

# Fraud Transaction Monitoring Portal Guide

Powered by Featurespace

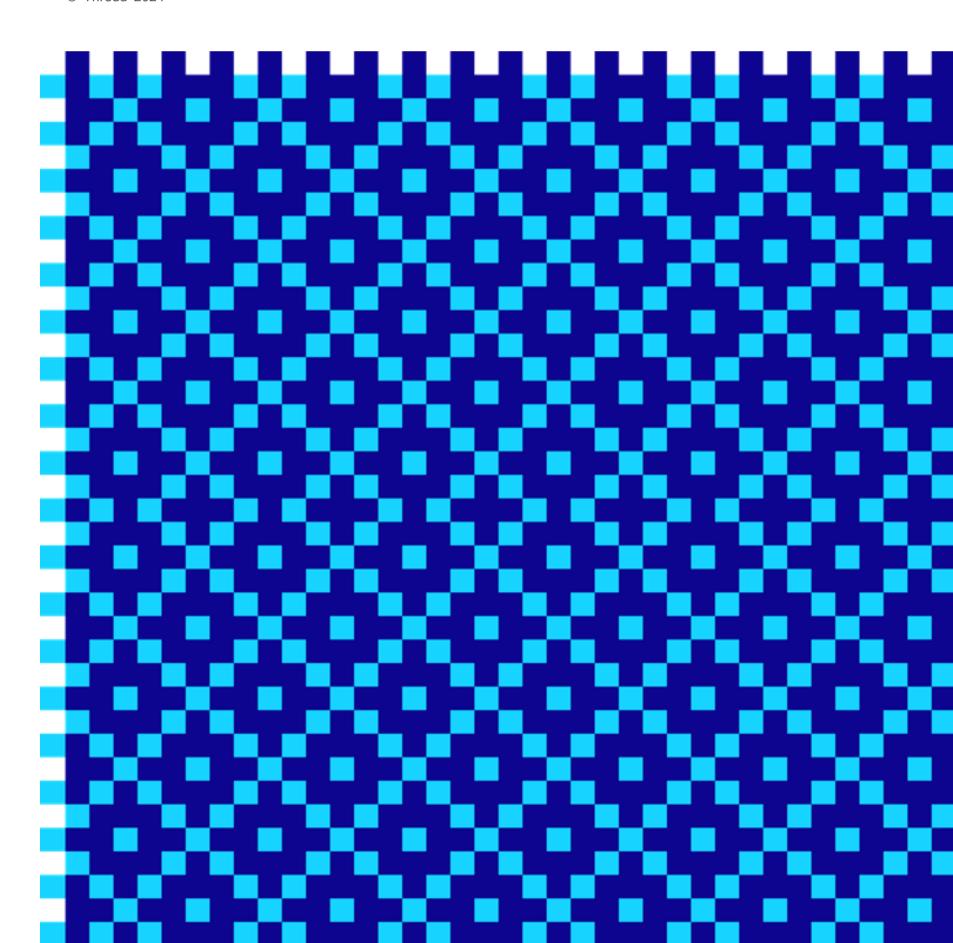
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For the latest technical documentation, see the Documentation Portal.

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# **About This Document**

This document describes how to use the Fraud Transaction Monitoring Portal to:

- Review high-risk incidents flagged by the Fraud Transaction Monitoring System
- Configure the behaviour of the system
- View, manage and understand the various metrics available in the portal

**Note:** The Thredd Fraud Transaction Monitoring Portal is based on the Featurespace ARIC Risk Hub product, which has been customised for use by Thredd customers. In this guide, we refer to the Featurespace ARIC Risk Hub User Interface as the Fraud Transaction Monitoring Portal or 'the portal'.

# **Target Audience**

This document is intended for Thredd clients (Program Managers) who are using the Fraud Transaction Monitoring System.

# What's Changed?

If you want to find out what's changed since the previous release, see the Document History page.

## **Related Documents**

Refer to the table below for other documents which should be used in conjunction with this guide.

Document	Description
AMDL Rules Configuration Guide	Explains how to configure the rules used by the Thredd Fraud Transaction Monitoring System.
Fraud Transaction Monitoring System Access Configuration Guide	Describes how to set up user access and user access role available.

## Other Guides

Refer to the table below for other relevant documents.

Document	Description
Payments Dispute Management Guide	Describes how to manage chargebacks and the disputes management process using Thredd.
Smart Client Guide	Describes how to use the Thredd Smart Client to manage your account.

Tip: For the latest technical documentation, see the Documentation Portal.



# 1 Getting Started

This topic describes how to sign in and out of the portal, and covers basic navigation concepts used in the system. You can access the portal from a web browser, using the URL provided by your system administrator. For example:

https://thredd-prod.aric.featurespace.co.uk/dashboard

# System Requirements

- You should use Google Chrome or Mozilla Firefox to access the portal, as you may not be able to use all of the portal functionality if you try from another browser.
- We recommend a minimum screen resolution of 1440 × 900.
- We recommend that you disable any ad-blocker software and all third-party browser extensions when using the portal, as they may prevent you from accessing certain portal functionality.

# Signing In

When accessing the portal for the first time, you are presented with the Sign In page. Access to the Fraud Portal is done using SSO. The IdP details are populated for you and you can just click on the **Sign In** button.

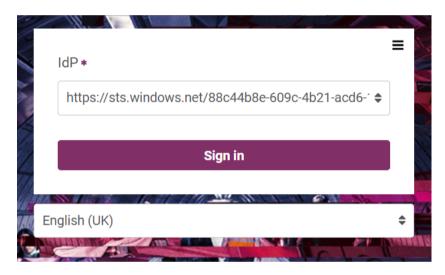


Figure 1: Sign-In Page

## The User Menu

At the top right of any page, you can click the icon to access the user menu. From this menu, you can open your user profile page, where you can view and manage details of your portal user account (see Dashboard). The user menu also allows you to log out of the portal.

To view your user profile page, click the \*icon, and then select your username.

For more information about your user profile page, see Dashboard.

#### Signing Out

You can sign out of the portal from any page. Signing out returns you to the Sign In page.

To sign out, at the top right of the page, click the sign, and then select Logout.

**Note:** The portal automatically logs you out if your browser is inactive for 30 minutes. A dialogue box will appear which gives you the option to extend your session if required (or logout).

#### The Documentation Sidebar

If you have Documentation permission, you can access the Documentation sidebar from any page. The sidebar provides helpful advice on how to use each section of the portal.



To access the Documentation sidebar, at the top right of the page, click. A sidebar opens on the right. To close the Documentation sidebar, click again, or click at the top right of the sidebar.



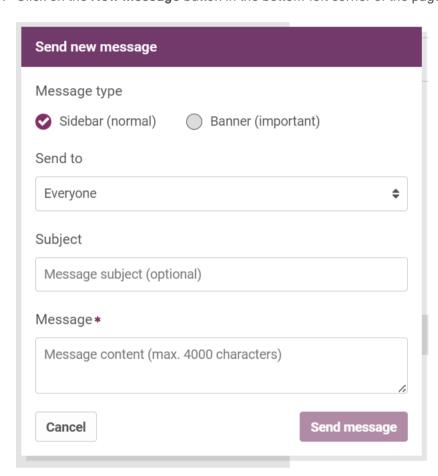
# Messages

The message service appears at the bottom left of every page of the portal and allows users to see messages that have been sent to them by other users. You can send messages to individual or multiple users, either to users in specific teams, or roles.

#### Create a Message

To create a new message:

1. Click on the New message button in the bottom-left corner of the page. The message window will display.



- 2. Select the message type. Select from either **Sidebar (Normal)** or **Banner (Important)**. Sidebar messages appear at the bottom-left side, while Banner messages display in a banner at the top of every page with an **important message** flag.
- 3. Select who will receive the message. Select from:
  - Everyone (to send a message to all users)
  - Roles (to send messages to users with specific roles)
  - Teams (to send messages to specific teams)
  - Users (to send messages to one or more specified users)
- 4. Enter a message subject and message content.

Note: The maximum length for your message is 4000 characters).

5. Click the **Send Message** button to send the message.

#### Receiving and Viewing a Sidebar Message

When messages have been sent as Sidebar messages, to you or several users, you see a notification in the message centre, with the count of messages received.

To view a message, click on the message subject to open the message. After reading the message, click the **Acknowledge** button to confirm the receipt and review of the selected message. The message disappears from your inbox.

**Note:** If the same message was sent to several users or users with certain roles, the message you acknowledge only disappears from your inbox.



## Receiving and Viewing a Banner Message

When a user has sent a Banner message, the message displays at the top of every page with an Important message flag.

