have the overriding authority and not be modified except in absolutely unavoidable situations. This guideline means ignoring data elements in the source that have no correspondence in the target, to truncate source data element content when the target data element's precision is lesser than that of the source, and to accept coarser granularity data content values supported by the target where codes are involved. Judicious decisions involving minimal modifications to the target system should be the norm when mismatches are encountered.

Build a customer relationship management (CRM) system to take advantage quickly of the individual brokerage, credit card, and auto insurance businesses of each bank to upsell and cross-sell these products throughout the customer base.

The CRM design is an "off-the-shelf" design that is customized to suit the particular requirements of the merged bank. It integrates information from the following sources with no changes in the interim to any of the existing systems:

- Core business services from both the Northern California Bank and the North American Bank
- Brokerage services from the Northern California Bank
- Credit card and auto insurance services from the North American Bank

Important: The general guideline during data integration is that when there are mismatches between the sources and the new CRM system, that the CRM system design be modified to accommodate the existing system functions that are considered essential.

- ► A decision on less essential services such as Human Resources systems in each bank is deferred until the completion of the migration and CRM system implementation.
- The migration and CRM implementation efforts are to proceed in parallel with no dependency of one over the other.

Therefore, the CRM system is designed to be sourced from the core services of the individual banks even as migration of these systems is occurring from one bank to the other. At the completion of migration of the core business services, it would be easy to have the CRM sourced entirely from the migrated system only.

The data models of the systems in our scenario are as follows:

- ► The data model of the North American Bank is shown in Figure 2-1 on page 483. The DDL and field in the VSAM file are shown in Example B-2 on page 897 and Example B-3 on page 903.
- ► The data model of the Northern California Bank is shown in Figure 2-2 on page 484. The DDL is shown in Example B-1 on page 888.
- ► The "off-the-shelf" data model of the CRM is shown in Figure 2-3 on page 485. The DDL is shown in Example B-4 on page 904.

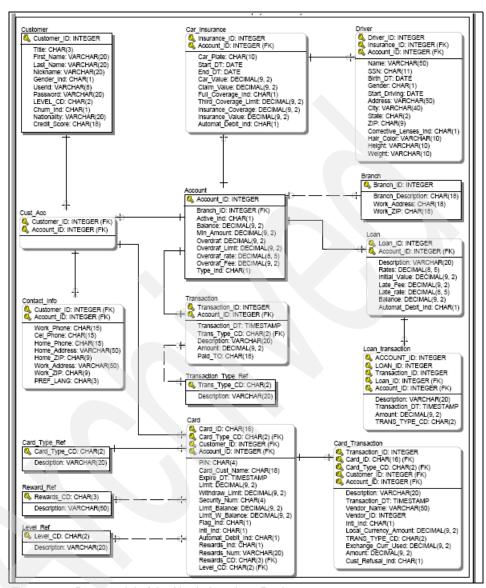


Figure 2-1 Data model of the North American Bank

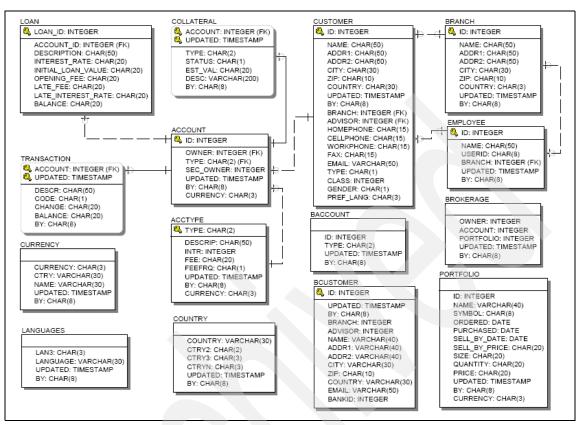


Figure 2-2 Data model of the Northern California Bank

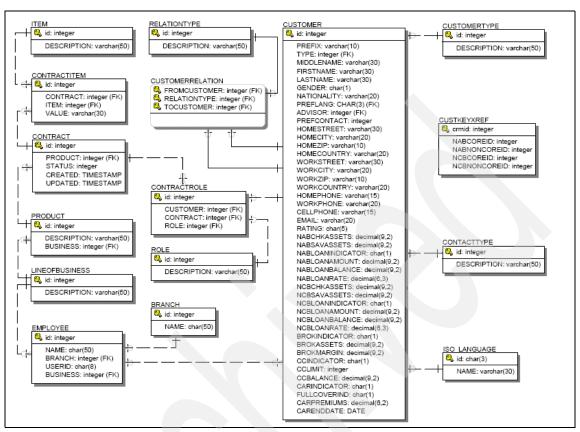


Figure 2-3 "Off-the-shelf" data model of the CRM

2.3 Environment configuration

Figure 2-4 shows the configuration of the merged environment with the new CRM system.

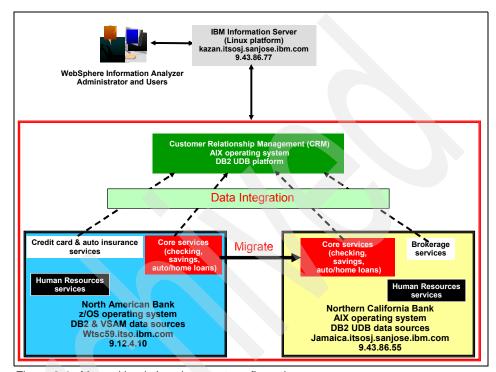


Figure 2-4 Merged banks' environment configuration

Figure 2-4 shows:

- ▶ A Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 server (kazan.itsosj.sanjose.ibm.com 9.43.86.77) that has IBM Information Server and IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer installed.
- ▶ A single IBM AIX 5.2 server (Jamaica.itsosj.sanjose.ibm.com 9.43.86.55) runs the Northern California Bank's IT systems, including the core services, brokerage services, and human resources services. DB2 V9.1 is used for the data sources.

Attention: The CRM system is meant to be implemented on the IBM AIX 5.2 server. In this publication, we do not actually build the CRM system—we merely take note of the CRM data model to ensure that it is capable of supporting the data content, data types, precision, and scale of the data to be integrated from the core services, credit card, auto insurance services, and brokerage services of the two banks.

A single z/OS image (wtsc59.itso.ibm.com — 9.12.4.10) that runs the North American Bank's IT systems including the core services, credit card, auto insurance services, and human resources services. DB2 for z/OS V8 and VSAM is used for the data sources. WebSphere Information Integrator Classic Federation (IICF) V9.1 provides the connectivity from IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer to the VSAM data source and the DB2 API stage provides connectivity to DV2 for z/OS V8.

Attention: Our configuration in Figure 2-4 is meant to represent the eclectic mix of operating systems and platforms that are typical of mergers between multiple organizations and describes how IBM Information Server and IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer integrate into such an environment. We are *not* making recommendations about how to configure your environment in this manner or that the configuration will deliver the scalability and performance requirements of your business solution.

2.4 General approach

Figure 2-5 shows the recommended sequence of steps in a migration or data integration scenario. IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer plays the key role in the second step that involves identifying the differences (both structure and content) between the sources and targets.

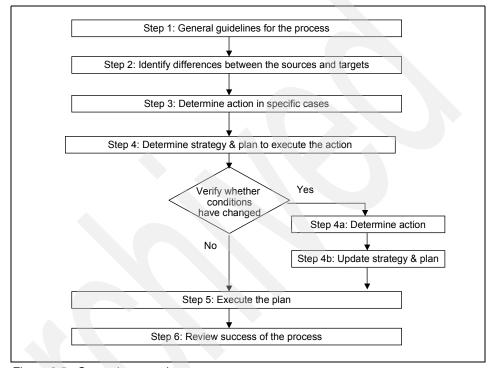


Figure 2-5 General approach

We describe each of the steps shown in Figure 2-5 briefly in this section.

2.4.1 Step 1: General guidelines for the process

In a migration or a data integration effort, structural and content differences between the sources and targets will need to be resolved. Table 2-1 shows many of the commonly encountered differences and potential actions. These action are self-explanatory.

We recommend that you define broad action guidelines for mismatches in critical and non-critical elements between the data sources and targets for the commonly encountered differences. Consequently, if unexpected differences are

subsequently discovered, you can focus your energies on addressing them in the inevitable time constrained circumstances of migration and data integration projects.

Table 2-1 Commonly encountered differences and potential actions

Commonly encountered differences	Potential actions				
Data elements in the source not found in the target	 Add the data elements to the target; significant impact on target applications likely Ignore it; loss of function Combination of the above depending upon the data element 				
Data type mismatch between the source and target data elements ► Compatible ► Incompatible ► Coarse to fine ► Fine to coarse	 Compatible Simple mapping Incompatible Use a cross reference table to map from the source data type to the target data type Coarse to fine No action other than possible transformation Fine to coarse Modify target definition to match fine granularity of the source; significant impact on target applications likely Transform with loss of granularity; loss of function 				
Precision, and scale mismatch between the source and the target data elements ► Coarse to fine ► Fine to coarse	 Coarse to fine No action other than possible transformation Fine to coarse Modify target definition to match fine granularity of the source; significant impact on target applications likely Transform with loss of granularity; loss of function 				
Data elements in the target not found in the source, and target data element not nullable or has no default values	 Define default values in the target; some impact on target applications 				

Commonly encountered differences	Potential actions				
Code mismatch between the source and the target data elements; for example, a salutation can be <i>Mr</i> , <i>Mrs</i> , <i>Dr</i> , <i>Miss</i> , and <i>Ms</i> , and source and target do not have corresponding codes ► Coarse to fine ► Fine to coarse	 Coarse to fine Use transformation to perform the mapping Fine to coarse Transform with loss of granularity; loss of function Modify target definition to match fine granularity of the source; significant impact on target applications likely 				
Multiple data elements in the source maps to a single data element in the target For example, an address	 Use transformation to perform the mapping Might require standardization software 				
Single data element in the source maps to multiple data elements in the target For example, an address	 Use transformation to perform the mapping Might require standardization software 				
Different character maps such as Unicode and ASCII	Transformation to perform the mapping				

2.4.2 Step 2: Identify differences between the sources and targets

Differences between the source and target can be determined as follows:

- From active relational database catalogs, dictionaries, repositories, and other documentation that provide details about the metadata of the various data sources and targets.
 - More often than not, metadata information stored in sources (other than the active relational database catalogs) tends to be out of date because it is not maintained regularly as systems evolve.
- ► From an analysis of the data itself using tools such as IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer. Metadata is deduced from the data and presented to the data analyst for review and affirmation or denial of the deduction.

These are complementary approaches, essential to achieving a fuller understanding of how synchronized the definition of the metadata is with the data content. It also enables you to keep the metadata about data sources current, which is critical for building new systems that require data integration from existing systems.

Attention: We strongly recommend that tools such as IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer sharply focus analyses on data content in specific tables and columns based on metadata information obtained from active relational database catalogs, dictionaries, repositories, and other documentation. This will avoid unnecessary data analysis by data analysts of data that is not appropriate for such an analysis. An added benefit is limiting unnecessary and irrelevant processing that could consume valuable processing power that would be best consumed by other applications.

IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer identifies differences between the defined metadata for a data source and the inferences made from the actual data content in these data sources.

Comparing independently generated IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer analyses of different data sources is beyond the scope of IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer and is likely a manual process.

2.4.3 Step 3: Determine action in specific cases

After you compare the metadata and inferred metadata from the data content, you can choose to synchronize them with appropriate actions, such as modifying the metadata definitions, cleansing the data, or ignoring them at your own peril.

In the migration and data integration scenarios that we discuss in this chapter, we compare the metadata and data content between multiple data sources manually. Based on the identified differences with specific data elements, we choose the most acceptable action from the available options, some of which are described in Table 2-1 on page 489.

2.4.4 Step 4: Determine strategy and plan to execute action

After you have chosen the action, you need to design the appropriate tools and procedures to effect the chosen action for each data element. This design will most likely involve the use of data cleansing tools (such as IBM WebSphere QualityStage), ETL¹ tools (such as IBM WebSphere DataStage), data management and database tools (such as DB2 Data Warehouse Edition) where stored procedures or specific database functions are involved, and user-written code.

The execution of the plan would most likely take an extended period of many hours or days. To ensure that migration or data integration occurs without

¹ Extract, transform, and load

disrupting the availability of the source applications, you will most likely synchronize the source and target in multiple phases. A snapshot of the source is initially bulk loaded into the target, followed by an incremental update of the target with changes occurring in the source during the bulk load.

A well planned and rigorously tested set of procedures is essential for a smooth and successful migration or data integration project.

A discussion of this topic is beyond the scope of this book. However, it would be useful to note that IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer can play an active part in the rigorous testing of the process, which can occur at multiple points as follows:

- Assessment of extracted test data to ensure conformity to defined test and transformation objectives.
- ► Evaluation and comparison of outputs from the development process to ensure broad and quick review.
- Validation of test/QA output against test objectives, particularly for cross-domain comparison of source input to target output and proper data mapping.
- Review of target load files to ensure completeness, comprehensiveness, and consistency to expected results.

In all cases, IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer can facilitate this work by providing rapid insight into the data.

Important: The analysis of data can be expected to take several weeks given the fact that multiple personnel IT Data Analysts (DA) and subject matter experts (SME) are involved in ensuring data quality. Therefore, it is conceivable that changes could occur to the metadata and data content of the data sources and targets during this interval. Therefore, prior to executing the plan, you should check if structure or content changes have occurred. If so, you should determine its impact on the existing plan, update the strategy and plan if required, and test the revised plan before execution.

2.4.5 Step 5: Execute the plan

This step involves executing the plan that was designed in 2.4.4, "Step 4: Determine strategy and plan to execute action" on page 491.

2.4.6 Step 6: Review success of the process

After the designed plan is executed, you need to verify that the process was successful by comparing the metadata and content in the sources and targets.

The process for doing this varies depending upon whether a migration² or data integration³ was involved.

A discussion of this topic is beyond the scope of this book.

2.5 Scope of this book

In this book, we assume that you have completed data profiling successfully and that you have performed an analysis of the results. We also assume that you have specified the actions to be taken when (metadata and content) differences between source and target are identified. When the differences are identified, appropriate actions to be taken are discussed and decided. For details on the data profiling activities and analyses performed, refer to *IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer and Data Quality Assessment*, SG24-7508.

In this book, we describe a step-by-step approach to standardizing names and addresses that are involved in the data integration and post migration scenarios as follows:

► Data integration

After completing data profiling and analyses of North American Bank and Northern California Bank systems, the cleansing of unstructured fields that contain names and addresses and subsequent matching needs to be completed before the data can be integrated into the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system using IBM WebSphere DataStage.

In this book, we describe the steps that are involved in standardizing the names and addresses and matching records in order to eliminate duplicates as well as to establish relationships between customers to determine high and low value customers.

Note: The actual IBM WebSphere DataStage jobs to integrate cleansed data from the North American Bank and Northern California Bank systems into the CRM system using IBM WebSphere DataStage will be covered in an upcoming IBM Redbooks publication.

² One-time activity

On-going activity, because data is fed continuously to the target and changes to both the metadata and data content occur at the sources

Post migration

After the migration of the core services of the North American Bank (z/OS platform) to that of the Northern California Bank (AIX), we show how to use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to cleanse names and addresses in the migrated system.

This post migration step involves standardizing names and addresses and identifying potential duplicates.

Note: The actual modification of the migrated system occurs using IBM WebSphere DataStage and will be covered in an upcoming IBM Redbooks publication.

2.6 Data integration of North American Bank and Northern California Bank systems

A business decision was made to integrate the core (savings, checking, and loans) and non-core services (credit card and auto insurance) of the North American Bank on the z/OS platform with the core (savings, checking, and loans) and non-core services (brokerage) of the Northern California Bank on the AIX platform into the CRM system.

The CRM system provides an integrated view of all the customers in the merged bank, including details of the core services (such as checking, savings, and loans) and non-core services products (such as credit card or brokerage services) consumed. The objective of the CRM system is to upsell and cross sell the merged banks' products and services to the customer base. The management of the products and services sold continues to be in the original source system. In other words, the systems that represent the core and non-core services remain in their existing environment and are merely referenced and invoked from the CRM system. Other details include:

- ► The CRM system does not contain any transactions from the core and non-core services of the North American Bank and the Northern California Bank.
- ► New data elements exist in the CRM data model that do not exist in the existing systems of the North American Bank and Northern California Bank.
- Surrogate keys are used in the CRM—the keys in the existing systems are mapped to the surrogate keys.
- ► Customers in the North American Bank might have core and non-core services accounts.

- Customers in the Northern California Bank might have core and non-core services accounts.
- ► There is some marginal overlap of customers in both the North American Bank and Northern California Bank.

Figure 2-6 on page 496 through Figure 2-8 on page 500 show the jobs that are used to cleanse and match name and address information in the North American Bank and Northern California Bank core and non-core services. It describes:

- North American Bank processing shown in Figure 2-6 on page 496
 Name and address information in the North American Bank core and non-core services is spread across multiple tables such as CUSTOMER, CONTACT_INFO, and DRIVER. It also has two addresses: a home address and a work address.
 - Name information primarily exists in the CUSTOMER and DRIVER tables.
 - Address information primarily exists in the CONTACT_INFO (home and work addresses) and DRIVER (home address only) tables.

Note: The steps and jobs used to cleanse the North American Bank's names and addresses are similar to those described in 1.10, "Mailing list scenario" on page 117. Therefore, we cross reference these steps as much as possible to avoid duplication. However, we do discuss any differences, such as configuration options and report highlights.

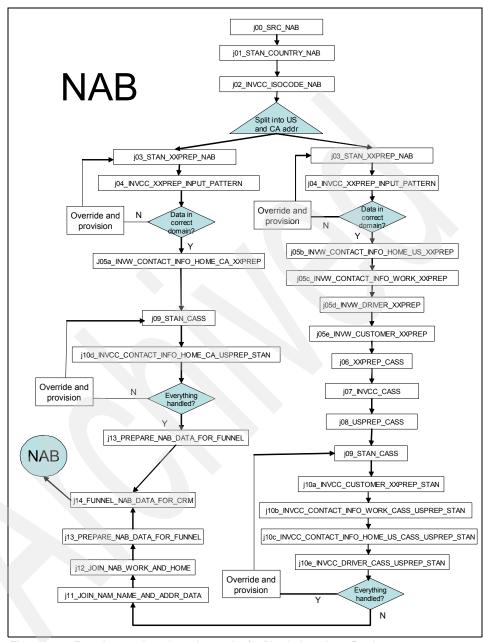


Figure 2-6 Data integration cleansing tasks for North American Bank

Northern California Bank processing shown in Figure 2-7 on page 498 Name and address information in the Northern California Bank core and non-core services is spread across multiple tables such as BRANCH, CUSTOMER, and BCUSTOMER. The BRANCH table has the branch name and business address, while the CUSTOMER and BCUSTOMER tables have individual name and home addresses.

Note: The steps and jobs used to cleanse the Northern California Bank's names and addresses are similar to those described in 1.10, "Mailing list scenario" on page 117. Therefore, we cross reference these steps as much as possible to avoid duplication. However, we do discuss any differences, such as configuration options and report highlights.

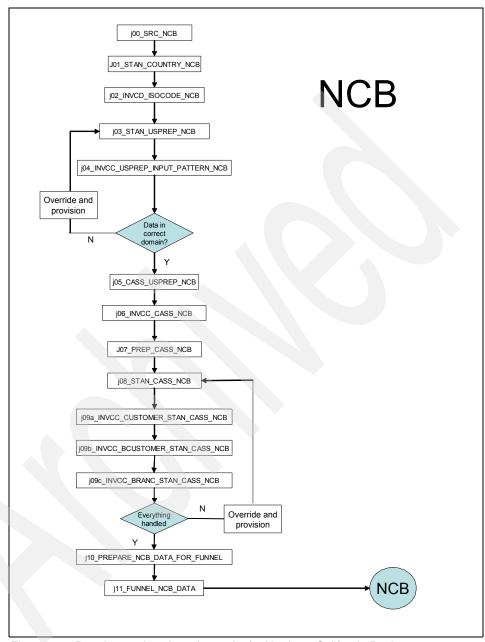


Figure 2-7 Data integration cleansing tasks for Northern California Bank

Matching North American Bank and Northern California Bank cleansed data and surviving the "best" data from these two banks into the CRM system as shown in Figure 2-8 on page 500

Note: The steps and jobs used to integrate the information from the North American Bank and Northern California Bank into the CRM system are similar to those described in 1.10, "Mailing list scenario" on page 117. Therefore, we cross reference these steps as much as possible to avoid duplication. However, we do discuss any differences, such as configuration options and report highlights.

⁴ Table 2-2 on page 501, Table 2-3 on page 507, and Table 2-4 on page 507 highlight the differences between the various systems and the elements from which the "best" data should be derived. The information in this table was taken from *IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer and Data Quality Assessment*, SG24-7508.

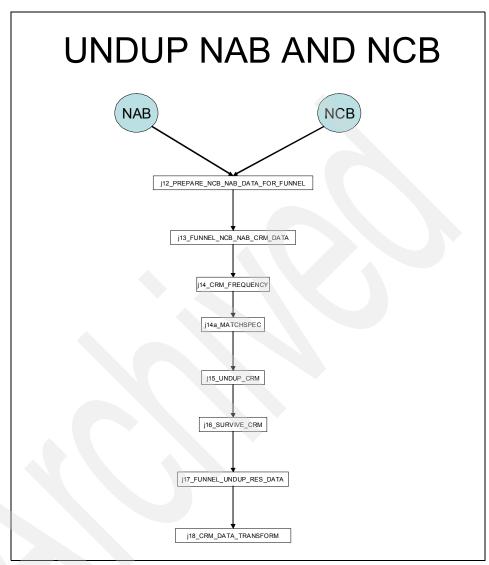


Figure 2-8 Data integration into the CRM system

Table 2-2 Summary of differences between source and target and the action to be taken

	and	Bank (NAB) ia Bank (NCE e)	3)	C	RM system (target)		Action to be taken
Column in the table	Meta	adata	Data Content	Column in the table	Metadata Defined	Data Content	
	Defined	Inferred	example	lable	Delilled	example	
Best of — TITLE in CUSTOMER (NAB)	CHAR(3)	CHAR(3)	MR.	PREFIX in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(10)	DR.	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize, match, and
— NAME in DRIVER (NAB)	VARCHAR(50)	VARCHAR(28)	MR. JOHN DOE				survive the best source of this information and
— NAME in CUSTOMER (NCB)	CHAR(50)	CHAR(22)	JON DOW				map/transform it to the target
— NAME in BCUSTOMER (NCB)	VARCHAR(40)	VARCHAR(40)	DR. JOHN DOE				
Best of				FIRSTNAME in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(30)	MICHAEL	Use IBM
— FIRST_NAME in CUSTOMER (NAB)	VARCHAR(20)	VARCHAR(12)	MICHAEL	CUSTOMER table			WebSphere QualityStage to standardize,
— NAME in DRIVER (NAB)	VARCHAR(50)	VARCHAR(28)	MR. MIKE HUIS				match, and survive the best source of this
— NAME in CUSTOMER (NCB)	CHAR(50)	CHAR(22)	MR. MICHAEL HUIS				information and map/transform it to the target
— NAME in BCUSTOMER (NCB)	VARCHAR(40)	VARCHAR(40)					
Best of — NAME in DRIVER (NAB)	VARCHAR(50)	VARCHAR(28)	MS. CHRISTINE JANE DAY	MIDDLENAME in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(30)	JANE	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize,
— NAME in CUSTOMER (NCB)	CHAR(50)	CHAR(22)	CHRISTINE DAY				match, and survive the best source of this
— NAME in BCUSTOMER (NCB)	VARCHAR(40)	VARCHAR(40)	MS. CHRISTINE J DAY				information and map/transform it to the target
— FIRST_NAME in CUSTOMER (NAB)	VARCHAR(20)	VARCHAR(12)	JOHN JACK				-
— LAST_NAME in CUSTOMER (NAB)	VARCHAR(20)	VARCHAR(16)	JOSEPH WATSON				
Best of — LAST NAME in	V450114B(00)	VARCHAR(16)	PESCO	LASTNAME in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(30)	PESCO	Use IBM WebSphere
— LAST_NAME IN CUSTOMER (NAB) — NAME in DRIVER	VARCHAR(20) VARCHAR(50)	VARCHAR(16)	PESCO				QualityStage to standardize, match, and
(NAB) — NAME in	CHAR(50)	CHAR(22)	JOSEPH				survive the best source of this information and
CUSTOMER (NCB) — NAME in	0.11.11(00)	0.00.0(22)	PESCO				map/transform it to the target
BCUSTOMER (NCB)	VARCHAR(40)	VARCHAR(40)					
Best of — GENDER in CUSTOMER (NAB)	CHAR(1)	CHAR(1)	М	GENDER in the CUSTOMER table	CHAR(1)	М	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize,
— GENDER in DRIVER (NAB)	CHAR(1)	CHAR(1)					match, and survive the best source of this
— GENDER in CUSTOMER (NCB)	CHAR(1)	CHAR(1)	0				information and map/transform it to the target

	and	Bank (NAB) a Bank (NCE e)	3)	С	RM system (target)		Action to be taken
NATIONALITY in CUSTOMER (NAB)	VARCHAR(20)	VARCHAR(2)	AU	NATIONALITY in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(20)	AU	Direct mapping
TYPE in CUSTOMER (NCB)	CHAR(1)	CHAR(1)	Р	TYPE in the CUSTOMER table	INTEGER	1	Map using CUSTOMERTY PE reference table
PREF_LANG in CUSTOMER (NCB)	CHAR(3)	CHAR(3)	ENG	PREFLANG in the CUSTOMER table	CHAR(3)	ENG	Map using ISO_LANGUAG E reference table
ADVISOR in CUSTOMER (NCB)	INT32	INT32	555110	ADVISOR in the CUSTOMER table	INTEGER	555110	Map using EMPLOYEE table
				PREFCONTACT in the CUSTOMER table	INTEGER		
Best of HOME_ADDRESS in CONTACT_INFO (NAB) ADDRESS in DRIVER (NAB)	VARCHAR(50) VARCHAR(50)	VARCHAR(36) VARCHAR(36)	63 KALINDA RD 63, KALINDA	HOMESTREET in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(30)	63, KALINDA ROAD	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize, match, and survive the best source of this information and
— ADDR1 in CUSTOMER (NCB) — ADDR2 in CUSTOMER (NCB)	CHAR(50)	CHAR(35) CHAR(50)					map/transform it to the target
— ADDR1 in BCUSTOMER (NCB) — ADDR2 in BCUSTOMER (NCB)	VARCHAR(40)	CHAR(40)					
Best of	VARCHAR(50) VARCHAR(40) CHAR(30) VARCHAR(30)	VARCHAR(36) VARCHAR(7) CHAR(22) VARCHAR(30)	BRENTWOOD BRENTWOOD	HOMECITY in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(20)	BRENTWOOD	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize, match, and survive the best source of this information and map/transform it to the target
Best of	VARCHAR(50) CHAR(2) CHAR(50) CHAR(50) VARCHAR(40) VARCHAR(40)	VARCHAR(36) CHAR(2) CHAR(35) CHAR(50) VARCHAR(40) VARCHAR(1)	CALIFORNIA	HOMESTATE in the CUSTOMER table	CHAR(2)	CA	Use IBM WebSphere QualifyStage to standardize, match, and survive the best source of this information and map/transform it to the target

	and	Bank (NAB) a Bank (NCE e)	3)	С	RM system (target)		Action to be taken
Best of HOME_ZIP in CONTACT_INFO (NAB) ZIP in DRIVER (NAB) ZIP in CUSTOMER (NCB)	CHAR(9) CHAR(9) CHAR(10)	CHAR(5) INT32 length 5 INT32 length 5		HOMEZIP in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(10)	95123-4865	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize, match, and survive the best source of this information and map/transform it to the target
— ZIP in BCUSTOMER (NCB) Best of — COUNTRY in CUSTOMER (NCB) — COUNTRY in BCUSTOMER (NCB)	CHAR(10) CHAR(30) VARCHAR(30)	CHAR(1) VARCHAR(1)	95123	HOMECOUNTRY in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(20)	U.S.A.	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize, match, and survive the best source of this information and map/transform it to the target
WORK_ADDRESS in CONTACT_INFO (NAB)	VARCHAR(50)	VARCHAR(36)	555 BAILEY AVENUE	WORKSTREET in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(30)	555 BAILEY AVE	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize and map/transform this information to the target
WORK_ADDRESS in CONTACT_INFO (NAB)	VARCHAR(50)	VARCHAR(36)	SAN JOSE	WORKCITY in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(20)	SAN JOSE	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize and map/transform this information to the target
WORK_ADDRESS in CONTACT_INFO (NAB)	VARCHAR(50)	VARCHAR(36)	CALIFORNIA	WORKSTATE in the CUSTOMER table	CHAR(2)	CA	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize and map/transform this information to the target
WORK_ZIP in CONTACT_INFO (NAB)	CHAR(9)	INT32 length 5	95123	WORKZIP in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(10)	95123-4865	Mapping with hyphen included
				WORKCOUNTRY in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(20)		
Best of — HOME_PHONE in CONTACT_INFO (NAB) — HOMEPHONE in CUSTOMER (NCB)	CHAR(15)	INT64 length 10	4085551234	HOMEPHONE in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(15)	408-5551234	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize, match, and survive the best source of this information and map/transform it to the target
Best of	CHAR(15)	CHAR(10) CHAR(12)	6505555678	WORKPHONE in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(20)	650-5555678	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize, match, and survive the best source of this information and map/transform it to the target

	and	ia Bank (NCE		С	RM system (target)		Action to be taken
Best of — CELL_PHONE in CONTACT_INFO (NAB) —CELLPHONE in CUSTOMER (NCB)	CHAR(15)	CHAR(10) CHAR(12)	4155553456	CELLPHONE in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(15)	4155553456	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize, match, and survive the best source of this information and map/transform it to the target
Best of — EMAIL in CUSTOMER (NCB) — EMAIL in BCUSTOMER (NCB)	VARCHAR(50) VARCHAR(50)	VARCHAR(5) VARCHAR(1)	IADM	EMAIL in the CUSTOMER table	VARCHAR(20)	IADM	Use IBM WebSphere QualityStage to standardize, match, and survive the best source of this information and map/transform it to the target
				RATING in the CUSTOMER table	CHAR(5)		
				NABCHKASSETS in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(9,2)		
				NABSAVASSETS in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(9,2)		
				NABLOANINDICATOR in the CUSTOMER table	CHAR(1)		
INITIAL_VALUE in LOAN (NAB)	DECIMAL(9,2)	DECIMAL(8,2)	400000.00	NABLOANAMOUNT in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(9,2)	400000.00	Direct mapping
BALANCE in LOAN (NAB)	DECIMAL(9,2)	DECIMAL(8,2)	350000.00	NABLOANBALANCE in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(9,2)	350000.00	Direct mapping
RATES in LOAN (NAB)	DECIMAL(8,5)	DECIMAL(7,5)	6.35	NABLOANRATE in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(6,3)	6.35	Mapping with possible truncation. Should consider increasing precision and scale of target
				NCBCHKASSETS in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(9,2)		
				NCBSAVASSETS in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(9,2)		
				NCBLOANINDICATOR in the CUSTOMER table	CHAR(1)		
INITIAL_LOAN_VALUE in LOAN (NCB)	CHAR(20)	INT32 length 8	500000.00	NCBLOANAMOUNT in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(9,2)	500000.00	Mapping with data type transformation
BALANCE in LOAN (NCB)	CHAR(20)	INT32 length 9	495000.00	NCBLOANBALANCE in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(9,2)	495000.00	Mapping with data type transformation
INTEREST_RATE in LOAN (NCB)	CHAR(20)	SFLOAT length 4	5.35	NCBLOANRATE in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(6,3)	5.35	Mapping with data type transformation
				BROKINDICATOR in the CUSTOMER table	CHAR(1)		

	and	ia Bank (NCE		С	RM system (target)		Action to be taken
				BROKASSETS in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(9,2)		
				BROKMARGIN in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(9,2)		
				CCINDICATOR in the CUSTOMER table	CHAR(1)		
LIMIT in CARD (NAB)	DECIMAL(9,2)	DECIMAL(8,2)	21000.00	CCLIMIT in the CUSTOMER table	INTEGER	21000	Mapping with truncation of scale. Consider adding scale to the target
LIMIT_BALANCE in CARD (NAB)	DECIMAL(9,2)	DECIMAL(8,2)	4971.50	CCBALANCE in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(9,2)	4971.50	Direct mapping
LIMIT_W_BALANCE in CARD (NAB)	DECIMAL(9,2)	DECIMAL(8,2)	15029.50				Ignore this fields because it can be computed
				CARINDICATOR in the CUSTOMER table	CHAR(1)		
FULL_COVERAGE_IND in CAR_INSURANCE	CHAR(1)	CHAR(1)	N	FULLCOVERIND in the CUSTOMER table	CHAR(1)	N	Direct mapping
INSURANCE_VALUE in CAR_INSURANCE	DECIMAL(9,2)	DECIMAL(8,2)	1200.00	CARPREMIUMS in the CUSTOMER table	DECIMAL(6,2)	1200.00	Mapping with possible truncation. Consider increasing precision
END_DT in CAR_INSURANCE	DATE	DATE	12/31/2007	CARENDDATE in the CUSTOMER table	DATE	12/31/2007	Direct mapping
				CRMID in the CUSTKEYXREF table	INTEGER		
CUSTOMER_ID in CUSTOMER (NAB)	INT32	INT16 length 4	1344	NABCOREID in the CUSTKEYXREF table	INTEGER		
DRIVER_ID in DRIVER (NAB)	INT32	INT16 length 4	338	NABNONCOREID in the CUSTKEYXREF table	INTEGER		Direct mapping. Note that this information can be used to get access to credit cards held by this individual using the CUSTKEYXREF table
ID in CUSTOMER (NCB)	INT32	INT32 length 8	10001500	NCBCOREID in the CUSTKEYXREF table	INTEGER	10001500	Direct mapping
ID in BCUSTOMER (NCB)	INT32	INT32 length 8	20001500	NBCNONCOREID in the CUSTKEYXREF table	INTEGER	20001500	Direct mapping
				ID in the CUSTOMERTYPE table	INTEGER		To be generated
				DESCRIPTION in the CUSTOMERTYPE table	VARCHAR(50)	PERSON	To be generated
				ID in the RELATIONTYPE table	INTEGER		To be generated

	an	nia Bank (NCI		С	RM system (target)		Action to be taken	
				DESCRIPTION in the RELATIONTYPE table	VARCHAR(50)	IS SON OF	To be generated	
				ID in the ISO_LANGUAGE table	CHAR(3)		ISO standard code	
				DESCRIPTION in the ISO_LANGUAGE table	VARCHAR(50)	DANISH	ISO standard description	
				ID in the CONTACTTYPE table	INTEGER		To be generated	
				DESCRIPTION in the CONTACTTYPE table	VARCHAR(50)	MAILING ADDRESS	To be generated	
				ID in the LINEOFBUSINESS table	INTEGER		To be generated	
				DESCRIPTION in the LINEOFBUSINESS table	VARCHAR(50)	BROKERAGE	To be generated	
				ID in the ROLE table	INTEGER		To be generated	
				DESCRIPTION in the ROLE table	VARCHAR(50)	BENIFICIARY	To be generated	
				ID in the ITEM table	INTEGER		To be generated	
				DESCRIPTION in the ITEM table	VARCHAR(50)	INTEREST RATE	To be generated	
ID in BRANCH (NCB)	INT32	INT8 length 2	12001500	ID in the BRANCH table	INTEGER	12001500	Direct mapping	
NAME in BRANCH (NCB)	CHAR(50)	CHAR(28)	SANTA TERESA	NAME in the BRANCH table	VARCHAR(50)	SANTA TERESA	Direct mapping	
				FROMCUSTOMER in the CUSTOMERRELATION table	INTEGER		To be generated	
				TOCUSTOMER in the CUSTOMERRELATION table	INTEGER		To be generated	
				RELATIONTYPE in the CUSTOMERRELATION table	INTEGER		To be generated	
				ID in the CONTRACT table	INTEGER		To be generated	
				PRODUCT in the CONTRACT table	INTEGER		To be generated	
				STATUS in the CONTRACT table	INTEGER		To be generated	
				CREATED in the CONTRACT table	TIMESTAMP		To be generated	
				UPDATED in the CONTRACT table	TIMESTAMP		To be generated	
				ID in the CONTRACTITEM table	INTEGER		To be generated	
				CONTRACT in the CONTRACTITEM table	INTEGER		To be generated	

	and	ia Bank (NCE		С		Action to be taken	
				ITEM in the CONTRACTITEM table	INTEGER		To be generated
				VALUE in the CONTRACTITEM table	VARCHAR(30)		To be generated
				ID in the CONTRACTROLE table	INTEGER		To be generated
				CUSTOMER in the CONTRACTROLE table	INTEGER		To be generated
				CONTRACT in the CONTRACTROLE table	INTEGER		To be generated
				ROLE in the CONTRACTROLE table	INTEGER		To be generated
ID in EMPLOYEE (NCB)	INT32	INT32 length 8	13001500	ID in the EMPLOYEE table	INTEGER	13001500	Direct mapping
NAME in EMPLOYEE (NCB)	CHAR(50)	CHAR(20)	JEFFREY JONES	NAME in the EMPLOYEE table	CHAR(50)	JEFFREY JONES	Direct mapping
USERID in EMPLOYEE (NCB)	CHAR(8)	CHAR(8)	JJONES	USERID in the EMPLOYEE table	CHAR(8)	JJONES	Direct mapping
BRANCH in EMPLOYEE (NCB)	INT32	INT32 length 8	12001500	BRANCH in the EMPLOYEE table	INTEGER	12001500	Direct mapping
				BUSINESS in the EMPLOYEE table	INTEGER		To be generated

Table 2-3 North American Bank information missing in the CRM data model

Data element	Action to be taken
NICKNAME in CUSTOMER	Ignore because it is not considered relevant to customer relationship management
CHURN_IND in CUSTOMER	Include this information in the CRM data model
CREDIT_SCORE in CUSTOMER	Include this information in the CRM data model
WORK_ADDRESS in BRANCH	Ignore because the ID and NAME fields in the CRM data model as adequate to obtain this information
WORK_ZIP in BRANCH	Ignore because the ID and NAME fields in the CRM data model as adequate to obtain this information

Table 2-4 Northern California Bank information missing in the CRM data model

Data element	Action to be taken
FAX IN CUSTOMER	Include this information in the CRM data model

The following sections describe the name and address cleansing, and data integration process:

► Cleansing North American Bank's core and non-core services

- Cleansing Northern California Bank's core and non-core services
- Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information

2.6.1 Cleansing North American Bank's core and non-core services

Figure 2-6 on page 496 shows the processing flow and jobs that we used for cleansing name and addresses in North American Bank's core and non-core services.

We describe the steps briefly here:

- We began by extracting all the CUSTOMER, CONTACT_INFO, and DRIVER data from the DB2 database and loading it into data sets to isolate it from changes during analysis. We also introduced a placeholder Transformer stage to provide for pre-processing the source for analysis such as changing default values to nulls. In this case however, no transforms were required.
 Job "joo SRC NAB" on page 512 performs this step.
- Next, we analyzed the addresses in appropriate data sets to determine the (ISO code) country using the COUNTRY rule set in the Standardize stage.
 Job "j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB" on page 518 performs this step.
- 3. We analyzed the ISO codes that were generated by the previous step by the Investigate stage using the character concatenate option with the C mask to obtain frequency distribution. This step identified whether the addresses in the appropriate data sets belonged to more than one country and identified the codes of the countries in the addresses.
 - In this case, the home addresses in the CONTACT_INFO data set were a mix of U.S. and Canadian addresses, while the work addresses in the CONTACT_INFO data set were all U.S. addresses. The addresses in the DRIVER data set were all U.S. addresses.
 - Job "j02_INVCC_ISOCODE_NAB" on page 525 performs this step.
- 4. Then, we split the records in the CONTACT_INFO data set into two files—one that contains Canadian home addresses and the other that contains U.S. home addresses. We needed to split the records because different rule sets

must be applied to process addresses of different countries. Then, we used the Standardize stage with the following domain-preprocessor rule sets to move name and address data into Name, Address, and Area domains:

- CAPREP for the Canadian home address records in the CONTACT_INFO data set
- USPREP for the name (CUSTOMER and DRIVER data) and address (home and work addresses in CONTACT_INFO, and home addresses in DRIVER) records

Job "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530 performs this step.

5. We used the Investigate stage using the character concatenate option on the input patterns that were generated by the Standardize stage in the previous step to determine the degree of success that is achieved by the domain-preprocessor rule sets CAPREP and USPREP in parsing the tokens in the name and address fields into the correct domains.

A visual analysis of the pattern reports that were generated by the Investigate stage indicated a very large number of error input patterns. Therefore, we needed to define Input Pattern overrides and reran the Standardize jobs ("j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530) and the Investigate stage to confirm that the overrides had the desired effect.

Job "j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN" on page 541 performs this step.

6. After all the name and address data was moved to the correct domain buckets, we used the Investigate stage with the word investigate option to determine the effectiveness of token handling in the NAME, ADDRESS, and AREA domains. Potential Classification and Input Pattern overrides are identified at this point.

The following jobs perform these steps:

- "j05a INVW CONTACT INFO HOME CA XXPREP" on page 572
- "j05b_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_XXPREP" on page 577
- "j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP" on page 584
- "j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP" on page 592
- "j05e_INVW_CUSTOMER_XXPREP" on page 603
- 7. For the records with U.S. home and work addresses, we used the CASS stage to validate, correct, and standardize the U.S. addresses in the Address domain. We included a Transformer stage to add a second address line column to customer file because CASS requires two address lines as input for its processing.

Note: CASS is a separately priced module that requires installation of the CASS module.

Note: The Canadian home addresses in the CONTACT_INFO data set were not processed by SERP (which is the CASS equivalent) due to time constraints.

Job "j06_XXPREP_CASS" on page 605 performs this step.

 Then we ran the Investigate stage with character concatenate option on the (home address related columns in CONTACT_INFO and DRIVER) results of job "j06_XXPREP_CASS" on page 605 step to determine addresses that were not recognized by CASS (delivery point verification or DPV).

Note: Due to a bug with handling nulls, we introduced a Transformer stage to convert nulls to a space using column derivation.

We investigated the generated columns DPVMATCHFLAG_CASS and DPVCODE1_CASS using a ${\it C}$ mask. A value of A1 in the DPVCODE1_CASS field indicates a potential problem.

Job "j07_INVCC_CASS" on page 615 performs this step.

9. The next step was to standardize the name and address contents of the output of job "j06_XXPREP_CASS" on page 605 using the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set. This step moves name, address, and area content from selected input columns to the NameDomain_USPREP, AddressDomain_USPREP, and AreaDomain_USPREP columns. We also added a column to the output that only had the first three characters of the ZIP code using a Transformer stage. This new column (ZIP3) was used as a blocking variable in an upcoming matching stage.

Job "j08 USPREP CASS" on page 619 performs this step.

10. In this step, we standardized the name and address contents of the output of jobs "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530 and "j08_USPREP_CASS" on page 619 using the domain-specific rule sets USNAME (with column NameDomain_USPREP), USADDR (with column AddressDomain_USPREP), USAREA (with column AreaDomain_USPREP), CAADDR (with column AddressDomain_CAPREP), CAAREA (with column AreaDomain_CAPREP). Separate processes were defined—one for each rule set.

Note: Here again, we had to introduce a null handling Transformer stage to circumvent a bug.

Job "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 performs this step.

11. The next step identified unhandled patterns and classifications in the previous step. We ran a series of Investigate stage with the character concatenate option using the *C* mask on the unhandled pattern column from the results of "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631. The columns that were investigated corresponded to the name, address, and area domains. Unhandled patterns were reviewed and classification and input pattern overrides were generated to rectify the problem. We then reran the Standardize stage with the overrides in place and verified using Investigate that all the unhandled patterns were resolved.

The following jobs perform these steps:

- "j10a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_XXPREP_STAN" on page 637
- "j10b_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 640
- "j10c_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 645
- "j10d_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN" on page 647
- "j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 652
- 12. After the unhandled patterns are handled, we reconstructed two files:
 - One with the standardized name (CUSTOMER file) and standardized U.S. home address information (CONTACT_INFO)
 - The other with the standardized name (CUSTOMER file) and standardized Canadian home address information (CONTACT_INFO) from the standardized output by joining them on the CUSTOMER_ID.

We also renamed certain columns in the standardized work address file that are created in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 to avoid column name conflicts in the upcoming job "j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME" on page 674.

- Job "j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA" on page 657 performs this step.
- 13.In the next step, we appended the work address information to the two files that are created in "j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA" on page 657. All the addresses in the work address were U.S. addresses.
 - "j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME" on page 674 performs this step.
- 14.At this point, we had two reconstructed files with standardized names and home and work addresses—one containing U.S. home addresses and the other containing Canadian home addresses.

Now, we needed to merge these files with the standardized name and address file of the DRIVER to identify duplicates (with data from the Northern California Bank's standardized name and addresses from their core and

non-core services as described in 2.6.2, "Cleansing Northern California Bank's core and non-core services" on page 706) and survive the "best" data into the CRM system as described in 2.6.3, "Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information" on page 783.

Prior to merging the two files that are created in "j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME" on page 674 with the standardized name and address DRIVER file that is created in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631, we needed to prepare the files for merging in the Funnel stage by ensuring that all the files have the same number of columns and same names of columns using a Transformer stage.

Job "j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 687 performs this step.

15.In this step, we actually merged the three files that were created in the "j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 687 step using the Funnel stage.

Job "j14_FUNNEL_NAB_DATA_FOR_CRM" on page 705 performs this step.

The output of this step was then included for matching and surviving the "best" data as described in 2.6.3, "Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information" on page 783.

We describe these jobs in more detail in the following sections.

j00_SRC_NAB

We begin by extracting all the CUSTOMER, CONTACT_INFO, and DRIVER data of the North American Bank from the DB2 database and loading it into data sets to isolate it from changes during analysis. We also introduce a placeholder Transformer stage to provide for pre-processing the source for analysis such as changing default values to nulls.

Figure 2-9 on page 513 shows the various stages that were used in this job, including a DB2 UDB API stage that was used to access the data in the CUSTOMER, CONTACT_INFO, and DRIVER tables. In this case, however, no transforms were required. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J00_SRC_CUSTOMER" on page 142, we do not repeated the process here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-10 on page 514 shows the generated SQL to retrieve all the rows in the CUSTOMER table. We do not show the SQL for CONTACT_INFO and DRIVER here.
- ► Figure 2-11 on page 515 shows the configuration of the Transformer Stage that mapped the columns retrieved from the CUSTOMER table directly to the

- output with no transforms. We do not show the corresponding configurations for CONTACT_INFO and DRIVER.
- ▶ After saving, compiling, and running the job (not shown here), the results are shown in Figure 2-12 on page 516 through Figure 2-14 on page 518. The CUSTOMER, CONTACT_INFO, and DRIVER files all had 34 records.

Now, proceed to "j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB" on page 518.

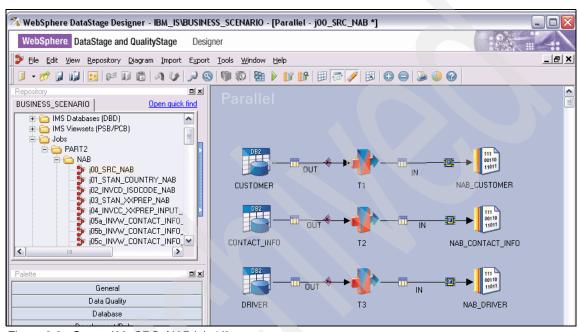


Figure 2-9 Create j00_SRC_NAB job 1/6

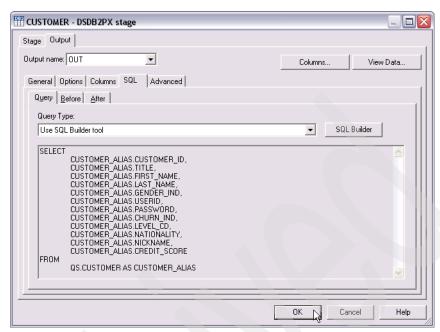


Figure 2-10 Create j00_SRC_NAB job 2/6

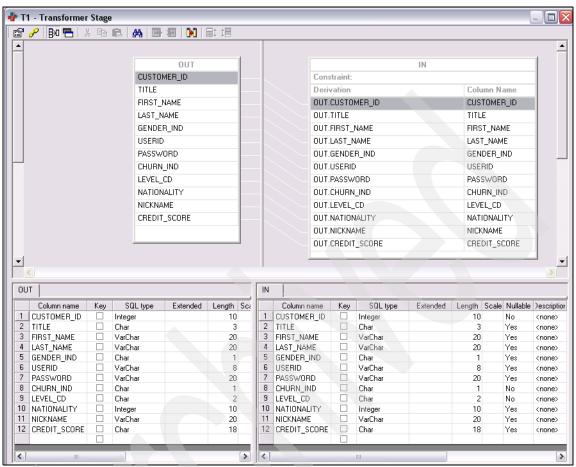


Figure 2-11 Create j00_SRC_NAB job 3/6

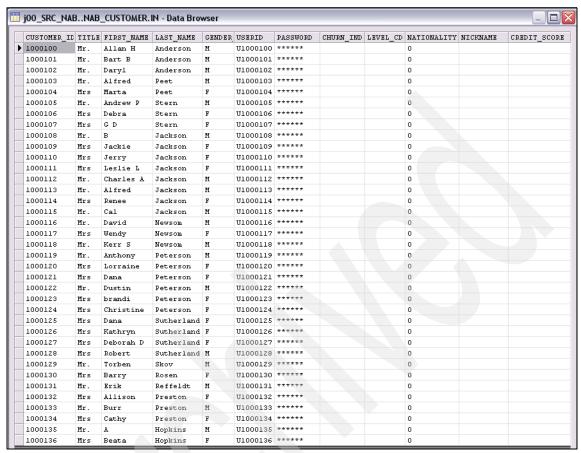


Figure 2-12 Create j00_SRC_NAB job 4/6

T	CUSTOMER_ID	ACCOUNT_ID	WORK_PHO	ONE	CEL_PE	IONE	HOME_	HONE	HOME_ADDRESS	HOME_ZI
	1000100	8800001	(541) 76	68-6218	(541)	687-0488	(541)	737-0582	2620 NW linnan Cir Corvallis, OR	97330
Ī.	1000101	8800002	(503) 62	23-2797	(541)	687-3141	(541)	738-0347	514 NW 30th St, Apt A, Corvallis, OR	97330
Ī.	1000102	8800003	(541) 75	52-3917	(206)	282-1578	(541)	754-8522	1990 SE Crystal Cir, Corvallis, OR	97333
Ī.	1000103	8800004	(206) 44	47-1566	(206)	447-1875	(206)	527-5780	7330 Ravenna Ave NE, Seattle, WA	98115
Ī.	1000104	8800005	(206) 73	31-3465	(415)	395-9000	(206)	440-0133	13055 23 Pl NE, Seattle, WA	98125
Ī.	1000105	8800006	(503) 25	56-1300	(559)	257-8000	(503)	227-5288	3065 SW Fairview Blvd, Portland, OR	97205
Ī.	1000106	8800007	(503) 25	51-6455	(559)	298-0688	(503)	655-0179	11112 SE Wood Ave, Portland, OR	97222
Ī.	1000107	8800008	(503) 91	16-6227	(559)	448-6775	(503)	774-8200	4601 SE 39th Ave, Apt 102, Portland, OR	97202
Ī.	1000108	8800009	(503) 39	99-8695	(559)	453-5900	(503)	391-8863	874 Denver Pl NE, Salem, OR	97301
Į.	1000109	8800010	(503) 36	64-2989	(530)	224-6823			945 Arthur W NW, Salem, OR	97304
Į.	1000110	8800011	(800) 84	44-4974	(530)	224-4933	(503)	364-9560	2455 la Jolla Ct NW, Salem, OR	97304
	1000111	8800012	(503) 36	63-3934	(916)	487-4288	(503)	540-3416	146 Draper St NE, Salem, OR	97301
Į.	1000112	8800013	(503) 65	52-9037	(916)	558-6400	(503)	513-0255	5126 SE Rainbow Ln, Portland, OR	97222
Ī.	1000113	8800014	(800) 93	35-4600	(877)	379-2096	(541)	654-0821	2280 Roosevelt Blvd, Eugene, OR	97402
Ī.	1000114	8800015	(541) 68	87-0488	(831)	459-0445	(541)	689-4459	1400 Candlelight Dr, Spc 113, Eugene, OF	97402
Į.	1000115	8800016	(541) 68	87-3141	(206)	447-1566	(541)	341-3980	2961 Madison St, Rugene, OR	97402
Į.	1000116	8800017	(206) 28	82-1578	(206)	731-3465	(206)	728-2727	1902 Second Ave, Seattle, WA	98101
	1000117	8800018	(206) 44	47-1875	(503)	256-1300	(206)	284-2116	2621 W Viewmont Way W, Seattle, WA	98199
	1000118	8800019	(415) 39	95-9000			(415)	831-4562	543 41st Ave, San Francisco, CA	94117
	1000119	8800020	(559) 25	57-8000			(559)	834-1033	10150 S Peach Ave, Fresno, CA	93725
ı.	1000120	8800021	(559) 29	98-0688			(559)	324-1608	7269 Dearing Avenue, Fresno, CA	93720
	1000121	8800022	(559) 44	48-6775			(559)	275-2319	5988 W Menlo Ave, Fresno, CA	93722
	1000122	8800023	(559) 45	53-5900			(559)	442-4377	725 N Wilson Ave, Fresno, CA	93728
	1000123	8800024	(530) 22	24-6823			(530)	245-0285	679 Hilltop Dr, Apt 40, Redding, CA	96003
Į.	1000124	8800025	(530) 22	24-4933			(530)	229-1086	1061 Sunriver Ln, Redding, CA	96001
	1000125	8800026	(916) 48	87-4288					8615 la Riviera Dr. E. Sacramento, CA	95826
	1000126	8800027	(916) 55	58-6400			(916)	923-5677	202 Hartnell Pl, Sacramento, CA	95825
Į.	1000127	8800028	(877) 37	79-2096			(831)	423-5295	524 Prospect Hts, Santa Cruz, CA	95065
ŀ	1000128	8800029	(831) 45	59-0445			(831)	476-8247	917 Paget Ave, Santa Cruz, CA	95062
ŀ	1000129	8800030	(206) 44	47-1566			(604)	676-0223	3305 26 Ave W, Vancouver, BC	V5K 1A1
ŀ	1000130	8800031	(206) 73	31-3465			(604)	681-5770	1055 W 41, Vancouver, BC	V6M 1W9
ŀ	1000131	8800032	(503) 25	56-1300			(604)	730-9266	2201 Pine St, Vancouver, BC	V6J 5E7
	1000132	8800033	(415) 78	89-3105	(999)	999-9999	(999)	999-9999	831 Webster St , CA	94117
Į.	1000133	8800034	(415) 34	46-1611	(408)	527-1879	(999)	999-9999	3726 Broderick St, CA	94123
	1000134	8800035	(415) 98	84-3772	(415)	683-0763	(999)	999-9999	425 Market St, Ste 2200 , CA	94105
l.	1000135	8800036	(415) 66	64-0983	(415)	561-8511	(999)	999-9999	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1 , CA	94122

Figure 2-13 Create j00_SRC_NAB job 5/6

	j00_SRC_N	ABNAB_DF	RIVER.IN -	Data Browser					
1	ACCOUNT_I	INSURANCE	DRIVER_I	NAME	SSN	BIRTH_DT	GENDE	START_DRIV:	ADDRESS
١	40032001	30000001	5600001	Allan H Anderson	546-85-1234	1969-06-11	М	1987-06-11	2620 NW linnan Cir Corvallis, OR 9
	40032002	30000002	5600002	Bart B Anderson	546-85-2345	1965-05-12	М	1983-05-12	514 NW 30th St, Apt A, Corvallis,
	40032003	30000003	5600003	Daryl Anderson	546-85-4522	1970-11-12	М	1988-11-12	1990 SE Crystal Cir, Corvallis, Ol
	40032004	30000004	5600004	Alfred Peet	546-85-1265	1956-02-02	M	1974-02-02	7330 Ravenna Ave NE, Seattle, WA
	40032005	30000005	5600005	Martha Peet	546-85-6523	1964-04-01	F	1982-04-01	13055 23 Pl NE, Seattle, WA 9812
	40032006	30000006	5600006	Andrew P Stern	546-85-7356	1957-12-10	М	1975-12-10	3065 SW Fairview Blvd, Portland,
	40032007	30000007	5600007	Debra Stern	546-85-1935	1971-10-01	F	1989-10-01	11112 SE Wood Ave, Portland, OR 9
	40032008	30000008	5600008	G D Stern	546-85-5185	1967-10-21	F	1985-10-21	4601 SE 39th Ave, Apt 102, Portla
	40032009	30000009	5600009	B Jackson	545-85-3442	1972-11-01	М	1990-11-01	874 Denver Pl NE, Salem, OR 9730
	40032010	30000010	5600010	Jackie Jackson	545-85-2345	1945-04-01	F	1963-04-01	945 Arthur W NW, Salem, OR 97304
	40032011	30000011	5600011	Jerry Jackson	545-85-3456	1967-06-17	F	1985-06-17	2455 la Jolla Ct NW, Salem, OR S
	40032012	30000012	5600012	Leslie L Jackson	545-85-4567	1967-06-17	F	1985-06-17	146 Draper St NE, Salem, OR 9730
	40032013	30000013	5600013	Charles A Jackso	545-85-5678	1980-08-18	M	1998-08-18	5126 SE Rainbow Ln, Portland, OR
	40032014	30000014	5600014	Alfred Jackson	545-85-6789	1954-09-01	M	1972-09-01	2280 Roosevelt Blvd, Eugene, OR 9
	40032015	30000015	5600015	Renee Jackson	545-85-5475	1973-02-03	F	1991-02-03	1400 Candlelight Dr. Spc 113, Eug
	40032016	30000016	5600016	Cal Jackson	545-85-1211	1972-12-12	M	1990-12-12	2961 Madison St, Eugene, OR 9740
	40032017	30000017	5600017	David Newsom	005-46-8765	1965-10-01	М	1983-10-01	1902 Second Ave, Seattle, WA 9810
	40032018	30000018	5600018	Wendy Newsom	005-46-7654	1911-01-01	F	1929-01-01	2621 W Viewmont Way W, Seattle, W
	40032019	30000019	5600019	Kerr S Newsom	005-46-6543	1980-02-06	M	1998-02-06	543 41st Ave, San Francisco, CA 9
	40032020	30000020	5600020	Anthony Peterson	005-46-5432	1967-05-01	M	1985-05-01	10150 S Peach Ave, Fresno, CA 937
	40032021	30000021	5600021	Lorraine Peterso	005-46-4321	1981-08-09	F	1999-08-09	7269 N Dearing Ave, Fresno, CA
	40032022	30000022	5600022	Dana Peterson	005-46-1299	1975-05-05	F	1993-05-05	5988 W Menlo Ave, Fresno, CA 9372
	40032023	30000023	5600023	Dustin Peterson	005-46-2343	1976-05-13	М	1994-05-13	725 N Wilson Ave, Fresno, CA 937
	40032024	30000024	5600024	brandi Peterson	005-46-1212	1990-10-11	F	2008-10-11	679 Hilltop Dr. Apt 40, Redding,
	40032025	30000025	5600025	Christine Peters	005-46-7890	1961-09-11	F	1979-09-11	1061 Sunriver Ln, Redding, CA 96
	40032026	30000026	5600026	Dana Sutherland	005-46-6789	1945-04-16	F	1963-04-16	8615 la Riviera Dr. Sacramento, (
	40032027	30000027	5600027	Kathryn Sutherla	005-46-5678	1967-06-17	F	1985-06-17	202 Hartnell Pl, Sacramento, CA 9
	40032028	30000028	5600028	Deborah D Suther	005-46-4567	1967-08-16	F	1985-08-16	524 Prospect Hts, Santa Cruz, CA
	40032029	30000029	5600029	Robert Sutherlan	005-46-3456	1980-08-18	М	1998-08-18	917 Paget Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 950
	40032033	30000033	5600033	Allison Preston	545-85-2367	1937-07-27	F	1955-07-27	831 Webster St , CA 94117
	40032034	30000034	5600034	Burr Preston	545-85-6723	1937-08-02	M	1955-08-02	3726 Broderick St, CA 94123
	40032035	30000035	5600035	Cathy Preston	545-85-8912	1967-02-14	F	1985-02-14	425 Market St, Ste 2200 , CA 9410
	40032036	30000036	5600036	A Hopkins	005-46-1551	1967-06-12	M	1985-06-12	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1 , CA 94122
	40032037	30000037	5600037	Beata Hopkins	005-46-3443	1971-04-17	F	1989-04-17	2250 24th St Apt 334, CA 94107

Figure 2-14 Create j00_SRC_NAB job 6/6

j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB

In this step, we analyze the addresses in appropriate data sets to determine the (ISO code) country using the COUNTRY rule set in the Standardize stage, which produces two additional columns ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY and IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY.

Figure 2-15 on page 520 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data sets that were created in "j00_SRC_NAB" on page 512, a Copy stage, three Standardize stages (one for each address field), and three output Data Set stages (one for each address field). The Copy stage is used to create two copies of the same input CONTACT_INFO file in order for separate Standardize stages to process the home address information (which can contain U.S. and foreign addresses) and work address (U.S. only). The DRIVER file only has a single address information. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-16 on page 520 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured COUNTRY rule set and the literal ZQUSZQ followed by the HOME_ADDRESS and HOME_ZIP columns of the CONTACT_INFO file in the Selected Columns list.
- ► Figure 2-17 on page 521 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured COUNTRY rule set and the literal ZQUSZQ followed by the WORK_ADDRESS and WORK_ZIP columns of the CONTACT_INFO file in the Selected Columns list.
- ► Figure 2-18 on page 521 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured COUNTRY rule set and the literal ZQUSZQ followed by the CITY, STATE and ZIP columns of the DRIVER file in the Selected Columns list.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running the job, Figure 2-19 on page 522 shows the results of the execution.
- ► Figure 2-20 on page 523, Figure 2-21 on page 524, and Figure 2-22 on page 525 show the reports that are produced for the three sources. Because the volumes are small in this case, you can view these reports to see the distribution of country addresses. In the real word where large volumes of data are involved, you need to run Investigate to determine the countries detected as described in "j02_INVCC_ISOCODE_NAB" on page 525.

Now proceed to "j02_INVCC_ISOCODE_NAB" on page 525.

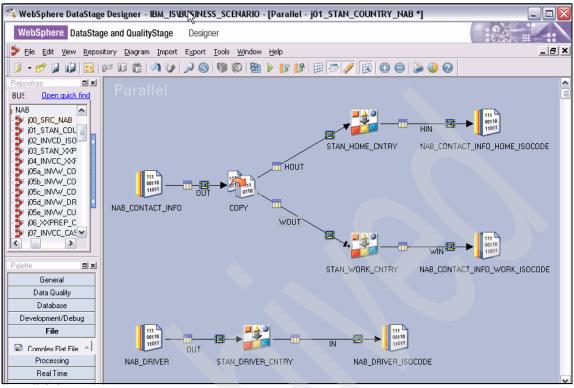


Figure 2-15 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB 1/8

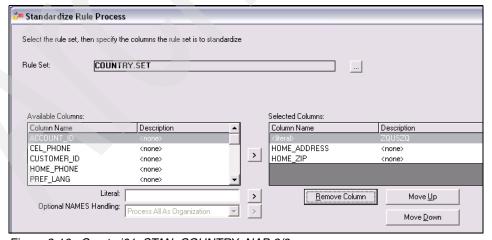


Figure 2-16 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB 2/8

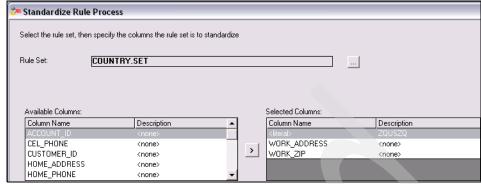


Figure 2-17 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB 3/8

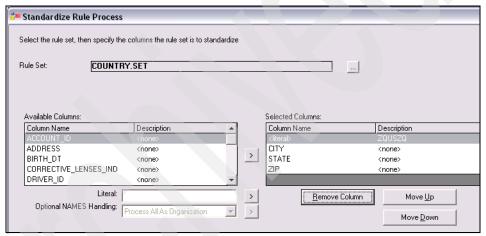


Figure 2-18 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB 4/8

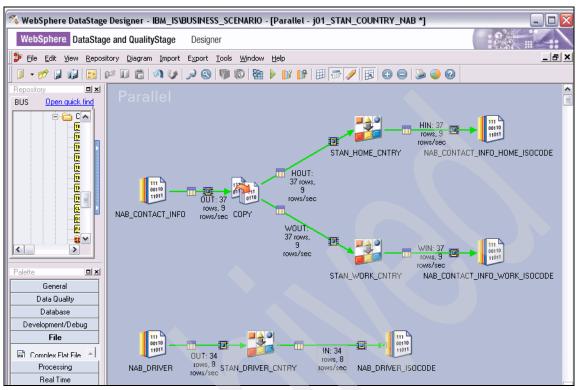


Figure 2-19 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB 5/8

j01_STAN_CC	OUNTRY_NAE	3NAB_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_ISOCODE.HIN - I	Data Brows	ser	[
CUSTOMER_ID	ACCOUNT_ID	HOME_ADDRESS	HOME_ZIF	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag_COUNTF
1000100	8800001	2620 NW linnan Cir Corvallis, OR	97330	ບຮ	ч
1000101	8800002	514 NW 30th St, Apt A, Corvallis, OR	97330	បន	A M
1000102	8800003	1990 SE Crystal Cir, Corvallis, OR	97333	ບຮ	Y
1000103	8800004	7330 Ravenna Ave NE, Seattle, WA	98115	ບຮ	Y
1000104	8800005	13055 23 Pl NE, Seattle, WA	98125	ບຮ	Y
1000105	8800006	3065 SW Fairview Blvd, Portland, OR	97205	ບຮ	Y
1000106	8800007	11112 SE Wood Ave, Portland, OR	97222	បន	Y
1000107	8800008	4601 SE 39th Ave, Apt 102, Portland, OR	97202	us	Y
1000108	8800009	874 Denver Pl NE, Salem, OR	97301	us	Y
1000109	8800010	945 Arthur W NW, Salem, OR	97304	us	Y
1000110	8800011	2455 la Jolla Ct NW, Salem, OR	97304	ບຮ	Y
1000111	8800012	146 Draper St NE, Salem, OR	97301	ບຮ	Y
1000112	8800013	5126 SE Rainbow Ln, Portland, OR	97222	us	Y
1000113	8800014	2280 Roosevelt Blvd, Eugene, OR	97402	us	Y
1000114	8800015	1400 Candlelight Dr, Spc 113, Eugene, OR	97402	us	Y
1000115	8800016	2961 Madison St, Eugene, OR	97402	us	Y
1000116	8800017	1902 Second Ave, Seattle, WA	98101	us	Y
1000117	8800018	2621 W Viewmont Way W, Seattle, WA	98199	us	Y
1000118	8800019	543 41st Ave, San Francisco, CA	94117	us	Y
1000119	8800020	10150 S Peach Ave, Fresno, CA	93725	ບຮ	Y
1000120	8800021	7269 Dearing Avenue, Fresno, CA	93720	us	Y
1000121	8800022	5988 W Menlo Ave, Fresno, CA	93722	us	Y
1000122	8800023	725 N Wilson Ave, Fresno, CA	93728	us	Y
1000123	8800024	679 Hilltop Dr, Apt 40, Redding, CA	96003	us	Y
1000124	8800025	1061 Sunriver Ln, Redding, CA	96001	បន	Y
1000125	8800026	8615 la Riviera Dr. E. Sacramento, CA	95826	us	Y
1000126	8800027	202 Hartnell Pl, Sacramento, CA	95825	us	Y
1000127	8800028	524 Prospect Hts, Santa Cruz, CA	95065	us	Y
1000128	8800029	917 Paget Ave, Santa Cruz, CA	95062	us	Y
1000129	8800030	3305 26 Ave W, Vancouver, BC	V5K 1A1	CA	Y
1000130	8800031	1055 W 41, Vancouver, BC	V6M 1W9	CA	Y
1000131	8800032	2201 Pine St, Vancouver, BC	V6J 5E7	CA	Y
1000132	8800033	831 Webster St , CA	94117	us	Y
1000133	8800034	3726 Broderick St, CA	94123	us	Y
1000134	8800035	425 Market St, Ste 2200 , CA	94105	us	Y
1000135	8800036	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1 , CA	94122	us	Y
1000136	8800037	2250 24th St Apt 334, CA	94107	us	Y

Figure 2-20 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB 6/8

	OT_STAIN_CO	ON IKT_NA	.BNAB_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_ISOCODE.WIN Data E	orowser		
į	CUSTOMER_ID	ACCOUNT_I	WORK_ADDRESS	WORK_ZIP	ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag_
	1000100	8800001	1115 Se Crystal Lake Dr, Corvallis, OR	97333	US	Y
	1000101	8800002	PO Box 0306, Corvallis, OR	97339	us	Y
	1000102	8800003	1263 Se Centerpointe Dr, Corvallis, OR	97333	us	Y
	1000103	8800004	2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	98134	us	Y
	1000104	8800005	325 9th Ave, # 359819, Seattle, WA	98104	us	Y
	1000105	8800006	2939 Ne 155th Ave, Portland, OR	97230	us	Y
	1000106	8800007	8435 Ne Glisan St, Portland, OR	97220	us	Y
	1000107	8800008	3421 Se Salmon St, Portland, OR	97214	us	Y
	1000108	8800009	320 Liberty St Se, Salem, OR	97000	us	Y
	1000109	8800010	1705 Salem Industrial Dr Ne, Ste B, Salem, OR	97301	US	Y
	1000110	8800011	PO Box 0118, Salem, OR	97303	បន	Y
	1000111	8800012	PO Box 8400, Salem, OR	97302	US	Y
	1000112	8800013	5285 Se Mallard Way, Portland, OR	97222	បន	Y
	1000113	8800014	2895 Chad Dr, Eugene, OR	97408	US	Y
	1000114	8800015	3314 Palace St, Eugene, OR	97404	US	Y
	1000115	8800016	200 N Monroe St, Eugene, OR	97402	US	Y
	1000116	8800017	1414 Dexter Ave N, Ste 306, Seattle, WA	98109	US	Y
	1000117	8800018	2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	98134	US	Y
	1000118	8800019	1 Pier	94111	US	N
	1000119	8800020	2470 S Cherry Ave, Fresno, CA	93706	US	Y
	1000120	8800021	1744 E Nees Ave, Fresno, CA	93720	US	Y
	1000121	8800022	PO Box 3248, Fresno, CA	93650	US	Y
	1000122	8800023	911 Santa Fe Ave, Fresno, CA	93721	US	Y
	1000123	8800024	1510 Hartnell Ave, Redding, CA	96002	US	Y
	1000124	8800025	410 Hemsted Dr. Ste 220, Redding, CA	96002	US	Y
	1000125	8800026	455 Capitol Mall, Ste 700, Sacramento, CA	95814	US	Y
	1000126	8800027	980 9th St, Sacramento, CA	95814	US	Y
	1000127	8800028	2333 Portola Dr., Apt 54, Santa Cruz, CA	95062	US	Y
	1000128	8800029	303 Potrero St, Ste 40C, Santa Cruz, CA	95060	US	Y
	1000129	8800030	2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	98134	US	Y
	1000130	8800031	325 9th Ave, # 359819, Seattle, WA	98104	us	Y
	1000131	8800032	2939 Ne 155th Ave, Portland, OR	97230	us	Y
	1000132	8800033	2470 S Cherry Ave, Fresno, CA	93706	us	Y
	1000133	8800034	1744 E Nees Ave, Fresno, CA	93720	US	Y
	1000134	8800035	PO Box 3248, Fresno, CA	93650	US	Y
	1000135	8800036	911 Santa Fe Ave, Fresno, CA	93721	US	Y
	1000136	8800037	1510 Hartnell Ave, Redding, CA	96002	US	Y

Figure 2-21 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB 7/8

j01_STAN_0	COUNTRY,	_NABNAB	_DRIVER_ISOCODE.IN - Data Browser				_ 🗆 🖸
ACCOUNT_: 1	INSURANCI	DRIVER_II	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	IS0CountryCode	Identi
40032001	30000001	5600001	2620 NW linnan Cir Corvallis, OR 97330	Corvallis	OR	បន	Y
40032002 3	30000002	5600002	514 NW 30th St, Apt A, Corvallis, OR 97330	Corvallis	OR	បន	Y
40032003	30000003	5600003	1990 SE Crystal Cir, Corvallis, OR 97333	Corvallis	OR	ບຮ	Y
40032004 3	30000004	5600004	7330 Ravenna Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98115	Seattle	WA	ບຮ	Y
40032005	30000005	5600005	13055 23 Pl NE, Seattle, WA 98125	Seattle	WA	ບຮ	Y
40032006 3	30000006	5600006	3065 SW Fairview Blvd, Portland, OR 97205	Portland	OR	បន	Y
40032007 3	30000007	5600007	11112 SE Wood Ave, Portland, OR 97222	Portland	OR	បន	Y
40032008 3	30000008	5600008	4601 SE 39th Ave, Apt 102, Portland, OR 97202	Portland	OR	ບຮ	Y
40032009 3	30000009	5600009	874 Denver Pl NE, Salem, OR 97301	Salem	OR	ບຮ	Y
40032010 3	30000010	5600010	945 Arthur W NW, Salem, OR 97304	Salem	OR	us	Y
40032011 3	30000011	5600011	2455 la Jolla Ct NW, Salem, OR 97304	Salem	OR	US	Y
40032012 3	30000012	5600012	146 Draper St NE, Salem, OR 97301	Salem	OR	ບຮ	Y
40032013 3	30000013	5600013	5126 SE Rainbow Ln, Portland, OR 97222	Portland	OR	us	Y
40032014 3	30000014	5600014	2280 Roosevelt Blvd, Eugene, OR 97402	Eugene	OR	us	Y
40032015	30000015	5600015	1400 Candlelight Dr, Spc 113, Eugene, OR 97402	Eugene	OR	us	Y
40032016 3	30000016	5600016	2961 Madison St, Eugene, OR 97402	Eugene	OR	បន	Y
40032017 3	30000017	5600017	1902 Second Ave, Seattle, WA 98101	Seattle	WA	us	Y
40032018 3	30000018	5600018	2621 W Viewmont Way W, Seattle, WA 98199	Seattle	WA	us	Y
40032019 3	30000019	5600019	543 41st Ave, San Francisco, CA 94117	San Francisco	CA	US	Y
40032020 3	30000020	5600020	10150 S Peach Ave, Fresno, CA 93725	Fresno	CA	US	Y
40032021 3	30000021	5600021	7269 N Dearing Ave, Fresno, CA 93720	Fresno	CA	ບຮ	Y
40032022 3	30000022	5600022	5988 W Menlo Ave, Fresno, CA 93722	Fresno	CA	us	Y
40032023 3	30000023	5600023	725 N Wilson Ave, Fresno, CA 93728	Fresno	CA	us	Y
40032024 3	30000024	5600024	679 Hilltop Dr, Apt 40, Redding, CA 96003	Redding	CA	US	Y
40032025	30000025	5600025	1061 Sunriver Ln, Redding, CA 96001	Redding	CA	us	Y
40032026 3	30000026	5600026	8615 la Riviera Dr, Sacramento, CA 95826	Sacramento	CA	ບຮ	Y
40032027 3	30000027	5600027	202 Hartnell Pl, Sacramento, CA 95825	Sacramento	CA	ບຮ	Y
40032028 3	30000028	5600028	524 Prospect Hts, Santa Cruz, CA 95065	Santa Cruz	CA	ບຮ	Y
40032029 3	30000029	5600029	917 Paget Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062	Santa Cruz	CA	ບຮ	Y
40032033	30000033	5600033	831 Webster St , CA 94117	San Francisco	CA	ບຮ	Y
40032034 3	30000034	5600034	3726 Broderick St, CA 94123	San Francisco	CA	us	Y
40032035	30000035	5600035	425 Market St, Ste 2200 , CA 94105	San Francisco	CA	US	Y
40032036	30000036	5600036	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1 , CA 94122	San Francisco	CA	ບຮ	Y
40032037 3	30000037	5600037	2250 24th St Apt 334, CA 94107	San Francisco	CA	ບຮ	Y

Figure 2-22 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB 8/8

j02_INVCC_ISOCODE_NAB

We analyze the ISO codes that were generated by the previous step by the Investigate stage using the character concatenate option with the ${\cal C}$ mask to obtain frequency distribution. This step identifies whether the addresses in the appropriate data sets belongs to more than one country and identifies the codes of the countries in the addresses.

In this case, the home addresses in the CONTACT_INFO data set are a mix of U.S. and Canadian addresses, while the work addresses in the CONTACT_INFO data set are all U.S. addresses. The addresses in the DRIVER data set are all U.S. addresses.

