

Allocateit

Advanced Allocation Manager Guide

PV730 SV100

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Solution Overview

Allocatelt, Finit's Advanced Allocation Manager, simplifies allocation development & increases visibility into the origins of allocated data.

With Allocatelt, you can:

- Quickly create allocation definitions without writing any code
- Control precisely when, where, and how allocations are run with a purpose-built business-friendly configuration
- Easily install, configure, and maintain allocation definitions without relying on technical resources or external consultants
- Gain more insight with robust genealogy reporting, a full audit trail of the allocation process
- Integrate pre-built dashboards to any cube view to enable the drill down into the allocation genealogy
- Leverage OneStream's proven calculation engine & built-in multi-threading capabilities to optimize performance

Installation & Initial Setup

This section contains important details about the solution's planning, configuration, and installation. Before you install the solution, familiarize yourself with these details.

Dependencies

Component	Description
OneStream 7.3.0 or later	Minimum OneStream Platform version required to install this version of the solution

Solution Development Location

Before beginning installation, decide whether to build the solution directly in the Production OneStream application or a separate Development OneStream application. This section provides some key considerations for each option.

Production OneStream Application: The primary advantage of building the solution in a Production application is that you will not have to migrate the resulting work from a Development application. However, there are intrinsic risks when making design changes to an application used in a Production capacity and not advised.

Note: Finit strongly recommends that you implement the solution in the Development environment with a fresh copy of the Production application before starting work

Development OneStream Application: As a best practice, use the Development OneStream application to configure and test the solution initially.

Installation

1. Log into OneStream.
2. On the **Application** tab, click **Tools > Load/Extract**.
3. On the **Load** tab, locate the solution package using the **Select File** icon and click **Open**.
4. When the solutions file name appears, click **Load**.
5. Click **Close** to complete the installation.

Package Contents

Finit Allocation Manager is the user interface for the settings & setup of Allocatelt.

BUSINESS RULES

The following Business Rules are included:

- FALL_SolutionHelper
- FALL_HelperQueries
- FALL_ParamHelper
- FALL_ImportExportHelper
- FALL_Allocation
- FALL_BuildAllocTable
- FALL_GlobalRoutines
- FALL_Licensing
- FALL_Settings
- FALL_Setup

DATA STRUCTURES

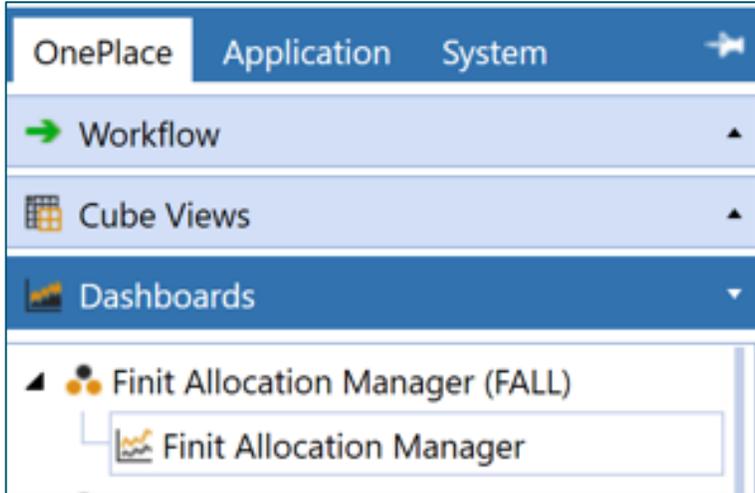
The following Data Tables will be created during installation of the solution:

- XFW_FALL_AuditLog
- XFW_FALL_ControlLists
- XFW_FALL_Filter
- XFW_FALL_Main
- XFW_FALL_Genealogy
- XFW_FALL_Alloc_Master