To view and dismiss a Banner message:

- 1. Click on the message subject to view the message, or on the View full button.
- 2. Read the message, then either:
  - Click the **Minimise** button to minimise the message banner. This will keep the message.

or

• Click the **Acknowledge** button to confirm receipt and review of the message. The message will disappear.

Note: If you have more than one banner message, click the arrow buttons to scroll between messages.



# 2 Dashboard

The Dashboard is the first page you see when you log in. It provides a quick view of details of your user account and permissions.

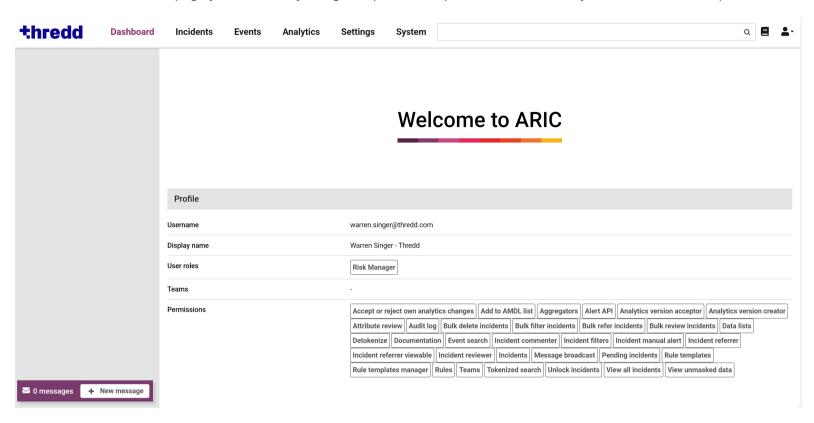


Figure 2: Dashboard

The Profile section shows the following information:

- Username: your username (this may not be the name that appears in the portal see below).
- **Display Name**: when you review incidents, send messages or take other actions, your display name is the name that is shown in the Fraud Transaction Monitoring Portal. If you do not have a display name, your username will be shown instead.
- **User Roles**: the role or roles you have been assigned determine which permissions you have, and therefore which parts of the portal you can see, and the functionality you have access to.
- Teams: the teams you are a member of.
- Permissions: the permissions you have as a result of the roles you have been assigned.



# 3 Managing Incidents

You can use the Incidents section of the portal to view and review incidents. Depending on your permissions and your configuration, you can:

- · Review individual alerts in an incident as either 'Risk' or 'No Risk'
- Place incidents in a 'Pending' list to await further information
- Add entities or other information to data lists (negative lists, positive lists, watch lists, etc.)

#### You can also:

- View detailed information about an incident (See Incident Review Page), including tags and other information added by the portal
  engine
- · View the entity and its activity over time
- View other users' activity related to that entity (e.g. previous incident reviews)

Click the Incident button in the portal header to open the Incidents page.

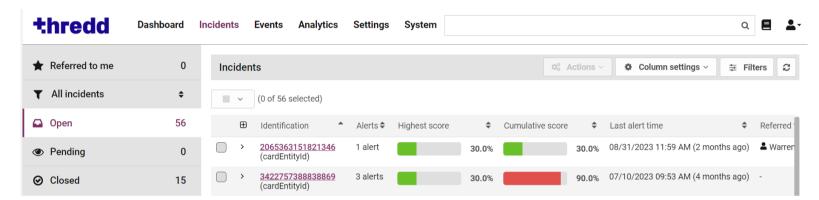


Figure 3: Open Incidents page

**Note:** Risk score availability is subject to eligibility criteria. If your programme is not eligible for risk scoring, then risk scores displays as greyed out or zero.

The Incidents page consists of a sidebar that contains links to different lists, and a list that displays incidents based on the list selected from the sidebar. The numbers displayed to the right of each list indicate the number of incidents included in each list.

List	Description
Referred to me	Displays unreviewed incidents which have been assigned to you (or your team).
Open	Displays all unreviewed incidents. The Open list displays when you first open the Incidents page.
Pending	Displays incidents which have been specifically sent to this list. This list keeps tab on suspicious entity activity which is not decisively 'Risk' or 'No Risk', or ensures that an incident is not reviewed by other users while you are waiting for additional information.
Closed	Displays details of incidents that have been previously reviewed as 'Risk' or 'No Risk'. You can only manually return entities in the Closed list to the Open list by creating an alert.  For details on creating an alert, see the Rule Builder section of the Fraud Configuration guide.



# **Open Incidents Page**

The Open Incidents page provides a list of open incidents, and displays by default when clicking the Incidents button. Each incident on this list consists of one or more alerts to review.

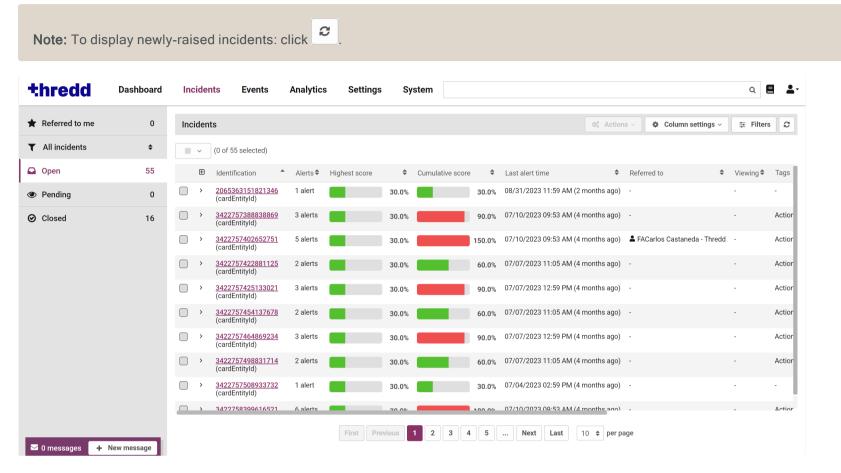


Figure 4: Incidents Page

You can expand an incident and view more details by clicking on the down arrow next to the entity ID.

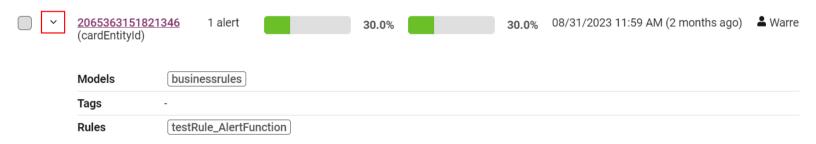


Figure 5: Incident drop-down

**Note:** To expand all the rows on the page, click the  $\boxplus$  button in the list header.

## Managing Incident Columns

You can choose which columns to view in the main Incident List by using the **Column Settings** button at the top right of the dashboard Depending on how your portal is configured, available columns can include:

- Identification The unique ID of the entity associated with the incident.
- Alerts The number of unreviewed alerts the incident contains.
- **Highest score** The highest risk score for any of the incident's unreviewed alerts.
- Cumulative score The sum of all risk scores for all the incident's unreviewed alerts.
- Last alert time The date and time of the most recently triggered alert.
- Referred to The user/team assigned to review the incident (if any).
- Viewing The user currently viewing the incident's review page (if any). If another user is viewing an incident, it is locked. To unlock an incident that another user is reviewing, click **★**.



- Tags The list of tags output by rules/models for any of the unreviewed alerts that make up the incident.
- Models The models contributing to the incident's risk score.
- Rules A list of Business Rules triggered by any unreviewed alerts.

Note: Any change that you make is specific to you. Logging out of the Fraud Portal automatically saves to your username.

#### **Filtering Incidents**

The following section details how to use filter incidents using pre-set filters created in the Settings page.

#### Pre-set incident filters

Users with pre-set filters assigned to them select different filters from the **All Incidents** drop-down menu in the sidebar on the left-hand side of the page.

Note: For information on creating filters, see Incident Filters.

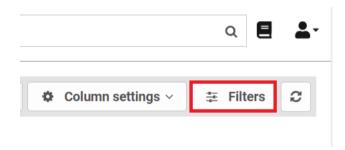
Those without any pre-set filters assigned to them only have the All Incidents option available to them.

- To activate a pre-set filter: click All Incidents in the sidebar and select a filter in the drop-down menu.
- To deactivate a pre-set filter: select All Incidents from the incident filter drop-down menu in the page sidebar.

## Using the Filters sidebar

Click Filters at the top right of the Incident List page to filter incidents based on:

- Date range: show only incidents where the latest alert in that incident was generated between two times.
- Rules: show only incidents where the selected rules triggered for at least one alert in the incident. Rule descriptions, if configured, are not visible in this sidebar.
- Models: show only incidents where the selected models assigned a risk score to at least one alert in the incident.
- Filter by highest score: show only incidents where the riskiest score is between the minimum and maximum score you set using the Filter by highest score.