Figure 2-23 on page 527 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data sets that were created in "j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NAB" on page 518, an Investigate stage, and an output Sequential File stage for each of the input files. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J02_INVCC_ISCODE" on page 186, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-24 on page 527 shows the INV_CC_ISOCODE1 Investigate Stage window with the Character Concatenate Investigate option and columns ISOCountryCode_Country and IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY selected with the *C* masks for each character. The *X* masks are used for columns HOME_ADDRESS and HOME_ZIP.
- ▶ Figure 2-25 on page 528 shows the INV_CC_ISOCODE2 Investigate Stage window with the Character Concatenate Investigate option and columns ISOCountryCode_Country and IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY selected with the C masks for each character. The X masks are used for columns WORK ADDRESS and WORK ZIP.
- ► Figure 2-26 on page 528 shows the INV_CC_ISOCODE3 Investigate Stage window with the Character Concatenate Investigate option and columns ISOCountryCode_Country and IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY selected with the *C* masks for each character. The *X* masks are used for columns CITY, STATE, and ZIP.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job, the job statistics are shown in Figure 2-27 on page 529.
- ► The output of the Investigate stage written to the sequential files are shown in Figure 2-28 on page 529 through Figure 2-30 on page 530 as follows:
 - Figure 2-28 on page 529 shows the CONTACT_INFO home address report with a concatenated value of US Y in 91.8919% of the records and a concatenated value of CA Y in 0.10811% of the records.
 - Figure 2-29 on page 529 shows the CONTACT_INFO work address report with a concatenated value of US Y in 97.2973% of the records and a concatenated value of US N⁵ in 2.7027% of the records.
 - Figure 2-30 on page 530 shows the DRIVER address report with a concatenated value of US Y in 100% of the records.

Now proceed to "j03 STAN XXPREP NAB" on page 530.

⁵ This means that the COUNTRY rule set could not determine the country and therefore took the default value of "US".

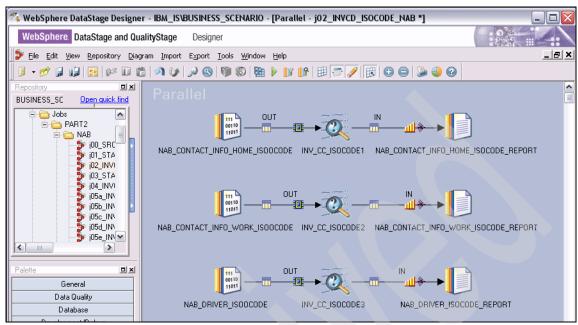


Figure 2-23 Create j02_INVCC_ISOCODE_NAB 1/8

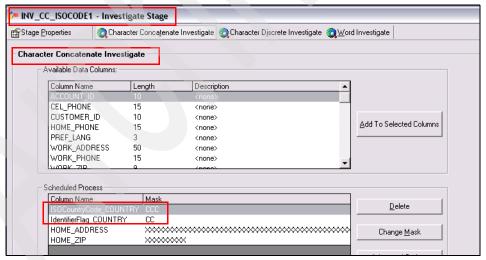


Figure 2-24 Create j02_INVCC_ISOCODE_NAB 2/8

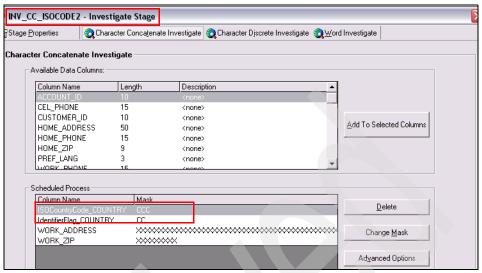


Figure 2-25 Create j02_INVCC_ISOCODE_NAB 3/8

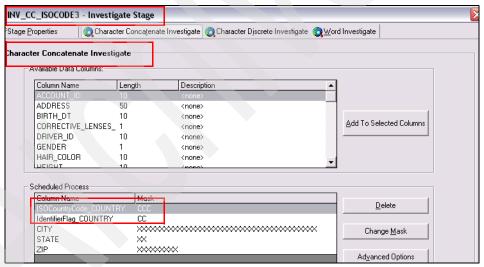


Figure 2-26 Create j02_INVCC_ISOCODE_NAB 4/8

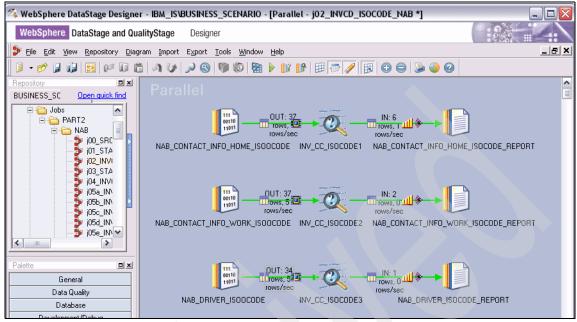


Figure 2-27 Create j02_INVCC_ISOCODE_NAB 5/8

					T
qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample		qsInvCoun	qsInvPercen
ISOCountryCode_COU	NTF US Y	US Y 2620 NW linnan Cir Corvallis, OR	97330	34	91.8919
ISOCountryCode_COU	NTF US Y	US Y 514 NW 30th St, Apt A, Corvallis, OR	97330	34	91.8919
ISOCountryCode_COU	NTF US Y	US Y 1990 SE Crystal Cir, Corvallis, OR	97333	34	91.8919
ISOCountryCode_COU	NTF CA Y	CA Y 1055 W 41, Vancouver, BC	V6M 1W9	3	8.10811
ISOCountryCode_COU	NTF CA Y	CA Y 2201 Pine St, Vancouver, BC	V6J 5E7	3	8.10811
ISOCountryCode COU	NTF CA Y	CA Y 3305 26 Ave W, Vancouver, BC	V5K 1A1	3	8.10811

Figure 2-28 Create j02_INVCC_ISOCODE_NAB 6/8

j02_INVCD_ISOCODE_NAB.	2_INVCD_ISOCODE_NABNAB_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_ISOCODE_REPORT.IN - Data Browser							
qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample		qsInvCount	qsInvPercent			
▶ ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY+	US Y	US Y 1115 Se Crystal Lake Dr, Corvallis, OR	97333	36	97.2973			
ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY+	us n	US N 1 Pier	94111	1	2.7027			

Figure 2-29 Create j02_INVCC_ISOCODE_NAB 7/8

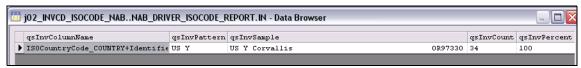


Figure 2-30 Create j02_INVCD_ISOCODE_NAB 8/8

j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB

We next split the records in the CONTACT_INFO data set into two files—one containing Canadian home addresses and the other containing U.S. home addresses. We need to split the records because different rule sets must be used to process addresses of different countries. We then use the Standardize stage with the following domain-preprocessor rule sets to move name and address data into Name, Address, and Area domains:

- CAPREP for the Canadian home address records in the CONTACT_INFO data set.
- ▶ USPREP for the name (CUSTOMER and DRIVER data) and address (home and work addresses in CONTACT_INFO and home addresses in DRIVER) records.

Figure 2-31 on page 532 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including a Transformer stage to split the home addresses in the CONTACT_INFO file into U.S. and CA address records; Standardize stages for the (work addresses of) CONTACT_INFO, (name and address information of) DRIVER, and (name information of) CUSTOMER files; and one output Data Set stage for each Standardize stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- Figure 2-32 on page 533 shows the FILTER_ISOCODE Transformer Stage window which has the constraints TRIM(OUT.ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY) = 'US' and TRIM(OUT.ISOCountryCode_COUNTRY) = 'CA' to split the records based on the country code.
- ► The Standardize Rule Process windows of Figure 2-33 on page 534 through Figure 2-36 on page 535 show the USPREP and CAPREP rule sets and the literals and columns selected for analysis as follows:
 - Figure 2-33 on page 534 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured USPREP rule set, and the literal ZQMIXAZQ followed by the HOME_ADDRESS column, followed by the literal ZQAREAZQ followed by the HOME_ZIP column of the CONTACT_INFO file (containing only U.S. home addresses) in the Selected Columns list.

- Figure 2-34 on page 534 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured CAPREP rule set, and the literal ZQMIXAZQ followed by the HOME_ADDRESS column, followed by the literal ZQAREAZQ followed by the HOME_ZIP column of the CONTACT_INFO file (containing only CA home addresses) in the Selected Columns list.
- Figure 2-35 on page 535 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured USPREP rule set, and the literal ZQMIXAZQ followed by the WORK_ADDRESS column, followed by the literal ZQAREAZQ followed by the WORK_ZIP column of the CONTACT_INFO file (containing only U.S. work addresses) in the Selected Columns list.
- Figure 2-36 on page 535 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured USPREP rule set, and the literal ZQNAMEZQ followed by the NAME column, followed the literal ZQMIXAZQ followed by the ADDRESS column, followed by the literal ZQAREAZQ followed by the CITY, STATE, and ZIP columns of the DRIVER file (containing only U.S. work addresses) in the Selected Columns list.
- Figure 2-37 on page 536 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured USPREP rule set, and the literal ZQNAMEZQ followed by the TITLE, FIRST_NAME, and LAST_NAME columns of the CUSTOMER file (containing only U.S. work addresses) in the Selected Columns list.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job, view the results as shown in Figure 2-38 on page 537.
- ► Figure 2-39 on page 538 through Figure 2-43 on page 541 show the contents of the standardized output for each of the five data sets.

The partial reports show the columns NameDomain_USPREP (contains prefix, first name, last name, suffix tokens), AddressDomain_USPREP (contains apartment, street name and street type tokens), and AreaDomain_USPREP (contains city, state, ZIP code tokens) that were parsed from the input columns.

The AddressDomain_USPREP column shows city names in it (as highlighted), which indicates that the parsing of the input columns into the correct domain buckets was not totally successful. These problems need to be resolved after reviewing the input patterns that were generated by the Standardize stage.

Now proceed to "j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN" on page 541.

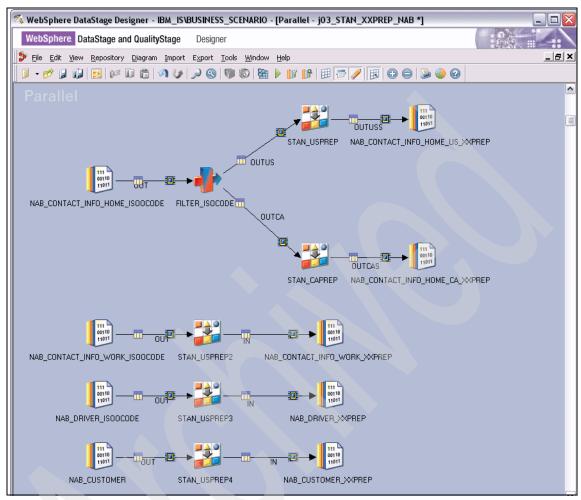


Figure 2-31 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 1/13

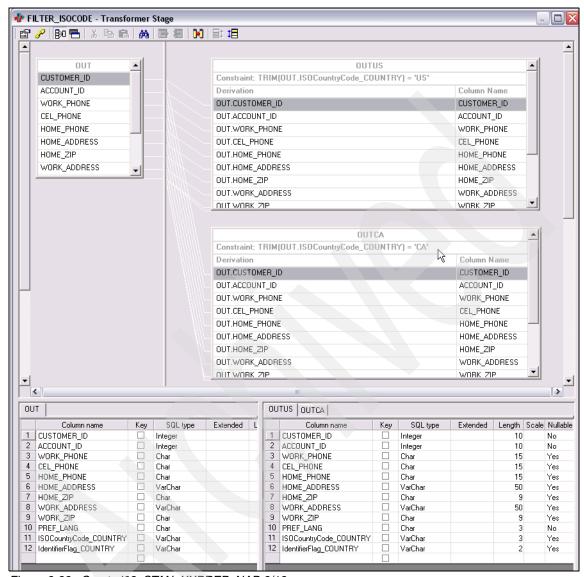


Figure 2-32 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 2/13

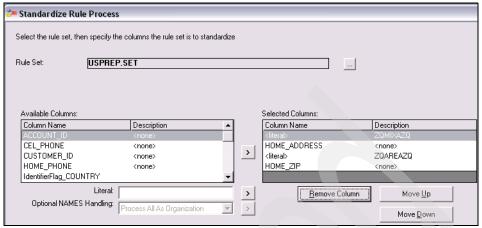


Figure 2-33 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 3/13

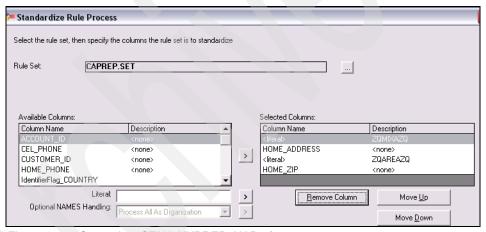


Figure 2-34 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 4/13

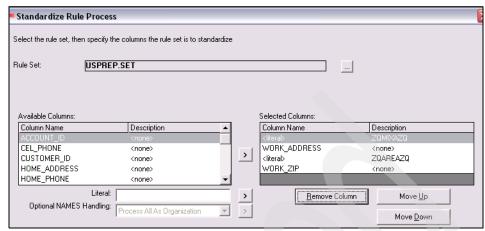


Figure 2-35 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 5/13

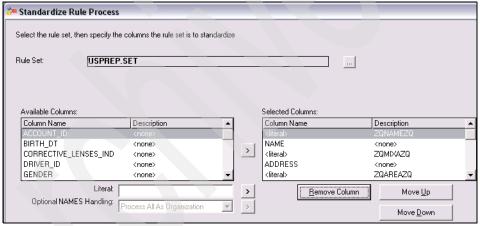


Figure 2-36 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 6/13

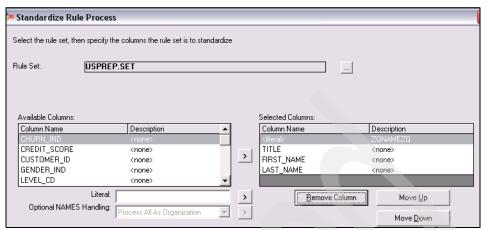


Figure 2-37 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 7/13

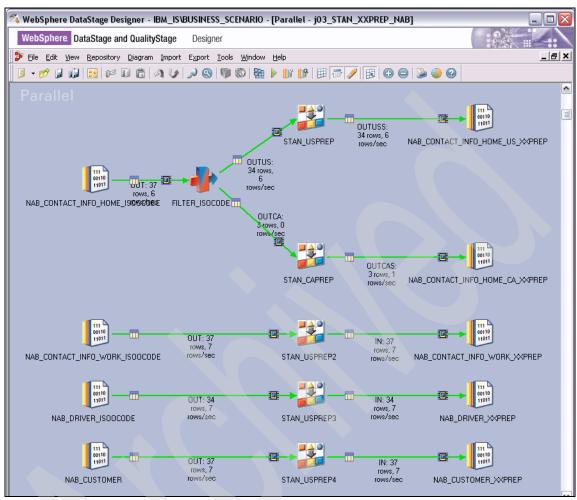


Figure 2-38 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 8/13

	j03_STAN_	XXPREP_NABNAB_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_U	S_XXPRI	EP.OUTUSS Data Browser	_ [
	CUSTOMER	HOME_ADDRESS	HOME_Z	AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP
Þ	1000100	2620 NW linnan Cir Corvallis, OR	97330	2620 NW LINNAN CIR CORVALLIS ,	OR 97330
	1000101	514 NW 30th St, Apt A, Corvallis, OR	97330	514 NW 30TH ST , APT A , CORVALLIS ,	OR 97330
	1000102	1990 SE Crystal Cir, Corvallis, OR	97333	1990 SE CRYSTAL CIR , CORVALLIS ,	OR 97333
	1000103	7330 Ravenna Ave NE, Seattle, WA	98115	7330 RAVENNA AVE NE , SEATTLE ,	WA 98115
		13055 23 Pl NE, Seattle, WA	98125	13055 23 PL NE , SEATTLE ,	WA 98125
	1000105	3065 SW Fairview Blvd, Portland, OR	97205	3065 SW FAIRVIEW BLVD , PORTLAND ,	OR 97205
	1000106	11112 SE Wood Ave, Portland, OR	97222	11112 SE WOOD AVE , PORTLAND ,	OR 97222
	1000107	4601 SE 39th Ave, Apt 102, Portland, OR	97202	4601 SE 39TH AVE , APT 102 , PORTLAND	, OR 97202
	1000108	874 Denver Pl NE, Salem, OR	97301	874 DENVER PL NE , SALEM ,	OR 97301
	1000109	945 Arthur W NW, Salem, OR	97304	945 ARTHUR W NW , SALEM ,	OR 97304
	1000110	2455 la Jolla Ct NW, Salem, OR	97304	2455 LA JOLLA CT NW , SALEM ,	OR 97304
	1000111	2455 la Jolla Ct NW, Salem, OR 146 Draper St NE, Salem, OR	97301	146 DRAPER ST NE , SALEM ,	OR 97301
	1000112	5126 SE Rainbow Ln, Portland, OR	97222	5126 SE RAINBOW LN , PORTLAND ,	OR 97222
	1000113	2280 Roosevelt Blvd, Eugene, OR	97402	2280 ROOSEVELT BLVD , EUGENE ,	OR 97402
	1000114	1400 Candlelight Dr, Spc 113, Eugene, OR	97402	SPC 113 , EUGENE ,	OR 97402
	1000115	2961 Madison St, Eugene, OR	97402	2961 MADISON ST , EUGENE ,	OR 97402
	1000116	1902 Second Ave, Seattle, WA	98101	1902 SECOND AVE , SEATTLE ,	WA 98101
	1000117	2621 W Viewmont Way W, Seattle, WA	98199	2621 W VIEWMONT WAY W , SEATTLE ,	WA 98199
	1000118	543 41st Ave, San Francisco, CA	94117	543 41ST AVE ,	SAN FRANCISCO , CA 9411
	1000119	10150 S Peach Ave, Fresno, CA	93725	10150 S PEACH AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93725
Г	1000120	7269 Dearing Avenue, Fresno, CA	93720	7269 DEARING AVENUE , FRESNO ,	CA 93720
Г	1000121	5988 W Menlo Ave, Fresno, CA	93722	5988 W MENLO AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93722
	1000122	725 N Wilson Ave, Fresno, CA	93728	725 N WILSON AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93728
	1000123	679 Hilltop Dr. Apt 40, Redding, CA	96003	679 HILLTOP DR , APT 40 , REDDING ,	CA 96003
	1000124	1061 Sunriver Ln, Redding, CA	96001	1061 SUNRIVER LN , REDDING ,	CA 96001
	1000125	8615 la Riviera Dr. E. Sacramento, CA	95826	8615 LA RIVIERA DR , E ,	SACRAMENTO , CA 95826
	1000126	202 Hartnell Pl, Sacramento, CA	95825	202 HARTNELL PL	SACRAMENTO , CA 95825
	1000127	524 Prospect Hts, Santa Cruz, CA	95065	524 PROSPECT HTS	SANTA CRUZ , CA 95065
	1000128	917 Paget Ave, Santa Cruz, CA	95062	917 PAGET AVE ,	SANTA CRUZ , CA 95062
	1000132	831 Webster St , CA	94117	831 WEBSTER ST ,	CA 94117
	1000133	3726 Broderick St, CA	94123	3726 BRODERICK ST ,	CA 94123
	1000134	425 Market St, Ste 2200 , CA	94105	425 MARKET ST , STE 2200 ,	CA 94105
Г		1200 15th Ave, Apt 1 , CA		1200 15TH AVE , APT 1 ,	CA 94122
Г		2250 24th St Apt 334, CA			CA 94107

Figure 2-39 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 9/13

j03_STAN_XX	KPREP_NABNAB_CONTACT_INFO_	HOME_CA_X	XPREP.OUTCAS Data Browser		
CUSTOMER_ID	HOME_ADDRESS	HOME_ZIP	AddressDomain CAPREP	AreaDomain_CAPREP	FieldlPattern_CAP
1000129	3305 26 Ave W, Vancouver, BC	V5K 1A1	3305 26 AVE W , VANCOUVER , BC	V5K 1A1	A^^TD,+,P
1000130	1055 W 41, Vancouver, BC	V6M 1W9	1055 W 41 , VANCOUVER , BC	V6M 1W9	A^D^,+,P
1000131	2201 Pine St, Vancouver, BC	V6J 5E7	2201 PINE St , VANCOUVER , BC	V6J 5E7	A^+T,+,P
1000131	2201 Pine St, Vancouver, Bt	V60 567	2201 PINE S. , VANCOUVER , BC	V60 3E/	A T1,T,F

Figure 2-40 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 10/13

WORK_ADDRESS	WORK_ZIP	AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	AreaDomain_USPREP_W
1115 Se Crystal Lake Dr, Corvallis, OR	97333	1115 SE CRYSTAL LAKE DR , CORVALLIS ,	OR 97333
PO Box 0306, Corvallis, OR	97339	PO BOX 0306 , CORVALLIS ,	OR 97339
1263 Se Centerpointe Dr, Corvallis, OR	97333	1263 SE CENTERPOINTE DR , CORVALLIS ,	OR 97333
2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	98134	2401 UTAH AVE S , SEATTLE ,	WA 98134
325 9th Ave, # 359819, Seattle, WA	98104	325 9TH AVE , # 359819 , SEATTLE ,	WA 98104
2939 Ne 155th Ave, Portland, OR	97230	2939 NE 155TH AVE , PORTLAND ,	OR 97230
8435 Ne Glisan St, Portland, OR	97220	8435 NE GLISAN ST , PORTLAND ,	OR 97220
3421 Se Salmon St, Portland, OR	97214	3421 SE SALMON ST , PORTLAND ,	OR 97214
320 Liberty St Se, Salem, OR	97000	320 LIBERTY ST SE , SALEM ,	OR 97000
1705 Salem Industrial Dr Ne, Ste B, Salem, OR	97301	1705 SALEM INDUSTRIAL DR NE , STE B , SALEM ,	OR 97301
PO Box 0118, Salem, OR	97303	PO BOX 0118 , SALEM ,	OR 97303
PO Box 8400, Salem, OR	97302	PO BOX 8400 , SALEM ,	OR 97302
5285 Se Mallard Way, Portland, OR	97222	5285 SE MALLARD WAY , PORTLAND ,	OR 97222
2895 Chad Dr, Eugene, OR	97408	2895 CHAD DR , RUGENE ,	OR 97408
3314 Palace St, Eugene, OR	97404	3314 PALACE ST . EUGENE ,	OR 97404
200 N Monroe St, Eugene, OR	97402	200 N MONROE ST , EUGENE ,	OR 97402
1414 Dexter Ave N, Ste 306, Seattle, WA	98109	1414 DEXTER AVE N , STE 306 , SEATTLE ,	WA 98109
2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	98134	2401 UTAH AVE S , SEATTLE ,	WA 98134
1 Pier	94111	1 PIER	94111
2470 S Cherry Ave, Fresno, CA	93706	2470 S CHERRY AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93706
1744 E Nees Ave, Fresno, CA	93720	1744 E NEES AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93720
PO Box 3248, Fresno, CA	93650	PO BOX 3248 , FRESNO ,	CA 93650
911 Santa Fe Ave, Fresno, CA	93721	911 SANTA FE AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93721
1510 Hartnell Ave, Redding, CA	96002	1510 HARTNELL AVE , REDDING ,	CA 96002
410 Hemsted Dr. Ste 220, Redding, CA	96002	410 HEMSTED DR , STE 220 , REDDING ,	CA 96002
455 Capitol Mall, Ste 700, Sacramento, CA	95814	455 CAPITOL MAL, STE 700 ,	SACRAMENTO , CA 95
980 9th St, Sacramento, CA	95814	980 9TH ST ,	SACRAMENTO , CA 95
2333 Portola Dr, Apt 54, Santa Cruz, CA	95062	2333 PORTOLA DR , APT 54 ,	SANTA CRUZ , CA 95
303 Potrero St, Ste 40C, Santa Cruz, CA	95060	303 POTRERO ST , STE 40C ,	SANTA CRUZ , CA 95
2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	98134	2401 UTAH AVE S , SEATTLE ,	WA 98134
325 9th Ave, # 359819, Seattle, WA	98104	325 9TH AVE , # 359819 , SEATTLE ,	WA 98104
2939 Ne 155th Ave, Portland, OR	97230	2939 NE 155TH AVE , PORTLAND ,	OR 97230
2470 S Cherry Ave, Fresno, CA	93706	2470 S CHERRY AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93706
1744 E Nees Ave, Fresno, CA	93720	1744 E NEES AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93720
PO Box 3248, Fresno, CA	93650	PO BOX 3248 , FRESNO ,	CA 93650
911 Santa Fe Ave, Fresno, CA	93721	911 SANTA FE AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93721
1510 Hartnell Ave, Redding, CA	96002	1510 HARTNELL AVE DEDDING	CA 96002

Figure 2-41 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 11/13

T	I		1
NAME	NameDomain_USPREP	AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP
Allan H Anderson	ALLAN H ANDERSON	2620 NW LINNAN CIR CORVALLIS ,	OR 97330 CORVALLIS OF
Bart B Anderson	BART B ANDERSON	514 NW 30TH ST , APT A , CORVALLIS ,	OR 97330 CORVALLIS O
Daryl Anderson	DARYL ANDERSON	1990 SE CRYSTAL CIR , CORVALLIS ,	OR 97333 CORVALLIS O
Alfred Peet	ALFRED PEET	7330 RAVENNA AVE NE , SEATTLE ,	WA 98115 SEATTLE WA 9
Martha Peet	MARTHA PEET	13055 23 PL NE , SEATTLE ,	WA 98125 SEATTLE WA :
Andrew P Stern	ANDREW P STERN	3065 SW FAIRVIEW BLVD , PORTLAND ,	OR 97205 PORTLAND OR
Debra Stern	DEBRA STERN	11112 SE WOOD AVE , PORTLAND ,	OR 97222 PORTLAND OR
G D Stern	G D STERN	4601 SE 39TH AVE , APT 102 , PORTLAND	OR 97202 PORTLAND OR
B Jackson	B JACKSON	874 DENVER PL NE , SALEM ,	OR 97301 SALEM OR 97
Jackie Jackson	JACKIE JACKSON	945 ARTHUR W NV , SALEM ,	OR 97304 SALEM OR 97
Jerry Jackson	JERRY JACKSON	2455 LA JOLLA CT NW , SALEM ,	OR 97304 SALEM OR 97
Leslie L Jackson	LESLIE L JACKSON	146 DRAPER ST NE , SALEM ,	OR 97301 SALEM OR 97
Charles A Jackson	CHARLES A JACKSON	5126 SE RAINBOW LN , PORTLAND ,	OR 97222 PORTLAND OR
Alfred Jackson	ALFRED JACKSON	2280 ROOSEVELT BLVD , EUGENE ,	OR 97402 EUGENE OR 9
Renee Jackson	RENEE JACKSON ZQ 1400 CANDLELIGHT DR	, SPC 113 , EUGE <mark>NE</mark> ,	OR 97402 EUGENE OR 9
Cal Jackson	CAL JACKSON	2961 MADISON ST , EUGENE ,	OR 97402 EUGENE OR 9
David Newsom	DAVID NEWSOM	1902 SECOND AVE , SEATTLE ,	WA 98101 SEATTLE WA
Wendy Newsom	WENDY NEWSOM	2621 W VIEWMONT WAY W , SEATTLE ,	WA 98199 SEATTLE WA
Kerr S Newsom	KERR S NEWSOM	543 41ST AVE ,	SAN FRANCISCO , CA 9
Anthony Peterson	ANTHONY PETERSON	10150 S PEACH AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93725 FRESNO CA 9
Lorraine Peterson	LORRAINE PETERSON	7269 N DEARING AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93720 FRESNO CA 9
Dana Peterson	DANA PETERSON	5988 W MENLO AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93722 FRESNO CA 9
Dustin Peterson	DUSTIN PETERSON	725 N WILSON AVE , FRESNO ,	CA 93728 FRESNO CA 9
brandi Peterson	BRANDI PETERSON	679 HILLTOP DR , APT 40 , REDDING ,	CA 96003 REDDING CA
Christine Peterson	CHRISTINE PETERSON	1061 SUNRIVER LN , REDDING ,	CA 96001 REDDING CA
Dana Sutherland	DANA SUTHERLAND	8615 LA RIVIERA DR	SACRAMENTO , CA 9582
Kathryn Sutherland	KATHRYN SUTHERLAND	202 HARTNELL PL	SACRAMENTO , CA 9582
Deborah D Sutherlan	DEBORAH D SUTHERLAND	524 PROSPECT HTS ,	SANTA CRUZ , CA 9506
Robert Sutherland	ROBERT SUTHERLAND	917 PAGET AVE ,	SANTA CRUZ , CA 9506
Allison Preston	ALLISON PRESTON	831 WEBSTER ST ,	CA 94117 SAN FRANCIS
Burr Preston	BURR PRESTON	3726 BRODERICK ST ,	CA 94123 SAN FRANCIS
Cathy Preston	CATHY PRESTON	425 MARKET ST , STE 2200 ,	CA 94105 SAN FRANCIS
A Hopkins	A HOPKINS	1200 15TH AVE , APT 1 ,	CA 94122 SAN FRANCIS
Beata Hopkins	BEATA HOPKINS	2250 24TH ST APT 334 .	CA 94107 SAN FRANCISO

Figure 2-42 Create j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB 12/13

j	j03_STAN_XX	PREP_N	ABNAB_CUSTO	MER_XXPREP.IN	l - Data Browser		
Ī	CUSTOMER_ID	TITLE	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	NameDomain_USPREP	AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP
١	1000100	Mr.	Allan H	Anderson	MR . ALLAN H ANDERSON	NULL	NULL
Ī	1000101	Mr.	Bart B	Anderson	MR . BART B ANDERSON	NULL	NULL
Ī	1000102	Mr.	Daryl	Anderson	MR . DARYL ANDERSON	NULL	NULL
Ī	1000103	Mr.	Alfred	Peet	MR . ALFRED PEET	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000104	Mrs	Marta	Peet	MRS MARTA PEET	NULL	NULL
Ī	1000105	Mr.	Andrew P	Stern	MR . ANDREW P STERN	NULL	NULL
i	1000106	Mrs	Debra	Stern	MRS DEBRA STERN	NULL	NULL
Ī	1000107	Mrs	G D	Stern	MRS G D STERN	NULL	NULL
Ī	1000108	Mr.	В	Jackson	MR . B JACKSON	NULL	NULL
İ	1000109	Mrs	Jackie	Jackson	MRS JACKIE JACKSON	NULL	NULL
İ	1000110	Mrs	Jerry	Jackson	MRS JERRY JACKSON	NULL	NULL
1	1000111	Mrs	Leslie L	Jackson	MRS LESLIE L JACKSON	NULL	NULL
1	1000112	Mr.	Charles A	Jackson	MR . CHARLES A JACKSON	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000113	Mr.	Alfred	Jackson	MR . ALFRED JACKSON	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000114	Mrs	Renee	Jackson	MRS RENEE JACKSON	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000115	Mr.	Cal	Jackson	MR . CAL JACKSON	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000116	Mr.	David	Newsom	MR . DAVID NEWSOM	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000117	Mrs	Wendy	Newsom	MRS WENDY NEWSOM	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000118	Mr.	Kerr S	Newsom	MR . KERR S NEWSOM	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000119	Mr.	Anthony	Peterson	MR . ANTHONY PETERSON	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000120	Mrs	Lorraine	Peterson	MRS LORRAINE PETERSON	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000121	Mrs	Dana	Peterson	MRS DANA PETERSON	NULL	NULL
İ	1000122	Mr.	Dustin	Peterson	MR . DUSTIN PETERSON	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000123	Mrs	brandi	Peterson	MRS BRANDI PETERSON	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000124	Mrs	Christine	Peterson	MRS CHRISTINE PETERSON	NULL	NULL
Ì	1000125	Mrs	Dana	Sutherland	MRS DANA SUTHERLAND	NULL	NULL
ĺ	1000126	Mrs	Kathryn	Sutherland	MRS KATHRYN SUTHERLAND	NULL	NULL
ĺ	1000127	Mrs	Deborah D	Sutherland	MRS DEBORAH D SUTHERLAND	NULL	NULL
ĺ	1000128	Mrs	Robert	Sutherland	MRS ROBERT SUTHERLAND	NULL	NULL
1	1000129	Mr.	Torben	Skov	MR . TORBEN SKOV	NULL	NULL
1	1000130	Mrs	Barry	Rosen	MRS BARRY ROSEN	NULL	NULL
İ	1000131	Mr.	Erik	Reffeldt	MR . ERIK REFFELDT	NULL	NULL
ĺ	1000132	Mrs	Allison	Preston	MRS ALLISON PRESTON	NULL	NULL
İ	1000133	Mr.	Burr	Preston	MR . BURR PRESTON	NULL	NULL
ĺ	1000134	Mrs	Cathy	Preston	MRS CATHY PRESTON	NULL	NULL
ĺ	1000135	Mr.	A	Hopkins	MR . A HOPKINS	NULL	NULL
1	1000136	Mrs	Beata	Hopkins	MRS BEATA HOPKINS	NULL	NULL

Figure 2-43 Create j03 STAN XXPREP_NAB 13/13

j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN

We use the Investigate stage using the character concatenate option on the input patterns that were generated by the Standardize stages in the previous step to determine the degree of success that is achieved by the domain-preprocessor rule sets CAPREP and USPREP in parsing the tokens in the name and address fields into the correct domains.

Figure 2-44 on page 544 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the five data sets that were created in "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530, five Investigate stages, and five corresponding output Sequential File stages. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J02_INVCC_ISCODE" on page 186, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-45 on page 545 shows the INVESTIGATE_CC Investigate Stage window with the Character Concatenate Investigate option and columns InputPattern_USPREP with the *C* mask for each character and *X* masks on the AddressDomain_USPREP, AreaDomain_USPREP, OutboundPattern_USPREP, HOME_ADDRESS, and HOME_ZIP in the U.S. home addresses CONTACT_INFO file.
- ► Figure 2-46 on page 545 shows the INVESTIGATE_CC2 Investigate Stage window with the Character Concatenate Investigate option and columns InputPattern_CAPREP with the *C* mask for each character and *X* masks on the AddressDomain_CAPREP, AreaDomain_CAPREP, OutboundPattern_CAPREP, HOME_ADDRESS, HOME_HONE, and HOME_ZIP in the Canadian home addresses CONTACT_INFO file.
- ► Figure 2-47 on page 546 shows the INVESTIGATE_CC3 Investigate Stage window with the Character Concatenate Investigate option and columns InputPattern_USPREP_WORK with the *C* mask for each character and *X* masks on the AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK, AreaDomain_USPREP_WORK, OutboundPattern_USPREP_WORK, WORK_ADDRESS, WORK_PHONE, and WORK_ZIP in the U.S. work addresses CONTACT_INFO file.
- ▶ Figure 2-48 on page 546 shows the INVESTIGATE_CC4 Investigate Stage window with the Character Concatenate Investigate option and columns InputPattern_USPREP with the *C* mask for each character and *X* masks on the NameDomain_USPREP, AddressDomain_USPREP, AreaDomain_USPREP, OutboundPattern_USPREP, NAME, and ADDRESS in the U.S. work addresses DRIVER file.
- ► Figure 2-49 on page 547 shows the INVESTIGATE_CC5 Investigate Stage window with the Character Concatenate Investigate option and columns InputPattern_USPREP with the *C* mask for each character and *X* masks on the NameDomain_USPREP, and OutboundPattern_USPREP in the U.S. work addresses CUSTOMER file.
- After saving, compiling, and running this job, the job statistics are shown in Figure 2-50 on page 548.
- ► The output of the Investigate stages written to the sequential files are shown in Figure 2-51 on page 549 through Figure 2-65 on page 558 as follows:
 - Figure 2-51 on page 549 through Figure 2-54 on page 550 show the report corresponding to the U.S. home addresses of the CONTACT_INFO file. It shows the input patterns that correspond to the erroneous parsing

- that left city names in the AddressDomain_USPREP column as highlighted.
- Figure 2-55 on page 551 and Figure 2-56 on page 551 show the report corresponding to the Canadian home addresses of the CONTACT_INFO file. It shows the input patterns that correspond to the erroneous parsing that left city names in the AddressDomain_CAPREP column as highlighted.
- Figure 2-57 on page 552 through Figure 2-59 on page 554 show the report corresponding to the U.S. work addresses of the CONTACT_INFO file. It shows the input patterns that correspond to the erroneous parsing that left city names in the AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK column as highlighted.
- Figure 2-60 on page 555 through Figure 2-63 on page 557 show the report corresponding to the U.S. addresses of the DRIVER file. It shows the input patterns that correspond to the erroneous parsing that left address details in the NameDomain_USPREP column as highlighted.
- Figure 2-64 on page 557 and Figure 2-65 on page 558 show the report corresponding to the names in the CUSTOMER file. All the names seem to have been properly passed.

Given the number of erroneous input patterns, we define input pattern overrides for them in the USPREP rule set to generate the correct output (shown in Figure 2-66 on page 558 through Figure 2-75 on page 567) to generate the proper outbound patterns to move name/address data to the correct domain buckets.

After provisioning the USPREP rule set (not shown here), we rerun the "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530 and "j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN" on page 541 to verify the success of the overrides as shown in Investigate reports Figure 2-78 on page 570 through Figure 2-81 on page 572.

Now proceed to "j05a_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP" on page 572.

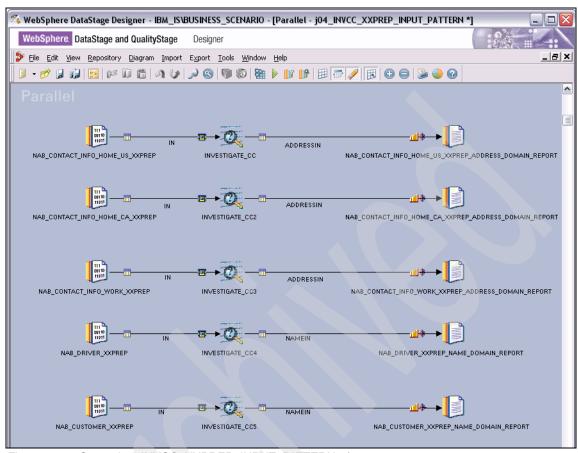


Figure 2-44 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 1/38

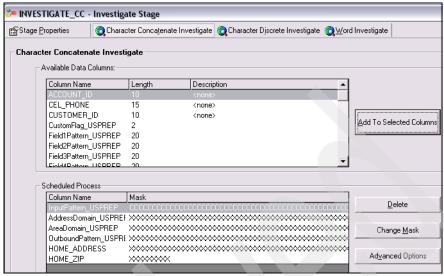


Figure 2-45 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 2/38

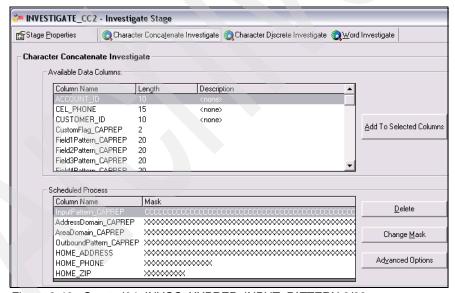


Figure 2-46 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 3/38

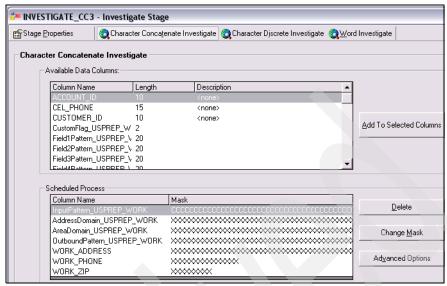


Figure 2-47 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 4/38

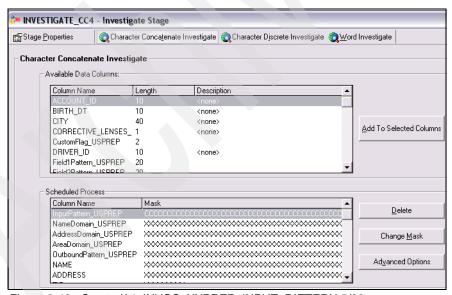


Figure 2-48 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 5/38

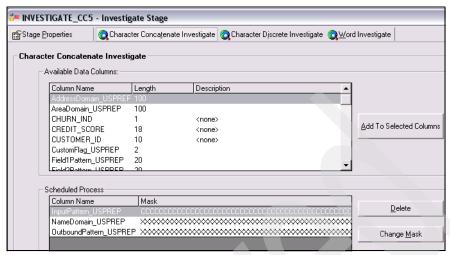


Figure 2-49 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 6/38

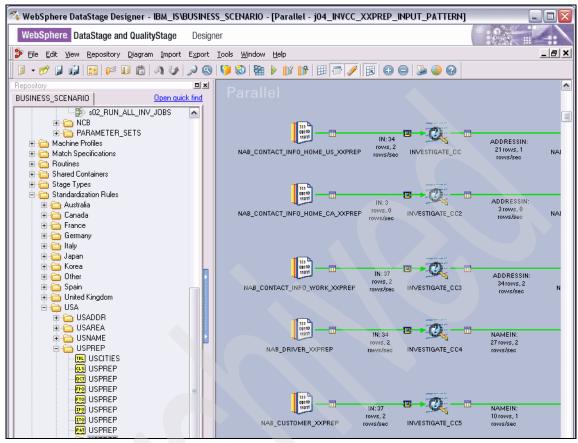


Figure 2-50 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 7/38

qsInvColumnName qsI	InvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercen
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^D	D+T,+,SR^	A^D+T,+,SR^	6	17.6471
${\tt InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP}\ \ \texttt{A}^{\wedge} = \texttt{A}^{\wedge} + \texttt{A}^{\wedge$	+T,+,SR^	A^+T,+,SR^	4	11.7647
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^+	+TM,+,SR^	A^+TM,+,SR^	3	8.82353
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^+	+T,F,SR^	A^+T,F,SR^	2	5.88235
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^+	+T,SR^	A^+T,SR^	2	5.88235
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^-	+T,++,SR^	A^+T,++,SR^	2	5.88235
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^I	D+TD,+,SR^	A^D+TD,+,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^+	+M,U^,+,SR^	A^+M,U^,+,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^I	D>T,UI,+,SR^	A^D>T,UI,+,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^I	D>T,U^,+,SR^	A^D>T,U^,+,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^I	DFT,+,SR^	A^DFT,+,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^B	FDD,+,SR^	A^FDD,+,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^S	S+M,D,+,SR^	A^S+M,D,+,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^>	>TU^,SR^	A^>TU^,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^S	S+MD,+,SR^	A^S+MD,+,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^>	>T,U^,SR^	A^>T,U^,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^>	>T,+F,SR^	A^>T,+F,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^+	+T,U^,SR^	A^+T,U^,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^+	+M,U^,F,SR^	A^+M,U^,F,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+AddressDomain_USPREP+AreaDomain_USPREP A^I	D+T+,SR^	A^D+T+,SR^	1	2.94118
InputPattern USPREP+AddressDomain USPREP+AreaDomain USPREP A^^	^TM,+,SR^	A^^TM,+,SR^	1	2.94118

Figure 2-51 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 8/38

04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERNNAB_CONTACT_INFO_HO	ME_US_XXPREP_ADDRESS_DOMAIN_REPORT.ADDRESSIN - Dat
qsInvSample	
A^D+T,+,SR^	3065 SW FAIRVIEW BLVD
A^+T,+,SR^	1902 SECOND AVE
A^+TM,+,SR^	7330 RAVENNA AVE NE
A^+T,F,SR^	2280 ROOSEVELT BLVD
A^+T,SR^	831 WEBSTER ST ,
A^+T,++,SR^	524 PROSPECT HTS ,
A^D+TD,+,SR^	2621 W VIEWMONT WAY W
A^+M,U^,+,SR^	679 HILLTOP DR , APT 40
A^D>T,UI,+,SR^	514 NW 30TH ST , APT A
A^D>T,U^,+,SR^	4601 SE 39TH AVE , APT 102
A^DFT,+,SR^	1990 SE CRYSTAL CIR
A^FDD,+,SR^	945 ARTHUR W NW
A^S+M,D,+,SR^	8615 LA RIVIERA DR , E ,
A^>TU^,SR^	2250 24TH ST APT 334 ,
A^S+MD,+,SR^	2455 LA JOLLA CT NW
A^>T,U^,SR^	1200 15TH AVE , APT 1 ,
A^>T,+F,SR^	543 41ST AVE ,
A^+T,U^,SR^	425 MARKET ST , STE 2200 ,
A^+M,U^,F,SR^	1400 CANDLELIGHT DR , SPC 113
A^D+T+,SR^	2620 NW LINNAN CIR
A^^TM,+,SR^	13055 23 PL NE

Figure 2-52 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 9/38

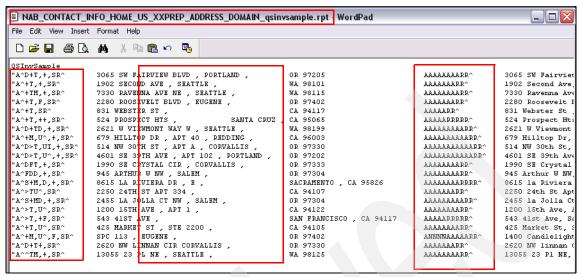


Figure 2-53 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 10/38

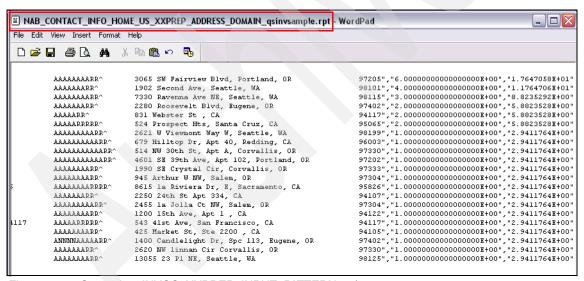


Figure 2-54 Create j04 INVCC XXPREP INPUT PATTERN 11/38

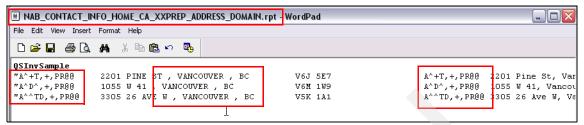


Figure 2-55 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 12/38

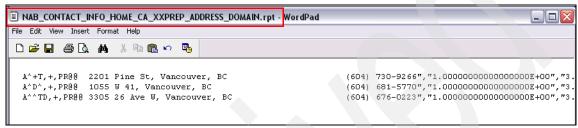


Figure 2-56 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 13/38

gsInvColumnName	gsInvPattern	INTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP_ADDRESS_DOMAIN_REPORT		gsInvPercent
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ad	-		6	16.2162
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ac		• •	6	16.2162
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ad			6	16.2162
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ad			6	16.2162
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ad		ABB^,+,SR^	5	13.5135
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ad		ABB^,+,SR^	5	13.5135
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ad		ABB^,+,SR^	5	13.5135
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ad		ABB^,+,SR^	5	13.5135
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ac			4	10.8108
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ac			4	10.8108
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ad	A^+TD,+,SR^	A^+TD,+,SR^	4	10.8108
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ad	k A^+TD,+,SR^	A^+TD,+,SR^	4	10.8108
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ad	k A^+T,+,SR^	A^+T,+,SR^	2	5.40541
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ac	k A^+T,+,SR^	A^+T,+,SR^	2	5.40541
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ac	k A^>T,#^,+,SR	A^>T,#^,+,SR^	2	5.40541
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ad	k A^M>T,+,SR^	A^M>T,+,SR^	2	5.40541
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ad	k A^++T,+,SR^	A^++T,+,SR^	2	5.40541
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ac	k A^++T,+,SR^	A^++T,+,SR^	2	5.40541
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ad	k A^M>T,+,SR^	A^M>T,+,SR^	2	5.40541
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ac	k A^>T,#^,+,SR	A^>T,#^,+,SR^	2	5.40541
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ad	k A^++MM,UI,+,	A^++MM,UI,+,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ac	k A^+T,U>,++,S	A^+T,U>,++,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ac	k A^D+T,F,SR^	A^D+T,F,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ad	k A^DFTM,+,SR^	A^DFTM,+,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ad	k A^FM,F,SR^	A^FM,F,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ac	k A^M+T,+,SR^	A^M+T,+,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ac	k A^+M,U^,++,S	A^+M,U^,++,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ad	k A^D+M,+,SR^	A^D+M,+,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ad	k A^>T,+,SR^	A^>T,+,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ad	k A^+TD,U^,+,S	A^+TD,U^,+,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ad	k A^+M,U^,+,SR	A^+M,U^,+,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP_WORK+Ad	k A^+T,U^,+,SR	A^+T,U^,+,SR^	1	2.7027
InputPattern USPREP WORK+Ad	k A^+T,F,SR^	A^+T,F,SR^	1	2.7027

Figure 2-57 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 14/38

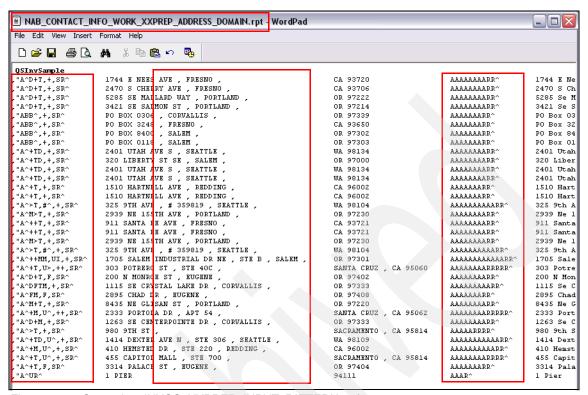


Figure 2-58 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 15/38

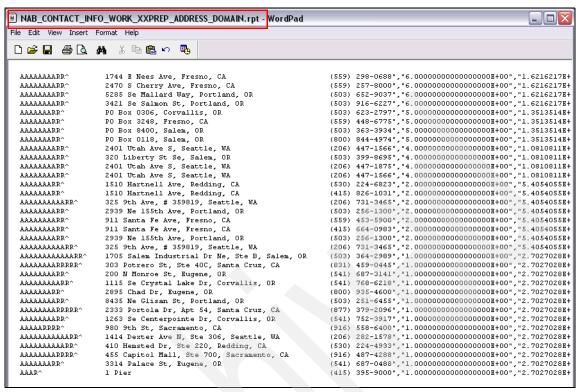


Figure 2-59 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 16/38

	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPerce
InputPattern USPREP+NameDomain USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^D+T,+,S	NF+A^D+T,+,S^R+S^	5	14.7059
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^+T,+,S^	NF+A^+T,+,S^R+S^	3	8.82353
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NFI+A^D+T,+,	NFI+A^D+T,+,S^R+S^	2	5.88235
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^D+TD,+,	NF+A^D+TD,+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NFI+A^+T,++,	NFI+A^+T,++,S^R++S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^^TM,+,S	NF+A^^TM,+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^S+MD,+,	NF+A^S+MD,+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^S+M,+,S	NF+A^S+M,+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^FDD,+,S	NF+A^FDD,+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^DFT,+,S	NF+A^DFT,+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NFI+A^+TM,+,	NFI+A^+TM,+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NFI+A^D+T+,S	NFI+A^D+T+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NI+A^+TM,+,S	NI+A^+TM,+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD N++A^+T,F,S^	N++A^+T,F,S^RFS^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD N++A^+T,S^R+	N++A^+T,S^R+FS^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^+T,U^,S	NF+A^+T,U^,S^R+FS^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^+T,S^R+	NF+A^+T,S^R+FS^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^+T,F,S^	NF+A^+T,F,S^RFS^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^+T,++,S	NF+A^+T,++,S^R++S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^+M,U^,F	NF+A^+M,U^,F,S^RFS^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^+M,U^,+	NF+A^+M,U^,+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD N+I+A^D>T,UI	N+I+A^D>T,UI,+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD N+D+A^>T,+F,	N+D+A^>T,+F,S^R+FS^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD N++A^>TU^,S^	N++A^>TU^,S^R+FS^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NF+A^+TM,+,S	NF+A^+TM,+,S^R+S^	1	2.94118
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+Add	ressD NI+A^>T,U^,S	NI+A^>T,U^,S^R+FS^	1	2.94118

Figure 2-60 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 17/38

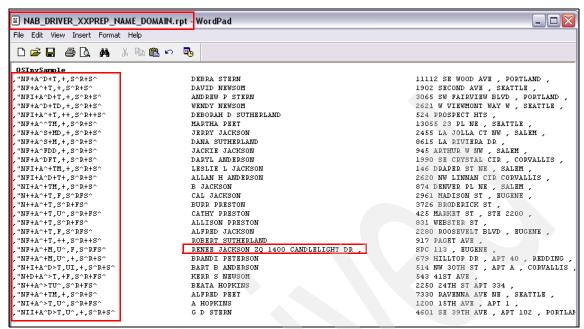


Figure 2-61 Create j04 INVCC XXPREP INPUT PATTERN 18/38

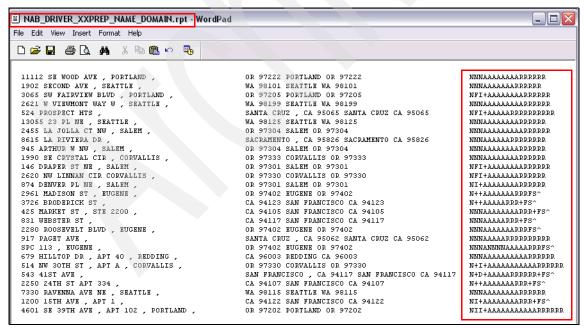


Figure 2-62 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 19/38

NAB_DRIVER_XXPREP_NA	ME_DOMAIN.rpt - WordPad		
File Edit View Insert Format	Help		
D## BA			
NNNAAAAAAARRRRR	Debra Stern	11112 SE Wood Ave, Portland, OR 97222	97222","5.00000
NNNAAAAAAARRRRRR	David Newsom	1902 Second Ave, Seattle, WA 98101	98101","3.00000
NFI+AAAAAAAARRRRRR	Andrew P Stern	3065 SW Fairview Blvd, Portland, OR 97205	97205","2.00000
NNNAAAAAAAARRRRRR	Wendy Newsom	2621 W Viewmont Way W, Seattle, WA 98199	98199","1.00000
NFI+AAAAARRRRRRRRRR	Deborah D Sutherland	524 Prospect Hts, Santa Cruz, CA 95065	95065","1.00000
NNNAAAAAAARRRRRR	Martha Peet	13055 23 Pl NE, Seattle, WA 98125	98125","1.00000
NNNAAAAAAAAARRRRRR	Jerry Jackson	2455 la Jolla Ct NW, Salem, OR 97304	97304","1.00000
NNNAAAAAARRRRRRRR	Dana Sutherland	8615 la Riviera Dr, Sacramento, CA 95826	95826","1.00000
NNNAAAAAAAARRRRRR	Jackie Jackson	945 Arthur W NW, Salem, OR 97304	97304","1.00000
NNNAAAAAAAARRRRR	Daryl Anderson	1990 SE Crystal Cir, Corvallis, OR 97333	97333","1.00000
NFI+AAAAAAAARRRRRR	Leslie L Jackson	146 Draper St NE, Salem, OR 97301	97301","1.00000
NFI+AAAAAAARRRRRR	Allan H Anderson	2620 NW linnan Cir Corvallis, OR 97330	97330","1.00000
NI+AAAAAAAARRRRRR	B Jackson	874 Denver Pl NE, Salem, OR 97301	97301","1.00000
N++AAAAAAARRRFS^	Cal Jackson	2961 Madison St, Eugene, OR 97402	97402","1.00000
N++AAAAARRR+FS^	Burr Preston	3726 Broderick St, CA 94123	94123","1.00000
NNNAAAAAAAARRR+FS^	Cathy Preston	425 Market St, Ste 2200 , CA 94105	94105","1.00000
NNNAAAAARRR+FS^	Allison Preston	831 Webster St , CA 94117	94117","1.00000
NNNAAAAAAARRRFS^	Alfred Jackson	2280 Roosevelt Blvd, Eugene, OR 97402	97402","1.00000
NNNAAAAARRRRRRRRRRR	Robert Sutherland	917 Paget Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062	95062","1.00000
NNNANNNNAAAAARRRFS^	Renee Jackson	1400 Candlelight Dr. Spc 113, Eugene, OR 97402	97402","1.00000
NNNAAAAAAAAAARRRRRR	brandi Peterson	679 Hilltop Dr. Apt 40, Redding, CA 96003	96003","1.00000
N+I+AAAAAAAAAAARRRRRR	Bart B Anderson	514 NW 30th St, Apt A, Corvallis, OR 97330	97330","1.00000
N+D+AAAAARRRRRR+FS^	Kerr S Newsom	543 41st Ave, San Francisco, CA 94117	94117","1.00000
N++AAAAAAARRR+FS^	Beata Hopkins	2250 24th St Apt 334, CA 94107	94107","1.00000
NNNAAAAAAAARRRRRR	Alfred Peet	7330 Ravenna Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98115	98115","1.00000
NI+AAAAAAAARRR+FS^	A Hopkins	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1 , CA 94122	94122","1.00000
NII+AAAAAAAAAAARRRRRR	G D Stern	4601 SE 39th Ave, Apt 102, Portland, OR 97202	97202","1.00000
		1002 02 03001 1100, 11po 102, Follottata, 0K 3/202	J.202 , 1.00000

Figure 2-63 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 20/38

qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPerce
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+OutboundPatte	NEF+	NEF+	16	43.2432
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+OutboundPatte	NE.F+	NE.F+	7	18.9189
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+OutboundPatte	NE.++	NE.++	3	8.10811
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+OutboundPatte	NE.FI+	NE.FI+	3	8.10811
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+OutboundPatte	NE.I+	NE.I+	2	5.40541
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+OutboundPatte	NEFI+	NEFI+	2	5.40541
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+OutboundPatte	NE++	NE++	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+OutboundPatte	NE.+D+	NE.+D+	1	2.7027
InputPattern_USPREP+NameDomain_USPREP+OutboundPatte	NE.+I+	NE.+I+	1	2.7027
InputPattern USPREP+NameDomain USPREP+OutboundPatte	NEII+	NEII+	1	2.7027

Figure 2-64 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 21/38

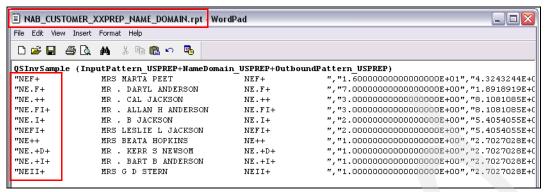


Figure 2-65 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 22/38

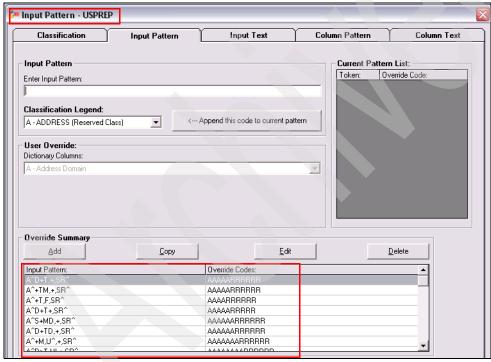


Figure 2-66 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 23/38

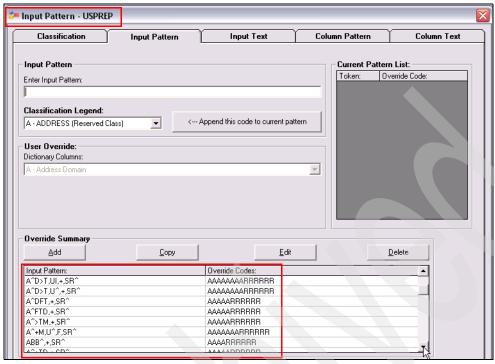


Figure 2-67 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 24/38

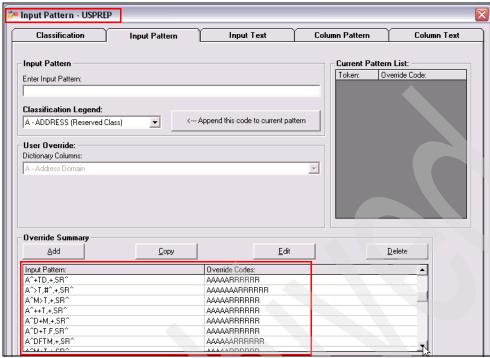


Figure 2-68 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 25/38

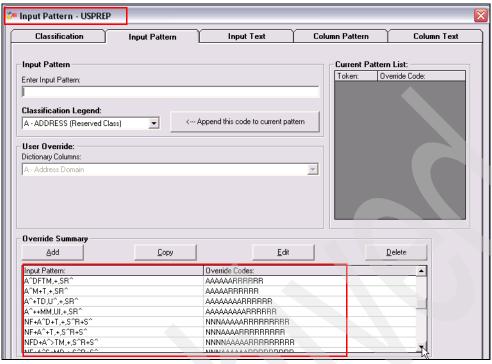


Figure 2-69 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 26/38

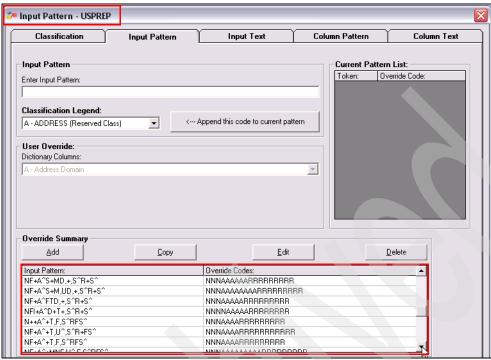


Figure 2-70 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 27/38

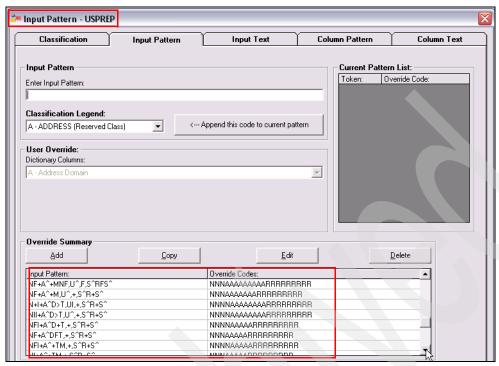


Figure 2-71 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 28/38

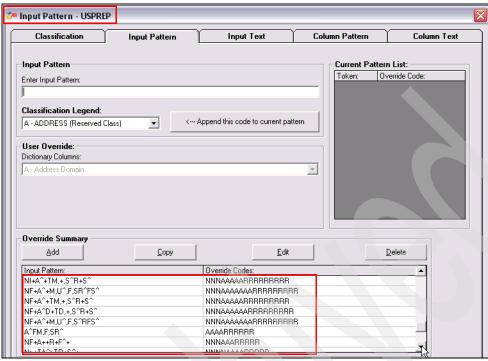


Figure 2-72 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 29/38

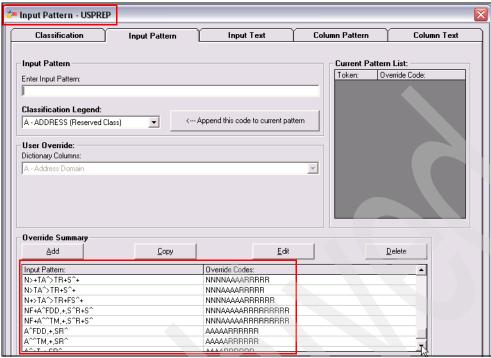


Figure 2-73 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 30/38

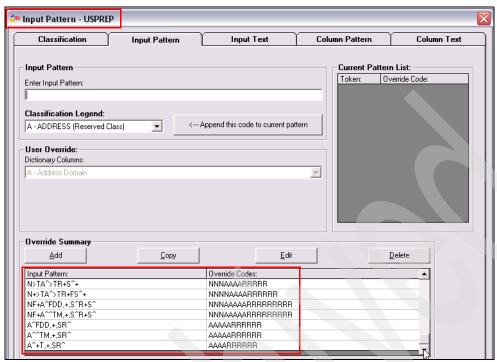


Figure 2-74 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 31/38

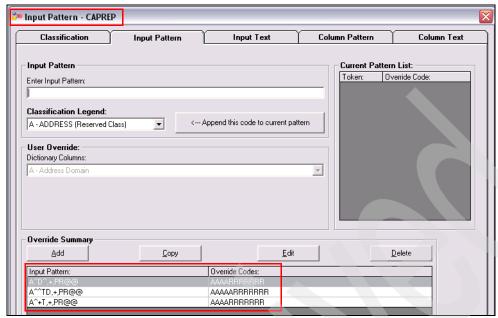


Figure 2-75 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 32/38

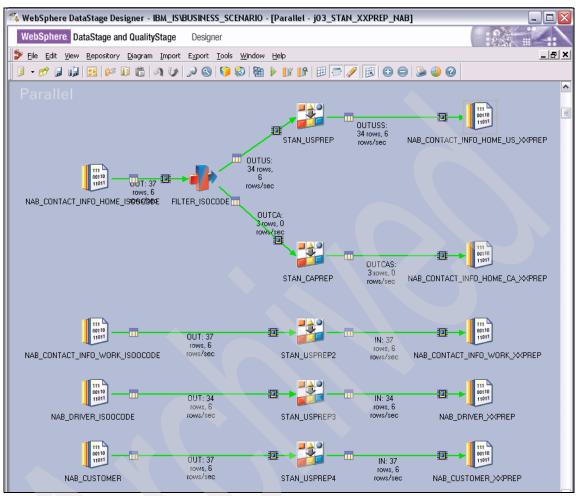


Figure 2-76 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 33/38

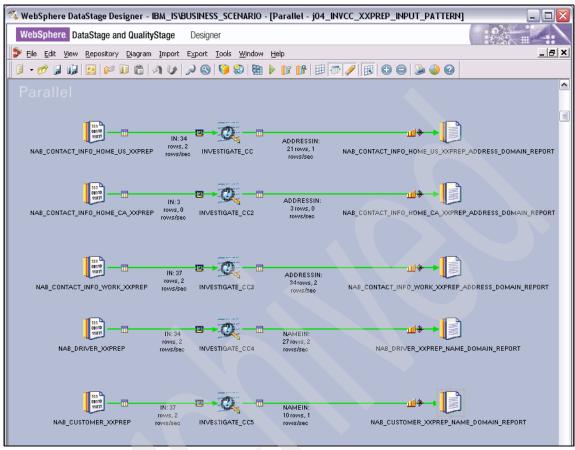


Figure 2-77 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 34/38

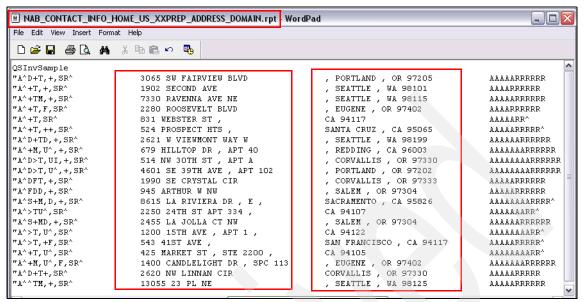


Figure 2-78 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 35/38



Figure 2-79 Create j04 INVCC XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 36/38

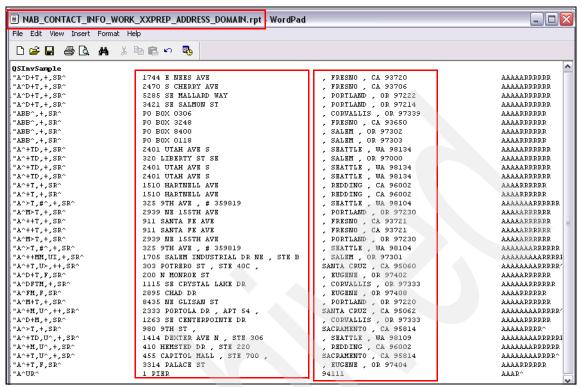


Figure 2-80 Create j04_INVCC_XXPREP_INPUT_PATTERN 37/38

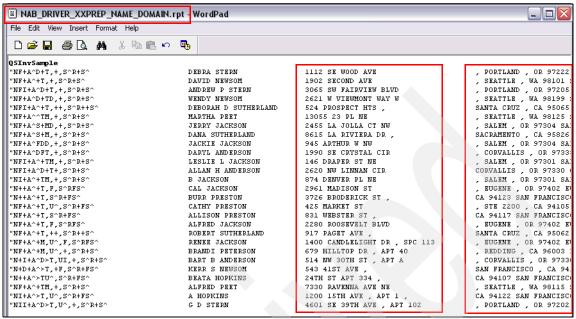


Figure 2-81 Create j04 INVCC XXPREP INPUT PATTERN 38/38

j05a_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP

After all the name and address data is moved to the correct domain buckets, we use the Investigate stage with the word investigate option to determine the effectiveness of token handling in the NAME, ADDRESS, and AREA domains. Potential Classification and Input Pattern overrides were identified at this point.

We analyze the CONTACT_INFO file with the Canadian home addresses containing the name, address, and area buckets that were generated by the "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530 job by the Investigate stage using word investigate and the domain-specific USADDR and USAREA rule sets to determine the degree of success achieved by the rule sets in identifying the tokens correctly.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, we needed to split the CONTACT_INFO file with the Canadian home addresses (using a Copy stage) and process the files by two independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. Both the pattern and token reports are generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 2-82 on page 574 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530, a Copy stage, two Investigate stages that each use a different

domain-specific rule set, and two sequential file stages (one each for the token report and pattern report) for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J04_INVW_USPREP" on page 203, we do not repeated it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-83 on page 575 shows the INVADDR Investigate Stage window using the USADDR rule set with the Word Investigate option. The selected column is AddressDomain_CAPREP.
- ► Figure 2-84 on page 575 shows the INVAREA Investigate Stage window using the USAREA rule set with the Word Investigate option. The selected column is AreaDomain_CAPREP.
- ▶ After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-85 on page 576), the contents of the output of the Investigate stage are written to the sequential files shown in Figure 2-86 on page 576 through Figure 2-89 on page 577.

The reports show a few tokens (such as PINE and Vancouver) in the various reports not being recognized with proper classifications (code?). The patterns also appear to need overrides, but you can only be certain of this after the pattern action language is invoked.

Proceed now to "j05b_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_XXPREP" on page 577.

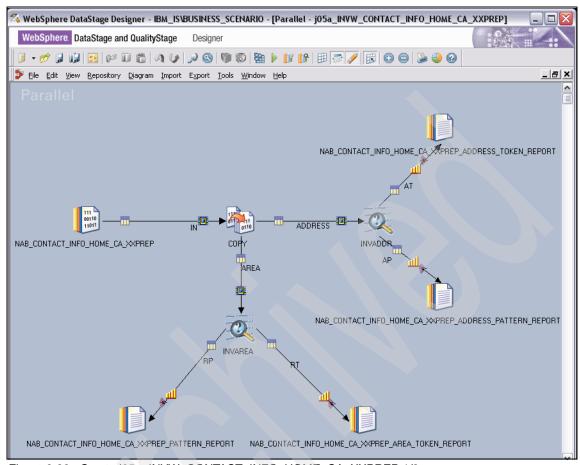


Figure 2-82 Create j05a_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP 1/8

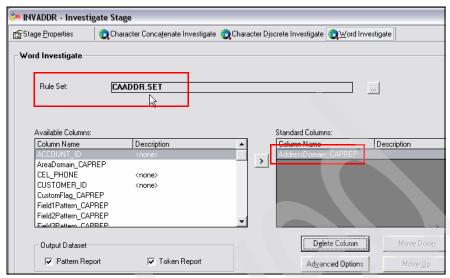


Figure 2-83 Create j05a_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP 2/8

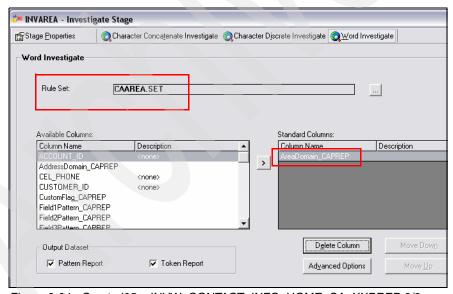


Figure 2-84 Create j05a_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP 3/8

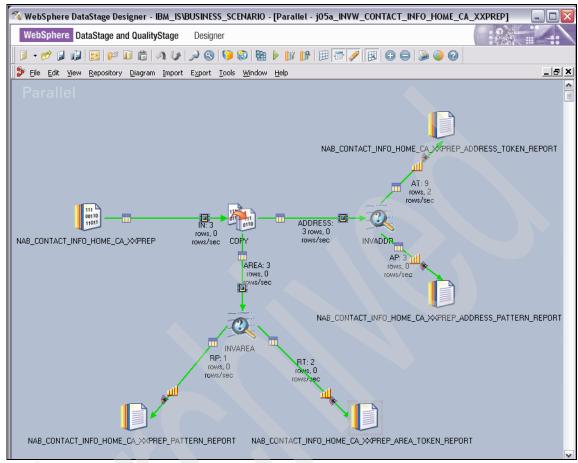


Figure 2-85 Create j05a_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP 4/8

	j05a_INVW_	CONTACT_II	NFO_HOME_CA_X	(XPREPNAB_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_ADDRESS_TOKEN_REPORT.AT 🖃 🗖 🔀
$\ \ $	qsInvCount	qsInvWord	qsInvClassCode	
 	2	W	D	
	1	ST	T	<u> </u>
	1	AVE	T	
П	1	PINE	?	Y
	1	41	^	
	1	26	^	
	1	2201	^	
	1	3305	^	
	1	1055	^	

Figure 2-86 Create j05a_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP 5/8

	j05a_INVW_CONTACT_INF	O_HOME_CA_X	XPREPNAB_CON	TACT_INFO_I	HOME_CA_XXPF	REP_ADDRESS_PATTERN_REPORT.AP 🔲 🗖 🔀
	qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent	
•	AddressDomain_CAPREP	^? T	2201 PINE ST	1	33.3333	
	AddressDomain_CAPREP	^D^	1055 W 41	1	33.3333	
	AddressDomain_CAPREP	^^TD	3305 26 AVE W	1	33.3333	

Figure 2-87 Create j05a_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP 6/8

	П	j05a_INVW_CONTAC	T_INFO_HOME	_CA_XXPREPNAB_CONTACT_INFO	D_HOME_CA_	XXPREP_PATTE	RN_REPORT.RP - I	ata Bro	
		qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent			
Ш	Þ	AreaDomain_CAPREP	?P@@	, VANCOUVER , BC V5K 1A1	3	100			
Ш									

Figure 2-88 Create j05a_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP 7/8



Figure 2-89 Create j05a_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP 8/8

j05b_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_XXPREP

In this step, we analyze the CONTACT_INFO file with the U.S. home addresses containing the name, address, and area buckets that were generated by the "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530 job by the Investigate stage using word investigate and the domain-specific USADDR and USAREA rule sets to determine the degree of success achieved by the Standardize stage in identifying the tokens correctly.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, we split the CONTACT_INFO file with the U.S. home addresses (using a Copy stage) and process the files by two independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. Both the pattern and token reports were generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 2-90 on page 579 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530, a Copy stage, two Investigate stages that each use a different domain-specific rule set, and two sequential file stages (one each for the token report and pattern report) for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J04_INVW_USPREP" on page 203, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-91 on page 580 shows the INVADDR Investigate Stage window using the USADDR rule set with the Word Investigate option. The selected column is AddressDomain_USPREP.
- ► Figure 2-92 on page 580 shows the INVAREA Investigate Stage window using the USAREA rule set with the Word Investigate option. The selected column is AreaDomain USPREP.
- ▶ After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-93 on page 581), the contents of the output of Investigate stage are written to the sequential files shown in Figure 2-94 on page 582 through Figure 2-97 on page 584.

The reports show a number of tokens in the various reports not being recognized with proper classifications (code?). The patterns also appear to need overrides, but you can only be certain of this after the pattern action language is invoked.

Proceed now to "j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP" on page 584.

