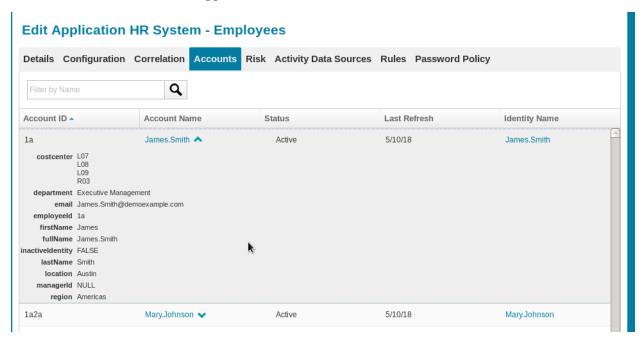
<u>Understanding Correlation Rule, Correlation Configuration and Default Correlation</u>

Every IIQ enthusiast has one time or the other felt the need to understand the three correlation options IIQ provides. They might have come up with questions like - which to use? Which supersedes the other? Can all three types co-exist? Can I have no correlations defined?

I have tried to break down the three types and tried to answer the questions.

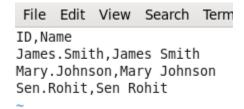
Let's start.

First, let's see our Authoritative application. Name is in the format - "FirstName.LastName".



Ok. Let's start by creating a new application in IIQ. We will not specify any correlation configuration or rule. We will see how IIQ behaves by default.

For the use case, I am using a delimited type application. This is my delimited file:



James and Mary have matching ID's with Authoritative application. Sen Rohit has no matching ID. Let's setup the application and preview accounts.



Perfect.

Let's save our application and run an aggregation. Make sure the below options in task definition are unchecked.



Alright. Aggregation is complete. We will now open all three accounts and see what happened.

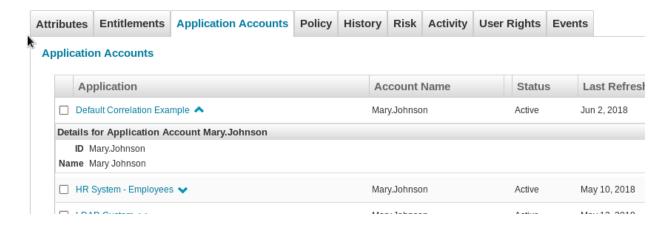
James' account:

View Identity James.Smith



Mary's account:

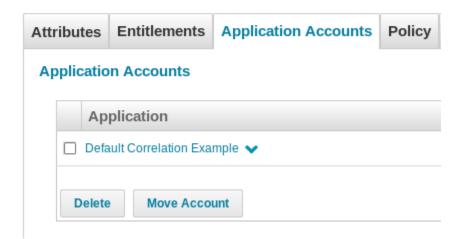
View Identity Mary.Johnson



So far so good. Both identities have been correlated with the Authoritative identity based on their matching Name.

What about Sen Rohit's account. Let's see.

view Identity Sen.Rohit



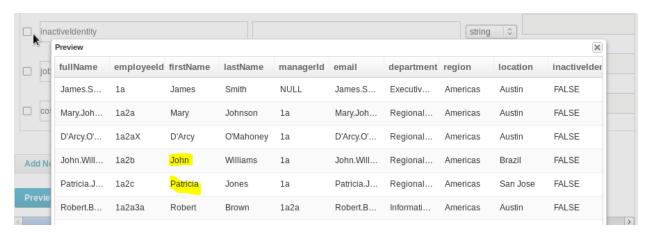
Hard luck! The identity is uncorrelated. And account is an orphan one.

Let's analyze what happened:

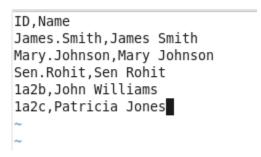
- 1. IIQ tries to match the Identity attribute of the new application with the Identity Name of the Authoritative application.
- 2. If it finds a match, it correlates the identity. Else, it creates an orphan account.

Let's move on. Now let's see how the Correlation configuration option works.

Let's add some more rows to our data file. Let's add John and Patricia.

