

Viewpoint™ RA Identities Grouping

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Document Conventions

Convention	Explanation
Bold	For file names, commands, fields, menus, options, and window names.
<code>Courier New</code>	Commands as you should type them.
<code>Lucida Console</code>	Example output generated by the system.
<i>Italics</i>	For configuration variables, including variable portions of file names and URLs. Also indicates a document name.
Note / Blue Callout	The Blue Callout text indicates information that is of special interest or importance, an idea that could be useful or additional information about a product or a feature.
	The Caution icon along with the text indicates actions that can lead to problems in system operation or configuration settings if the instructions are not followed properly.

Document Revision History

This section tracks the initial creation of the document after each major version thereafter.

Ver:	Date	Description	Reviewed / Approved By
1.0	Mar 23, 2013	Initial Version	Team
1.1	August 27, 2021	Rebranded adhering to the latest Conduent brand central documentation standards/guidelines.	Technical Writer

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1. Logic for Combining RA Identities

- If the display name contains '(', '<', or '@', we take a substring from the start, up to that character.
 - Example: John Smith (jsmith@abc.com) = John Smith
 - Example: jsmith@abc.com <jsmith@abc.com> = jsmith
 - Example: johnS <jsmith@abc.com> = johnS
- Split display names on '.', '_', '-', ' '
- Case does not matter
- Substring = 1st character

example: john m doe
 part1 part2 part3

example: john doe
 part1 part2 part3

example: jdoe
 j doe
 part1 part2 part3

1.1. Child is 1 or 2 Word Names

Case 1:

Parent = John Doe, Child = John Doe

1. Child part 1 = Parent part 1
2. Child part 2 = Parent part 2

Case 2:

Parent = John Doe, Child = John D

1. Child part 1 = Parent part 1
2. Child part 2 = Parent substring part 2

Case 3:

Parent = J Doe, Child = John Doe

1. Child substring part 1 = Parent part 1
2. Child part 2 = Parent part 2

Case 4:

(Parent is 2 words, child is 1 or 2 words) OR (parent is 1 word, child is 2 words)

1. Parent = John Doe, Child = JDoe
2. Parent = J Doe, Child = John Doe
 - a. (Child part 1 = Parent substring part 1) **OR** (Child substring part 1 = Parent part 1)
 - b. Child part 2 = Parent part 2

1.2. Child is 1 Word and Parent is 1 Word and Same Domain

Case 5:

Parent = Info <jDoe@abc.com>, Child = Info<jSmith@abc.com>, Domain = abc.com

1. Child part 1 = Parent part 1
2. Child part 2 = Parent part 2

1.3. Child is 3 Words and Parent is 3 Words

Case 6:

Parent = John M Doe, Child = John M Doe

1. -Exact match-

1.4. If Parent cannot be Found, but has the same SMTP Address

Case 7:

Parent = John Doe <jdoe@gmail.com>, Child = Mystery Man <jdoe@gmail.com>

1. Child SMTPAddress = Parent SMTPAddress