



USER GROUP

Switzerland

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Advanced / Best Practice Model Building

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Agenda

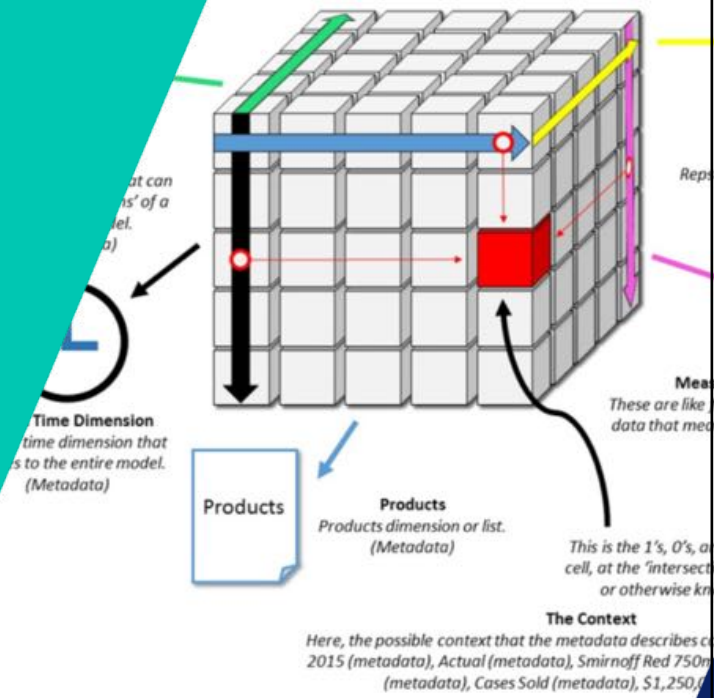


- PLANS – Modelling Standard
- Systems modules
- Dimension re-ordering
- Formula Structure
- Summary Options
- Time Ranges



Modeling Principles

Model and module design



A

Modeling Principles – The way we model

- **Performance:** Use the correct structures and formulae to optimize the Hyperblock
- **Logical:** Build the models and formulae more logically
- **Auditable:** Break up formulae for better understanding, performance and maintainability
- **Necessary:** Don't duplicate expressions, reference data once, no unnecessary calculations
- **Sustainable:** Build with the future in mind, think about process cycles and updates