Any active incident filters apply to all the Incident Lists:

- Open
- Closed
- Pending
- Referred to Me



## **Bulk Actions**

The **Actions** button at the top right-hand side of the Incident List lets you modify or delete multiple incidents. By combining this functionality with filters, you can modify or delete incidents that match your filtering criteria.

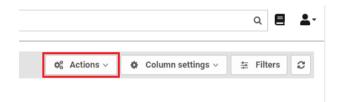
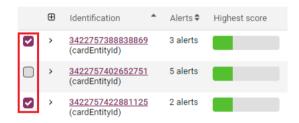


Figure 6: Incident Actions menu

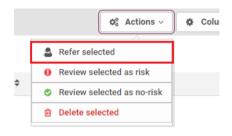
#### **Bulk Incident Referrals**

To select multiple incidents for referral in bulk:

1. Tick the incident check boxes on the left, or use the check box at the top of columns, to select one or more incidents to refer (you can select incidents on multiple pages of the same list, but not incidents from multiple lists).

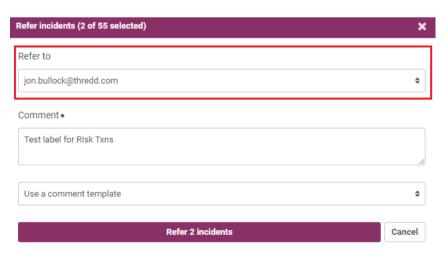


2. Click Actions and select Refer Selected from the menu.



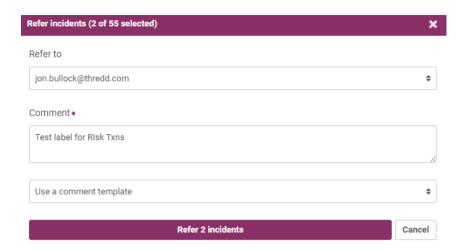
A window will display.

3. Select the team or user to refer these incidents to from the **Refer To** menu.



4. Add a comment or select a comment template from the menu.



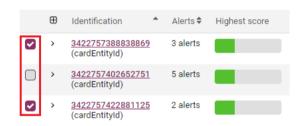


5. Click Refer Incidents. Note that the button will be renamed depending on how many incidents you have selected.

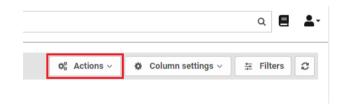
#### **Bulk Incident Reviews**

To select multiple incidents for review in bulk:

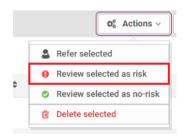
1. Tick the incident checkboxes on the left, or use the checkbox at the top of columns, to select one or more incidents to review. You can select incidents on multiple pages of the same list, but not incidents from multiple lists.



2. Click Actions.



- 3. Either:
  - a. Review all incidents as 'risk':
    - i. Click Review Selected as Risk.



A window will display.

ii. Assign a risk severity (confirmed or suspected) to all the alerts in the incidents by selecting it from the 'Risk Severity' drop-down list.



iii. To explain your decision, select one or more risk reasons from the 'Risk Reasons' menu; these apply to all alerts in the incidents you have selected. You can assign multiple risk reasons to the incident. The assigned risk reasons appear beneath the 'Add a Risk Reason' menu. To remove a risk reason, to the right of its name, click.

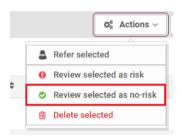




iv. Add a comment to the Comment field or select a comment template from the menu.



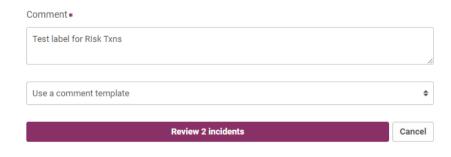
- b. Or, to review all incidents as 'no risk':
  - i. Click Review Selected as No-risk.



ii. To explain your decision, select one or more risk reasons from the 'No Risk Reasons' menu; these apply to all alerts in the incidents you have selected. You can assign multiple no risk reasons. The assigned no risk reasons appear beneath the 'Add a No Risk Reason' menu. To remove a no risk reason, to the right of its name, click.



iii. Add a comment to the Comment field or select a comment template from the menu.



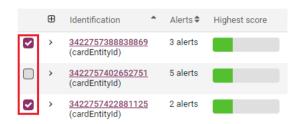
4. Click Review Incidents.

#### **Bulk Incident Deletions**

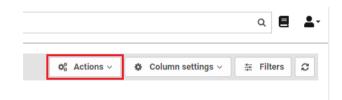
To select multiple incidents for deletion in bulk:

1. Tick the incident check boxes on the left, or use the checkbox at the top of columns, to select one or more incidents (you may select incidents on multiple pages of the same list, but not incidents from multiple lists).

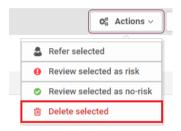




2. Click the **Actions** button.



3. Click the **Delete Selected** button. This cannot be undone and will require you to confirm you want to proceed.



Note: Not all bulk actions will be available to all users as these actions are determined by user role.



# 4 Viewing Events

The Events page displays a list of all historical events retained by your Fraud Transaction Monitoring System system (up to a maximum age - usually 60 days). The page also displays the results of searches carried out using the search box in the header bar at the top of all pages of the portal.

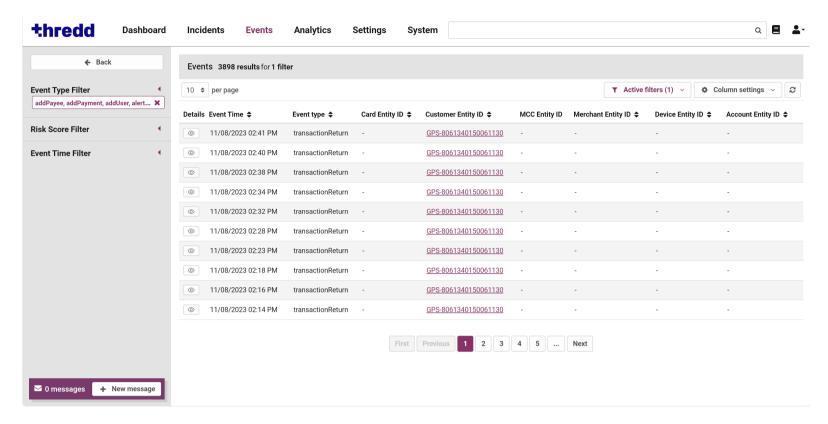


Figure 7: Events page

Note: No events are displayed in the list until you either run an events search or filter the list.

You can configure the columns of the events list, so the columns you see may not be exactly the same as the columns described below. By default, the events list shows:

- Entity IDs: The columns on the left show the IDs of the entities involved in the events. There is one column for each entity type in your system.
- Event Type: The type of event.
- Event Time: The date and time the event occurred.
- Searchable fields: By default, all searchable fields are available as columns in this view.
- Risk scores: The columns on the right show the overall risk score assigned to this event by analytics assigned to each entity type.

To view the incident page for an entity associated with an event: click the entity ID of the relevant entity.

# Searching for Events and Entities

You can use the search box in the header of any page of the portal to search for entities and events. You can search by entity ID, or build searches to find events and entities that match a particular criteria.

To expand the search box: click the search box bar.



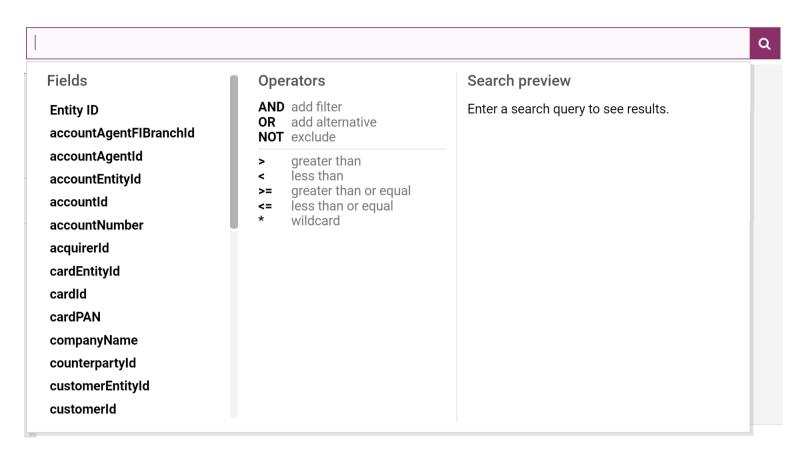


Figure 8: Search Box

The options below the search box are divided into three sections:

- Fields: a list of all the searchable fields in your system. You can search for values in any of these fields.
- Operators: a list of operators you can use to construct searches and combine criteria.
- Search preview: this section displays up to ten entities with events in their histories that match your search. It also shows the number of events that match your search.