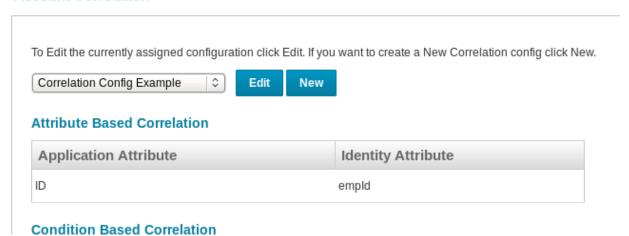


We will add only employee codes this time for John and Patricia. Our new data file is as below:



Let's define a correlation configuration. ID column records of the new application should match with empId Identity Attribute. See below:

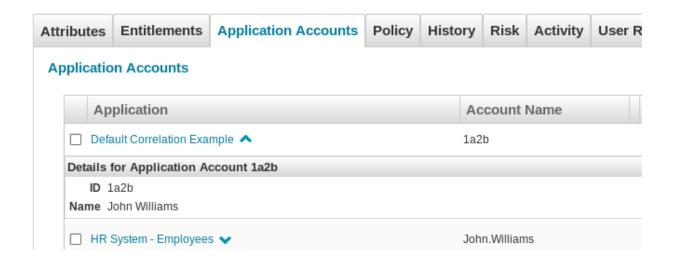
Account Correlation



Let's run aggregation and see the changes.

John Williams is setup correctly. Nice.

View Identity John.Williams



So is Patricia.

View Identity Patricia.Jones



James and Mary are still correlated. Good.

So can we say that if the Correlation configuration cannot match, IIQ switches back to default configuration? Let's validate it. We will add another record with FirstName.LastName matching account name and see if the default configuration still works.

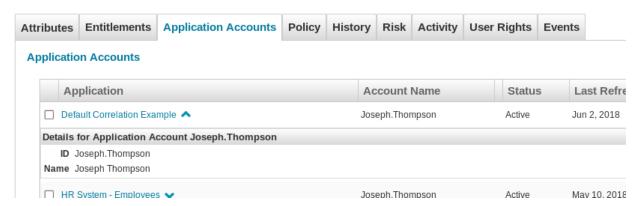
Let's add Joseph in our data file.



ID,Name
James.Smith,James Smith
Mary.Johnson,Mary Johnson
Sen.Rohit,Sen Rohit
1a2b,John Williams
1a2c,Patricia Jones
Joseph.Thompson,Joseph Thompson

Let's run aggregation again. Check if Joseph is correlated.

View Identity Joseph. Thompson



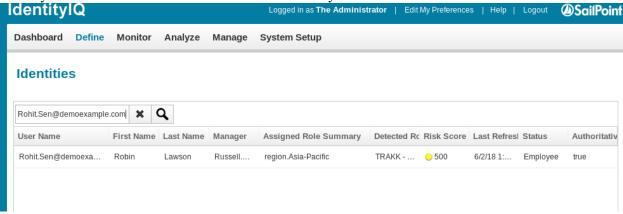
Tada! Joseph is correlated as well. So we see both default and correlation configuration is working. If correlation configuration cannot match, default correlation will occur.

Now our friend Sen Rohit is still sitting uncorrelated. Let us try to correlate it with its email attribute. Read on.

Changing the data file record for Sen Rohit to serve our purpose...

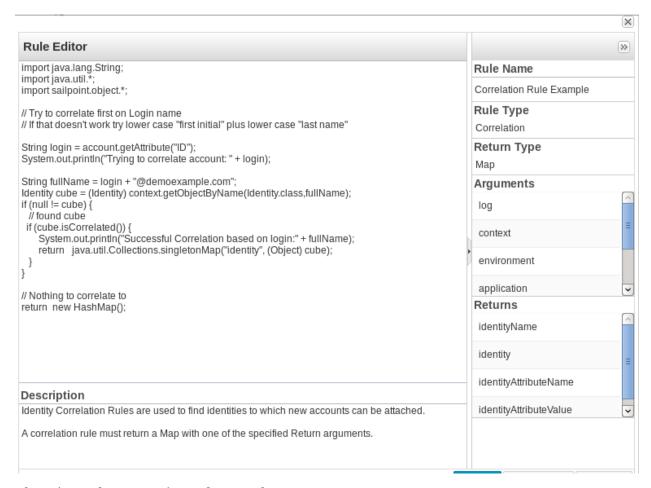
ID,Name
James.Smith,James Smith
Mary.Johnson,Mary Johnson
Rohit.Sen,Sen Rohit
1a2b,John Williams
1a2c,Patricia Jones
Joseph.Thompson,Joseph Thompson
defaultConfiguration.txt (END)

Let's try to correlate with the below authoritative identity.