P - Performance

L - Logical

A - Auditable

N - Necessary

S - Sustainable



Model Design: Front to Back

P - Performance

L - Logical

A - Auditable

N - Necessary

S - Sustainable

Back end:
Lists > Modules

←

Front end:
Dashboards

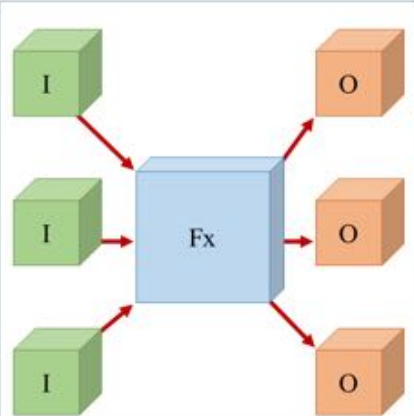
Central Library

Time


Versions


Lists

Engine




Experience





Principles for Module Design




DISCO

- Data
- Input
- System
- Calculations
- Output

Legend:
P - Performance
L - Logical
A - Auditable
N - Necessary
S - Sustainable

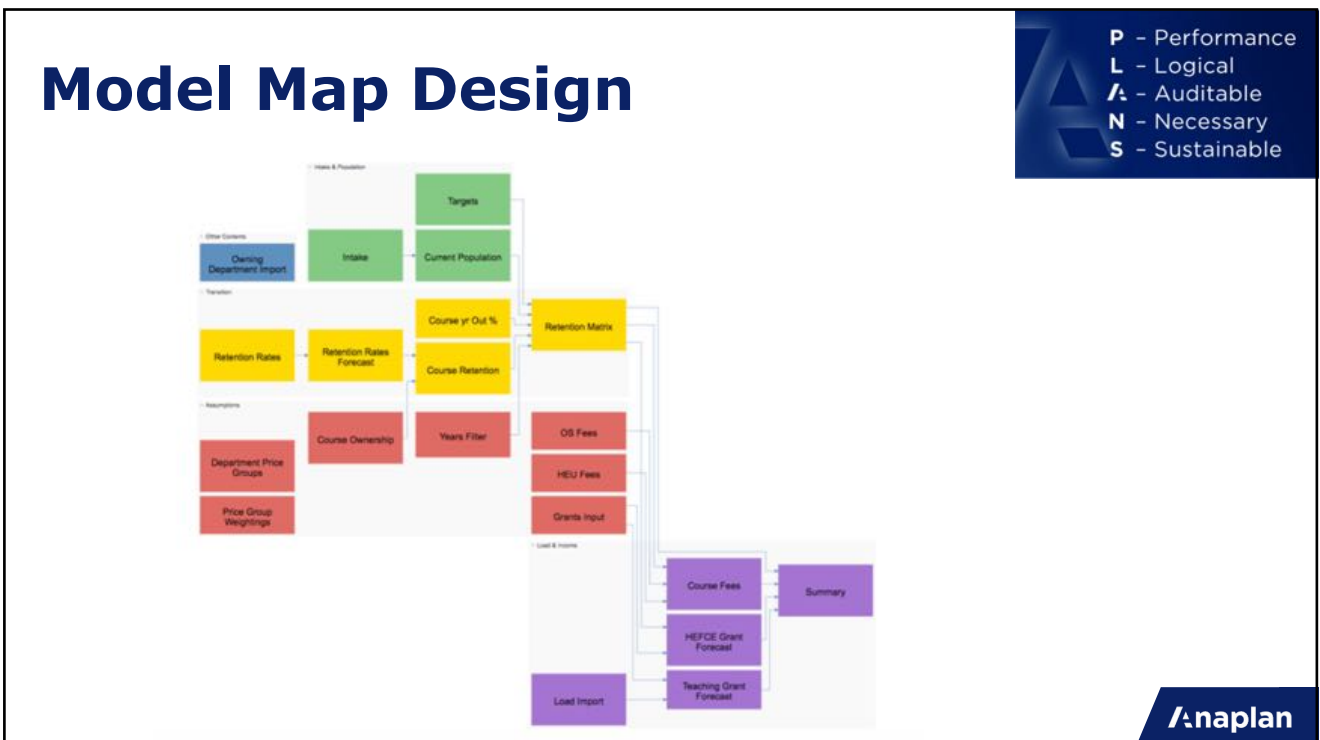
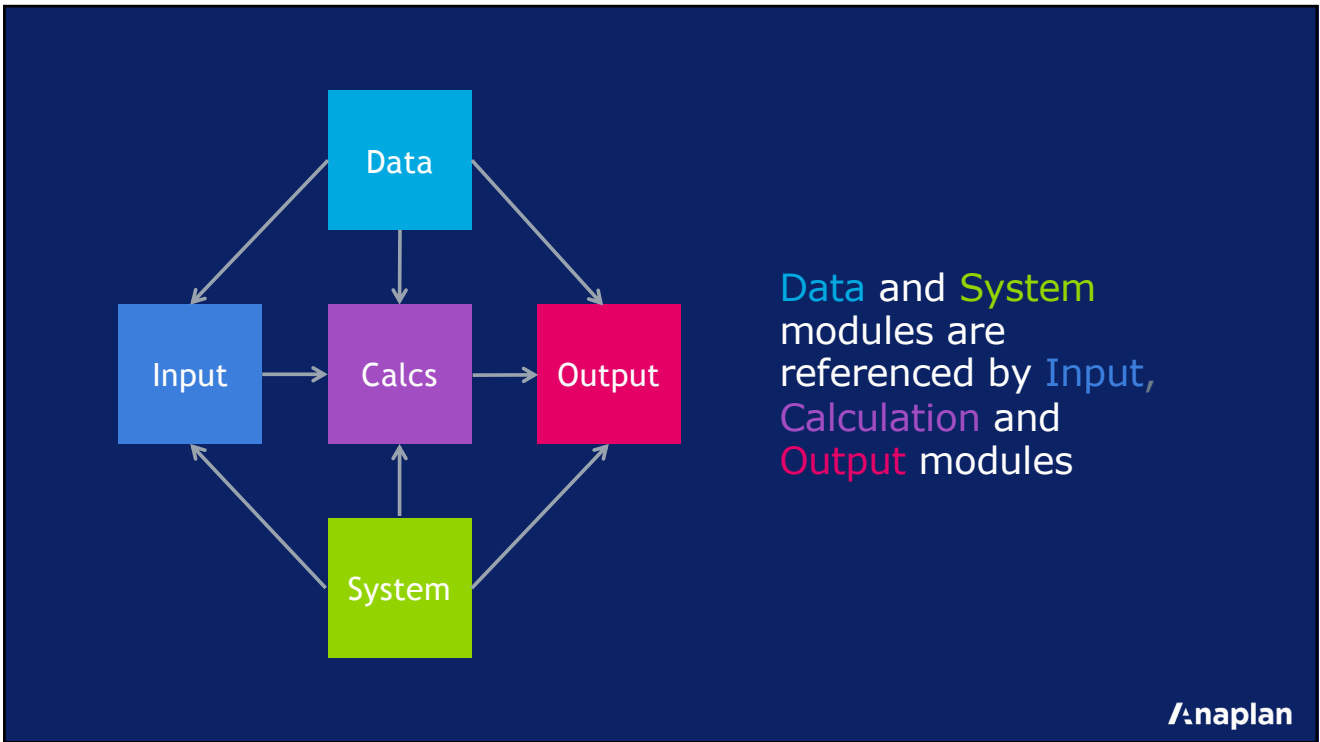
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Types of Modules