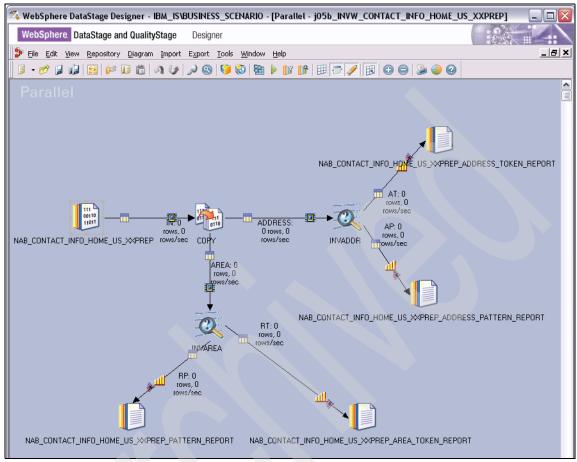


Figure 2-90 Create j05b_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_XXPREP 1/8

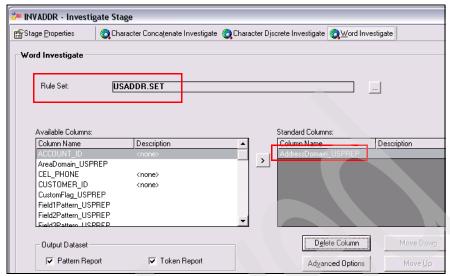


Figure 2-91 Create j05b_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_XXPREP 2/8

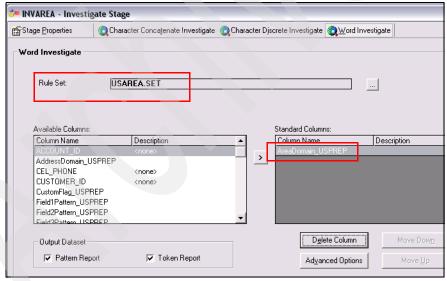


Figure 2-92 Create j05b_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_XXPREP 3/8

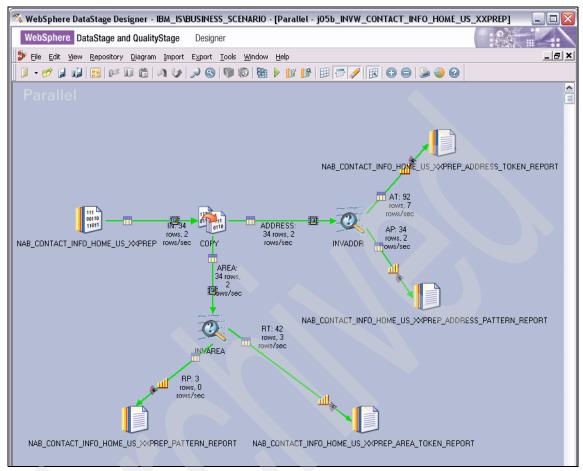


Figure 2-93 Create j05b_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_XXPREP 4/8



Figure 2-94 Create j05b_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_XXPREP 5/8

qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? T	3726 BRODERICK ST ,	9	26.4706	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? T	524 PROSPECT HTS ,	9	26.4706	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? T	7269 DEARING AVENUE	9	26.4706	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? T	2961 MADISON ST	9	26.4706	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? T	202 HARTNELL PL	9	26.4706	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? T	2280 ROOSEVELT BLVD	9	26.4706	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? T	831 WEBSTER ST ,	9	26.4706	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? T	917 PAGET AVE ,	9	26.4706	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? T	1061 SUNRIVER LN	9	26.4706	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?T	725 N WILSON AVE	8	23.5294	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?T	5988 W MENLO AVE	8	23.5294	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?T	10150 S PEACH AVE	8	23.5294	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?T	2620 NW LINNAN CIR	8	23.5294	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?T	1990 SE CRYSTAL CIR	8	23.5294	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?T	3065 SW FAIRVIEW BLVD	8	23.5294	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?T	5126 SE RAINBOW LN	8	23.5294	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?T	11112 SE WOOD AVE	8	23.5294	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? TD	874 DENVER PL NE	3	8.82353	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? TU^	425 MARKET ST , STE 2200 ,	3	8.82353	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? TD	7330 RAVENNA AVE NE	3	8.82353	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? TD	146 DRAPER ST NE	3	8.82353	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? TU^	1400 CANDLELIGHT DR , SPC 113	3	8.82353	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? TU^	679 HILLTOP DR , APT 40	3	8.82353	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^>TU^	2250 24TH ST APT 334 ,	2	5.88235	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^>TU^	1200 15TH AVE , APT 1 ,	2	5.88235	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^??TD	8615 LA RIVIERA DR , E ,	2	5.88235	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^??TD	2455 LA JOLLA CT NW	2	5.88235	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?TD	2621 W VIEWMONT WAY W	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^>T	543 41ST AVE ,	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D>TUI	514 NW 30TH ST , APT A	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^0T	1902 SECOND AVE	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^?DD	945 ARTHUR W NW	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D>TU^	4601 SE 39TH AVE , APT 102	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^^TD	13055 23 PL NE	1	2.94118	

Figure 2-95 Create j05b_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_XXPREP 6/8

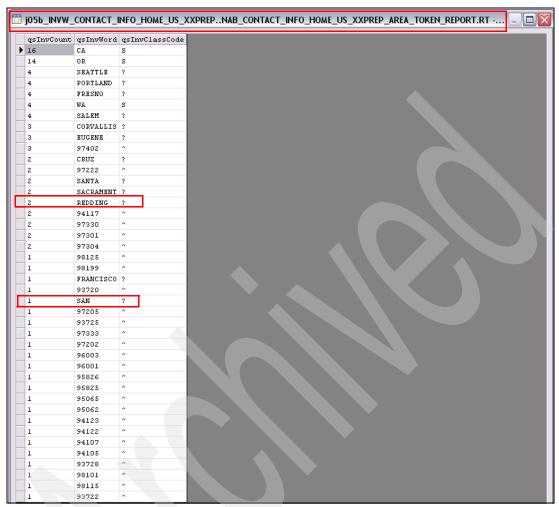


Figure 2-96 Create j05b_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_XXPREP 7/8

🛅 j0	5b_INVW_CONTACT	_INFO_HOME_U	IS_XXPREPNAB_CONTACT_IN	FO_HOME_US	_XXPREP_PATT	TERN_REPORT.RP - Dat 🔲 🗖 🔯
d:	sInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent	
▶ A:	reaDomain_USPREP	?S^	CORVALLIS , OR 97330	26	76.4706	
A:	reaDomain_USPREP	s^	CA 94117	5	14.7059	
A:	reaDomain_USPREP	??\$^	SAN FRANCISCO , CA 94117	3	8.82353	

Figure 2-97 Create j05b_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_XXPREP 8/8

j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP

In this step, we analyze the CONTACT_INFO file with the U.S. work addresses containing the name, address, and area buckets generated by the

"j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530 job by the Investigate stage using word investigate and the domain-specific USADDR and USAREA rule sets to determine the degree of success that is achieved by the rule sets in identifying the tokens correctly.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, we copy the CONTACT_INFO file with the U.S. home addresses (using a Copy stage) and process the file by two independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. Both the pattern and token reports are generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 2-98 on page 586 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530, a Copy stage, two Investigate stages that each use a different domain-specific rule set, and two sequential file stages (one each for the token report and pattern report) for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J04_INVW_USPREP" on page 203, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-99 on page 587 shows the INVADDR Investigate Stage window using the USADDR rule set with the Word Investigate option. The selected column is AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK.
- ► Figure 2-100 on page 587 shows the INVAREA Investigate Stage window using the USAREA rule set with the Word Investigate option. The selected column is AreaDomain USPREP WORK.
- After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-107 on page 594), the contents of the output of the Investigate stage are written to the sequential files shown in Figure 2-102 on page 589 through Figure 2-106 on page 592.

The reports show a number of tokens in the various reports that are not recognized with proper classifications (code ?).

Proceed to "j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP" on page 592.

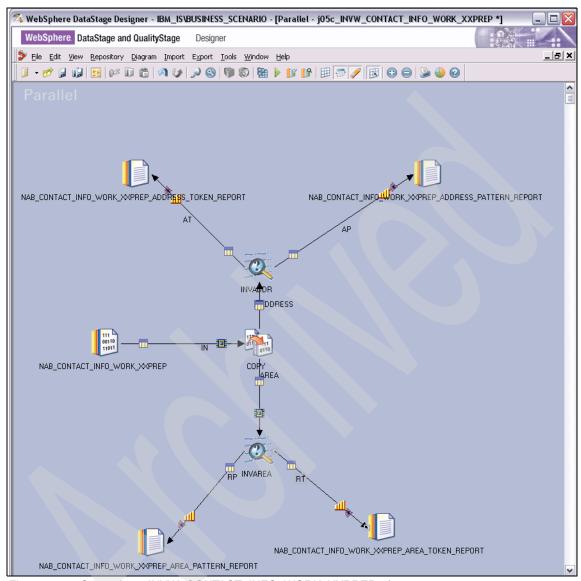


Figure 2-98 Create j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP 1/9

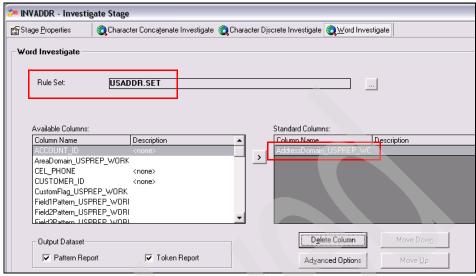


Figure 2-99 Create j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP 2/9

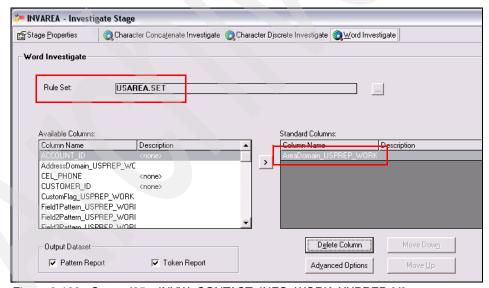


Figure 2-100 Create j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP 3/9

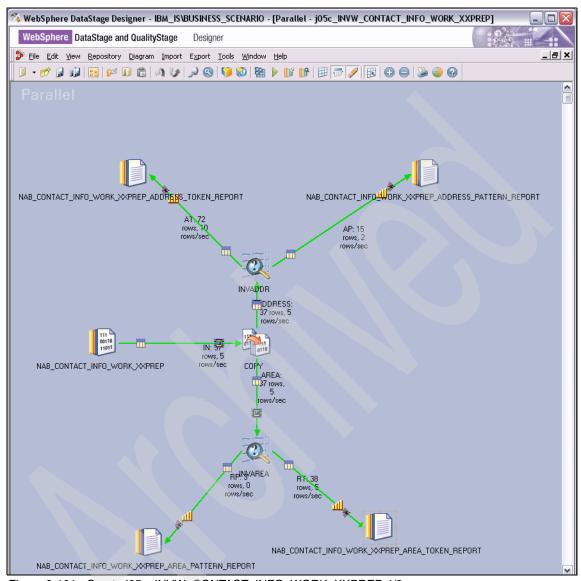


Figure 2-101 Create j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP 4/9

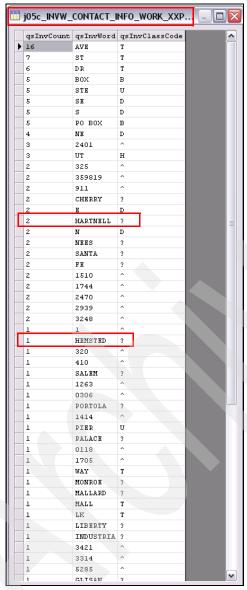


Figure 2-102 Create j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP 5/9

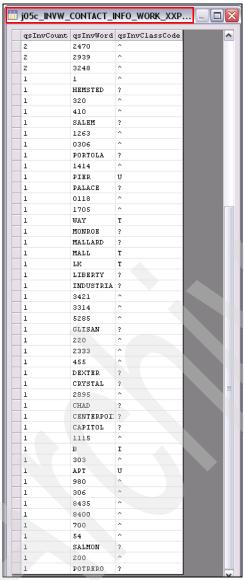


Figure 2-103 Create j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP 6/9

sInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent
ddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^D?T	1263 SE CENTERPOINTE DR	9	24.3243
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	BB^	PO BOX 0306	5	13.5135
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^? T	2895 CHAD DR	4	10.8108
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^HTD	2401 UTAH AVE S	3	8.10811
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^? TU^	410 HEMSTED DR , STE 220	3	8.10811
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^??T	911 SANTA FE AVE	2	5.40541
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^>T#^	325 9TH AVE , # 359819	2	5.40541
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^D>T	2939 NE 155TH AVE	2	5.40541
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^D?TT	1115 SE CRYSTAL LAKE DR	1	2.7027
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^? TDU^	1414 DEXTER AVE N , STE 306	1	2.7027
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^? TD	320 LIBERTY ST SE	1	2.7027
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^??TDUI	1705 SALEM INDUSTRIAL DR NE , STE B	1	2.7027
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^>T	980 9TH ST ,	1	2.7027
AddressDomain_USPREP_WORK	^? TU>	303 POTRERO ST , STE 40C ,	1	2.7027
AddressDomain USPREP WORK	^U	1 PIER	1	2.7027

Figure 2-104 Create j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP 7/9

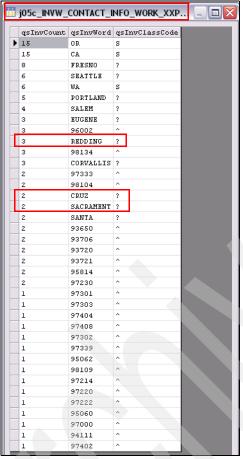


Figure 2-105 Create j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP 8/9

05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_	WORK_XXPREP	NAB_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_X	(XPREP_AREA_PA	ATTERN_REPORT	.RP - Data E
qsInvColumnName	qsInvPatter	n qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent	
AreaDomain_USPREP_WORK	2S^	, CORVALLIS , OR 97333	34	91.8919	
AreaDomain_USPREP_WORK	??S^	SANTA CRUZ , CA 95062	2	5.40541	
AreaDomain_USPREP_WORK	^	94111	1	2.7027	

Figure 2-106 Create j05c_INVW_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_XXPREP 9/9

j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP

In this step, we analyze the DRIVER file with the U.S. addresses containing the name, address, and area buckets that were generated by the "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530 job by the Investigate stage using word investigate and the domain-specific USNAME, USADDR, and USAREA rule sets

to determine the degree of success that is achieved by the rule sets in identifying the tokens correctly.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, we split the DRIVER file with the U.S. addresses (using a Copy stage) and process the files by three independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. Both the pattern and token reports are generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 2-107 on page 594 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530, a Copy stage, three Investigate stages that each use a different domain-specific rule set, and two sequential file stages (one each for the token report and pattern report) for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J04_INVW_USPREP" on page 203, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- Figure 2-108 on page 595 shows the INVNAME Investigate Stage window using the USNAME rule set with the Word Investigate option. The selected column is NameDomain USPREP.
 - The INVADDR Investigate Stage and INVAREA Investigate Stage windows are similar to those described in Figure 2-91 on page 580 and Figure 2-92 on page 580. We do not repeat them here.
- After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-109 on page 596), the contents of the output of the Investigate stage are written to the sequential files shown in Figure 2-110 on page 597 through Figure 2-116 on page 602.
 - The reports show a number of tokens in the various reports not being recognized with proper classifications (code ?).

Proceed now to "j05e_INVW_CUSTOMER_XXPREP" on page 603.

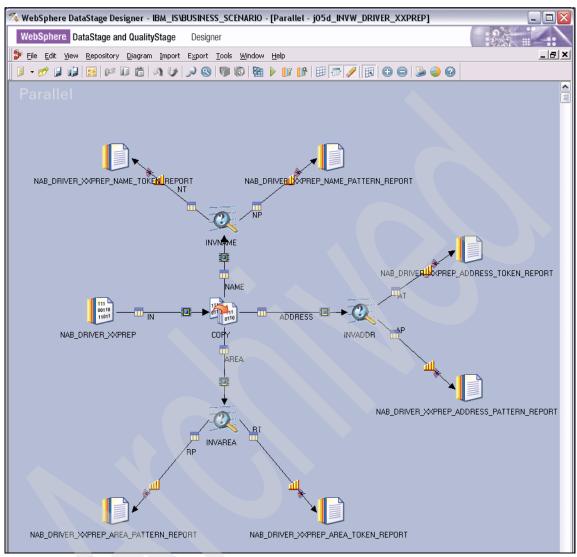


Figure 2-107 Create j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP 1/10

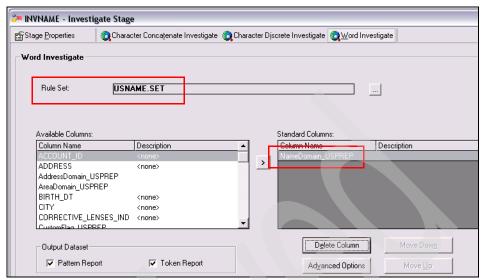


Figure 2-108 Create j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP 2/10

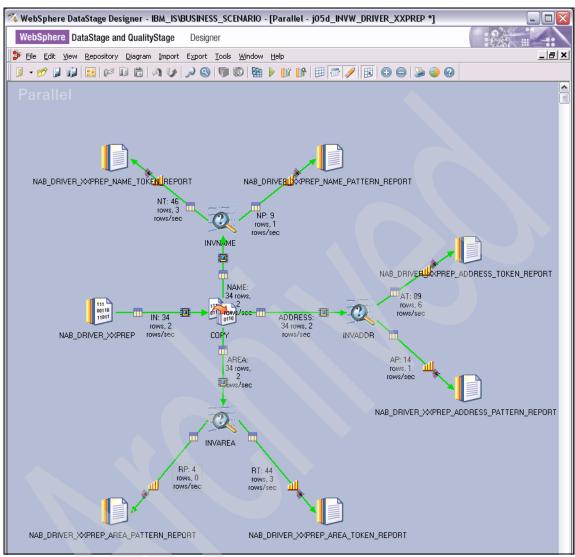


Figure 2-109 Create j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP 3/10

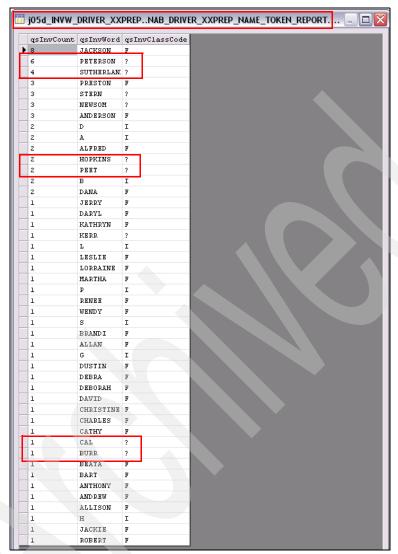


Figure 2-110 Create j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP 4/10

sInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	gsInvSample	qsInvCount	gsInvPerce
NameDomain USPREP	F?	ALFRED PEET	15	44.1176
NameDomain_USPREP	FF	DARYL ANDERSON	7	20.5882
NameDomain_USPREP	FIF	ALLAN H ANDERSON	4	11.7647
NameDomain_USPREP	? F	CAL JACKSON	2	5.88235
NameDomain_USPREP	FI?	ANDREW P STERN	2	5.88235
NameDomain_USPREP	? I ?	KERR S NEWSOM	1	2.94118
NameDomain_USPREP	IF	B JACKSON	1	2.94118
NameDomain_USPREP	I?	A HOPKINS	1	2.94118
NameDomain USPREP	II?	G D STERN	1	2.94118

Figure 2-111 Create j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP 5/10

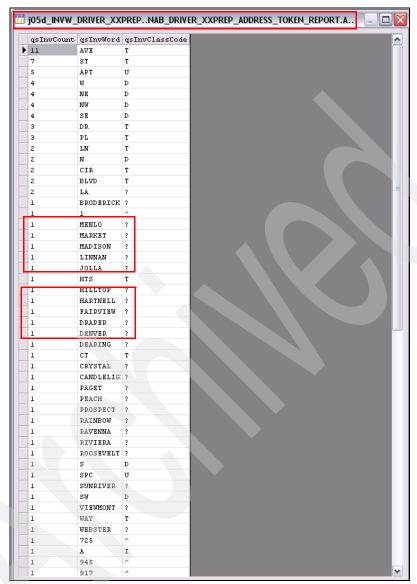


Figure 2-112 Create j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP 6/10

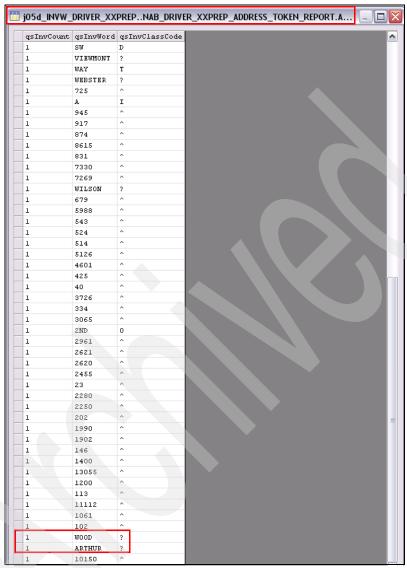


Figure 2-113 Create j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP 7/10

qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? T	2280 ROOSEVELT BLVD	9	26.4706	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?T	2620 NW LINNAN CIR	9	26.4706	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? TD	7330 RAVENNA AVE NE	3	8.82353	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^? TU^	1400 CANDLELIGHT DR , SPC 113	2	5.88235	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^>TU^	1200 15TH AVE , APT 1 ,	2	5.88235	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D>TUI	514 NW 30TH ST , APT A	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D>TU^	4601 SE 39TH AVE , APT 102	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^D?TD	2621 W VIEWMONT WAY W	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^>T	543 41ST AVE ,	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^?DD	945 ARTHUR W NW	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^??TD	2455 LA JOLLA CT NW	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^??T	8615 LA RIVIERA DR ,	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain_USPREP	^OT	1902 SECOND AVE	1	2.94118	
AddressDomain USPREP	^^TD	13055 23 PL NE	1	2.94118	

Figure 2-114 Create j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP 8/10

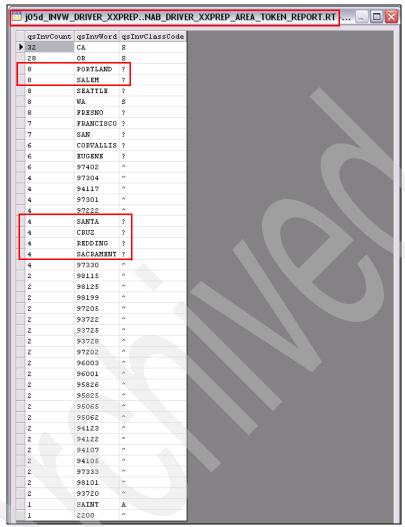


Figure 2-115 Create j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP 9/10

j05d_INVW_DRIVER_X	XPREPNAB_DRIV	'ER_XXPREP_AREA_PATTERN_REPORT.RP	Data Browser		_
qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample		qsInvCount	qsInvPercent
AreaDomain_USPREP	?S^?S^	CORVALLIS , OR 97330 CORVALLIS OR 973	30	26	76.4706
AreaDomain_USPREP	S^??S^	CA 94117 SAN FRANCISCO CA 94117		4	11.7647
AreaDomain_USPREP	225^225^	SAN FRANCISCO , CA 94117 SAN FRANCISC	0 CA 94117	3	8.82353
AreaDomain USPREP	A^S^??S^	, STE 2200 , CA 94105 SAN FRANCISCO C	A 94105	1	2.94118

Figure 2-116 Create j05d_INVW_DRIVER_XXPREP 10/10

j05e_INVW_CUSTOMER_XXPREP

In this step, we analyze the CUSTOMER file with the U.S. addresses containing the name, address, and area buckets that were generated by the "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530 job by the Investigate stage using word investigate and the domain-specific USNAME rule set to determine the degree of success achieved by the rule set in identifying the tokens correctly.

Figure 2-117 on page 603 shows the various stages in this job (as well as the statistics collected after compiling and running the job). It includes the data set that was created in "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530 and one Investigate stage that uses the USNAME domain-specific rule set (because it only has name information and no address information), and two sequential file stages (one each for the token report and pattern report). We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J04_INVW_USPREP" on page 203, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

► The outputs of the Investigate stage written to the sequential files are shown in Figure 2-118 on page 604 through Figure 2-119 on page 605.

The reports show a few tokens in the various reports that are not recognized with proper classifications (code ?).

Proceed now to "j06_XXPREP_CASS" on page 605.

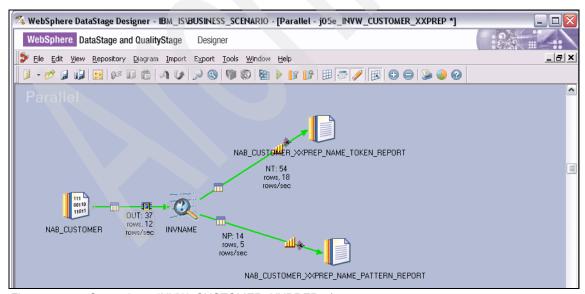


Figure 2-117 Create j05e_INVW_CUSTOMER_XXPREP 1/3

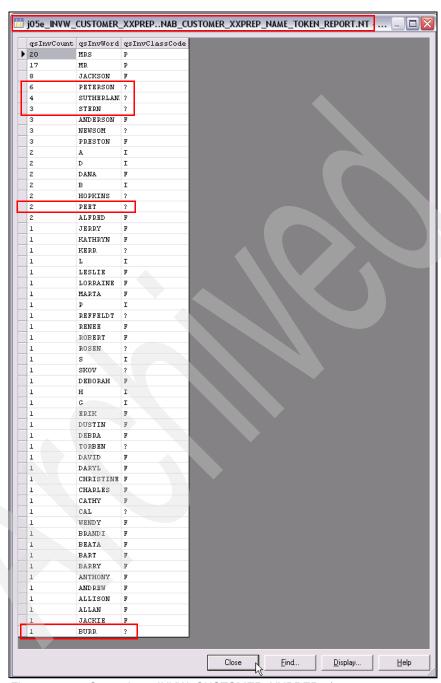


Figure 2-118 Create j05e_INVW_CUSTOMER_XXPREP 2/3

sInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent
NameDomain_USPREP	PF?	MRS MARTA PEET	12	32.4324
NameDomain_USPREP	P.F?	MR . ALFRED PEET	5	13.5135
NameDomain_USPREP	PFF	MRS JACKIE JACKSON	5	13.5135
NameDomain_USPREP	P.FIF	MR . ALLAN H ANDERSON	3	8.10811
NameDomain_USPREP	P.FF	MR . DARYL ANDERSON	2	5.40541
NameDomain_USPREP	P.?F	MR . CAL JACKSON	2	5.40541
NameDomain_USPREP	PFI?	MRS DEBORAH D SUTHERLAND	1	2.7027
NameDomain_USPREP	P.??	MR . TORBEN SKOV	1	2.7027
NameDomain_USPREP	P. I?	MR . A HOPKINS	1	2.7027
NameDomain_USPREP	P.?I?	MR . KERR S NEWSOM	1	2.7027
NameDomain_USPREP	P.FI?	MR . ANDREW P STERN	1	2.7027
NameDomain_USPREP	PFIF	MRS LESLIE L JACKSON	1	2.7027
NameDomain_USPREP	P.IF	MR . B JACKSON	1	2.7027
NameDomain USPREP	PII?	MRS G D STERN	1	2.7027

Figure 2-119 Create j05e_INVW_CUSTOMER_XXPREP 3/3

j06_XXPREP_CASS

For the records with U.S. home and work addresses, we use the CASS stage to validate, correct, and standardize the U.S. addresses in the Address domain. We include a Transformer stage to add a second address line column to customer file because CASS requires two address lines as input for its processing.

Figure 2-120 on page 606 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data sets that were created in "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530, and a Transformer stage, a CASS stage, and a Data Set stage for each input data set. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-121 on page 607 shows the ADD_SPACE_FIELD Transformer Stage window that describes the addition of the Space_Field of character length 1 to serve as the second address line required by the CASS stage.
- ► Figure 2-122 on page 607, Figure 2-123 on page 608, and Figure 2-124 on page 608 show the CASS stage configurations for each of the stages, with details such as the assignment of columns to Address Line 1 and Address Line 2 and the location of the output file.
- ▶ After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-125 on page 609), review the contents of the output of the CASS stage as shown in Figure 2-126 on page 610 through Figure 2-131 on page 615. It shows validation errors with some addresses as described in "J05 CASS USPREP" on page 219.

Note: Generally, you need to present any data error for review by appropriate personnel as early as possible in the process. An A1 should be investigated and appropriate action taken.

Proceed now to "j07_INVCC_CASS" on page 615.

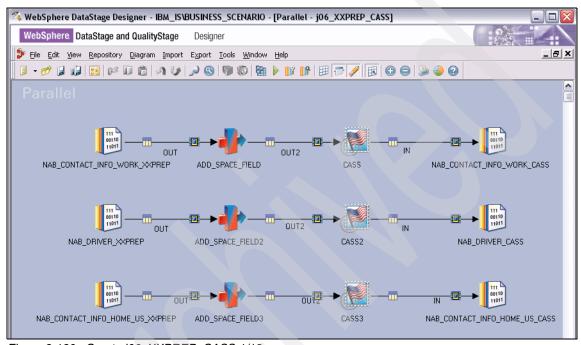


Figure 2-120 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 1/12

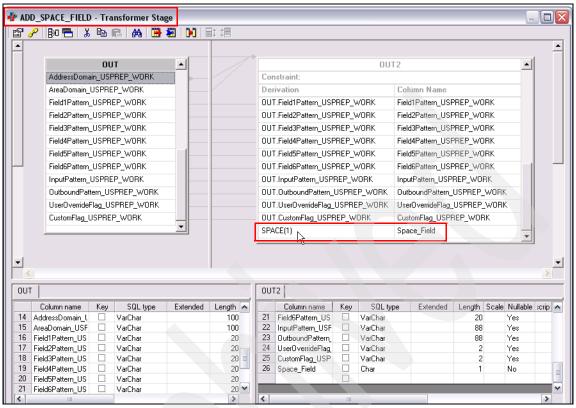


Figure 2-121 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 2/12

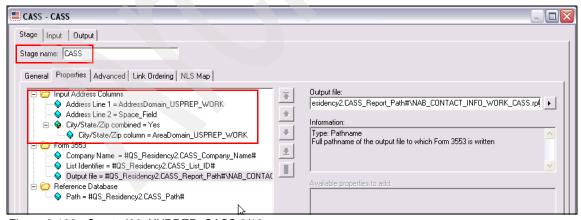


Figure 2-122 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 3/12

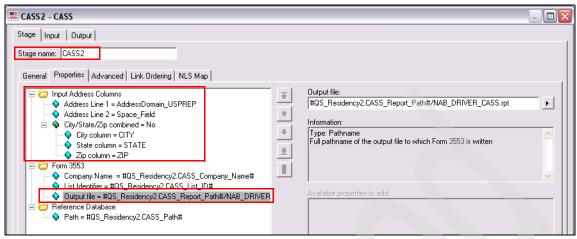


Figure 2-123 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 4/12

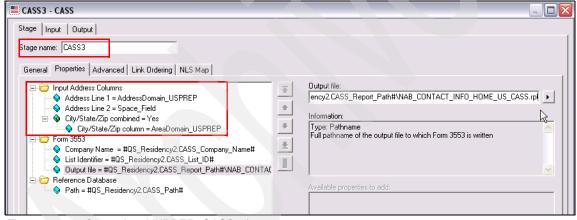


Figure 2-124 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 5/12

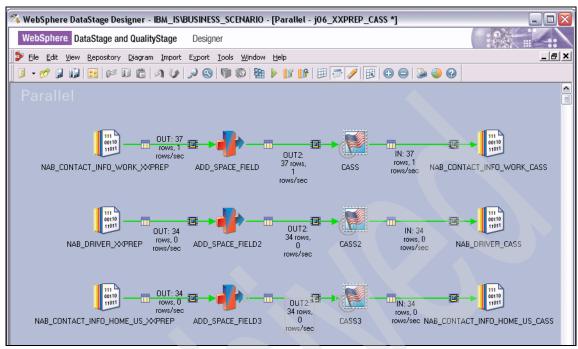


Figure 2-125 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 6/12

1000100 1000101 1000102	NameDomain_USPREP_WORK NULL	AddressDomain USPREP WORK	AreaDomain USPREP WORK	4105 UASS	Zip4 CA
1000101		1115 SE CRYSTAL LAKE DR	CORVALLIS OR 97333	97333	1209
	NULL	PO BOX 0306	, CORVALLIS , OR 97339	97339	NULL
	NULL	1263 SE CENTERPOINTE DR	. CORVALLIS . OR 97333	97333	3193
1000103	NULL	2401 UTAH AVE S	, SEATTLE , WA 98134	98134	1436
1000104	NULL	325 9TH AVE , # 359819	SEATTLE , WA 98104	98104	2420
1000105	NULL	2939 NE 155TH AVE	, PORTLAND , OR 97230	97230	4490
1000106	NULL	8435 NE GLISAN ST	, PORTLAND , OR 97220	97220	5814
1000107	NULL	3421 SE SALMON ST	, PORTLAND , OR 97214	97214	4268
1000108	NULL	320 LIBERTY ST SE	, SALEM , OR 97000	97301	3510
1000109	NULL	1705 SALEM INDUSTRIAL DR NE , STE B		97301	8079
1000110	NULL	PO BOX 0118	, SALEM , OR 97303	97303	NULL
1000111	NULL	PO BOX 8400	, SALEM , OR 97302	97302	NULL
1000112	NULL	5285 SE MALLARD WAY	, PORTLAND , OR 97222	97222	4609
1000113	NULL	2895 CHAD DR	, EUGENE , OR 97408	97408	7335
1000114	NULL	3314 PALACE ST	, EUGENE , OR 97404	97404	1647
1000115	NULL	200 N MONROE ST	. EUGENE . OR 97402	97402	NULL
1000116	NULL	1414 DEXTER AVE N , STE 306	, SEATTLE , WA 98109	98109	3501
1000117	NULL	2401 UTAH AVE S	SEATTLE , WA 98134	98134	1436
1000118	NULL	1 PIER	94111	94111	2028
1000119	NULL	2470 S CHERRY AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93706	93706	5004
1000120	NULL	1744 R NERS AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93720	93720	2301
1000121	NULL	PO BOX 3248	, FRESNO , CA 93650	93650	3248
1000122	NULL	911 SANTA FE AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93721	93721	1316
1000123	NULL	1510 HARTNELL AVE	, REDDING , CA 96002	96002	2278
1000124	NULL	410 HEMSTED DR , STE 220	, REDDING , CA 96002	96002	0164
1000125	NULL	455 CAPITOL MALL , STE 700 ,	SACRAMENTO , CA 95814	95814	4433
1000126	NULL	980 9TH ST	SACRAMENTO , CA 95814	95814	2719
1000127	NULL	2333 PORTOLA DR , APT 54 ,	SANTA CRUZ , CA 95062	95062	4255
1000128	NULL	303 POTRERO ST , STE 40C ,	SANTA CRUZ , CA 95060	95060	2778
1000129	NULL	2401 UTAH AVE S	, SEATTLE , WA 98134	98134	1436
1000130	NULL	325 9TH AVE , # 359819	, SEATTLE , WA 98104	98104	2420
1000131	NULL	2939 NE 155TH AVE	, PORTLAND , OR 97230	97230	4490
1000132	NULL	2470 S CHERRY AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93706	93706	5004
1000133	NULL	1744 E NEES AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93720	93720	2301
1000134	NULL	PO BOX 3248	, FRESNO , CA 93650	93650	3248
1000135	NULL	911 SANTA FE AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93721	93721	1316

Figure 2-126 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 7/12

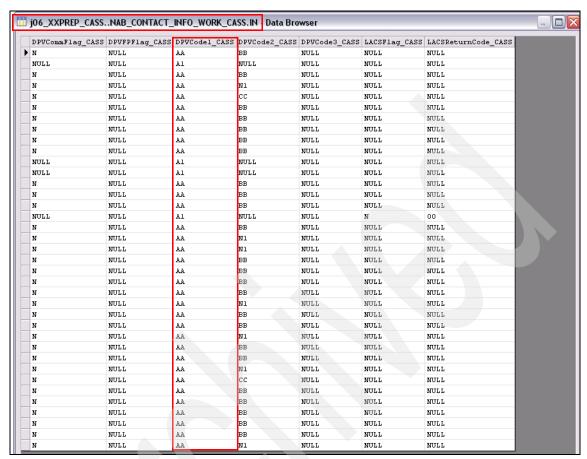


Figure 2-127 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 8/12

,			N - Data Browser		
ACCOUNT_ID	INSURANCE_ID	DRIVER_ID	NameDomain_USPREP	AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP
40032001	30000001	5600001	ALLAN H ANDERSON	2620 NW LINNAN CIR	CORVALLIS , OR 97330 CORVALLI
40032002	30000002	5600002	BART B ANDERSON	514 NW 30TH ST , APT A	, CORVALLIS , OR 97330 CORVA
40032003	30000003	5600003	DARYL ANDERSON	1990 SE CRYSTAL CIR	, CORVALLIS , OR 97333 CORVA
40032004	30000004	5600004	ALFRED PEET	7330 RAVENNA AVE NE	, SEATTLE , WA 98115 SEATTLE
40032005	30000005	5600005	MARTHA PEET	13055 23 PL NE	, SEATTLE , WA 98125 SEATTLE
40032006	30000006	5600006	ANDREW P STERN	3065 SW FAIRVIEW BLVD	, PORTLAND , OR 97205 PORTLA
40032007	30000007	5600007	DEBRA STERN	11112 SE WOOD AVE	, PORTLAND , OR 97222 PORTLA
40032008	30000008	5600008	G D STERN	4601 SE 39TH AVE , APT 102	, PORTLAND , OR 97202 PORTLA
40032009	30000009	5600009	B JACKSON	874 DENVER PL NE	, SALEM , OR 97301 SALEM OR
40032010	30000010	5600010	JACKIE JACKSON	945 ARTHUR W NW	, SALEM , OR 97304 SALEM OR S
40032011	30000011	5600011	JERRY JACKSON	2455 LA JOLLA CT NW	, SALEM , OR 97304 SALEM OR S
40032012	30000012	5600012	LESLIE L JACKSON	146 DRAPER ST NE	, SALEM , OR 97301 SALEM OR S
40032013	30000013	5600013	CHARLES A JACKSON	5126 SE RAINBOW LN	, PORTLAND , OR 97222 PORTLAN
40032014	30000014	5600014	ALFRED JACKSON	2280 ROOSEVELT BLVD	, EUGENE , OR 97402 EUGENE OF
40032015	30000015	5600015	RENEE JACKSON	1400 CANDLELIGHT DR , SPC 113	, EUGENE , OR 97402 EUGENE OF
40032016	30000016	5600016	CAL JACKSON	2961 MADISON ST	, EUGENE , OR 97402 EUGENE OF
40032017	30000017	5600017	DAVID NEWSOM	1902 SECOND AVE	, SEATTLE , WA 98101 SEATTLE
40032018	30000018	5600018	WENDY NEWSOM	2621 W VIEWMONT WAY W	, SEATTLE , WA 98199 SEATTLE
40032019	30000019	5600019	KERR S NEWSOM	543 41ST AVE ,	SAN FRANCISCO , CA 94117 SAN
40032020	30000020	5600020	ANTHONY PETERSON	10150 S PEACH AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93725 FRESNO CA
40032021	30000021	5600021	LORRAINE PETERSON	7269 N DEARING AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93720 FRESNO C.
40032022	30000022	5600022	DANA PETERSON	5988 W MENLO AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93722 FRESNO CA
40032023	30000023	5600023	DUSTIN PETERSON	725 N WILSON AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93728 FRESNO C.
40032024	30000024	5600024	BRANDI PETERSON	679 HILLTOP DR , APT 40	, REDDING , CA 96003 REDDING
40032025	30000025	5600025	CHRISTINE PETERSON	1061 SUNRIVER LN	, REDDING , CA 96001 REDDING
40032026	30000026	5600026	DANA SUTHERLAND	8615 LA RIVIERA DR ,	SACRAMENTO , CA 95826 SACRAM
40032027	30000027	5600027	KATHRYN SUTHERLAND	202 HARTNELL PL	, SACRAMENTO , CA 95825 SACRA
40032028	30000028	5600028	DEBORAH D SUTHERLAND	524 PROSPECT HTS ,	SANTA CRUZ , CA 95065 SANTA
40032029	30000029	5600029	ROBERT SUTHERLAND	917 PAGET AVE ,	SANTA CRUZ , CA 95062 SANTA
40032033	30000033	5600033	ALLISON PRESTON	831 WEBSTER ST ,	CA 94117 SAN FRANCISCO CA 94
40032034	30000034	5600034	BURR PRESTON	3726 BRODERICK ST ,	CA 94123 SAN FRANCISCO CA 94
40032035	30000035	5600035	CATHY PRESTON	425 MARKET ST	, STE 2200 , CA 94105 SAN FR.
40032036	30000036	5600036	A HOPKINS	1200 15TH AVE , APT 1 ,	CA 94122 SAN FRANCISCO CA 94
40032037	30000037	5600037	BEATA HOPKINS	2250 24TH ST APT 334 .	CA 94107 SAN FRANCISCO CA 941

Figure 2-128 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 9/12

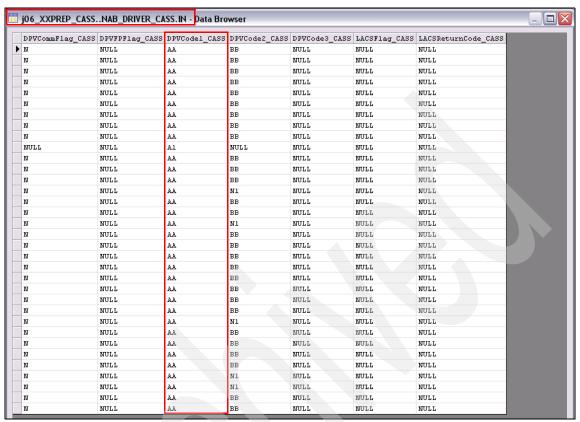


Figure 2-129 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 10/12

CUSTOMER_ID	ACCOUNT_ID	NameDomain_USPREP	AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP	Zip5_CASS	Zip4_CASS	D
1000100	8800001	NULL	2620 NW LINNAN CIR	CORVALLIS , OR 97330	97330	1222	2
1000101	8800002	NULL	514 NW 30TH ST , APT A	, CORVALLIS , OR 97330	97330	5268	7
1000102	8800003	NULL	1990 SE CRYSTAL CIR	, CORVALLIS , OR 97333	97333	1827	9
1000103	8800004	NULL	7330 RAVENNA AVE NE	, SEATTLE , WA 98115	98115	5842	1
1000104	8800005	NULL	13055 23 PL NE	, SEATTLE , WA 98125	98125	4211	١.
1000105	8800006	NULL	3065 SW FAIRVIEW BLVD	, PORTLAND , OR 97205	97205	5801	1
1000106	8800007	NULL	11112 SE WOOD AVE	, PORTLAND , OR 97222	97222	4586	
1000107	8800008	NULL	4601 SE 39TH AVE , APT 102	, PORTLAND , OR 97202	97202	4069	1
1000108	8800009	NULL	874 DENVER PL NE	, SALEM , OR 97301	97301	3005	1
1000109	8800010	NULL	945 ARTHUR W NW	, SALEM , OR 97304	97304	NULL	1
1000110	8800011	NULL	2455 LA JOLLA CT NW	, SALEM , OR 97304	97304	1901	
1000111	8800012	NULL	146 DRAPER ST NE	, SALEM , OR 97301	97301	5101	T
1000112	8800013	NULL	5126 SE RAINBOW LN	, PORTLAND , OR 97222	97222	4172	1
1000113	8800014	NULL	2280 ROOSEVELT BLVD	, EUGENE , OR 97402	97402	2567	
1000114	8800015	NULL	1400 CANDLELIGHT DR , SPC 113	, EUGENE , OR 97402	97402	7403	
1000115	8800016	NULL	2961 MADISON ST	, EUGENE , OR 97402	97405	2558	1
1000116	8800017	NULL	1902 SECOND AVE	, SEATTLE , WA 98101	98101	1155	1
1000117	8800018	NULL	2621 W VIEWMONT WAY W	, SEATTLE , WA 98199	98199	3018	1
1000118	8800019	NULL	543 41ST AVE ,	SAN FRANCISCO , CA 94117	94121	2526	
1000119	8800020	NULL	10150 S PEACH AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93725	93725	9654	
1000120	8800021	NULL	7269 DEARING AVENUE	, FRESNO , CA 93720	93720	0317	
1000121	8800022	NULL	5988 W MENLO AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93722	93722	3068	
1000122	8800023	NULL	725 N WILSON AVE	, FRESNO , CA 93728	93728	3833	
1000123	8800024	NULL	679 HILLTOP DR , APT 40	, REDDING , CA 96003	96003	3724	
1000124	8800025	NULL	1061 SUNRIVER LN	, REDDING , CA 96001	96001	0186	
1000125	8800026	NULL	8615 LA RIVIERA DR , E ,	SACRAMENTO , CA 95826	95826	1778	
1000126	8800027	NULL	202 HARTNELL PL	, SACRAMENTO , CA 95825	95825	6612	
1000127	8800028	NULL	524 PROSPECT HTS ,	SANTA CRUZ , CA 95065	95065	1335	
1000128	8800029	NULL	917 PAGET AVE ,	SANTA CRUZ , CA 95062	95062	4114	
1000132	8800033	NULL	831 WEBSTER ST ,	CA 94117	94117	1717	
1000133	8800034	NULL	3726 BRODERICK ST ,	CA 94123	94123	1066	
1000134	8800035	NULL	425 MARKET ST , STE 2200 ,	CA 94105	94105	2434	
1000135	8800036	NULL	1200 15TH AVE , APT 1 ,	CA 94122	94122	2047	
1000136	8800037	NULL	2250 24TH ST APT 334 .	CA 94107	94107	3271	

Figure 2-130 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 11/12

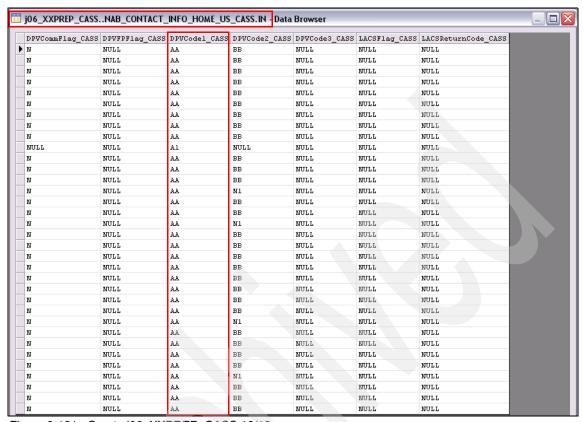


Figure 2-131 Create j06_XXPREP_CASS 12/12

j07_INVCC_CASS

We then run the Investigate stage with character concatenate option on the (home address related columns in CONTACT_INFO and DRIVER) results of job "j06_XXPREP_CASS" on page 605 step to determine addresses that are not recognized by CASS (delivery point verification or DPV).

Note: Due to a bug with handling nulls, we introduced a Transformer stage to convert nulls to a space using column derivation.

We investigate using character concatenate (on CASS generated columns DPVMATCHFLAG_CASS and DPVCODE1_CASS) using a C mask, and X masks on the DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS, City_CASS, State_CASS, and Zip5_CASS columns. A value of A1 in the DPVCODE1_CASS field indicates a potential problem.

Figure 2-132 on page 617 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data sets that were created in "j06_XXPREP_CASS" on page 605, a Transformer stage for handling nulls, an Investigate stage, and an output Sequential File stage for each input data set. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J06_INVCC_CASS" on page 228, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-133 on page 617 shows the configuration of the INV_DPV_INFO Investigate stage window with columns DPVMatchFlag_CASS and DPVCode1_CASS selected with the *C* masks for each character. The *X* masks are used for columns Delivery_AddressLine1_CASS,City_CASS, and Zip5_CASS.
- ▶ After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-134 on page 618), the output of the Investigate stages are shown in Figure 2-135 on page 618 through Figure 2-139 on page 621. It shows a a few records with values A1 in the DPVMatchFlag_CASS and DPVCode1_CASS character concatenated columns, indicating a potential problem that requires further investigation.

Proceed now to "j08_USPREP_CASS" on page 619.

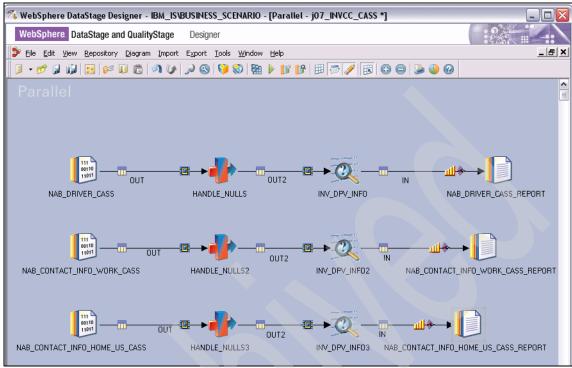


Figure 2-132 Create j07_INVCC_CASS 1/7

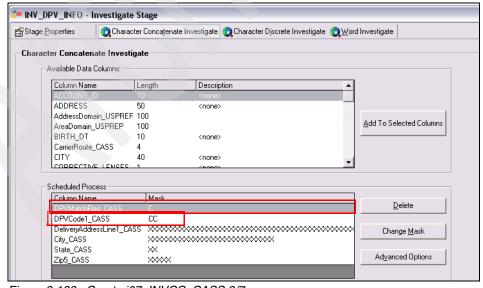


Figure 2-133 Create j07_INVCC_CASS 2/7

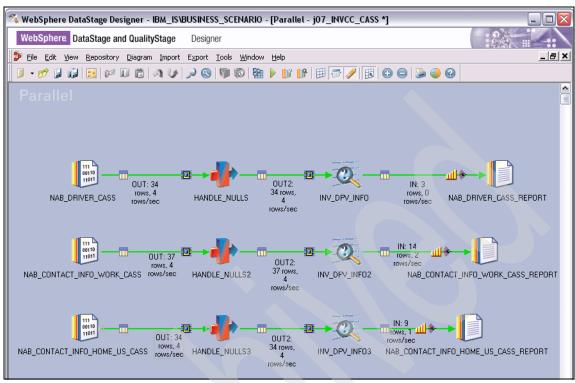


Figure 2-134 Create j07_INVCC_CASS 3/7

Ē	j07_INVCC_CASSNAB_DRIVER_CASS_REPORT.IN - Data Browser				
	qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent
	DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	YAA	YAA2620 NW LINNAN CIR	28	82.3529
	DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS_	DAA	DAA2280 ROOSEVELT BLVD	5	14.7059
	DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	Al	A1945 ARTHUR W NW	1	2.94118
L					

Figure 2-135 Create j07_INVCC_CASS 4/7

qsInvColumnName	qsInvPatte	ern qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercen
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddre	ssLinel_! YAA	YAA13055 23RD PL NE	28	82.3529
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddre	ssLinel_ YAA	YAA2620 NW LINNAN CIR	28	82.3529
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddre	ssLinel_ YAA	YAA514 NW 30TH ST APT A	28	82.3529
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddre	ssLinel_ YAA	YAA1990 SE CRYSTAL CIR	28	82.3529
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddre	ssLinel_ YAA	YAA7330 RAVENNA AVE NE	28	82.3529
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddre	ssLinel_ DAA	DAA425 MARKET ST	5	14.7059
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddre	ssLinel_ DAA	DAA8615 LA RIVIERA DR	5	14.7059
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddre	ssLinel_ DAA	DAA1902 2ND AVE	5	14.7059
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddre	ssLinel_ DAA	DAA2280 ROOSEVELT BLVD	5	14.7059
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddre	ssLinel Daa	DAA3726 BRODERICK ST	5	14.7059
DPVMatchFlag CASS+DPVCodel CASS+DeliveryAddre	ssLinel Al	A1945 ARTHUR W NW	1	2.94118

Figure 2-136 Create j07_INVCC_CASS 5/7

qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPerd
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	YAA	YAA8435 NE GLISAN ST	24	64.8649
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	YAA	YAA2939 NE 155TH AVE	24	64.8649
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	YAA	YAA1115 SE CRYSTAL LAKE DR	24	64.8649
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	YAA	YAA1263 SE CENTERPOINTE DR	24	64.8649
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	DAA	DAA1 PIER	7	18.9189
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	DAA	DAA1510 HARTNELL AVE	7	18.9189
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	DAA	DAA2401 UTAH AVE S	7	18.9189
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	DAA	DAA2401 UTAH AVE S	7	18.9189
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	A1	A1P0 B0X 118	4	10.8108
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	A1	A1PO BOX 8400	4	10.8108
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	A1	A1PO BOX 306	4	10.8108
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	Al	A1200 N MONROE ST	4	10.8108
DPVMatchFlag_CASS+DPVCodel_CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	SAA	SAA325 9TH AVE # 359819	2	5.40541
DPVMatchFlag CASS+DPVCodel CASS+DeliveryAddressLinel CASS	SAA	SAA325 9TH AVE # 359819	2	5.40541

Figure 2-137 Create j07_INVCC_CASS 6/7

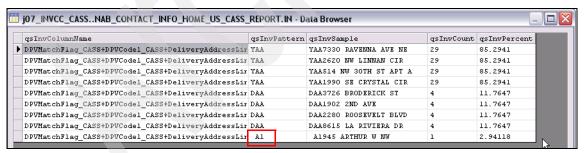


Figure 2-138 Create j07_INVCC_CASS 7/7

j08_USPREP_CASS

In this step, we standardize the name and address contents of the output of job "j06_XXPREP_CASS" on page 605 using the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set. This parses and moves name, address, and area content from selected

input columns to the NameDomain_USPREP, AddressDomain_USPREP, and AreaDomain_USPREP columns. We also add a column to the output that only had the first three characters of the ZIP code using a Transformer stage. This new column (ZIP3) is used as a blocking variable in an upcoming matching stage.

After CASS validates and corrects the address fields (but not the name fields), the Standardize stage is run again with the domain-preprocessor rule set USPREP on the name fields and CASS corrects address fields and the literals ZQPUTRZQ and ZQPUTAZQ.⁶

Figure 2-139 on page 621 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data sets that were created in "j06_XXPREP_CASS" on page 605, a Standardize stage, a Transformer stage to add a column, and an output Data Set stage for each of the input data sets. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 234, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

► The Standardize Rule Process windows in Figure 2-140 on page 622 and Figure 2-141 on page 622 show the domain preprocessor USPREP rule set with literals and selected columns as follows for the U.S. home addresses of the CONTACT_INFO file:

ZQPUTAZQ DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS DeliveryAddressLine2_CASS ZQPUTAZQ City CASS State CASS Zip5 CASS

- ► The ADD_ZIP3a Transformer Stage windows in Figure 2-142 on page 623 and Figure 2-143 on page 624 show the addition of a ZIP3 column to the output that only contains the first three digits of the 5-digit ZIP5_CASS field for the U.S. home addresses of the CONTACT_INFO file.
- Because the configuration is somewhat similar for the U.S. work addresses of the CONTACT_INFO file and the U.S. addresses of the DRIVER file, we do not repeat it here.

Note: The DRIVER file has the additional NAME field and, therefore, the Standardize Rule Process window has the following configuration:

ZQNAMEZQ NAME ZQPUTAZQ DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS
DeliveryAddressLine2 CASS ZQPUTRZQ City CASS State CASS Zip5 CASS

⁶ The literal ZQPUTAZQ defaults the entire field to the Address Domain automatically, while ZQPUTRZQ defaults the entire field to the Area Domain automatically. Example 1-1 on page 33 has a brief overview of the available literals.

► After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-144 on page 625), you can view the content of output data set as shown in Figure 2-145 on page 626 through Figure 2-150 on page 631.

This report shows the columns NameDomain_USPREP (contains prefix, first name, last name, suffix tokens), AddressDomain_USPREP (contains apartment, street name and street type tokens), and AreaDomain_USPREP (contains state, ZIP code tokens) that were parsed from the input columns.

Proceed now to "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631.

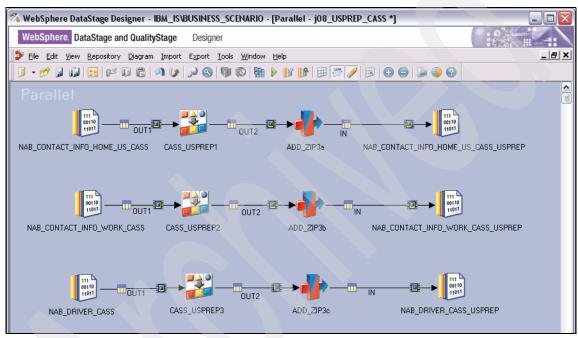


Figure 2-139 Create j08_USPREP_CASS 1/12

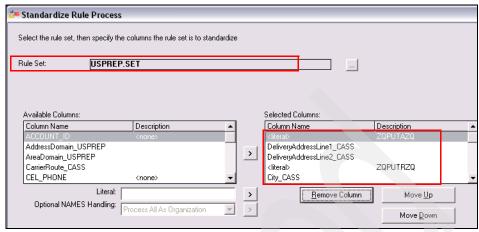


Figure 2-140 Create j08_USPREP_CASS 2/12

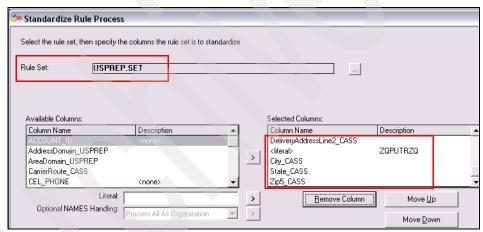


Figure 2-141 Create j08_USPREP_CASS 3/12

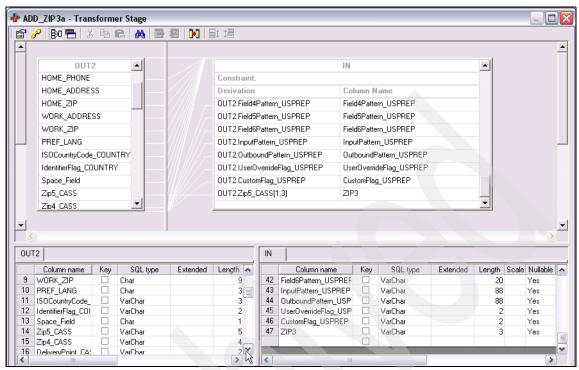


Figure 2-142 Create j08_USPREP_CASS 4/12

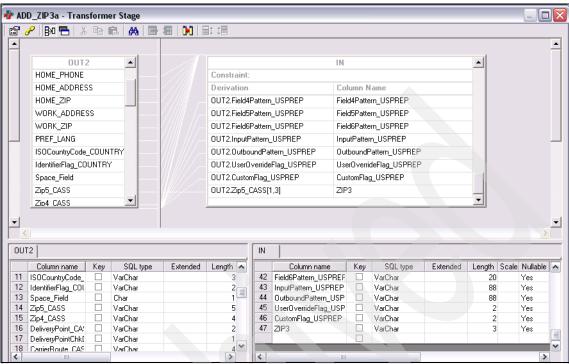


Figure 2-143 Create j08_USPREP_CASS 5/12

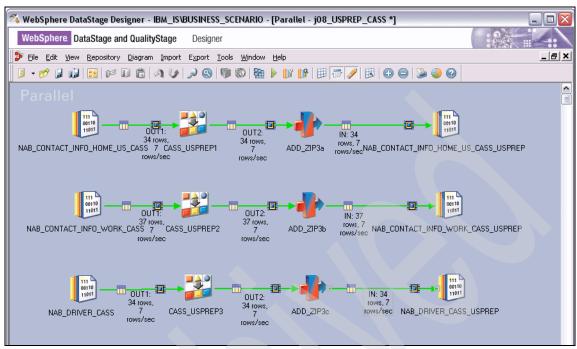


Figure 2-144 Create j08_USPREP_CASS 6/12

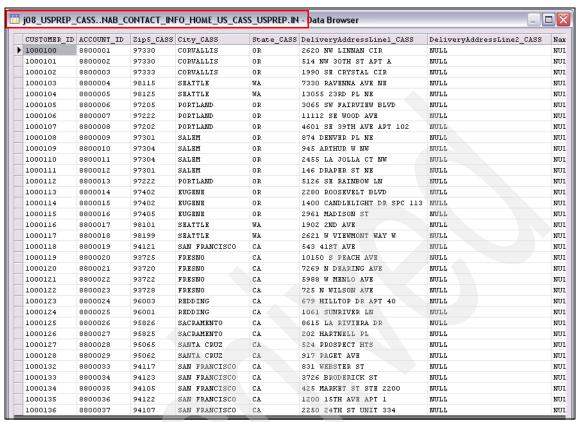


Figure 2-145 Create j08_USPREP_CASS 7/12

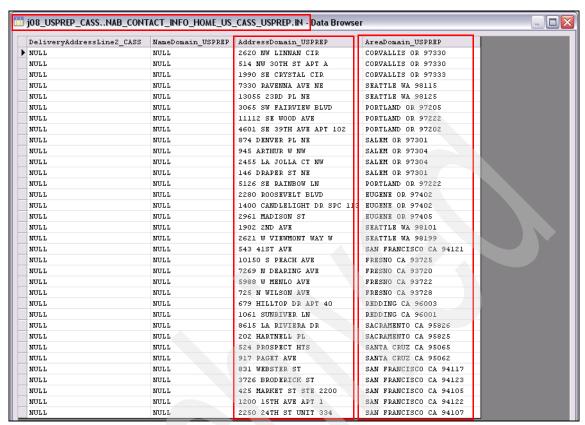


Figure 2-146 Create j08_USPREP_CASS 8/12

j08_USPREP_CASSNAB_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_CASS_USPREP.IN Data Browser							
CUSTOMER_ID	ACCOUNT_ID	Zip5_CASS	City_CASS	State_CASS	DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	DeliveryAddressLine2_	
1000100	8800001	97333	CORVALLIS	OR	1115 SE CRYSTAL LAKE DR	NULL	
1000101	8800002	97339	CORVALLIS	OR	PO BOX 306	NULL	
1000102	8800003	97333	CORVALLIS	OR	1263 SE CENTERPOINTE DR	NULL	
1000103	8800004	98134	SEATTLE	WA	2401 UTAH AVE S	NULL	
1000104	8800005	98104	SEATTLE	WA	325 9TH AVE # 359819	NULL	
1000105	8800006	97230	PORTLAND	OR	2939 NE 155TH AVE	NULL	
1000106	8800007	97220	PORTLAND	OR	8435 NE GLISAN ST	NULL	
1000107	8800008	97214	PORTLAND	OR	3421 SE SALMON ST	NULL	
1000108	8800009	97301	SALEM	OR	320 LIBERTY ST SE	NULL	
1000109	8800010	97301	SALEM	OR	1705 SALEM INDUSTRIAL DR NE STE B	NULL	
1000110	8800011	97303	SALEM	OR	PO BOX 118	NULL	
1000111	8800012	97302	SALEM	OR	PO BOX 8400	NULL	
1000112	8800013	97222	PORTLAND	OR	5285 SE MALLARD WAY	NULL	
1000113	8800014	97408	EUGENE	OR	2895 CHAD DR	NULL	
1000114	8800015	97404	EUGENE	OR	3314 PALACE ST	NULL	
1000115	8800016	97402	EUGENE	OR	200 N MONROE ST	NULL	
1000116	8800017	98109	SEATTLE	WA	1414 DEXTER AVE N STE 306	NULL	
1000117	8800018	98134	SEATTLE	WA	2401 UTAH AVE S	NULL	
1000118	8800019	94111	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	1 PIER	NULL	
1000119	8800020	93706	FRESNO	CA	2470 S CHERRY AVE	NULL	
1000120	8800021	93720	FRESNO	CA	1744 E NEES AVE	NULL	
1000121	8800022	93650	FRESNO	CA	PO BOX 3248	NULL	
1000122	8800023	93721	FRESNO	CA	911 SANTA FE AVE	NULL	
1000123	8800024	96002	REDDING	CA	1510 HARTNELL AVE	NULL	
1000124	8800025	96002	REDDING	CA	410 HEMSTED DR STE 220	NULL	
1000125	8800026	95814	SACRAMENTO	CA	455 CAPITOL MALL STE 700	NULL	
1000126	8800027	95814	SACRAMENTO	CA	980 9TH ST	NULL	
1000127	8800028	95062	SANTA CRUZ	CA	2333 PORTOLA DR APT 54	NULL	
1000128	8800029	95060	SANTA CRUZ	CA	303 POTRERO ST STE 40C	NULL	
1000129	8800030	98134	SEATTLE	WA	2401 UTAH AVE S	NULL	
1000130	8800031	98104	SEATTLE	WA	325 9TH AVE # 359819	NULL	
1000131	8800032	97230	PORTLAND	OR	2939 NE 155TH AVE	NULL	
1000132	8800033	93706	FRESNO	CA	2470 S CHERRY AVE	NULL	
1000133	8800034	93720	FRESNO	CA	1744 E NEES AVE	NULL	
1000134	8800035	93650	FRESNO	CA	PO BOX 3248	NULL	
1000135	8800036	93721	FRESNO	CA	911 SANTA FE AVE	NULL	
1000136	8800037	96002	REDDING	CA	1510 HARTNELL AVE	NULL	

Figure 2-147 Create j08_USPREP_CASS 9/12

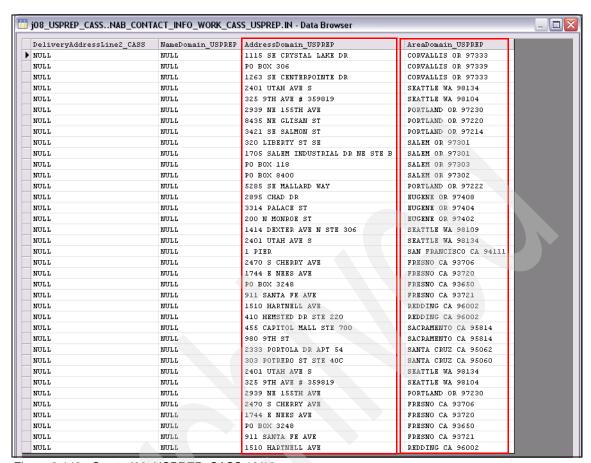


Figure 2-148 Create j08_USPREP_CASS 10/12

08_USPREP_	_CASSNAB_DR	IVER_CASS_U	JSPREP.IN - [)ata Browser			
ACCOUNT_ID	INSURANCE_ID	DRIVER_ID	Zip5_CASS	City_CASS	State_CASS	DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	DeliveryAddre:
40032001	30000001	5600001	97330	CORVALLIS	OR	2620 NW LINNAN CIR	NULL
40032002	30000002	5600002	97330	CORVALLIS	OR	514 NW 30TH ST APT A	NULL
40032003	30000003	5600003	97333	CORVALLIS	OR	1990 SE CRYSTAL CIR	NULL
40032004	30000004	5600004	98115	SEATTLE	WA	7330 RAVENNA AVE NE	NULL
40032005	30000005	5600005	98125	SEATTLE	WA	13055 23RD PL NE	NULL
40032006	30000006	5600006	97205	PORTLAND	OR	3065 SW FAIRVIEW BLVD	NULL
40032007	30000007	5600007	97222	PORTLAND	OR	11112 SE WOOD AVE	NULL
40032008	30000008	5600008	97202	PORTLAND	OR	4601 SE 39TH AVE APT 102	NULL
40032009	30000009	5600009	97301	SALEM	OR	874 DENVER PL NE	NULL
40032010	30000010	5600010	97304	SALEM	OR	945 ARTHUR W NW	NULL
40032011	30000011	5600011	97304	SALEM	OR	2455 LA JOLLA CT NW	NULL
40032012	30000012	5600012	97301	SALEM	OR	146 DRAPER ST NE	NULL
40032013	30000013	5600013	97222	PORTLAND	OR	5126 SE RAINBOW LN	NULL
40032014	30000014	5600014	97402	EUGENE	OR	2280 ROOSEVELT BLVD	NULL
40032015	30000015	5600015	97402	EUGENE	OR	1400 CANDLELIGHT DR SPC 113	NULL
40032016	30000016	5600016	97405	EUGENE	OR	2961 MADISON ST	NULL
40032017	30000017	5600017	98101	SEATTLE	WA	1902 2ND AVE	NULL
40032018	30000018	5600018	98199	SEATTLE	WA	2621 W VIEWMONT WAY W	NULL
40032019	30000019	5600019	94121	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	543 41ST AVE	NULL
40032020	30000020	5600020	93725	FRESNO	CA	10150 S PEACH AVE	NULL
40032021	30000021	5600021	93720	FRESNO	CA	7269 N DEARING AVE	NULL
40032022	30000022	5600022	93722	FRESNO	CA	5988 W MENLO AVE	NULL
40032023	30000023	5600023	93728	FRESNO	CA	725 N WILSON AVE	NULL
40032024	30000024	5600024	96003	REDDING	CA	679 HILLTOP DR APT 40	NULL
40032025	30000025	5600025	96001	REDDING	CA	1061 SUNRIVER LN	NULL
40032026	30000026	5600026	95826	SACRAMENTO	CA	8615 LA RIVIERA DR	NULL
40032027	30000027	5600027	95825	SACRAMENTO	CA	202 HARTNELL PL	NULL
40032028	30000028	5600028	95065	SANTA CRUZ	CA	524 PROSPECT HTS	NULL
40032029	30000029	5600029	95062	SANTA CRUZ	CA	917 PAGET AVE	NULL
40032033	30000033	5600033	94117	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	831 WEBSTER ST	NULL
40032034	30000034	5600034	94123	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	3726 BRODERICK ST	NULL
40032035	30000035	5600035	94105	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	425 MARKET ST	NULL
40032036	30000036	5600036	94122	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	1200 15TH AVE APT 1	NULL
40032037	30000037	5600037	94107	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	2250 24TH ST UNIT 334	NULL

Figure 2-149 Create j08_USPREP_CASS 11/12



Figure 2-150 Create j08 USPREP_CASS 12/12

j09_STAN_CASS

In this step, we standardize the name and address contents of the output of jobs "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on page 530 and "j08_USPREP_CASS" on page 619 using the domain-specific rule sets USNAME (with column NameDomain_USPREP), USADDR (with column AddressDomain_USPREP), USAREA (with column AreaDomain_USPREP), CAADDR (with column AddressDomain_CAPREP), CAAREA (with column AreaDomain_CAPREP). Separate processes are defined—one for each address type, such as U.S. home addresses and Canadian home addresses.

Note: Here again, we had to introduce a null handling Transformer stage to circumvent a bug.

Figure 2-151 on page 633 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j03_STAN_XXPREP_NAB" on

page 530 and "j08_USPREP_CASS" on page 619, a Standardize stage, a Transformer stage to handle nulls, and an output Data Set stage for each of the input data sets. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-152 on page 634 through Figure 2-156 on page 636 show the Standardize Stage window for each of the input data sets as follows:
 - USNAME rule set for the NameDomain_USPREP column for the CUSTOMER file as shown in Figure 2-152 on page 634.
 - USADDR and USAREA rule sets for the AddressDomain_USPREP and AreaDomain_USPREP columns respectively for the U.S. work addresses in the CONTACT_INFO file as shown in Figure 2-153 on page 634.
 - USADDR and USAREA rule sets for the AddressDomain_USPREP and AreaDomain_USPREP columns respectively for the U.S. home addresses in the CONTACT_INFO file as shown in Figure 2-154 on page 635.
 - CAADDR and CAAREA rule sets for the AddressDomain_CAPREP and AreaDomain_CAPREP columns respectively for the Canadian home addresses in the CONTACT_INFO file as shown in Figure 2-155 on page 635.
 - USNAME, USADDR and USAREA rule sets for the NameDomain_USPREP, AddressDomain_USPREP and AreaDomain_USPREP columns respectively for the U.S. addresses in the DRIVER file as shown in Figure 2-156 on page 636.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-157 on page 637), the standardized output is written to new columns such as:
 - FirstName_USNAME and PrimaryName_USNAME
 - InputPattern_USNAME
 - UnhandledPattern USNAME
 - UnhandledData USNAME
 - InputPattern USNAME
 - UnhandledPattern USADDR
 - UnhandledData USADDR
 - InputPattern_USADDR
 - UnhandledPattern USAREA
 - UnhandledData USAREA

Similar columns are added for the Canadian home addresses. We do not show these here.

Proceed now to identify any unhandled patterns and classifications by performing an investigate as described in

"j10a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_XXPREP_STAN" on page 637 through "j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 652.

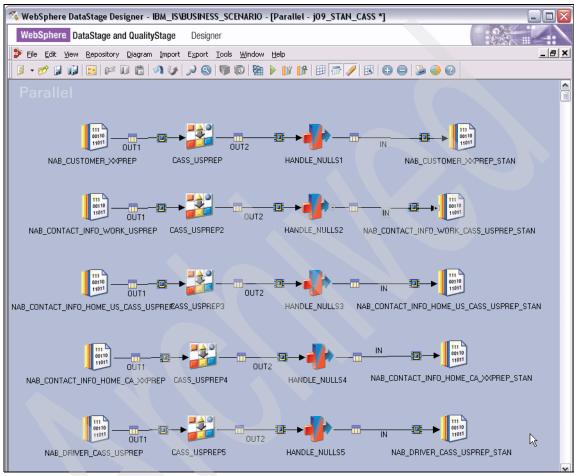


Figure 2-151 Create j09_STAN_CASS 1/7

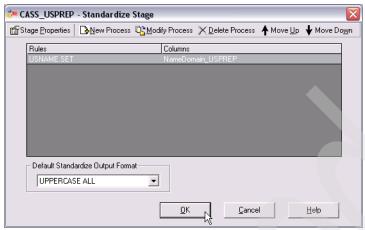


Figure 2-152 Create j09_STAN_CASS 2/7

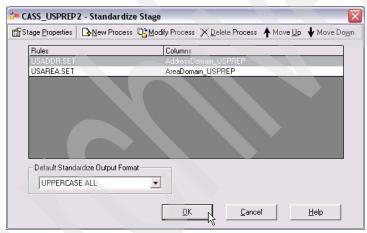


Figure 2-153 Create j09_STAN_CASS 3/7

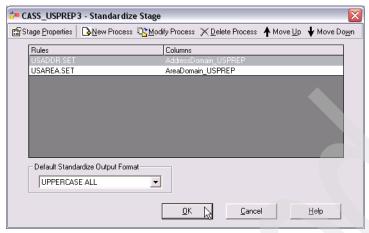


Figure 2-154 Create j09_STAN_CASS 4/7

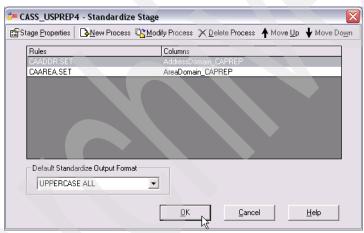


Figure 2-155 Create j09_STAN_CASS 5/7

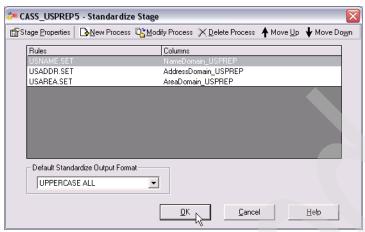


Figure 2-156 Create j09_STAN_CASS 6/7

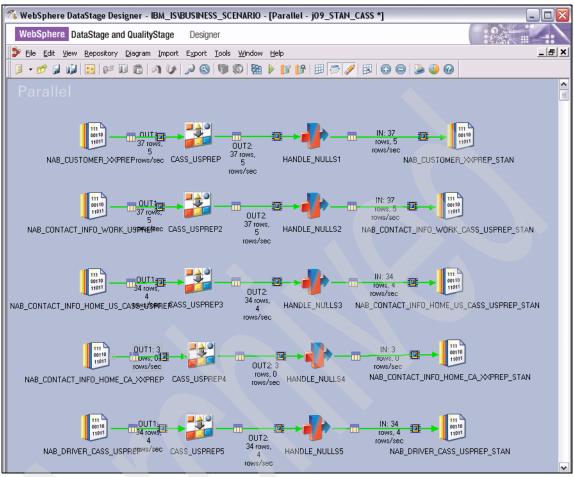


Figure 2-157 Create j09_STAN_CASS 7/7

j10a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_XXPREP_STAN

In this step, we identify unhandled patterns and classifications in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631. We run a series of Investigate stage with the character concatenate option using the ${\cal C}$ mask on the unhandled pattern column and ${\cal X}$ masks on additional columns. The columns investigated corresponded to the name, address, and area domains. We review unhandled patterns and generate classification and input pattern overrides to rectify the problem. The Standardize stage is then rerun with the overrides in place and verified using Investigate that all the unhandled patterns are resolved.

The following jobs perform these steps:

- "j10a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_XXPREP_STAN" on page 637
- ► "j10b_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 640
- ► "j10c_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 645
- ► "j10d_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN" on page 647
- "j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 652

Figure 2-158 on page 639 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data set that was created in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631, an Investigate stage with the character concatenate option, and a sequential file for the column frequency report. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 253, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-159 on page 639 shows the INV1 Investigate Stage window with the USNAME rule set, and the columns selected for Character Concatenate Investigate as follows:
 - UnhandledPattern USNAME with C mask
 - UnhandledData USNAME with X mask
 - InputPattern_USNAME with X mask
 - ExceptionData_USNAME with X mask
- After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-160 on page 640), the contents of the output of the investigate stage shows no unhandled patterns in Figure 2-161 on page 640.

Proceed now to unhandled patterns in the address domain in "j10b_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 640.