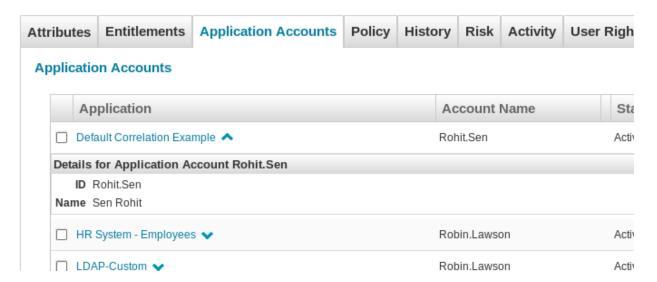
On the rule, let's write the code.

We will append @demoexample.com to ID field of feed file. Then compare with the User Name of existing authoritative account.



Ok. Let's run the aggregation and see results.

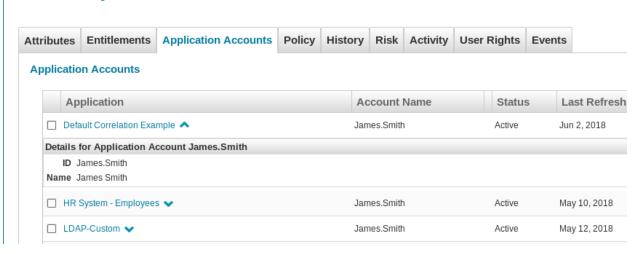
View Identity Rohit.Sen@demoexample.com



Nice! Sen Rohit is now correlated as well.

But, let's check what happened to other existing accounts. Let's open up James.

View Identity James.Smith



It is as it is. So what can we infer?

Let's add more records based on Authoritative source data and check which correlation is working.



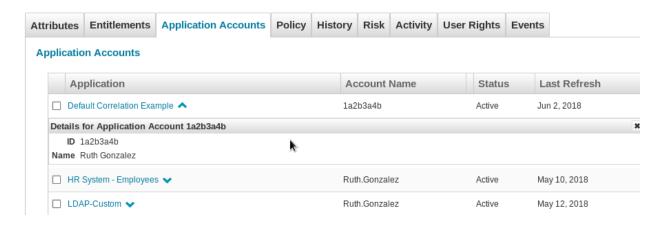
Our new data file is:

ID,Name
James.Smith,James Smith
Mary.Johnson,Mary Johnson
Rohit.Sen,Sen Rohit
1a2b,John Williams
1a2c,Patricia Jones
Joseph.Thompson,Joseph Thompson
1a2b3a4b,Ruth Gonzalez
Ronald.Mitchell,Ronald Mitchell
Elizabeth.Taylor,Elizabeth Taylor

Let's run aggregation.

On checking Ruth's account, we see it is successfully correlated! Our correlation configuration has worked.

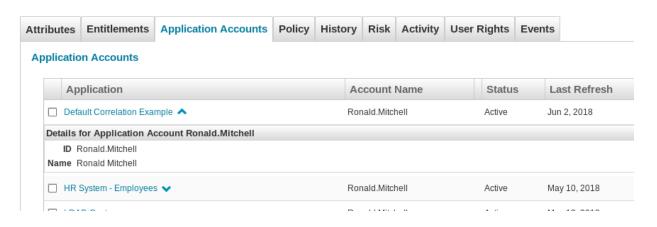
View Identity Ruth.Gonzalez



Let's open Ronald.

Amazingly, Ronald is also correlated. So, our default configuration is also working.

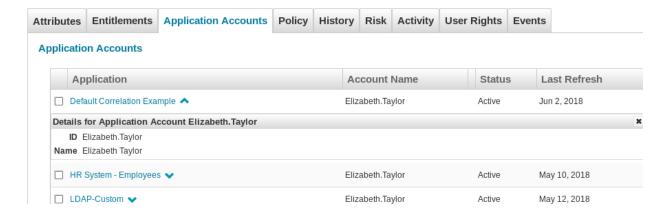
View Identity Ronald.Mitchell



Let's open Elizabeth.

Voila!

View Identity Elizabeth.Taylor@demoexample.com



All three are correlated. Our rule too has correlated the account successfully.

So, we can easily infer that all three correlation types are equally important. Rule is used to correlate accounts based on logic out of scope of Correlation configuration.

Yes, the rule supersedes the correlation config and correlation config supersedes the default correlation. The general behavior of IIQ is to find returned map first from rule; if it does not return anything it falls back on Correlation configuration. If correlation configuration too does not return anything, it falls back on default correlation. If default correlation fails, it creates an orphan account.