Data	Transaction / Source data Data Hub
Input	Design for user entry Don't add calculations or outputs
System	Time management Mappings / technical modules
Calculations	Optimise for performance Group like calculation structures together
Output	Reporting Data only flows in – not out

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System Modules

Types of System Modules

- Time Settings
- Hierarchies – details and attributes
- Mappings – join two lists / modules
- Filters
- User lists
- Clear or delete items in a list



Key Takeaway:

Create calculations once and reference many times!



Key Takeaway:

Use Modules for List attributes not List Properties

- List Properties only for:
 - Display Name
 - Dependant drop downs
 - Conditional navigation on Dashboards
 - Export properties
- Module line items:
 - Filtering
 - Hide / Show on Dashboards
 - Better formula bar navigation
 - "Floating" modules



Repeated formula within line items

Formula	Filter	Quantity	Unit	Organization, Ho
IF START() > CURRENTPERIODSTART() THEN 0 ELSE IF Call Center Forecast			Number	-
'Current Period' Actuals Through - START() + 1			Number	-
			Number	-
			Number	-
			Number	-
IF START() > CURRENTPERIODSTART() THEN 0			Number	-
CUMULATE(1)			Number	-
IF Y_Calls <> 0 THEN CUMULATE('1_Max_Calls') ELSE 0	X_Total_Calls		Number	-
X_Max_Calls			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number	-
POWER(X_Max_Calls, 2)			Number	-
Total Actual Calls			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number	-
X_Max_Calls * Y_Calls			Number	-
(X_Max_Calls[SELECT: TIME All Periods] * XY_Calls[SELECT: TIME All Periods]			Number	-
(Y_Calls[SELECT: TIME All Periods] - m_Calls * X_Total_Calls[SELECT: TIME All			Number	-
m_Calls * X_All_Calls + c_Calls			Number	-
IF START() <= CURRENTPERIODSTART() THEN Y_Calls ELSE MOVINGSUM()			Number	-
IF CUMULATE(1) = 1 THEN Y_Calls ELSE Trend Line Method.0 for Exponential			Number	-
IF START() <= CURRENTPERIODSTART() + 1 AND END() > CURRENTPERIOD			Number	-
IF START() <= CURRENTPERIODSTART() THEN Total Actual Calls ELSE IF ST/			Number	-
			No Data	-
IF START() > CURRENTPERIODSTART() THEN 0			Number	-
CUMULATE(1)			Number	-
IF Y_Avg Handle Time <> 0 THEN CUMULATE('1_Max_Avg Handle Time') ELSE X_Total_Avg Ha			Number	-
X_Max_Avg Handle Time			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number	-



Use a Time Management Module

Future Period	START() > CURRENTPERIODSTART()		
Time Management			
	W/c 1 Jan 18	W/c 8 Jan 18	W
Current Period?			
Future Period?			
History Period?			