Initial Setup

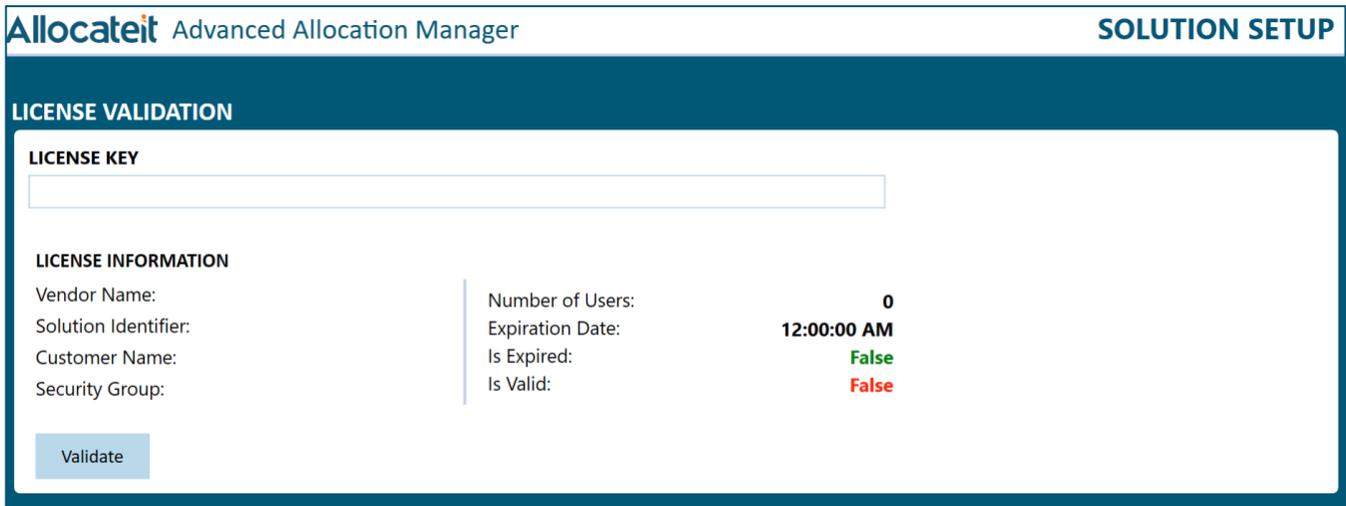
The first time you run the solution, you are guided through the solution setup process.

In OneStream, click **OnePlace > Dashboards > Finit Allocation Manager (FALL) > Finit Allocation Manager**.



License Validation

Enter a valid license key obtained from the OneStream PartnerPlace team



- Click Validate

LICENSE VALIDATION

LICENSE KEY

LICENSE INFORMATION

Vendor Name:	PartnerOne	Number of Users:	999999
Solution Identifier:	Solution_01	Expiration Date:	12/31/9999
Customer Name:	Customer_01	Is Expired:	False
Security Group:		Is Valid:	True

A valid license will populate the License Information fields and you will now be able to begin the setup.

Solution Setup Steps

The first part of the setup involves creating necessary solution database tables.

1. Click **Begin Setup**
 - a. This step may be necessary when upgrading the solution in the future.

The screenshot shows the 'SOLUTION SETUP' page with two steps listed:

- STEP 1:** Setup Tables
- STEP 2:** Launch Solution

A tooltip is displayed over the 'Launch Solution' button, containing the text: 'Create or update required solution tables'.

2. Click **Setup Tables** to create the necessary solution database tables.
3. Once completed, click **Launch Solution**

Key Solution Areas

The solution consists of 3 primary components:

Allocation Register

You can create any number of factor definitions to define a set of data intersections (a data buffer) that will be used as an input factor to an allocation definition. The factors define the data buffers for the various components of the allocation calculation, as well as the destination data buffer for writing the results.

Source Example

Sources																
Rule Name	Description	Enabled	View	Account	Flow	Origin	IC	UD1	UD2	UD3	UD4	UD5	UD6	UD7	UD8	
to_Product	From CC to Product	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		YTD	50299.base 50199.base	None	Top	None	[Shared Services CCs].base	None	None	None	None	None	None	
to_Region	From Product to Region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		YTD	50299.base 50199.base	None	Top	None	Root.[FALL_MemberList, Remove_Sales]	Woods.base	None	None	None	None	Product	
to_Customer	From Region to Customer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		YTD	50299.base 50199.base	None	Top	None	[Shared Services CCs].base	Woods.base	NA.base	None	None	None	AfterLevel3	

Target Example

Targets																
Rule Name	Description	Enabled	View	Account	Flow	Origin	IC	UD1	UD2	UD3	UD4	UD5	UD6	UD7	UD8	
to_Region		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			None	Import				NA.base					Region	
DirectProduct		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				Import			Mach5						Product	
to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				Import			Woods.base						Product	
to_Customer		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				Import					TotalCustomers.base				Customer	

The source, target, numerator, and denominator factors (and, optionally, the offset and parentTarget factors) are then combined into an allocation rule definition. The allocation rule record also defines the rule set, enabled setting, valid entities and date ranges, thresholds, and the allocation step (which determines the order the rules run).