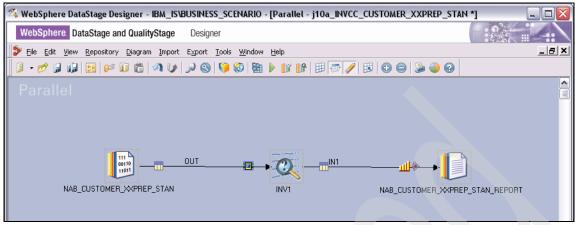


Figure 2-158 Create j10a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_XXPREP_STAN 1/4

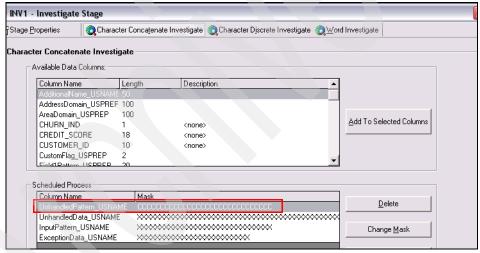


Figure 2-159 Create j10a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_XXPREP_STAN 2/4

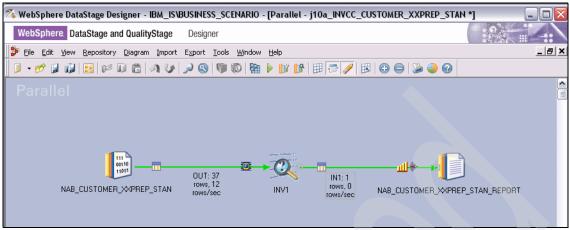


Figure 2-160 Create j10a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_XXPREP_STAN 3/4



Figure 2-161 Create j10a INVCC CUSTOMER XXPREP STAN 4/4

j10b_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_CASS_USPREP_STAN

In this step, we investigate the unhandled patterns of the U.S. work address CONTACT_INFO file that was created in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, we copy the output data set of "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 (using a Copy stage) and process the file by two independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. The column frequency report is generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 2-162 on page 642 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data set that was created in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631, a Copy stage, two Investigate stages that each use a different domain-specific rule set, and a sequential file for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 253, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-163 on page 643 shows the INV1 Investigate Stage window with the USADDR rule set, and the columns selected for Character Concatenate Investigate as follows:
 - UnhandledPattern_USADDR with C mask
 - UnhandledData_USADDR with X mask
 - InputPattern_USADDR with X mask
 - ExceptionData_USADDR with X mask
- ► Figure 2-164 on page 643 shows the INV2 Investigate Stage window with the USAREA rule set, and the columns selected for Character Concatenate Investigate as follows:
 - UnhandledPattern USAREA with C mask
 - UnhandledData_USAREA with X mask
 - InputPattern_USAREA with X mask
 - ExceptionData_USAREA with X mask
- After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-165 on page 644), the contents of the output of the investigate stages show no unhandled patterns in Figure 2-166 on page 644 and Figure 2-167 on page 644.

Proceed now to unhandled patterns in the address domain in "j10c_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 645.

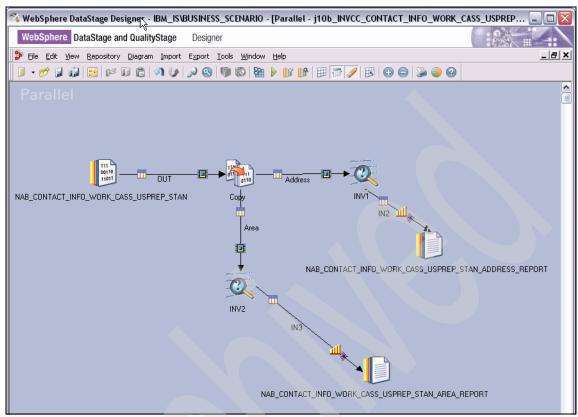


Figure 2-162 Create j10b_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_CASS_USPREP_STAN 1/6

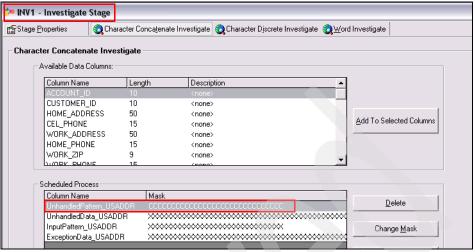


Figure 2-163 Create j10b_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_CASS_USPREP_STAN 2/6

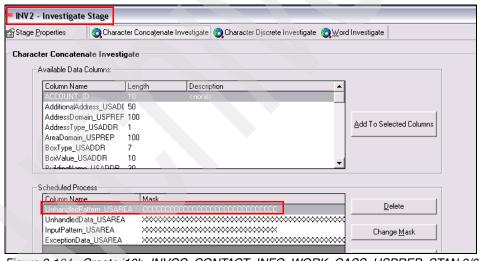


Figure 2-164 Create j10b_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_CASS_USPREP_STAN 3/6

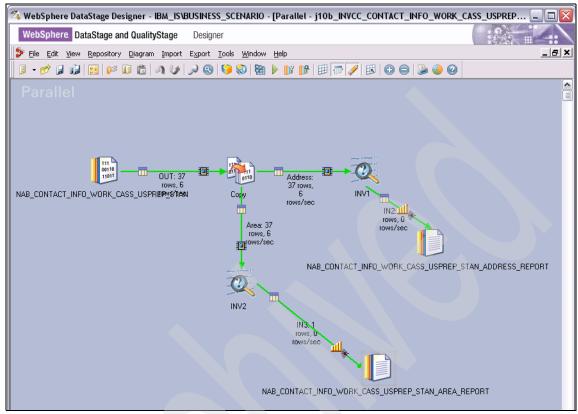


Figure 2-165 Create j10b_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_CASS_USPREP_STAN 4/6

🛅 j10b_invcc_contact_info_work_cass_usprep_stannab_contact_info_work_cass_usprep_stan_address_rep 🖃 🗖 🔀							
qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent			
▶ UnhandledPattern_USADDR+UnhandledData_USADDR+InputPattern_USADDR+Exc			37	100			

Figure 2-166 Create j10b_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_WORK_CASS_USPREP_STAN 5/6

ijob_invcc_contact_info_work_cass_usprep_stannab_contact_info_work_cass_usprep_stan_area_report						
qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent		
▶ UnhandledPattern_USAREA+UnhandledData_USAREA+InputPattern_USAREA+Except			37	100		

Figure 2-167 Create j10b INVCC CONTACT INFO WORK CASS USPREP STAN 6/6

j10c_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_CASS_USPREP_STAN

In this step, we investigate the unhandled patterns of the U.S. home address file created in the "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 step.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, we copy the output data set of the "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 job (using a Copy stage) and process it by two independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. The column frequency report is generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 2-168 on page 646 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631, a Copy stage, two Investigate stages that each use a different domain-specific rule set, and a sequential file for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 253, we do not repeat it here. The configuration of the Investigate stages are similar to that described in Figure 2-163 on page 643 and Figure 2-164 on page 643 and also not repeated here.

After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-168 on page 646), one unhandled pattern (^+DD) is identified as shown in Figure 2-169 on page 646.

An Input Pattern override was generated for the unhandled pattern as shown in Figure 2-170 on page 647. We then reran the "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 and "j10c_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 645 jobs. Figure 2-171 on page 647 and Figure 2-172 on page 647 show no more unhandled patterns.

Proceed now to unhandled patterns in the address domain that must be managed in "j10d_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN" on page 647.

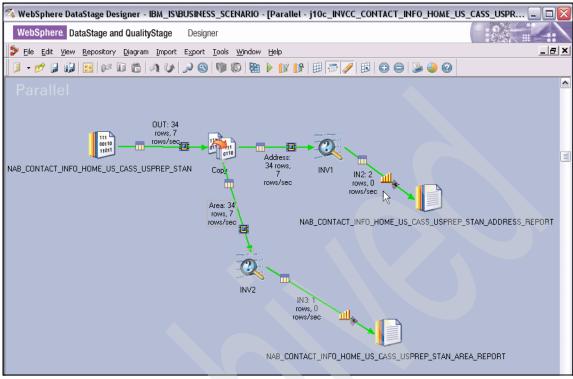


Figure 2-168 Create j10c_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_CASS_USPREP_STAN 1/5

qsInvPattern qsInvCount qsInvPercent ^D+T 33 97.0588 ^+DD ^+DD 945 ARTHUR M NW ^+DD 1 2.94118	ij10c_INVCC_C	ONTACT_INFO_H	IOME_US_	CASS_USPREP_STANNAB_CO	NTACT_INFO_HOME_US_CA	SS_USPREP_S	TAN_ADDRE	S 💷 🔼
	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample					qsInvCount	qsInvPercent
^+DD						^D+T	33	97.0588
TED STO ARTHOR W NW	^+DD	^+DD		945 ARTHUR W NW		^+DD	1	2.94118

Figure 2-169 Create j10c_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_CASS_USPREP_STAN 2/5

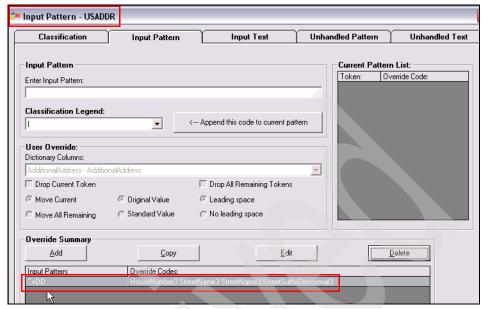


Figure 2-170 Create j10c_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_CASS_USPREP_STAN 3/5



Figure 2-171 Create j10c_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_US_CASS_USPREP_STAN 4/5



Figure 2-172 Create j10c INVCC CONTACT INFO HOME US CASS USPREP STAN 5/5

j10d_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN

In this step, we investigate the unhandled patterns of the Canadian home address file created in the "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 step.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, we copy the output data set of the "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 job (using a Copy stage) and process it by two independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. The column frequency report is generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 2-173 on page 649 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631, a Copy stage, two Investigate stages that each use a different domain-specific rule set, and a sequential file for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 253, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-174 on page 649 shows the INV1 Investigate Stage window with the CAADDR rule set, and the columns selected for Character Concatenate Investigate as follows:
 - UnhandledPattern_CAADDR with C mask
 - UnhandledData CAADDR with X mask
 - InputPattern_CAADDR with X mask
 - AddressDomain CAPREP with X mask
- ► Figure 2-175 on page 650 shows the INV2 Investigate Stage window with the CAAREA rule set, and the columns selected for Character Concatenate Investigate as follows:
 - UnhandledPattern CAADDR with C mask
 - UnhandledData_CAADDR with X mask
 - InputPattern_CAADDR with X mask
 - AreaDomain_CAPREP with X mask
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-176 on page 650), one unhandled pattern (^D^) is identified as shown in Figure 2-177 on page 651.

An Input Pattern override is generated for the unhandled pattern as shown in Figure 2-179 on page 651. We then rerun the "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 and "j10d_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN" on page 647 jobs. Figure 2-180 on page 651 shows no more unhandled patterns.

Proceed now to unhandled patterns in the name and address domains in "j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 652.

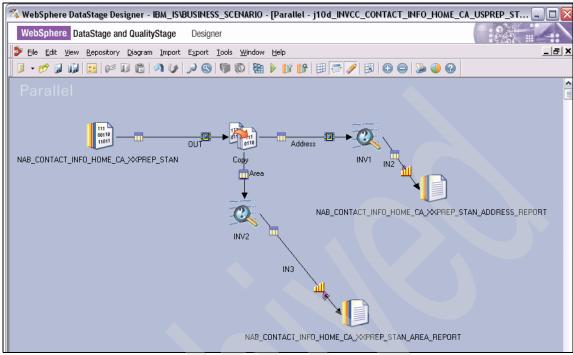


Figure 2-173 Create j10d_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN 1/8

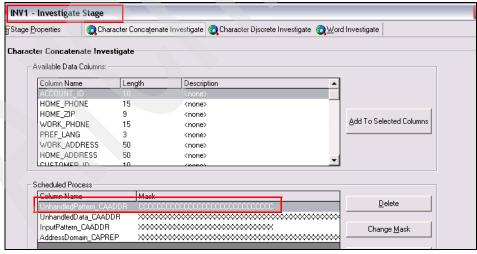


Figure 2-174 Create j10d_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN 2/8

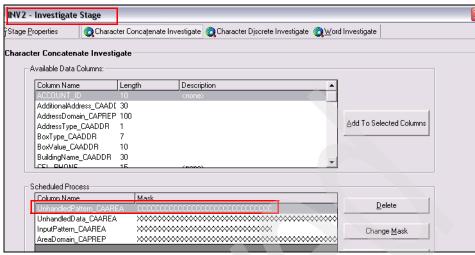


Figure 2-175 Create j10d_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN 3/8

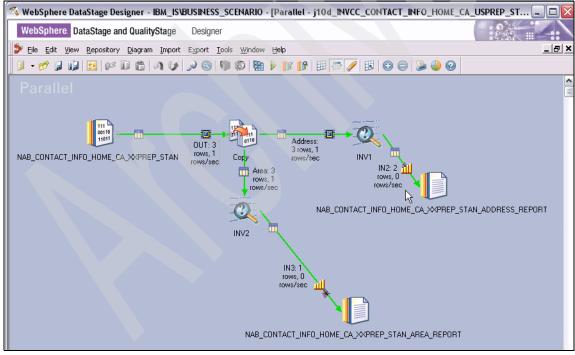


Figure 2-176 Create j10d INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN 4/8



Figure 2-177 Create j10d INVCC CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN 5/8



Figure 2-178 Create j10d_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN 6/8

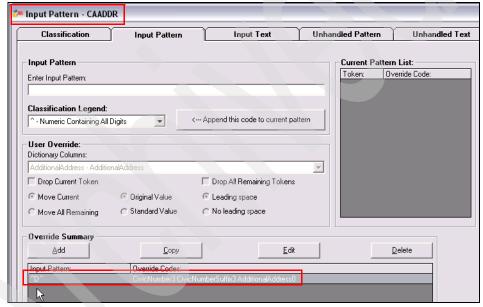


Figure 2-179 Create j10d_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN 7/8



Figure 2-180 Create j10d_INVCC_CONTACT_INFO_HOME_CA_XXPREP_STAN 8/8

j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN

In this step, we investigate the unhandled patterns of the name and U.S. addresses file that was created in the "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 step.

Because a single Investigate stage can only have a single rule set associated with it, we copy the output data set of "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 (using a Copy stage) and process the file by three independent Investigate stages, with each stage using a particular domain-specific rule set. The column frequency report is generated in each Investigate stage.

Figure 2-181 on page 653 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631, a Copy stage, three Investigate stages that each use a different domain-specific rule set, and a sequential file for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 253, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-182 on page 654 shows the INV1 Investigate Stage window with the USNAME rule set and the columns selected for Character Concatenate Investigate as follows:
 - UnhandledPattern_USNAME with C mask
 - UnhandledData_USNAME with X mask
 - InputPattern_USNAME with X mask
 - NameDomain_USPREP with X mask
- ► Figure 2-183 on page 654 shows the INV2 Investigate Stage window with the USAREA rule set and the columns selected for Character Concatenate Investigate as follows:
 - UnhandledPattern USAREA with C mask
 - UnhandledData USAREA with X mask
 - InputPattern_USAREA with X mask
 - AreaDomain USPREP with X mask
- ► Figure 2-184 on page 655 shows the INV3 Investigate Stage window with the USADDR rule set and the columns selected for Character Concatenate Investigate as follows:
 - UnhandledPattern USADDR with C mask
 - UnhandledData USADDR with X mask
 - InputPattern USADDR with X mask
 - AddressDomain_USPREP with X mask

► After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-185 on page 655), three unhandled patterns are identified as shown in Figure 2-186 on page 656.

Input Classification and Input Pattern overrides are generated for the unhandled patterns as shown in Figure 2-187 on page 656 and Figure 2-188 on page 657. We then rerun the "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 and "j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN" on page 652 jobs. Figure 2-189 on page 657 shows no more unhandled patterns.

Proceed now to "j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA" on page 657.

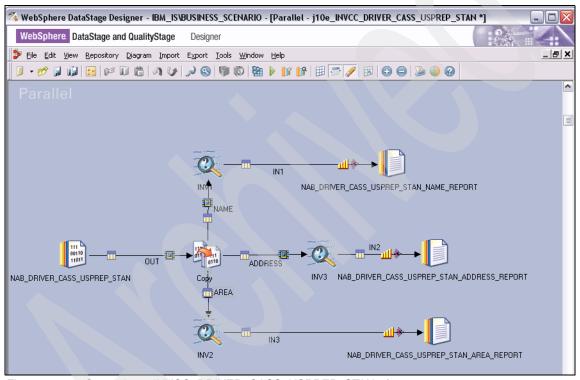


Figure 2-181 Create j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN 1/9

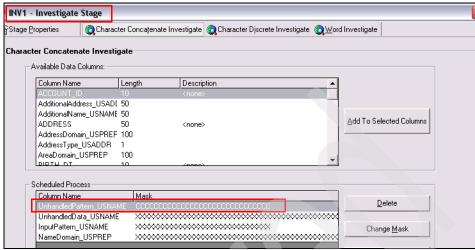


Figure 2-182 Create j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN 2/9

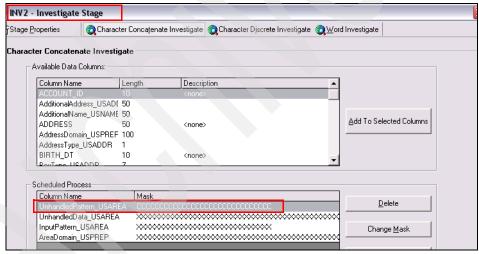


Figure 2-183 Create j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN 3/9

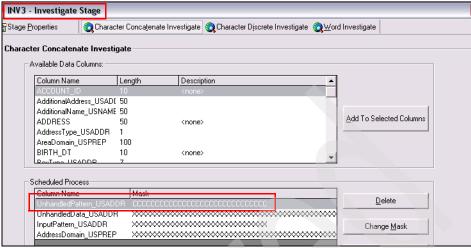


Figure 2-184 Create j10e INVCC DRIVER CASS USPREP STAN 4/9

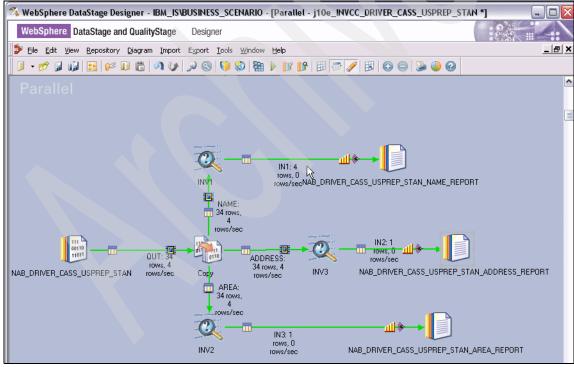


Figure 2-185 Create j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN 5/9

] j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STANNAB_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN_NAME_REPORT.IN1 - Data Browser					
	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent			
	31	91.1765			
A HOPKINS	1	2.94118			
KERR S NEWSOM	1	2.94118			
G D STERN	1	2.94118			
	A HOPKINS KERR S NEWSOM	qsInvCount 31			

Figure 2-186 Create j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN 6/9

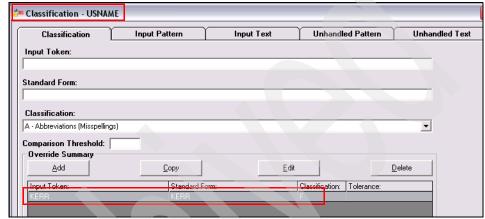


Figure 2-187 Create j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN 7/9

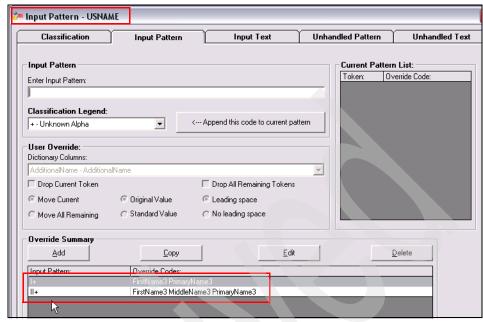


Figure 2-188 Create j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN 8/9



Figure 2-189 Create j10e_INVCC_DRIVER_CASS_USPREP_STAN 9/9

j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA

After the unhandled patterns are handled, we reconstruct two files as follows:

- Standardized name (CUSTOMER file) and standardized U.S. home address information (CONTACT_INFO) from the standardized output of the "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 step by joining them on the CUSTOMER_ID.
- Standardized name (CUSTOMER file) and standardized Canadian home address information (CONTACT_INFO) from the standardized output of the "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 step by joining them on the CUSTOMER_ID.

These reconstructed files are required to survive the "best" data from the North American Bank's core and non-core systems into the CRM system.

We also rename certain columns in the standardized work address file to avoid column name conflicts in the upcoming "j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME" on page 674 job.

Figure 2-190 on page 659 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631, a Join stage, and an output Data Set stage for each Join stage. It also includes a Transformer stage to rename columns in the U.S. work address CONTACT_INFO file created in the "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631 step. A rename of columns was required for this file so that there is no column name conflict when it is joined with another standardized file in the "j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME" on page 674 step. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Figure 2-191 on page 660 shows the Join1 - Join window, which indicates an inner join of the standardized name CUSTOMER file with and standardized U.S. home addresses customer CONTACT_INFO file on the CUSTOMER_ID column. With an inner join, records from input data sets whose key columns contain equal values to the output data set are transferred to the output. Records whose key columns do not contain equal values are dropped. The resulting columns from the mapping of the two input sources are shown in Figure 2-192 on page 661 through Figure 2-194 on page 663.

Figure 2-195 on page 664 through Figure 2-198 on page 667 corresponds the inner join of the standardized name CUSTOMER file with and standardized Canadian home addresses customer CONTACT_INFO file on the CUSTOMER ID column.

Figure 2-199 on page 668 through Figure 2-201 on page 670 show the RENAME_COLUMNS - Transformer Stage window, which renames some of the Standardize stage generated columns (such as HouseNumber_USADDR to HouseNumber_USADDR_WORK) to avoid name conflicts when this file is joined to the standardized customer name and U.S. home addresses customer CONTACT_INFO file. Figure 2-202 on page 671 through Figure 2-204 on page 673 show the metadata definitions of the output Data Set with the modified column names.

Figure 2-205 on page 674 shows the results after compiling and running this job.

Proceed now to "j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME" on page 674.

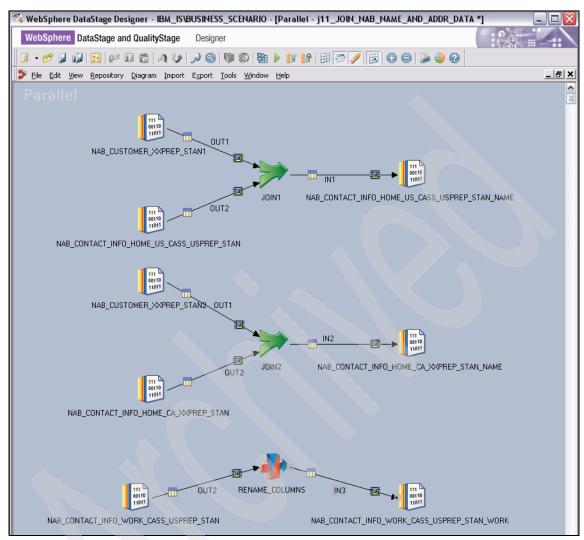


Figure 2-190 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 1/16



Figure 2-191 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 2/16

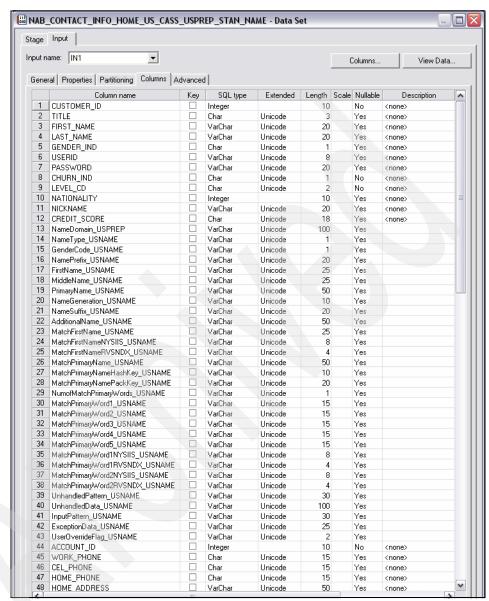


Figure 2-192 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 3/16

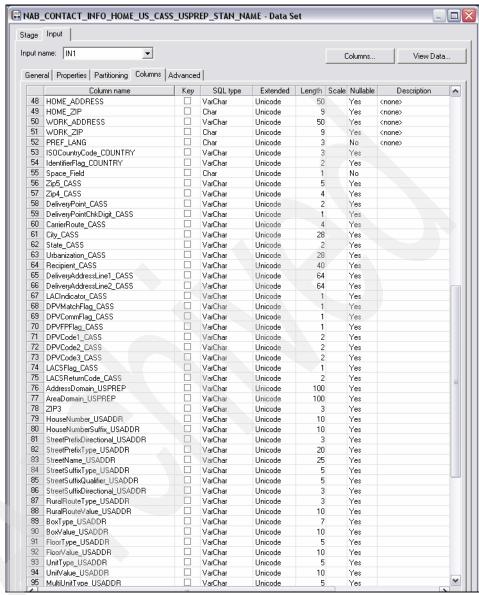


Figure 2-193 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 4/16

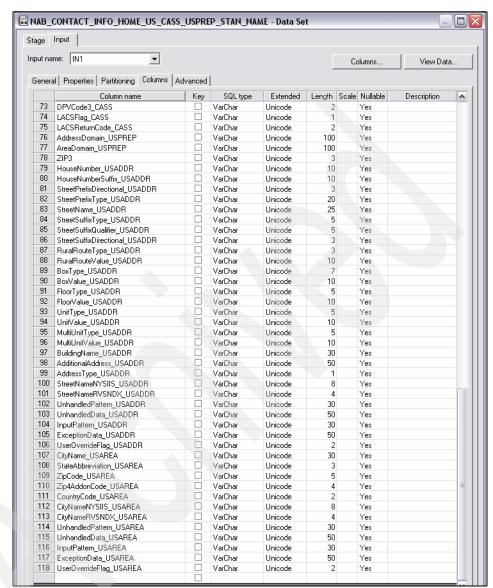


Figure 2-194 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 5/16



Figure 2-195 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 6/16

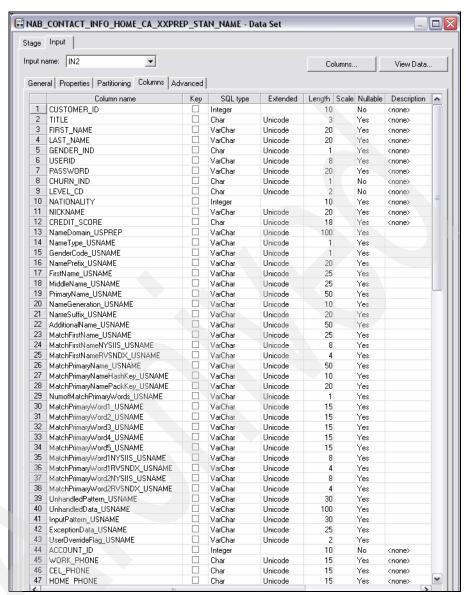


Figure 2-196 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 7/16

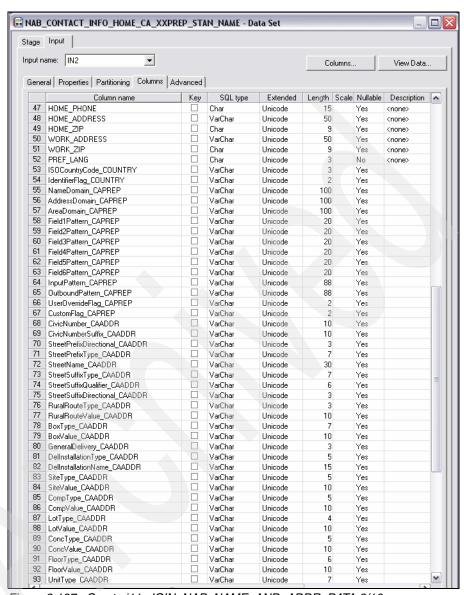


Figure 2-197 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 8/16

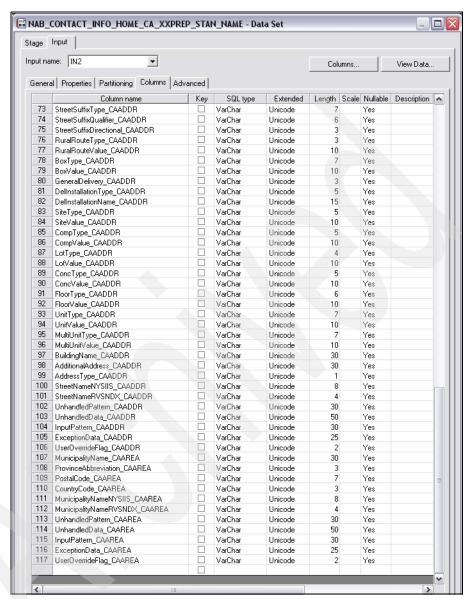


Figure 2-198 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 9/16

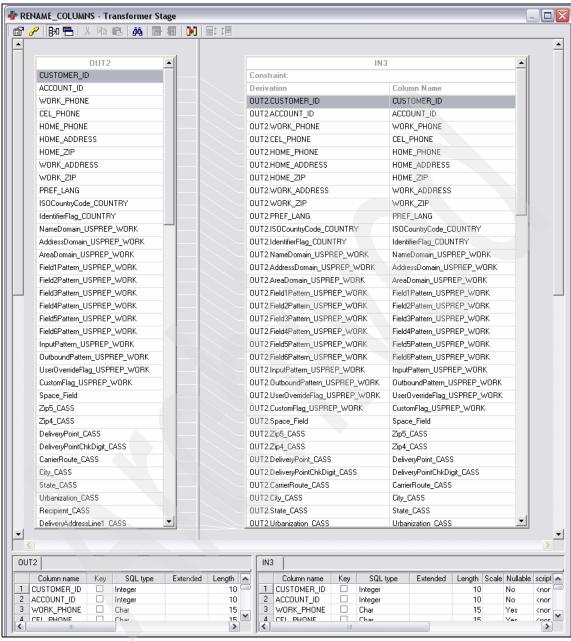


Figure 2-199 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 10/16

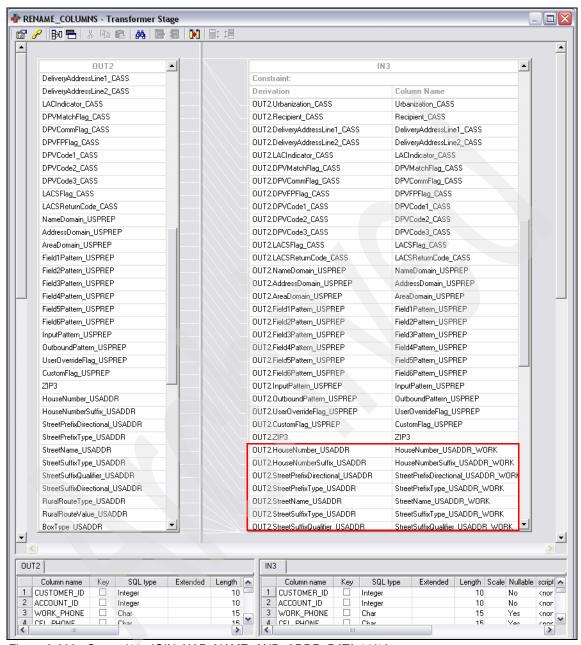


Figure 2-200 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 11/16

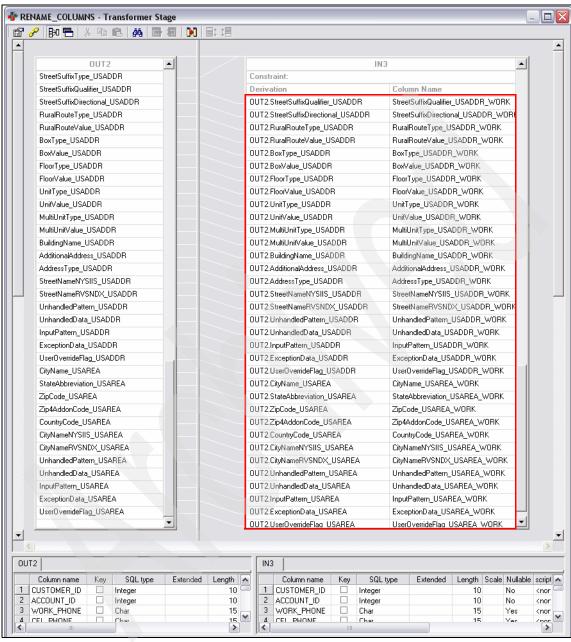


Figure 2-201 Create j11 JOIN NAB NAME AND ADDR DATA 12/16

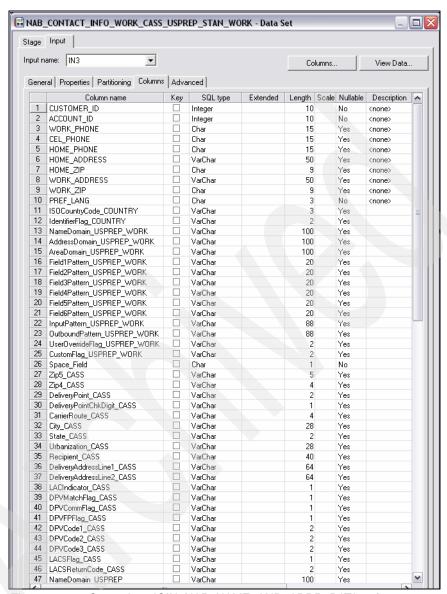


Figure 2-202 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 13/16

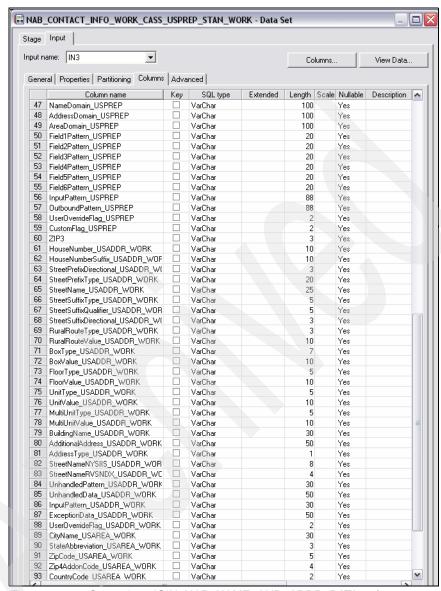


Figure 2-203 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 14/16

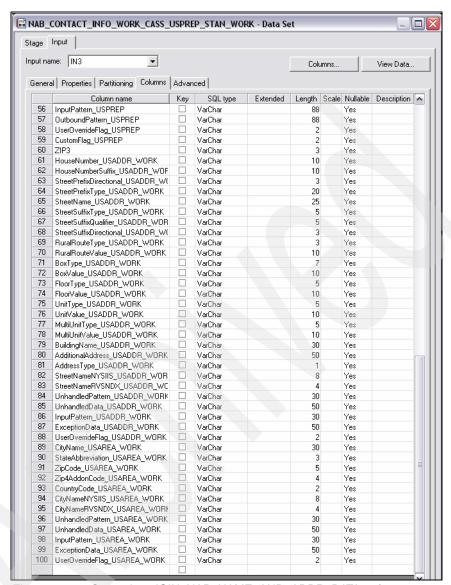


Figure 2-204 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 15/16

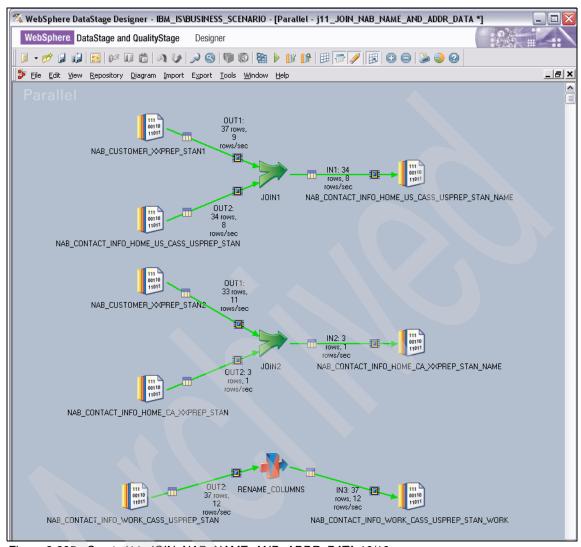


Figure 2-205 Create j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA 16/16

j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME

In this step, we append the customer's standardized U.S. work address information to the two files that were created in the "j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA" on page 657 step. All the addresses in the work address are U.S. addresses.

Figure 2-206 on page 676 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in

"j11_JOIN_NAB_NAME_AND_ADDR_DATA" on page 657, a Join stage, and an output Data Set stage for each Join stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Figure 2-207 on page 677 shows the Join2 - Join window, which indicates an inner join of the standardized name and U.S. work addresses customer CONTACT_INFO file (from the previous step) with the standardized name and U.S. home addresses customer CONTACT_INFO file. The metadata of the columns of the joined output is shown in Figure 2-208 on page 678 through Figure 2-211 on page 681.

Figure 2-212 on page 682 through Figure 2-216 on page 686 corresponds the inner join (JOIN3 - Join window) of the standardized name and U.S. work addresses customer CONTACT_INFO file (from the previous step) with the standardized name and Canadian home addresses customer CONTACT_INFO file. The metadata of the columns of the joined output is shown in Figure 2-213 on page 683 through Figure 2-216 on page 686.

Figure 2-217 on page 687 shows the results after compiling and running this job.

Proceed now to "j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 687.

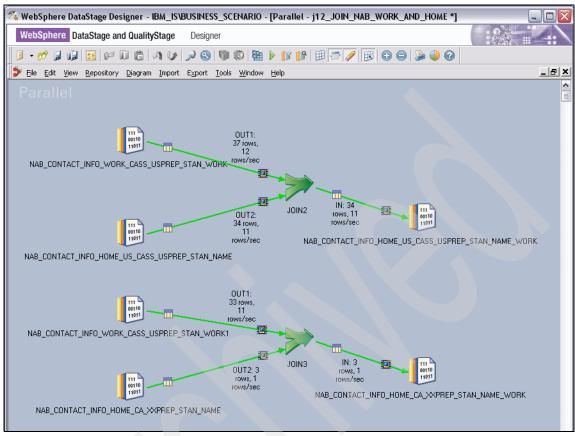


Figure 2-206 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 1/12



Figure 2-207 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 2/12

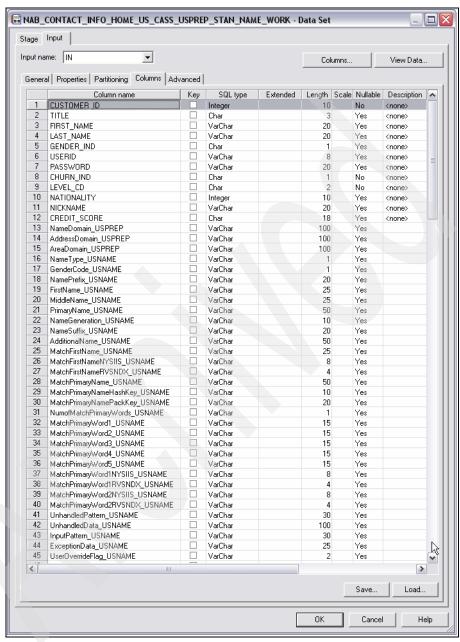


Figure 2-208 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 3/12

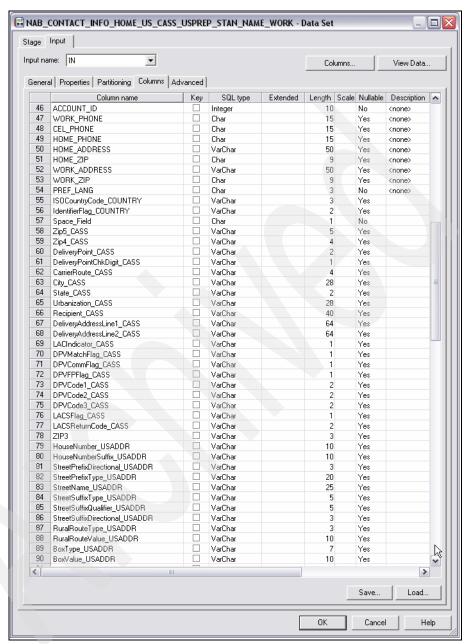


Figure 2-209 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 4/12



Figure 2-210 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 5/12

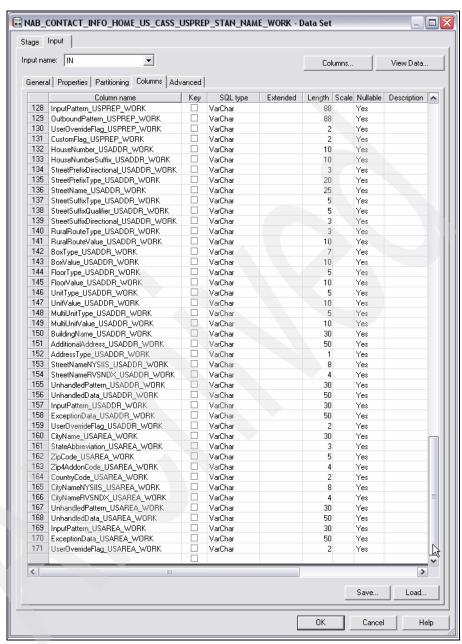


Figure 2-211 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 6/12



Figure 2-212 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 7/12

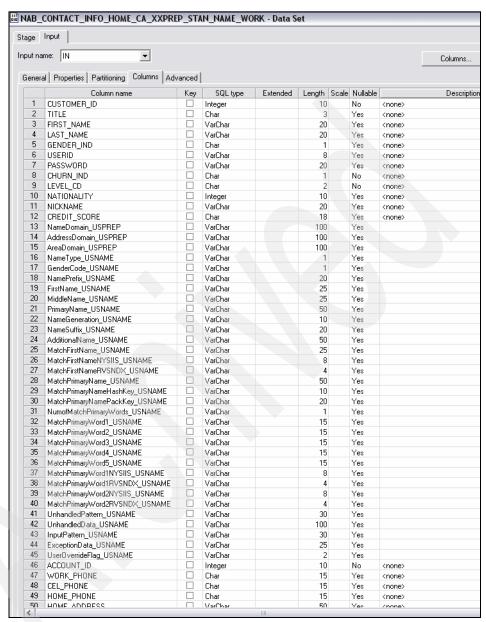


Figure 2-213 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 8/12

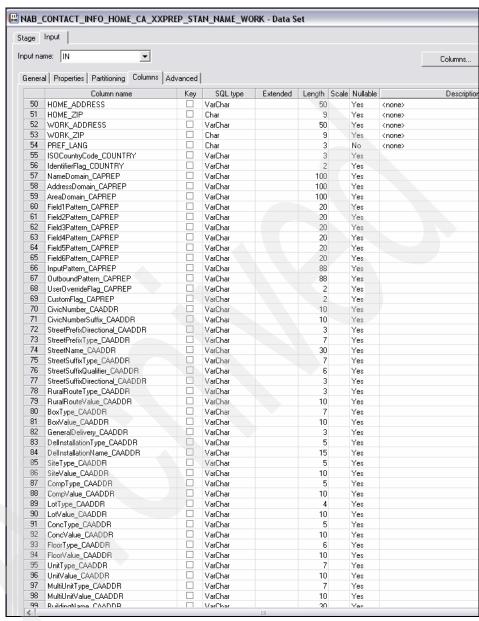


Figure 2-214 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 9/12

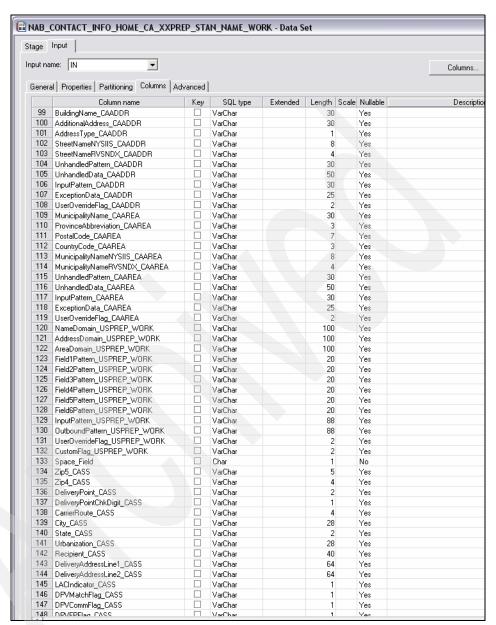


Figure 2-215 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 10/12

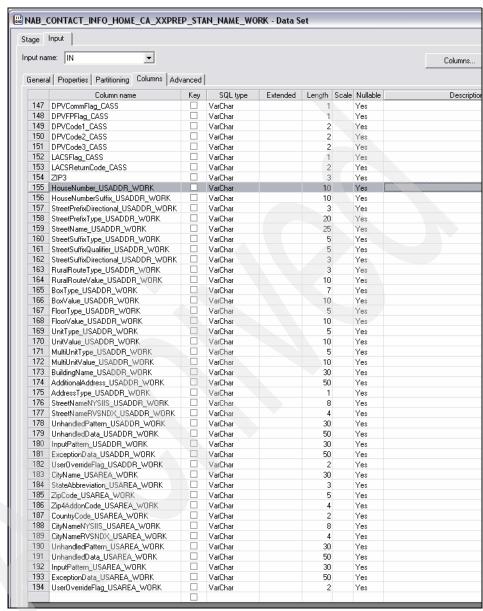


Figure 2-216 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 11/12

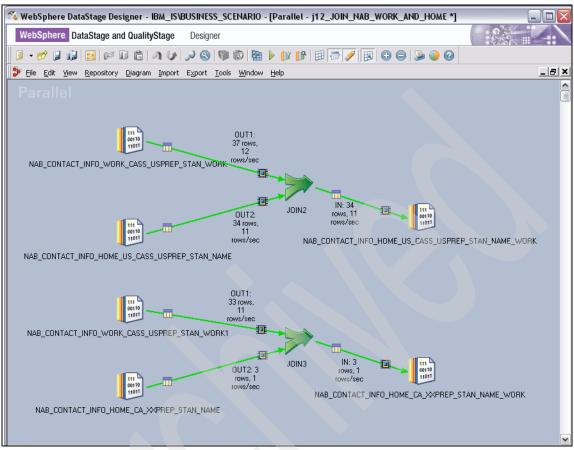


Figure 2-217 Create j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME 12/12

j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL

At this point, we have two reconstructed files with standardized names and home and work addresses—one containing U.S. home addresses and the other containing Canadian home addresses. We need to merge these files with the standardized name and address file of the DRIVER in order to identify duplicates (with data from the Northern California Bank's standardized name and addresses from their core and non-core services as described in 2.6.2, "Cleansing Northern California Bank's core and non-core services" on page 706) and to survive the "best" data into the CRM system as described in 2.6.3, "Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information" on page 783.

Prior to merging the two files that were created in "j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME" on page 674 with the standardized name

and address DRIVER file that was created in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631, we need to prepare the files for merging in the Funnel stage by ensuring that all the files have the same number of columns and same names of columns using a Transformer stage.

Figure 2-218 on page 689 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME" on page 674 and "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631, a Transformer stage, and an output Data Set stage for each

Transformer stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Figure 2-219 on page 690 through Figure 2-223 on page 694 show the PICK_COLUMNS2 - Transformer windows that pick the appropriate columns from the customer name, U.S. home addresses, and the U.S. work addresses file that was created in "j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME" on page 674. Certain columns are renamed and replaced with an empty string as highlighted. Also, additional columns (that exist in the other files to be merged with such as ZIP3_WORK, NCB_CORE_ID and NCB_NON_CORE_ID) are added with empty string or other values as highlighted.

Figure 2-224 on page 695 through Figure 2-228 on page 699 show the corresponding PICK_COLUMNS3 - Transformer windows that pick the appropriate columns from the customer name, Canadian home addresses, and the U.S. work addresses file that was created in "j12_JOIN_NAB_WORK_AND_HOME" on page 674.

Figure 2-229 on page 700 through Figure 2-233 on page 704 show the corresponding PICK_COLUMNS4 - Transformer windows that pick the appropriate columns from the DRIVER name and address file that was created in "j09_STAN_CASS" on page 631.

Figure 2-234 on page 705 shows the results after compiling and running this job.

Proceed now to "j14 FUNNEL NAB DATA FOR CRM" on page 705.

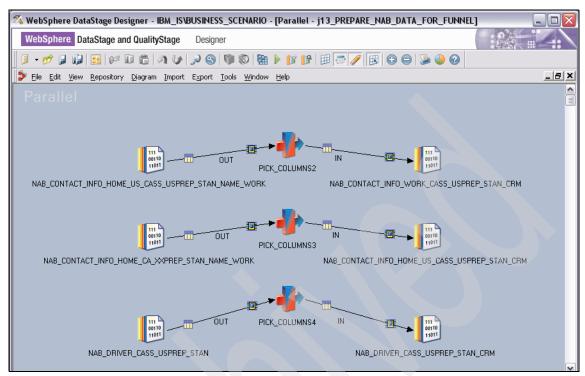


Figure 2-218 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 1/17

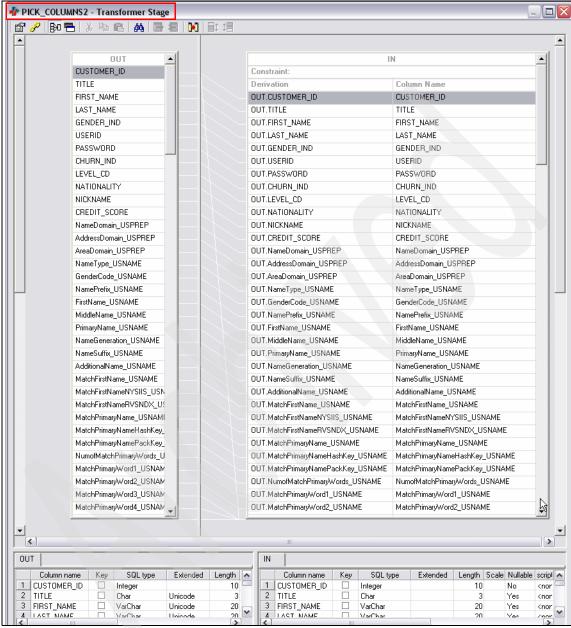


Figure 2-219 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 2/17

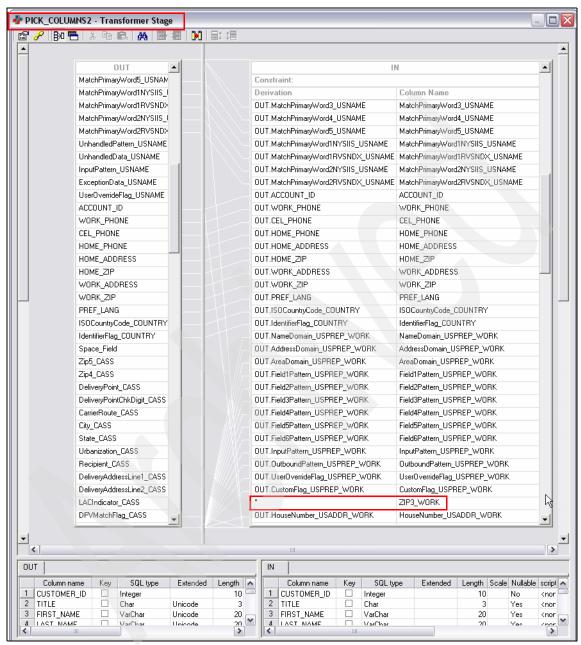


Figure 2-220 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 3/17

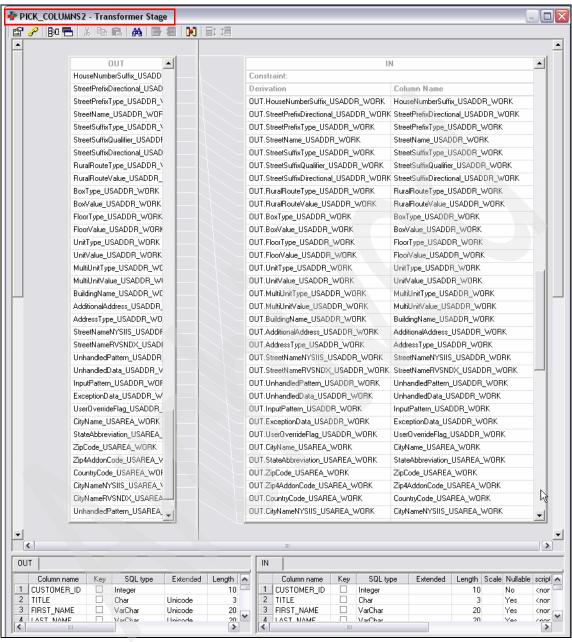


Figure 2-221 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 4/17

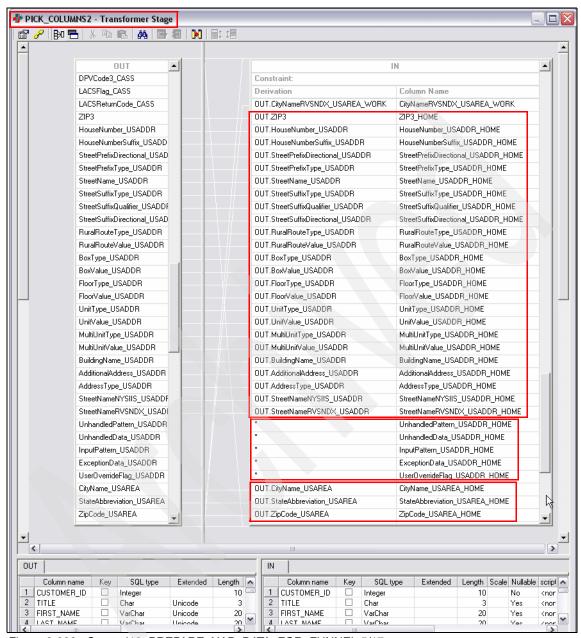


Figure 2-222 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 5/17

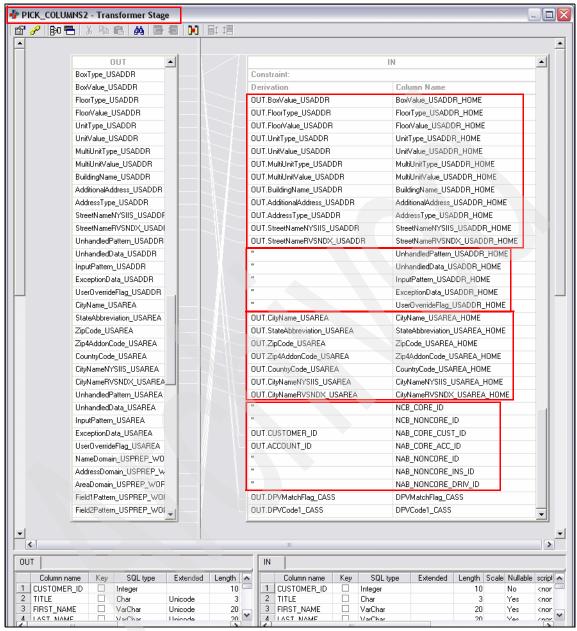


Figure 2-223 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 6/17

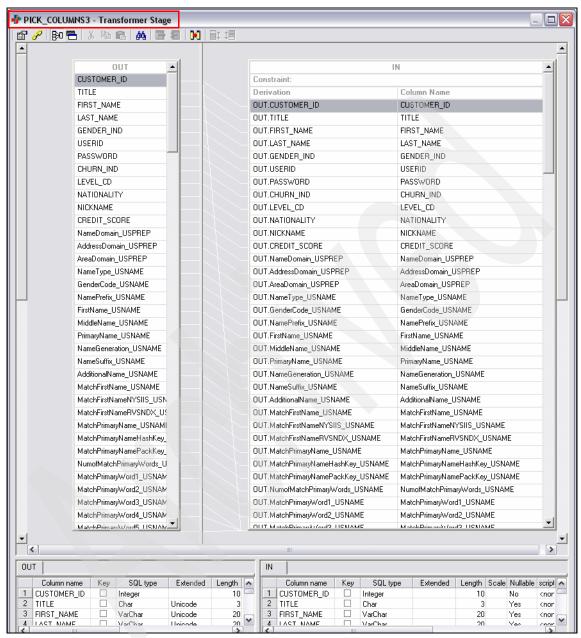


Figure 2-224 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 7/17

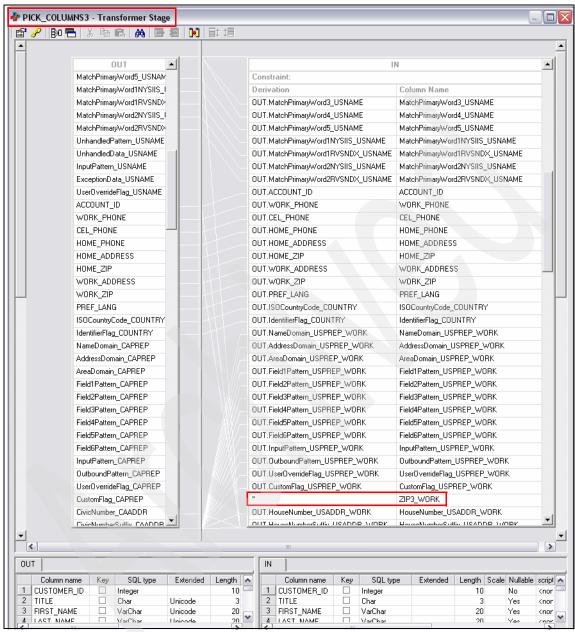


Figure 2-225 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 8/17

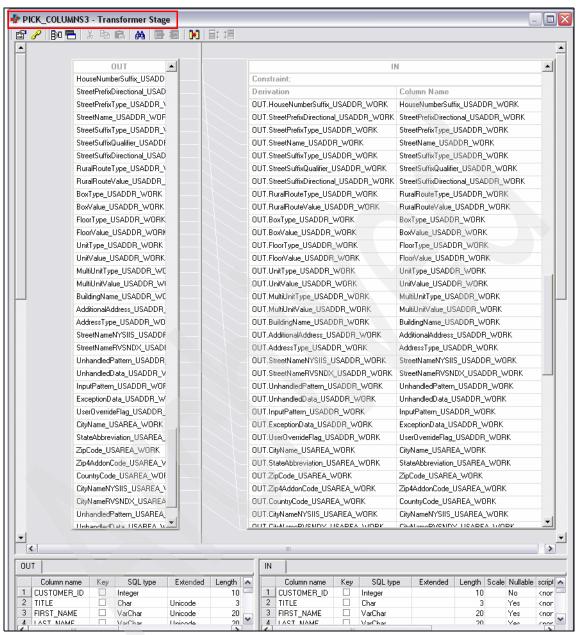


Figure 2-226 Create i13 PREPARE NAB DATA FOR FUNNEL 9/17

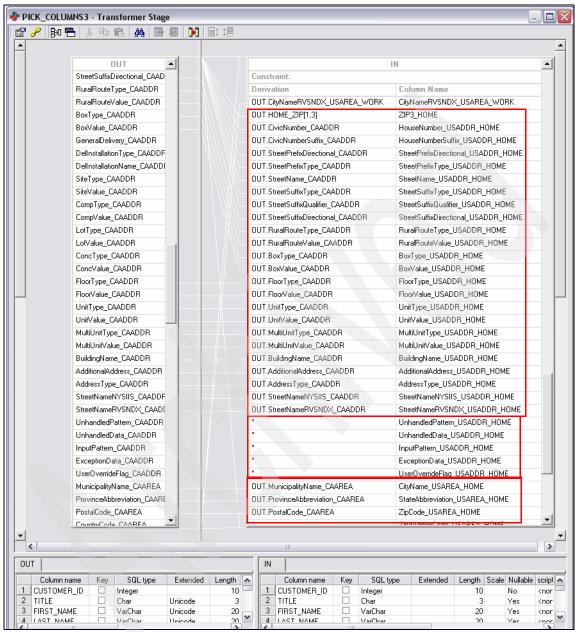


Figure 2-227 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 10/17

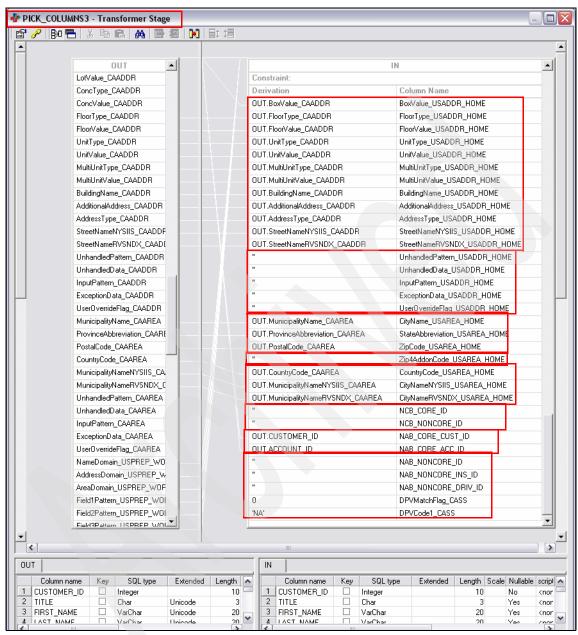


Figure 2-228 Create j13 PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 11/17

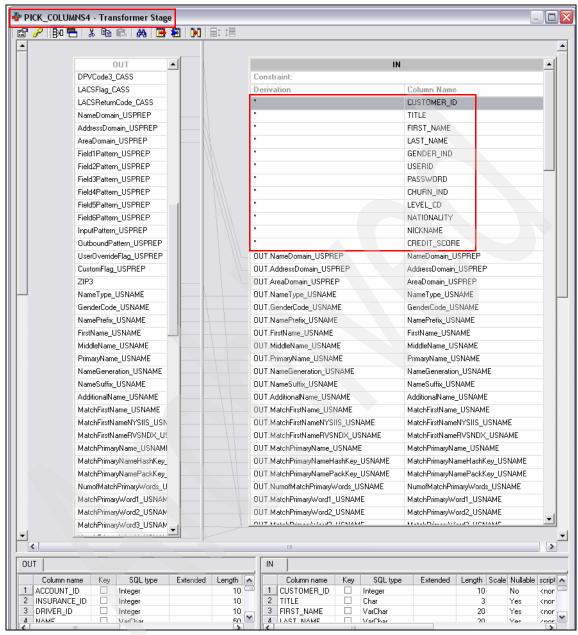


Figure 2-229 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 12/17

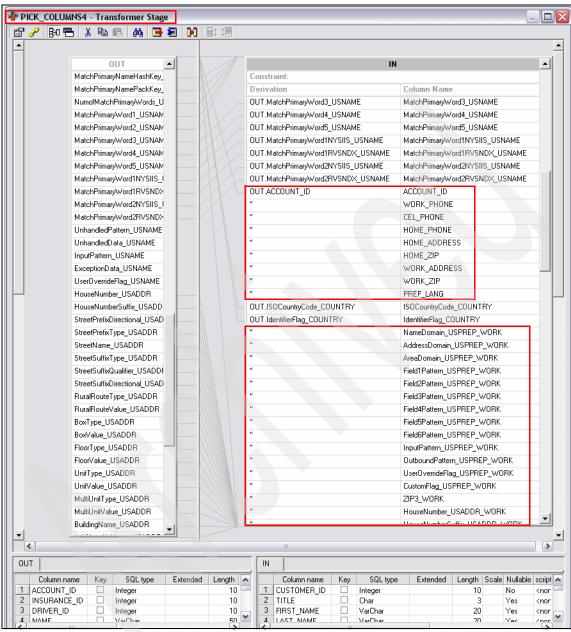


Figure 2-230 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 13/17

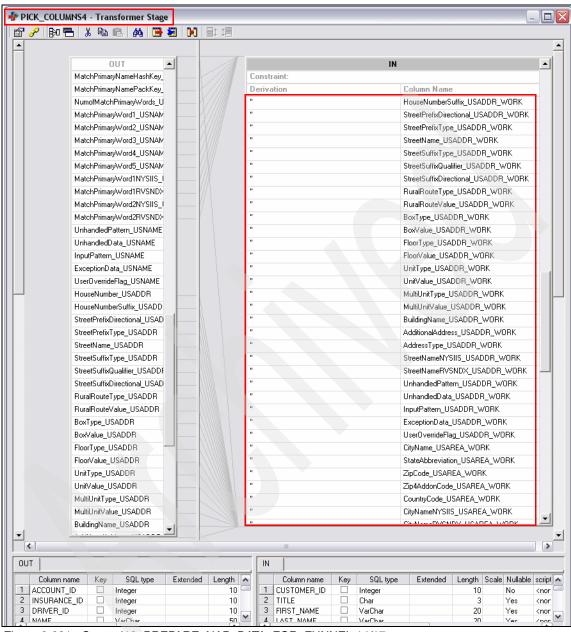


Figure 2-231 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 14/17

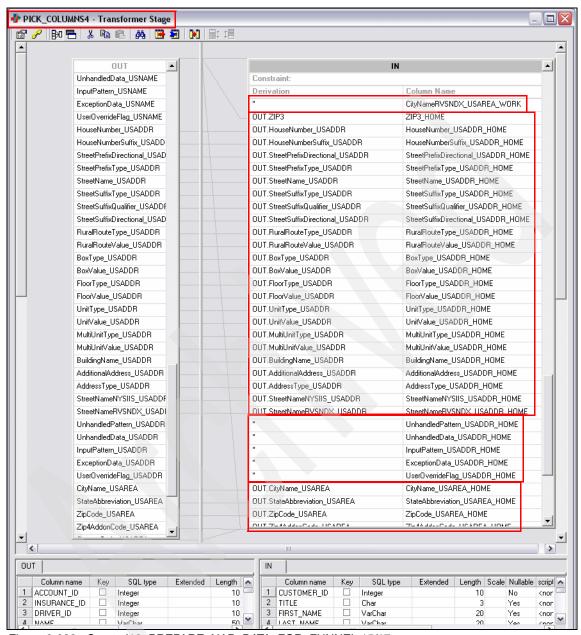


Figure 2-232 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 15/17

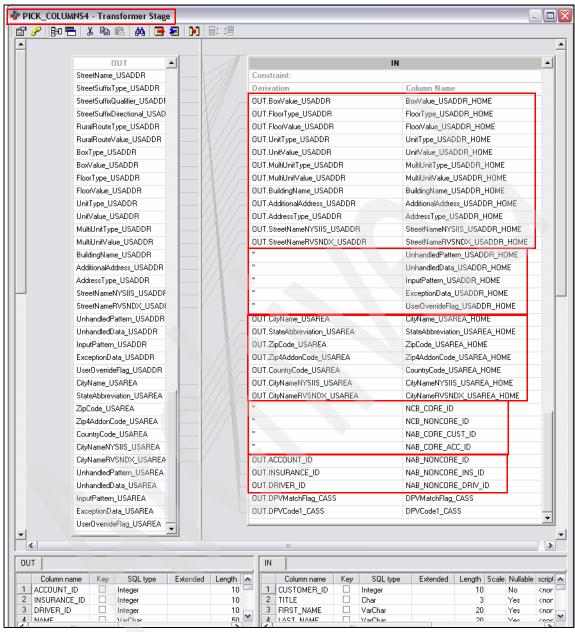


Figure 2-233 Create j13 PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 16/17

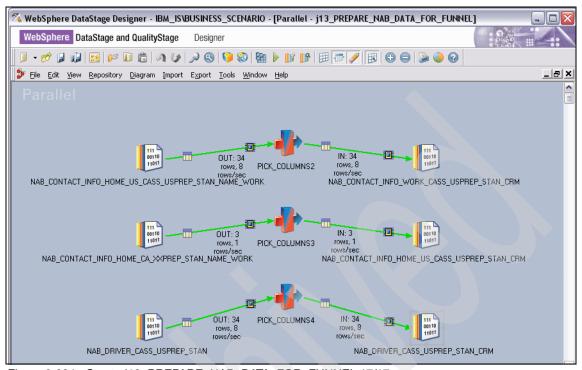


Figure 2-234 Create j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 17/17

j14_FUNNEL_NAB_DATA_FOR_CRM

In this step, we merge the three files that were created in "j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 687 using the Funnel stage. The output of this step is then included for matching and surviving the "best" data as described in 2.6.3, "Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information" on page 783.

Figure 2-218 on page 689 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in

"j13_PREPARE_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 687, a Funnel stage, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the stage names as shown.

Because we have discuss these configurations previously, we do not repeat it here.

Figure 2-235 on page 706 shows the results after compiling and running this job.

Proceed now to 2.6.3, "Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information" on page 783.

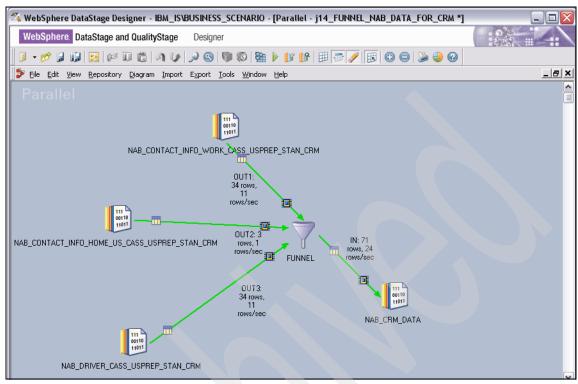


Figure 2-235 Create j14_FUNNEL_NAB_DATA_FOR_CRM

2.6.2 Cleansing Northern California Bank's core and non-core services

Figure 2-7 on page 498 shows the processing flow and jobs that are used for cleansing name and addresses in Northern California Bank's core and non-core services.

We describe the steps briefly here:

1. We began by extracting all the CUSTOMER, BCUSTOMER, and BRANCH data from the DB2 database and loading it into data sets to isolate it from changes during analysis. We also introduced a Transformer stage to provide for pre-processing the source for analysis, such as trimming out any extra spaces in the name and address fields using the TRIM function and changing default values to nulls using the IsNull ..then..else function.

Job "j00 SRC NCB" on page 709 performs this step.

2. Next, we analyzed the addresses in appropriate data sets (CUSTOMER and BCUSTOMER) to determine their (ISO code) country using the COUNTRY rule set in the Standardize stage.

Note: The CRM system has only the name of the BRANCH included in its data model (see Figure 2-3 on page 485). Because BRANCH was a very small file, we visually verified and corrected the name and address fields in the records without using IBM WebSphere QualityStage.

Job "j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB" on page 719 performs this step.

3. The ISO codes that were generated by the previous step were analyzed by the Investigate stage using the character concatenate investigate option with the C mask to obtain frequency distribution. This step identified whether the addresses in the appropriate data sets belonged to more than one country, and identified the codes of the countries in the addresses.

In this case, the addresses were all U.S. addresses.

Job "j02_INVCD_ISOCODE_NCB" on page 726 performs this step.

 Next, we used the Standardize stage with the USPREP domain-preprocessor rule set to move name and address data into Name, Address, and Area domains for the CUSTOMER and BCUSTOMER files.

Job "j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB" on page 729 performs this step.

5. We then used the Investigate stage using the character concatenate investigate option on the input patterns generated by the Standardize stage in the previous step, to determine the degree of success achieved by the USPREP domain-preprocessor rule set in parsing the tokens in the name/address fields into the correct domains.

A visual analysis of the pattern reports that were generated by the Investigate stage indicated no errors in the movement of data to the name, address, and area domains. However, some spelling errors (such as 321 Curie Drivee of Torben Anderson) were detected, which we decided to defer addressing till after subsequent stages. We, therefore, proceeded to the next step, "j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB" on page 742.

Job "j04_INVCC_USPREP_INPUT_PATTERN_NCB" on page 735 performs this step.

6. Next, we used the CASS stage to validate, correct, and standardize the U.S. addresses in the Address domain. We included a Transformer stage to add a second address line column to customer file because CASS requires two address lines as input for its processing.

Note: CASS is a separately priced module that requires installation of the CASS module.

Job "j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB" on page 742 performs this step.

7. We then ran the Investigate stage with character concatenate option on the results of job "j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB" on page 742 step to determine addresses not recognized by CASS (delivery point verification or DPV).

Note: Due to a bug with handling nulls, we introduced a Transformer stage to convert nulls to a space using column derivation.

We investigated the generated columns DPVMATCHFLAG_CASS and DPVCODE1_CASS using a ${\it C}$ mask. A value of A1 in the DPVCODE1_CASS field indicated a potential problem.

Job "j06_INVCC_CASS_NCB" on page 752 performs this step.

8. The next step standardized the address contents of the output of job "j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB" on page 742 using the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set. This parsed and moved the name, address, and area content from selected input columns to the AddressDomain_USPREP and AreaDomain_USPREP columns. We also added a column to the output that only had the first three characters of the ZIP code using a Transformer stage. This new column (ZIP3) was used as a blocking variable in an upcoming matching stage.

Job "j07_PREP_CASS_NCB" on page 755 performs this step.

 In this step, we standardized the name and address contents of the output of job "j07_PREP_CASS_NCB" on page 755 using the domain-specific rule sets USNAME (with column NameDomain_USPREP), USADDR (with column AddressDomain_USPREP), and USAREA (with column AreaDomain_USPREP). Separate processes were defined—one for each rule set.

Note: Here again, we had to introduce a null handling Transformer stage to circumvent a bug.

Job "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763 performs this step.

10. The next step identified unhandled patterns and classifications in the previous step in the CUSTOMER and BCUSTOMER files. We ran a series of Investigate stage with the character concatenate option using the C mask on the unhandled pattern column from the results of "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on

page 763. The columns investigated corresponded to the name, address, and area domains. Unhandled patterns were reviewed and classification and input pattern overrides were generated to rectify the problem. The Standardize stage was then rerun with the overrides in place and verified using Investigate that all the unhandled patterns had been resolved.

Jobs "j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 765 and "j09b_INVCC_BCUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 771 perform these steps.

11. After the unhandled patterns were handled, we merged the standardized name and address file of the CUSTOMER and BCUSTOMER in order to identify duplicates (with data from the North American Bank's standardized name and addresses from their core and non-core services as described in 2.6.1, "Cleansing North American Bank's core and non-core services" on page 508) and survive the "best" data into the CRM system as described in 2.6.3, "Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information" on page 783.

Prior to merging the two files that were created in the "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763 step, we needed to prepare the two files for merging in the Funnel stage by ensuring that all the files have the same number of columns and same names of columns using a Transformer stage.

Job "j10_PREPARE_NCB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 773 performs this step.

12.In this step, we merged the two files that were created in the "j10_PREPARE_NCB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 773 step using the Funnel stage.

Job "j11_FUNNEL_NCB_DATA" on page 782 performs this step.

The output of this step was then included for matching and surviving the "best" data as described in 2.6.3, "Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information" on page 783.

These jobs are described in more detail in the following sections.

j00_SRC_NCB

We begin by extracting all the CUSTOMER, BCUSTOMER, and BRANCH data from the DB2 database and loading it into data sets to isolate it from changes during analysis. We also introduce a Transformer stage to provide for pre-processing the source for analysis such as trimming out any extra spaces in the name and address fields using the TRIM function and changing default values to nulls using the IsNull ..then..else function.

Figure 2-236 on page 711 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including a DB2 UDB API stage used to access the data in the CUSTOMER, BCUSTOMER, and BRANCH tables, a Transformer stage for every input table to remove blanks from name and address text fields, and an output Data Set stage for input table accessed. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J00_SRC_CUSTOMER" on page 142, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-237 on page 712 shows the configuration of the TRIM_FIELDS Transformer Stage that removes trailing blanks from name and address columns retrieved from the CUSTOMER table using the TRIMOUT function. We also replaced nulls in date fields (such as the UPDATED column) with a value of 1901-01-01 and moved all the input columns directly to the output. We do not show the corresponding configurations for BCUSTOMER and BRANCH here.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running the job (not shown here), the results are shown in Figure 2-238 on page 713 through Figure 2-244 on page 719. The CUSTOMER file had 50 records, the BCUSTOMER file had 39 records, and the BRANCH file had 37 records.

Proceed now to "j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB" on page 719.