Refer to the table below for search options.

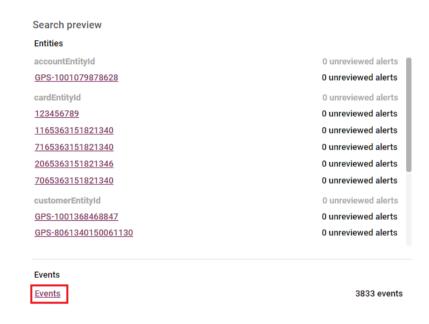
Search Option	Description
Search for a value in any searchable fields	Type the value into the search box. For example, to find all events that contain 'John' in any event field, type John.  Note: Put double quotes around values that contain spaces. For example, to search for all events that contain 'John Smith', type "John Smith".
Search for a value in a specific field	In the <b>Fields</b> section below the search box, click the name of the field and then enter the value you want to search for. For example: "Customer Name": "John Smith"
	Note: Put double quotes around search terms that contain spaces.
Search for part of a value	Use the asterisk wildcard (*) to represent any text.  For example, to find any event where the 'Customer Name' field begins with 'John', use the following search:  "Customer Name":John*
Search in fields that contain dates or date-times	Use yyyy-mm-dd format.
Search for events between two dates	Use the format '[ from date TO to date ]'. For example, "from 2023-12-01 TO to 2023-12-30".
Search for a number greater than or less than a specified value	Use the operators listed in the <b>Operators</b> section below the search box, such as 'greater than' or 'less than'. You can insert operators by clicking on them, or by entering them manually.  For example, to search for events where the value in the 'Amount' field is greater than 150, use the



Search Option	Description
	following search: "Date of birth":[ 1980-01-01 TO 1989-12-31
Link multiple search terms together	Use 'AND' and 'OR'. You can also use 'NOT' to exclude certain terms. You can type the word 'AND', 'OR', or 'NOT', or click the operators in the 'Operators' section below the search box.  For example, to search for 'John Smith' in the 'Customer Name' field, and 1st January 1980 in the 'Date of birth' field, use the following search:  "Customer Name": John* AND "Date of birth": 1980-01-01

## Viewing Events that Match your search

- Press Enter on your keyboard or click
- 2. In the 'Search Preview' section, click **Events** at the bottom of the section.



The results of your search are displayed in the Events page. A summary of your search query is displayed above the events list.

- To view the incident page of one of the suggested entities: in the 'Search Preview' section, click that entity's ID.
- To clear your search results: on the events page, at the right of the search box, click the X button.

# Filtering the Events List

As well as searching for events and entities using the search box, you can use the filter options in the sidebar on the left.

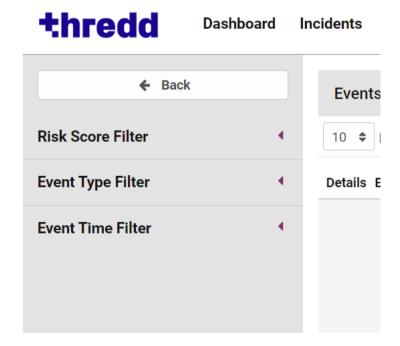


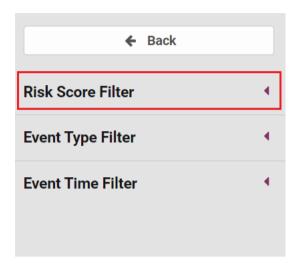


Figure 9: Filter sidebar

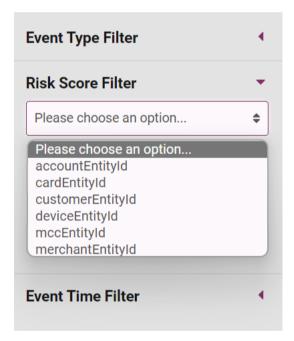
## Filter by Risk Score

To filter the events list by risk score:

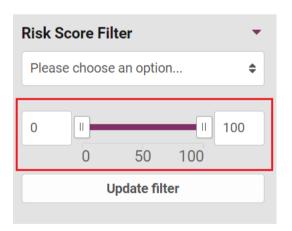
1. In the sidebar, click **Risk Score Filter**.



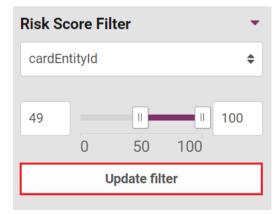
2. If you have risk scores for more than one entity type, select the relevant entity type from the drop-down menu.



3. Set the range of risk scores for the filter by either dragging the sliders or by manually entering the maximum and minimum values.



4. Click the **Update Filter** button.



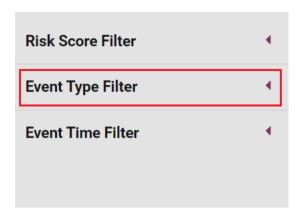


The filter appears at the bottom of the Risk Score Filter section, which you can remove by clicking **X** on the filter.

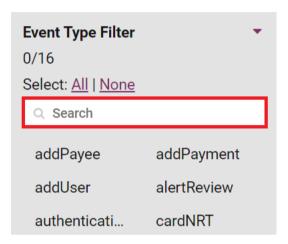
## Filter by Event Type

To filter the events list by event type:

1. In the sidebar, click **Event Type Filter**.

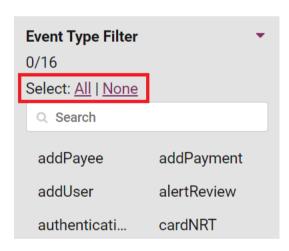


2. (Optional) Use the search box to find the event types you want to show or hide.



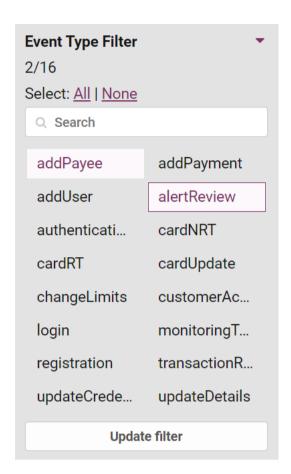
Note: Only cardRT,cardNRT and transactionReturn event types are currently supported.

3. (Optional) use the **All** and **None** options to select or clear the selection of all the event types. Note that when all event types are deselected, all event types are displayed in the events list.

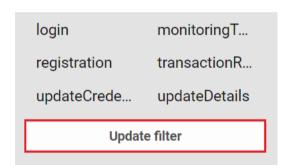


4. Select or deselect the event types that you want to show or hide in the events list.





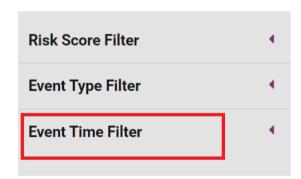
5. Click **Update Filter**.



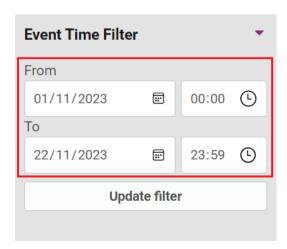
## Filter by Event Time

To filter the events list by the time of the event:

1. In the sidebar, click **Event Time Filter**.

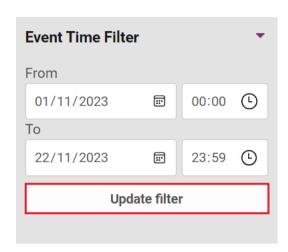


2. In the 'From' and 'To' boxes, enter start and end dates, or select dates from the drop-down calendars.



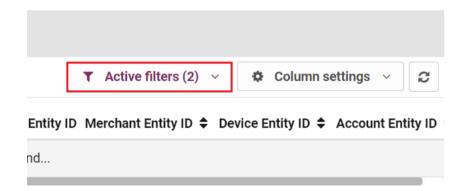


#### 3. Click **Update Filter**.

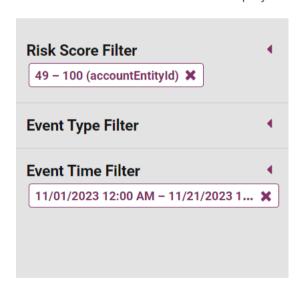


#### View Active Filters

You can see what filters are currently active by clicking the **Active Filters** button at the top right of the events list.



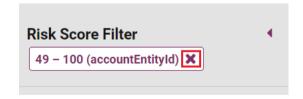
As each active filter in the sidebar displays a summary box below it, you can also tell from this which filters are currently active.



Although you can apply multiple filters, there can only be one filter for each category (risk score, event type, or event time).