Allocation Example

Allocation Definition																
Rule Set	Allocation Name	Step	Description	Method	Enabled	Start Time	End Time	Entity Filter	Target	Source	Numerator	Denominator	Offset	Parent Target		
GolfStream_Demo	to_Product	1	From CC to Product	Standard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2022M1	2023M12		to_Product	to_Product	to_Product	to_Product	to_Product	to_Product		
GolfStream_Demo	to_Region	2	From Product to Region	Standard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2022M1	2023M12		to_Region	to_Region	to_Region	to_Region	to_Region	to_Region		
GolfStream_Demo	to_Customer	3	From Prod/Region to Customer	Standard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2022M1	2023M12	[Houston Heights]	to_Customer	to_Customer	to_Customer	to_Customer	to_Customer	to_Customer		

Type	Name	Description	Enabled	Cb	E	C	S	T	V	A	F	O	I	UD1	UD2	UD3	UD4	UD5	UD6	UD7	UD8
Source	to_Product	From CC to Product	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							YTD	50299.base 50199.base	None	Top	None	[Shared Services CCs].base	None	None	None	None	None	None
Target	to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										Import		Woods.base						Product
Numerator	to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												Woods.base						
Denominator	to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												Woods						
Offset	to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										Import		None						Product_Offset
ParentTarget	to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										None	Top	Woods.base						Product

Allocation Calculation

Allocations are run using Custom Calculate Data Management steps. This allows complete control of when, where, and for what data units a specific allocation set will run. This also allows allocations to be incorporated into larger data management sequences (which might include consolidations, scenario copies, or even other allocation sets).

Using Custom Calculate Data Management Steps also allows the allocation engine to leverage OneStream’s built-in multi-threading capabilities since the allocations run using the core Analytic Engine.

General (Step)	
Name	Allocation_oneRing
Description	
Data Management Group	Allocations
Step Type	Custom Calculate
Use Detailed Logging	True
Data Units	
Cube	GolfStream
Entity Filter	E#South Houston
Parent Filter	
Consolidation Filter	C#Local
Scenario	Actual
Time Filter	T#2022M3
Point Of View	
Business Rule	
Business Rule	FALL_Allocation
Function Name	Allocate
Parameters	Set=OneRing

Kicking off the allocation data management step will run the allocation business rule.

Genealogy Reporting

In addition to any reports that you may wish to write against the pre- or post-allocated data in the Cube, the solution also allows for reporting that nests multiple allocation steps together, so you can clearly trace the genealogy of an allocation from its source, thru multiple layers of allocations, to its final result.

Genealogy Drill				
SELECT AN ALLOCATION TO SEE GENEALOGY & FACTORS				
TargetAmt	TargetPOV			
76.89	Cb#Houston:E#[Houston Heights]:C#[USD]:S#[Actual]:T#[2022M3]:V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach10:U3#Northeast:U4#Mulligan's:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Customer			
116.67	Cb#Houston:E#[Houston Heights]:C#[USD]:S#[Actual]:T#[2022M3]:V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach10:U3#Northeast:U4#[Golf Hub]:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Customer			
53.03	Cb#Houston:E#[Houston Heights]:C#[USD]:S#[Actual]:T#[2022M3]:V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach10:U3#Northeast:U4#[The 19th Hole]:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Custo			
108.71	Cb#Houston:E#[Houston Heights]:C#[USD]:S#[Actual]:T#[2022M3]:V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach10:U3#Northeast:U4#[The Links]:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Customer			
145.83	Cb#Houston:E#[Houston Heights]:C#[USD]:S#[Actual]:T#[2022M3]:V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach10:U3#Northeast:U4#[Golf Pro]:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Customer			
LINEAGE				
Allocation OF	Allocation FROM	Allocation TO	Result	
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR	Origin=Top, DataType=None, Product=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Product, Product=Mach10	8,000.00 * 35.0000 % =	2,800.00
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10	Origin=Top, DataType=Product, Region=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Region, Region=Northeast	2,800.00 * 18.1818 % =	509.09
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10, Region=Northeast	Origin=Top, DataType=AfterLevel3, Customer=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Customer, Customer=Golf Hub	509.09 * 22.9167 % =	116.67



Solution Administration

There is minimal set-up necessary to prepare the solution for use. The Administration page (accessed thru the setting gear icon) contains a few global configuration settings and the area to manage the solution license and installation.

Global Settings

The screenshot shows the 'Global Settings' page in the Allocateit Advanced Allocation Manager. The page title is 'Allocateit Advanced Allocation Manager - ADMINISTRATION' and it is licensed to 'Customer_01'. The settings are as follows:

- SECURITY ROLE [Manage Setup]:** Administrators
- CLEAR TYPE:** Anchor Dim (Fastest)
- ANCHOR DIM:** UD1
- CREATE GENEALOGY:** False
- Log Data Buffers:** False

A 'Save' button is located at the bottom left of the settings area.

Security Role [Manage Setup]

A security group to control access to the solution (although configuring the solution as a workflow task, using workflow security is preferable).