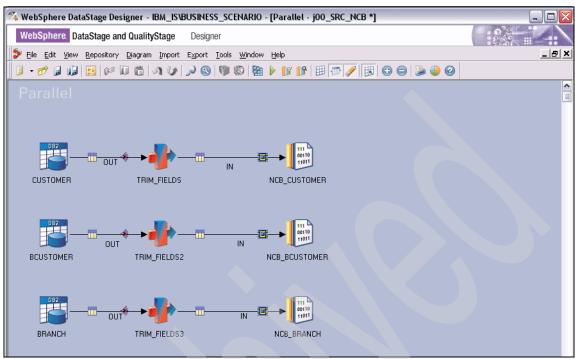


Figure 2-236 Create j00_SRC_NCB 1/9

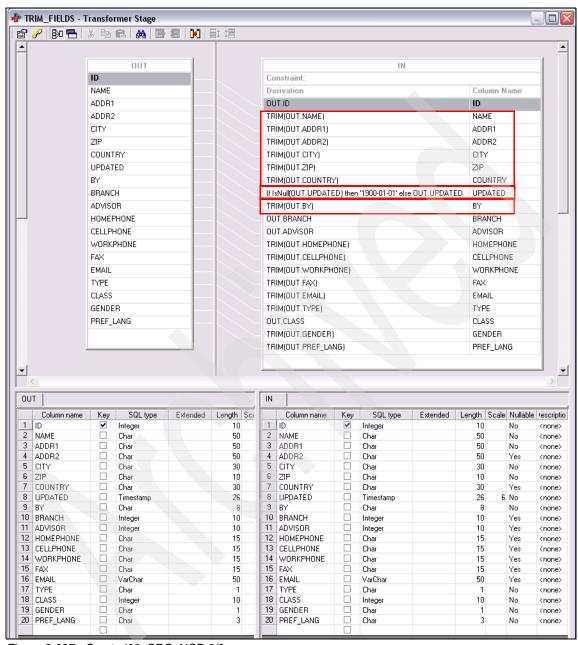


Figure 2-237 Create j00_SRC_NCB 2/9

ID	NAME	ADDR1	ADDR2	CITY	ZIP	COUNTRY	UPDAT
1500008000	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008001	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008002	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Drivee		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008003	Carol Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr.		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008004	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008005	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008006	Gayle Fagan	2315 N 1st St		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008007	Anna Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008008	Arcangelo Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008009	Denise Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008010	Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008011	Curtis Madeson	Bel Air Avedue		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008012	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008013	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008014	Kurt Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008015	Maria Fanelli	Bel Air		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008016	A Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008017	A Carter	5528 Muir Dr		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008018	Barry Rosen	560 Galen		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008019	Alok Alur	502 Gaylen		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008020	Jastinderk Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
1500008021	Aaron Jensen	1363 14th Ave		San Francisco	94122	US	2007-
1500008022	Allan Jensen	PO Box 7424		San Francisco	94120	US	2007-
1500008023	Andrew I Jensen	44 Montgomery St	Ste 3705	San Francisco	94104	US	2007-
1500008024	Anette A Jensen	77 Grand View Ave	Apt 202	San Francisco	94114	US	2007-
1500008025	Anton T & Larue Jensen	258 Lisbon St	mpo Lot	San Francisco	94112	us	2007-
1500008026	Brandon Jensen	625 Hyde St	Apt 1	San Francisco	94109	US	2007-
1500008027	Steven C Preston	Embarcadero Ctr	po I	San Francisco	94111	US	2007-
1500008028	Allan Preston	720 Market St	Ste 900	San Francisco	94102	US	2007-
1500008029	Allison R Preston	831 Webster St	500 500	San Francisco	94117	US	2007-
1500008030	Burr Preston	3726 Broderick St	Apt 8	San Francisco	94123	US	2007-
1500008031	Cathy Preston	425 Market St. Ste 2200	npo o	San Francisco	94105	US	2007-
15000000031	Alan S Hopkins	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1		San Francisco	94122	US	2007-
1500008033	Beata Hopkins	2250 24th St	Apt 334	San Francisco	94107	US	2007-
1500008033	C C Hopkins	2194 Folsom St	Apc 334	San Francisco	94110	US	2007-
1500008035	Christine E Hopkins	407 Paris St		San Francisco	94112	Us	2007-
15000000035	Kelly Hopkins	1482 Rhode Island St		San Francisco	94107	US	2007-
1500008037	Kimberly E Hopkins	2000 Post St, Apt 337		San Francisco	94115	US	2007-
1500008038	Andreay Paley	555 California St, Ste 2900		San Francisco	94104	US	2007-
1500008039	Jeremy Paley	720 Market St, Ste 900		San Francisco	94102	US	2007-
1500008039	Rebecca Paley	222 Sutter St	F1 6	San Francisco	94102	US	2007-
1500008040	Agnes Wyman	220 Montgomery St		San Francisco	94104	US	2007-
1500008041	Gloria Wyman	631 Ofarrell St	Apt 508	San Francisco	94109	US	2007-
1500008042	H Wyman	1445 Oak St	22pc 300	San Francisco	94117	US	2007-
1500008043	Jason Wyman	241 Oneida Ave	Rm 81	San Francisco	94112	US	2007-
	Martha S Peet	13055 23rd Pl NE	VIII OT	Seattle	98125	US	2007-
1500008045	Jackie Jackson	945 Arthur Way NW		Salem	97304	US	2007-
1500008046	Renee Jackson	1400 Candlelight Dr	gng 112		97402	US	2007-
			Spc 113	Eugene			
1500008048	Lorraine Y Peterson Dana Sutherland	7269 N Dearing Ave 8615 la Riviera Dr		Fresno Sacramento	93720 95826	US	2007-

Figure 2-238 Create j00_SRC_NCB 3/9

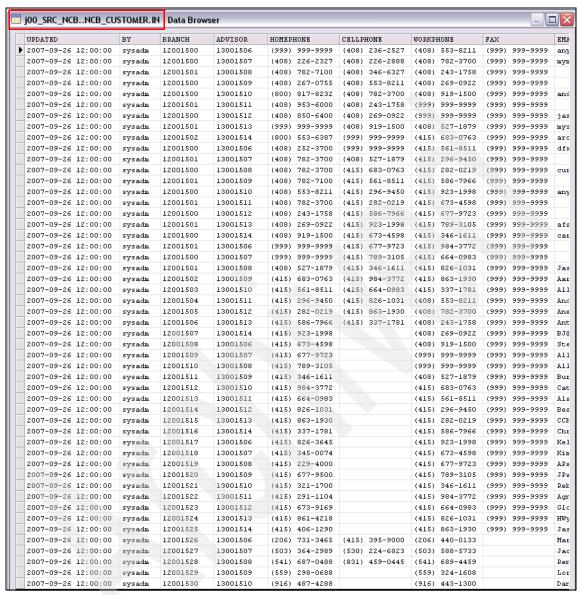


Figure 2-239 Create j00 SRC NCB 4/9

00_SRC_NCBNC	CB_CUSTOMER.IN	Data Browser					_
CELLPHONE	WORKPHONE	FAX	EMAIL	TYPE	CLASS	GENDER	PREF_LANG
(408) 236-2527	(408) 553-8211	(999) 999-9999	anymail@hotmail.com		0	M	
(408) 226-2888	(408) 782-3700	(999) 999-9999	mymail@yahoo.com		0	F	
(408) 346-6327	(408) 243-1758	(999) 999-9999			0	F	
(408) 553-8211	(408) 269-0922	(999) 999-9999			0	F	
(408) 782-3700	(408) 919-1500	(999) 999-9999	anders@olsson.com		0	M	
(408) 243-1758	(999) 999-9999	(999) 999-9999			0	M	
(408) 269-0922	(999) 999-9999	(999) 999-9999	jaz23@yahoo.com		0	M	
(408) 919-1500	(408) 527-1879	(999) 999-9999	myself@gmail.com		0	F	
(999) 999-9999	(415) 683-0763	(999) 999-9999	arc@hotmail.com		0	M	
(999) 999-9999	(415) 561-8511	(999) 999-9999	dfx@usa.ibm.com		0	F	
(408) 527-1879	(415) 296-9450	(999) 999-9999			0	M	
(415) 683-0763	(415) 282-0219	(999) 999-9999	curtis@home.com		0	M	
(415) 561-8511	(415) 586-7966	(999) 999-9999			0	M	
(415) 296-9450	(415) 923-1998	(999) 999-9999	anymail@hotmail.com		0	Y	
(415) 282-0219	(415) 673-4598	(999) 999-9999			0	F	
(415) 586-7966	(415) 677-9723	(999) 999-9999			0	F	
(415) 923-1998	(415) 789-3105	(999) 999-9999	afan@hotmail.com		0	M	
(415) 673-4598	(415) 346-1611	(999) 999-9999	carter@carter.com		0	M	
(415) 677-9723	(415) 984-3772	(999) 999-9999			0	M	
(415) 789-3105	(415) 664-0983	(999) 999-9999			0	м	
(415) 346-1611	(415) 826-1031	(999) 999-9999	Jastinderk Kumar@gmail.com		0	F	
(415) 984-3772	(415) 863-1930	(999) 999-9999	AaronJ@gmail.com		0	M	
(415) 664-0983	(415) 337-1781	(999) 999-9999	Allan@gmail.com		0	M	
(415) 826-1031	(408) 553-8211	(999) 999-9999	Andrew@qmail.com		0	M	
(415) 863-1930	(408) 782-3700	(999) 999-9999	Anette@gmail.com		0	F	
(415) 337-1781	(408) 243-1758	(999) 999-9999	Anton Larue@gmail.com		0		
	(408) 269-0922	(999) 999-9999	BJ@gmail.com		0	м	
	(408) 919-1500	(999) 999-9999	Steven@gmail.com		0	м	
	(999) 999-9999	(999) 999-9999	AllanP@gmail.com		0	м	
	(999) 999-9999	(999) 999-9999	AllisonP@gmail.com		0	F	
	(408) 527-1879	(999) 999-9999	Burr@qmail.com		0	м	
	(415) 683-0763	(999) 999-9999	Cathy@gmail.com		0	F	
	(415) 561-8511	(999) 999-9999	Alan@gmail.com		0	м	
	(415) 296-9450	(999) 999-9999	Beata@qmail.com		0	F	
	(415) 282-0219	(999) 999-9999	CCH@qmail.com		0	F	
	(415) 586-7966	(999) 999-9999	ChristineH@qmail.com		0	F	
	(415) 923-1998	(999) 999-9999	Kelly@gmail.com		0	F	
	(415) 673-4598	(999) 999-9999	Kimberly@gmail.com		0	F	
	(415) 677-9723	(999) 999-9999	APaley@qmail.com		0	F	
	(415) 789-3105	(999) 999-9999	JPaley@gmail.com		0	м	
	(415) 346-1611	(999) 999-9999	Rebecca@gmail.com		0	F	
	(415) 984-3772	(999) 999-9999	AgnesW@gmail.com		0	F	
	(415) 664-0983	(999) 999-9999	Gloria@gmail.com		0	F	
	(415) 826-1031	(999) 999-9999	HWyman@gmail.com		0	м	-
	(415) 826-1031	(999) 999-9999	JasonW@gmail.com		0	M	
4151 205 0000	(206) 440-0133	(222) 333-3333			0	F F	
(415) 395-9000			MarthaS@hotmail.com				
(530) 224-6823	(503) 588-5733		Jackie@hotmail.com		0	F	
(831) 459-0445	(541) 689-4459		Renee@hotmail.com		0	F	
	(559) 324-1608		LorraineY@hotmail.com Dana@hotmail.com		0	F	

Figure 2-240 Create j00_SRC_NCB 5/9

Joo_sic	_NCBNCB_BCUSTOMER.IN	- Data Bro	wser				
ID	UPDATED	BY	BRANCH	ADVISOR	NAME	ADDR1	ADD
2000150	0 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001500	13001500	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	
2000150	1 2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001501	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr	
2000150	2 2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001502	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Drivee	
2000150	3 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001501	13001503	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee	
2000150	4 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001500	13001504	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	
2000150	5 2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001505	Kurt Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue	
2000150	6 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001500	13001506	Maria Fanelli	Bel Air	
2000150	7 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001501	13001500	A Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave	
2000150	8 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001500	13001501	A Carter	5528 Muir Dr	
2000150	9 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001501	13001502	Barry Rosen	560 Galen	
2000151	0 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001500	13001503	Alok Alur	502 Gaylen	
2000151	1 2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001504	Jastinderk Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl	
2000151	2 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001502	13001505	Aaron Jensen	1363 14th Ave	
2000151	3 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001503	13001506	Allan Jensen	PO Box 7424	
2000151	4 2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001504	13001500	Andrew I Jensen	44 Montgomery St	Ste
2000151	5 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001505	13001501	Anette A Jensen	77 Grand View Ave	Apt
2000151	6 2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001506	13001502	Anton T & Larue Jensen	258 Lisbon St	
2000151	7 2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001507	13001503	Brandon Jensen	625 Hyde St	Apt
2000151	8 2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001508	13001504	Steven C Preston	Embarcadero Ctr	
2000151	9 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001509	13001505	Allan Preston	720 Market St	Ste
2000152	0 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001510	13001506	Allison R Preston	831 Webster St	
2000152	1 2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001511	13001500	Burr Preston	3726 Broderick St	Apt
2000152	2 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001512	13001501	Cathy Preston	425 Market St, Ste 2200	
2000152	3 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001513	13001502	Alan S Hopkins	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1	
2000152	4 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001514	13001503	Beata Hopkins	2250 24th St	Apt
2000152	5 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001515	13001504	C C Hopkins	2194 Folsom St	
2000152	6 2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001516	13001505	Christine E Hopkins	407 Paris St	
2000152	7 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001517	13001506	Kelly Hopkins	1482 Rhode Island St	
2000152	8 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001518	13001500	Kimberly E Hopkins	2000 Post St, Apt 337	
2000152	9 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001519	13001501	Andreay Paley	555 California St, Ste 2900	
2000153	0 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001520	13001502	Jeremy Paley	720 Market St, Ste 900	
2000153	1 2007-09-26 12:00:00) sysadm	12001521	13001503	Rebecca Paley	222 Sutter St	Fl
2000153	2 2007-09-26 12:00:00		12001522		Agnes Wyman	220 Montgomery St	
2000153	3 2007-09-26 12:00:00		12001523		Gloria Wyman	631 Ofarrell St	Apt
2000153	4 2007-09-26 12:00:00	-	12001524	13001506		1445 Oak St	
2000153	5 2007-09-26 12:00:00		12001525		Jason Wyman	241 Oneida Ave	Rm
2000153			12001526		Martha S Peet	13055 23rd P1 NE	
2000153			12001529		Lorraine Y Peterson	7269 N Dearing Ave	
2000153			12001530		Dana Sutherland	8615 la Riviera Dr	

Figure 2-241 Create j00_SRC_NCB 6/9

ADDR1	ADDR2	CITY	ZIP	COUNTRY	EMAIL	BANKID	
6177 Purple Sage Ct		San Jose	95119	US	anymail@hotmail.com	90002000	
6181 Camino Verde Dr		San Jose	95119	US	mymail@yahoo.com	90002001	
321 Curie Drivee		San Jose	95119	US		90002002	
321 Curie Drivee		San Jose	95119	US		90002012	
6177 Purple Sage Ct		San Jose	95119	US	anymail@hotmail.com	90002013	
1603 Bel Air Avenue		San Jose	95119	US		90002014	
Bel Air		San Jose	95119	US		90002015	
2584 Junction Ave		San Jose	95119	US	afan@hotmail.com	90002016	
5528 Muir Dr		San Jose	95119	US	carter@carter.com	90002017	
560 Galen		San Jose	95119	US		90002018	
502 Gaylen		San Jose	95119	US		90002019	
3424 Maroun Pl		San Jose	95119	US	Jastinderk@gmail.com	90002020	
1363 14th Ave		San Francisco	94122	US		90002021	
PO Box 7424		San Francisco	94120	US	Allan@gmail.com	90002022	
44 Montgomery St	Ste 3705	San Francisco	94104	US		90002023	
77 Grand View Ave	Apt 202	San Francisco	94114	US	Anette@gmail.com	90002024	
258 Lisbon St		San Francisco	94112	US	Anton_Larue@gmail.com	90002025	
625 Hyde St	Apt 1	San Francisco	94109	US	Brandon@gmail.com	90002026	
Embarcadero Ctr		San Francisco	94111	US	Steven@gmail.com	90002027	
720 Market St	Ste 900	San Francisco	94102	US		90002028	
831 Webster St		San Francisco	94117	US	Allison@gmail.com	90002029	
3726 Broderick St	Apt 8	San Francisco	94123	US	Burr@gmail.com	90002030	
425 Market St, Ste 2200		San Francisco	94105	US	Cathy@gmail.com	90002031	
1200 15th Ave, Apt 1		San Francisco	94122	US		90002032	
2250 24th St	Apt 334	San Francisco	94107	US	Beata@gmail.com	90002033	
2194 Folsom St		San Francisco	94110	US	C@gmail.com	90002034	
407 Paris St		San Francisco	94112	Us	Christine@gmail.com	90002035	
1482 Rhode Island St		San Francisco	94107	US	Kelly@gmail.com	90002036	
2000 Post St, Apt 337		San Francisco	94115	US		90002037	
555 California St, Ste 2900		San Francisco	94104	US	Andreay@gmail.com	90002038	
720 Market St, Ste 900		San Francisco	94102	US	Jeremy@gmail.com	90002039	
222 Sutter St	F1 6	San Francisco	94108	US		90002040	
220 Montgomery St		San Francisco	94104	US	Agnes@gmail.com	90002041	
631 Ofarrell St	Apt 508	San Francisco	94109	US		90002042	
1445 Oak St		San Francisco	94117	US	H@gmail.com	90002043	
241 Oneida Ave	Rm 81	San Francisco	94112	US	Jason@gmail.com	90002044	
13055 23rd Pl NE		Seattle	98125	US	MarthaS@hotmail.com	90002045	
7269 N Dearing Ave		Fresno	93720	US	LorraineY@hotmail.com	90002048	
8615 la Riviera Dr		Sacramento	95826	US	Dana@hotmail.com	90002049	

Figure 2-242 Create j00_SRC_NCB 7/9

TD	w.wn	Inna	10000	CITY	ZIP	COUNTRY	UPDATED
ID 12001500	NAME	ADDR1					
	Coleman Branch	695 Coleman Ave	CA	San Jose	95110	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001501	San Ignacio Branch	6111 San Ignacio Avenue	CA	San Jose	95110	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001502	Airport branch	2077 Airport Blvd.	CA	San Jose	95110	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001503	SJ downtown branch	1751 North First Street	CA	San Jose	95113	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001504	Alur Branch	1759 Technology Dr	CA	San Jose	95110	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001505	Santa Clara Branch	145 West Santa Clara Street	CA	San Jose	95113	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001506	Alameda Branch	1338 The Alameda	CA	San Jose	95126	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001507	First Branch	150 S. First Street	CA	San Jose	95113	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001508	El Camino Branch	485 El Camino Real	CA	San Jose	95050	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001509	Coleman Adler Branch	1349 Coleman Avenue	CA	San Jose	95050	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001510	Market Branch	1390 Market Street	CA	San Francisco	94102	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001511	Howard Street Branch	1298 Howard Street	CA	San Francisco	94103	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001512	Van Ness Branch	1401 Van Ness Avenue	CA	San Francisco	94109	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001513	SF Market Branch	2020 Market St.	CA	San Francisco	94114	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001514	SF downtown Branch	7 Third Street	CA	San Francisco	94103	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001515	SF 2nd Branch	36 2nd Street	CA	San Francisco	94104	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001516	King Branch	298 King Street	CA	San Francisco	94107	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001517	Parnassus Branch	350 Parnassus Street	CA	San Francisco	94117	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001518	Foster Branch	1066 Foster City Boulevard	CA	Foster City	94404	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001519	Half Moon Bay Branch	80 Cabrillo Highway N	CA	Half Moon Bay	94019	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001520	Sacramento Branch	1100 14th Street	CA	Sacramento	95814	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001521	16st Branch	1501 16th Street	CA	Sacramento	95841	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001522	Alhambra Branch	1401 Alhambra Blvd	CA	Sacramento	95815	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001523	West El Camino Branch	1560 West El Camino Avenue	CA	Sacramento	95833	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001524	Town Center Branch	2005 Town Center Plus	CA	Sacramento	95691	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001525	D street Branch	200 D Street	CA	Santa Rosa	94504	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001526	Mendicino Branch	1620 Mendicino Avenue	CA	Santa Rosa	95401	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001527	Santa Rosa Branch	2688 Santa Rosa Ave	CA	Santa Rosa	95407	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001528	Bicentennial Branch	150 Bicentennial Way	CA	Santa Rosa	95403	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001529	Guerneville Rd Branch	2547 Guerneville Rd	CA	Santa Rosa	95401	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001530	1st Gilroy Branch	905 1st St	CA	Gilroy	95020	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001531	Monterey Branch	18585 Monterey Road	CA	Gilroy	95037	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001532	Cochrane Branch	1041 Cochrane Road	CA	Gilroy	95037	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001533	Pinos Road Branch	591 Tres Pinos Road	CA	Gilroy	95023	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001534	Milbraee Branch	1380 Linda Mar SC	CA	Milbraee	94044	US	2007-09-26 12:0
12001535	Gellert Blvd Branch	321 Gellert Blvd	CA	Milbraee	94015	US	2007-09-26 12:0

Figure 2-243 Create j00_SRC_NCB 8/9

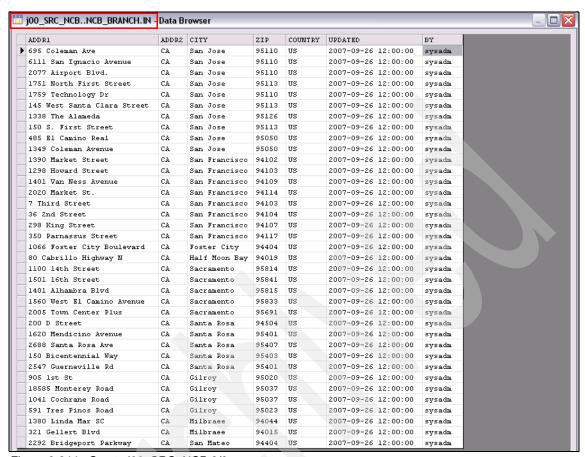


Figure 2-244 Create j00 SRC_NCB 9/9

j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB

Next, we analyze the addresses in appropriate data sets (CUSTOMER and BCUSTOMER) to determine the (ISO code) country using the COUNTRY rule set in the Standardize stage.

Note: The CRM system only has the name of the BRANCH included in its data model (see Figure 2-3 on page 485). Because BRANCH was a very small file, we verified it visually and corrected the name and address fields in the records without using IBM WebSphere QualityStage.

Figure 2-245 on page 720 shows the various stages that were used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j00_SRC_NCB" on page 709, a

Standardize stage and an output Data Set stage for each input Data Set. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J01_STAN_COUNTRY" on page 168, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-246 on page 721 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured COUNTRY rule set, and the literal ZQUSZQ followed by the CITY, ZIP, and COUNTRY columns of the CUSTOMER file in the Selected Columns list.
- ► Figure 2-247 on page 721 shows the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured COUNTRY rule set, and the literal ZQUSZQ followed by the CITY, ZIP, and COUNTRY columns of the BCUSTOMER file in the Selected Columns list.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running the job, Figure 2-248 on page 722 shows the results of the execution.
- ► Figure 2-249 on page 723 through Figure 2-252 on page 726 show the reports produced for the two sources. Because the volumes are small in this case, we can view these reports to see the distribution of country addresses. In the real word where large volumes of data are involved, you need to run Investigate to determine the countries detected as described in "j02_INVCD_ISOCODE_NCB" on page 726.

Proceed now to "j02_INVCD_ISOCODE_NCB" on page 726.

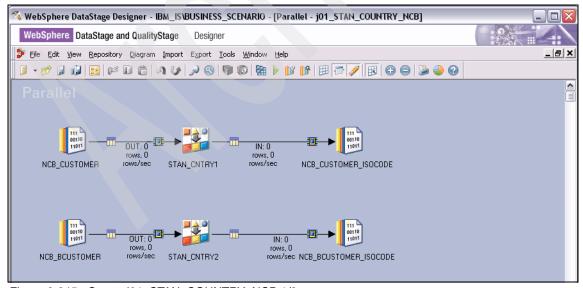


Figure 2-245 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB 1/8

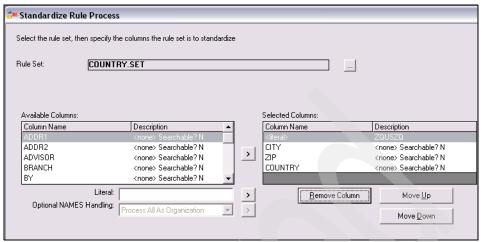


Figure 2-246 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB 2/8



Figure 2-247 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB 3/8

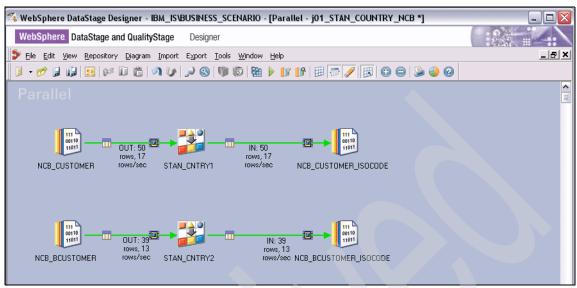


Figure 2-248 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB 4/8

ID		NAME	ADDR1	ADDR2	CITY	ZIP	COUNTRY	HDDATED
	008000	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	IDD IL	San Jose		US	2007-09-
	008001	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr		San Jose		US	2007-09-
	008002	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Drivee		San Jose		us	2007-09-
	008003	Carol Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr.		San Jose		US	2007-09-
	008004	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street		San Jose		us	2007-09-
	008005	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy		San Jose		US	2007-09-
	008006	Gayle Fagan	2315 N 1st St		San Jose		US	2007-09-
_	008007	Anna Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave		San Jose		US	2007-09-
	008008	Arcangelo Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr		San Jose		IIS	2007-09-
	008009	Denise Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave		San Jose		US	2007-09-
		Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue		San Jose		TIS	
_	008010	Curtis Madeson	Bel Air Avedue		San Jose San Jose	20222	us us	2007-09-
_								2007-09-
	008012	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee		San Jose		US	2007-09-
	008013	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct		San Jose		US	2007-09-
	008014	Kurt Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue		San Jose		US	2007-09-
	008015	Maria Fanelli	Bel Air		San Jose		US	2007-09-
_	008016	A Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave		San Jose		US	2007-09-
_	008017	A Carter	5528 Muir Dr		San Jose		US	2007-09-
	008018	Barry Rosen	560 Galen		San Jose		US	2007-09-
1500	008019	Alok Alur	502 Gaylen		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-
1500	008020	Jastinderk Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-
1500	008021	Aaron Jensen	1363 14th Ave		San Francisco	94122	US	2007-09-
1500	008022	Allan Jensen	PO Box 7424		San Francisco	94120	US	2007-09-
1500	008023	Andrew I Jensen	44 Montgomery St	Ste 3705	San Francisco	94104	US	2007-09-
1500	008024	Anette A Jensen	77 Grand View Ave	Apt 202	San Francisco	94114	US	2007-09-
1500	008025	Anton T & Larue Jensen	258 Lisbon St		San Francisco	94112	US	2007-09-
1500	008026	Brandon Jensen	625 Hyde St	Apt 1	San Francisco	94109	US	2007-09-
1500	008027	Steven C Preston	Embarcadero Ctr		San Francisco	94111	US	2007-09-
1500	008028	Allan Preston	720 Market St	Ste 900	San Francisco	94102	US	2007-09-
1500	008029	Allison R Preston	831 Webster St		San Francisco	94117	US	2007-09-
1500	008030	Burr Preston	3726 Broderick St	Apt 8	San Francisco	94123	US	2007-09-
1500	008031	Cathy Preston	425 Market St, Ste 2200		San Francisco	94105	US	2007-09-
1500	008032	Alan S Hopkins	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1		San Francisco	94122	US	2007-09-
	008033	Beata Hopkins	2250 24th St	Apt 334	San Francisco	94107	US	2007-09-
	008034	C C Hopkins	2194 Folsom St		San Francisco		US	2007-09-
	008035	Christine E Hopkins	407 Paris St		San Francisco		Us	2007-09-
	008036	Kelly Hopkins	1482 Rhode Island St		San Francisco		US	2007-09-
	008037	Kimberly E Hopkins	2000 Post St, Apt 337		San Francisco		us	2007-09-
	008038	Andreay Paley	555 California St, Ste 2900		San Francisco		IIS	2007-09-
	008039	Jeremy Paley	720 Market St, Ste 900		San Francisco		US	2007-09-
	0008040	Rebecca Paley	222 Sutter St	F1 6	San Francisco		IIS	2007-09-
	0000040	Agnes Wyman	220 Montgomery St	71 0	San Francisco		IIS	2007-09-
	008041	Gloria Wyman	631 Ofarrell St	Apt 508	San Francisco		US	2007-09-
	0008042	H Wyman	1445 Oak St	Apr 308	San Francisco		us	2007-09-
	008043	Jason Wyman	241 Oneida Ave	Rm 81	San Francisco		US	2007-09-
_				KW ST			us	
_	0008045	Martha S Peet	13055 23rd Pl NE		Seattle			2007-09-
	0008046	Jackie Jackson	945 Arthur Way NW	M 110	Salem		US	2007-09-
	008047	Renee Jackson	1400 Candlelight Dr	Spc 113	Eugene		US	2007-09-
1500	008048	Lorraine Y Peterson	7269 N Dearing Ave		Fresno	93720	US	2007-09-

Figure 2-249 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB 5/8

EMAIL	TYPE	CLASS	GENDER	PREF LANG	ISOCountryCode COUNTR	IdentifierFlag COUNTRY	
anymail@hotmail.com		0	M		US	Υ	
mymail@yahoo.com		0	F		US	Y	
		0	F		US	Y	
		0	F		US	Y	
anders@olsson.com		0	м		us	Y	
		0	м		us	Y	
jaz23@yahoo.com		0	м		us	Y	
myself@gmail.com		0	F		us	Y	
arc@hotmail.com		0	м		us	Y	
dfx@usa.ibm.com		0	F		us	Y	
		0	м		US	Y	
curtis@home.com		0	м		us	Y	
		0	M		US	Y	
anymail@hotmail.com		0	Y		US	Y	
		0	F		US	Y	
		0	F		US	Y	
afan@hotmail.com		0	M		US	Y	
carter@carter.com		0	м		us	Y	
		0	м		us	Y	
		0	м		US	Y	
Jastinderk_Kumar@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
 AaronJ@gmail.com		0	м		US	Y	
Allan@gmail.com		0	м		us	Y	
Andrew@gmail.com		0	м		US	Y	
Anette@gmail.com		0	F		us	Y	
Anton Larue@gmail.com		0			US	Y	
BJ@gmail.com		0	м		us	Y	
Steven@gmail.com		0	M		US	Y	
AllanP@gmail.com		0	M		US	Y	
AllisonP@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
Burr@gmail.com		0	M		US	Y	
Cathy@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
Alan@gmail.com		0	M		US	Y	
Beata@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
CCH@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
ChristineH@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
Kelly@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
Kimberly@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
APaley@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
JPaley@gmail.com		0	M		US	Y	
Rebecca@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
AgnesW@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
Gloria@gmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
HWyman@gmail.com		0	M		US	Y	
JasonW@gmail.com		0	M		US	Y	
MarthaS@hotmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
Jackie@hotmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
Renee@hotmail.com		0	F		US	Y	
LorraineY@hotmail.com		0	F		us	Y	

Figure 2-250 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB 6/8

ID	UPDATED	BY	BRANCH	ADVISOR	NAME	ADDR1	ADD R2
20001500	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001500	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	
20001501	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001501	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr	
20001502	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001502	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Drivee	
20001503	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001503	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee	
20001504	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001504	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	
20001505	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001505	Kurt Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue	
20001506	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001506	Maria Fanelli	Bel Air	
20001507	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001500	A Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave	
20001508	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001501	A Carter	5528 Muir Dr	
20001509	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001502	Barry Rosen	560 Galen	
20001510	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500		Alok Alur	502 Gaylen	
20001511	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001504	Jastinderk Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl	
20001512	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001502	13001505	Aaron Jensen	1363 14th Ave	
20001513	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001503	13001506	Allan Jensen	PO Box 7424	
20001514	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001504	13001500	Andrew I Jensen	44 Montgomery St	Ste 3
20001515	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001505	13001501	Anette A Jensen	77 Grand View Ave	Apt 2
20001516	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001506	13001502	Anton T & Larue Jensen	258 Lisbon St	
20001517	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001507	13001503	Brandon Jensen	625 Hyde St	Apt 1
20001518	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001508	13001504	Steven C Preston	Embarcadero Ctr	
20001519	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001509	13001505	Allan Preston	720 Market St	Ste 9
20001520	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001510	13001506	Allison R Preston	831 Webster St	
20001521	2007-09-26 12:00:00	svsadm	12001511	13001500	Burr Preston	3726 Broderick St	Apt 8
20001522	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001512	13001501	Cathy Preston	425 Market St, Ste 2200	-
20001523	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001513	13001502	Alan S Hopkins	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1	
20001524	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001514	13001503	Beata Hopkins	2250 24th St	Apt 3
20001525	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001515	13001504	C C Hopkins	2194 Folsom St	1
20001526	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001516	13001505	Christine E Hopkins	407 Paris St	
20001527	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001517	13001506	Kelly Hopkins	1482 Rhode Island St	
20001528	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001518	13001500	Kimberly E Hopkins	2000 Post St, Apt 337	
20001529	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001519	13001501	Andreay Paley	555 California St. Ste 2900	
20001530	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001520	13001502	Jeremy Paley	720 Market St, Ste 900	
20001531	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001521	13001503	Rebecca Paley	222 Sutter St	F1 6
20001532	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001522		Agnes Wyman	220 Montgomery St	
20001533	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001523	13001505	Gloria Wyman	631 Ofarrell St	Apt 5
20001534	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001524	13001506	H Wyman	1445 Oak St	
20001535	2007-09-26 12:00:00	svsadm	12001525	13001500	Jason Wyman	241 Oneida Ave	Rm 81
20001536	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001526	13001501	Martha S Peet	13055 23rd Pl NE	
20001537	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001529	13001502	Lorraine Y Peterson	7269 N Dearing Ave	
20001538	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm			Dana Sutherland	8615 la Riviera Dr	

Figure 2-251 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB 7/8

ľ	01_51AN_	COOM IKA "MCB"	MCB_B	CUSTOMER	_ISOCODE.IN Data Brows	er		
	ADDR2	CITY	ZIP	COUNTRY	EMAIL	BANKID	ISOCountryCode COUNTRY	IdentifierFlag COUNTRY
Ī		San Jose	95119	US	anymail@hotmail.com	90002000	us	Y
		San Jose	95119	US	mymail@yahoo.com	90002001	us	Y
		San Jose	95119	US		90002002	us	Y
		San Jose	95119	US		90002012	us	Y
		San Jose	95119	US	anymail@hotmail.com	90002013	US	Y
		San Jose	95119	US		90002014	US	Y
		San Jose	95119	US		90002015	US	Y
		San Jose	95119	US	afan@hotmail.com	90002016	US	Y
		San Jose	95119	US	carter@carter.com	90002017	US	Y
		San Jose	95119	US		90002018	US	Y
		San Jose	95119	US		90002019	US	Y
		San Jose	95119	US	Jastinderk@gmail.com	90002020	US	Y
		San Francisco	94122	US		90002021	us	Y
		San Francisco	94120	US	Allan@gmail.com	90002022	US	Y
	Ste 3705	San Francisco	94104	US		90002023	US	Y
	Apt 202	San Francisco	94114	US	Anette@gmail.com	90002024	US	Y
		San Francisco	94112	US	Anton_Larue@gmail.com	90002025	US	Υ
	Apt 1	San Francisco	94109	US	Brandon@gmail.com	90002026	us	Υ
		San Francisco	94111	US	Steven@gmail.com	90002027	US	Y
:	šte 900	San Francisco	94102	US		90002028	បន	Y
		San Francisco	94117	US	Allison@gmail.com	90002029	បន	Y
į	Apt 8	San Francisco	94123	US	Burr@gmail.com	90002030	us	Y
		San Francisco	94105	US	Cathy@gmail.com	90002031	us	Y
		San Francisco	94122	US		90002032	US	Y
į	Apt 334	San Francisco	94107	US	Beata@gmail.com	90002033	us	Y
		San Francisco	94110	US	C@gmail.com	90002034	us	Y
		San Francisco	94112	Us	Christine@gmail.com	90002035	us	Y
		San Francisco	94107	US	Kelly@gmail.com	90002036	US	Y
		San Francisco	94115	US		90002037	US	Y
		San Francisco	94104	US	Andreay@gmail.com	90002038	us	Y
		San Francisco	94102	US	Jeremy@gmail.com	90002039	us	Y
	71 6	San Francisco	94108	US		90002040	US	Y
		San Francisco	94104	US	Agnes@gmail.com	90002041	us	Y
	Apt 508	San Francisco	94109	US		90002042	US	Y
		San Francisco	94117	US	H@gmail.com	90002043	US	Y
	Rm. 81	San Francisco	94112	US	Jason@gmail.com	90002044	us	Y
		Seattle	98125	US	MarthaS@hotmail.com	90002045	us	Y
		Fresno	93720	US	LorraineY@hotmail.com	90002048	បន	Y
		Sacramento	95826	US	Dana@hotmail.com	90002049	US	Y

Figure 2-252 Create j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB 8/8

j02_INVCD_ISOCODE_NCB

In this step, we analyze the ISO codes that were generated by the previous step by the Investigate stage using the character concatenate investigate option with the ${\cal C}$ mask to obtain frequency distribution. This step identifies whether the addresses in the appropriate data sets belonged to more than one country, and identifies the codes of the countries in the addresses. In this case, the addresses are all U.S. addresses.

Figure 2-253 on page 727 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB" on page 719, an Investigate stage and an output Sequential File stage for each of the input files. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J02_INVCC_ISCODE" on page 186, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

► Figure 2-254 on page 728 shows the INV_CC_ISOCODE1 - Investigate Stage window with the Character Concatenate Investigate option, and columns ISOCountryCode_Country and IdentifierFlag_COUNTRY selected with the *C* masks for each character.

The configuration of the INV_CC_ISOCODE2 - Investigate Stage window for the BCUSTOMER file is similar to this investigate. We do not repeat it here.

- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job, the job statistics are shown in Figure 2-255 on page 728.
- ► The output of the Investigate stage written to the sequential files are shown in Figure 2-256 on page 728 and Figure 2-257 on page 729 as follows:
 - Figure 2-256 on page 728 shows the CUSTOMER address report with a concatenated value of US Y in 100% of the records.
 - Figure 2-257 on page 729 shows the BCUSTOMER address report with a concatenated value of US Y in 100% of the records.

Proceed now to "j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB" on page 729.

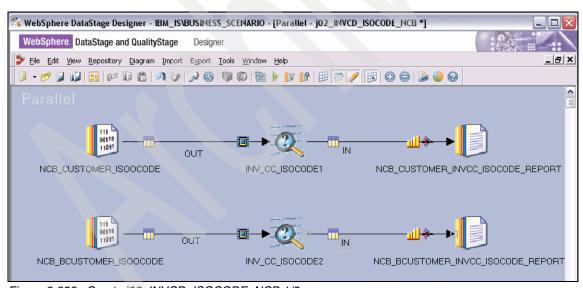


Figure 2-253 Create j02_INVCD_ISOCODE_NCB 1/5

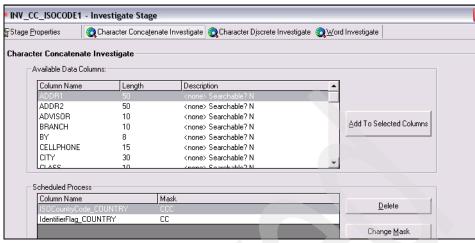


Figure 2-254 Create j02_INVCD_ISOCODE_NCB 2/5

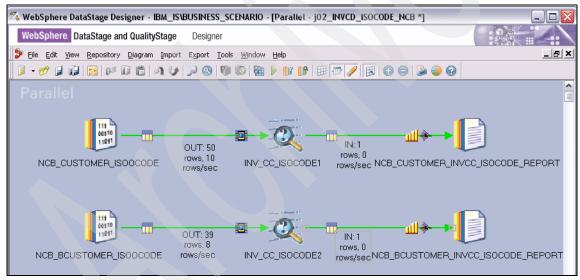


Figure 2-255 Create j02_INVCD_ISOCODE_NCB 3/5



Figure 2-256 Create j02_INVCD_ISOCODE_NCB 4/5



Figure 2-257 Create j02_INVCD_ISOCODE_NCB 5/5

j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB

In this step, we use the Standardize stage with the USPREP domain-preprocessor rule set to move name and address data into Name, Address, and Area domains for the CUSTOMER and BCUSTOMER files.

Figure 2-258 on page 730 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in the "j01_STAN_COUNTRY_NCB" on page 719 step, one Standardize stage, and one output Data Set stage for each Standardize stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J03_STAN_USPREP" on page 196, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

► The Standardize Rule Process windows of Figure 2-259 on page 730 and Figure 2-260 on page 731 show the USPREP rule set and the literals and columns selected for analysis. Figure 2-259 on page 730 and Figure 2-260 on page 731 show the Standardize Rule Process window with the configured USPREP rule set, and the following string in the Selected Columns list for the CUSTOMER file:

ZQNAMEZQ NAME ZQADDRZQ ADDR1 ADDR2 ZQAREAZQ CITY ZIP COUNTRY

The configuration of the Standardize Rule Process window for the BCUSTOMER file is similar, and we do not repeat it here.

- After saving, compiling, and running this job, view the results as shown in Figure 2-261 on page 731.
- Figure 2-262 on page 732 through Figure 2-265 on page 735 show the contents of the standardized output for each data set.

The partial reports show the columns Columns NameDomain_USPREP (contains prefix, first name, last name, suffix tokens), AddressDomain_USPREP (contains apartment, street name, and street type tokens), and AreaDomain_USPREP (contains city, state, and ZIP code tokens) that were parsed from the input columns.

Proceed now to "j04_INVCC_USPREP_INPUT_PATTERN_NCB" on page 735.

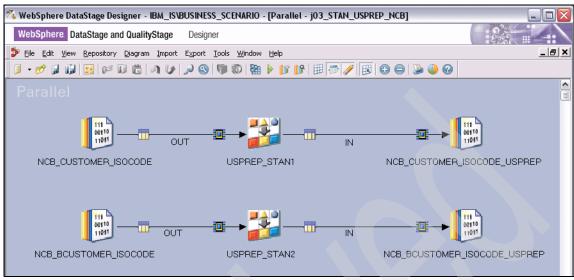


Figure 2-258 Create j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB 1/8

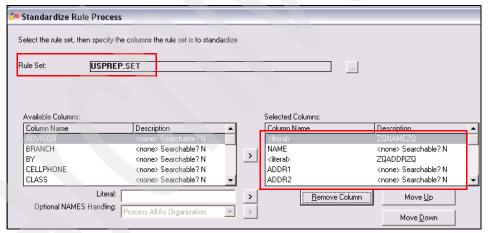


Figure 2-259 Create j03 STAN USPREP_NCB 2/8

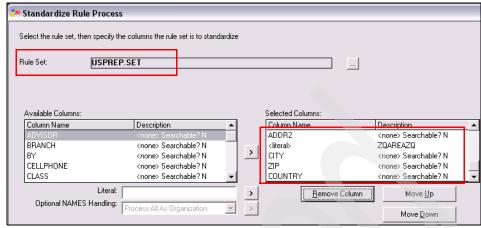


Figure 2-260 Create j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB 3/8

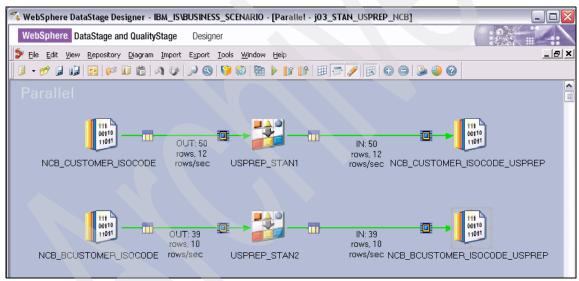


Figure 2-261 Create j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB 4/8

ID	NAME	ADDR1	ADDR2	CITY	ZIP	COUNTRY	UPDATED
1500008000	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	1200112	San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26 1
1500008001	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008002	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Drivee		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008003	Carol Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr.		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008004	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008005	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008006	Gayle Fagan	2315 N 1st St		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008007	Anna Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave		San Jose	95119	IIS	2007-09-26
1500008008	Arcangelo Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008009	Denise Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008010	Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue		San Jose	95119		2007-09-26
1500008011	Curtis Madeson	Bel Air Avedue		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008012	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008013	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008014	Kurt Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue		San Jose	95119	IIS	2007-09-26
1500008015	Maria Fanelli	Bel Air		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008016	A Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008017	A Carter	5528 Muir Dr		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26 1
1500008018	Barry Rosen	560 Galen		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008019	Alok Alur	502 Gaylen		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008020	Jastinderk Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl		San Jose	95119	US	2007-09-26
1500008021	Aaron Jensen	1363 14th Ave		San Francisco	94122	us	2007-09-26
1500008022	Allan Jensen	PO Box 7424		San Francisco	94120	US	2007-09-26
1500008023	Andrew I Jensen	44 Montgomery St	Ste 3705	San Francisco	94104	US	2007-09-26
1500008024	Anette A Jensen	77 Grand View Ave	Apt 202	San Francisco	94114	IIS	2007-09-26
1500008025	Anton T & Larue Jensen	258 Lisbon St		San Francisco	94112	US	2007-09-26
1500008026	Brandon Jensen	625 Hyde St	Apt 1	San Francisco	94109	US	2007-09-26
1500008027	Steven C Preston	Embarcadero Ctr		San Francisco	94111	IIS	2007-09-26
1500008028	Allan Preston	720 Market St	Ste 900	San Francisco	94102	US	2007-09-26
1500008029	Allison R Preston	831 Webster St		San Francisco	94117	US	2007-09-26
1500008030	Burr Preston	3726 Broderick St	Apt 8	San Francisco	94123	US	2007-09-26
1500008031	Cathy Preston	425 Market St, Ste 2200		San Francisco	94105	US	2007-09-26
1500008032	Alan S Hopkins	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1		San Francisco	94122	US	2007-09-26
1500008033	Beata Hopkins	2250 24th St	Apt 334	San Francisco	94107	US	2007-09-26
1500008034	C C Hopkins	2194 Folsom St		San Francisco	94110	US	2007-09-26
1500008035	Christine E Hopkins	407 Paris St		San Francisco		Us	2007-09-26
1500008036	Kelly Hopkins	1482 Rhode Island St		San Francisco	94107	US	2007-09-26
1500008037	Kimberly E Hopkins	2000 Post St, Apt 337		San Francisco	94115	IIS	2007-09-26
1500008038	Andreay Paley	555 California St, Ste 2900		San Francisco	94104	US	2007-09-26
1500008039	Jeremy Paley	720 Market St. Ste 900		San Francisco	94102	US	2007-09-26
1500008040	Rebecca Paley	222 Sutter St	F1 6	San Francisco	94108	US	2007-09-26
1500008041	Agnes Wyman	220 Montgomery St		San Francisco	94104	US	2007-09-26
1500008042	Gloria Wyman	631 Ofarrell St	Apt 508	San Francisco	94109	US	2007-09-26
1500008043	H Wyman	1445 Oak St		San Francisco	94117	US	2007-09-26
1500008044	Jason Wyman	241 Oneida Ave	Rm 81	San Francisco	94112	US	2007-09-26
15000000011	Martha S Peet	13055 23rd P1 NE		Seattle	98125	US	2007-09-26
15000000045	Jackie Jackson	945 Arthur Way NW		Salem	97304	US	2007-09-26
15000000047	Renee Jackson	1400 Candlelight Dr	Spc 113	Eugene	97402	US	2007-09-26
1500008047	Lorraine Y Peterson	7269 N Dearing Ave	5pc 110	Fresno	5.402	IIS	2007-09-26

Figure 2-262 Create j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB 5/8

	_NCBNCB_CUSTOMER_ISOCODE_			
	OUNTRY NameDomain_USPREP	AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP	FieldlPattern_USP
Y	BRUCE H ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NFI+
Y	CHRISTINA ANDERSON	6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+
Y	ALEXANDRA ANDERSON	321 CURIE DRIVEE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+
Y	CAROL HANSSON	1361 CRESTWOOD DR .	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+
Y	ANDERS OLSSON	2050 NORTH FIRST STREET	SAN JOSE 95119 US	N++
Y	ALEX SKOV	3030 ORCHARD PKWY	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+
Y	GAYLE FAGAN	2315 N 1ST ST	SAN JOSE 95119 US	nf+
Y	ANNA FANELLI	1603 BEL AIR AVE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+
Y	ARCANGELO FANELLI	170 W TASMAN DR	SAN JOSE 95119 US	N++
Y	DENISE FARREL	1735 SARATOGA AVE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+
Y	CURTIS MADISON	1603 BEL AIR AVENUE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+
Y	CURTIS MADESON	BEL AIR AVEDUE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+
Y	TORBEN ANDERSOM	321 CURIE DRIVEE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	N++
Y	YESICA ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE 95119 US	N++
Y	KURT MADI	1603 BEL AIR AVENUE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+
Y	MARIA FANELLI	BEL AIR	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+
Y	A FANELLI	2584 JUNCTION AVE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NI+
Y	A CARTER	5528 MUIR DR	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NI+
Y	BARRY ROSEN	560 GALEN	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+
Y	ALOK ALUR	502 GAYLEN	SAN JOSE 95119 US	N++
Y	JASTINDERK KUMAR	3424 MAROUN PL	SAN JOSE 95119 US	N++
Y	AARON JENSEN	1363 14TH AVE	SAN FRANCISCO 94122 US	NF+
Y	ALLAN JENSEN	PO BOX 7424	SAN FRANCISCO 94122 US	NF+
	ANDREW I JENSEN	44 MONTGOMERY ST STE 3705	SAN FRANCISCO 94120 US	NFT+
Υ				
Υ	ANETTE A JENSEN	77 GRAND VIEW AVE APT 202	SAN FRANCISCO 94114 US	N+I+
Υ	ANTON T & LARUE JENSIN	258 LISBON ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94112 US	N+I&++
Υ	BRANDON JENSEN	625 HYDE ST APT 1	SAN FRANCISCO 94109 US	NF+
Y	STEVEN C PRESTON	EMBARCADERO CTR	SAN FRANCISCO 94111 US	NFI+
Y	ALLAN PRESTON	720 MARKET ST STE 900	SAN FRANCISCO 94102 US	NF+
Y	ALLISON R PRESTON	831 WEBSTER ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94117 US	NFI+
Y	BURR PRESTON	3726 BRODERICK ST APT 8	SAN FRANCISCO 94123 US	N++
Y	CATHY PRESTON	425 MARKET ST , STE 2200	SAN FRANCISCO 94105 US	NF+
Y	ALAN S HOPKINS	1200 15TH AVE , APT 1	SAN FRANCISCO 94122 US	NFD+
Y	BEATA HOPKINS	2250 24TH ST APT 334	SAN FRANCISCO 94107 US	N++
Y	C C HOPKINS	2194 FOLSOM ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94110 US	NII+
Y	CHRISTINE E HOPKINS	407 PARIS ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94112 US	NFD+
Y	KELLY HOPKINS	1482 RHODE ISLAND ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94107 US	NF+
Y	KIMBERLY E HOPKINS	2000 POST ST , APT 337	SAN FRANCISCO 94115 US	NFD+
Y	ANDREAY PALEY	555 CALIFORNIA ST , STE 2900	SAN FRANCISCO 94104 US	N++
Y	JEREMY PALEY	720 MARKET ST , STE 900	SAN FRANCISCO 94102 US	NF+
Y	REBECCA PALEY	222 SUTTER ST FL 6	SAN FRANCISCO 94108 US	NF+
Y	agnes wyman	220 MONTGOMERY ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94104 US	NF+
Y	GLORIA WYMAN	631 OFARRELL ST APT 508	SAN FRANCISCO 94109 US	NF+
Y	H WYMAN	1445 OAK ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94117 US	NI+
Y	JASON WYMAN	241 ONEIDA AVE RM 81	SAN FRANCISCO 94112 US	NF+
Y	MARTHA S PEET	13055 23RD PL NE	SEATTLE 98125 US	NFD+
Y	JACKIE JACKSON	945 ARTHUR WAY NW	SALEM 97304 US	NF+
Y	RENEE JACKSON	1400 CANDLELIGHT DR SPC 113	EUGENE 97402 US	NF+
Y	LORRAINE Y PETERSON	7269 N DEARING AVE	FRESNO 93720 US	NFI+
Y	DANA SUTHERLAND	8615 LA RIVIERA DR	SACRAMENTO 95826 US	NF+

Figure 2-263 Create j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB 6/8

II	D	UPDATED	BY	BRANCH	ADVISOR	NAME	ADDR1	
20	0001500	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001500	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	Π
20	0001501	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001501	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr	
20	0001502	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001502	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Drivee	
20	0001503	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001503	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee	
20	0001504	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001504	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct	
20	0001505	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001505	Kurt Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue	
20	0001506	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001506	Maria Fanelli	Bel Air	
20	0001507	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001500	A Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave	
20	0001508	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001501	A Carter	5528 Muir Dr	
20	0001509	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001502	Barry Rosen	560 Galen	
20	0001510	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001503	Alok Alur	502 Gaylen	
20	0001511	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001504	Jastinderk Kumar	3424 Maroum Pl	
20	0001512	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001502	13001505	Aaron Jensen	1363 14th Ave	
20	0001513	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001503	13001506	Allan Jensen	PO Box 7424	
20	0001514	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001504	13001500	Andrew I Jensen	44 Montgomery St	
20	0001515	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001505	13001501	Anette A Jensen	77 Grand View Ave	
20	0001516	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001506	13001502	Anton T & Larue Jensen	258 Lisbon St	
20	0001517	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001507	13001503	Brandon Jensen	625 Hyde St	
20	0001518	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001508	13001504	Steven C Preston	Embarcadero Ctr	
20	0001519	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001509	13001505	Allan Preston	720 Market St	
20	0001520	2007-09-26 12:00:00	svsadm	12001510	13001506	Allison R Preston	831 Webster St	
20	0001521	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001511	13001500	Burr Preston	3726 Broderick St	
20	0001522	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001512	13001501	Cathy Preston	425 Market St, Ste 2200	
20	0001523	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001513	13001502	Alan S Hopkins	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1	
20	0001524	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001514	13001503	Beata Hopkins	2250 24th St	
	0001525	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001515	13001504	C C Hopkins	2194 Folsom St	
-	0001526	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001516	13001505	Christine E Hopkins	407 Paris St	
-	0001527	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001517	13001506	Kelly Hopkins	1482 Rhode Island St	
-	0001528	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001518	13001500	Kimberly E Hopkins	2000 Post St. Apt 337	
-	0001529	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001519	13001501	Andreay Paley	555 California St, Ste 2900	
	0001530	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001520	13001502	Jeremy Paley	720 Market St. Ste 900	
-	0001531	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001521	13001503	Rebecca Palev	222 Sutter St	
-	0001531	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001522	13001504	Agnes Wyman	220 Montgomery St	
	0001532	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001523	13001505	Gloria Wyman	631 Ofarrell St	
	0001533	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001524	13001506	H Wyman	1445 Oak St	
-	0001534	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001524	13001500	Jason Wyman	241 Oneida Ave	
-	0001535	2007-09-26 12:00:00		12001525	13001500	Martha S Peet	13055 23rd Pl NE	
-			sysadm					
-	0001537 0001538	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm sysadm	12001529	13001502	Lorraine Y Peterson Dana Sutherland	7269 N Dearing Ave 8615 la Riviera Dr	

Figure 2-264 Create j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB 7/8

JOS_STAIT_OSFICE_INCDI	NCB_BCUSTOMER_ISOCODE_USPRE	Pala Diowsei		
NameDomain_USPREP	AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP	FieldlPattern_USPREP	Field2Pattern_USPR
BRUCE H ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NFI+	A^++M
CHRISTINA ANDERSON	6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+	A^++M
ALEXANDRA ANDERSON	321 CURIE DRIVEE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+	A^++
TORBEN ANDERSOM	321 CURIE DRIVEE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	N++	A^++
YESICA ANDERSON	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE 95119 US	N++	A^++M
KURT MADI	1603 BEL AIR AVENUE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+	A^++T
MARIA FANELLI	BEL AIR	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+	A++
A FANELLI	2584 JUNCTION AVE	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NI+	A^TT
A CARTER	5528 MUIR DR	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NI+	A^+M
BARRY ROSEN	560 GALEN	SAN JOSE 95119 US	NF+	A^+
ALOK ALUR	502 GAYLEN	SAN JOSE 95119 US	N++	A^+
JASTINDERK KUMAR	3424 MAROUN PL	SAN JOSE 95119 US	N++	A^+T
AARON JENSEN	1363 14TH AVE	SAN FRANCISCO 94122 US	NF+	A^>T
ALLAN JENSEN	PO BOX 7424	SAN FRANCISCO 94120 US	NF+	ABB^
ANDREW I JENSEN	44 MONTGOMERY ST STE 3705	SAN FRANCISCO 94104 US	NFI+	A^+TU^
ANETTE A JENSEN	77 GRAND VIEW AVE APT 202	SAN FRANCISCO 94114 US	N+I+	A^+TTU^
ANTON T & LARUE JENSEN	258 LISBON ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94112 US	N+I6++	A^+T
BRANDON JENSEN	625 HYDE ST APT 1	SAN FRANCISCO 94109 US	NF+	A^+TU^
STEVEN C PRESTON	EMBARCADERO CTR	SAN FRANCISCO 94111 US	NFI+	A+M
ALLAN PRESTON	720 MARKET ST STE 900	SAN FRANCISCO 94102 US	NF+	A^+TU^
ALLISON R PRESTON	831 WEBSTER ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94117 US	NFI+	A^+T
BURR PRESTON	3726 BRODERICK ST APT 8	SAN FRANCISCO 94123 US	N++	A^+TU^
CATHY PRESTON	425 MARKET ST , STE 2200	SAN FRANCISCO 94105 US	NF+	A^+T_U^
ALAN S HOPKINS	1200 15TH AVE , APT 1	SAN FRANCISCO 94122 US	NFD+	A^>T,U^
BEATA HOPKINS	2250 24TH ST APT 334	SAN FRANCISCO 94107 US	N++	A^>TU^
C C HOPKINS	2194 FOLSOM ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94110 US	NII+	A^+T
CHRISTINE E HOPKINS	407 PARIS ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94110 US	NFD+	A^+T
KELLY HOPKINS	1482 RHODE ISLAND ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94112 US	NF+	A^+TT
KIMBERLY E HOPKINS	2000 POST ST , APT 337	SAN FRANCISCO 94107 US	NFD+	A^BT.U^
ANDREAY PALEY	555 CALIFORNIA ST , STE 2900	SAN FRANCISCO 94118 US	N++	A^ST,U^
JEREMY PALEY	720 MARKET ST , STE 900	SAN FRANCISCO 94104 US	NF+	A^+T,U^
REBECCA PALEY	222 SUTTER ST FL 6	SAN FRANCISCO 94102 US	NF+	A^+TM^
AGNES WYMAN	220 MONTGOMERY ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94108 US SAN FRANCISCO 94104 US	NF+	A^+T
GLORIA WYMAN	631 OFARRELL ST APT 508	SAN FRANCISCO 94104 US	NF+	A^+TU^
H WYMAN	1445 OAK ST	SAN FRANCISCO 94117 US	NI+	A^+T
JASON WYMAN	241 ONEIDA AVE RM 81	SAN FRANCISCO 94112 US	NF+	A^+TU^
MARTHA S PEET	13055 23RD PL NE	SEATTLE 98125 US	NFD+	A^>TM
LORRAINE Y PETERSON DANA SUTHERLAND	7269 N DEARING AVE 8615 LA RIVIERA DR	FRESNO 93720 US SACRAMENTO 95826 US	NFI+	A^D+T A^S+M

Figure 2-265 Create j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB 8/8

j04_INVCC_USPREP_INPUT_PATTERN_NCB

We then use the Investigate stage using the character concatenate investigate option on the input patterns that were generated by the Standardize stage in the previous step to determine the degree of success achieved by the USPREP domain-preprocessor rule set in parsing the tokens in the name and address fields into the correct domains.

Figure 2-266 on page 737 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB" on page 729, one Investigate stage, and one output Sequential File stage for each Investigate stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J02_INVCC_ISCODE" on page 186, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-267 on page 737 and Figure 2-268 on page 738 show the INVESTIGATE_CC Investigate Stage window with the Character Concatenate Investigate option, and columns InputPattern_USPREP with the *C* mask for each character and *X* masks on the NameDomain_USPREP, AddressDomain_USPREP, AreaDomain_USPREP, OutboundPattern_USPREP, NAME, ADDR1, ADDR2, CITY and ZIP columns in the CUSTOMER file.
 - Because the configuration of the INVESTIGATE_CC2 Investigate Stage window for the BCUSTOMER file is similar, we do not repeat it here.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job, the job statistics are shown in Figure 2-269 on page 738.
- ► The output of the Investigate stages written to the sequential files are shown in Figure 2-270 on page 739 through Figure 2-273 on page 742 as follows:
 - Figure 2-270 on page 739 and Figure 2-271 on page 740 show the report corresponding to the name and address of the CUSTOMER file. The name and addresses seem to have been parsed correctly.
 - Figure 2-272 on page 741 and Figure 2-273 on page 742 show the report corresponding to the name and address of the BCUSTOMER file. The

A visual analysis of the pattern reports generated by the Investigate stage indicates no errors in the movement of data to the name, address, and area domains. However, some spelling errors (such as 321 Curie Drivee of Torben Anderson) are detected, which we decide to defer addressing till after subsequent stages. We, therefore, proceed to the next step, "j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB" on page 742.

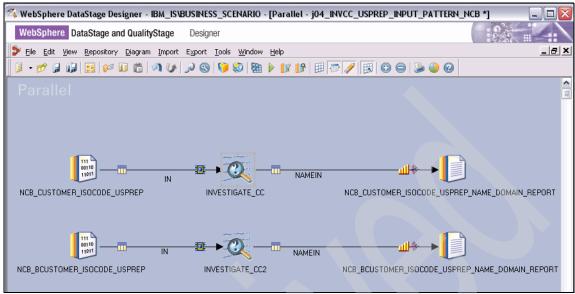


Figure 2-266 Create j04_INVCC_USPREP_INPUT_PATTERN_NCB 1/8

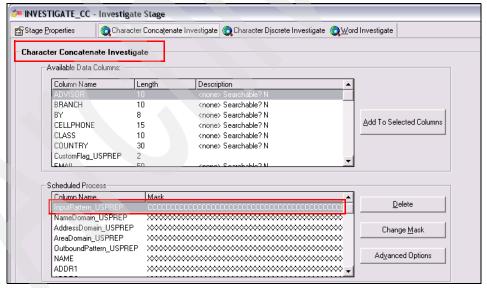


Figure 2-267 Create j04_INVCC_USPREP_INPUT_PATTERN_NCB 2/8

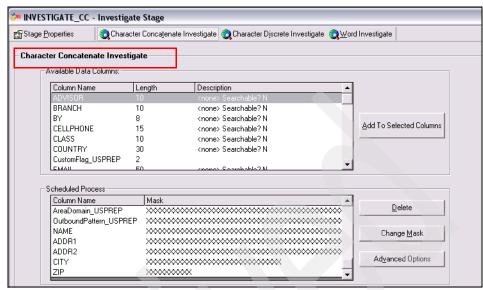


Figure 2-268 Create j04_INVCC_USPREP_INPUT_PATTERN_NCB 3/8

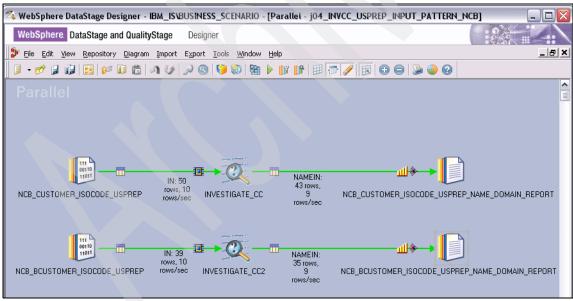


Figure 2-269 Create j04_INVCC_USPREP_INPUT_PATTERN_NCB 4/8

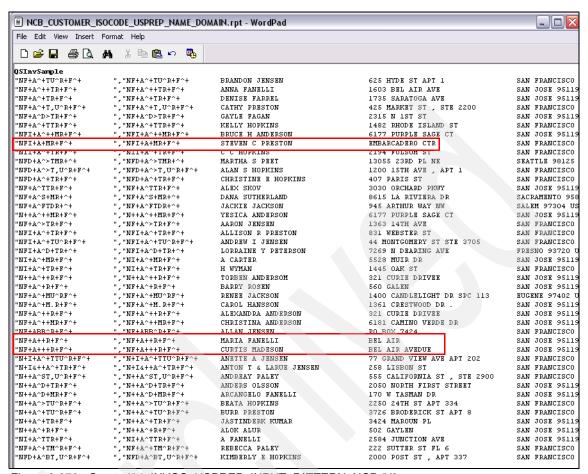


Figure 2-270 Create j04 INVCC USPREP INPUT PATTERN NCB 5/8

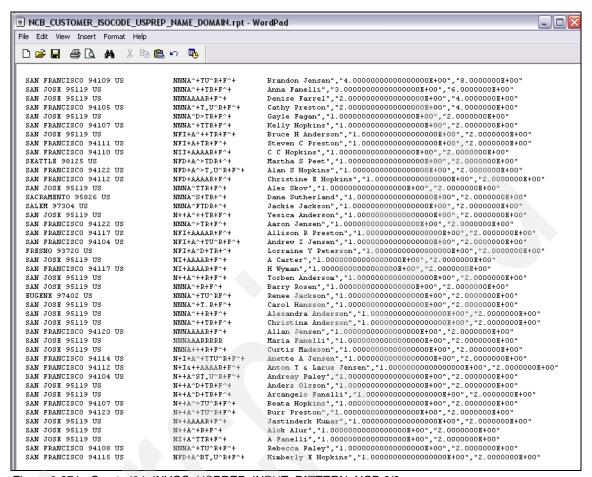


Figure 2-271 Create j04_INVCC_USPREP_INPUT_PATTERN_NCB 6/8

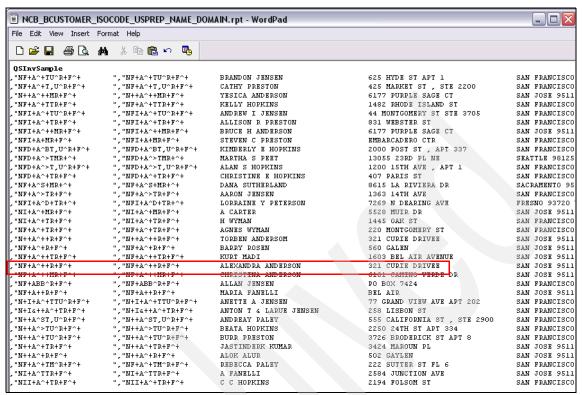


Figure 2-272 Create j04 INVCC USPREP INPUT PATTERN NCB 7/8

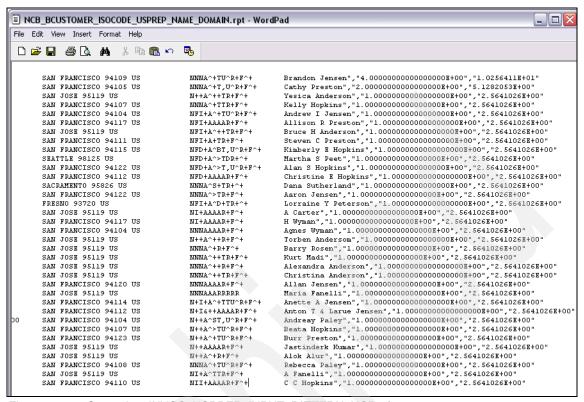


Figure 2-273 Create j04_INVCC_USPREP_INPUT_PATTERN_NCB 8/8

105 CASS USPREP NCB

In this step, we use the CASS stage to validate, correct, and standardize the U.S. addresses in the Address domain. We also include a Transformer stage to add a second address line column to customer file because CASS requires two address lines as input for its processing.

Note: As mentioned earlier, CASS is a separately priced module that requires installation of the CASS module.

Figure 2-274 on page 743 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j03_STAN_USPREP_NCB" on page 729, a Transformer stage, a CASS stage, and a Data Set stage for each input data set. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J05_CASS_USPREP" on page 219, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-275 on page 744 shows the CASS stage configuration for the CUSTOMER file with details such as the assignment of columns to Address Line 1 and Address Line 2,and location of the output file.
 - The configuration of the CASS stage for the BCUSTOMER file is similar, and we do not repeat it here.
- ▶ After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-276 on page 744), review the contents of the output of the CASS stage as shown in Figure 2-277 on page 745 through Figure 2-284 on page 752. It shows validation errors with some addresses as described in "J05 CASS USPREP" on page 219.

Note: As mentioned earlier, generally, any data error should be presented for review by appropriate personnel as early as possible in the process. An A1 should be investigated and appropriate action taken.

Proceed now to "j06 INVCC CASS NCB" on page 752.