#### Remove a Filter

To remove a filter, click on the X beside the filter you want to remove.



Alternatively, you can remove a filter by clicking the X beside the filter in the Active Filters drop-down.





## Using the Event Details Sidebar

To see more details of a specific event, click the row for the event in the list. On the right of the page, the event details sidebar opens.

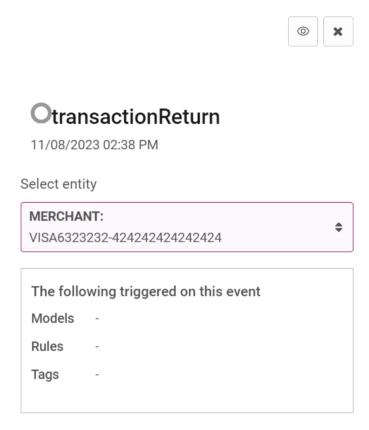
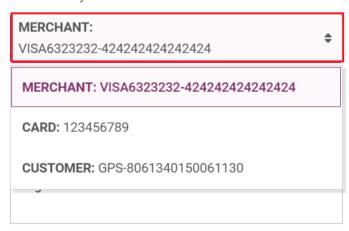


Figure 10: Event Details sidebar

The event details sidebar in the Events page is similar to the event details sidebar in the Incident page. You can use it to see what models and rules have triggered on the event and what tags have been added. You can also use the sidebar to see detailed information about the event.

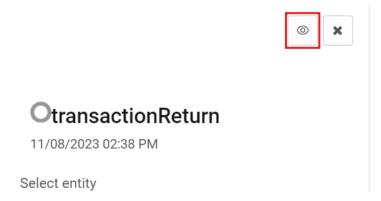
To switch between entities: in the **Select entity** field, select the appropriate entity.

Select entity



The list of models, rules and tags displayed in the event details sidebar is updated to show items relating to analytics associated with the selected entity.

To see detailed information about an event, click the Eye button at the top of the sidebar.



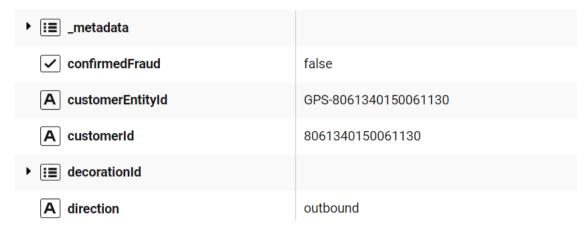


The original event data keys (field names) are shown on the left. The corresponding values are shown on the right.

## **OtransactionReturn**

11/08/2023 02:38 PM

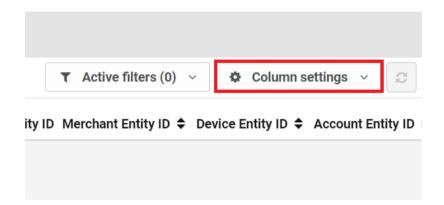
#### Original event **I**



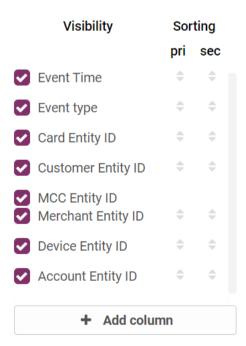
To return to the simple sidebar view, at the top of the sidebar click the Eye button.

## Column Settings

You can use the column settings options to show or hide columns in the events list, add new columns, or sort the events list by up to two columns (a primary column and a secondary column. See Sorting Events by Columns for more information). Open the Column Settings window by clicking on the Column Settings button.



To show or hide columns in the events list, use the check boxes on the left of each column name to select which columns are visible in the events list.



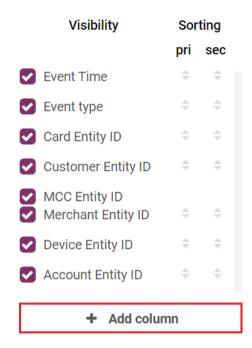
## Add Columns to Events List

**Note:** There is potential for issues to arise when adding columns. We advise speaking to your Account Manager before attempting to make any changes.

To add additional columns to the events list:



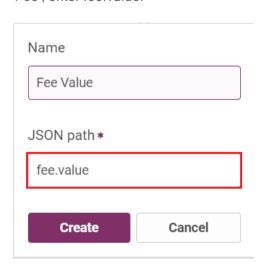
1. Click Add Column in the Column Settings drop-down.



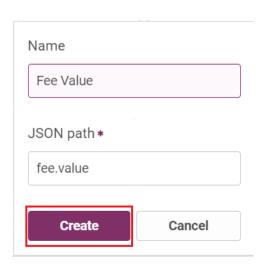
2. Enter a name that displays at the top of the column in the **Name** field.



3. Enter the path to the field that you want to display. For example, if the event data field is called 'Fee Value' and is nested in the field 'Fee', enter fee.value.



4. Click the Create button.



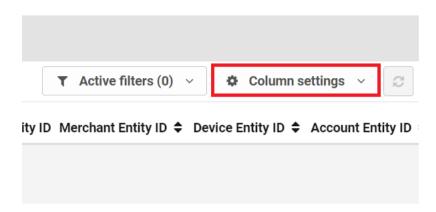
The new field appears in the Events List.



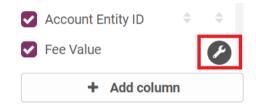
#### Edit a Column

To edit an added column:

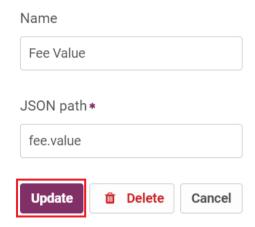
1. Click Column Settings.



2. Click **Edit** to the right of the column you want to edit.



3. Edit the column name or path, and then click **Update**.

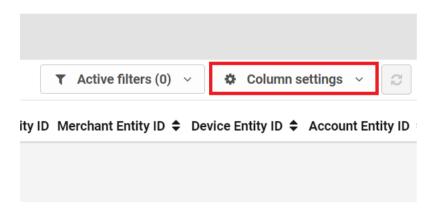


## Delete a Column

**Note:** There is potential for issues to arise when deleting columns. We advise speaking to your Account Manager before attempting to make any changes.

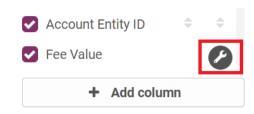
To delete an added column:

1. Click Column Settings.

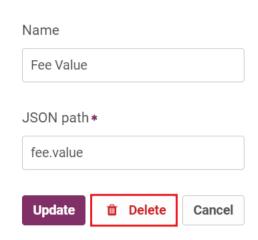


2. Click **Edit** to the right of the column you want to delete.





3. Click Delete.



## Sorting Events by Columns

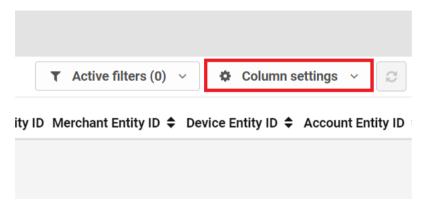
You can sort columns by using the primary (**pri** column) and secondary (**sec** column) attributes. You can only select one primary and one secondary column from all available columns.

Select the primary attribute for a column to sort according to this column. For example, if sorting by Last Alert Time, incidents with the newest alerts (if sorting in descending order) will be shown at the top of the Incident List.

Select the secondary attribute for a column to sort the column as the secondary sort attribute. If two or more items in the list have the same value of the primary sort attribute, they will be sorted according to this column.

To sort the events list by two columns:

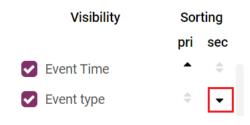
1. Click Column Settings.



2. Use the arrow icons in the pri column to select a column for primary sorting and its sort order as ascending or descending.



3. Use the arrow icons in the sec column to select a column for primary sorting and its sort order as ascending or descending



**Note:** The changes you make to the events list are specific to you.



# **5** Analytics Configuration

This section of the user guide describes how to create, configure and manage rules, models, aggregators and other analytics, as well as the process for reviewing and authorizing changes to your portal analytics configuration.

Click Analytics to open the Analytics section of the UI.

thredd	Dashboard	Incidents	Events	Analytics	Settings	System	

The portal has a built-in workflow for modifying analytics configuration (risk thresholds, rules, aggregators) and reviewing and approving these changes. Any changes to analytics configuration are made in a staging environment. These changes are not live (and hence do not affect the generation of alerts, the assignment of tags) until they are submitted for review and then approved by a user with the appropriate permissions.