Clear Type

The Clear Type setting to determine how data is cleared from the cube when allocations are re-run. There are three options. Getting this setting correct is critical to ensure you don't have orphaned data when re-running allocations:

- Anchor Dim (Fastest)
 - Clear using an Anchor Dim. This will clear all previously calculated data in the specific target members used for allocation in the dimension of your choice.
 - For example, if you create an allocation that writes its results to U4#Allocation-In and choose U4 as your anchor dimension, the next time allocations are run all previously calculated data in U4#Allocation-In will be deleted.
- Exact Records (Most Precise)
 - Clear using exact records. This will clear all previously calculated data based on the specific intersections that were written to (using genealogy history as the source). This is more precise, but slower, because it must clear intersections individually.
- Custom (No Clear)
 - This can be used if you are using a different method (another rule, or a reset scenario, etc.) to clear data.

Create Genealogy

- A flag to turn on (or turn off) the creation of the genealogy audit trail. Some clients may not want or need the overhead related to the creation of that information.

Log Data Buffers

- A flag to turn on (or turn off) logging of the various data buffers involved in the allocation. This is extremely valuable when testing your allocation set-up but should be turned off when running normal allocations.

Manage License & Solution

The Administration Dashboard also has options related to managing the license key and the solution installation.

The screenshot shows the 'ADMINISTRATION' section of the 'Advanced Allocation Manager' interface. The page title is 'Allocated Advanced Allocation Manager - ADMINISTRATION' and it indicates the system is 'Licensed to Customer_01'. The main content is divided into two sections: 'MANAGE LICENSE' and 'MANAGE SOLUTION'.

MANAGE LICENSE

LICENSE KEY

[Redacted License Key]

LICENSE INFORMATION

Vendor Name:	PartnerOne	Number of Users:	999999
Solution Identifier:	Solution_01	Expiration Date:	12/31/9999
Customer Name:	Customer_01	Is Expired:	False
Security Group:		Is Valid:	True

[Validate]

MANAGE SOLUTION

SOLUTION VERSION
PV730-SV100

[Uninstall UI] [Full Uninstall]

Manage License

This is the area where you can administer the license key.

Manage Solution

UNINSTALL UI

The Uninstall UI process will only remove the Dashboard Objects and related Business Rules. It will not drop the database tables and your data will still be available.

FULL UNINSTALL

The Uninstall Full process will completely remove all the Dashboard Objects, Business Rules, and database tables installed with this solution.

Defining Allocations

Before populating the allocation register, you'll want to have your allocations well-defined on paper to simplify the process. Even with well-defined allocations, you can expect trial and error when creating allocation definitions.

Factors Definition

The first step is to define the factors that make up the allocation.

Source factor definition

Make sure you are on the home screen of the Allocation Manager solution, click the FACTORS tab, and choose "Source" from the drop-down filter.



ALLOCATIONS		FACTORS		Filter: Source																	
Factors																					
Rule Name	Description	Enabled	AllocType	Cube	Entity	Cons	Scenario	Time	View	Account	Flow	Origin	IC	UD1	UD2	UD3	UD4	UD5	UD6	UD7	UD8
to_Region		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Source						YTD	50299.base	None	Import	None	[Shared Services CCs].base	Woods.base	None	None	None	None	None	Product
to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Source						YTD	50299.base	None	Top	None	[Shared Services CCs].base	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
ImportedSource1	Import Source 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Source																		

You must provide a Rule Name for the factor definition (i.e. row) you create.

You must also provide a valid member filter definition for each of the dimensions from View thru UD8. In theory, this should be able to be any member filter expression that resolves to a valid member list. This would include member expansions, where clauses, substitution variables, custom member lists, or XFBR expressions.

You can also include multiple member filters in a single record by separating them with a pipe (|). So, a field value like "AR.base|AP.base" would be valid. This allows you to identify multiple sets of members that might otherwise be difficult or impossible to define in a single member filter (without using a member list or alternate hierarchy).

You do not (and likely won't) need to define any values in the data unit dimensions (Cube, Entity, Cons, Scenario, and Time), because those dimensions will be defined by the Data Unit definition in the Data Management Step itself. However, in some circumstances, you may want to pull your source data (or numerator or denominator) from a data unit other than the data unit you are calculating. In those cases, you would want to define the alternative data unit in the factor definition. Some examples might be:

- Drivers (Numerator/Denominator) that are stored in another Cube or in a single entity.
- Source data that lives in another scenario.
- Drivers that come from another scenario (i.e. – Actual data being allocated based on a Plan spread).

Numerator and Denominator factor definition

Populating the Numerator and Denominator factors is identical to populating the source factor with one small variation – you do not have to define a member filter for every dimension. You certainly can define every dimension if you want to, but if you do not the allocation rule will assume you want to use the same value that was defined in the source factor definition. This flexibility allows you to define a numerator definition that could be used in multiple allocation definitions paired with multiple source factors.