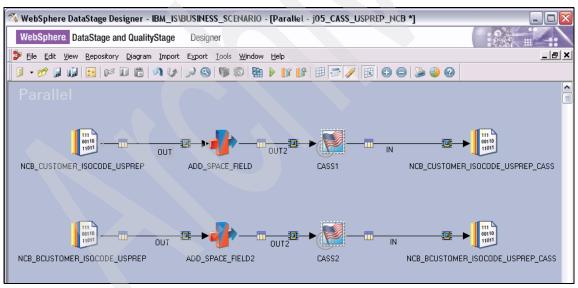


Figure 2-274 Create j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB 1/11

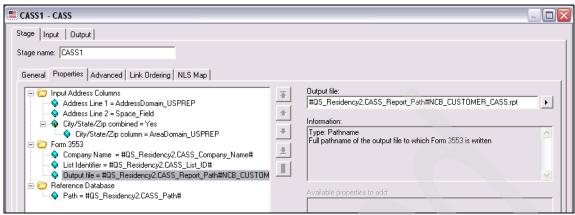


Figure 2-275 Create j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB 2/11

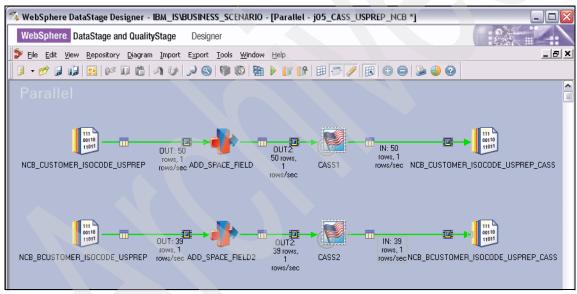


Figure 2-276 Create j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB 3/11

ID	NAME	ADDR1	ADDR2	CITY	ZIP	COUNTRY	UPDAT
1500008000	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008001	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008002	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Drivee		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008003	Carol Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr.		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
1500008004	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
1500008005	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008006	Gayle Fagan	2315 N 1st St		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008007	Anna Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
1500008008	Arcangelo Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008009	Denise Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
L500008010	Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008011	Curtis Madeson	Bel Air Avedue		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008012	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
15000008012	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
L5000000013	Kurt Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
L500008015	Maria Fanelli	Bel Air		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
L5000000015	A Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
15000008017	A Carter	5528 Muir Dr		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
L500008018	Barry Rosen	560 Galen		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
15000000010	Alok Alur	502 Gaylen		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
L5000008020	Jastinderk Kumar	3424 Maroum Pl		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
L500008021	Aaron Jensen	1363 14th Ave		San Francisco	94122	US	2007-
15000008021	Allan Jensen	PO Box 7424		San Francisco	94120	US	2007-
L500008022 L500008023	Andrew I Jensen	44 Montgomery St	Ste 3705	San Francisco	94104	US	2007-
5000008023	Anette A Jensen	77 Grand View Ave	Apt 202	San Francisco	94114	US	2007-
15000008025	Anton T & Larue Jensen	258 Lisbon St	Apc 202	San Francisco	94112	US	2007-
L500000025	Brandon Jensen	625 Hyde St	Apt 1	San Francisco	94109	US	2007-
L5000008027	Steven C Preston	Embarcadero Ctr	Apc 1	San Francisco	94111	US	2007-
L500008027	Allan Preston	720 Market St	Ste 900	San Francisco	94102	US	2007-
L5000008029	Allison R Preston	831 Webster St	3CE 300	San Francisco	94117	US	2007-
L500008029	Burr Preston	3726 Broderick St	Apt 8	San Francisco	94123	US	2007-
L500008030	Cathy Preston	425 Market St, Ste 2200	Apc o	San Francisco	94123	US	2007-
L500008031	Alan S Hopkins	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1		San Francisco	94122	US	2007-
L500008032	Beata Hopkins	2250 24th St	Apt 334	San Francisco	94122	US	2007-
L500008033 L500008034	C C Hopkins	2194 Folsom St	Apc 334	San Francisco	94110	US	2007-
L500008034	Christine E Hopkins	407 Paris St		San Francisco	94112	Us	2007-
L500008036	Kelly Hopkins	1482 Rhode Island St		San Francisco	94112	US	2007-
1500008038	Kimberly E Hopkins	2000 Post St. Apt 337		San Francisco	94115	US	2007-
1500008037	Andreay Paley	555 California St, Ste 2900		San Francisco	94118	US	2007-
1500008038	Jeremy Paley	720 Market St, Ste 900		San Francisco	94104	US	2007-
1500008039	Rebecca Paley	222 Sutter St	F1 6	San Francisco	94102	US	2007-
1500008040	-		11 6	San Francisco	94104	US	2007-
1500008041	Agnes Wyman	220 Montgomery St 631 Ofarrell St	Aut 500	San Francisco	94104	US	2007-
	Gloria Wyman		Apt 508				
500008043	H Wyman	1445 Oak St	D-: 01	San Francisco	94117	us	2007-
1500008044	Jason Wyman	241 Oneida Ave	Rm 81	San Francisco	94112		2007-
1500008045	Martha S Peet	13055 23rd P1 NE		Seattle	98125	US	2007-
1500008046	Jackie Jackson	945 Arthur Way NW		Salem	97304	US	2007-
1500008047	Renee Jackson	1400 Candlelight Dr	Spc 113	Eugene	97402	US	2007-

Figure 2-277 Create j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB 4/11

			DeliveryPointChkDigit_CASS			State_CASS	
95119	1546	77	5	C008	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95119	1410	99	1	C002	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95119	1931	21	8	C001	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95118	1207	61	9	C002	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95131	2001	50	3	C019	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95134	2028	30	3	C003	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95131	1010	15	3	C019	SAN JOSE	CA	MULL
95126	1502	03	6	C016	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95134	1700	70	3	C000	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95129	5203	35	6	C009	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95126	1502	03	6	C016	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95119	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN JOSE US	CA	NULL
95119	1931	21	8	C001	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95119	1546	77	5	C008	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95126	1502	03	6	C016	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95119	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN JOSE US	CA	NULL
95134	1902	84	4	C009	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95124	6324	28	4	C047	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
95119	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN JOSE US	CA	NULL
95119	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN JOSE US	CA	NULL
95148	4337	24	0	C025	SAN JOSE	CA	NULL
94122	2103	63	7	C044	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94120	7424	24	1	B013	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94104	4810	30	6	C022	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94114	2758	52	2	C035	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94112	2019	58	8	C063	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94109	7241	01	2	C002	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94111	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN FRANCISCO US	CA	NULL
94102	2507	25	3	C021	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94117	1717	31	8	C007	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94123	1028	08	2	C017	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94105	2434	50	3	C005	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94122	2047	01	8	C014	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94107	3271	84	4	C018	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94110	1320	94	6	C026	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94112	2715	07	1	C045	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94107	3249	82	1	C014	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94115	3576	87	4	C047	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94104	1601	25	7	C016	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94102	2507	25	3	C021	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94102	4457	06	2	C004	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94104	3402	99	5	C004	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94104	7426		2		SAN FRANCISCO		
		33		C048		CA	NULL
94117	2140	99	3	C038	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
94112	3228	41	3	C050	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL
98125	4211	55	7	C024	SEATTLE	WA	NULL
97304	3714	45	3	C002	SALEM	OR	NULL
97402	7403	38	3	C002	EUGENE	OR	MULL
93720	0317	69	9	R033	FRESNO	CA	NULL

Figure 2-278 Create j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB 5/11

NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT 6181 CAMINO VERDE DR 321 CURTE DR 1361 CRESTWOOD DR 2050 N 1ST ST 3030 ORCHARD PKWY 2315 N 1ST ST 1603 BEL ATR AVE 170 W TASMAN DR 1735 SARATOGA AVE 1603 BEL ATR AVE BEL ATR AVEUUE	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	Y Y Y Y Y
MATE NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAM	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	321 CURIE DR 1361 CRESTWOOD DR 2050 N 1ST ST 3030 ORCHARD PRWY 2315 N 1ST ST 1603 BEL AIR AVE 170 W TASMAN DR 1735 SARATOGA AVE 1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	Y Y Y Y
MATT MATT M	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	1361 CRESTWOOD DR 2050 N 1ST ST 3030 ORCHARD PRWY 2315 N 1ST ST 1603 BEL AIR AVE 170 W TASMAN DR 1735 SARATOGA AVE 1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL NULL NULL NULL	NULL NULL NULL NULL	Y Y Y
MATER NATURE NATIONALLY NATIONALL	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	2050 N 1ST ST 3030 ORCHARD PKWY 2315 N 1ST ST 1603 BEL AIR AVE 170 W TASMAN DR 1735 SARATOGA AVE 1603 BEL AIR AVE	MULL MULL MULL	NULL NULL NULL	Y Y Y
MATT MARTER MATT	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	3030 ORCHARD PKWY 2315 N 1ST ST 1603 BEL AIR AVE 170 W TASMAN DR 1735 SARATOGA AVE 1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL NULL NULL	NULL NULL	Y Y
MATT NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	2315 N 1ST ST 1603 BEL AIR AVE 170 W TASMAN DR 1735 SARATOGA AVE 1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL NULL	NULL	Y
MATT NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	1603 BEL AIR AVE 170 W TASMAN DR 1735 SARATOGA AVE 1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL	NULL	
MATT MARTER MATT	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	170 W TASMAN DR 1735 SARATOGA AVE 1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL		v
MATT MARTER MATT	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	170 W TASMAN DR 1735 SARATOGA AVE 1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL		
MATE NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE P	NULL NULL	1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL		Y
MATE NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE P	NULL NULL	1603 BEL AIR AVE		NULL	Y
MATE NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE P	NOTT NOTT NOTT		NULL	NULL	Y
MATT NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE P	NULL NULL		NULL	NULL	NULL
MATT NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME NAME	NULL	321 CURIE DR	NULL	NULL	Y
MATE NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF T		6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	NULL	NULL	Y
MOFF NO MOFF N		1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL	NULL	Y
NULL NU NULL NU NULL NU	NULL	BEL AIR	NULL	NULL	NULL
NULL NU NULL NU	NULL	2584 JUNCTION AVE	NULL	NULL	Y
NULL NU	NULL	5528 MUIR DR	NULL	NULL	Y
NULL NU	NULL	560 GALEN	NULL	NULL	NULL
	NULL	502 GAYLEN	NULL	NULL	NULL
NODE NO	NULL	3424 MAROUN PL	NULL	NULL	Y
NULL NU	NULL	1363 14TH AVE	NULL	NULL	Y
	NULL	PO BOX 7424	NULL	NULL	Y
	NULL	44 MONTGOMERY ST STE 3705	NULL	NULL	Y
	NULL	77 GRAND VIEW AVE APT 202	NULL	NULL	Y
		258 LISBON ST		NULL	Y
	NULL	625 HYDE ST APT 1	NULL	NULL	Y
	NULL	EMBARCADERO CTR	NULL	NULL	NULL
	NULL	720 MARKET ST STE 900	NULL	NULL	NOLL
		831 WEBSTER ST	NULL		Y
	NULL	3726 BRODERICK ST APT 8	NULL	NULL NULL	Y
	NULL				
	NULL	425 MARKET ST STE 2200	NULL	NULL	Υ
	NULL	1200 15TH AVE APT 1	NULL	NULL	Υ
	NULL	2250 24TH ST UNIT 334	NULL	NULL	Υ
	NULL	2194 FOLSOM ST	NULL	NULL	Y
	NULL	407 PARIS ST	NULL	NULL	Y
	NULL	1482 RHODE ISLAND ST	NULL	NULL	
	NULL	2000 POST ST APT 337	NULL	NULL	Υ
	NULL	555 CALIFORNIA ST STE 2900	NULL	NULL	Y
	NULL	720 MARKET ST STE 900	NULL	NULL	Υ
	NULL	222 SUTTER ST FL 6	NULL	NULL	Y
	NULL	220 MONTGOMERY ST	NULL	NULL	D
	NULL	631 OFARRELL ST APT 508	NULL	NULL	Y
	NULL	1445 OAK ST	NULL	NULL	D
	NULL	241 ONEIDA AVE RM 81	NULL	NULL	S
	NULL	13055 23RD PL NE	NULL	NULL	Y
	NULL	945 ARTHUR WAY NW	NULL	NULL	Y
MOLT NO	NULL	1400 CANDLELIGHT DR SPC 113	NULL	NULL	Y

Figure 2-279 Create j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB 6/11

PVMatchFlag_CASS	DPVCommFlag CASS	DPVFPFlag CAS	DPVCodel CAS:	DPVCode2 CASS	DPVCode3 CASS	LACSFlag CASS	LACSReturnO
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
)	N	NULL	AA	N1	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	вв	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	вв	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
WULL	NULL	NULL	Al	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	вв	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	ВВ	NULL	NULL	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	Al	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	вв	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	вв	NULL	NULL	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	A1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	A1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
MULL	NULL	NULL	Al	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	ВВ	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
7	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
	N	NULL	AA	N1	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
	N	NULL	AA	Nl	NULL	NULL	NULL
3	N	NULL	AA	cc	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL
Y	N	NULL	AA	BB	NULL	NULL	NULL

Figure 2-280 Create j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB 7/11

ID	UPDATED	BY	BRANCH	ADVISOR	NAME	ADDR1
20001500	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001500	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct
20001501	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001501	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr
20001502	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001502	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Drivee
20001503	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001503	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee
20001504	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001504	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct
20001505	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001505	Kurt Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue
20001506	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001506	Maria Fanelli	Bel Air
20001507	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001500	A Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave
20001508	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001501	A Carter	5528 Muir Dr
20001509	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001502	Barry Rosen	560 Galen
20001510	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001503	Alok Alur	502 Gaylen
20001511	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001504	Jastinderk Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl
20001512	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001502	13001505	Aaron Jensen	1363 14th Ave
20001513	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001503	13001506	Allan Jensen	PO Box 7424
20001514	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001504	13001500	Andrew I Jensen	44 Montgomery St
20001515	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001505	13001501	Anette A Jensen	77 Grand View Ave
20001516	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001506	13001502	Anton T & Larue Jensen	258 Lisbon St
20001517	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001507	13001503	Brandon Jensen	625 Hyde St
20001518	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001508	13001504	Steven C Preston	Embarcadero Ctr
20001519	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001509	13001505	Allan Preston	720 Market St
20001520	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001510	13001506	Allison R Preston	831 Webster St
20001521	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001511	13001500	Burr Preston	3726 Broderick St
20001522	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001512	13001501	Cathy Preston	425 Market St, Ste 220
20001523	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001513	13001502	Alan S Hopkins	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1
20001524	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001514	13001503	Beata Hopkins	2250 24th St
20001525	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001515	13001504	C C Hopkins	2194 Folsom St
20001526	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001516	13001505	Christine E Hopkins	407 Paris St
20001527	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001517	13001506	Kelly Hopkins	1482 Rhode Island St
20001528	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001518	13001500	Kimberly E Hopkins	2000 Post St, Apt 337
20001529	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001519	13001501	Andreay Paley	555 California St, Ste
20001530	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001520	13001502	Jeremy Paley	720 Market St, Ste 900
20001531	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001521	13001503	Rebecca Paley	222 Sutter St
20001532	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001522	13001504	Agnes Wyman	220 Montgomery St
20001533	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001523	13001505	Gloria Wyman	631 Ofarrell St
20001534	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001524	13001506	H Wyman	1445 Oak St
20001535	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001525	13001500	Jason Wyman	241 Oneida Ave
20001536	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001526	13001501	Martha S Peet	13055 23rd Pl NE
20001537	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001529	13001502	Lorraine Y Peterson	7269 N Dearing Ave
20001538	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001530	13001503	Dana Sutherland	8615 la Riviera Dr

Figure 2-281 Create j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB 8/11

U5_CASS_USPREP	WCB''WCB_BC	JSTOMER_	ISOCODE_US	SPREP_CASS.IN - Da	ita Browser	L	العالد
CustomFlag_USPRE	P Space_Field	Zip5_CAS	Zip4_CASS	DeliveryPoint_C	ASS DeliveryPointChkDigit_CASS	CarrierRoute_CASS	City_
NULL		95119	1546	77	5	C008	SAN J
NULL		95119	1410	99	1	C002	SAN J
NULL		95119	1931	21	8	C001	SAN J
NULL		95119	1931	21	8	C001	SAN J
NULL		95119	1546	77	5	C008	SAN J
NULL		95126	1502	03	6	C016	SAN J
NULL		95119	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN J
NULL		95134	1902	84	4	C009	SAN J
NULL		95124	6324	28	4	C047	SAN J
NULL		95119	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN J
NULL		95119	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN J
NULL		95148	4337	24	0	C025	SAN J
NULL		94122	2103	63	7	C044	SAN E
NULL		94120	7424	24	1	B013	SAN F
NULL		94104	4810	30	6	C022	SAN E
NULL		94114	2758	52	2	C035	SAN E
NULL		94112	2019	58	8	C063	SAN E
NULL		94109	7241	01	2	C002	SAN E
NULL		94111	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	SAN F
NULL		94102	2507	25	3	C021	SAN E
NULL		94117	1717	31	8	C007	SAN F
NULL		94123	1028	08	2	C017	SAN E
NULL		94105	2434	50	3	C005	SAN E
NULL		94122	2047	01	8	C014	SAN E
NULL		94107	3271	84	4	C018	SAN B
NULL		94110	1320	94	6	C026	SAN E
NULL		94112	2715	07	1	C045	SAN E
NULL		94107	3249	82	1	C014	SAN E
NULL		94115	3576	87	4	C047	SAN E
NULL		94104	1601	25	7	C016	SAN F
NULL		94102	2507	25	3	C021	SAN H
NULL		94108	4457	06	2	C004	SAN E
NULL		94104	3402	99	5	C006	SAN H
NULL		94109	7426	33	2	C048	SAN H
NULL		94117	2140	99	3	C038	SAN H
NULL		94112	3228	41	3	C050	SAN B
NULL		98125	4211	55	7	C024	SEATT
NULL		93720	0317	69	3	R033	FRESI
NULL		95826	1778	99	9	C020	SACRA

Figure 2-282 Create j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB 9/11

City_CASS	State_CASS	Urbanization_CASS	Recipient_CASS	DeliveryAddressLinel_CASS	DeliveryAddressLine2_CASS	
SAN JOSE	CA	NULL	NULL	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	NULL	Т
SAN JOSE	CA	NULL	NULL	6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	NULL	
SAN JOSE	CA	NULL	NULL	321 CURIE DR	NULL	
SAN JOSE	CA	NULL	NULL	321 CURIE DR	NULL	
SAN JOSE	CA	NULL	NULL	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	NULL	
SAN JOSE	CA	NULL	NULL	1603 BEL AIR AVE	NULL	
SAN JOSE US	CA	NULL	NULL	BEL AIR	NULL	
SAN JOSE	CA	NULL	NULL	2584 JUNCTION AVE	NULL	
SAN JOSE	CA	NULL	NULL	5528 MUIR DR	NULL	
SAN JOSE US	CA	NULL	NULL	560 GALEN	NULL	
SAN JOSE US	CA	NULL	NULL	502 GAYLEN	NULL	
SAN JOSE	CA	NULL	NULL	3424 MAROUN PL	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	1363 14TH AVE	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	PO BOX 7424	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	44 MONTGOMERY ST STE 3705	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	77 GRAND VIEW AVE APT 202	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	258 LISBON ST	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	625 HYDE ST APT 1	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO U	JS CA	NULL	NULL	EMBARCADERO CTR	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	720 MARKET ST STE 900	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	831 WEBSTER ST	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	3726 BRODERICK ST APT 8	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	425 MARKET ST STE 2200	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	1200 15TH AVE APT 1	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	2250 24TH ST UNIT 334	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	2194 FOLSOM ST	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	407 PARIS ST	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	1482 RHODE ISLAND ST	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	2000 POST ST APT 337	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	555 CALIFORNIA ST STE 2900	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	720 MARKET ST STE 900	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	222 SUTTER ST FL 6	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	220 MONTGOMERY ST	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	631 OFARRELL ST APT 508	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	1445 OAK ST	NULL	
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	NULL	NULL	241 ONEIDA AVE RM 81	NULL	
SEATTLE	WA	NULL	NULL	13055 23RD PL NE	NULL	
FRESNO	CA	NULL	NULL	7269 N DEARING AVE	NULL	
SACRAMENTO	CA	NULL	NULL	8615 LA RIVIERA DR	NULL	

Figure 2-283 Create j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB 10/11

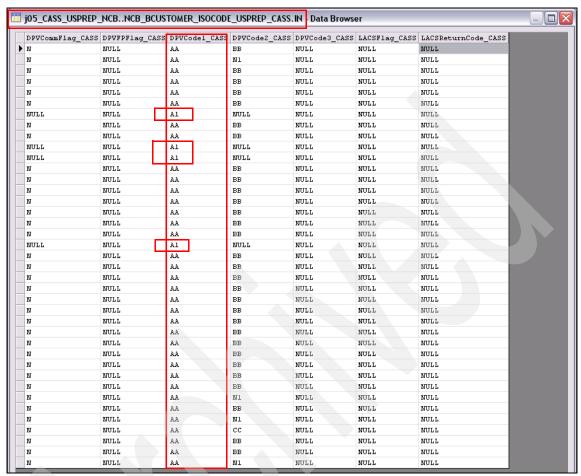


Figure 2-284 Create j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB 11/11

j06_INVCC_CASS_NCB

We then run the Investigate stage with character concatenate option on the results of job "j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB" on page 742 step to determine addresses that are not recognized by CASS (delivery point verification or DPV).

Note: As mentioned earlier, due to a bug with handling nulls, we introduced a Transformer stage to convert nulls to a space using column derivation.

We investigate using character concatenate (on CASS generated columns DPVMATCHFLAG_CASS and DPVCODE1_CASS) using a ${\cal C}$ mask and ${\cal X}$ masks on the DeliveryAddressLine1_CASS, City_CASS, State_CASS, and

Zip5_CASS columns. A value of A1 in the DPVCODE1_CASS field indicates a potential problem.

Figure 2-285 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB" on page 742, a Transformer stage for handling nulls, an Investigate stage, and an output Sequential File stage for each input data set. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J06_INVCC_CASS" on page 228, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-286 on page 754 shows the configuration of the INV_DPV_INFO1 Investigate stage window for the CUSTOMER file with columns DPVMatchFlag_CASS and DPVCode1_CASS selected with the C masks for each character. The X masks are used for columns Delivery_AddressLine1_CASS,City_CASS, State_CASS, and Zip5_CASS. The configuration of the INV_DPV_INFO2 Investigate stage window for the BCUSTOMER file is similar, and we do not repeat it here.
- After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-287 on page 754), the output of the Investigate stages are shown in Figure 2-288 on page 755 and Figure 2-289 on page 755. It shows a a few records with values A1 in the DPVMatchFlag_CASS and DPVCode1_CASS character concatenated columns, indicating a potential problem that required further investigation.

Proceed now to "j07 PREP CASS NCB" on page 755.

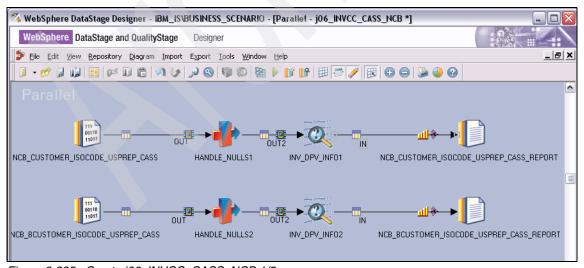


Figure 2-285 Create j06_INVCC_CASS_NCB 1/5

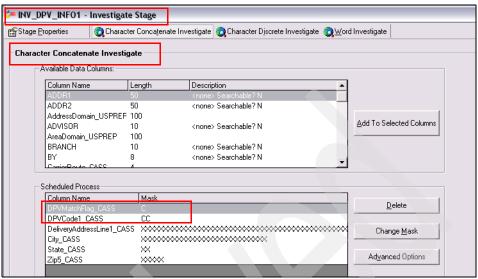


Figure 2-286 Create j06_INVCC_CASS_NCB 2/5

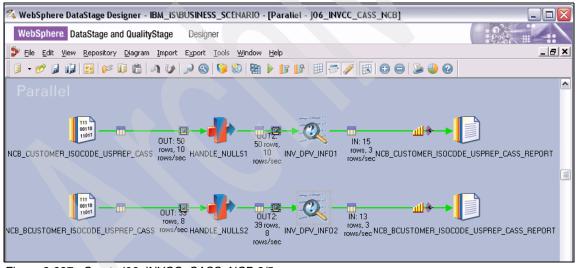


Figure 2-287 Create j06_INVCC_CASS_NCB 3/5

j06_INVO	CC_CASS_NCBNCB_CUSTOMER	_ISOCODE_USPREP_CASS_REPORT.IN Data Browser	
qsInvPa	tt qsInvSample		qsInvCo
▶ YAA	YAA3030 ORCHARD PKWY	SAN JOSE CA9513	4 40
YAA	YAA6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA9511	9 40
YAA	YAA321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE CA9511	9 40
YAA	YAA1361 CRESTWOOD DR	SAN JOSE CA9511	8 40
YAA	YAA2050 N 1ST ST	SAN JOSE CA9513	1 40
Al	Albel AIR AVEDUE	SAN JOSE US CA9511	9 5
Al	Albel AIR	SAN JOSE US CA9511	9 5
Al	A1560 GALEN	SAN JOSE US CA9511	9 5
Al	A1502 GAYLEN	SAN JOSE US CA9511	9 5
Al	Alembarcadero ctr	SAN FRANCISCO US CA9411	1 5
DAA	DAA6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	SAN JOSE CA9511	9 4
DAA	DAA220 MONTGOMERY ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA9410	4 4
DAA	DAA8615 LA RIVIERA DR	SACRAMENTO CA9582	6 4
DAA	DAA1445 OAK ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA9411	7 4
SAA	SAA241 ONEIDA AVE RM 81	SAN FRANCISCO CA9411	2 1

Figure 2-288 Create j06_INVCC_CASS_NCB 4/5

qsInvSample			qsInvCoun
YAA6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE	CA95119	30
YAA321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE	CA95119	30
YAA6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE	CA95119	30
YAA321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE	CA95119	30
DAA8615 LA RIVIERA DR	SACRAMENTO	CA95826	4
DAA1445 OAK ST	SAN FRANCISCO	CA94117	4
A1560 GALEN	SAN JOSE US	CA95119	4
A1502 GAYLEN	SAN JOSE US	CA95119	4
Alembarcadero ctr	SAN FRANCISCO US	CA94111	4
DAA6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	SAN JOSE	CA95119	4
DAA220 MONTGOMERY ST	SAN FRANCISCO	CA94104	4
Albel AIR	SAN JOSE US	CA95119	4
SAA241 ONEIDA AVE RM 81	SAN FRANCISCO	CA94112	1

Figure 2-289 Create j06_INVCC_CASS_NCB 5/5

j07_PREP_CASS_NCB

In this step, we standardize the address contents of the output of job "j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB" on page 742 using the domain-preprocessor USPREP rule set. This parsed and moved the address, as well as area content from selected input columns to the AddressDomain_USPREP and AreaDomain_USPREP columns. We also add a column to the output that only had the first three characters of the ZIP code using a Transformer stage. This new column (ZIP3) is used as a blocking variable in an upcoming matching stage.

After CASS validates and corrects the address fields, we run the Standardize stage again with the domain-preprocessor rule set USPREP on the CASS corrected address fields using the literals⁷ ZQPUTRZQ and ZQPUTAZQ.

Figure 2-290 on page 757 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j05_CASS_USPREP_NCB" on page 742, a Standardize stage, a Transformer stage to add a column, and an output Data Set stage for each of the input data sets. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J07_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Preprocessor" on page 234, we do not repeat it here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

► After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-290 on page 757), you can view the content of output data set as shown in Figure 2-291 on page 758 through Figure 2-296 on page 763.

This report shows the following:

- Columns AddressDomain_USPREP (contains apartment, street name, and street type tokens), and AreaDomain_USPREP (contains state and ZIP code tokens) that were parsed from the input columns.
- InputPattern_USPREP and OutboundPattern_USPREP columns that contain the patterns generated after processing the address columns in the input file.

A visual analysis of the report shows correct parsing of addresses into the AddressDomain_USPREP columns and Area_Domain_USPREP columns of the CUSTOMER and BCUSTOMER files. In the real-world, the volume of data would be too large to attempt a visual analysis of the report.

Proceed now to "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763.

⁷ The literal ZQPUTAZQ automatically defaults the entire field to the Address Domain, while ZQPUTRZQ automatically defaults the entire field to the Area Domain. Example 1-1 on page 33 has a brief overview of the available literals.

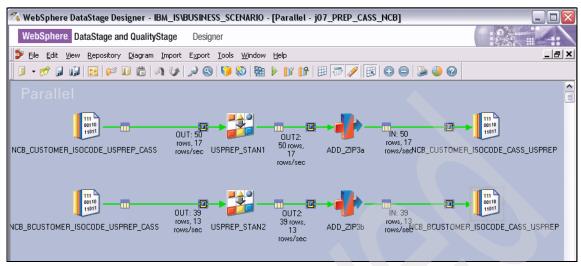


Figure 2-290 Create j07_PREP_CASS_NCB 1/7

ID	NAME	ADDR1	ADDR2	CITY	ZIP	COUNTRY	UPDAT:
1500008000	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
500008001	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
1500008002	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Drivee		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
1500008003	Carol Hansson	1361 Crestwood Dr.		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
1500008004	Anders Olsson	2050 North First Street		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008005	Alex Skov	3030 Orchard Pkwy		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008006	Gayle Fagan	2315 N 1st St		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
1500008007	Anna Fanelli	1603 Bel Air Ave		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
500008008	Arcangelo Fanelli	170 W Tasman Dr		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
1500008009	Denise Farrel	1735 Saratoga Ave		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
500008010	Curtis Madison	1603 Bel Air Avenue		San Jose	95119	us	2007-
500008011	Curtis Madeson	Bel Air Avedue		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
500008012	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008013	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
5000008014	Kurt Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
500008015	Maria Fanelli	Bel Air		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
5000000015	A Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
15000000017	A Carter	5528 Muir Dr		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008017	Barry Rosen	560 Galen		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008019	Alok Alur	502 Gaylen		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
1500008019	Jastinderk Kumar	3424 Maroum Pl		San Jose	95119	US	2007-
15000008021	Aaron Jensen	1363 14th Ave		San Francisco	94122	US	2007-
1500008021	Allan Jensen	PO Box 7424		San Francisco	94120	US	2007-
500008022	Andrew I Jensen	44 Montgomery St	Ste 3705	San Francisco	94104	us	2007-
15000008023	Anette A Jensen	77 Grand View Ave	Apt 202	San Francisco	94114	US	2007-
5000000024	Anton T & Larue Jensen	258 Lisbon St	Apc 202	San Francisco	94112	us	2007-
	Brandon Jensen	625 Hyde St	Apt 1	San Francisco	94109	US	2007-
1500008028	Steven C Preston	Embarcadero Ctr	Apc 1	San Francisco	94111	US	2007-
1500008027	Allan Preston	720 Market St	Ste 900	San Francisco	94102	US	2007-
1500008028	Allison R Preston	831 Webster St	3CE 900	San Francisco	94117	US	2007-
1500008029	Burr Preston	3726 Broderick St	Apt 8	San Francisco	94123	US	2007-
1500008030	Cathy Preston	425 Market St, Ste 2200	Apc o	San Francisco	94123	US	2007-
1500008031						US	2007-
	Alan S Hopkins	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1		San Francisco	94122		
1500008033	Beata Hopkins	2250 24th St	Apt 334	San Francisco	94107	US	2007-
1500008034	C C Hopkins	2194 Folsom St		San Francisco	94110	US	2007-
1500008035	Christine E Hopkins	407 Paris St		San Francisco	94112	Us	2007-
1500008036	Kelly Hopkins	1482 Rhode Island St		San Francisco	94107	US	2007-
500008037	Kimberly E Hopkins	2000 Post St, Apt 337		San Francisco	94115	US	2007-
1500008038	Andreay Paley	555 California St, Ste 2900		San Francisco	94104	US	2007-
1500008039	Jeremy Paley	720 Market St, Ste 900		San Francisco	94102	US	2007-
1500008040	Rebecca Paley	222 Sutter St	F1 6	San Francisco	94108	US	2007-
1500008041	Agnes Wyman	220 Montgomery St		San Francisco	94104	US	2007-
1500008042	Gloria Wyman	631 Ofarrell St	Apt 508	San Francisco	94109	US	2007-
1500008043	H Wyman	1445 Oak St		San Francisco	94117	US	2007-
1500008044	Jason Wyman	241 Oneida Ave	Rm 81	San Francisco	94112	US	2007-
	Martha S Peet	13055 23rd P1 NE		Seattle	98125	US	2007-
1500008046	Jackie Jackson	945 Arthur Way NW		Salem	97304	US	2007-
1500008047	Renee Jackson	1400 Candlelight Dr	Spc 113	Eugene	97402	us	2007-
1500008048	Lorraine Y Peterson	7269 N Dearing Ave		Fresno	93720	US	2007-

Figure 2-291 Create j07_PREP_CASS_NCB 2/7

j07_PREP_CASS_NCB.	.NCB_CUSTOMER_ISO	CODE_CASS_USPREP.IN Data Bro	owser		
LACSReturnCode_CASS	NameDomain_USPREP	AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP	FieldlPattern_USPREF	Field
NULL	NULL	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^++M	R+FS'
NULL	NULL	6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^++M	R+FS
NULL	NULL	321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^+M	R+FS
NULL	NULL	1361 CRESTWOOD DR	SAN JOSE CA 95118	A^+M	R+FS
NULL	NULL	2050 N 1ST ST	SAN JOSE CA 95131	A^D>T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	3030 ORCHARD PKWY	SAN JOSE CA 95134	A^TT	R+FS
NULL	NULL	2315 N 1ST ST	SAN JOSE CA 95131	A^D≻T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	1603 BEL AIR AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95126	A^++T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	170 W TASMAN DR	SAN JOSE CA 95134	A^D+M	R+FS
NULL	NULL	1735 SARATOGA AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95129	A^+T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	1603 BEL AIR AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95126	A^++T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	BEL AIR AVEDUE	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A+++	R+FS
NULL	NULL	321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^+M	R+FS
NULL	NULL	6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^++M	R+FS
NULL	NULL	1603 BEL AIR AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^++T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	BEL AIR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A++	R+FS
NULL	NULL	2584 JUNCTION AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^TT	R+FS
	NULL	5528 MUIR DR			
NULL			SAN JOSE CA 95124	A^+M A^+	R+FS
NULL	NULL	560 GALEN	SAN JOSE CA 95119	-	R+FS
NULL	NULL	502 GAYLEN	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^+	R+FS
NULL	NULL	3424 MAROUN PL	SAN JOSE CA 95148	A^+T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	1363 14TH AVE	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94122	A^≻T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	PO BOX 7424	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94120	ABB^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	44 MONTGOMERY ST STE 3705	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104	A^+TU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	77 GRAND VIEW AVE APT 202	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94114	A^+TTU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	258 LISBON ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94112	A^+T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	625 HYDE ST APT 1	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94109	A^+TU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	EMBARCADERO CTR	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94111	A+M	R+FS
NULL	NULL	720 MARKET ST STE 900	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94102	A^+TU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	831 WEBSTER ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94117	A^+T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	3726 BRODERICK ST APT 8	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94123	A^+TU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	425 MARKET ST STE 2200	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105	A^+TU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	1200 15TH AVE APT 1	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94122	A^>TU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	2250 24TH ST UNIT 334	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94107	A^>TU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	2194 FOLSOM ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94110	A^+T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	407 PARIS ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94112	A^+T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	1482 RHODE ISLAND ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94107	A^+TT	R+FS
NULL	NULL	2000 POST ST APT 337	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94115	A^BTU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	555 CALIFORNIA ST STE 2900	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104	A^STU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	720 MARKET ST STE 900	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94102	A^+TU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	222 SUTTER ST FL 6	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94108	A^+TM^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	220 MONTGOMERY ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104	A^+T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	631 OFARRELL ST APT 508	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94109	A^+TU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	1445 OAK ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94117	A^+T	R+FS
NULL	NULL	241 ONEIDA AVE RM 81	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94117	A^+TU^	R+FS
NULL	NULL	13055 23RD PL NE	SEATTLE WA 98125	A^>TM	R+S^
NULL	NULL	945 ARTHUR WAY NW	SALEM OR 97304	A^FTD	R+S^
NULL	NULL	1400 CANDLELIGHT DR SPC 113	EUGENE OR 97402	A^+MU^	RFS^
NULL	NULL	7269 N DEARING AVE 8615 LA RIVIERA DR	FRESNO CA 93720 SACRAMENTO CA 95826	A^D+T A^S+M	R+S^

Figure 2-292 Create j07_PREP_CASS_NCB 3/7

O P_F INEF_CHOS_FICE.II	CD_COSTOMEN_ISOCO	DE_CASS_USPREP.IN Data	Diemsel			_][
Field6Pattern_USPREP		OutboundPattern_USPREP	UserOverrideFlag_USPREP			4
NULL	A^++MR+FS^	A^++MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	_
NULL	A^++MR+FS^	A^++MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	_
MOLL	A^+MR+FS^	A^+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
MOLL	A^+MR+FS^	A^+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
MOLL	A^D>TR+FS^	A^D>TR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	_
MOLL	A^TTR+FS^	A^TTR+FS^	NO	MULL	951	
MOLL	A^D>TR+FS^	A^D>TR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
MOLL	A^++TR+FS^	A^++TR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
MOLL	A^D+MR+FS^	A^D+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
NULL	A^+TR+FS^	A^+TR+FS^	NO	MULL	951	
MULL	A^++TR+FS^	A^++TR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
MULL	A+++R+FS^	A+++R+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
NULL	A^+MR+FS^	A^+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
NULL	A^++MR+FS^	A^++MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
ULL	A^++TR+FS^	A^++TR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
MOLL	A++R+FS^	A++R+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
MOLL	A^TTR+FS^	A^TTR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
MULL	A^+MR+FS^	A^+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
NULL	A^+R+FS^	A^+R+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
MOLL	A^+R+FS^	A^+R+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
MOLL	A^+TR+FS^	A^+TR+FS^	NO	NULL	951	
NULL	A^>TR+FS^	A^>TR+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
NULL	ABB^R+FS^	ABB^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
MOLL	A^+TU^R+FS^	A^+TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
MULL	A^+TTU^R+FS^	A^+TTU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
NULL	A^+TR+FS^	A^+TR+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
NULL	A^+TU^R+FS^	A^+TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
NULL	A+MR+FS^	A+MR+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
MULL	A^+TU^R+FS^	A^+TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
MULL	A^+TR+FS^	A^+TR+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
NULL	A^+TU^R+FS^	A^+TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
NULL	A^+TU^R+FS^	A^+TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
MLL	A^>TU^R+FS^	A^>TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
MIL	A^>TU^R+FS^	A^>TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
WLL	A^+TR+FS^	A^+TR+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
TULL	A^+TR+FS^	A^+TR+FS^	NO	NULL	941	-1
TULL	A^+TTR+FS^	A^+TTR+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
ULL	A^BTU^R+FS^	A^BTU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
WLL	A^STU^R+FS^	A^STU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
JULL	A^+TU^R+FS^	A^+TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
JULL	A^+TM^R+FS^	A^+TM^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
TULL	A^+TR+FS^	A^+TR+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
MOLL	A^+TU^R+FS^	A^+TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
MOLL	A^+TR+FS^	A^+TR+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
MOLL	A^+TU^R+FS^	A^+TU^R+FS^	NO	NULL	941	
MULL	A^>TMR+S^	A^>TMR+S^	NO	NULL	981	
MULL	A^FTDR+S^	A^FTDR+S^	NO	NULL	973	
MOLL	A^+MU^RFS^	A^+MU^RFS^	NO	NULL	974	
NULL	A^D+TR+S^	A^D+TR+S^	NO	NULL	937	
NULL	A^S+MR+S^	A^S+MR+S^	NO	NULL	958	-1

Figure 2-293 Create j07_PREP_CASS_NCB 4/7

ID	UPDATED	BY	BRANCH	ADVISOR	NAME	ADDR1
20001500	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001500	Bruce H Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct
20001501	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001501	Christina Anderson	6181 Camino Verde Dr
20001502	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001502	Alexandra Anderson	321 Curie Drivee
20001503	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001503	Torben Andersom	321 Curie Drivee
20001504	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001504	Yesica Anderson	6177 Purple Sage Ct
20001505	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001505	Kurt Madi	1603 Bel Air Avenue
20001506	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001506	Maria Fanelli	Bel Air
20001507	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001500	A Fanelli	2584 Junction Ave
20001508	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001501	A Carter	5528 Muir Dr
20001509	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001502	Barry Rosen	560 Galen
20001510	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001500	13001503	Alok Alur	502 Gaylen
20001511	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001501	13001504	Jastinderk Kumar	3424 Maroun Pl
20001512	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001502	13001505	Aaron Jensen	1363 14th Ave
20001513	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001503	13001506	Allan Jensen	PO Box 7424
20001514	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001504	13001500	Andrew I Jensen	44 Montgomery St
20001515	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001505	13001501	Anette A Jensen	77 Grand View Ave
20001516	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001506	13001502	Anton T & Larue Jensen	258 Lisbon St
20001517	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001507	13001503	Brandon Jensen	625 Hyde St
20001518	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001508	13001504	Steven C Preston	Embarcadero Ctr
20001519	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001509	13001505	Allan Preston	720 Market St
20001520	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001510	13001506	Allison R Preston	831 Webster St
20001521	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001511	13001500	Burr Preston	3726 Broderick St
20001522	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001512	13001501	Cathy Preston	425 Market St, Ste 2200
20001523	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001513	13001502	Alan S Hopkins	1200 15th Ave, Apt 1
20001524	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001514	13001503	Beata Hopkins	2250 24th St
20001525	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001515	13001504	C C Hopkins	2194 Folsom St
20001526	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001516	13001505	Christine E Hopkins	407 Paris St
20001527	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001517	13001506	Kelly Hopkins	1482 Rhode Island St
20001528	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001518	13001500	Kimberly E Hopkins	2000 Post St, Apt 337
20001529	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001519	13001501	Andreay Paley	555 California St, Ste 2
20001530	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001520	13001502	Jeremy Paley	720 Market St, Ste 900
20001531	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001521	13001503	Rebecca Paley	222 Sutter St
20001532	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001522	13001504	Agnes Wyman	220 Montgomery St
20001533	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001523	13001505	Gloria Wyman	631 Ofarrell St
20001534	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001524	13001506	H Wyman	1445 Oak St
20001535	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001525	13001500	Jason Wyman	241 Oneida Ave
20001536	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001526	13001501	Martha S Peet	13055 23rd Pl NE
20001537	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001529	13001502	Lorraine Y Peterson	7269 N Dearing Ave
20001538	2007-09-26 12:00:00	sysadm	12001530	13001503	Dana Sutherland	8615 la Riviera Dr

Figure 2-294 Create j07_PREP_CASS_NCB 5/7

j07_PREP_CASS_NCBNCB_BC	USTOMER_ISOCODE_CASS_US	PREP.IN - Data Browser		_	
AddressDomain_USPREP	AreaDomain_USPREP	FieldlPattern_USPREP	Field2Pattern_USPREP	Field3Pattern_USPREP	Fie
6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^++M	R+FS^	NULL	NUI
6181 CAMINO VERDE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^++M	R+FS^	NULL	NU:
321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^+M	R+FS^	NULL	NU
321 CURIE DR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^+M	R+FS^	NULL	NU
6177 PURPLE SAGE CT	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^++M	R+FS^	NULL	NU
1603 BEL AIR AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95126	A^++T	R+FS^	NULL	NU
BEL AIR	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A++	R+FS^	NULL	NU
2584 JUNCTION AVE	SAN JOSE CA 95134	A^TT	R+FS^	NULL	NU
5528 MUIR DR	SAN JOSE CA 95124	A^+M	R+FS^	NULL	NU
560 GALEN	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^+	R+FS^	NULL	NU.
502 GAYLEN	SAN JOSE CA 95119	A^+	R+FS^	NULL	NU
3424 MAROUN PL	SAN JOSE CA 95148	A^+T	R+FS^	NULL	NU
1363 14TH AVE	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94122	A^≻T	R+FS^	NULL	NU
PO BOX 7424	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94120	ABB^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
44 MONTGOMERY ST STE 3705	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104	A^+TU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
77 GRAND VIEW AVE APT 202	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94114	A^+TTU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
258 LISBON ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94112	A^+T	R+FS^	NULL	NU
625 HYDE ST APT 1	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94109	A^+TU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
EMBARCADERO CTR	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94111	A+M	R+FS^	NULL	NU
720 MARKET ST STE 900	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94102	A^+TU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
831 WEBSTER ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94117	A^+T	R+FS^	NULL	NU
3726 BRODERICK ST APT 8	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94123	A^+TU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
425 MARKET ST STE 2200	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105	A^+TU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
1200 15TH AVE APT 1	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94122	A^>TU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
2250 24TH ST UNIT 334	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94107	A^>TU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
2194 FOLSOM ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94110	A^+T	R+FS^	NULL	NU
407 PARIS ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94112	A^+T	R+FS^	NULL	NU
1482 RHODE ISLAND ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94107	A^+TT	R+FS^	NULL	NU
2000 POST ST APT 337	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94115	A^BTU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
555 CALIFORNIA ST STE 2900	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104	A^STU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
720 MARKET ST STE 900	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94102	A^+TU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
222 SUTTER ST FL 6	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94108	A^+TM^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
220 MONTGOMERY ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104	A^+T	R+FS^	NULL	NU
631 OFARRELL ST APT 508	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94109	A^+TU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
1445 OAK ST	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94117	A^+T	R+FS^	NULL	NU
241 ONEIDA AVE RM 81	SAN FRANCISCO CA 94112	A^+TU^	R+FS^	NULL	NU
13055 23RD PL NE	SEATTLE WA 98125	A^>TM	R+S^	NULL	NU
7269 N DEARING AVE	FRESNO CA 93720	A^D+T	R+S^	NULL	NU
8615 LA RIVIERA DR	SACRAMENTO CA 95826	A^S+M	R+S^	NULL	NU

Figure 2-295 Create j07_PREP_CASS_NCB 6/7

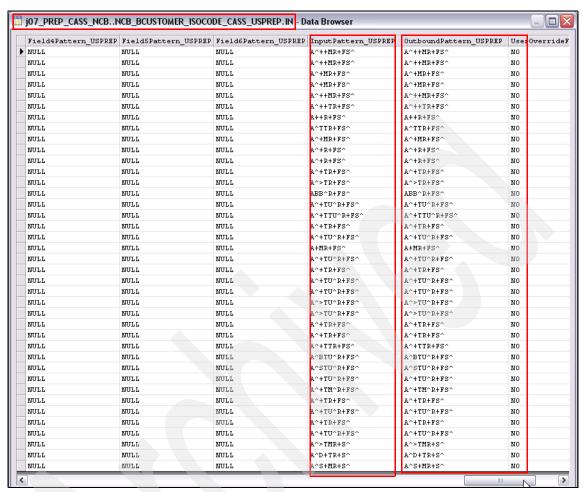


Figure 2-296 Create j07_PREP_CASS_NCB 7/7

108 STAN CASS NCB

In this step, we standardize the name and address contents of the output of job "j07_PREP_CASS_NCB" on page 755 using the domain-specific rule sets USNAME (with column NameDomain_USPREP), USADDR (with column AddressDomain_USPREP), and USAREA (with column AreaDomain_USPREP). Separate processes are defined—one for each rule set.

Note: Here again, we had to introduce a null handling Transformer stage to circumvent a bug.

Figure 2-297 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j07_PREP_CASS_NCB" on page 755, a Standardize stage, a Transformer stage to handle nulls, and an output Data Set stage for each of the input data sets. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J08_STAN_CUSTOMER_Domain_Specific" on page 241, we do not repeat it here.

After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-297 on page 764), the standardized output is written to new columns such as:

- FirstName_USNAME and PrimaryName_USNAME
- InputPattern USNAME
- UnhandledPattern_USNAME
- UnhandledData USNAME
- InputPattern_USNAME
- UnhandledPattern USADDR
- UnhandledData_USADDR
- InputPattern_USADDR
- UnhandledPattern_USAREA
- d UnhandledData_USAREA

The next step identifies any unhandled patterns and classifications by performing an investigate as described in "j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 765 through "j09b_INVCC_BCUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 771.

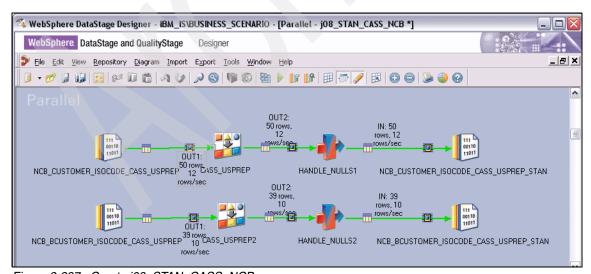


Figure 2-297 Create j08_STAN_CASS_NCB

j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB

In this step, we identify unhandled patterns and classifications in the previous step in the CUSTOMER file. We run a series of Investigate stage with the character concatenate option using the C mask on the unhandled pattern column from the results of "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763. The columns that we investigate corresponded to the name, address, and area domains. Unhandled patterns are reviewed and classification and input pattern overrides are generated to rectify the problem. We then rerun the Standardize stage with the overrides in place and verify using Investigate that all the unhandled patterns are resolved.

Figure 2-298 on page 766 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data set that was created in "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763, an Investigate stage with the character concatenate option, and a sequential file for the column frequency report. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 253, we do not repeat it here.

After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-298 on page 766) on the CUSTOMER file, the contents of the output of the investigate stage shows unhandled patterns as follows:

▶ Unhandled address patterns in Figure 2-300 on page 766 and Figure 2-301 on page 767.

An Input Pattern override was generated for the unhandled pattern as shown in Figure 2-303 on page 767 and Figure 2-304 on page 768. We then rerun the "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763 and "j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 765 jobs. Figure 2-305 on page 768 shows no more unhandled patterns relating to the address domain.

 Unhandled (or incorrectly handled) name patterns in Figure 2-306 on page 769 where PrimaryName_USNAME has some incorrect data (such as ANDERS OLSSON and ANDREAY PALEY).

A Classification override was generated for the unclassified firstname tokens as shown in Figure 2-307 on page 770. We then rerun the "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763 and "j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 765 jobs. Figure 2-308 on page 771 shows that everything is handled correctly.

Proceed now to unhandled patterns in the address domain in "j09b_INVCC_BCUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 771.

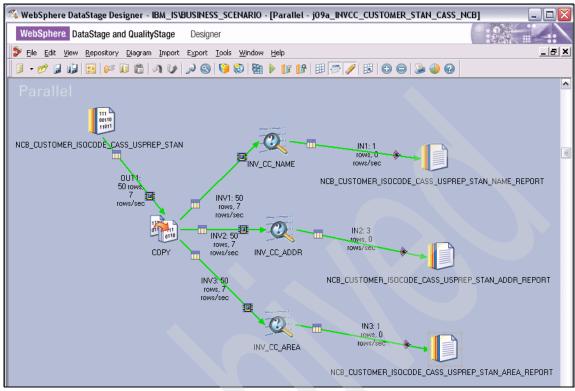


Figure 2-298 Create j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 1/11

io9a_invcc_customer_stan_cass_ncbncb_customer_isocoi	DE_CASS_USPR	EP_STAN_NA/	ME_REPORT.I	N1 - Data Browse	er 🗕 🗖
qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent	
UnhandledPattern_USNAME+InputPattern_USNAME+UnhandledData_1			50	100	

Figure 2-299 Create j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 2/11

j09a_INVCC_CUSTO	MER_STAN_CAS	S_NCBNCB_CUSTOMER	R_ISOCODE_CASS_USPREP_ST	FAN_ADDR_REPORT.IN2 - E)ata Browser	
qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample			qsInvCount	qsInvPercen
UnhandledPattern_			^++T		48	96
UnhandledPattern_	++	++	++	BEL AIR	1	2
▶ UnhandledPattern_	+++	+++	+++	BEL AIR .	1	2

Figure 2-300 Create j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 3/11

111	j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CA	SS_NCBNCB_CUSTOMER_ISOCO	DE_CASS_USPREP_STAN_ADDR_REPORT.IN2	- Data Browser	- 0
	qsInvSample				
		^++T		6177	7 PURPLE S
	++	++	BEL AIR	BEL	AIR
▶	+++	+++	BEL AIR AVEDUE	BEL	AIR AVEDU

Figure 2-301 Create j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 4/11



Figure 2-302 Create j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 5/11

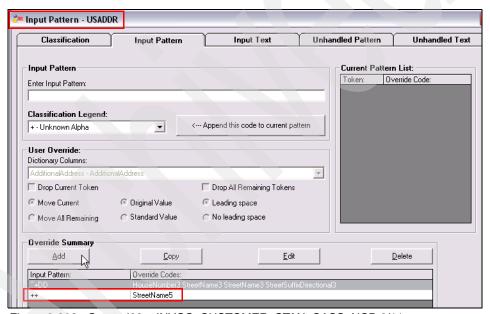


Figure 2-303 Create j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 6/11

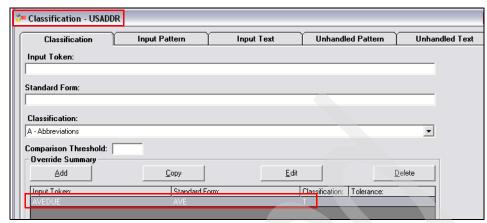


Figure 2-304 Create j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 7/11



Figure 2-305 Create j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 8/11

NamePrefix_USNAME	FirstName_USNAME	MiddleName_USNAME	PrimaryName_USNAME
	BRUCE	Н	ANDERSON
	CHRISTINA		ANDERSON
	ALEXANDRA		ANDERSON
	CAROL		HANSSON
			ANDERS OLSSON
	ALEX		SKOV
	GAYLE		FAGAN
	ANNA		FANELLI
			ARCANGELO FANELLI
	DENISE		FARREL
	CURTIS		MADISON
	CURTIS		MADESON
			TORBEN ANDERSOM
	YESICA		ANDERSON
	KURT		MADI
	MARIA		FANELLI
	A		Fanelli
	A		CARTER
	BARRY		ROSEN
			ALOK ALUR
			JASTINDERK KUMAR
	AARON		JENSEN
	ALLAN		JENSEN
	ANDREW	I	JENSEN
	ANETTE	A	JENSEN
	ANTON	Т	JENSEN
	BRANDON		JENSEN
	STEVEN	С	PRESTON
	ALLAN		PRESTON
	ALLISON	R	PRESTON
	BURR		PRESTON
	CATHY		PRESTON
	ALAN	s	HOPKINS
	BEATA		HOPKINS
	C	С	Hopkins
	CHRISTINE	E	HOPKINS
	KELLY		HOPKINS
	KIMBERLY	E	HOPKINS
	TILL BEAUT		ANDREAY PALEY
	JEREMY		PALEY
	REBECCA		PALEY
	AGNES		WYMAN
	GLORIA		WYMAN
	H		Wyman
	JASON	~	WYMAN
	MARTHA	g	PRET
	JACKIE		JACKSON
	RENEE		JACKSON
	LORRAINE DANA	Y	PETERSON SUTHERLAND

Figure 2-306 Create j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 9/11

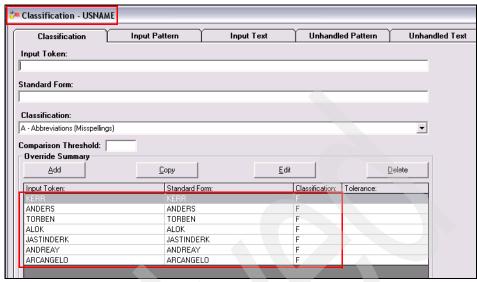


Figure 2-307 Create j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 10/11

refix_USNAME	FirstName_USNAME	MiddleName_USNAME	PrimaryName_USNAME
	BRUCE	н	ANDERSON
	CHRISTINA		ANDERSON
	ALEXANDRA		ANDERSON
	CAROL		HANSSON
	ANDERS		OLSSON
	ALEX		skov
	GAYLE		FAGAN
	ANNA		FANELLI
	ARCANGELO		FANELLI
	DENISE		FARREL
	CURTIS		MADISON
	CURTIS		MADESON
	TORBEN		ANDERSOM
	YESICA		ANDERSON
	KURT		MADI
	MARIA		FANELLI
	A		Fanelli
	A		CARTER
	BARRY		ROSEN
	ALOK		ALUR
	JASTINDERK		KUMAR
_	AARON		JENSEN
	ALLAN		JENSEN
	ANDREW	I	JENSEN
	ANETTE	À	JENSEN
	ANTON	T	JENSEN
	BRANDON	1	JENSEN
	STEVEN	С	PRESTON
	ALLAN	0	PRESTON
	ALLISON	R	PRESTON
	BURR		PRESTON
	CATHY		PRESTON
	ALAN	s	HOPKINS
	BEATA	3	HOPKINS
	C	С	Hopkins
	CHRISTINE	E	
		R	HOPKINS
	KELLY	7	HOPKINS
	KIMBERLY	E	HOPKINS
	AND REAY JEREMY		PALEY
	REBECCA		PALEY
	AGNES		WYMAN
	GLORIA		WYMAN
	H		Wyman
	JASON		WYMAN
	MARTHA	S	PEET
	JACKIE		JACKSON
	RENEE		JACKSON
	LORRAINE	Y	PETERSON

Figure 2-308 Create j09a_INVCC_CUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 11/11

j09b_INVCC_BCUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB

In this step, we identify unhandled patterns and classifications in the previous step in the BCUSTOMER file. We run a series of Investigate stage with the character concatenate option using the C mask on the unhandled pattern column from the results of "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763. The columns that we

investigated correspond to the name, address, and area domains. No unhandled patterns are detected.

Figure 2-309 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data set that was created in "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763, an Investigate stage with the character concatenate option, and a sequential file for the column frequency report. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J09_INVCC_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 253, we do not repeat it here.

After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-309 on page 772) on the BCUSTOMER file, the contents of the output of the investigate stage show no unhandled patterns as shown in Figure 2-310 on page 773 through Figure 2-312 on page 773.

Proceed now to unhandled patterns in the address domain in "j09b_INVCC_BCUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 771.

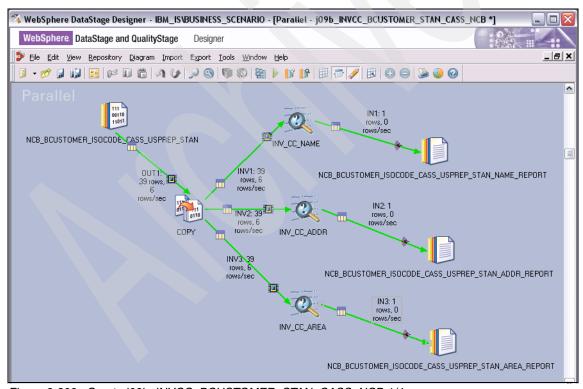


Figure 2-309 Create j09b_INVCC_BCUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 1/4

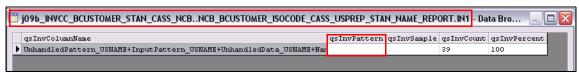


Figure 2-310 Create j09b_INVCC_BCUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 2/4

iogb_invcc_bcustomer_stan_cass_ncbncb_bcustomer_isocode_cass_usprep_stan_addr_report.in2 - Data Brow 📃 🗖							
qsInvColumnName	qsInvPattern	qsInvSample	qsInvCount	qsInvPercent			
▶ UnhandledPattern_USADDR+InputPattern_USADDR+UnhandledData_USADDR+Add			39	100			

Figure 2-311 Create j09b_INVCC_BCUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 3/4



Figure 2-312 Create j09b_INVCC_BCUSTOMER_STAN_CASS_NCB 4/4

110 PREPARE NCB DATA FOR FUNNEL

After the unhandled patterns are handled, we need to merge the standardized name and address file of the CUSTOMER and BCUSTOMER in order to identify duplicates (with data from the North American Bank's standardized name and addresses from their core and non-core services as described in 2.6.1, "Cleansing North American Bank's core and non-core services" on page 508), and to survive the "best" data into the CRM system as described in 2.6.3, "Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information" on page 783.

Prior to merging the two files that were created in "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763, we need to prepare the two files for merging in the Funnel stage by ensuring that all the files have the same number of columns and same names of columns using a Transformer stage.

Figure 2-313 on page 774 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763, a Transformer stage, and an output Data Set stage for each Transformer stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Figure 2-314 on page 775 through Figure 2-316 on page 777 show the PICK_COLUMNS1 - Transformer windows that pick the appropriate columns from the CUSTOMER file that was created in "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763. Certain columns are added (that exist in the other files to be merged

with such as BANKID, NCB_CORE_ID and NCB_NON_CORE_ID) with an empty string or other value as highlighted.

Figure 2-317 on page 778 through Figure 2-320 on page 781 show the corresponding PICK_COLUMNS2 - Transformer windows that pick the appropriate columns from the BCUSTOMER file that was created in "j08_STAN_CASS_NCB" on page 763. Here again, certain columns are added (such as HOMEPHONE and CELLPHONE) with an empty string or other value as highlighted.

After compiling and running this job (not shown here), proceed to the "j11_FUNNEL_NCB_DATA" on page 782 step.

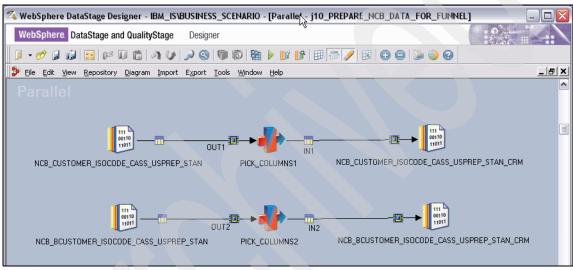


Figure 2-313 Create j10 PREPARE NCB DATA FOR FUNNEL 1/8

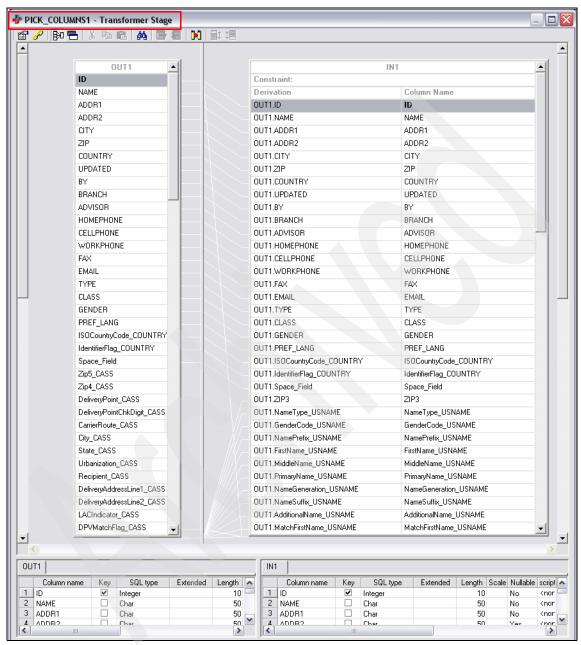


Figure 2-314 Create j10_PREPARE_NCB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 2/8

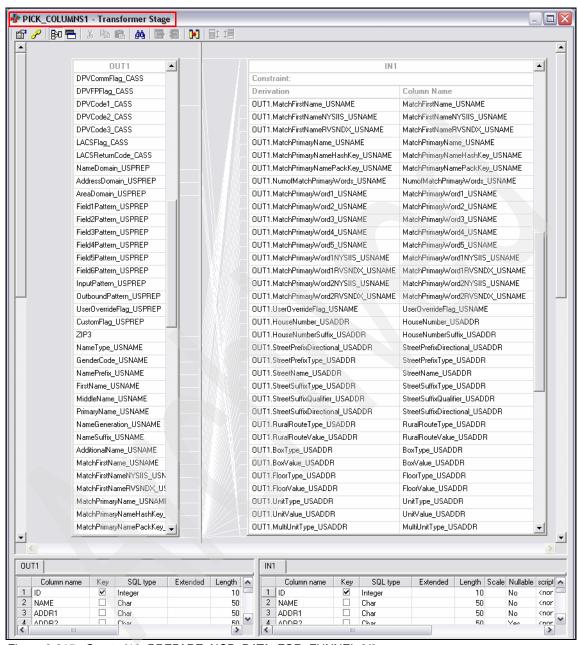


Figure 2-315 Create j10_PREPARE_NCB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 3/8

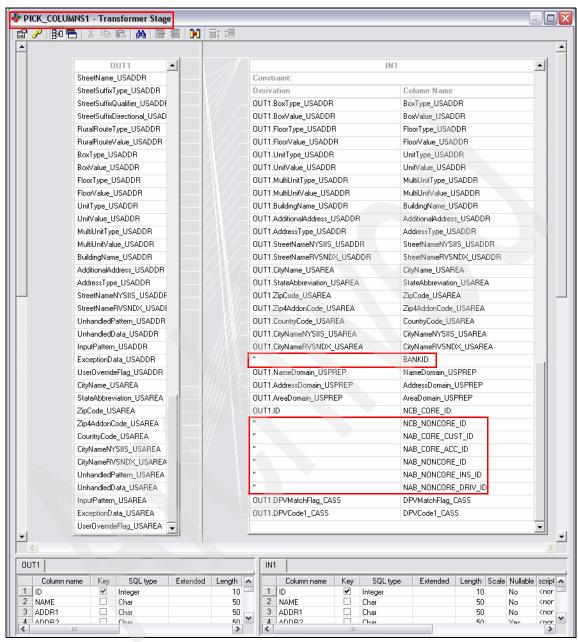


Figure 2-316 Create j10 PREPARE NCB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 4/8

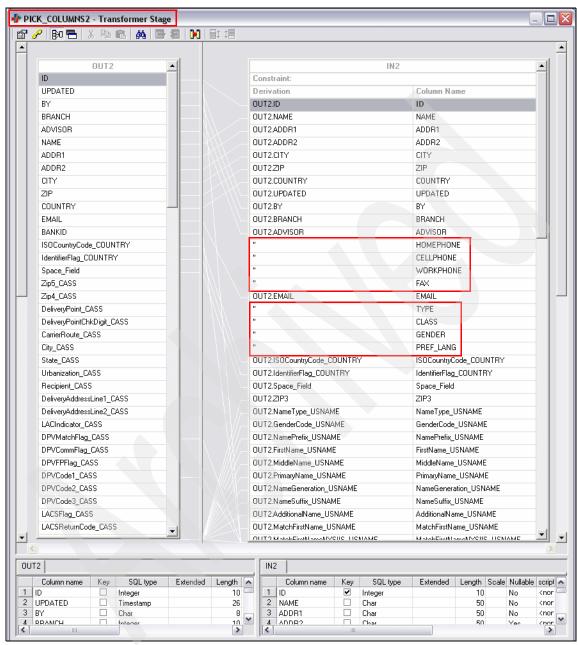


Figure 2-317 Create j10_PREPARE_NCB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 5/8

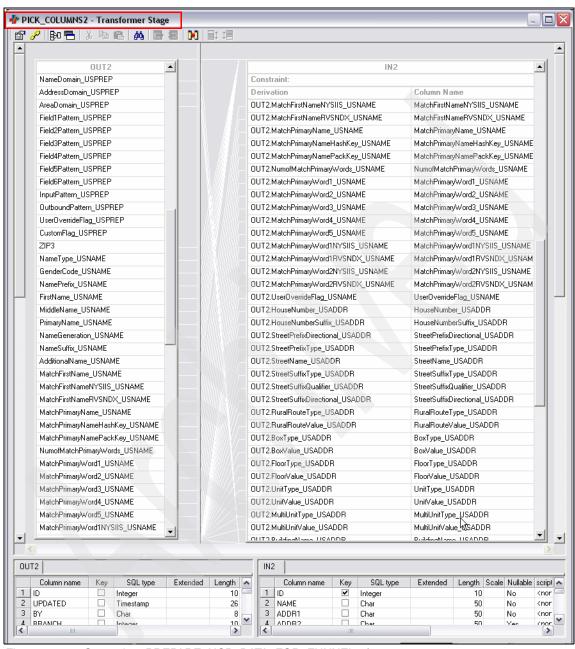


Figure 2-318 Create j10 PREPARE NCB DATA FOR FUNNEL 6/8

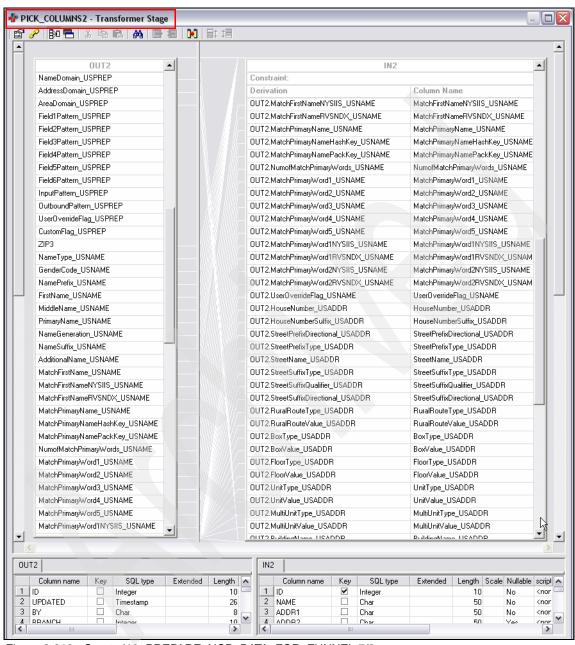


Figure 2-319 Create j10_PREPARE_NCB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 7/8

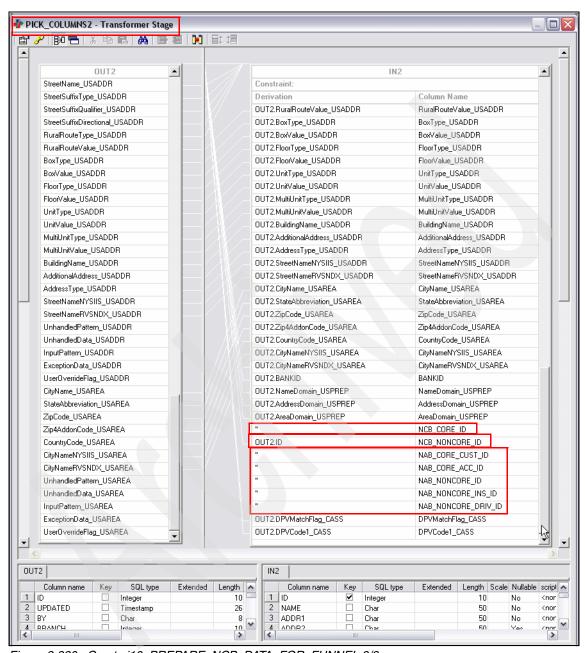


Figure 2-320 Create j10_PREPARE_NCB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 8/8

j11_FUNNEL_NCB_DATA

In this step, we merge the two files that were created in

"j10_PREPARE_NCB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 773 using the Funnel stage. The output of this step is then included for matching and surviving the "best" data as described in 2.6.3, "Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information" on page 783.

Figure 2-321 on page 782 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in

"j10_PREPARE_NCB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 773, a Funnel stage, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the stage names as shown.

Because we have described these configurations previously, we do not repeat them here.

Figure 2-321 shows the results after compiling and running this job.

Proceed now to 2.6.3, "Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information" on page 783.

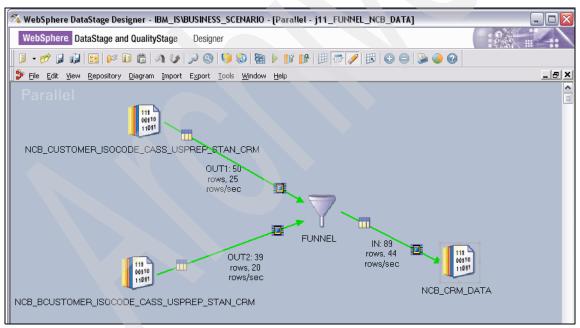


Figure 2-321 Create j11_FUNNEL_NCB_DATA

2.6.3 Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information

Figure 2-8 on page 500 shows the processing flow and jobs that are used for matching and surviving name and addresses from Northern California Bank's core and non-core services and North American Bank's core and non-core services into the CRM system.

We describe the steps briefly here:

 In order to survive the "best" name and address data from the Northern California Bank and North American Bank's systems, we needed to merge the standardized name and address files created in steps "j14_FUNNEL_NAB_DATA_FOR_CRM" on page 705 and "j11_FUNNEL_NCB_DATA" on page 782 as described in 2.6.1, "Cleansing North American Bank's core and non-core services" on page 508 and 2.6.2, "Cleansing Northern California Bank's core and non-core services" on page 706 of the CUSTOMER respectively.

Prior to merging these two files, we needed to prepare the two files for merging in the Funnel stage by ensuring that all the files have the same number of columns and same names of columns using a Transformer stage.

Job "j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 785 performs this step.

 In this step, we merges the two files that were created in the "j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 785 using the Funnel stage.

Job "j13_FUNNEL_NCB_NAB_CRM_DATA" on page 797 performs this step.

- 3. Prior to matching, we generated the frequency distribution on all the columns in the merged file of the previous step "j13_FUNNEL_NCB_NAB_CRM_DATA" on page 797 using the Match Frequency stage. Here again, the idea was to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification.
 - Job "j14_CRM_FREQUENCY" on page 798 performs this step.
- 4. Next, we generated a match specification for an Unduplicate match stage using as input the match frequency data created in the "j14_CRM_FREQUENCY" on page 798 job. The specification included a single pass that blocked on two phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) columns MatchFirstNameNYSIIS_USNAME, MatchPrimaryWord1NYSIIS_USNAME, and the 3-digit ZIP code column ZIP3_HOME corresponding to the home address.

Note: The work address only appears in the North American Bank's core services and, therefore, requires no matching and survive. Therefore, the ZIP code of the work address is not relevant here.

Job "j14a_MATCHSPEC" on page 801 performs this step.

5. Next, we determined whether there were duplicates in the merged records of the North American Bank and Northern California Bank's core and non-core services customers, using the Unduplicate stage with the match specification and match frequency information that is created in steps "j14a_MATCHSPEC" on page 801 and "j14_CRM_FREQUENCY" on page 798 respectively. As before, the output was matched records (merge of master and duplicates using a Funnel stage), records for clerical review, and residuals (records that do not match).

Job "j15_UNDUP_CRM" on page 809 performs this step.

6. The next step was to survive the "best" information from the set of matched records created in the "j15_UNDUP_CRM" on page 809 step using the SURVIVE stage. We introduced a Transformer stage to add a column DPVCode_num that contained the recoded value of the contents of the DPVCode1_CASS column—if the column contained AA, to put a 1 in the DPVCode_num column, otherwise put a 0. This was done to circumvent a bug in the Survive Rule Builder that had problems comparing string content but that is not numeric content.

Job "j16_SURVIVE_CRM" on page 814 performs this step.

7. Next, we merged the survived records from the "j16_SURVIVE_CRM" on page 814 step with the residual records that were created in the "j15_UNDUP_CRM" on page 809 step using a Funnel stage. The information from these merged files was required to update the CRM system.

Job "j17_FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA" on page 829 performs this step.

8. The output of the "j17_FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA" on page 829 step needed to be transformed prior to using it for updating the relevant address columns in the CRM system. Two Transformer stages performed these functions. The output of this step contained data to update the CRM system with the "best" information from the North American Bank and Northern California Bank's core and non-core systems.

Job "j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM" on page 833 performs this step.

Note: We do not show the actual update of the CRM system tables using this file. The IBM WebSphere DataStage jobs that are used to perform this update are described in *IBM InfoSphere DataStage Data Flow and Job Design*, SG24-7576.

We describe these jobs in more detail in the following sections.

j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL

To survive the "best" name and address data from the Northern California Bank and North American Bank's systems, we need to merge the standardized name and address files that were created in "j14_FUNNEL_NAB_DATA_FOR_CRM" on page 705 and "j11_FUNNEL_NCB_DATA" on page 782 (as described in 2.6.1, "Cleansing North American Bank's core and non-core services" on page 508 and 2.6.2, "Cleansing Northern California Bank's core and non-core services" on page 706).

Prior to merging these two files, we need to prepare the two files for merging in the Funnel stage by ensuring that all the files have the same number of columns and same names of columns using a Transformer stage.

Figure 2-322 on page 786 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in "j14_FUNNEL_NAB_DATA_FOR_CRM" on page 705 and "j11_FUNNEL_NCB_DATA" on page 782, a Transformer stage, and an output Data Set stage for each Transformer stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Figure 2-323 on page 787 through Figure 2-327 on page 791 show the PICK_COLUMNS1 - Transformer windows that pick the appropriate columns from the Northern California Bank name and address file that was created in "j11_FUNNEL_NCB_DATA" on page 782. Certain columns are renamed and others are added with an empty string as highlighted.

Figure 2-328 on page 792 through Figure 2-332 on page 796 show the corresponding PICK_COLUMNS2 - Transformer windows that pick the appropriate columns from the North American Bank name and addresses file created in the "j14_FUNNEL_NAB_DATA_FOR_CRM" on page 705 step. Here again, certain columns are renamed and others are added with an empty string as highlighted.

After compiling and running this job (Figure 2-333 on page 797), proceed to "j13_FUNNEL_NCB_NAB_CRM_DATA" on page 797.

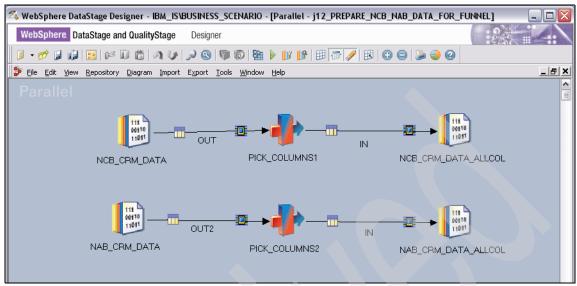


Figure 2-322 Create j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 1/12

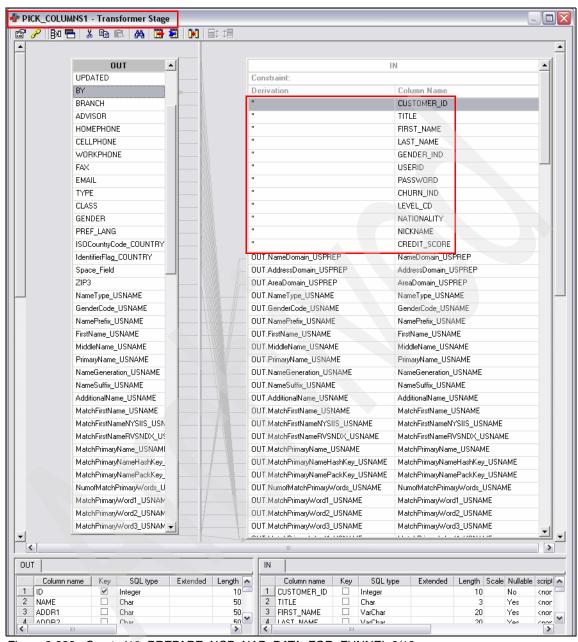


Figure 2-323 Create j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 2/12

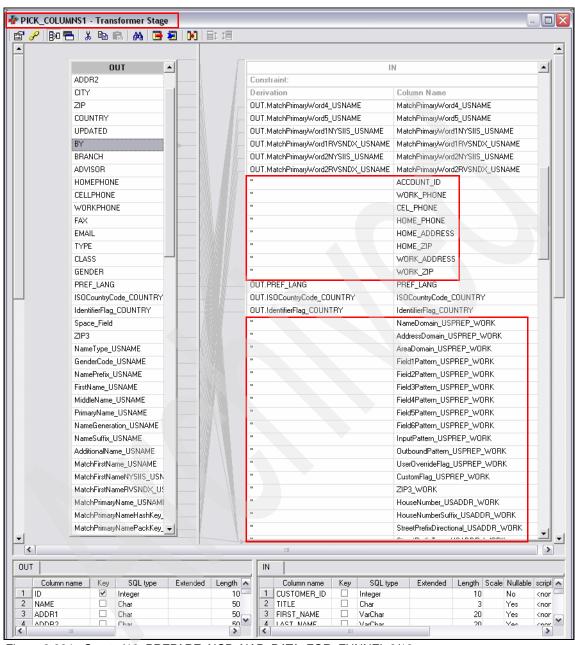


Figure 2-324 Create j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 3/12

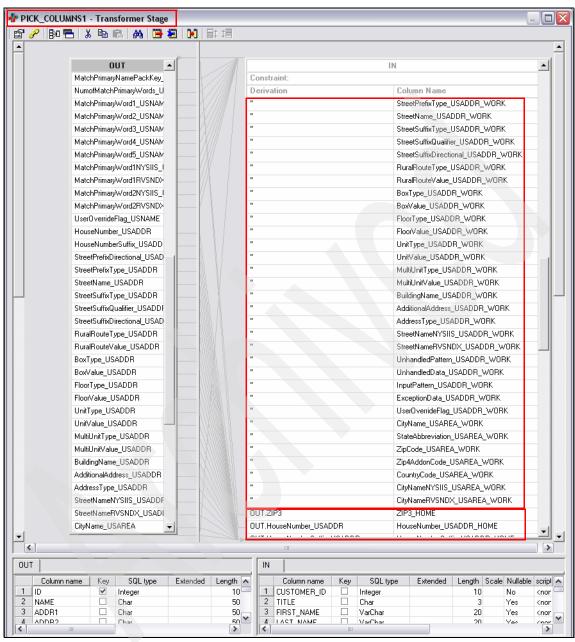


Figure 2-325 Create j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 4/12

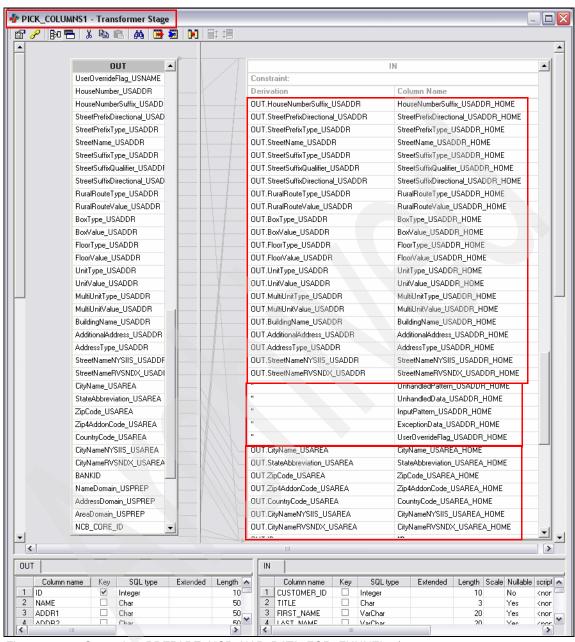


Figure 2-326 Create j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 5/12

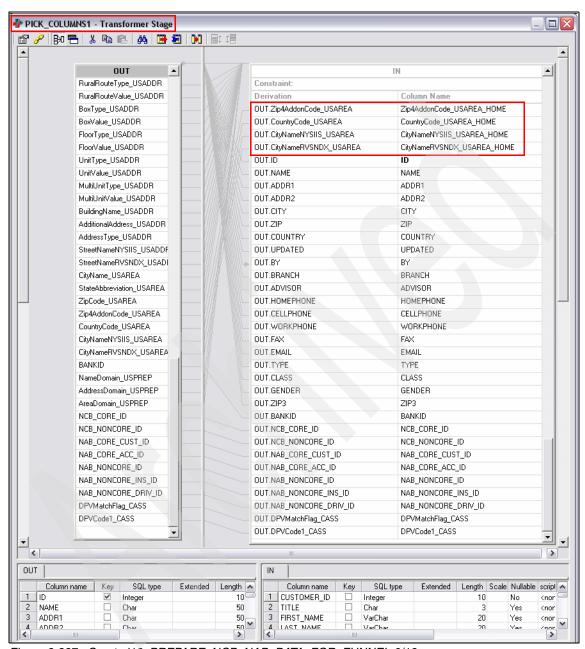


Figure 2-327 Create j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 6/12

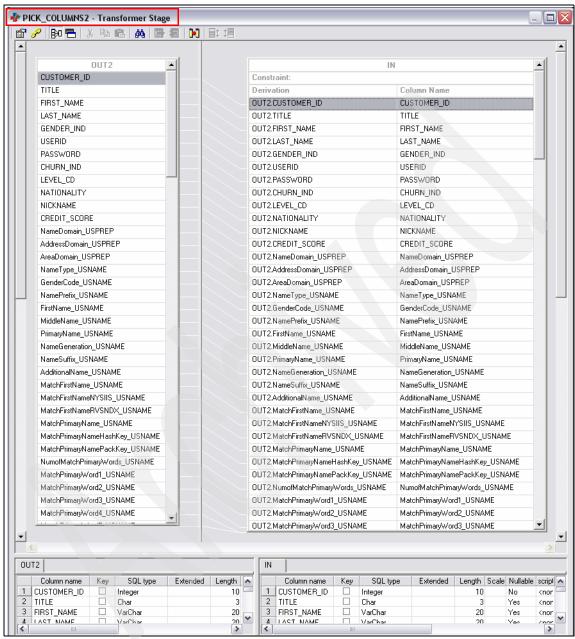


Figure 2-328 Create j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 7/12

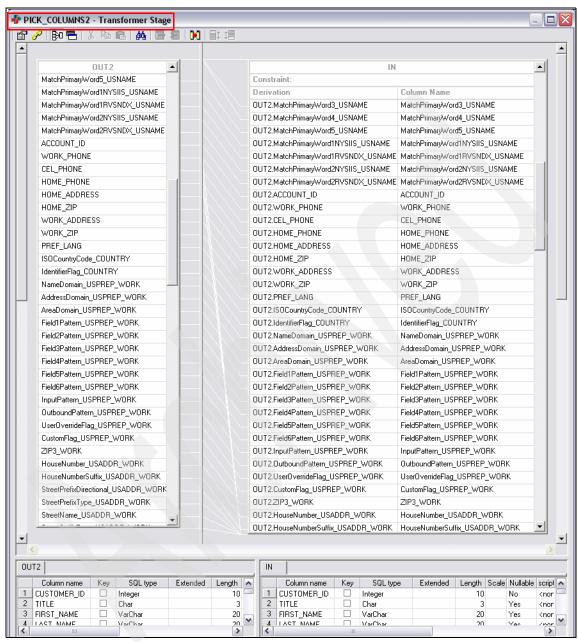


Figure 2-329 Create J11_funnel_ncb_data 8/12

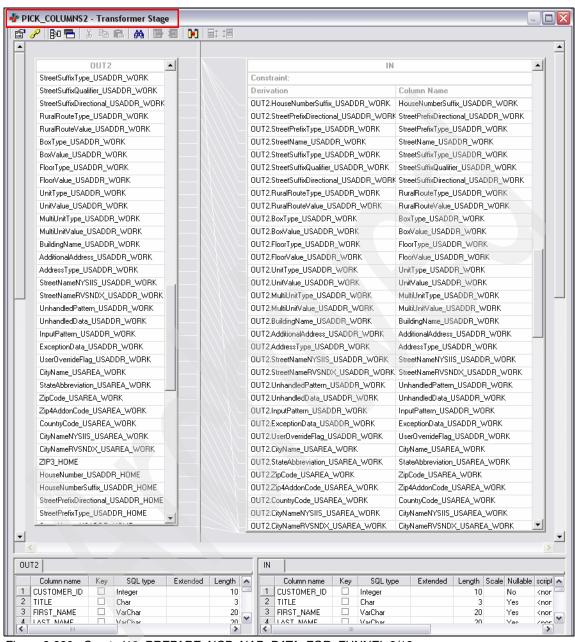


Figure 2-330 Create j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 9/12

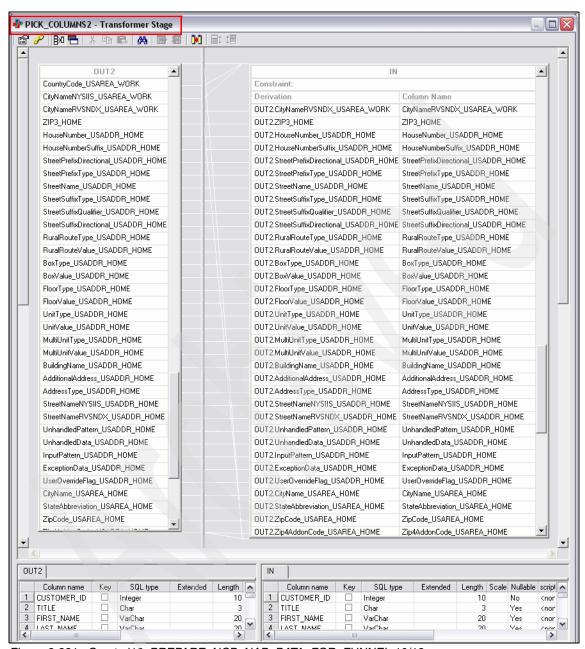


Figure 2-331 Create j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 10/12

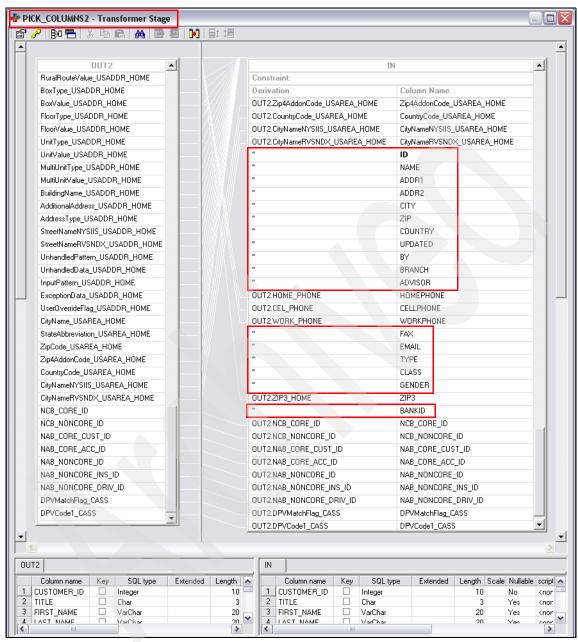


Figure 2-332 Create j12 PREPARE NCB NAB DATA FOR FUNNEL 11/12

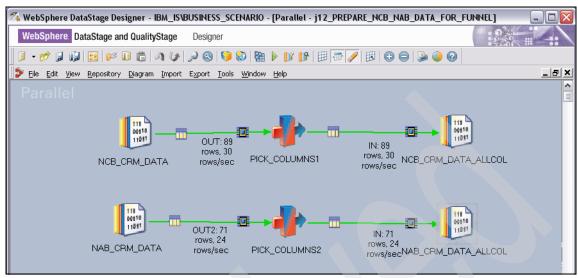


Figure 2-333 Create j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL 12/12

j13_FUNNEL_NCB_NAB_CRM_DATA

In this step, we merge the two files that were created in "j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 785 using the Funnel stage.