There are two ways to configure the portal's user roles and permissions to ensure a "four eyes" authorization process. The default approach is to have two different user roles, one with permission to make analytics changes and submit them for review (but not approve or reject those changes), and one with permission to approve or reject changes (but not submit them for review). This means that a user with one role can make changes in the staging environment but not approve/reject, and a user with the second role can approve changes but not make them.

A different approach is to enable users with a specific role (e.g.Risk Analyst) to make changes, submit them for review, and approve or reject analytics changes, through granting them both the 'Analytics Version Acceptor' and 'Analytics Version Creator' permissions. This enables an individual user to make analytics changes and submit them for review, but not approve or reject an analytics staging version that contains changes they made. This means that a user can approve or reject changes made by other users, but never their own changes, ensuring a "four eyes" authorization process.



## **Roles and Permissions Overview**

The portal has a built-in workflow for modifying analytics configuration (risk thresholds, rules, aggregators). When you first enter the Analytics section of the portal, you are viewing the staging environment, where you can make changes to analytics configuration. Any changes are not live (and hence do not affect the generation of alerts, the assignment of tags) until submitted for review and then approved.

There are two ways to configure the portal's user roles and permissions to ensure a "four eyes" authorization process. The default approach is to have two different user roles, one with permission to make analytics changes and submit them for review (but not approve or reject those changes), and one with permission to approve or reject changes (but not submit them for review). This means that a user with one role can make changes in the staging environment but not approve/reject, and a user with the second role can approve changes but not make them.

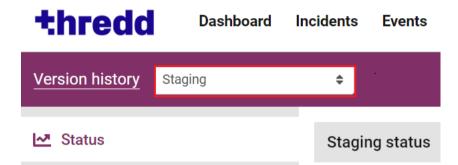
A different approach is to enable users with a specific role (For example, Analytics Specialist) to make changes, submit them for review, and approve or reject analytics changes, through granting them both the 'Analytics Version Acceptor' and 'Analytics Version Creator' permissions. This enables an individual user to make analytics changes and submit them for review, but not approve or reject an analytics staging version that contains changes they made. This means that a user can approve or reject changes made by other users, but never their own changes, ensuring a "four eyes" authorization process.

There is a third permission, Accept or reject own analytics changes, which enables a user to accept or reject an analytics version that they have made changes to. Whatever the configuration of your other user roles, a user with all three permissions can push changes directly from staging to live without needing another user to review them.



## **Viewing Analytics Versions**

The Analytics section of the UI has a unique feature - the Analytics version bar, which appears at the top of the section, between the portal header and the main page and sidebar. When you first open the Analytics section, you are viewing the staging environment. This is where you can make changes to analytics configuration.

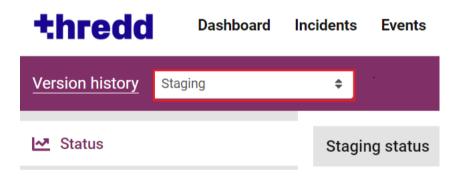


You can navigate the Analytics staging environment (and other analytics versions) in the same way as any other UI section. Links in the sidebar allow you to navigate to the individual pages for viewing the different kind of analytics configurations, and changing the configurations in staging.

**Note:** When viewing the live environment, or a historical version, you will not be able to make any changes, only review the configuration of the various analytics.

To view different versions of your analytics configuration:

1. Click the Version history field.



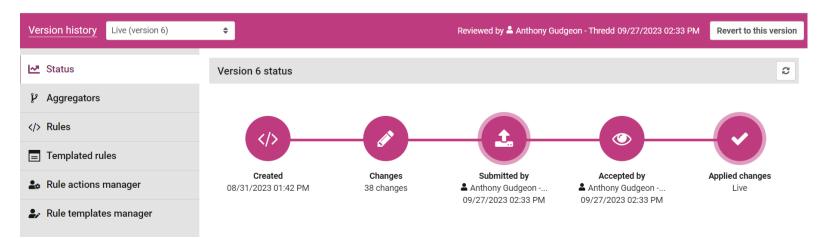
2. Click the version you want to view in the menu.



Note: Analytics configuration can only be edited in the Staging environment.

You cannot make changes when you view the live environment or a historical version, only review the configuration of the various analytics. Click the **Version history** button to see a full list of historical analytics versions.

The analytics header bar will change colour to pink when you view the live analytics configuration, and show the date and time the current configuration was reviewed and approved. The username of the reviewer will appear on the right.



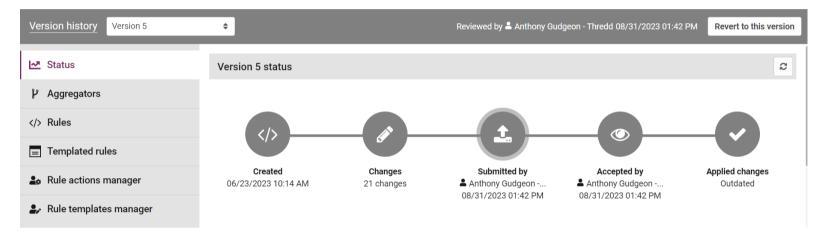


#### Viewing a historical analytics configuration version

To see a historical analytics configuration version click the Version History button.



When viewing a historical version, the analytics header bar will change colour to grey. The user who reviewed the changes will show on the right, with the date and time changes were reviewed.



The version status will be shown in the flow chart. The decision after reviewing changes can be either:

- Approved: the changes in this version were approved and promoted to the live environment.
- Rejected: the changes in this version were rejected and did not go live.
- Cancelled: the user who originally submitted this version for review cancelled the review before it was approved or rejected.

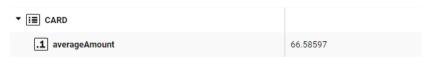
#### **Business Rule Profile**

The Business Rule Profile section, below the version status section, contains information on global behavioral profile data (global states) stored for all entities. Global states build up population-level entity profiles over time as more behaviours are captured. The exact definition of what population-level data is stored and displayed is controlled by expressions which are written and managed in the Rules page, in the Analytics section.



Data stored by global states for each entity type is displayed in two columns:

- The left column indicates the variable name
- The right column displays the stored data



This data may be one of the following types, as indicated by the icon to the left of the variable name:



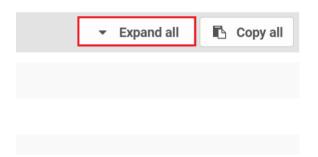
- String (including time stamp data)
- Integer
- Number
- Boolean
- · Collection of multiple values

Note: Collections containing multiple values will by default be displayed in collapsed form.

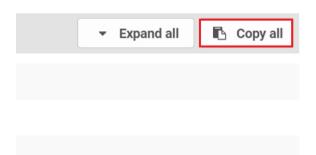
To expand a collapsed collection and show the individual elements, click the right-facing arrowhead to the left of a collapsed collection's name.



To expand all collections shown in the Business Rule Profile, click the Expand all button at the top of the Business Rule Profile section.



To copy the entire global state profile to the clipboard, click the Copy all button at the top of the Business Rule Profile section.

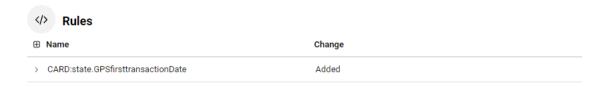


To copy an entity type's global state or individual value to the clipboard, including all variables, hover your mouse cursor over an individual entity type or value in this section. Then click on the clipboard and paper icon.



## Viewing changes made to an aggregator

To see the changes made to a specific aggregator, feature, rule, model, or Analytical Workflow, click anywhere on the row showing the name of the relevant analytic.





The differences between the staging configuration and the version you are comparing to display underneath. Elements that are present in the version you are viewing but not in the previous version (i.e. elements that have been added) are highlighted in green; elements that are present in the previous version but not in the version you are viewing (i.e. elements that have been removed) will be highlighted in red.



To view the differences between historical versions, click the Compare Versions button.



A window will display, where you can select the versions to compare.



#### **Configuration Difference**

The Configuration Difference section at the bottom of the page shows how the analytics configuration in the version you are viewing differs from the previous or another version. For example, on the staging environment, you can see the differences between the staging environment and the live environment. If you view the live environment, you can see the differences between the live environment and the previous analytics configuration version.



Configuration Difference displays a list of the changes, categorized based on the various analytics configuration pages. Each row shows the name of the analytic that was changed, and the type of change:

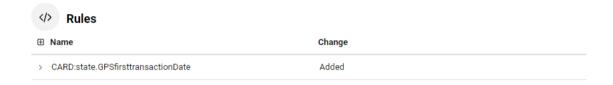
- Added for an aggregator, feature, risk level, model, rule that is present in the configuration version being viewed, but not in the previous version.
- Removed for an aggregator, feature, risk level, model, rule that is present in the previous configuration version, but not in the version being viewed.