ALLOCATIONS		FACTORS		Filter: Numerator																		
Factors																						
Rule Name	Description	Enabled	AllocType	Cube	Entity	Cons	Scenario	Time	View	Account	Flow	Origin	IC	UD1	UD2	UD3	UD4	UD5	UD6	UD7	UD8	
to_Region		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator							to_Regions		Top		None	Woods.base	NA.base						None
to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator							to_Products					Woods.base							
ImportedNum1	Import Numerator 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator																			

For example, you could have driver factors (numerator and denominator) that are based on departmental headcount. Those drivers could be used in one set of allocations to allocate actual medical insurance fees and used in a completely different allocation to allocate forecasted occupancy fees.

Target factor definition

Populating the Target factor is identical to populating the source factor with one small variation – you cannot override the data unit definitions in the target factor definition. The reason for this is because the data unit you are writing to is defined by the data unit definition on the data management step. There is no (reasonable) way to write data to a data unit other than the one being processed, so defining an overridden data unit on your target factor definition makes no sense.

ALLOCATIONS		FACTORS		Filter: Numerator																		
Factors																						
Rule Name	Description	Enabled	AllocType	Cube	Entity	Cons	Scenario	Time	View	Account	Flow	Origin	IC	UD1	UD2	UD3	UD4	UD5	UD6	UD7	UD8	
to_Region		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator							to_Regions		Top		None	Woods.base	NA.base						None
to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator							to_Products					Woods.base							
ImportedNum1	Import Numerator 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator																			

Parent Target factor definition

Populating the ParentTarget factor is identical to populating the target factor. The ParentTarget is an optional field that helps link the two allocation steps together when the result of one allocation step does not precisely match the source definition of a subsequent allocation step.

ALLOCATIONS		FACTORS		Filter: Numerator																		
Factors																						
Rule Name	Description	Enabled	AllocType	Cube	Entity	Cons	Scenario	Time	View	Account	Flow	Origin	IC	UD1	UD2	UD3	UD4	UD5	UD6	UD7	UD8	
to_Region		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator							to_Regions		Top		None	Woods.base	NA.base						None
to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator							to_Products					Woods.base							
ImportedNum1	Import Numerator 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator																			

Offset factor definition

In many cases, an allocation will result in the creation of new data intersections that will double-up the data for a particular item. The new allocated data exists, but the original unallocated data also exists. In these cases it's typical to reverse or offset the original unallocated data, so the data isn't doubled. The optional offset factor allows you to define the target intersection where the offset will be written. The allocation engine automatically flips the sign for all offset calculations. If the direct offset factor approach doesn't yield the appropriate results (due to the complexity of your offset calculations), you can always define your offset as an additional, normal allocation step.

ALLOCATIONS		FACTORS		Filter: Numerator																		
Factors																						
Rule Name	Description	Enabled	AllocType	Cube	Entity	Cons	Scenario	Time	View	Account	Flow	Origin	IC	UD1	UD2	UD3	UD4	UD5	UD6	UD7	UD8	
to_Region		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator							to_Regions		Top		None	Woods.base	NA.base						None
to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator							to_Products					Woods.base							
ImportedNum1	Import Numerator 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Numerator																			

Allocations Definition

Once your factors are defined, you can think of them as a library of data buffer definitions that can then be pulled into an allocation definition. Click on the ALLOCATIONS tab to define your allocations.

ALLOCATIONS		FACTORS		Allocation Definition																		
Rule Set	Allocation Name	Step	Description	Method	Enabled	Start Time	End Time	Entity Filter	Target	Source	Numerator	Denominator	Offset	Parent Target								
GolfStream_Demo	to_Product	1	From CC to Product	Standard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2022M1	2023M12		to_Product	to_Product	to_Product	to_Product	to_Product	to_Product	to_Product							
GolfStream_Demo	to_Region	2	From Product to Region	Standard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2022M1	2023M12		to_Region	to_Region	to_Region	to_Region	to_Region	to_Region	Region_to_Customer							
GolfStream_Demo	to_Customer	3	From Prod/Region to Customer	Standard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2022M1	2023M12	[Houston Heights]	to_Customer	to_Customer	to_Customer	to_Customer	to_Customer	to_Customer								

Type	Name	Description	Enabled	Cb	E	C	S	T	V	A	F	O	I	UD1	UD2	UD3	UD4	UD5	UD6	UD7	UD8	
Source	to_Product	From CC to Product	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							YTD	50299.base 50199.base	None	Top	None	[Shared Services CCs].base	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Target	to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>									Import			Woods.base						Product	
Numerator	to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												Woods.base							
Denominator	to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												Woods							
Offset	to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>									Import			None						Product_Offset	
ParentTarget	to_Product		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								None	Top			Woods.base						Product	