Cell Count = **105**

VS

280,908
x 3
= **842,724**

	Formula
Override Call Flag	IF Time Management Future Period? THEN 0 ELSE IF Call Ce
Override Avg Handle Time Flag	IF START() <= CURRENTPERIODSTART() THEN 0 ELSE IF (
Distance from Actuals	'Current Period' Actuals Through - START() + 1
-	-
Total Actual Calls	IF Time Management Future Period? THEN 0 ELSE Import Ca
1_Max_Calls	IF Y_Calls <= 0 THEN Y ELSE 0
X_All_Calls	CUMULATE(1)
X_Max_Calls	IF Y_Calls <= 0 THEN CUMULATE('1_Max_Calls') ELSE 0
X_Total_Calls	X_Max_Calls
X_Sqr_Calls	POWER(X_Max_Calls, 2)
Y_Calls	Total Actual Calls
XY_Calls	X_Max_Calls * Y_Calls
m_Calls	(X_Max_Calls(SELECT: TIME All Periods) * XY_Calls(SELECT
c_Calls	(Y_Calls(SELECT: TIME All Periods) - m_Calls * X_Total_Calls)
E(Y) - Straight Line_Calls	m_Calls * X_All_Calls + c_Calls
E(Y) - Moving Average_Calls	IF START() <= CURRENTPERIODSTART() THEN Y_Calls ELI
E(Y) - Exponential Smoothing_Calls_Formula	IF CUMULATE(1) = 1 THEN Y_Calls ELSE Trend Line Method
E(Y) - Exponential Smoothing_Calls	IF START() <= CURRENTPERIODSTART() + 1 AND END() > 1
Total Inbound	IF START() <= CURRENTPERIODSTART() THEN Total Actual
-	-
Total Actual Avg Handle Time	IF Time Management Future Period? THEN 0 ELSE Import Ca
1_Max_Avg Handle Time	IF Y_Avg Handle Time <= 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0
X_All_Avg Handle Time	CUMULATE(1)
X_Max_Avg Handle Time	IF Y_Avg Handle Time <= 0 THEN CUMULATE('1_Max_Avg H



Key Takeaway:

Check the dimensionality all of the expressions = Applies to of line item. If not, break it out to a separate line item

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Does Order Matter?

Consistency of ordering of dimensions affects calculation speed



Example of modules where the lists are in different order:

Price module: Applies to:

Products, Customers

PRICES	Cust 1	Cust 2	Cust 3
Product 1	15	11	8
Product 2	13	12	9
Product 3	10	13	10

Volume module: Applies to:

Customers, Products

VOLUMES	Prod 1	Prod 2	Prod 3
Customer 1	100	200	300
Customer 2	400	500	600
Customer 3	700	800	900

Revenue will be calculated in a third module with this formula

$$\text{REVENUE} = \text{PRICES} * \text{VOLUMES}$$

Anaplan creates an index for each cell

Price module: Applies to: Products, Customers

PRICES	Customer 1	Customer 2	Customer 3
Product 1	1	2	3
Product 2	4	5	6
Product 3	7	8	9

Volume module: Applies to: Customers, Products

VOLUMES	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Customer 1	1	2	3
Customer 2	4	5	6
Customer 3	7	8	9

PRICES

Prod	Cust	Index	Value
1	1	1	15
1	2	2	11
1	3	3	8
2	1	4	13
2	2	5	12
2	3	6	9
3	1	7	10
3	2	8	13
3	3	9	10

VOLUMES

Prod	Cust	Index	Value
1	1	1	100
2	1	2	200
3	1	3	300
1	2	4	400
2	2	5	500
3	2	6	600
1	3	7	700
2	3	8	800
3	3	9	900

REVENUE

Prod	Cust	Value
1	1	1500
2	1	2200
3	1	
1	2	4400
2	2	6000
3	2	
1	3	5600
2	3	7200
3	3	

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Align dimension order and indexes are also aligned

Price module: Applies to: Products, Customers

PRICES	Customer 1	Customer 2	Customer 3
Product 1	1	2	3
Product 2	4	5	6
Product 3	7	8	9

Volume module: Applies to: Products, Customers

VOLUMES	Customer 1	Customer 2	Customer 3
Product 1	1	2	3
Product 2	4	5	6
Product 3	7	8	9

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PRICES

Prod	Cust	Index	Value
1	1	1	15
1	2	2	11
1	3	3	8
2	1	4	13
2	2	5	12
2	3	6	9
3	1	7	10
3	2	8	13
3	3	9	10

VOLUMES

Prod	Cust	Index	Value
1	1	1	100
1	2	2	400
1	3	3	700
2	1	4	200
2	2	5	500
2	3	6	800
3	1	7	300
3	2	8	600
3	3	9	900

REVENUE

Prod	Cust	Value
1	1	1500
1	2	4400
1	3	5600
2	1	2600
2	2	6000
2	3	7200
3	1	3000
3	2	7800
3	3	9000

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How to correct out-of-order dimensions

1. Click on the ellipse in the Applies To column.
2. Click OK, and confirm.
3. Dimensions are reordered.

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Formula Structure




Do:




**Break it
up!**

Do:




Break it up!