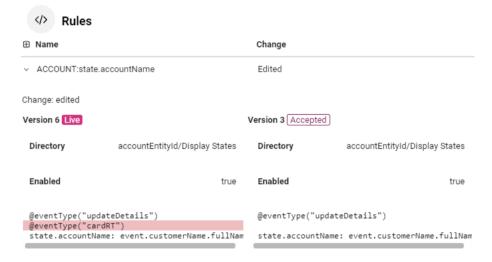
• Edited - for an aggregator, feature, risk level, model, rule that is present in both the configuration version being viewed and in the previous version, but has been edited in one way (e.g. a risk threshold changed, or a rule altered, activated or deactivated).

## Viewing changes made to an aggregator

To see the changes made to a specific aggregator, feature, rule, model, or Analytical Workflow, click anywhere on the row showing the name of the relevant analytic.



The differences between the staging configuration and the version you are comparing to display underneath. Elements that are present in the version you are viewing but not in the previous version (i.e. elements that have been added) are highlighted in green; elements that are present in the previous version but not in the version you are viewing (i.e. elements that have been removed) will be highlighted in red.



To view the differences between historical versions, click the Compare Versions button.



A window will display, where you can select the versions to compare.





# 6 Settings

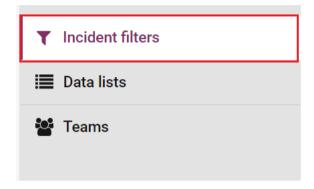
The Settings section of the Portal enables you to configure the appearance and features of the portal. You can also use this section to manage incident filters, data lists, and teams.



## **Incident Filters**

The Incident Filters page allows you to view a list of incident filters that are currently available. You can configure a filter for incidents here, which appear in the Incidents section sidebar.

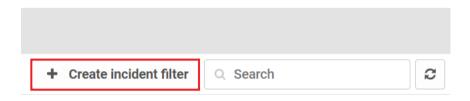
To access the Incident Filters page and view a list of incident filters that are currently available in the sidebar on the left, click the Incident Filters option in the sidebar.



#### Create an Incident Filter

To create a new filter:

1. Click the Create Incident Filter button.



The Create incident filter page opens.

2. Enter the name of the incident filter in the Name field.

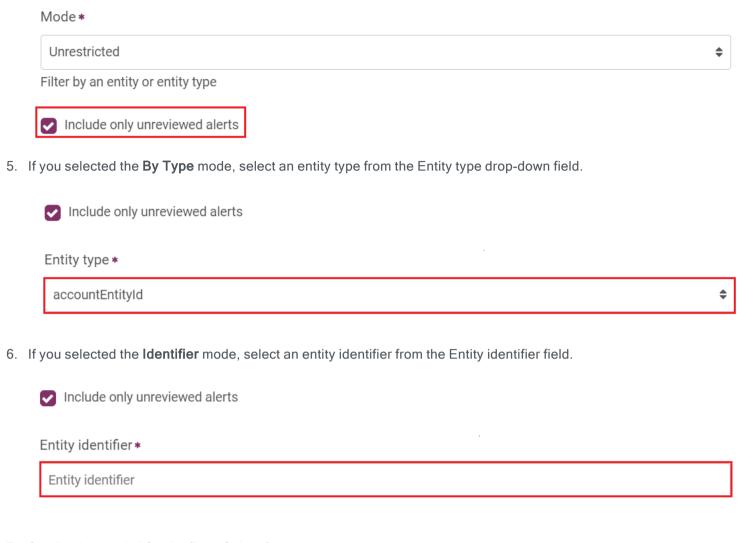


- 3. Enter the mode of the incident filter in the Mode field. Select from:
  - By Type enables you to create a filter that only shows incidents related to a specified entity type.
  - Identifier enables you to create a filter than only shows incidents related to a specified entity.
  - Unrestricted is the default option, and enables you to create a filter that shows incidents related to any entity.



4. (Optional) Set whether the filter should include only unreviewed alerts by selecting the Include only unreviewed alerts check box. If this check box remains selected, the filter displays incidents that contain one or more unreviewed alerts that match the specified filter conditions.





- 7. Set the time period for the filter. Select from:
  - All incidents
  - Filter by time

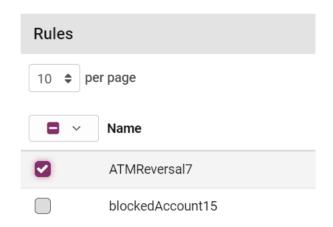


If you want the filter to only include incidents that occurred in a specified time frame, select the **Filter by time** option, followed by one of the following options:

- Exclude latest incidents lets you enter an exclusion period in days, hours or minutes. Any incidents that occurred within this period are excluded. For example, if you set the exclusion period to 1 day, any incidents that occurred in the last 24 hours are excluded.
- Exclude oldest incidents lets you enter an inclusion period in days, hours or minutes. Only incidents that occurred within this period are displayed. For example, if you set the inclusion period to 1 day, only incidents that occurred in the last 24 hours are included by the filter
- Exclude oldest and latest incidents lets you enter an inclusion and exclusion period in days, hours or minutes. The exclusion period defines an interval up to the current time. The inclusion period defines an interval up to the beginning of the exclusion period. Incidents are only included if they occurred in the inclusion period. For example, if you set the inclusion period to 2 days and the exclusion period to 3 days, only incidents that occurred between 3 and 5 days ago are displayed.
- 8. (Optional) Select the rules you want to include in the filter from the Rules section. The filter shows incidents containing one or more alerts that the selected rules have triggered on (or that match tag or team conditions that you have also added to the filter). If no rules are selected, the filter applies any conditions based on rules.

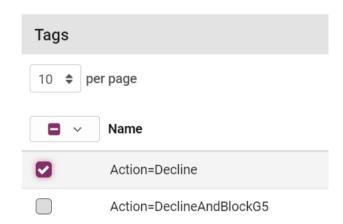
You can select a rule to be included by clicking the check box to the left of the rule name.





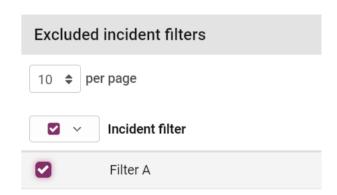
9. (Optional) Select the tags you want to include in the filter from the Tags section. The filter shows incidents containing one or more alerts that have a selected tag added to them (or that match rule or team conditions that you have also added to the filter). If no tags are selected, the filter will not apply any conditions based on tags.

You can select a tag to be included by clicking the check box to the left of the tag name.



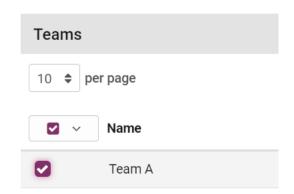
10. (Optional) Select incident filters you want to exclude from the filter from the Excluded incident filters section. Any incidents that match an excluded incident filter are displayed in this incident filter, even though they otherwise match the specified filter conditions.

You can select an incident filter to be excluded by clicking the check box to the left of the incident filter name.



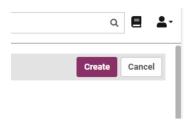
11. (Optional) Select the teams you want to include in the filter from the Teams section. The filter will only show incidents containing one or more alerted events that have been referred to one of the selected teams (or that match rule or tag conditions that you have also added to the filter). If no teams are selected, the filter will not apply any conditions base on teams.

You can select a team to be included by clicking the check box to the left of the team name.



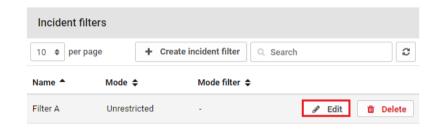
12. Click **Create** at the top of the page.





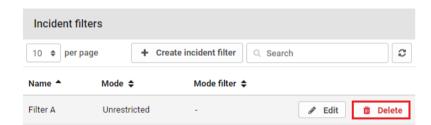
## **Edit an Incident Filter**

To edit an existing filter, click **Edit** to the right of the filter in the Incident Filters list. You can configure and change any of the options described above.



### Delete an Incident Filter

To delete an incident filter, click **Delete** to the right of that filter in the Incident Filters list. You can confirm or cancel the deletion.





# **Data Lists**

Data lists enable you to create lists of entities or other data, such as account IDs, email addresses, or IP addresses. This can be useful for creating negative lists or positive lists. Data lists can also be used to create more complex tables of information, to allow rules to look up information in a dynamic, multi-column table that can be updated manually or programmatically.

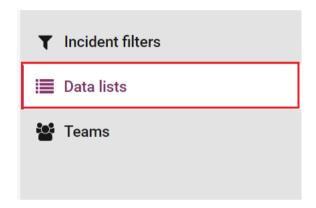
Users can manually create lists, import existing lists, or add event or entity data to lists from the Incident Review page.