You define an allocation by grouping together a Target, Source, Numerator, and Denominator factor and giving that set of factors a name and description. In addition, you can set the value of several other fields:

- The Parent Target and Offset factors (which are optional)
- The Rule Set allows you to group many allocation definitions into a single set that can be run as a unit. This allows the solution to support multiple unrelated allocations (i.e. – Product Profitability allocations and Planning Overhead allocations can co-exist in the same allocation register by simply putting them in different rule sets).
- The allocation Method field indicates what type of allocation logic will be run:
 - **Standard** will allocate source data to the target base on the driver ratios. i.e.: Target = Source X (Numerator/Denominator)
 - **Direct** will simply move data from one intersection to another. You can think of this as an allocation where everything is allocated at 100%. i.e.: Target = Source

- **Custom** will cause the allocation logic to branch to a section in the code where you can write your own custom allocation logic. It should be rare that you would ever need to use this, but it's provided just in case.
- You can choose which allocation definitions you want to run or not run with the Enabled flag.
- The StartTime and EndTime fields allow you to set a range of dates that are valid for a specific allocation definition. This will allow you to do things like change a driver for a specific allocation at the beginning of a new year without having to create entirely new Allocation Rule Sets. The allocation rules will only run allocation definitions that are valid for the time period of the data unit being processed.
- The Entity field is similar to the StartTime/EndTime as it allows you to set an entity or entities that are valid for a specific allocation definition.
- It's extremely important to understand that the Start Time, End Time, and Entity Filter fields are simply filters that can limit where the Data Management calculation runs.
- If you have allocation steps that rely on the results of a previous allocation step, you can group the various allocation definitions into Steps that will run in sequence. (Think of these as the allocation equivalent of a formula pass). Because data is written back to the Cube at the end of each allocation definition calculation, the results of anything in Step 1 will always be available when step 2 is run. **Note:** This only refers to data that is dynamically aggregated within a data unit. There is no consolidation performed between allocation steps. If your design requires a consolidation between steps, this can be accomplished by creating a 3-step Data Management Sequence where the first step runs a specific Allocation Rule Set, then the second step runs the appropriate consolidation, and then the third step runs a subsequent Allocation Rule Set.
- The Switch Sign flag tells the allocation engine to multiply the allocation result by -1 before posting the results. This can be useful when writing a step that offsets a previous allocation step. **Note:** Allocations do not automatically book any type of offset or reversal of the allocation. In order to book an offset or a reversal you must either provide an offset factor or create a separate step using the Switch Sign flag.
- There are two optional properties for Threshold amounts.
 - Source Threshold applies to the individual source value that is being allocated.
 - Target Threshold applies to the individual target (allocated) value that has been calculated.

If you set these thresholds to something other than zero, then any value that falls under the threshold will not be part of the allocation results. For example, let's assume you have the source threshold set to \$250 and you are allocating these three cost centers out to products:

- HR = \$800
- IT = \$1,200
- Legal = \$200

HR and IT costs would be allocated, but Legal would not be. **Note:** This functionality can be very useful to prevent "tiny numbers" from exploding the size of your data unit and negatively impacting performance. However, if you choose to implement this functionality, you need to understand that your data will not be fully allocated. There will be left-over, unallocated balances. So, you need to think carefully about where, when, and how to leverage this functionality, and what to do with the left-over, unallocated balances.

- The ClearAlloc setting allows you to create an allocation record that simply clears previously calculated data (using the Clear Type Anchor dimension configured on the settings page) without re-running the allocations.

Enable Navigation to Genealogy Drill

To link your cube view to the genealogy reporting, you simply need to include the Linked Dashboard reference in your Cube View's Navigation Links and change the Include Default NavLink Parameters to True.

Navigation Links	
Linked Cube Views	
Linked Dashboards	O_DrillToGenealogy_FALL
Include Default NavLink Parameters	True
Bound Parameter Names	

This will allow you to drill from any intersection in a Cube View (including parent levels), get a list of all the allocated base intersections under that amount, and see the full genealogy of how that data was derived.

The screenshot shows a cube view interface with a navigation menu on the right. The menu items are: Calculate, Translate, Consolidate, Spreading, Allocation, **Navigate To 'Genealogy Drill'** (highlighted), and Drill Down. The main view shows a hierarchy of categories like North America, Drivers, Shared Services CCs, Human Resources, Legal, and Fairway Woods with associated values.