Do Not:

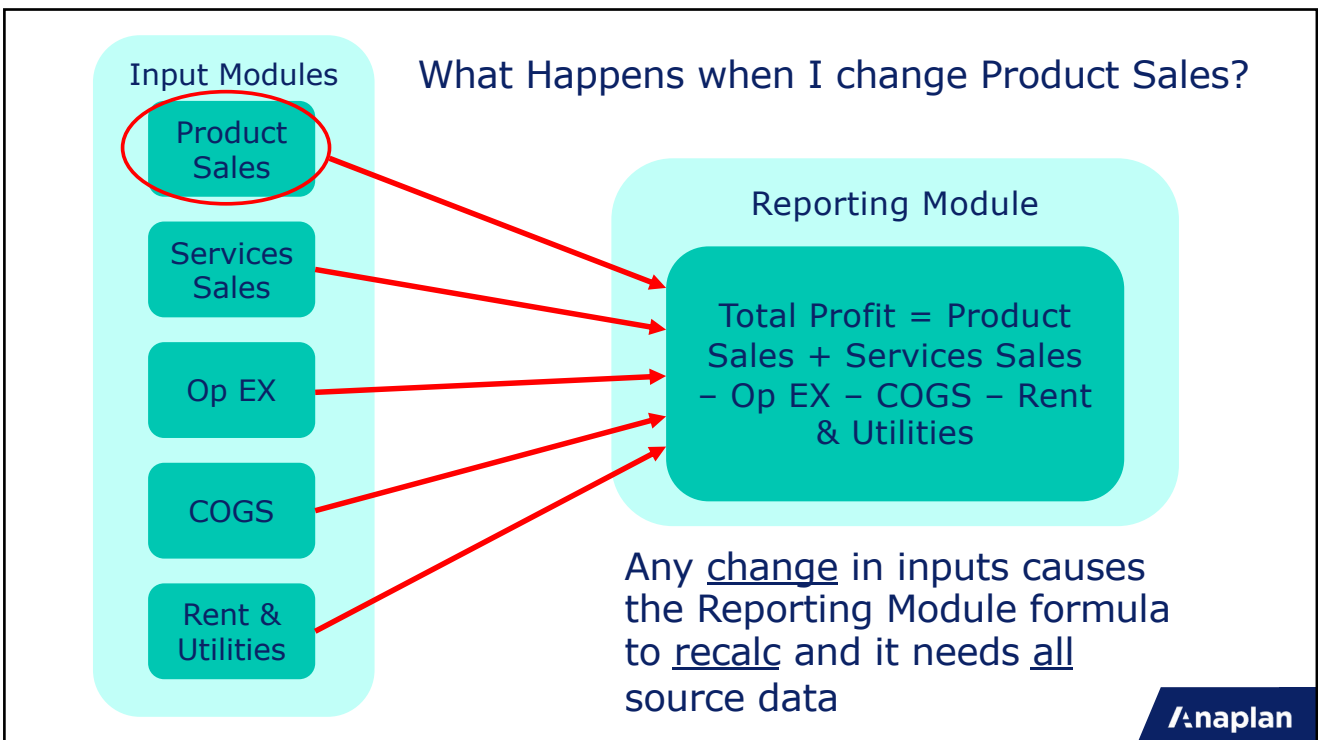


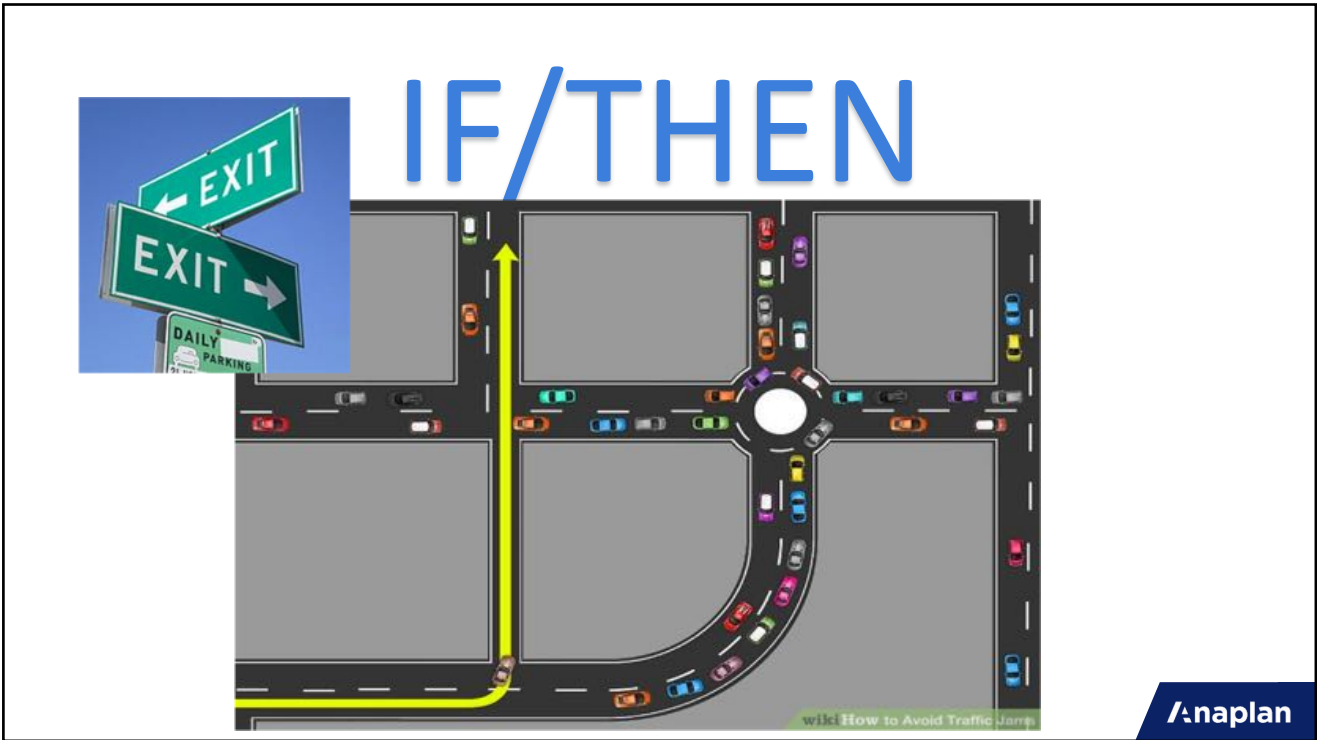