Figure 2-334 on page 798 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in

"j12_PREPARE_NCB_NAB_DATA_FOR_FUNNEL" on page 785, a Funnel stage, a Transformer stage to handle nulls, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the stage names as shown.

Because we have discussed such configurations previously, we do not repeat them here.

Figure 2-334 on page 798 shows the results after compiling and running this job.

Proceed now to "j14_CRM_FREQUENCY" on page 798.

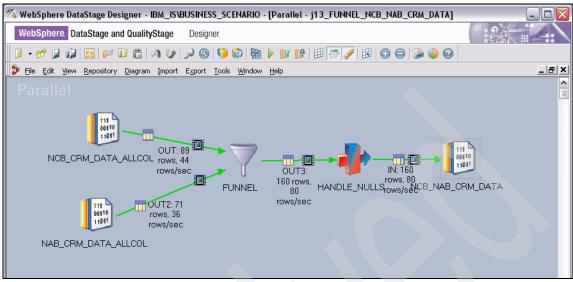


Figure 2-334 Create j13_FUNNEL_NCB_NAB_CRM_DATA

j14_CRM_FREQUENCY

Prior to matching, we generate the frequency distribution on all the columns in the merged file in the previous step ""j13_FUNNEL_NCB_NAB_CRM_DATA" on page 797" using the Match Frequency stage. Here again, the idea is to generate match frequency for all the columns so that it can be used with any match specification.

Figure 2-335 on page 799 shows the various stages that are used in this job, including the data set that was created in

"j13_FUNNEL_NCB_NAB_CRM_DATA" on page 797, a Match Frequency stage, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the configuration of this job is very similar to that described in "J10_MATCHFREQ_STAN_CUSTOMER" on page 266, we do not repeat it here.

After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-335 on page 799), the contents of the output of this stage are listed in Figure 2-336 on page 800 and Figure 2-337 on page 801. We do not document the interpretation of the format and content of this file.

Proceed to "j14a MATCHSPEC" on page 801.

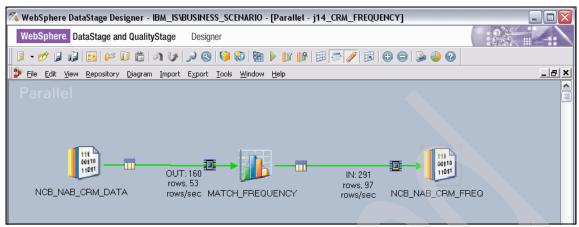


Figure 2-335 Create j14_CRM_FREQUENCY 1/3

qsFreqValue	qsFreqCounts	askreaColumnID	qsFreqHeaderFl
_qsC_PrimaryName_USNAME	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000027 00000000		0
ALUR	00000002 00000000 00000000	1	1
ANDERSOM	00000002 00000000 00000000	1	1
ANDERSON	00000014 00000000 00000000	1	1
CARTER	00000002 00000000 00000000	1	1
FAGAN	00000001 00000000 00000000	1	1
FANELLI	00000006 00000000 00000000	1	1
FARREL	00000001 00000000 00000000	1	1
HANSSON	00000001 00000000 00000000	1	1
HOPKINS	00000016 00000000 00000000	1	1
JACKSON	00000018 00000000 00000000	1	1
JENSEN	00000012 00000000 00000000	1	1
KUMAR	00000002 00000000 00000000	1	1
MADESON	00000001 00000000 00000000	1	1
MADI	00000002 00000000 00000000	1	1
MADISON	00000001 00000000 00000000	1	1
NEWSOM	00000006 00000000 00000000	1	1
OLSSON	00000001 00000000 00000000	1	1
PALEY	00000006 00000000 00000000	1	1
PRET	00000006 00000000 00000000	1	1
PETERSON	00000014 00000000 00000000	1	1
PRESTON	00000016 00000000 00000000	1	1
REFFELDT	00000001 00000000 00000000	1	1
ROSEN	00000003 00000000 00000000	1	1
SKOV	00000002 00000000 00000000	1	1
STERN	00000006 00000000 00000000	1	1
SUTHERLAND	00000010 00000000 00000000	1	1
JYMAN	00000008 00000000 00000000	1	1
qsC_StreetName_USADDR_HOME	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000066 000000		0
_•	00000005 00000000 00000000	2	1
14TH	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
15TH	00000004 00000000 00000000	2	1
1ST	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
23RD	00000004 00000000 00000000	2	1
24TH	00000004 00000000 00000000	2	1
26	00000001 00000000 00000000	2	1
2ND	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
зотн	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
39TH	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
41ST	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
ARTHUR	00000001 00000000 00000000	2	1
ARTHURW	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
BEL AIR	00000007 00000000 00000000	2	1
BRODERICK	00000004 00000000 00000000	2	1
CALIFORNIA	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
CANDLELIGHT	00000003 00000000 00000000	2	1
CRESTWOOD	00000001 00000000 00000000	2	1
CRYSTAL	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
CURIE	00000004 00000000 00000000	2	1
DEARING	0000004 0000000 0000000	2	1
DENVER	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1

Figure 2-336 Create j14_CRM_FREQUENCY 2/3

qsFreqValue	qsFreqCounts	qsFreqColumnID	qsFreqHeaderF.
EARING	00000004 00000000 00000000	2	1
ENVER	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
RAPER	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
AIRVIEW	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
70LSOM	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
GALEN	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
GAYLEN	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
GRAND VIEW	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
HARTNELL	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
HILLTOP	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
TYDE	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
UNCTION	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
A JOLLA	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
A RIVIERA	00000004 00000000 00000000	2	1
INNAN	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
JISBON	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
MADISON	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
MARKET	00000008 00000000 00000000	2	1
MAROUN	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
MENLO	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
MONTGOMERY	00000004 00000000 00000000	2	1
TUIR	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
DAK	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
FARRELL	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
ONEIDA	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
DRCHARD	00000001 00000000 00000000	2	1
PAGET	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
PARIS	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
PEACH	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
PINE	00000001 00000000 00000000	2	1
POST	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
PROSPECT	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
PURPLE SAGE	00000004 00000000 00000000	2	1
RAINBOW	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
RAVENNA	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
RHODE ISLAND	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
ROOSEVELT	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
SARATOGA	00000001 00000000 00000000	2	1
SUNRIVER	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
SUTTER	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
ASMAN	00000001 00000000 00000000	2	1
VERDE DR	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
/IEWMONT	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
JEBSTER	00000004 00000000 00000000	2	1
ULSON	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
JOOD	00000002 00000000 00000000	2	1
qsC_HouseNumber_USADDR_HOME	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000009 000000		0
dao_worsewommer_osympk_wour	00000007 00000000 00000000	3	1
.0150	00000002 00000000 00000000	3	1
1055	00000001 00000000 00000000	3	-

Figure 2-337 Create j14_CRM_FREQUENCY 3/3

j14a_MATCHSPEC

Next, we generate a match specification for an Unduplicate match stage using as input the match frequency data created in the "j14_CRM_FREQUENCY" on page 798 job. The specification included a single pass that blocked on a two

phonetic encoding (NYSIIS) columns MatchFirstNameNYSIIS_USNAME, MatchPrimaryWord1NYSIIS_USNAME, and the 3-digit ZIP code column ZIP3 HOME corresponding to the home address.

Note: The work address only appears in the North American Bank's core services and therefore requires no matching and survive. Therefore, the ZIP code of the work address is not relevant here.

Because the creation of a match specification is described in "J15_Undup_MatchSpec_CUSTOMER" on page 318, we do not repeat it here.

Figure 2-338 on page 803 through Figure 2-344 on page 809 show the configuration of the match specification with the Blocking Columns, Match Commands, and Cutoff Values. It also shows the Test Results of the execution of the CRM_PASS1 pass. The Pass Statistics are not shown here.

The test of the match specification with the full volume of data appeared to deliver results that were accurate. This specification was then used in a Unduplicate match stage as described in "j15_UNDUP_CRM" on page 809.

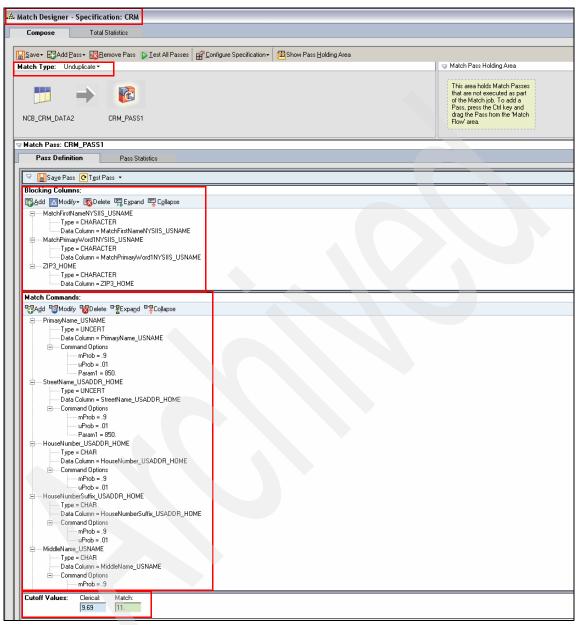


Figure 2-338 Create j14a MATCHSPEC 1/7

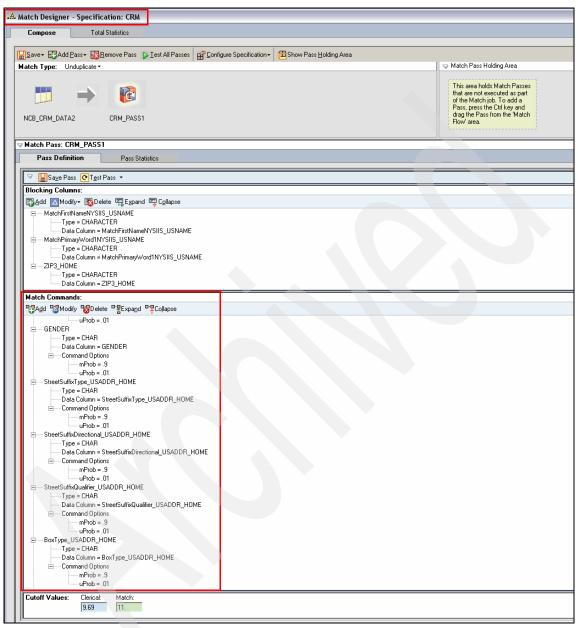


Figure 2-339 Create j14a MATCHSPEC 2/7

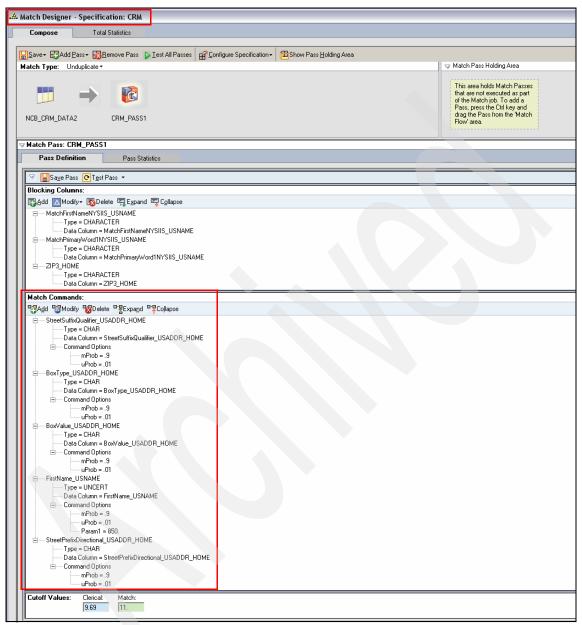


Figure 2-340 Create j14a_MATCHSPEC 3/7

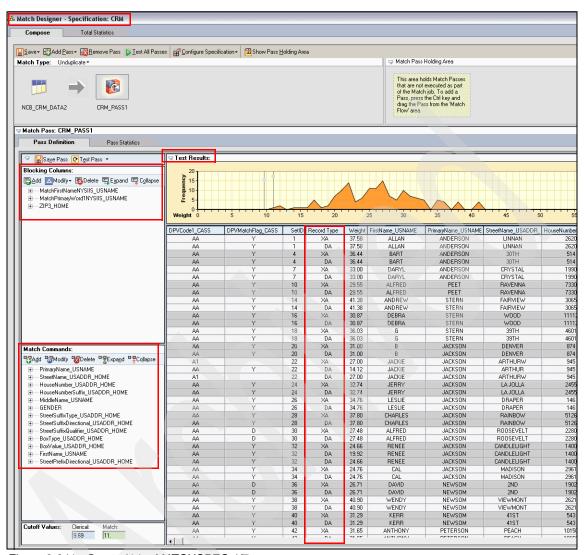


Figure 2-341 Create j14a_MATCHSPEC 4/7

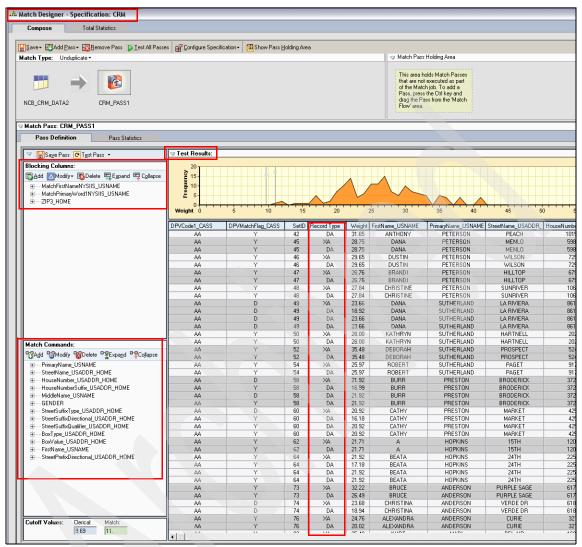


Figure 2-342 Create j14a_MATCHSPEC 5/7

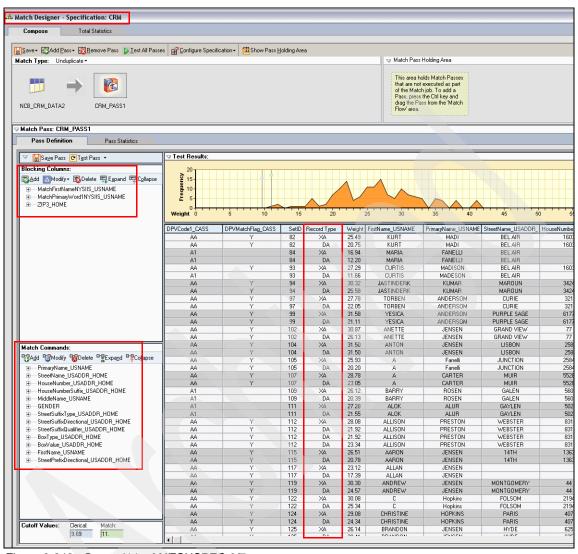


Figure 2-343 Create j14a_MATCHSPEC 6/7

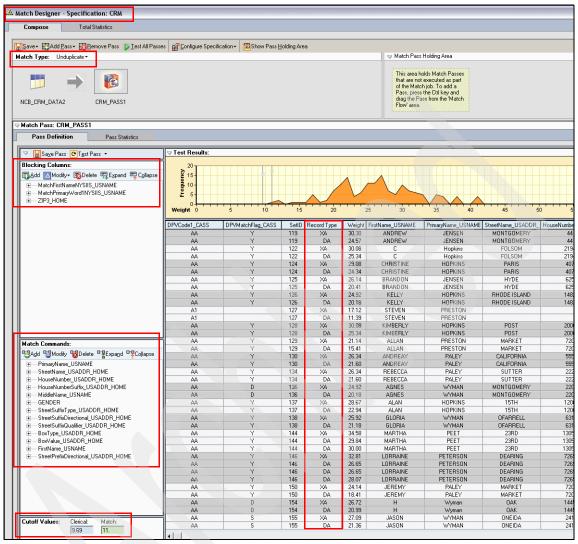


Figure 2-344 Create j14a_MATCHSPEC 7/7

j15_UNDUP_CRM

Next, we determine whether there were duplicates in the merged records of the North American Bank and Northern California Bank's core and non-core services customers, using the Unduplicate stage with the match specification and match frequency information that was created in "j14a_MATCHSPEC" on page 801 and "j14_CRM_FREQUENCY" on page 798, respectively. As before, the output is matched records (merge of master and duplicates using a Funnel stage), records for clerical review, and residuals (records that do not match).

Figure 2-345 on page 811 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data set that was created in "j13_FUNNEL_NCB_NAB_CRM_DATA" on page 797, the match frequency Data Set created in "j14_CRM_FREQUENCY" on page 798, an Unduplicate stage, and a Funnel stage to merge master and duplicate records. Three data sets are created:

- One data set contains the merged master and duplicates by the Funnel stage.
- ► The other data sets contain the clerical and residual records as the output of the Unduplicate stage.

We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the creation of this Unduplicate stage Dependent Match Type is very similar to that described in "J11_UNDUP_DEP_MATCH_CUSTOMER" on page 282, we do not repeat the steps involved here.

After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-345 on page 811), you view the content of the three data set objects as shown in Figure 2-346 on page 812 through Figure 2-349 on page 814.

Out of a total of 160 records in the input to this process:

- ► 149 records were masters and duplicates. There are not in sorted order of qsMatchSetId.
- ► Zero (0) records were for clerical review.
- ► Remaining eleven 11 records were residuals.

Because there were no records for clerical review, a clean set of master and duplicate records is created, and the "best" information is survived into the master record using the SURVIVE stage as described in "j16_SURVIVE_CRM" on page 814.

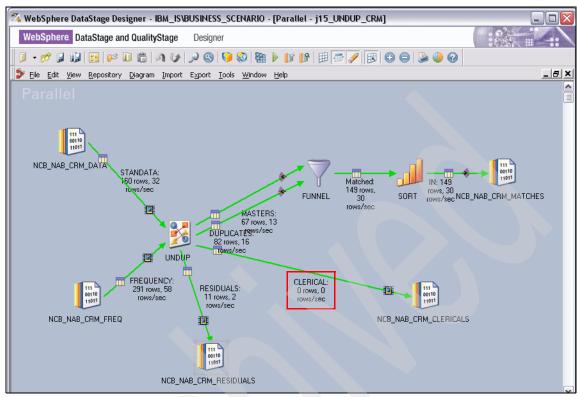


Figure 2-345 Create j15_UNDUP_CRM 1/5

CUSTOMER_ID	TITLE	FIRST NAME	LAST_NAME	GENDER IND	HERDID	PASSWORD	CHILDM TWD	LEURL CD	NATIONALITY	MICKNAME	10
1000100	Mr.	Allan H	Anderson	M	U1000100		CHOKM_IND	nnun_cr	0	MICHAMIL	-
0		ATTAIL II	Midelson		01000100				0		
1000101	Mr.	Bart B	Anderson	м	U1000101	*****			0		
0									0		
1000102	Mr.	Daryl	Anderson	м	U1000102	*****			0		
0		,-							0		
1000103	Mr.	Alfred	Peet	м	U1000103	*****			0		
0									0		
1000105	Mr.	Andrew P	Stern	м	U1000105	*****			0		
0									0		
1000106	Mrs	Debra	Stern	F	U1000106	*****			0		
0									0		
1000107	Mrs	G D	Stern	F	U1000107	*****			0		
0									0		
1000108	Mr.	В	Jackson	M	U1000108	*****			0		
0									0		
1000109	Mrs	Jackie	Jackson	F	U1000109	*****			0		
0									0		
0									0		
1000110	Mrs	Jerry	Jackson	F	U1000110	*****			0		
0									0		
1000111	Mrs	Leslie L	Jackson	F	U1000111	*****			0		
0									0		
1000112	Mr.	Charles A	Jackson	M	U1 000112	*****			0		
0									0		
1000113	Mr.	Alfred	Jackson	M	U1000113	*****			0		
0									0		
1000114	Mrs	Renee	Jackson	F	U1000114	*****			0		
0									0		
0									0		
1000115	Mr.	Cal	Jackson	М	U1000115	*****			0		
0									0		
1000116	Mr.	David	Newsom	M	Q1000116	*****			0		
0									0		
1000117	Mrs	Wendy	Newsom	F	U1000117	*****			0		
0									0		
1000118	Mr.	Kerr S	Newsom	М	U1000118	*****			0		
0				-					0		
1000119	Mr.	Anthony	Peterson	M	U1000119	*****			0		
0									0		
0	_	_	_						0		
1000121	Mrs	Dana	Peterson	F	U1000121	*****			0		
0					******				0		
1000122	Mr.	Dustin	Peterson	M	U1000122	*****			0		
0	¥7	h	Detect	-	*******	*****			0		
1000123	Mrs	brandi	Peterson	F	U1000123	*****			0		
0	W	Charles and an	D-0		TT1000101				0		
1000124 n	Mrs	Christine	Peterson	F	U1000124	~ ~ * * * *			0		
U									0		

Figure 2-346 Create j15_UNDUP_CRM 2/5

NAB_NONCORE_ID	NAB_NONCORE_INS_ID	NAB_NONCORE_DRIV_ID	qsMatchType	qsMatchWeight	qsMatchPattern	qsMatchLRFlag	qsMatc
			DA	23.66	3331133111131000		
			DA	23.66	3331133111131000		
			DA	18.92	3331103111131000		
40032027	30000027	5600027	MP	28	3331133111131000		
			DA	28	3331133111131000		
40032028	30000028	5600028	MP	35.48	3331333111131000		
			DA	35.48	3331333111131000		
40032029	30000029	5600029	MP	25.97	3331133111131000		
			DA	25.97	3331133111131000		
40032034	30000034	5600034	MP	21.92	3331133111131000		
			DA	21.92	3331133111131000		
			DA	21.92	3331133111131000		
			DA	16.99	3331103111131000		
40032035	30000035	5600035	мр	20.92	3331133111131000		
			DA	20.92	3331133111131000		
			DA	20.92	3331133111131000		
			DA	16.18	3331103111131000		
40032036	30000036	5600036	MP	21.71	3331133111131000		
40002000	30000000	3000030	DA	21.71	3331133111131000		
40032037	30000037	5600037	MP	21.92	3331133111131000		
40032037	30000037	5600037	DA	21.92	3331133111131000		
			DA	21.92	3331133111131000		
			DA	17.18	3331103111131000		
			МР	32.22	3331333111131000		
			DA	26.49	3331303111131000		
			MP	23.68	3331131111131000		
			DA	18.94	3331101111131000		
			MP	24.76	3331133111131000		
			DA	20.02	3331103111131000		
			MP	25.49	3331133111131000		
			DA	20.75	3331103111131000		
			MP	16.94	3311131111131000		
			DA	12.2	3311101111131000		
			MP	27.29	3331133111131000		
			DA	11.66	0321133111131000		
			MP	30.32	3331133111131000		
			DA	25.58	3331103111131000		
			MP	27.78	3331133111131000		
			DA	22.05	3331103111131000		
			MP	31.58	3331133111131000		
			DA	21.11	3331103111131000		
			MP	30.87	3331333111131000		
			DA	26.13	3331303111131000		
			MP	31.5	3331333111131000		
			DA	31.5	3331333111131000		
			мр	25.93	3331133111131000		
			DA	20.2	3331103111131000		
			мр	28.78	3331133111131000		
			DA	23.05	3331103111131000		
			MP	26.12	3331131111131000		
			DA	20.39	3331101111131000		

Figure 2-347 Create j15_UNDUP_CRM 3/5

C	CUSTOMER_ID	TITLE	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	GENDER_IND	USERID	PASSWORD	CHURN_IND	FEART CD	NATIONALITY	NICKNAME	CRED
1	L000129	Mr.	Torben	Skov	M	U1000129	*****			0		
1	1000130	Mrs	Barry	Rosen	F	D1000130	*****			0		
1	1000131	Mr.	Erik	Reffeldt	M	U1000131	*****			0		
1	1000104	Mrs	Marta	Peet	F	U1000104	*****			0		
C)									0		
c)									0		
c)									0		
c)									0		
c)									0		
c)									0		
l)									0		

Figure 2-348 Create j15_UNDUP_CRM 4/5

j15_UNDUP_CRMNCB_NAB_CRM_RESIDUALS.RESIDUALS - Data Browser										
Г	NAB_NONCORE_ID	NAB_NONCORE_INS_ID	NAB_NONCORE_DRIV_ID	qsMatchDataID	qsMatchType	DPVMatchFlag_CASS	DPVCodel_CASS			
•				2	RA	0	NA			
				5	RA	0	NA			
				8	RA	0	NA			
				12	RA	Y	AA			
				79	RA	Y	AA			
				81	RA	Y	AA			
Г				83	RA	Y	AA			
Г				85	RA	Y	AA			
Г				87	RA	Y	AA			
				89	RA	Y	AA			
				91	RA	Y	AA			

Figure 2-349 Create j15_UNDUP_CRM 5/5

j16_SURVIVE_CRM

The next step is to survive the "best" information from the set of matched records that were created in the "j15_UNDUP_CRM" on page 809 step using the SURVIVE stage. We introduce a Transformer stage to add a column DPVCode_num that contains the recoded value of the contents of the DPVCode1_CASS column—if the column contained AA, to put a 1 in the DPVCode_num column, otherwise put a 0. This was done to circumvent a bug in the Survive Rule Builder that had problems comparing string content, but not numeric content.

Figure 2-350 on page 815 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the input data set that was created in "j15_UNDUP_CRM" on page 809 containing matched and duplicate records, a Transformer stage to recode the DPVCode1_CASS column, a Survive stage, and an output data set containing the survived records. We modified the names of the stages as shown.

Because the creation of this survive job is very similar to that described in "J13_SURVIVE_CUSTOMER" on page 295, we do not repeat the steps involved here. However, some of the configurations of interest are as follows:

- ► Figure 2-351 on page 816 shows the Transformer stage that recodes the contents of the DPVCode1_CASS column into a new column DPVCode_num for the reasons mentioned earlier.
- ► Figure 2-352 on page 817 through Figure 2-370 on page 826 show the SURVIVE Survive Stage windows with the survive rules involving all the fields that exist in multiple records that need to be mapped to the CRM system.
 - The DPVCode rule specifies that if the same customer has an address that is not DPV verified by CASS and an address that is DPV verified, then the DPV verified address should be accepted.
 - We could have fixed the address that is not DPV verified, but chose to use this method to demonstrate the use the information generated by CASS in the survive process.
 - The survive rules of the ID columns such as NCB_NONCORE_ID allows the collection of ids from all the rows in each match set. This enables us to determine the tables in which this customer exists, which provides a holistic view of this customer's relationship with the bank.
- ► After saving, compiling, and running this job (Figure 2-371 on page 826), view the content of the output as shown in Figure 2-372 on page 827 through Figure 2-374 on page 829.

This report shows the 67 master records with the survived information from the duplicates.

Proceed now to "j17 FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA" on page 829.

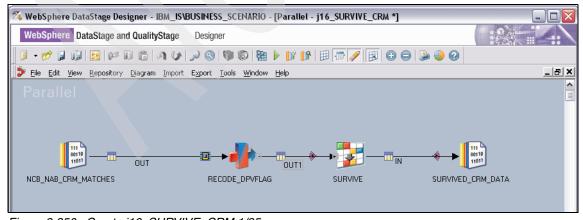


Figure 2-350 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 1/25

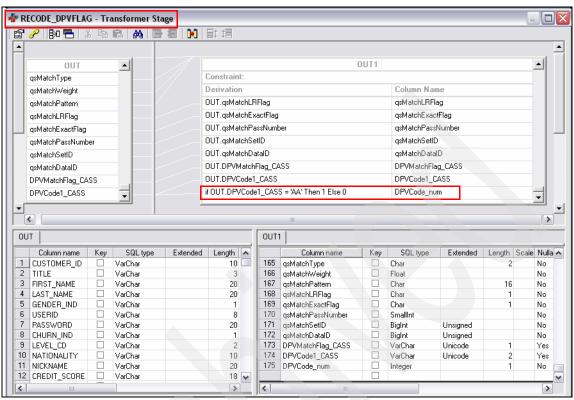


Figure 2-351 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 2/25

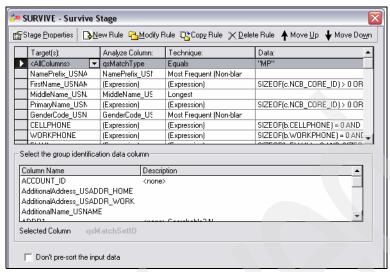


Figure 2-352 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 3/25

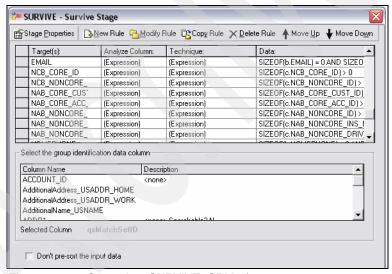


Figure 2-353 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 4/25

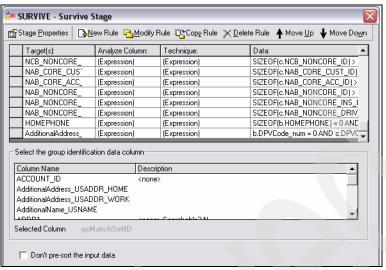


Figure 2-354 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 5/25

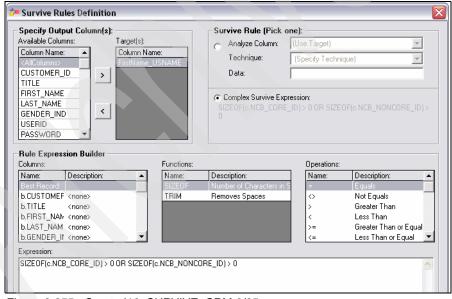


Figure 2-355 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 6/25

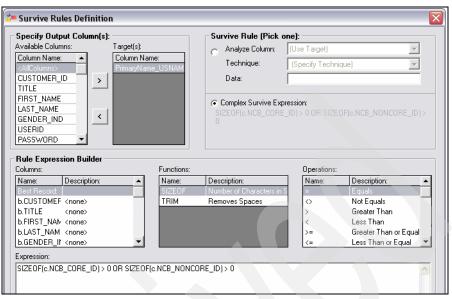


Figure 2-356 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 7/25

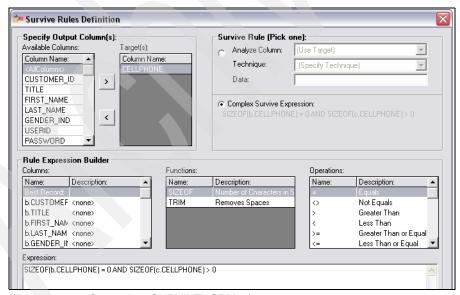


Figure 2-357 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 8/25

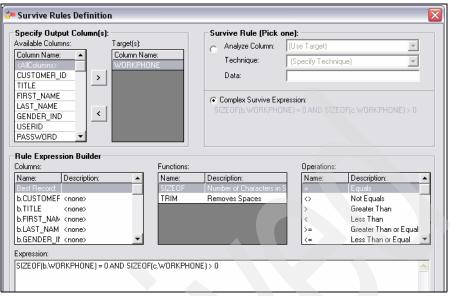


Figure 2-358 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 9/25

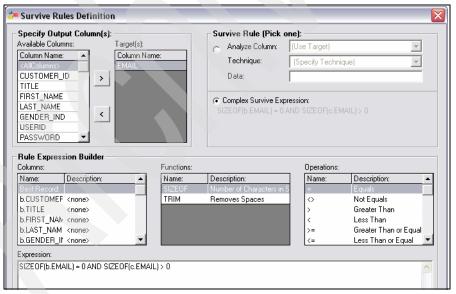


Figure 2-359 Create j16 SURVIVE CRM 10/25

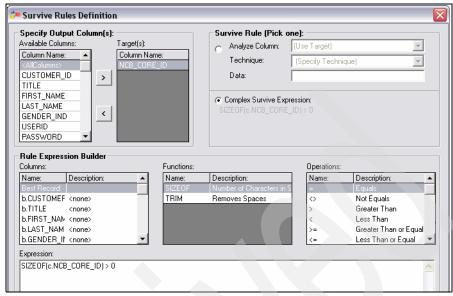


Figure 2-360 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 11/25

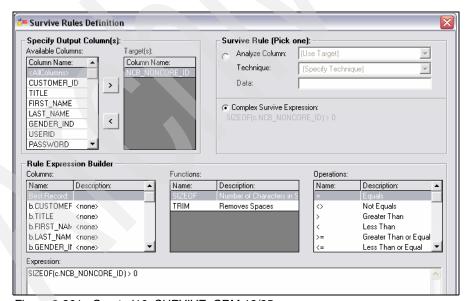


Figure 2-361 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 12/25

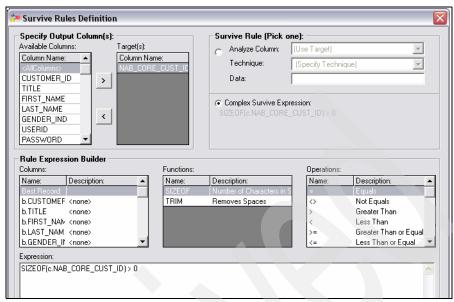


Figure 2-362 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 13/25

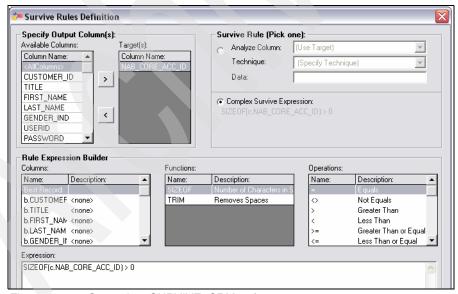


Figure 2-363 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 14/25

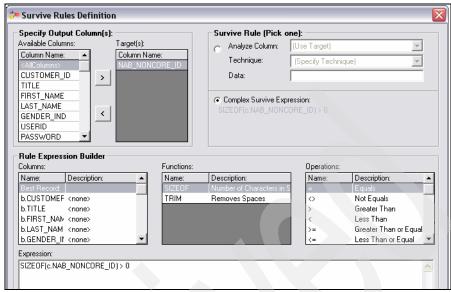


Figure 2-364 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 15/25

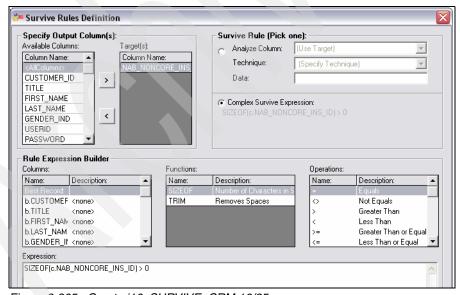


Figure 2-365 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 16/25

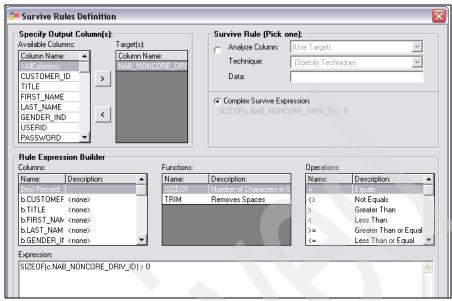


Figure 2-366 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 17/25

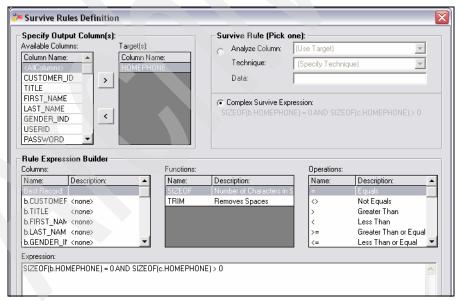


Figure 2-367 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 18/25

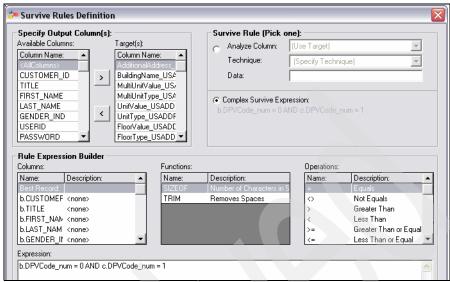


Figure 2-368 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 19/25

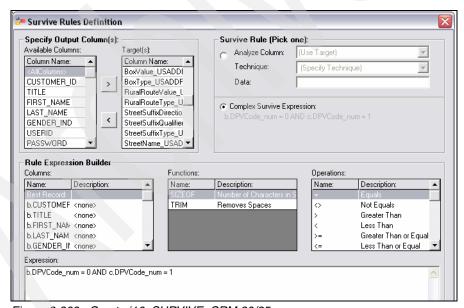


Figure 2-369 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 20/25

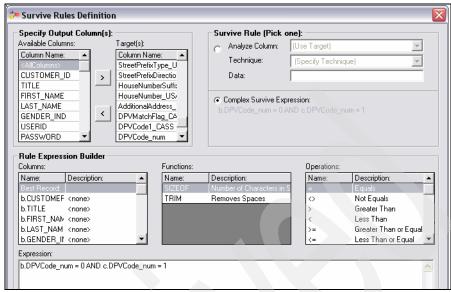


Figure 2-370 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 21/25

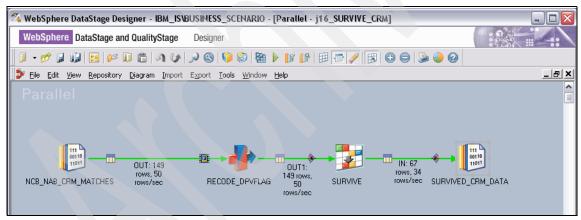


Figure 2-371 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 22/25

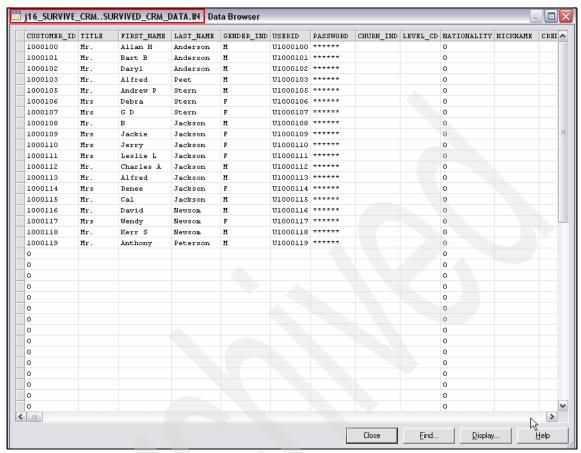


Figure 2-372 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 23/25

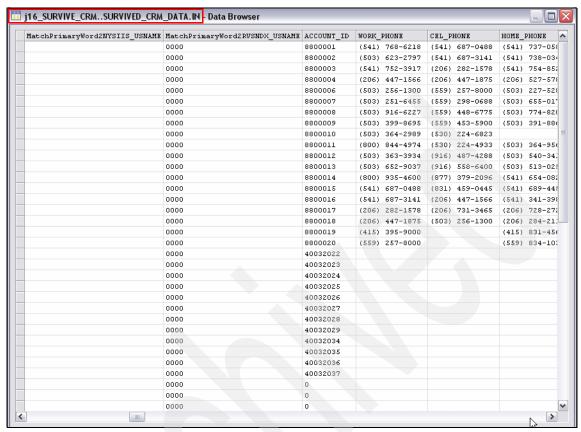


Figure 2-373 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 24/25

HOME_PHONE	HOME_ADDRESS	HOME_ZIP	WORK_ADDRESS	WORK
(541) 737-0582	2620 NW linnan Cir Corvallis, OR	97330	1115 Se Crystal Lake Dr, Corvallis, OR	9733
(541) 738-0347	514 NW 30th St, Apt A, Corvallis, OR	97330	PO Box 0306, Corvallis, OR	9733
(541) 754-8522	1990 SE Crystal Cir, Corvallis, OR	97333	1263 Se Centerpointe Dr, Corvallis, OR	9733
(206) 527-5780	7330 Ravenna Ave NE, Seattle, WA	98115	2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	9813
(503) 227-5288	3065 SW Fairview Blvd, Portland, OR	97205	2939 Ne 155th Ave, Portland, OR	9723
(503) 655-0179	11112 SE Wood Ave, Portland, OR	97222	8435 Ne Glisan St, Portland, OR	9722
(503) 774-8200	4601 SE 39th Ave, Apt 102, Portland, OR	97202	3421 Se Salmon St, Portland, OR	9721
(503) 391-8863	874 Denver Pl NE, Salem, OR	97301	320 Liberty St Se, Salem, OR	9700
	945 Arthur W NW, Salem, OR	97304	1705 Salem Industrial Dr Ne, Ste B, Salem, OR	9730
(503) 364-9560	2455 la Jolla Ct NW, Salem, OR	97304	PO Box Oll8, Salem, OR	9730
(503) 540-3416	146 Draper St NE, Salem, OR	97301	PO Box 8400, Salem, OR	9730
(503) 513-0255	5126 SE Rainbow Ln, Portland, OR	97222	5285 Se Mallard Way, Portland, OR	9722
(541) 654-0821	2280 Roosevelt Blvd, Eugene, OR	97402	2895 Chad Dr, Eugene, OR	9740
(541) 689-4459	1400 Candlelight Dr, Spc 113, Eugene, OR	97402	3314 Palace St, Eugene, OR	9740
(541) 341-3980	2961 Madison St, Eugene, OR	97402	200 N Monroe St, Eugene, OR	9740
(206) 728-2727	1902 Second Ave, Seattle, WA	98101	1414 Dexter Ave N, Ste 306, Seattle, WA	9810
(206) 284-2116	2621 W Viewmont Way W, Seattle, WA	98199	2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	9813
(415) 831-4562	543 41st Ave, San Francisco, CA	94117	1 Pier	9411
(559) 834-1033	10150 S Peach Ave, Fresno, CA	93725	2470 S Cherry Ave, Fresno, CA	9370

Figure 2-374 Create j16_SURVIVE_CRM 25/25

j17_FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA

Next, we merged the survived records from "j16_SURVIVE_CRM" on page 814 with the residual records that were created in "j15_UNDUP_CRM" on page 809 using a Funnel stage. The information from these merged files is required to update the CRM system.

Figure 2-375 on page 830 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data sets that were created in the "j15_UNDUP_CRM" on page 809 and "j16_SURVIVE_CRM" on page 814, a Funnel stage, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the stage names as shown.

Because we have discussed these configurations previously, we do not repeat them here.

Figure 2-375 on page 830 shows the results after compiling and running this job. The output data set object contents (78 records) are shown in Figure 2-376 on page 831 through Figure 2-377 on page 832.

Proceed now to "j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM" on page 833.

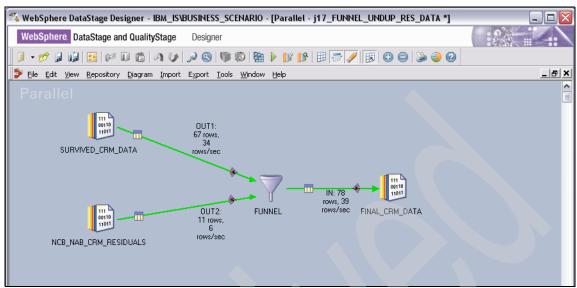


Figure 2-375 Create j17_FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA 1/4

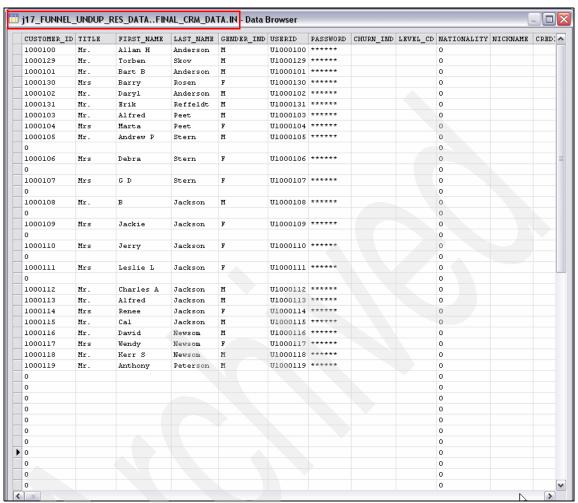


Figure 2-376 Create j17_FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA 2/4

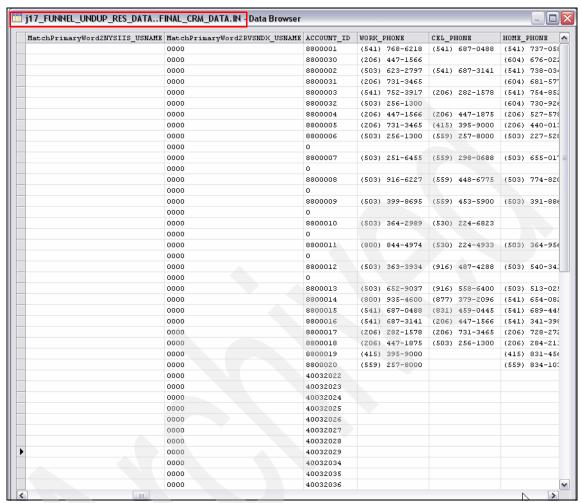


Figure 2-377 Create j17_FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA 3/4

HOME PHONE	HOME ADDRESS	HOME ZIP	WORK_ADDRESS	WORE
(541) 737-0582	2620 NW linnan Cir Corvallis, OR	97330	1115 Se Crystal Lake Dr, Corvallis, OR	9733
(604) 676-0223	3305 26 Ave W, Vancouver, BC	V5K 1A1	2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	9813
(541) 738-0347	514 NW 30th St, Apt A, Corvallis, OR	97330	PO Box 0306, Corvallis, OR	9733
(604) 681-5770	1055 W 41, Vancouver, BC	V6M 1W9	325 9th Ave, # 359819, Seattle, WA	9810
(541) 754-8522	1990 SE Crystal Cir, Corvallis, OR	97333	1263 Se Centerpointe Dr, Corvallis, OR	9733
(604) 730-9266	2201 Pine St, Vancouver, BC	V6J 5E7	2939 Ne 155th Ave, Portland, OR	9723
(206) 527-5780	7330 Ravenna Ave NE, Seattle, WA	98115	2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	9813
(206) 440-0133	13055 23 Pl NE, Seattle, WA	98125	325 9th Ave, # 359819, Seattle, WA	9810
(503) 227-5288	3065 SW Fairview Blvd, Portland, OR	97205	2939 Ne 155th Ave, Portland, OR	9723
(503) 655-0179	11112 SE Wood Ave, Portland, OR	97222	8435 Ne Glisan St, Portland, OR	972
(503) 774-8200	4601 SE 39th Ave, Apt 102, Portland, OR	97202	3421 Se Salmon St, Portland, OR	972
(503) 391-8863	874 Denver Pl NE, Salem, OR	97301	320 Liberty St Se, Salem, OR	9700
	945 Arthur W NW, Salem, OR	97304	1705 Salem Industrial Dr Ne, Ste B, Salem, OR	9730
(503) 364-9560	2455 la Jolla Ct NW, Salem, OR	97304	PO Box 0118, Salem, OR	9730
(503) 540-3416	146 Draper St NE, Salem, OR	97301	PO Box 8400, Salem, OR	9730
(503) 513-0255	5126 SE Rainbow Ln, Portland, OR	97222	5285 Se Mallard Way, Portland, OR	972
(541) 654-0821	2280 Roosevelt Blvd, Eugene, OR	97402	2895 Chad Dr, Eugene, OR	9740
(541) 689-4459	1400 Candlelight Dr, Spc 113, Eugene, OR	97402	3314 Palace St, Eugene, OR	9740
(541) 341-3980	2961 Madison St, Eugene, OR	97402	200 N Monroe St, Eugene, OR	9740
(206) 728-2727	1902 Second Ave, Seattle, WA	98101	1414 Dexter Ave N, Ste 306, Seattle, WA	9810
(206) 284-2116	2621 W Viewmont Way W, Seattle, WA	98199	2401 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA	9813
(415) 831-4562	543 41st Ave, San Francisco, CA	94117	1 Pier	941.
(559) 834-1033	10150 S Peach Ave, Fresno, CA	93725	2470 S Cherry Ave, Fresno, CA	937

Figure 2-378 Create j17_FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA 4/4

j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM

We need to transform the output of the "j17_FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA" on page 829 step prior to using it for updating the relevant address columns in the CRM system. Two Transformer stages performed these functions. The output of this step contained data to update the CRM system with the "best" information from the North American Bank and Northern California Bank's core and non-core systems.

Figure 2-379 on page 835 shows the various stages that are used in this job. It includes the data set that was created in the

"j17_FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA" on page 829 step, two Transformer stages,

a Funnel stage, and an output Data Set stage. We modified the stage names as shown.

The two Transformer stages are described here briefly:

- ► In the ADD_LEADING_SPACE Transformer Stage windows in Figure 2-380 on page 836 and Figure 2-381 on page 837 a leading space is added to the components of the standardized address that will eventually need to be concatenated together to update the corresponding column. For example, the following standardized columns need to be concatenated together to update the corresponding HOMESTREET column in the CUSTOMER table in the CRM system:
 - HouseNumberSuffix_USADDR_HOME
 - StreetPrefixDirectional_USADDR_HOME
 - StreetPrefixType_USADDR_HOME
 - StreetName_USADDR_HOME

For legibility after concatenation, we need to add a leading space to these standardized columns. This is performed in this stage.

► In the PICK_AND_CONCATENATE - Transformer Stage windows in Figure 2-382 on page 838 through Figure 2-387 on page 843 the appropriate columns are mapped to the columns defined in the CRM system. In particular, the HOMESTREET and WORKSTREET columns in the CUSTOMER table of the CRM system require a concatenation of data from multiple columns as shown in Figure 2-386 on page 842 and Figure 2-387 on page 843.

Figure 2-388 on page 844 shows the results after compiling and running this job. The output data set object contents are shown in Figure 2-389 on page 845 through Figure 2-392 on page 848. This information contains the "best" information from the North American Bank and Northern California Bank's core and non-core systems to update the CRM system.

Note: We do not show the actual update of the CRM system tables using this file. The IBM WebSphere DataStage jobs that are used to perform this update are described in *IBM InfoSphere DataStage Data Flow and Job Design*, SG24-7576.

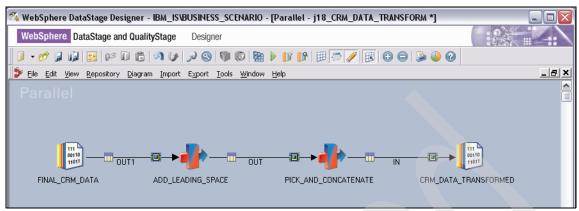


Figure 2-379 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 1/14

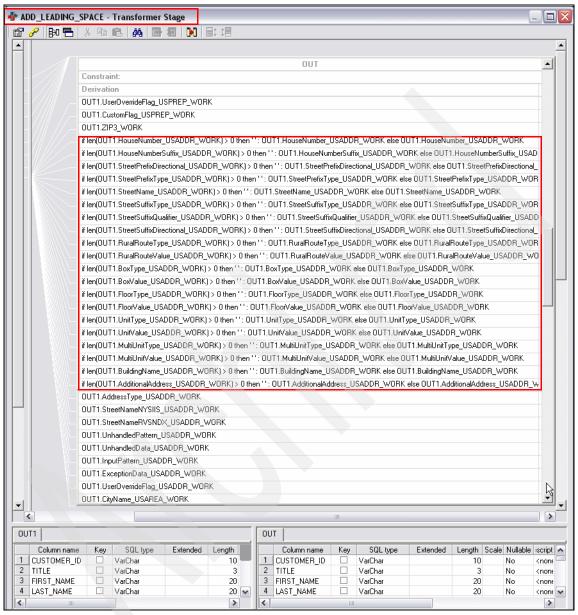


Figure 2-380 Create j18 CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 2/14

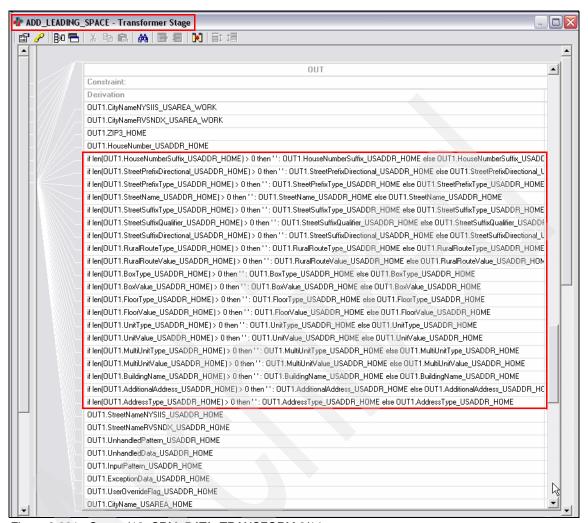


Figure 2-381 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 3/14

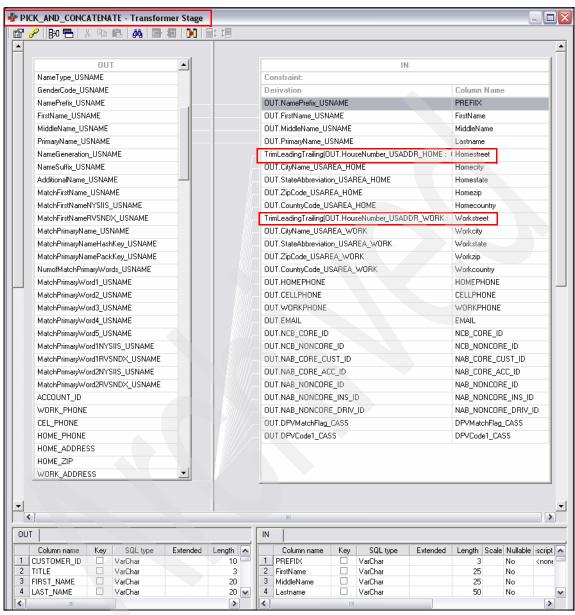


Figure 2-382 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 4/14

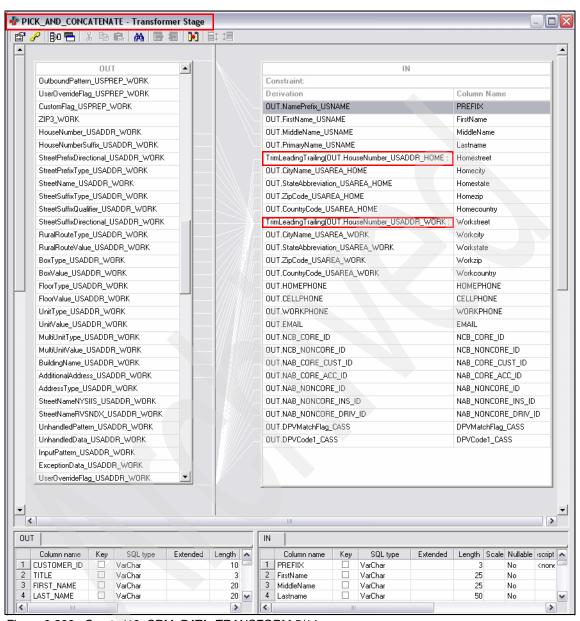


Figure 2-383 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 5/14

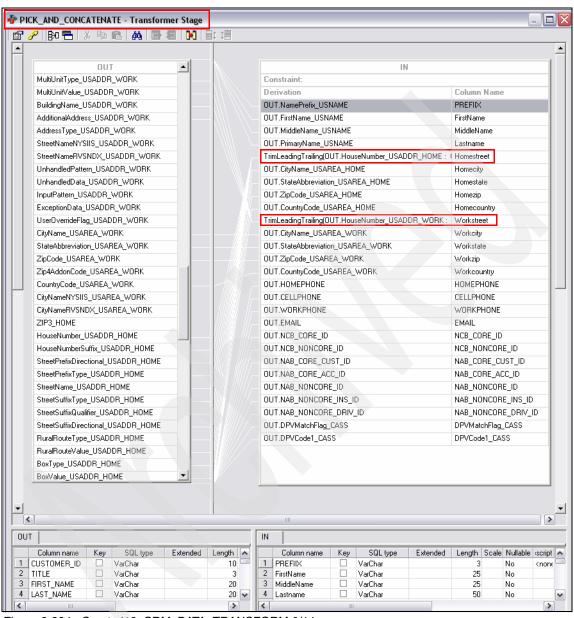


Figure 2-384 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 6/14

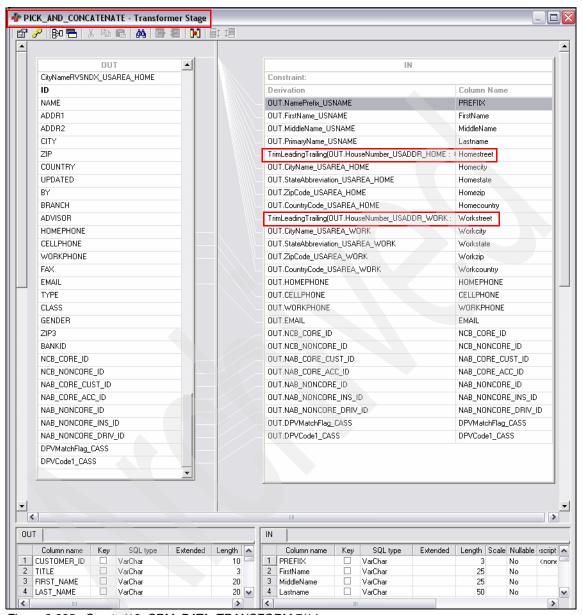


Figure 2-385 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 7/14

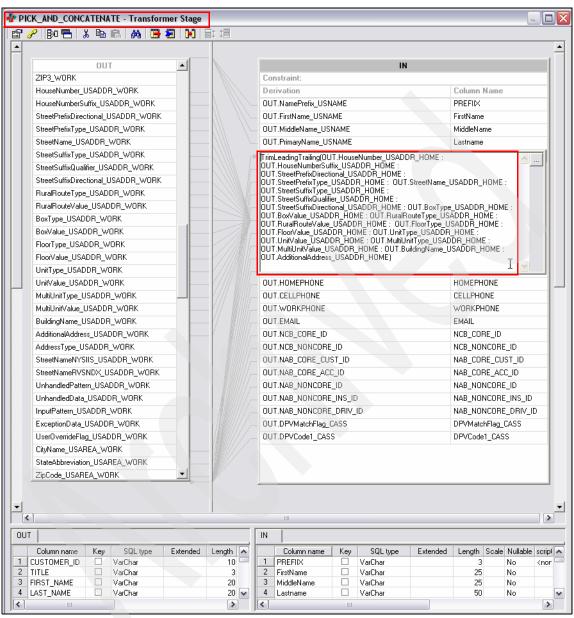


Figure 2-386 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 8/14

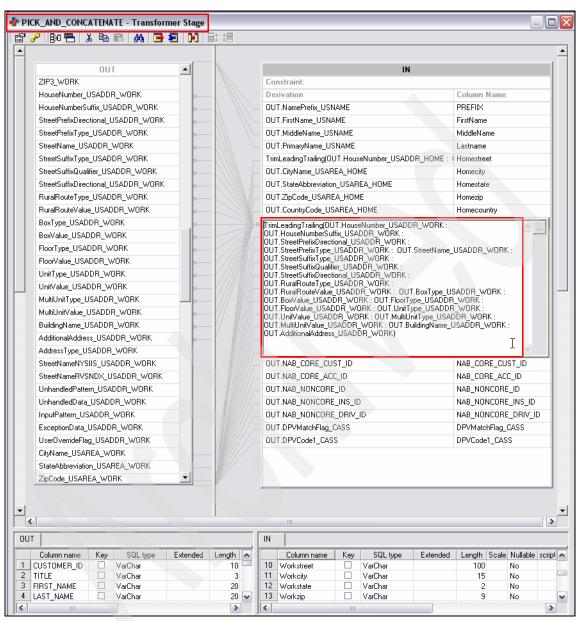


Figure 2-387 Create j18 CRM DATA TRANSFORM 9/14

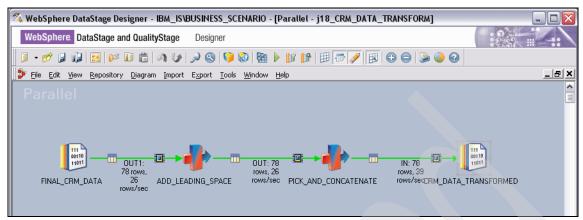


Figure 2-388 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 10/14

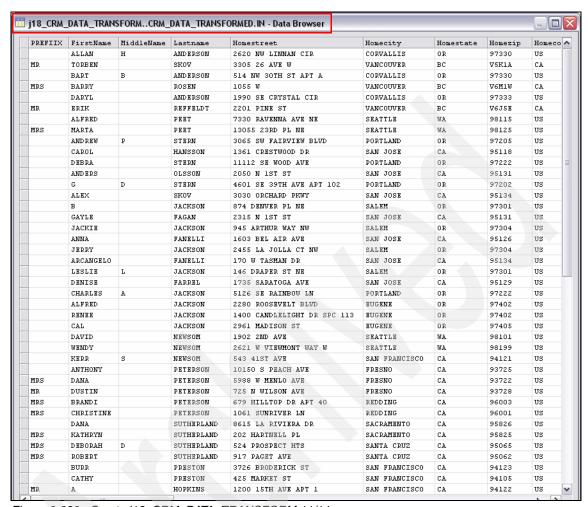


Figure 2-389 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 11/14

Homecountry	TT 1	Workcity	Workstate	W	Workcountry	HOMEDHOME	CELLPHO
US	1115 SE CRYSTAL LAKE DR	CORVALLIS	OR	97333	US	(541) 737-0582	(541) e
CA	2401 UTAH AVE S	SEATTLE	WA	98134	US	(604) 676-0223	(341)
us	PO BOX 306	CORVALLIS	OR	97339	us	(541) 738-0347	(541)
CA	325 9TH AVE # 359819	SEATTLE	WA	98104	us	(604) 681-5770	(341)
US	1263 SE CENTERPOINTE DR	CORVALLIS	OR	97333	us	(541) 754-8522	(206) 2
CA	2939 NE 155TH AVE	PORTLAND	OR	97230	US	(604) 730-9266	(206) 4
US	2401 UTAH AVE S	SEATTLE	WA	98134	us	(206) 527-5780	(206)
us	325 9TH AVE # 359819	SEATTLE	WA	98104	us	(206) 440-0133	(415)
US	2939 NE 155TH AVE	PORTLAND	OR	97230	US	(503) 227-5288	(559) 2
us 						(408) 267-0755	(408)
US 	8435 NE GLISAN ST	PORTLAND	OR	97220	US	(503) 655-0179	(559) 2
US						(800) 817-8232	(408)
US	3421 SE SALMON ST	PORTLAND	OR	97214	US	(503) 774-8200	(559)
us						(408) 953-6000	(408) 2
US	320 LIBERTY ST SE	SALEM	OR	97301	US	(503) 391-8863	(559)
US						(408) 850-6400	(408) 2
US	1705 SALEM INDUSTRIAL DR NE STE B	SALEM	OR	97301	US	(503) 364-2989	(530)
US						(999) 999-9999	(408)
US	PO BOX 118	SALEM	OR	97303	US	(503) 364-9560	(530) 2
US						(800) 553-6387	(999) 9
US	PO BOX 8400	SALEM	OR	97302	US	(503) 540-3416	(916)
us						(408) 252-3700	(999)
us	5285 SE MALLARD WAY	PORTLAND	OR	97222	US	(503) 513-0255	(916)
us	2895 CHAD DR	EUGENE	OR	97408	US	(541) 654-0821	(877)
us	3314 PALACE ST	EUGENE	OR	97404	US	(541) 689-4459	(831)
us	200 N MONROE ST	EUGENE	OR	97402	US	(541) 341-3980	(206)
us	1414 DEXTER AVE N STE 306	SEATTLE	WA	98109	US	(206) 728-2727	(206)
US	2401 UTAH AVE S	SEATTLE	WA	98134	US	(206) 284-2116	(503) 2
US	1 PIER	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	94111	US	(415) 831-4562	
us	2470 S CHERRY AVE	FRESNO	CA	93706	US	(559) 834-1033	
US						(559) 275-2319	
us						(559) 442-4377	
US						(530) 245-0285	
us						(530) 229-1086	
US						(916) 487-4288	
us						(916) 923-5677	
us						(831) 423-5295	
us						(831) 476-8247	
us						(999) 999-9999	(408)
US						(999) 999-9999	(415)
US						(999) 999-9999	(415)

Figure 2-390 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 12/14

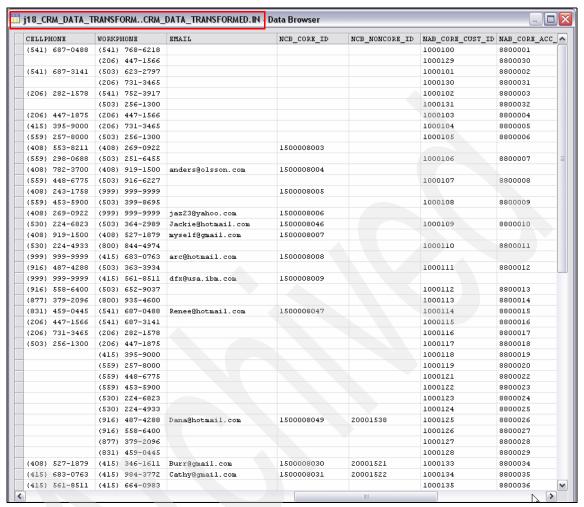


Figure 2-391 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 13/14

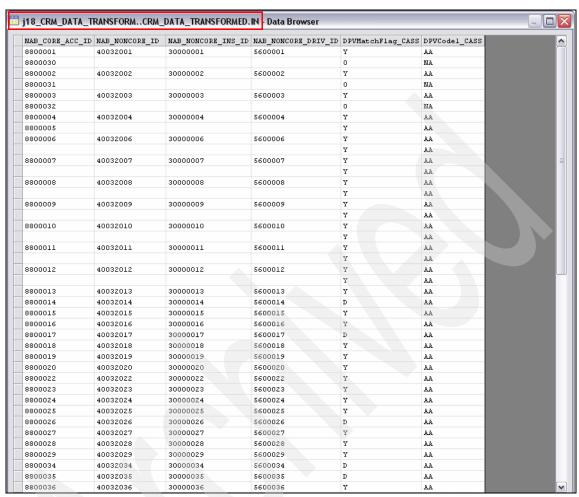


Figure 2-392 Create j18_CRM_DATA_TRANSFORM 14/14

2.7 Post migration from North American Bank systems' to Northern California Bank

As described in the 2.2, "Business requirement" on page 480, migration of the North American Bank's core services systems to that of the Northern California Bank occurs in parallel with data integration that builds the CRM system. To expedite the process, we assume that the migration occurs before attempting to cleanse the data in the migrated Northern California Bank's core services systems.

Table 2-5 and Table 2-6 on page 852 is a summary of differences between the source North American Bank's core services systems and the target Northern California Bank's core services systems. These differences were identified in *IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer and Data Quality Assessment*, SG24-7508. The actual IBM WebSphere DataStage jobs that are used to migrate the data are discussed in *IBM InfoSphere DataStage Data Flow and Job Design*, SG24-7576.

Given that we do not have a migrated system, we describe the steps that are involved in cleansing the data in the migrated system using the jobs created in the data integration scenario in 2.6, "Data integration of North American Bank and Northern California Bank systems" on page 494. This is described in 2.7.1, "Cleansing names and addresses, matching, and surviving data in the migrated system" on page 854.

Table 2-5 Summary of differences between source and target core services and the action to be taken

North	North American Bank (source)		Northern California Bank (target)		Action to be taken		
Column in the table	Defined	letadata Inferred	Data Content example	Column in the table	Metadata Defined	Data Content example	
CUSTOMER_ID in CUSTOMER	INT32	INT16	4079	ID in CUSTOMER	INT32	10003828	Generate new keys for the records in the source in the target. If required, create a cross reference table to map the source keys to the larget keys until the transition of account numbers is fully achieved
ACCOUNT_ID in ACCOUNT	INT32	INT16	216	ID in ACCOUNT	INT32	11001500	Generate new keys for the records in the source in the target. Create a cross reference table to map the source keys to the target keys until the transition of account numbers is full achieved

North A	American E	Bank (sourc	ee)	Northern Calif	ornia Bank (target)	Action to be taken
ACCOUNT_ID,LOAN_I D in LOAN	(INT32, INT32)	(INT16, INT16)	(3295,2197)	LOAN_ID in LOAN	INT32	11001500	Generate new keys for the records in the source in the target. Create a cross reference table to map the source keys to the target keys until the transition of account numbers is fully achieved
ACCOUNT_ID,LOAN_I D,TRANSACTION_ID in LOAN_TRANSACTION	(INT32,INT32, INT32)	(INT16, INT16, INT32)	(152,102,13767)	ACCOUNT, UPDATED in TRANSACTION	(INTEGER, TIMESTAMP)	(11001583, 2005-11-19 11:28:29.745877)	Generate new keys for the records in the source in the target. Create a cross reference table to map the source keys to the target keys until the transition of account numbers is fully achieved
ACCOUNT_ID, TRANSACTION_ID in TRANSACTION	(INT32,INT32)	(INT16,INT32)	(100,27397)	ACCOUNT, UPDATED in TRANSACTION	(INT32, TIMESTAMP)	(11001583, 2005-11-19 11:28:29.745877)	Generate new keys for the records in the source in the target. Create a cross reference table to map the source keys to the target keys until the transition of account numbers is fully achieved
BRANCH_ID in BRANCH	INT32	INT8	51	ID in BRANCH	INT32	12001536	Generate new keys for the records in the source in the target. If necessary, create a cross reference table to map the source keys to the target keys until the transition of account numbers is fully achieved
GENDER_IND in CUSTOMER	CHAR(1)	CHAR(1)	F	GENDER in CUSTOMER	CHAR(1)	1	Transform the values from the source to the target.
LEVEL_CD in CUSTOMER	CHAR(2)	CHAR(2)	SL	CLASS in CUSTOMER	INT32	7	Map with data type transformation

North	American E	Bank (sourc	e)	Northern Calif	fornia Bank	(target)	Action to be taken
TITLE in CUSTOMER	CHAR(3)	CHAR(2)	MS	NAME in CUSTOMER	CHAR(50)	Jazmine Fisher	Map the TITLE, FIRST_NAME
FIRST_NAME in CUSTOMER	VARCHAR(20)	CHAR(12)	SHAYLA	NAME in CUSTOMER	CHAR(50)	Jazmine Fisher	and LAST_NAME columns in the
LAST_NAME in CUSTOMER	VARCHAR(20)	CHAR(16)	VAN DER ZIJDEN	NAME in CUSTOMER	CHAR(50)	Jazmine Fisher	source into the NAME column in the target
HOME_ADDRESS in CONTACT_INFO	VARCHAR(50)	VARCHAR(36)	1301 Evans Avenue, San Francisco, CA	ADDR1 in CUSTOMER	VARCHAR(50)	397 CHISANA STREET	Direct mapping
HOME_ZIP in CONTACT_INFO	CHAR(9)	INT32 length 5	94124	ZIP in CUSTOMER	CHAR(10)	90028	Transform by including a hyphen
HOME_PHONE in CONTACT_INFO	CHAR(15)	INT64 length 10	8005553717	HOMEPHONE in CUSTOMER	CHAR(15)	517-555-1385	Map and include hyphen
WORK_PHONE in CONTACT_INFO	CHAR(15)	CHAR(10)	8145553731,NA	WORKPHONE in CUSTOMER	CHAR(15)	000-000-0000	Map and include hyphen
CELL_PHONE in CONTACT_INFO	CHAR(15)	CHAR(10)	8175553734	CELLPHONE in CUSTOMER	CHAR(15)	517-555-4641	Map and include hyphen
TYPE_IND in ACCOUNT	CHAR(1)	CHAR(1)	С	TYPE in ACCOUNT	CHAR(2)	SS	Transform the values from the source to the target.
RATES in LOAN	DECIMAL(8,5)	DECIMAL (7,5)	2.15	INTEREST_RATE in LOAN	CHAR(20)	19.75	Map with data type transformation
INITIAL_VALUE in LOAN	DECIMAL(9,2)	DECIMAL(8,2)	1000	INITIAL_LOAN_VALUE in LOAN	CHAR(20)	100000	Map with data type transformation
LATE_FEE in LOAN	DECIMAL(9,2)	DECIMAL(6,2)	100	LATE_FEE in LOAN	CHAR(20)	50	Map with data type transformation
LATE_RATE in LOAN	DECIMAL(8,5)	DECIMAL(7,5)	5.123	LATE_INTEREST_RAT E in LOAN	CHAR(20)	10	Map with data type transformation
BALANCE in LOAN	DECIMAL(9,2)	DECIMAL(8,2)	500	BALANCE in LOAN	CHAR(20)	75000	Map with data type transformation
TRANS_TYPE_CD in LOAN_TRANSACTION	CHAR(2)	CHAR(2)	D	CODE in TRANSACTION	CHAR(1)	С	Transform the values from the source to the target.
AMOUNT in LOAN_TRANSACTION	DECIMAL(9,2)	DECIMAL(8,2)	400.00	BALANCE in TRANSACTION	CHAR(20)	300	Map with data type transformation
TRANS_TYPE_CD in TRANSACTION	CHAR(2)	CHAR(2)	D	CODE in TRANSACTION	CHAR(1)	С	Transform the values from the source to the target.
AMOUNT in TRANSACTION	DECIMAL(9,2)	DECIMAL(7,2)	400.00	BALANCE in TRANSACTION	CHAR(20)	300	Map with data type transformation
TRANS_TYPE_CD in TRANSACTION_TYPE_ REF	CHAR(2)	CHAR(2)	D	CODE in TRANSACTION	CHAR(1)	С	Transform the values from the source to the target.