RuleSet	RuleName	Step	TargetAmt	TargetPOV
OneRing	to_Region	2	192.55	V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach5:U3#Midwest:U4#None:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Region
OneRing	to_Region	2	2,567.39	V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach5:U3#Northeast:U4#None:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Region

POV	Result	Generation	AltGeneration
V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Top:I#None:U1#HR:U2#None:U3#None:U4#None:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#None	10,000.00	1	3
V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach5:U3#None:U4#None:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Product	10,000.00 * 39.4737 % = 3,947.37	2	2
V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach5:U3#Northeast:U4#None:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Region	3,947.37 * 65.0407 % = 2,567.39	3	1

Type	Description	AllocRuleName	Cb	E	C	S	T	V	A	F	O	I	UD1	UD2	UD3	UD4	UD5	UD6	UD	
Source	to_Region								YTD	50299.base	50199.base	None	Import	None	Root,[FALL_MemberList, Remove_Sales]	Woods.base	None	None	None	No
Target	to_Region															NA.base				
Numerator	to_Region												Top	None	Woods.base	NA.base				
Denominator	to_Region												Top	None	Woods.base	NA				

Running Allocations

Allocations are run by creating Custom Calculate Data Management steps that define the Data Unit(s) being processed and the Allocation Rule Set being run.

Allocation Custom Calculate DM Step

The Data Management Step to run allocations looks like a typical Custom Calculate Step with the addition of one parameter to specify the Rule Set that will be executed when the Allocation runs.

[-] General (Step)	
Name	Allocation_oneRing
Description	
Data Management Group	FALL Testing
Step Type	Custom Calculate
Use Detailed Logging	True
[-] Data Units	
Cube	GolfStream
Entity Filter	E#Houston.base, E#Frankfurt
Parent Filter	
Consolidation Filter	C#Local
Scenario	Actual
Time Filter	T#2022M1, T#2022M2, T#2022M3
[-] Point Of View	
[-] Business Rule	
Business Rule	FALL_Allocation
Function Name	Allocate
Parameters	Set=GolfStream_Demo

Multiple Allocation Rule Sets can be run at the same time by using a comma delimited list of sets in your custom calculate parameters. E.g – “Set=GolfStream_Demo, Benefits, Occupancy, Blah” would run all the allocation steps contained in each of those four rule sets in order.

Allocations Output

When Allocations run, they will produce two, independent sets of output.

- Allocation Results are written back to the cube. This is the expected behavior of any custom calculation process.
 - That data can be reporting on using any OneStream reporting tool.
- In addition, data relating the source intersection to the target intersection is written to a supplemental table. If your allocations rules are set-up in such a way that the target (or result) of one allocation step becomes the source data of the next allocation step, the solution can nest those independent steps together in a hierarchy or path. We refer to this as the genealogy (or lineage) of the allocation:

Genealogy Drill

SELECT AN ALLOCATION TO SEE GENEALOGY & FACTORS

TargetAmt	TargetPOV
76.89	Cb#Houston: E#[Houston Heights]:C#[USD]:S#[Actual]:T#[2022M3]:V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach10:U3#Northeast:U4#Mulligan's:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Customer
116.67	Cb#Houston: E#[Houston Heights]:C#[USD]:S#[Actual]:T#[2022M3]:V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach10:U3#Northeast:U4#[Golf Hub]:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Customer
53.03	Cb#Houston: E#[Houston Heights]:C#[USD]:S#[Actual]:T#[2022M3]:V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach10:U3#Northeast:U4#[The 19th Hole]:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Customer
108.71	Cb#Houston: E#[Houston Heights]:C#[USD]:S#[Actual]:T#[2022M3]:V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach10:U3#Northeast:U4#[The Links]:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Customer
145.83	Cb#Houston: E#[Houston Heights]:C#[USD]:S#[Actual]:T#[2022M3]:V#YTD:A#50200:F#None:O#Import:I#None:U1#HR:U2#Mach10:U3#Northeast:U4#[Golf Pro]:U5#None:U6#None:U7#None:U8#Customer

LINEAGE			
Allocation OF	Allocation FROM	Allocation TO	Result
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR	Origin=Top, DataType=None, Product=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Product, Product=Mach10	8,000.00 * 35.0000 % = 2,800.00
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10	Origin=Top, DataType=Product, Region=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Region, Region=Northeast	2,800.00 * 18.1818 % = 509.09
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10, Region=Northeast	Origin=Top, DataType=AfterLevel3, Customer=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Customer, Customer=Golf Hub	509.09 * 22.9167 % = 116.67

- The above lineage is a very targeted view answering the question “Where did this number come from?”. However, sometimes you want to answer the question “Where did this data go?”. This can be done by selecting any level in your lineage reporting and clicking the magnifying glass to drill down on that specific intersection to see everywhere that data was allocated.