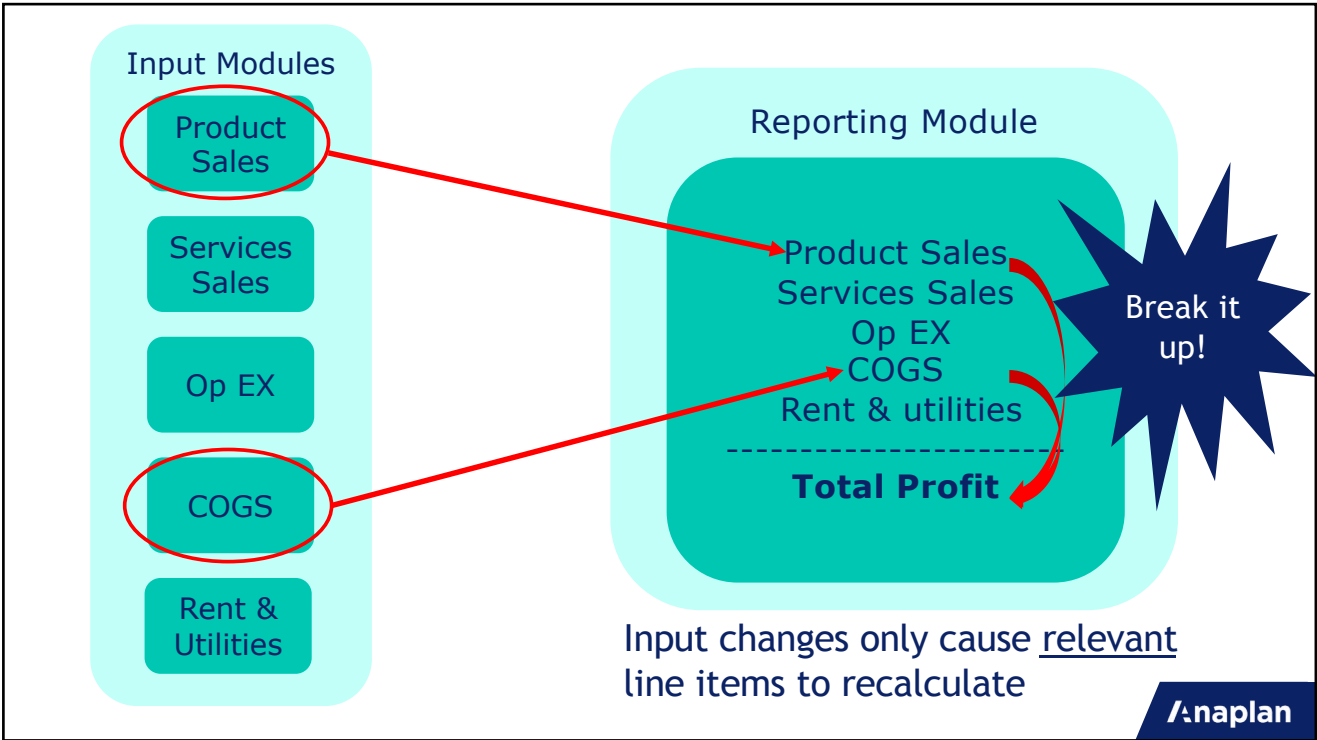
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Use Combinations