North American Bank (source)			Northern California Bank (target)		Action to be taken		
LEVEL_CD in LEVEL_REF	CHAR(2)	CHAR(2)	PL				Ignore this column because it is part of a reference table

Table 2-6 Missing information in source or target bank relating to core services and action to be taken

Data element	North American Bank (source)	Northern California Bank (target)	Action to be taken
Customer's preferred language for interaction	Not defined	ISO code (PREF_LANG column in the CUSTOMER table defined as NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT 'ENG')	No action because default will be applied
Currency of deposits	Not defined	ISO code (CURRENCY column in the ACCOUNT and PORTFOLIO tables defined as nullable; CURRENCY column in the ACCTYPE table defined as NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT '')	No action because null or default will be applied
Country	Not defined	ISO code (COUNTRY column in the BRANCH table defined as nullable; CTRY2, CTRY3, and CTRYN columns in the COUNTRY lookup table defined as NOT NULL)	No action because null or default will be applied for the COUNTRY column in the BRANCH table. CTRY2, CTRY3, and CTRYN columns are in the COUNTRY lookup table and need no action
Nationality	Free text field (NATIONALITY column in the CUSTOMER table)	Not defined	Ignore this field during migration

Data element	North American Bank (source)	Northern California Bank (target)	Action to be taken
Nickname	Free text field (NICKNAME column in the CUSTOMER table)	Not defined	Ignore this field during migration
Credit score	Free text field (CREDIT_SCORE column in the CUSTOMER table)	Not defined	Ignore this field during migration
Churn indicator	CHAR(1) (CHURN_IND column in the CUSTOMER table)	Not defined	Ignore this field during migration
Automatic debit indicator	CHAR(1) (AUTOMAT_DEBIT_IND column in the LOAN table)	Not defined	Ignore this field during migration
Work address	Free text field (WORK_ADDRESS column in the CONTACT_INFO table)	Not defined	Ignore this field during migration
Work ZIP code	Free text field (WORK_ZIP column in the CONTACT_INFO table)	Not defined	Ignore this field during migration
Account fee frequency	Not defined	Y for yearly, M for monthly, and C per check (FEEFRQ column in the ACCTYPE table defined as nullable)	No action
City	Not defined	Separate field (CITY column in the CUSTOMER table defined as NOT NULL)	CITY column in the CUSTOMER table will have to be populated by extracting this information from the HOME_ADDRESS column in the CONTACT_INFO table in the North American Bank core services

Data element	North American Bank (source)	Northern California Bank (target)	Action to be taken
Customer type	Not defined	"P" for person, "O" for organization (TYPE column in the CUSTOMER table defined as NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT '-')	No action because default will be applied
Employee information	Defined	Defined	Not going to migrate the HR system.
Various amounts	 ▶ DECIMAL(9,2) (BALANCE in ACCOUNT) ▶ DECIMAL(9,2) (MIN_AMOUNT in ACCOUNT) ▶ DECIMAL(9,2) (OVERDRAFT in ACCOUNT) ▶ DECIMAL(9,2) (OVERDRAFT_LIMIT in ACCOUNT) ▶ DECIMAL(8,5) (OVERDRAFT_RATE in ACCOUNT) ▶ DECIMAL(9,2) (OVERDRAFT_FATE in ACCOUNT) ▶ DECIMAL(9,2) (OVERDRAFT_FEE in ACCOUNT) 		Modify target system with the correct data type, precision and scale. Significant impact.

2.7.1 Cleansing names and addresses, matching, and surviving data in the migrated system

We need to process the migrated data in the DB2 tables using many of the same steps described in 2.6.2, "Cleansing Northern California Bank's core and non-core services" on page 706 and 2.6.3, "Matching and surviving Northern California Bank and Northern California Bank information" on page 783. Specifically, the migrated data can be cleansed, matched (identification of duplicates), and survived as follows:

 The migrated data should be processed by jobs "j00_SRC_NCB" on page 709 through "j11_FUNNEL_NCB_DATA" on page 782. This results in a merged file of the CUSTOMER and BCUSTOMER files that contains standardized name and address information. 2. This merged file should then be processed by jobs "j14_CRM_FREQUENCY" on page 798 through "j17_FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA" on page 829 to get a cleansed file of migrated data.

A set of IBM WebSphere DataStage jobs then needs to be developed to update Northern California Bank's systems from the file that was created in the "j17_FUNNEL_UNDUP_RES_DATA" on page 829 job. This task is described in *IBM InfoSphere DataStage Data Flow and Job Design*, SG24-7576.



Α

IBM Information Server overview

In this chapter we provide an overview of IBM Information Server architecture and processing flow.

We cover the following topics:

- ► Introduction
- ► IBM Information Server architecture
- Configuration flow
- Runtime flow

A.1 Introduction

Over the years, most organizations have made significant investments in enterprise resource planning, customer relationship management, and supply chain management packages in addition to their home grown applications. This has resulted in larger amounts of data being captured about their businesses. To turn all this data into consistent, timely, and accurate information for decision-making requires an effective means of integrating information. Statutory compliance requirements such as Basel II and Sarbanes-Oxley place additional demands for consistent, complete, and trustworthy information.

IBM Information Server addresses these critical information integration requirements of consistent, complete, and trustworthy information with a comprehensive, unified foundation for enterprise information architectures, capable of scaling to meet any information volume requirement so that companies can deliver business results faster and with higher quality results for all the following initiatives:

▶ Business intelligence

IBM Information Server makes it easier to develop a unified view of the business for better decisions. It helps you understand existing data sources, cleanse, correct, and standardize information, and load analytical views that can be reused throughout the enterprise.

Master data management

IBM Information Server simplifies the development of authoritative master data by showing where and how information is stored across source systems. It also consolidates disparate data into a single, reliable record, cleanses and standardizes information, removes duplicates, and links records together across systems. This master record can be loaded into operational data stores, data warehouses, or master data applications such as WebSphere Customer Center and WebSphere Product Center. The record can also be assembled, completely or partially, on demand.

Infrastructure rationalization

IBM Information Server aids in reducing operating costs by showing relationships between systems and by defining migration rules to consolidate instances or move data from obsolete systems. Data cleansing and matching ensure high-quality data in the new system.

▶ Business transformation

IBM Information Server can speed development and increase business agility by providing reusable information services that can be plugged into applications, business processes, and portals. These standards-based information services are maintained centrally by information specialists but are widely accessible throughout the enterprise.

Risk and compliance

IBM Information Server helps improve visibility and data governance by enabling complete, authoritative views of information with proof of lineage and quality. These views can be made widely available and reusable as shared services, while the rules inherent in them are maintained centrally.

IBM Information Server combines the technologies of key information integration functions within the IBM Information Integration Solutions portfolio into a single unified platform that enables companies to understand, cleanse, transform, move, and deliver trustworthy and context-rich information as shown in Figure A-1 on page 861.

IBM Information Server includes the following product modules:

► IBM WebSphere DataStage

It enables organizations to design data flows that extract information from multiple source systems, transform it in ways that make it more valuable, and then deliver it to one or more target databases or applications.

IBM WebSphere QualityStage

Designed to help organizations understand and improve the overall quality of their data assets, WebSphere QualityStage provides advanced features to help investigate, repair, consolidate, and validate heterogeneous data within an integration workflow.

► IBM WebSphere Federation Server

It enables applications to access and integrate diverse data and content sources as though they were a single resource—regardless of where the information resides—while retaining the autonomy and integrity of the heterogeneous data and content sources. This enabling technology is transparent, heterogeneous, and extensible, and provides high function and high performance.

► IBM WebSphere Information Services Director

IBM Information Server provides a unified mechanism for publishing and managing shared service-oriented architecture (SOA) services across data quality, data transformation, and federation functions, allowing information specialists to easily deploy services for any information integration task and consistently manage them. This enables developers to take data integration logic built using IBM Information Server and publish it as an *always on* service—in minutes. The common services also include the metadata services, which provide standard service-oriented access and analysis of metadata across the platform.

► IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer

IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer profiles and analyzes data so that you can deliver trusted information to your users. It can automatically scan samples of your data to determine their quality and structure. This analysis aids you in understanding the inputs to your integration process, ranging from individual fields to high-level data entities. Information analysis also enables you to correct problems with structure or validity before they affect your project. While analysis of source data is a critical first step in any integration project, you must continually monitor the quality of the data. IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer enables you to treat profiling and analysis as an ongoing process and create business metrics that you can run and track over time.

► IBM WebSphere Business Glossary

IBM Information Server provides a Web-based tool that enables business analysts and subject-matter experts to create, manage, and share a common enterprise vocabulary and classification system. WebSphere Business Glossary functionality is powered by and actively connected to WebSphere Metadata Server. This enables users to link business terms to more technical artifacts managed by WebSphere Metadata Server. The Metadata Server also enables sharing of the business terms by IBM Rational® Data Architect and WebSphere Information Analyzer, creating a common set of semantic tags for reuse by data modelers, data analysts, business analysts, and end users.

► IBM WebSphere Metadata Server

IBM Information Server provides the next-generation metadata repository that is fully integrated and common across all product modules, including WebSphere Information Analyzer, WebSphere QualityStage, WebSphere DataStage, and WebSphere Business Glossary. The metadata services infrastructure of IBM Information Server is designed to allow metadata to be more easily managed, accessed by those who need it, and shared across heterogeneous technologies through an SOA.

► IBM WebSphere DataStage MVSTM Edition

IBM Information Server brings data transformation capabilities to the mainframe with its WebSphere DataStage MVS Edition product module. WebSphere DataStage MVS Edition consolidates, collects, and centralizes information from various systems and mainframes using native execution, from a single design environment.

Note: For complete details about these product modules, refer to the documentation in the Web site:

http://www.ibm.com/software/data/integration/info server/

A number of companion products support IBM Information Server, such as Rational Data Architect and WebSphere Replication Server Event Publisher.

A.2 IBM Information Server architecture

IBM Information Server provides a unified architecture that works with all types of information integration as shown in Figure A-1. A unified user interface, common services, key integration functions (understand, cleanse, transform and move, and deliver), unified parallel processing, and unified metadata are at the core of the architecture.

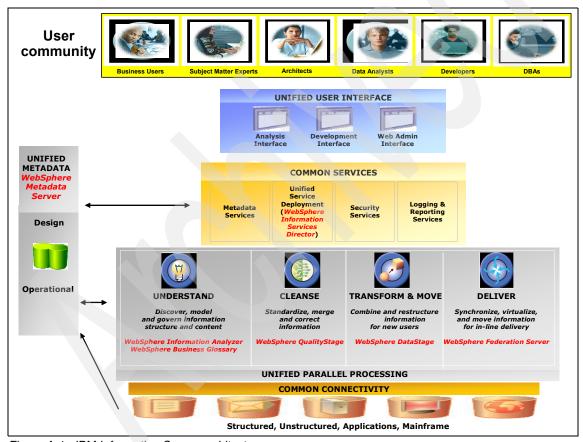


Figure A-1 IBM Information Server architecture

The architecture is service oriented, enabling IBM Information Server to work within an organization's evolving enterprise SOAs. An SOA also connects the individual product modules of IBM Information Server. By eliminating duplication

of functions, the architecture efficiently uses resources and reduces the amount of development and administrative effort that are required to deploy an integration solution.

In this section, we describe each of the following components of the architecture briefly:

- Unified user interface
- Common services
- Key integration functions
- Unified parallel processing
- Unified metadata
- Common connectivity
- Client application access to services

A.2.1 Unified user interface

The unified user interface enables an organization's entire user community of business users, subject matter experts, architects, data analysts, developers, and database administrators (DBAs) to collaborate, administer, and query information within the enterprise. A security infrastructure ensures that users are permitted to access information and perform tasks for which they are authorized.

The face of IBM Information Server is a common graphical interface and tool framework. Shared interfaces such as the IBM Information Server console and Web console provide a common look and feel, visual controls, and user experience across products. Common functions such as catalog browsing, metadata import, query, and data browsing all expose underlying common services in a uniform way. IBM Information Center provides rich client interfaces for highly detailed development work and thin clients that run in Web browsers for administration. Application programming interfaces (APIs) support a variety of interface styles that include standard request-reply, service-oriented, event-driven, and scheduled task invocation.

The three broad user interface categories are the analysis interface, development interface, and Web Admin interface as shown in Figure A-1 on page 861.

A.2.2 Common services

IBM Information Server is built entirely on a set of shared services that centralize core tasks across the platform. These include administrative tasks such as unified service deployment, security, user administration, logging, and reporting.

The common services provides flexible, configurable interconnections among the many parts of the architecture

Shared services allow these tasks to be managed and controlled in one place, regardless of which product module is being used. The common services also include the metadata services, which provide standard service-oriented access and analysis of metadata across the platform. In addition, the common services layer manages how services are deployed from any of the product functions, allowing cleansing and transformation rules or federated queries to be published as shared services within an SOA, using a consistent and easy-to-use mechanism.

The common services layer is deployed on J2EE™-compliant application servers such as IBM WebSphere Application Server.

Attention: Today, common services are consumed exclusively by the various components of IBM Information Server. These common services are currently *not* exposed as public SOA services, and therefore cannot be invoked by applications or tools.

IBM Information Server products can access four general categories of service such as design, execution, metadata, and unified service deployment as follows:

A.2.2.1 Design services

Design services help developers create function-specific services that can also be shared. For example, WebSphere Information Analyzer calls a column analyzer service that was created for enterprise data analysis but can be integrated with other parts of IBM Information Server because it exhibits common SOA characteristics.

A.2.2.2 Execution services

Execution services include logging, scheduling, monitoring, reporting, security, and Web framework.

Log services help you manage logs across all of the IBM Information Server suite components. The Web console shown in Figure A-2 on page 864 provides a central place to view logs and resolve problems. Logs are stored in the common repository, and each IBM Information Server suite component defines relevant logging categories. You can configure which categories of logging messages are saved in the repository. Log views are saved queries that an administrator can create to help with common tasks. For example, you might want to display all of the errors in DataStage jobs that ran in the past 24 hours. Logging is organized by server components. The Web console displays default and active configurations for each component.

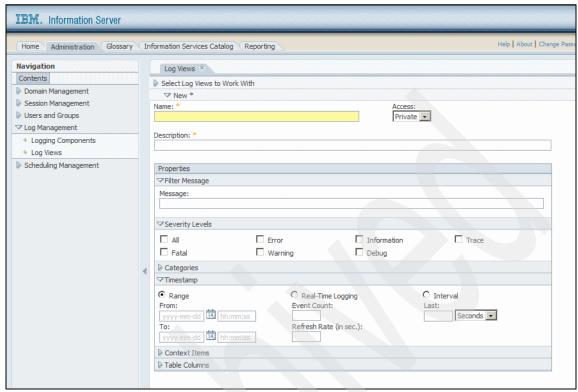


Figure A-2 Web console for setting up logs

► Scheduling services help plan and track activities such as logging and reporting, and suite component tasks such data monitoring and trending. Schedules are maintained using the IBM Information Server console shown in Figure A-3 on page 865, which helps you define schedules, view their status, history, and forecast, and purge them from the system.

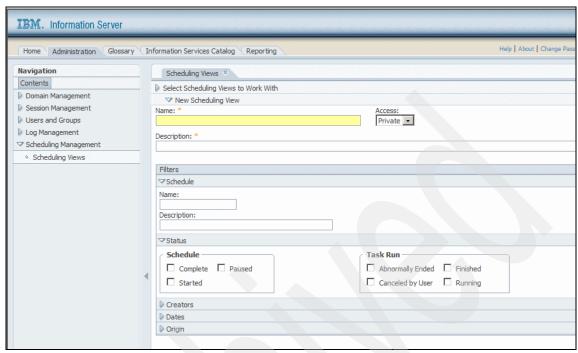


Figure A-3 Web console scheduling view creation

▶ Reporting services manage run time and administrative aspects of reporting for IBM Information Server. You can create product-specific reports for WebSphere DataStage, WebSphere QualityStage, and WebSphere Information Analyzer, and cross-product reports for logging, monitoring, scheduling, and security services. All reporting tasks are set up and run from a single interface, the IBM Information Server Web console. You can retrieve and view reports and schedule reports to run at a specific time and frequency. You define reports by choosing from a set of predefined parameters and templates as shown in Figure A-4 on page 866. You can specify a history policy that determines how the report will be archived and when it expires. Reports can be formatted as HTML, PDF, or Microsoft Word documents.

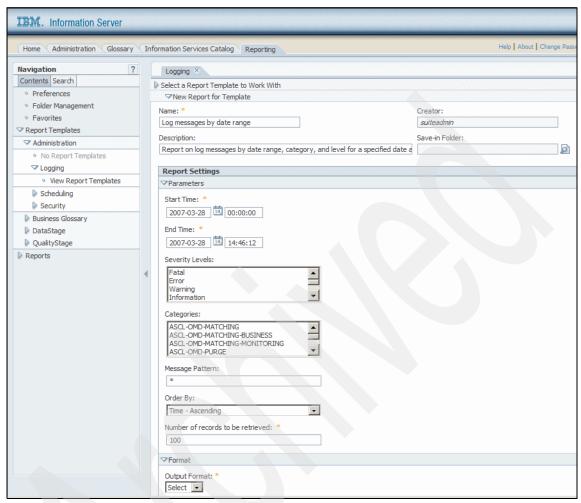


Figure A-4 Web console logging report creation

▶ Security services support role-based authentication of users, access-control services, and encryption that complies with many privacy and security regulations. The Web console shown in Figure A-5 on page 867 helps administrators add users, groups, and roles and lets administrators browse, create, delete, and update operations within Information Server. Directory services act as a central authority that can authenticate resources and manage identities and relationships among identities. You can base directories on IBM Information Server's own internal directory or on external directories that are based on LDAP, Microsoft's Active Directory®, or UNIX®. Users only use one credential to access all the components of Information

Server. A set of credentials is stored for each user to provide single sign-on to the products registered with the domain.

Note: A white paper is currently being developed to provide guidelines about implementing authentication, access control, and encryption security within an IBM Information Server environment. A reference to this white paper will be provided here when it becomes publicly available.

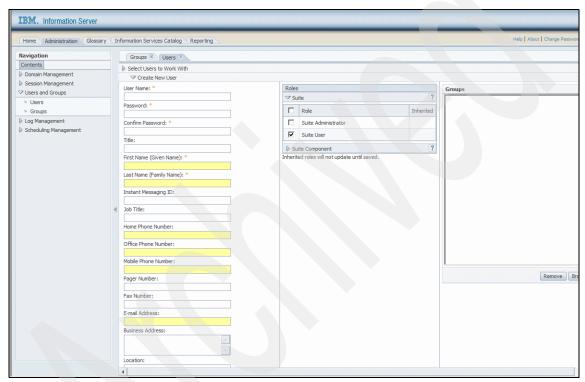


Figure A-5 Web console to administer users and groups

A.2.2.3 Metadata services

Metadata services enable metadata to be shared "live" across tools so that changes made in one IBM Information Server product are instantly visible across all of the product modules. Metadata services are tightly integrated with the common repository and are packaged in WebSphere Metadata Server. You can also exchange metadata with external tools by using metadata services.

The major metadata services components of IBM Information Server are WebSphere Business Glossary, WebSphere Metadata Server, and WebSphere MetaBrokers and bridges.

- ▶ WebSphere Business Glossary is a Web-based application that provides a business-oriented view into the data integration environment. By using WebSphere Business Glossary, you can view and update business descriptions and access technical metadata. Metadata is best managed by business analysts who understand the meaning and importance of the information assets to the business. Designed for collaborative authoring, WebSphere Business Glossary gives users the ability to share insights and experiences about data. It provides users with the following information about data resources:
 - Business meaning and descriptions of data
 - Stewardship of data and processes
 - Standard business hierarchies
 - Approved terms

WebSphere Business Glossary is organized and searchable according to the semantics that are defined by a controlled vocabulary, which you can create using the Web console.

- WebSphere Metadata Server provides a variety of services to other components of IBM Information Server:
 - Metadata access
 - Metadata integration
 - Metadata import and export
 - Impact analysis
 - Search and query

WebSphere Metadata Server provides a common repository with facilities that are capable of sourcing, sharing, storing, and reconciling a comprehensive spectrum of metadata including business metadata and technical metadata as follows:

- Business metadata provides business context for information technology assets and adds business meaning to the artifacts that are created and managed by other IT applications. Business metadata includes controlled vocabularies, taxonomies, stewardship, examples, and business definitions.
- Technical metadata provides details about source and target systems, their table and field structures, attributes, derivations, and dependencies.
 Technical metadata also includes details about profiling, quality, and ETL processes, projects, and users.

- WebSphere MetaBrokers and bridges provide semantic model mapping technology that allows metadata to be shared among applications for all products that are used in the data integration life cycle:
 - Data modeling or case tools
 - Business intelligence applications
 - Data marts and data warehouses
 - Enterprise applications
 - Data integration tools

These components can be used to establish common data definitions across business and IT functions:

- Drive consistency throughout the data integration life cycle
- Deliver business-oriented and IT-oriented reporting
- Provide enterprise visibility for change management
- ► Easily extend to new, existing, and homegrown metadata sources

A.2.2.4 Unified service deployment

IBM Information Server provides an SOA infrastructure that exposes data transformation processes, ¹ federated queries, ² and database stored procedures as a set of shared services and operations. This is performed by using a consistent and intuitive graphical interface, and managed after publication using the same user interface.

IBM Information Server provides standard service-oriented interfaces for enterprise data integration. The built-in integration logic of IBM Information Server can easily be encapsulated as service objects that are embedded in user applications. These service objects have the following characteristics:

Always on

By definition, the services are always running and waiting for requests. This ability removes the overhead of batch startup and shutdown and enables services to respond instantaneously to requests.

Scalable

The services distribute request processing and stop and start jobs across multiple WebSphere DataStage servers, enabling high performance with large, unpredictable volumes of requests.

Standards-based

The services are based on open standards and can easily be invoked by standards-based technologies including Web Services Description Language

¹ Created from new or existing WebSphere DataStage or WebSphere QualityStage jobs

² Created by WebSphere Federation Server

(WSDL), enterprise application integration (EAI), and enterprise service bus (ESB) platforms, applications, and portals.

▶ Manageable

Monitoring services coordinate timely reporting of system performance data.

▶ Flexible

You can invoke the services by using multiple mechanisms (bindings) and choose from many options for using the services.

Reliable and highly available

If any WebSphere DataStage server becomes unavailable, it routes service requests to a different server in the pool.

Reusable

The services publish their own metadata, enabling them to be found and called across any network.

► High performance

Load balancing and the underlying parallel processing capabilities of IBM Information Server create high performance for any type of data payload.

A data integration service is created by designing the data integration process logic in IBM Information Server and publishing it as a service. These services can then be accessed by external projects and technologies.

WebSphere Information Services Director provides a foundation for information services by allowing you to leverage the other components of IBM Information Server for understanding, cleansing, and transforming information and deploying those integration tasks as consistent and reusable information services.

WebSphere Information Services Director provides an integrated environment for designing services that enables you to rapidly deploy integration logic as services without assuming extensive development skills. With a simple, wizard-driven interface, in a few minutes you can attach a specific binding and deploy a reusable integration service. WebSphere Information Services Director also provides these features:

- Administrator services for cataloging and registering services.
- Shared reporting and security services.
- ► A metadata services layer that promotes reuse of the information services by actually defining what the service does and what information it delivers.

A.2.3 Key integration functions

We describe the four key integration functions shown in Figure A-1 on page 861 briefly here:

Understand your data

IBM Information Server helps you to automatically discover, define, and model information content and structure and understand and analyze the meaning, relationships, and lineage of information. By automating data profiling and data-quality auditing within systems, organizations can achieve the following goals:

- Understand data sources and relationships
- Eliminate the risk of using or proliferating bad data
- Improve productivity through automation
- Take advantage of existing IT investments

IBM Information Server makes it easier for businesses to collaborate across roles. Data analysts can use analysis and reporting functionality, generating integration specifications and business rules that they can monitor over time. Subject matter experts can use Web-based tools to define, annotate, and report on fields of business data. A common metadata foundation makes it easier for different types of users to create and manage metadata by using tools that are optimized for their roles.

The upcoming WebSphere Information Analyzer product module will provide this functionality.

Cleanse your information

IBM Information Server supports information quality and consistency by standardizing, validating, matching, and merging data. It can certify and enrich common data elements, use trusted data such as postal records for name and address information, and match records across or within data sources. IBM Information Server allows a single record to survive from the best information across sources for each unique entity, helping you to create a single, comprehensive, and accurate view of information across source systems.

The WebSphere QualityStage product module currently provides this functionality.

► Transform your data into information and move

IBM Information Server transforms and enriches information to ensure that it is in the proper context for new uses. Hundreds of prebuilt transformation functions combine, restructure, and aggregate information.

Transformation functionality is broad and flexible, to meet the requirements of varied integration scenarios. For example, IBM Information Server provides

inline validation and transformation of complex data types such as U.S. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), along with high-speed joins and sorts of heterogeneous data. IBM Information Server also provides high-volume, complex data transformation and movement functionality that can be used for standalone extract/transform/load (ETL) scenarios, or as a real-time data processing engine for applications or processes.

The WebSphere DataStage product modules currently provide this functionality.

Deliver your information

IBM Information Server provides the ability to virtualize, synchronize, or move information to the people, processes, or applications that need it. Information can be delivered through federation or time-based or event-based processing, moved in large bulk volumes from location to location, or accessed in place when it cannot be consolidated. IBM Information Server provides direct, native access to a wide variety of information sources, both mainframe and distributed. It provides access to databases, files, services and packaged applications, and to content repositories and collaboration systems. Companion products allow high-speed replication, synchronization and distribution across databases, change data capture, and event-based publishing of information.

The WebSphere Federation Server product module currently provides this functionality.

A.2.4 Unified parallel processing

Much of the work that IBM Information Server does takes place within the parallel processing engine. The engine handles data processing needs as diverse as performing analysis of large databases for WebSphere Information Analyzer, data cleansing for WebSphere QualityStage, and complex transformations for WebSphere DataStage. This parallel processing engine is designed to deliver:

- Parallelism and pipelining to complete increasing volumes of work in decreasing time windows.
 - Data partitioning is an approach to parallelism that involves breaking the record set into partitions, or subsets of records. Data partitioning generally provides linear increases in application performance.

IBM Information Server automatically partitions data based on the type of partition that the stage requires. In a well-designed, scalable architecture, the developer does not need to be concerned about the number of partitions that will run, the ability to increase the number of partitions, or re-partitioning data.

- Data pipelining is the process of pulling records from the source system and moving them through the sequence of processing functions that are defined in the data-flow (the job). Because records are flowing through the pipeline, they can be processed without writing the records to disk,
- Scalability by adding hardware (for example, processors or nodes in a grid) with no changes to the data integration design.
- ► Optimized database, file, and queue processing to handle large files that cannot fit in memory all at once or with large numbers of small files.

Note: The dynamic parallelization of all potential service implementations is an objective of this architecture.

A.2.5 Unified metadata

IBM Information Server is built on a unified metadata infrastructure that enables shared understanding between business and technical domains. This infrastructure reduces development time and provides a persistent record that can improve confidence in information.

All functions of IBM Information Server share the same metamodel, making it easier for different roles and functions to collaborate. A common metadata repository provides persistent storage for all IBM Information Server product modules. All of the products depend on the repository to navigate, query, and update metadata.

The repository contains two kinds of metadata:

- Dynamic metadata that includes design-time information.
- Operational metadata that includes performance monitoring, audit and log data, and data profiling sample data.

Because the repository is shared by all product modules, profiling information that is created by WebSphere Information Analyzer is instantly available to users of WebSphere DataStage and QualityStage, for example. The repository is a J2EE application that uses a standard relational database such as IBM DB2, Oracle®, or SQL Server® for persistence (DB2 is provided with IBM Information Server). These databases provide backup, administration, scalability, parallel access, transactions, and concurrent access.

A.2.6 Common connectivity

IBM Information Server connects to information sources whether they are structured, unstructured, on the mainframe, or applications.

Metadata-driven connectivity is shared across the product modules, and connection objects are reusable across functions. Connectors provide design-time importing of metadata, data browsing and sampling, run-time dynamic metadata access, error handling, as well as high functionality and high performance run-time data access.

Prebuilt interfaces for packaged applications called *Packs* provide adapters to SAP, Siebel®, Oracle, and others, enabling integration with enterprise applications and associated reporting and analytical systems.

A.2.7 Client application access to services

After an information service is enabled by IBM Information Server, any enterprise application, .Net or JavaTM developer, Microsoft Office, or integration software can invoke the service by using a binding protocol such as SOAP over HTTP or EJBTM.

Figure A-6 on page 875 shows how IBM Information Server information services participate in the SOA Reference Architecture. Briefly:

- An information service (blue dots) can access content systems and data systems, while other (non IBM Information Server) services (pink dots) can access applications and registry services. Applications will most likely access data or content using "proprietary" APIs.
- Information services can be invoked by other (non IBM Information Server) services.
- Business processes can invoke information services and other (non IBM Information Server) services.
- Service consumers can invoke information services, business processes, or other (non IBM Information Server) services directly or indirectly.

The Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) layer enables the integration of services through the introduction of a reliable set of capabilities such as intelligent routing, protocol mediation, and other transformation mechanisms. An ESB provides a location independent mechanism for integration.

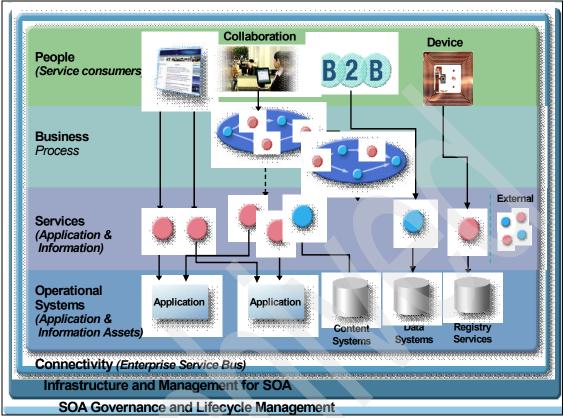


Figure A-6 Information Services in the SOA Reference Architecture

A service-ready data integration job accepts requests from client applications, mapping request data to:

- ► Input rows and passing them to the underlying jobs in the case of DataStage and QualityStage jobs.
- Input parameters that are executed against a federated database in the case of a federated query or stored procedure.

A job instance can include database access (federated queries), transformations (DataStage jobs), data standardization and matching (QualityStage jobs), and other data integration tasks (database stored procedures) that are supplied by IBM Information Server.

The design of a real-time job determines whether it is always running or runs once to completion. All jobs that are exposed as services process requests on a 24-hour basis.

The SOA infrastructure supports three job topologies for different load and work style requirements, which relates specifically to DataStage and QualityStage jobs, and not to federated queries or stored procedures:

Batch jobs

This topology uses new or existing batch jobs that are exposed as services. A batch job starts on demand. Each service request starts one instance of the job that runs to completion. This job typically initiates a batch process from a real-time process that does not need direct feedback on the results. This topology is tailored for processing bulk data sets and is capable of accepting job parameters as input arguments.

Batch jobs with a Service Output stage

This topology uses an existing batch job and adds an output stage. The Service Output stage is the exit point from the job, returning one or more rows to the client application as a service response. These jobs typically initiate a batch process from a real-time process that requires feedback or data from the results. This topology is designed to process large data sets and can accept job parameters as input arguments.

Jobs with a Service Input stage and Service Output stage

This topology uses both a Service Input stage and a Service Output stage. The Service Input stage is the entry point to a job, accepting one or more rows during a service request. These jobs are always running. This topology is typically used to process high volumes of smaller transactions where response time is important. It is tailored to process many small requests rather than a few large requests.

Current restriction: Client applications can only access IBM Information Server services in synchronous mode, where the model requires feedback to be received for any request made before the client application can proceed to its next course of action. IBM Information Server services that are long running tasks (batch jobs and batch jobs with service output stage topologies) or tasks where no feedback is returned to the requestor (batch jobs topology) need special handling if the client application is to avoid "waiting." Such topology jobs must be redesigned to return feedback to the requestor as soon as the request has been processed, and the client application will have to be designed to check on the status of the job at some later point in time. An upcoming release will provide asynchronous support with JMS binding.

A.3 Configuration flow

This section describes the processing flow involved when configuring a service.

Multiple steps are involved in configuring a service before it can become the target of a client application invocation.

There is a hierarchy of containers when defining an information service— **Project** \rightarrow **Application** \rightarrow **Service** \rightarrow **Operation**. This is reflected in the main steps in creating an SOA service using IBM Information Server shown in Figure A-7.

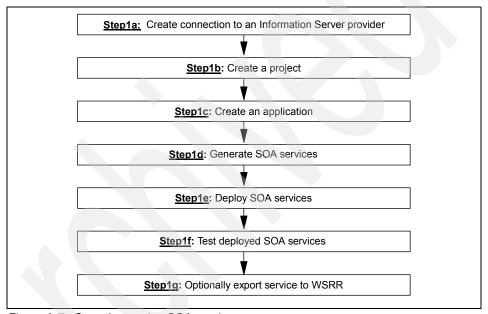


Figure A-7 Steps in creating SOA services

A.3.1 Step 1a: Create connection to an Information Server provider

An information provider is both the server that contains functions that you can expose as services and the functions themselves, such as WebSphere DataStage and WebSphere QualityStage jobs, database stored procedures, or federated SQL queries.

Before an SOA service can be generated for a function, the information provider must be enabled using WebSphere Information Services Director.

There are two types of Information Server providers—a "DataStage and QualityStage" type for DataStage and QualityStage jobs, and a "DB2 or Federation Server" type for database stored procedures and federated queries.

A.3.2 Step 1b: Create a project

A project is a collaborative environment that you use to design applications, services, and operations. All project information that you create is saved in the common metadata repository so that it can easily be shared among other IBM Information Server components. You can export a project to back up your work or share work with other IBM Information Server users. The export file includes applications, services, operations, and binding information.

Therefore, you must create a project first.

A.3.3 Step 1c: Create an application

An application is a container for a set of services and operations. An application contains one or more services that you want to deploy together as an Enterprise Archive (EAR) file on an application server.

All design-time activity occurs in the context of applications:

- Creating services and operations
- Describing how message payloads and transport protocols are used to expose a service
- Attaching a reference provider, such as a WebSphere DataStage job or an SQL query, to an operation

You can also export services from an application before it is deployed and import the services into another application.

Therefore, you must create an application in the project created.

A.3.4 Step 1d: Generate SOA services

An information service exposes results from processing by information providers such as DataStage servers and federated servers. A deployed service runs on an application server and processes requests from service client applications.

An information service is a collection of operations that are selected from jobs, federated queries, or other information providers. You can group operations in the same information service or design them in separate services. You create an

information service for a set of operations that you want to deploy together. You also specify the bindings (SOAP over HTTP or EJB) for the service.

As mentioned earlier, an information service is associated with a particular application.

A.3.5 Step 1e: Deploy SOA services

After the information service is generated, it must be deployed. You deploy an application on WebSphere Application Server to enable the information services that are contained in the application to receive service requests. You can exclude one or more services, bindings, and operations from the deployment, change runtime properties such as minimum number of job instances, or, for WebSphere DataStage jobs, set constant values for job parameters. WebSphere Information Services Director deploys the Enterprise Archive (EAR) file on the application server.

A.3.6 Step 1f: Test deployed SOA services

After deployment, we strongly recommend that you test the deployed information service before making it available to client applications.

A.3.7 Step 1g: Optionally export service to IBM WebSphere Service Registry Repository

Note: WebSphere Service Registry and Repository is not a pre-requisite for IBM Information Server, nor is it mandatory for SOA. If your organization has implemented a WebSphere Server Registry and Repository, you can choose to export the IBM Information Server service you generated to it.

The WebSphere Server Registry and Repository is a separate entity from IBM Information Server that can serve as the master metadata repository (not related in any way to the IBM Information Server metadata repository mentioned earlier) for service descriptions. As the integration point for service metadata, WebSphere Server Registry and Repository establishes a central point for finding and managing service metadata acquired from a number of sources, including service application deployments and other service metadata and endpoint registries and repositories, such as UDDI. It is where service metadata that is scattered across an enterprise is brought together to provide a single, comprehensive description of a service. After that happens, visibility is controlled, versions are managed, proposed changes are analyzed and

communicated, usage is monitored and other parts of the SOA foundation can access service metadata with the confidence that they have found the copy of record.

In this context, WebSphere Server Registry and Repository handles the metadata management aspects of operational services and provides the system of record of these metadata artifacts—the place where anybody looking for a catalog of all services deployed in or used by the enterprise would go first. The WebSphere Server Registry and Repository provides registry functions supporting publication of metadata about services, their capabilities, requirements, and semantics of services that enable service consumers to find services or to analyze their relationships.

A.4 Runtime flow

This section provides an overview of the runtime flow associated with processing an invocation of an IBM Information Server service by a client application.

A brief overview of the service artifacts is covered before describing the flow of a request through the system.

A.4.1 Service artifacts

Every IBM Information Server service generated by WebSphere Information Services Director is generated as an EJB session bean (Service Session Bean in Figure A-8 on page 881) regardless of whether the function is a DataStage job, QualityStage job, database stored procedure, or federated query. After the service session bean has been generated, additional artifacts are created depending upon whether SOAP over HTTP or EJB binding is requested for the service:

- ▶ With SOAP over HTTP binding, a router servlet and facade session bean is generated. The servlet invokes the facade session bean that in turn invokes the service session bean.
- With EJB binding, a facade session bean is generated that invokes the service session bean.

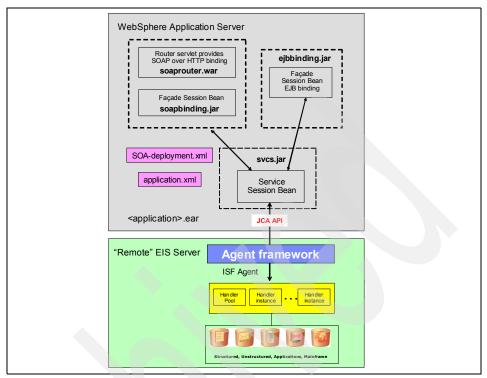


Figure A-8 Partial contents of IBM Information Server application EAR file

Note: The .jar and .war files shown in Example A-1 through Example A-4 relate to the creation of an information service named AccountService with SOAP over HTTP and EJB bindings in the BrokerageApp application within the A2ZProject.

The service session bean is packaged into an svcs.jar file along with other files as shown in Example A-1.

Example: A-1 The svcs.jar file contents

AccountService.class
AccountServiceBean.class
AccountServiceForWSDL.class
AccountServiceHome.class
AccountServiceRemote.class
ejb-jar.xml
ibm-ejb-jar-bnd.xmi
Manifest.mf
Response.class
RTIServiceEJBBase.class

The router servlet is packaged into a soaprouter.war file along with other files as shown in Example A-2.

Example: A-2 The soaprouter.war file contents

ibm-web-bnd.xml
ibm-web-ext.xml
Manifest.mf
web.xml

The facade session bean is packaged into a soapbinding.jar file along with other files as shown in Example A-3.

Example: A-3 The soapbinding.jar file contents

AccountService.wsdl
AccountService_mapping.xml
AccountServiceSOAPBindingBean.class
ejb-jar.xml
ibm-ejb-jar-bnd.xmi
ibm-webservices-bnd.xmi
ibm-webservices-ext.xmi
Manifest.mf
webservices.xml

The facade session bean is packaged into an ejbbinding.jar file along with other files as shown in Example A-4.

Example: A-4 The ejbbinding.jar file contents

AccountServiceBean.class ejb-jar.xml ibm-ejb-jar-bnd.xmi Manifest.mf

All these .jar files along with a soa-deployment.xml descriptor (shown in Example A-5 on page 883 as including both SOAP over HTTP and EJB bindings), and application.xml (Example A-7 on page 884) descriptor are packaged into A2ZBrokerageApp.ear file (shown in Example A-6 on page 884) that eventually gets deployed on the WebSphere Application Server (associated with IBM Information Server) by WebSphere Information Services Director.

Important: We strongly recommend that you do *not* modify the various descriptors in the IBM Information Server <application>.ear file that is generated by WebSphere Information Services Director and attempt to deploy it in WebSphere Application Server using other tools. The results can be unpredictable.

Example: A-5 The soa-deployment.xml descriptor

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
- <soa-descriptor name="A2ZBrokerageApp">
- <service-descriptor name="AccountService" type="value">
- <description>
- <! [CDATA[ Service for opening accounts
 ]]>
  </description>
- <entry-point>
  <home>com.ibm.isd.A2ZBrokerageApp.AccountService.server.AccountServiceHome/home>
  <remote>com.ibm.isd.A2ZBrokerageApp.AccountService.server.AccountServiceRemote/remote>
 <ejb-class>com.ibm.isd.A2ZBrokerageApp.AccountService.server.impl.AccountServiceBean</ejb-class>
  <business>com.ibm.isd.A2ZBrokerageApp.AccountService.AccountService</business>
  </entry-point>
- <j2ee-descriptor reference="true">
  <jndi-name>ascential/rti/A2ZBrokerageApp/AccountService</jndi-name>
  <e.jb-name>com.ibm.isd.A2ZBrokerageApp.AccountService.AccountService</e.jb-name>
  <bean-type value="stateless" />
  </ij2ee-descriptor>
  <category>/RTI</category>
  <initialization jndiName="" priority="1" />
  <allowable-binding>EJB</allowable-binding>
- <binding name="EJB">
  cproperty name="BeanDescription" value="" />
  <property name="JNDIName" value="ejb/A2ZBrokerageApp/AccountService" />
  <property name="Package" value="com.ibm.isd.A2ZBrokerageApp.AccountService.ejb" />
  </binding>
  <allowable-binding>SOAPHttp</allowable-binding>
- <binding name="SOAPHttp">
  <property name="Package" value="com.ibm.isd.A2ZBrokerageApp.AccountService" />
  property name="TargetNameSpace"
value="http://AccountService.A2ZBrokerageApp.isd.ibm.com/soapoverhttp/" />
  property name="UriRoot" value="wisd" />
  property name="WSDLClass"
value="com.ibm.isd.A2ZBrokerageApp.AccountService.AccountServiceForWSDL" />
  cproperty name="SOAPStyle" value="DOCLIT" />
  cproperty name="SOAPAction" value="NONE" />
```

```
</binding>
</service-descriptor>
</soa-descriptor>
```

Example: A-6 BrokerageApp.ear file

A2ZBrokerageApp_client.jar application.xml ejbbinding.jar Manifest.mf soa-deployment.xml soapbinding.jar soaprouter.war svcs.jar

Example: A-7 Information Server application.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
- <application xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" id="Application ID"
version="1.4" xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee/application 1 4.xsd">
  <display-name>A2ZBrokerageApp</display-name>
- <module>
 <ejb>svcs.jar</ejb>
 </module>
- <module>
- <web>
 <web-uri>soaprouter.war</web-uri>
  <context-root>/wisd/A2ZBrokerageApp</context-root>
 </web>
 </module>
- <module>
 <ejb>soapbinding.jar</ejb>
 </module>
- <module>
 <ejb>ejbbinding.jar</ejb>
 </module>
 </application>
```

A.4.2 Flow of a request

A request for an IBM Information Server service can be invoked using SOAP over HTTP binding or EJB binding.

With SOAP over HTTP binding, an incoming request from a remote client is de-serialized by the WebSphere Application Server SOAP stack (associated with IBM Information Server) and passed to the IBM Information Server and Information Services Framework as follows:

- 1. Invokes the router servlet with the interface parameters.
- 2. The router servlet then invokes the facade session bean
- 3. Facade session bean invokes the service session bean using EJB binding.
- 4. The service session bean connects to the Information Services Framework (ISF) Agent³ using the Agent framework using a J2EE Connector Architecture⁴ (JCA) API to send a request to the back-end system and obtain a response.

Note: As shown in Figure A-8 on page 881, the Agent Framework, ISF Agent and back-end data sources reside on a logically "remote" EIS server, which means that these components can be located physically on a separate server or co-located on the same server as the IBM Information Server.

The ISF Agent provides a framework for sending requests from the IBM Information Server to remote (ISF) clients (where the ISF Agent is located) without the need for a full J2EE Application Server at each client location. The ISF Agent utilizes a plug-in architecture to allow different types of requests to

There is one ISF Agent associated with a DataStage server or Federation Server. If both DataStage server and Federation Server are installed on a server, only a single ISF Agent is installed on that server. An ISF Agent can be configured to access only one IBM Information Server. This architecture allows DataStage and Federation servers to be installed on servers distinct from where IBM Information Server is installed. A discussion of configuring IBM Information Server with multiple ISF Agents is beyond the scope of this publication.

The J2EE Connector Architecture specifies a standard architecture for accessing resources in diverse Enterprise Information Systems (EIS) such as ERP systems, mainframe transaction processing systems, existing applications and non-relational database systems. The Connector Architecture defines a common interface (using the JCA API) between application servers and EIS systems, implemented in EIS specific resource adapters. A resource adapter is a system library specific to an EIS system such as SAP, and provides connectivity to that EIS via the JCA API. It is somewhat similar to a JDBC™ driver. The interface between the resource adapter and the EIS is typically specific to the underlying EIS. A Connector Architecture compliant resource adapter works with any J2EE server. A single resource adapter is provided with IBM Information Server that handles both the DataStage/QualityStage data source, and database stored procedure/federated query.

be passed from the IBM Information Server. The ISF Agent framework also provides load balancing and pooling of resources.

The code that processes a request in the ISF Agent is called a Handler. Each ISF Agent can be configured to support multiple different Handlers at the same time. Currently, there are two handlers:

- A DataStage/QualityStage handler
- A database stored procedure and federated query handler.

The ISF Agent framework takes care of routing requests and returning any responses. The clients (service session bean in our case) of the ISF Agent use the Java Connection Architecture (JCA) to send data. This consists of obtaining a Connection in much the same way that a JDBC Connection is obtained.

- 5. As each request arrives, the ISF Agent framework selects an instance of the requested Handler to process it. It does that by requesting a Handler instance from the handler pool. The handler pool in turn can decide to create a new instance or reuse an existing instance.
- 6. The Handler instance then processes the request and returns a response.

With EJB binding, an application such as a servlet or JSP™ invoke the facade session bean directly which invokes the service session bean. Thereafter, the processing is be identical to that of SOAP over HTTP.



В

Code and scripts used in the financial services business scenario

In this appendix we document some of the code and scripts that are used in the migration and data integration business scenarios.

B.1 Introduction

This appendix documents some of the code and scripts used in the migration and data integration business scenarios. as follows:

- Example B-1 on page 888 shows the DDL for creating the tables in the Northern California Bank data model.
- Example B-2 on page 897 and Example B-3 on page 903 show the DDL for creating the tables in the North American Bank data model and VSAM file definition respectively.
- Example B-4 on page 904 shows the DDL for creating the tables in the CRM data model.

Example: B-1 Fields in the tables in the Northern California Bank data model

```
-- This CLP file was created using DB2L00K Version 9.1
-- Timestamp: Tue Sep 11 11:32:35 CDT 2007
-- Database Name: REDBANK
-- Database Manager Version: DB2/AIX64 Version 9.1.3
-- Database Codepage: 1252
-- Database Collating Sequence is: UNIQUE
CONNECT TO REDBANK;
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1". "ACCTYPE"
______
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1". "ACCTYPE" (
       "TYPE" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
       "DESCRIP" CHAR(50) NOT NULL,
       "INTR" INTEGER ,
       "FEE" CHAR(20),
       "FEEFRQ" CHAR(1),
       "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT ,
       "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
       "CURRENCY" CHAR(3) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT '')
      IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for primary key on Table "DB2INST1"."ACCTYPE"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "ACCTYPE"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "ACCTYPE PK" PRIMARY KEY
     ("TYPE");
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1". "CURRENCY"
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1"."CURRENCY" (
       "CURRENCY" CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
```

```
"CTRY" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
       "NAME" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
       "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT ,
       "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT 'USER5555' )
      IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1"."COUNTRY"
_____
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1"."COUNTRY" (
       "COUNTRY" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
       "CTRY2" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
       "CTRY3" CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
       "CTRYN" CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
       "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT ,
       "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT 'USER5555' )
      IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1"."LANGUAGES"
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1"."LANGUAGES" (
       "LAN3" CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
       "LANGUAGE" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
       "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT ,
       "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT 'USER5555' )
      IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1". "BACCOUNT"
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1". "BACCOUNT" (
       "ID" INTEGER NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (
         START WITH +21001500
         INCREMENT BY +1
         MINVALUE +21001500
         MAXVALUE +2147483647
         NO CYCLE
        CACHE 20
         ) ,
       "TYPE" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
       "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT ,
       "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL )
      IN "USERSPACE1";
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "BACCOUNT" ALTER COLUMN "ID" RESTART WITH
21001539:
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1". "BROKERAGE"
```

```
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1". "BROKERAGE" (
       "OWNER" INTEGER NOT NULL,
        "ACCOUNT" INTEGER NOT NULL,
        "PORTFOLIO" INTEGER NOT NULL,
        "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT ,
        "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL )
       IN "USERSPACE1" ;
-- DDL Statements for indexes on Table "DB2INST1". "BROKERAGE"
CREATE INDEX "DB2INST1"."XBROKERAGE" ON "DB2INST1"."BROKERAGE"
      ("OWNER" ASC,
      "ACCOUNT" ASC,
      "PORTFOLIO" ASC)
     PCTFREE 10
ALLOW REVERSE SCANS;
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1". "BRANCH"
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1". "BRANCH" (
        "ID" INTEGER NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (
         START WITH +12001500
         INCREMENT BY +1
         MINVALUE +12001500
         MAXVALUE +2147483647
         NO CYCLE
         CACHE 20
         ),
        "NAME" CHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        "ADDR1" CHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        "ADDR2" CHAR(50),
        "CITY" CHAR(30) NOT NULL,
        "ZIP" CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
        "COUNTRY" CHAR(3),
        "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT ,
        "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL )
       IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for primary key on Table "DB2INST1". "BRANCH"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "BRANCH"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "BRANCH PK" PRIMARY KEY
      ("ID");
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "BRANCH" ALTER COLUMN "ID" RESTART WITH
12001559:
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1". "CUSTOMER"
```

```
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1"."CUSTOMER" (
        "ID" INTEGER NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (
         START WITH +10001500
         INCREMENT BY +1
         MINVALUE +10001500
         MAXVALUE +2147483647
         NO CYCLE
         CACHE 20
          ),
        "NAME" CHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        "ADDR1" CHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        "ADDR2" CHAR(50),
        "CITY" CHAR(30) NOT NULL,
        "ZIP" CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
        "COUNTRY" CHAR(30),
        "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT
        "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
        "BRANCH" INTEGER ,
        "ADVISOR" INTEGER ...
        "HOMEPHONE" CHAR(15),
        "CELLPHONE" CHAR(15),
        "WORKPHONE" CHAR(15),
        "FAX" CHAR(15).
        "EMAIL" VARCHAR(50),
        "TYPE" CHAR(1) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT '-',
        "CLASS" INTEGER NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT 0,
        "GENDER" CHAR(1) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT '-',
        "PREF LANG" CHAR(3) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT 'ENG' )
      IN "USERSPACE1" ;
-- DDL Statements for primary key on Table "DB2INST1"."CUSTOMER"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "CUSTOMER"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "CUSTOMER PK" PRIMARY KEY
     ("ID");
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1". "EMPLOYEE"
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1"."EMPLOYEE" (
        "ID" INTEGER NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (
         START WITH +13001500
         INCREMENT BY +1
         MINVALUE +13001500
         MAXVALUE +2147483647
         NO CYCLE
         CACHE 20
```

```
),
        "NAME" CHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        "USERID" CHAR(8),
       "BRANCH" INTEGER,
       "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT ,
       "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL )
       IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for indexes on Table "DB2INST1"."EMPLOYEE"
CREATE INDEX "DB2INST1"."IEMPLOYEE1" ON "DB2INST1"."EMPLOYEE"
      ("ID" ASC)
     PCTFREE 10
ALLOW REVERSE SCANS;
-- DDL Statements for primary key on Table "DB2INST1". "EMPLOYEE"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1"."EMPLOYEE"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "EMPLOYEE PK" PRIMARY KEY
      ("ID");
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1"."EMPLOYEE" ALTER COLUMN "ID" RESTART WITH
13001979:
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1". "ACCOUNT"
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1"."ACCOUNT" (
       "ID" INTEGER NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (
         START WITH +11001500
         INCREMENT BY +1
         MINVALUE +11001500
         MAXVALUE +2147483647
         NO CYCLE
        CACHE 20
          ) ,
        "OWNER" INTEGER NOT NULL,
       "TYPE" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
       "SEC OWNER" INTEGER ,
       "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT ,
       "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
       "CURRENCY" CHAR(3) )
       IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for primary key on Table "DB2INST1"."ACCOUNT"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "ACCOUNT"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "ACCOUNT PK" PRIMARY KEY
      ("ID");
-- DDL Statements for indexes on Table "DB2INST1"."ACCOUNT"
CREATE INDEX "DB2INST1"."IACCOUNT2" ON "DB2INST1"."ACCOUNT"
      ("ID" ASC,
      "OWNER" ASC,
```

```
"TYPE" ASC)
     PCTFREE 10
ALLOW REVERSE SCANS;
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "ACCOUNT" ALTER COLUMN "ID" RESTART WITH
11027739:
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1"."COLLATERAL"
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1"."COLLATERAL" (
       "ACCOUNT" INTEGER NOT NULL,
       "TYPE" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
       "STATUS" CHAR(1) NOT NULL,
       "EST VAL" CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
       "DESC" VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,
       "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT .
       "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL )
       IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for primary key on Table "DB2INST1"."COLLATERAL"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "COLLATERAL"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "COLLATERAL PK" PRIMARY KEY
      ("ACCOUNT",
       "UPDATED");
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1". "TRANSACTION"
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1"."TRANSACTION" (
       "ACCOUNT" INTEGER NOT NULL,
       "DESCR" CHAR(50) NOT NULL,
       "CODE" CHAR(1) NOT NULL,
       "CHANGE" CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
       "BALANCE" CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
       "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT ,
       "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL )
      IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for primary key on Table "DB2INST1"."TRANSACTION"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "TRANSACTION"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "TRANSACTION PK" PRIMARY KEY
      ("ACCOUNT",
      "UPDATED");
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1". "BCUSTOMER"
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1". "BCUSTOMER" (
       "ID" INTEGER NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (
         START WITH +20001500
```

```
INCREMENT BY +1
          MINVALUE +20001500
          MAXVALUE +2147483647
          NO CYCLE
          CACHE 20
          ),
        "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP ,
        "BY" CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
        "BRANCH" INTEGER ,
        "ADVISOR" INTEGER ,
        "NAME" VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL,
        "ADDR1" VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL,
        "ADDR2" VARCHAR(40),
        "CITY" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
        "ZIP" CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
        "COUNTRY" VARCHAR(30),
        "EMAIL" VARCHAR(50),
        "BANKID" INTEGER )
       IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for primary key on Table "DB2INST1". "BCUSTOMER"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "BCUSTOMER"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "BCUSTOMER PK" PRIMARY KEY
      ("ID");
-- DDL Statements for indexes on Table "DB2INST1". "BCUSTOMER"
CREATE INDEX "DB2INST1". "BCUSTOMER PK" ON "DB2INST1". "BCUSTOMER"
      ("ID" ASC,
      "UPDATED" ASC)
     ALLOW REVERSE SCANS;
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1". "PORTFOLIO"
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1". "PORTFOLIO" (
        "ID" INTEGER NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (
          START WITH +22001500
         INCREMENT BY +1
         MINVALUE +22001500
          MAXVALUE +2147483647
         NO CYCLE
         CACHE 20
        "NAME" VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL,
        "SYMBOL" CHAR(8) NOT NULL .
        "ORDERED" DATE NOT NULL,
        "PURCHASED" DATE,
        "SELL BY DATE" DATE,
```

```
"SELL BY PRICE" CHAR(10),
        "SIZE" CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
        "QUANTITY" CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
        "PRICE" CHAR(20),
       "UPDATED" TIMESTAMP NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT ,
       "BY" CHAR(8),
       "CURRENCY" CHAR(3))
       IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for indexes on Table "DB2INST1". "PORTFOLIO"
CREATE INDEX "DB2INST1"."XPORTFOLIO" ON "DB2INST1"."PORTFOLIO"
      ("ID" ASC,
      "UPDATED" ASC)
     PCTFREE 10
ALLOW REVERSE SCANS;
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "PORTFOLIO" ALTER COLUMN "ID" RESTART WITH
22028339:
-- DDL Statements for table "DB2INST1"."LOAN"
CREATE TABLE "DB2INST1"."LOAN" (
       "LOAN ID" INTEGER NOT NULL GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY (
         START WITH +1
         INCREMENT BY +1
         MINVALUE +1
         MAXVALUE +2147483647
         NO CYCLE
         CACHE 20
         ) ,
        "ACCOUNT ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
        "DESCRIPTION" CHAR(50),
       "INTEREST RATE" CHAR(20),
       "INITIAL LOAN VALUE" CHAR(20),
       "OPENING FEE" CHAR(20),
       "LATE FEE" CHAR(20),
       "LATE INTEREST RATE" CHAR(20),
       "BALANCE" CHAR(20) )
      IN "USERSPACE1";
-- DDL Statements for primary key on Table "DB2INST1"."LOAN"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1"."LOAN"
  ADD PRIMARY KEY
      ("LOAN ID");
-- DDL Statements for foreign keys on Table "DB2INST1"."CUSTOMER"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1"."CUSTOMER"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "ADVISOR_FK" FOREIGN KEY
```

```
("ADVISOR")
   REFERENCES "DB2INST1"."EMPLOYEE"
      ("ID")
  ON DELETE NO ACTION
  ON UPDATE NO ACTION;
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "CUSTOMER"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "BRANCH FK" FOREIGN KEY
      ("BRANCH")
   REFERENCES "DB2INST1". "BRANCH"
      ("ID")
  ON DELETE NO ACTION
  ON UPDATE NO ACTION;
-- DDL Statements for foreign keys on Table "DB2INST1". "EMPLOYEE"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "EMPLOYEE"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "CC1185467343863" FOREIGN KEY
      ("BRANCH")
   REFERENCES "DB2INST1". "BRANCH"
      ("ID")
  ON DELETE NO ACTION
  ON UPDATE NO ACTION;
-- DDL Statements for foreign keys on Table "DB2INST1"."ACCOUNT"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1"."ACCOUNT"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "ACCOUNTOWNER FK" FOREIGN KEY
      ("OWNER")
  REFERENCES "DB2INST1"."CUSTOMER"
      ("ID")
  ON DELETE NO ACTION
  ON UPDATE NO ACTION;
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1"."ACCOUNT"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "ACCOUNTTYPE FK" FOREIGN KEY
      ("TYPE")
   REFERENCES "DB2INST1". "ACCTYPE"
      ("TYPE")
  ON DELETE NO ACTION
  ON UPDATE NO ACTION;
-- DDL Statements for foreign keys on Table "DB2INST1"."COLLATERAL"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "COLLATERAL"
  ADD CONSTRAINT "COLLATERAL FK" FOREIGN KEY
      ("ACCOUNT")
   REFERENCES "DB2INST1"."ACCOUNT"
     ("ID")
  ON DELETE NO ACTION
  ON UPDATE NO ACTION;
-- DDL Statements for foreign keys on Table "DB2INST1"."TRANSACTION"
ALTER TABLE "DB2INST1". "TRANSACTION"
```

Example: B-2 Fields in the tables in the North American Bank data model

```
-- This CLP file was created using DB2L00K Version 9.1
-- Timestamp: 13-09-2007 14:27:14
-- Database Name: DB8A
-- Database Manager Version: DB2 Version 8.1.5
-- Database Codepage: 1208
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."ACCOUNT"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."ACCOUNT"
      "ACCOUNT ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
       "BRANCH ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
       "ACTIVE IND" CHAR(1),
      "BALANCE" DECIMAL(9,2),
       "MIN AMOUNT" DECIMAL(9,2),
       "OVERDRAF" DECIMAL(9,2),
       "OVERDRAF_LIMIT" DECIMAL(9,2),
       "OVERDRAF RATE" DECIMAL(8,5),
       "OVERDRAF FEE" DECIMAL(9,2),
       "TYPE IND" CHAR(1)
     );
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1"."PKACCOUNT" ON "SG247508"."ACCOUNT"
     ( "ACCOUNT ID" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."BRANCH"
```

```
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."BRANCH"
      "BRANCH ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "BRANCH DESCRIPTION" CHAR(18),
      "WORK ADDRESS" CHAR(18),
      "WORK ZIP" CHAR(18)
     );
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1"."PKBRANCH" ON "SG247508"."BRANCH"
     ( "BRANCH ID" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."CARD"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."CARD"
      "CARD ID" CHAR(16) NOT NULL,
      "PIN" CHAR(4),
      "EXPIRE DT" TIMESTAMP,
      "CARD TYPE CD" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
      "LEVEL CD" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
      "CUSTOMER ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "CARD CUST NAME" CHAR(18),
      "ACCOUNT ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "LIMIT" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "WITHDRAW LIMIT" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "SECURITY NUM" CHAR(4),
      "LIMIT BALANCE" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "LIMIT W BALANCE" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "FLAG IND" CHAR(1),
      "INTL IND" CHAR(1),
      "AUTOMAT DEBIT IND" CHAR(1),
      "REWARDS IND" CHAR(1),
      "REWARDS NUM" VARCHAR(20),
      "REWARDS CD" CHAR(3)
    );
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1". "PKCARD" ON "SG247508". "CARD"
   ( "CARD ID" ASC, "CARD TYPE CD" ASC, "CUSTOMER ID" ASC,
"ACCOUNT ID" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."CARD TRANSACTION"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."CARD TRANSACTION"
      "CARD ID" CHAR(16) NOT NULL,
      "CARD TYPE CD" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
      "CUSTOMER ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
```

```
"ACCOUNT ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "TRANSACTION ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "DESCRIPTION" VARCHAR(20),
      "TRANSACTION DT" TIMESTAMP,
      "VENDOR NAME" VARCHAR(50),
      "VENDOR ID" INTEGER,
      "INTL IND" CHAR(1),
      "AMOUNT" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "TRANS TYPE CD" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
      "CUST REFUSAL IND" CHAR(1),
      "LOCAL CURRENCY AMOUNT" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "EXCHANGE CURR USED" DECIMAL(9,2)
     );
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1". "PKCARDTRANS" ON
"SG247508"."CARD TRANSACTION"
     ( "CARD ID" ASC, "CARD TYPE CD" ASC,
                                                "CUSTOMER ID" ASC,
"ACCOUNT ID" ASC, "TRANSACTION ID" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."CARD TYPE REF"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."CARD TYPE REF"
      "CARD TYPE CD" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
      "DESCIPTION" VARCHAR(20)
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1"."PKCARDREF" ON "SG247508"."CARD TYPE REF"
     ( "CARD TYPE CD" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."CAR INSURANCE"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."CAR INSURANCE"
      "ACCOUNT ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "INSURANCE ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "CAR PLATE" CHAR(10),
      "START DT" DATE,
      "END DT" DATE,
      "CAR VALUE" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "CLAIM VALUE" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "FULL COVERAGE IND" CHAR(1),
      "THIRD COVERAGE LIMIT" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "INSURANCE COVERAGE" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "INSURANCE VALUE" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "AUTOMAT DEBIT IND" CHAR(1)
     );
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1"."PKCARINS" ON "SG247508"."CAR_INSURANCE"
     ( "ACCOUNT_ID" ASC, "INSURANCE_ID" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."CONTACT INFO"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."CONTACT INFO"
      "CUSTOMER ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "ACCOUNT ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "WORK PHONE" CHAR(15),
      "CELL PHONE" CHAR(15),
      "HOME PHONE" CHAR(15),
      "HOME ADDRESS" VARCHAR(50),
      "HOME ZIP" CHAR(9),
      "WORK ADDRESS" VARCHAR(50),
      "WORK ZIP" CHAR(9),
      "PREF LANG" CHAR(3) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT 'ENG'
     );
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1". "PKCUSTINFO" ON "SG247508". "CONTACT INFO"
     ( "CUSTOMER_ID" ASC, "ACCOUNT_ID" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."CUSTOMER"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."CUSTOMER"
      "CUSTOMER ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "TITLE" CHAR(3),
      "FIRST NAME" VARCHAR(20),
      "LAST NAME" VARCHAR(20),
      "GENDER IND" CHAR(1),
      "USERID" VARCHAR(8),
      "PASSWORD" VARCHAR(20),
      "CHURN IND" CHAR(1) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT,
      "LEVEL CD" CHAR(2) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT,
      "NICKNAME" VARCHAR(20),
      "CREDIT SCORE" CHAR(18),
      "NATIONALITY" VARCHAR(20)
     );
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1"."PKCUSTOMER" ON "SG247508"."CUSTOMER"
    ( "CUSTOMER ID" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."CUST ACC"
```

```
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."CUST ACC"
      "CUSTOMER ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "ACCOUNT ID" INTEGER NOT NULL
CREATE INDEX "SG247508"."IXCUSTAC2" ON "SG247508"."CUST_ACC"
     ( "ACCOUNT ID" ASC);
CREATE INDEX "SG247508"."IXCUSTACC" ON "SG247508"."CUST ACC"
     ( "CUSTOMER ID" ASC);
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1". "PKCUST ACC" ON "SG247508". "CUST ACC"
     ( "CUSTOMER_ID" ASC, "ACCOUNT_ID" ASC);
  .....
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."DRIVER"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."DRIVER"
      "ACCOUNT ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "INSURANCE ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "DRIVER ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "NAME" VARCHAR(50),
      "SSN" CHAR(11),
      "BIRTH DT" DATE,
      "GENDER" CHAR(1),
      "START DRIVING" DATE,
      "ADDRESS" VARCHAR(50),
      "CITY" VARCHAR(40),
      "STATE" CHAR(2),
      "ZIP" CHAR(9),
      "CORRECTIVE LENSES IND" CHAR(1),
      "HAIR COLOR" VARCHAR(10),
      "HEIGHT" VARCHAR(10),
      "WEIGHT" VARCHAR(10)
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1"."PKDRIVER" ON "SG247508"."DRIVER"
     ( "ACCOUNT_ID" ASC, "INSURANCE_ID" ASC,
                                                "DRIVER_ID" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."LEVEL REF"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."LEVEL REF"
    "LEVEL CD" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
     "DESCRIPTON" VARCHAR(20)
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."LOAN"
```

```
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."LOAN"
      "ACCOUNT ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "LOAN ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "DESCRIPTION" VARCHAR(20),
      "RATES" DECIMAL(8,5),
      "INITIAL VALUE" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "LATE FEE" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "LATE RATE" DECIMAL(8,5),
      "BALANCE" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "AUTOMAT DEBIT IND" CHAR(1)
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1". "PKLOAN" ON "SG247508". "LOAN"
     ( "ACCOUNT_ID" ASC, "LOAN_ID" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."LOAN TRANSACTION"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."LOAN TRANSACTION"
      "ACCOUNT ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "LOAN ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "TRANSACTION ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "DESCRIPTION" VARCHAR(20),
      "TRANSACTION DT" TIMESTAMP,
      "AMOUNT" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "TRANS TYPE CD" CHAR(2) NOT NULL
     );
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1". "PKLOAN TRANS" ON
"SG247508"."LOAN TRANSACTION"
     ( "ACCOUNT_ID" ASC, "LOAN_ID" ASC, "TRANSACTION_ID" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508". "REWARD REF"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."REWARD REF"
      "REWARDS CD" CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
     "DESCRIPTION" VARCHAR(50)
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1"."PKREWARD" ON "SG247508"."REWARD REF"
      ( "REWARDS CD" ASC);
  DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."TRANSACTION"
```

```
CREATE TABLE "SG247508"."TRANSACTION"
      "ACCOUNT ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "TRANSACTION ID" INTEGER NOT NULL,
      "TRANSACTION DT" TIMESTAMP,
      "TRANS TYPE CD" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
      "DESCRIPTION" VARCHAR(20),
      "AMOUNT" DECIMAL(9,2),
      "PAID TO" CHAR(18)
     );
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "NALUR1"."PKTRANSA" ON "SG247508"."TRANSACTION"
     ( "ACCOUNT ID" ASC, "TRANSACTION ID" ASC);
-- DDL Statements for table "SG247508"."TRANSACTION TYPE REF"
CREATE TABLE "SG247508". "TRANSACTION TYPE REF"
      "TRANS TYPE CD" CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
      "DESCRIPTION" VARCHAR(20)
     );
```

Example: B-3 VSAM file containing EMPLOYEE records

```
CREATE TABLE "CAC"."EMPLOYEE" DBTYPE VSAM

DS "CAC.VSAM.EMPLOYEE"
(

"EMPNAME" SOURCE DEFINITION

DATAMAP OFFSET O LENGTH 21

DATATYPE C

USE AS CHAR(21),

"DEPTNAME" SOURCE DEFINITION

DATAMAP OFFSET 47 LENGTH 18

DATATYPE C

USE AS CHAR(18),

"EMPNO" SOURCE DEFINITION

DATAMAP OFFSET 72 LENGTH 8

DATATYPE C

USE AS CHAR(8));
```

```
--ISO code for languages
create table nabncb.iso language (
       id
                     char(3) not null,
                     varchar(30) not null,
       name
       primary key(id)
-- Home address, work address, home phone, call phone, e-mail
create table nabncb.contacttype (
       id
                     integer not null,
       description varchar(50) not null,
       primary key(id)
-- Commercial banking, incurance, brokerage
create table nabncb.lineofbusiness (
       id
                     integer not null,
       description varchar(50) not null,
       primary key(id)
       );
-- Cross reference between CRM and other core and non-core systems
create table nabncb.custkeyxref (
       crmid
                        integer not null,
       nabcoreid
                        integer,
       nabnoncoreid
                        integer,
       ncbcoreid
                        integer,
       ncbnoncoreid
                        integer,
       primary key(crmid)
       );
-- Person, organization
create table nabncb.customertype (
                     integer not null,
       description varchar(50) not null,
       primary key(id)
       );
-- Account owner, beneficiary, stakeholder, insurer
create table nabncb.role (
                     integer not null,
       id
       description varchar(50) not null,
       primary key(id)
       );
-- Currency, information on collateral for loans etc.
create table nabncb.item (
       id
                     integer not null,
       description varchar(50) not null,
```

```
primary key(id)
-- Types of relationships between customers; member of same household,
-- owner of business
create table nabncb.relationtype (
                     integer not null,
       description
                     varchar(50) not null,
       primary key(id)
       );
-- Branch information
create table nabncb.branch (
      id
                integer not null,
      name
                char(50) not null,
      primary key (id)
      ):
-- Employee information
create table nabncb.employee (
      id
                integer not null,
                char(50) not null,
      name
      userid
                char(8) not null,
      branch
                integer not null,
      business integer not null,
      primary key (id),
      foreign key (branch) references nabncb.branch (id),
      foreign key (business) references nabncb.lineofbusiness (id)
-- Customer information. Rating from one to five stars, the more the
-- better
create table nabncb.customer (
       id
                       integer not null,
       prefix
                       varchar (10) not null,
       firstname
                       varchar(30) not null,
       middlename
                       varchar(30).
       lastname
                       varchar(30) not null,
                        char(1),
       gender
                       varchar(20) not null,
       nationality
       "TYPE"
                               integer not null,
       preflang
                       CHAR(3) not null,
       advisor
                       integer,
       prefcontact
                       integer not null,
       homeStreet
                       varchar(30) not null,
       homeCitv
                       varchar(20) not null,
       homeZip
                       varchar(10),
       homeCountry
                       varchar (20),
       workStreet
                       varchar(30) not null,
```

```
workCity
                       varchar(20) not null,
       workZip
                       varchar(10),
       workCountry
                       varchar (20),
                       varchar(15),
       homephone
       workphone
                       varchar (20),
       cellphone
                       varchar(15).
       email
                       varchar (20),
       rating
                       char(5) not null,
       nabchkassets
                                decimal (9,2),
       nabsavassets
                                decimal (9,2),
       nabloanindicator
                                char(1) not null,
       nabloanamount
                                decimal (9,2),
       nabloanbalance
                                decimal (9,2),
       nabloanrate
                                decimal (6,3),
       ncbchkassets
                                decimal (9,2),
       ncbsavassets
                                decimal (9,2),
       ncbloanindicator
                                char(1) not null,
       ncbloanamount.
                                decimal (9,2),
       ncbloanbalance
                                decimal (9,2),
       ncbloanrate
                                decimal (6,3),
       Brokindicator
                       char(1) not null,
       Brokassets
                       decimal (9,2),
       Brokmargin
                       decimal (9,2),
       CCindicator
                       char(1) not null,
       CC1 imit
                       integer,
       CCbalance.
                                                         decimal (9,2),
       Carindicator
                       char(1) not null,
       Fullcoverind |
                       char(1) not null,
       Carpremiums
                              decimal (6,2),
       Carenddate
                       date,
       primary key(id),
       foreign key (Advisor) references nabncb.employee (id),
       foreign key ("TYPE") references nabncb.contacttype (id),
       foreign key (preflang) references nabncb.iso language (id),
       foreign key ("TYPE") references nabncb.customertype (id)
       );
-- Register relationship between customers; member of same household,
-- owner of business
create table nabncb.customerrelation (
       fromcustomer
                       integer not null,
       relationtype
                       integer not null,
                       integer not null.
       tocustomer
       primary key (fromcustomer, relation type, to customer),
       foreign key (fromcustomer) references nabncb.customer (id),
       foreign key (relationtype) references nabncb.relationtype (id),
```

```
foreign key (tocustomer) references nabncb.customer (id)
-- Savings account, checkings account, car loan, home loan etc.
create table nabncb.product (
                    integer not null,
      description
                    varchar(50) not null,
      business
                    integer not null,
      primary key(id),
      foreign key (business) references nabncb.lineofbusiness (id)
-- Instance of a product related to one or more customers through
-- customerrole
create table nabncb.contract (
      id
                   integer not null,
                  integer not null.
      product
      status
                  integer not null,
                  timestamp not null with default,
       created
      updated
                  timestamp,
      primary key (id),
      foreign key (product) references nabncb. product (id)
      ):
-- Additional information related to a specific contract e.g. currency
create table nabncb.contractitem (
       id
                  integer not null.
                 integer not null,
      contract
                   integer not null,
       item
       "value"
                    varchar(30) not null,
      primary key (id),
       foreign key (contract) references nabncb.contract (id),
       foreign key (item) references nabncb.item (id)
-- Identifies the customer's role e.g. account owner, beneficiary,
-- stakeholder
create table nabncb.contractrole (
       id
                  integer not null,
       customer integer not null,
       contract
                  integer not null,
       role
                  integer not null,
      primary key (id),
      foreign key (customer) references nabncb.customer (id),
      foreign key (contract) references nabncb.contract (id),
      foreign key (role) references nabncb.role (id)
      );
```



C

Additional material

This book refers to additional material that you can download from the Internet as described in this appendix.

Locating the Web material

The Web material associated with this book is available in softcopy on the Internet from the IBM Redbooks Web server. Point your Web browser at:

ftp://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks/SG247546

Alternatively, you can go to the IBM Redbooks Web site at:

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Select the **Additional materials** and open the directory that corresponds with the IBM Redbooks form number, SG247546.

Using the Web material

The additional Web material that accompanies this book includes the following files:

File name Description

SG247546.zip Compressed Code Samples

How to use the Web material

Create a subdirectory (folder) on your workstation, and decompress the contents of the Web material zipped file into this folder.

Related publications

We consider the publications that we list in this section particularly suitable for a more detailed discussion of the topics that we cover in this book.

IBM Redbooks publications

For information about ordering these publications, see "How to get IBM Redbooks publications" on page 912. Note that some of the documents referenced here might be available in softcopy only.

- ► SOA Solutions Using IBM Information Server, SG24-7402
- IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer and Data Quality Assessment, SG24-7508
- ▶ IBM InfoSphere DataStage Data Flow and Job Design, SG24-7576

Other publications

These publications are also relevant as further information sources:

- ▶ IBM WebSphere QualityStage Version 8 User Guide, SC18-9922
- ► IBM WebSphere QualityStage Version 8 WebSphere QualityStage Tutorial, SC18-9925
- ► IBM WebSphere QualityStage Version 8 Pattern-Action Reference, SC18-9926
- ► IBM WebSphere QualityStage Module for CASS Guide to IBM WebSphere QualityStage Module for CASS, SC19-1225
- ► IBM Information Server Version 8: Information Server Introduction, SC19-1049
- ► IBM Information Server Delivering information you can trust, IBM U.S. Announcement 206-308 dated 12 December 2006
- ► IBM Information Server Version 8: IBM Information Server Planning, Installation, and Configuration Guide, GC19-1048
- ► IBM Information Server Version 8.0.1 IBM Information Server Administration Guide, SC19-9929

- ► IBM Information Server Version 8: Information Server Reporting Guide, SC19-1162
- ▶ IBM Information Server Quick Start Guide
- ► IBM Information Server Delivers next generation data profiling analysis and monitoring through the new IBM WebSphere Information Analyzer module, IBM U.S. Announcement 207-043 dated 13 March 2007
- ▶ IBM Information Management Software Profiling: Take the first step toward assuring data quality, December 2006, IMW11808-USEN-00.
- ► WebSphere Information Analyzer Version 8.0.1 WebSphere Information Analyzer User Guide, SC18-9902

Online resources

The following Web site is also relevant as a further information source:

► IBM Information Server information center

http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v8r0/index.jsp

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