LINEAGE

Allocation OF	Allocation FROM	Allocation TO	Result
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR	Origin=Top, DataType=None, Product=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Product, Product=Mach10	8,000.00 * 35.0000 % = 2,800.00
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10	Origin=Top, DataType=Product, Region=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Region, Region=Other NA	2,800.00 * 9.0909 % = 254.55
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10, Region=Other NA	Origin=Top, DataType=AfterLevel3, Customer=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Customer, Customer=Shanks	254.55 * 100.0000 % = 254.55

All Descendants for Selected Allocation

Allocation OF	Allocation FROM	Allocation TO	Result
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10	Origin=Top, DataType=Product, Region=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Region, Region=Mexico	2,800.00 * 4.5455 % = 127.27
Direct copy	Origin=Top, DataType=AfterLevel3	Origin=Import, DataType=Customer	127.27 * -100.0000 % = -127.27
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10, Region=Mexico	Origin=Top, DataType=AfterLevel3, Customer=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Customer, Customer=Spartan Golf	127.27 * 44.4444 % = 56.57
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10, Region=Mexico	Origin=Top, DataType=AfterLevel3, Customer=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Customer, Customer=Sports Giant	127.27 * 55.5556 % = 70.71
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10	Origin=Top, DataType=Product, Region=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Region, Region=Other NA	2,800.00 * 9.0909 % = 254.55
Direct copy	Origin=Top, DataType=AfterLevel3	Origin=Import, DataType=Customer	254.55 * -100.0000 % = -254.55
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10, Region=Other NA	Origin=Top, DataType=AfterLevel3, Customer=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Customer, Customer=Shanks	254.55 * 100.0000 % = 254.55
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10	Origin=Top, DataType=Product, Region=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Region, Region=Midwest	2,800.00 * 9.0909 % = 254.55
Direct copy	Origin=Top, DataType=AfterLevel3	Origin=Import, DataType=Customer	254.55 * -100.0000 % = -254.55
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10, Region=Midwest	Origin=Top, DataType=AfterLevel3, Customer=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Customer, Customer=Active Hub	254.55 * 27.8035 % = 70.77
Account=50200, CostCenter=HR, Product=Mach10, Region=Midwest	Origin=Top, DataType=AfterLevel3, Customer=None	Origin=Import, DataType=Customer, Customer=Double Eagle	254.55 * 36.1446 % = 92.00

Reporting

Solution Reports

From the Reports Tab in the Solution, the following reports are available:

Statistics

This Dashboard will provide statistics about all allocations run for a specific time period and scenario. You can further refine this reporting by choosing an individual data unit to analyze.

In addition to the normal reporting, this dashboard also includes a threshold setting that can be used for analysis purposes. By setting this to a specific value, you can see how many (and what percent) of your allocated results fall under a certain threshold. **Note:** Unlike the thresholds on the allocations themselves, this threshold does not impact the data in any way. It's simply an analysis tool (think "what if") to determine what records fall under a certain threshold.

Audit Reports

From the Audit tab in the solution, you can get a full audit history of anything changed on either the allocation factor definitions, or the allocation definitions themselves.

Help and Miscellaneous Information

Troubleshooting & FAQs

For the most updated troubleshooting & FAQs, please refer to the Finit Support Portal, <https://support.finit.com/>.

OneStream Display Settings

OneStream solutions frequently require displaying multiple data elements for proper data entry and analysis. Therefore, the recommended screen resolution is a minimum of 1920 x 1080 for optimal rendering of forms and reports.

Additionally, OneStream recommends that you adjust the Windows System Display text setting to 100% and do not apply any Custom Scaling options.

Solution Modification Considerations

It is not recommended to rename or modify the included dashboards, components, business rules, etc. unless specified and adequately documented in a solution project's implementation documentation for future reference when upgrading solutions.

A few cautions and disclaimers when modifying a Solution:

- Significant changes to business rules or custom tables within a Solution will not be supported through normal channels as the resulting solution is significantly different from the core solution.
- If changes are made to any dashboard object or business rule, consider renaming it or copying it to a new object first. This is important because if there is an upgrade to the Solution in the future and the customer applies the upgrade, this will overlay and wipe out the changes. This also applies when updating any of the standard reports and Dashboards.
- If modifications are made to a Solution, upgrading to later versions will be more complex, depending on the degree of customization. Simple changes, such as changing a logo or colors on a Dashboard, have a relatively minor impact on upgrades. Changing any custom database tables or Business rules should be avoided and will make an upgrade even more complicated.

Package Contents and Naming Conventions

The package file name contains multiple identifiers that correspond with the platform. Renaming any elements included in the package is discouraged to preserve the naming conventions and solution integrity.

Example Package Name: FALL_PV7.3.0_SV100_PackageContents.zip

Identifier	Description
FALL	Solution ID
PV7.3.0	Minimum Platform version required to run solution
SV100	Solution version
PackageContents	File name