	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Summer Promo						✓	✓	✓				
Winter Promo	✓											✓

IF Winter Promo THEN
 TIMESUM(XXXX)
 ELSE IF Summer Promo THEN
 TIMESUM(YYYY)
 ELSE 0

Calculation Time: ~ 10 sec

OR

IF NOT Summer Promo AND
 NOT Winter Promo THEN 0
 ELSE IF Winter Promo THEN
 TIMESUM(XXXX)
 ELSE TIMESUM(YYYY)

Calculation Time: ~ 5 sec

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	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Summer Promo						✓	✓	✓				
Winter Promo	✓											✓
No Promo		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	

IF No Promo THEN 0
 ELSE IF Summer Promo THEN
 TIMESUM(YYYY)
 ELSE TIMESUM(XXXX)

Calculation Time: ~ 4 sec



Break it up!

Key Takeaway:
 Early Exit - Put the most common expression first

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Other
Examples:
FINDITEM

More blank
than text items

```
IF BLANK(TEXT)
THEN BLANK
ELSE FINDITEM(LIST,TEXT)
```

Instead of:

```
IF ISNOTBLANK(TEXT)
THEN FINDITEM(LIST,TEXT)
ELSE BLANK
```

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Other
Examples:
LAG

If Y is often 0

```
IF Y=0
THEN X
ELSE
LAG(X, Y, 0)
```

Instead of:

```
LAG(X, Y, 0)
```



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Other Examples

Keeping it simple

SALES>0

Instead of:

IF SALES>0
THEN TRUE
ELSE FALSE

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Is your formula is too complicated?

- Can you explain its purpose in one simple sentence?
- Does it disappear of the bottom of the formula editor?
- Is it easier to create the formula in excel or word?
- Do you repeat the same expression multiple times?
- Do you need to have more than 10 IFs?
- Do you need more than 10 SUMs?
- Do you need to pull from multiple modules and line items into a module with different dimensionality?



For these points, think about using a Line Item Subset and a Mapping module

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Stop

Just because you can doesn't mean you should!

Think

What am I actually trying to achieve here? How is the calculation broken down?

Observe

Look at the dimensionality of the source and target, look for repetition, patterns, cycles etc.

Proceed

Now you can start (re)modelling

- Summaries
- DISCO
- Formulae



Key Takeaway:

