1. Information Model Identification

This explains how to detect each specific concept arrangement pattern and member arrangement pattern which forms the information model of a block of information within an XBRL-based financial report.

1.1. Identification Clues

The following is a summary of the clues that are used to identify which Concept Arrangement Pattern a set of Line Items take and which Member Arrangement Pattern the dimensions take (if any).

#	Information Model Pattern (Concept Arrangement Pattern)[1]	XBRL Calculation Relations Exist?	Specific XBRL Formula Pattern Exists?	Member Arrangement Pattern[2] Exits?	Specific Report Date Dimension Exists?	Specific Reporting Scenario Dimensions Exist?	Originally Stated Label Role[3] Exists in XBRL Presentation Relations?	Restated Label Role[4] Exists in XBRL Presentation Relations?	Period Start Label Role Exists in XBRL Presentation Relations?	Period End Label Role Exists in XBRL Presentation Relations?
1	**Set**	Never	Never	Optional	Never	Optional	Never	Never	Never	Never
2	**Roll Up**	Always	Never	Optional	Never	Optional	Never	Never	Never	Never
3	**Roll Forward**	Never	**Always**[5]	Optional	Never	Never	Never	Never	**Always**	**Always**
4	**Roll Forward Info**	Never	Never	Optional	Never	Never	Never	Never	**Always**	**Always**
5	**Adjustment**	Never	Never	Never	**Always**	Never	**Always**	**Always**	Never	Never
6	**Variance**	Optional	**Always**[6]	**Always**	Never	**Always**	Never	Never	Never	Never
7	**Text Block**	Never	Never	Optional	Never	Never	Never	Never	Never	Never
8	**Member Aggregation**	Optional	**Always**	**Always**[7]	Never	Never	Never	Never	Never	Never
9	**Arithmetic**	Never	**Always**[8]	Optional	Never	Optional	Never	Never	Never	Never

NOTES:

A) XBRL Calculations (subtotals) can be nested into other XBRL calculations; the root of the roll up (the grand total) is the roll up. Individual roll ups within a set of roll ups are NOT SEPARATE PATTERNS.

B) The cash flow statement is a bit of a unique representation; this needs to be discussed separately. Basically, a cash flow statement is TWO information blocks: a ROLL UP (of net cash flow) and a ROLL FORWARD (of cash and cash equivalents which has one total, net cash flow, within that roll forward).

C) A BLOCK of information has exactly ONE set of Concept Arrangement Patterns and either NO Member Arrangement Patterns (i.e. no dimensions) or exactly ONE Member Arrangement Pattern or possibly MULTIPLE Member Arrangement Patterns.

D) Reporting Entity Aspect is generally a SLICER (i.e. every fact has the same Reporting Entity Aspect; HOWEVER, when two are more reports are COMBINED for analysis, there could be more than one Reporting Entity Aspect.

E) Phase Transition: https://youtu.be/K-aqk7dM9Ok

F) Generating Component Renderings: https://youtu.be/ecx_kt7y9U4

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[1] Concept Arrangement Patterns, http://www.xbrlsite.com/mastering/Part02_Chapter05.I_ConceptArrangementPatterns.pdf
[2] Member Aggregation Patterns, http://www.xbrlsite.com/mastering/Part02_Chapter05.J_MemberArrangementPatterns.pdf
[3] Originally Stated Label Role, originallyStatedLabel, http://www.xbrlsite.com/seattlemethod/cm/cm-roles.xsd
[4] Restated Label Role, restatedLabel, http://www.xbrl.org/lrr/role/restated-2006-02-21.xsd
[5] Roll Forward XBRL Formula Pattern Example, http://www.xbrlsite.com/seattlemethod/golden/proof/base-taxonomy/proof-for-ChangesInEquity.xml
[6] Variance XBRL Formula Pattern Example, http://www.xbrlsite.com/seattlemethod/golden/proof/base-taxonomy/proof-for-VarianceAnalysis.xml
[7] Could have multiple sets of dimensions.
[8] Arithmetic XBRL Formula Pattern Example, http://www.xbrlsite.com/seattlemethod/golden/proof/base-taxonomy/proof-for-BalanceSheet.xml