Take a breath before diving straight in to modelling

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Summary Options

Reduce the number of calculations



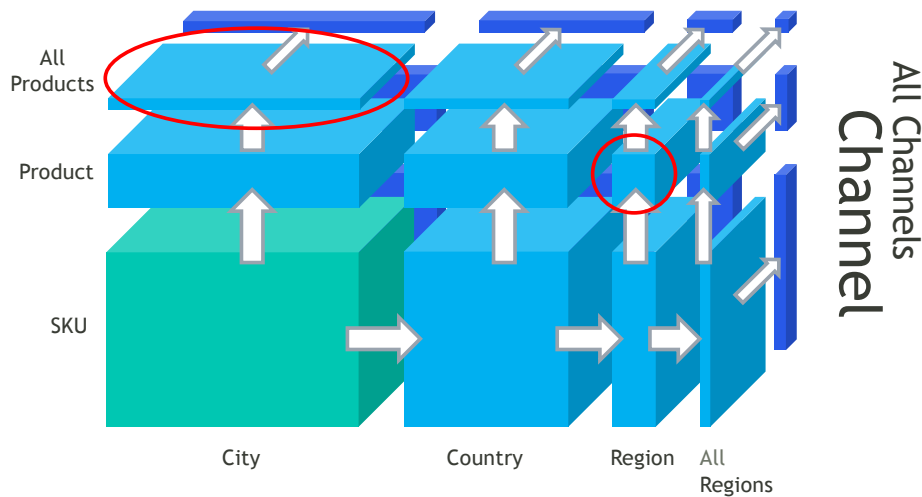
Sales Volume: Dimension Hierarchies

Sales Volume has 3 dimension hierarchies: Region by Product by Channel
 Region has 4 levels, Product has 3 levels, Channel has 2 levels

Region Hierarchy	Product Hierarchy	Channel Hierarchy
City	SKU	Channel
Country	Product	All Channels
Region	All Products	
All Regions		

Engine partitions on every combination of levels
 Total # blocks for Sales Volume = $4 * 3 * 2 = 24$ blocks

Sales Volume: Aggregations



Summary Options On 1 vs 24

How to spot if Summaries are needed

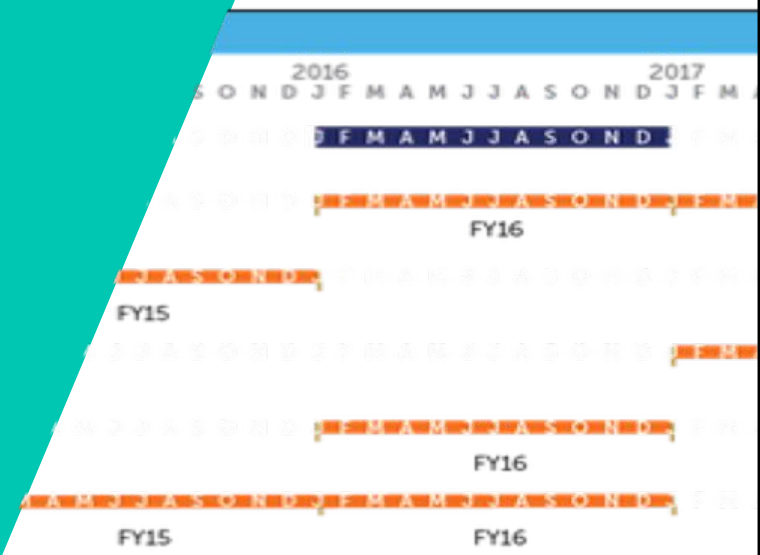


Look for

- Detail to Detail
- Calculation and staging modules
- Can you have different summaries for time and lists?
- Are the modules / line items:
 - Referenced by a reporting module?
 - Shown on a Dashboard?
- Summary dashboards and detail below
 - User experience often doesn't need totals

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Time Ranges



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Time Ranges – Tips and Tricks

- Naming convention
 - FYxx-FYyy
- Time Ranges are Static
 - Be aware when updating the model calendar
- Potential Pitfalls
 - Potential Data loss
 - Formula references
- Model Calendar vs Time Range?
 - Flexibility vs sparsity
- Select Statements
 - Avoid on detailed time entries
- ALM Considerations
 - Time Ranges are structural



Call to action



- Model Design
 - PLANS
 - DISCO
 - STOP
- Dimension Ordering
 - Check and correct
- Formula Structure & Conditionals
 - Break them up and Early Exit
 - Reduce multiple expressions
- Calculations
 - Summary Options
 - Calc once, reference many times

If it feels wrong, it probably is!!!



Enriching our Services offerings with Customer Success

Success Accelerators

- Data Integration
- Data Hub Workshop
- Center of Excellence
- Application Lifecycle Management (ALM)



- Model Audit
- Model Analysis
- Design Workshop
- Process Workshop
- Connected Planning roadmap

Reach out to your Anaplan Business Partner for more information



Anaplan Modelling Standard

A

- P** - Performance
- L** - Logical
- A** - Auditable
- N** - Necessary
- S** - Sustainable