A data list is organised as a table containing one or more columns. Each item in the data list forms a row in the table. Each item has an identifier, which must be unique (in a list of entities, this could be the entity ID). Each item can also have one or more properties, which form the other columns in the table. These properties are optional; only the identifier is required.

Data lists can be used by rules, where rule items can be added to data lists using AMDL expressions. The following are a couple of examples:

- A rule might use a data list to check if an event originates from a suspect IP address
- A rule might add a customer to a data list whose account has been suspended due to suspected fraud to a list of potentially compromised accounts

Open the Data Lists page by clicking the Data Lists option in the sidebar.



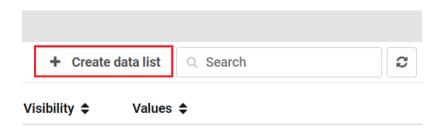
The following data list items appear:

Column	Description	
Name	The name of the list.	
Context	The portal the data list belongs to.	
Full name	The full name of this list to be used in Business Rules. If you want to refer to a public data list in a rule that belongs to a different portal from the list, you must use the reference given in the Full name column.	
Visibility	Whether this list is private or public. <b>Public</b> data lists can be viewed by all users, and <b>Private</b> data lists can only be referred to by portal-level rules defined in the same portal as the list.	
Values	The number of entries in the list.	

#### **Create a Data List**

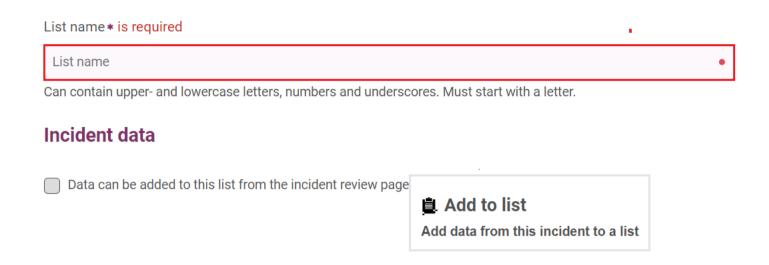
To create a new, blank data list:

1. Click the Create data list button.

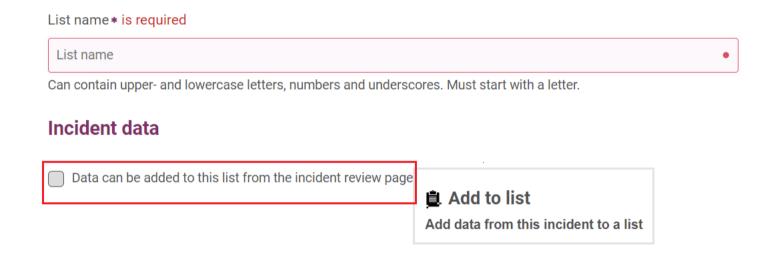




2. Enter the name of your new data list. This can only contain letters, numbers and underscores, and must start with a letter in the **List**Name field.

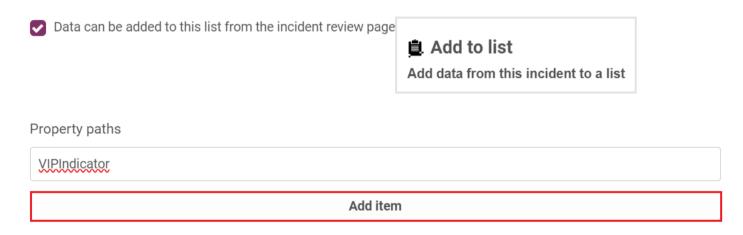


3. (Optional) To enable users to add items to the list when reviewing an incident, select the check box **Data can be added to this list** from the Incident Review page. See Add Values to a Data List.



To define which event data fields can be added to the data list, either select a path from the Property paths drop-down field, or enter the name of the path.

4. Click the Add Item button to add this event data field to the list of properties.



**Note:** If the field(s) defined for this list appears in multiple events in the history of the entity in question, each unique value in any event generated by that entity will be displayed for the analyst to add to the data list. Some fields, such as entity ID, will only ever have one value; some, such as device ID, might have a limited list of unique values for each customer; others might only appear in one event type which occurs infrequently, or even only once (e.g. a customer registration date). These fields are often suitable for addition to a data list using the Add to List button. However, some fields (e.g. event date/time, transaction value) will have a unique value for a large proportion of events generated by that entity, and so are not suitable for adding to data lists in this way.

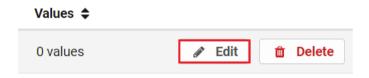
5. Click the **Create** button to save the data list.





#### **Edit a Data List**

To change the properties of an existing data list, click **Edit** on the appropriate row of the list of data lists.



For more information, see Editing Data Lists.

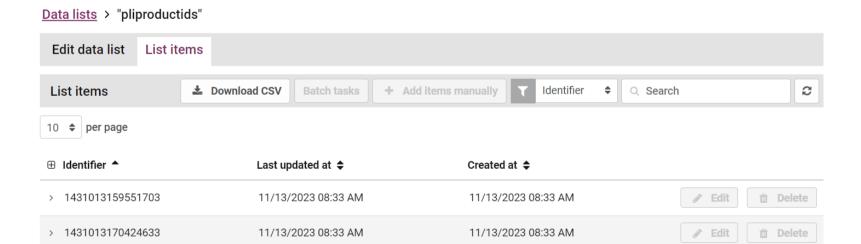
#### **Delete a Data List**

To delete a data list: click **Delete** on the appropriate row of the list of data lists. You can confirm or cancel the deletion.



### **View and Filtering Data Lists**

To view the items in a data list, click the name of the relevant list on the Data Lists page. This opens the List items page, as shown in the image below. You can also use the List Items page to edit and filter the list.



For each item in the data list, the List items page shows the following columns:

- Identifier: The unique identifier for the item.
- Last updated at: The date and time the item was most recently updated.
- Created at: The date and time the item was added to the list.

You can sort the items by any of these three columns.

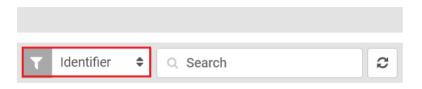
If the data list has multiple columns, the page also displays any additional columns. You can click the expand icon on the left of a row to see the username of the person who last updated the item and any comment they added when they made the update.



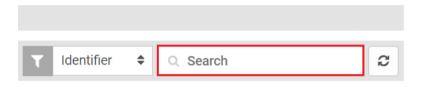
## Filtering a data list by data column

You can filter the List items page to show only the items that contain a specified value in either the unique identifier column or any additional data column. To filter the list by these columns:

1. Click the Filter field and select the data you want to filter from the menu.



2. Enter a value in the **Search** field. When you finish typing, the list is filtered to show only those items where the selected column matches this value. Note that the filter is case sensitive.



To remove the filter, on the right of the Search field, click Close.

# Filtering a data list by time

You can filter the List items page by item update time or creation time, as displayed in the Last updated at and Created at columns. For example, you can filter the page to show only the items that were recently updated or only the items that were added in a date range.

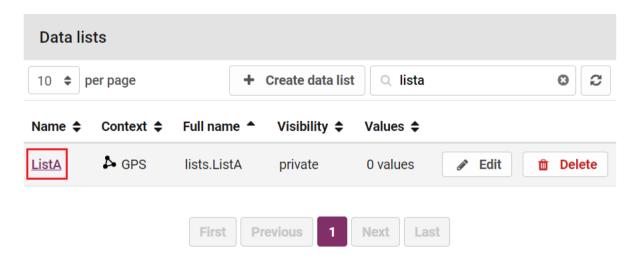
To filter the list by time:

- 1. Click Filters.
- 2. Use the options in the Filters sidebar to filter by one of the following criteria:
  - Update Time: By setting a date/time range, you can choose to show only items that were last updated between two times.
  - Created Time: By setting a date/time range, you can choose to show only items that were added between two times.

### **Add Values to Data Lists**

To manually add values to a data list:

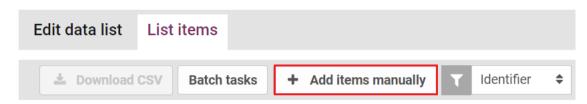
1. Click on the Data List you want to add values to from the Data Lists page.



2. Click the Add items manually button.



#### Data lists > "ListA"



The Add Item window displays.

3. Enter the unique identifier for the data list item in the Identifier field. This cannot be the same as an existing identifier in the list.



**Note:** The portal has no way to check whether the identifier is of the correct type. For example, there is no way to reject the addition of an IP address as the identifier to a list in which all the other identifiers are entity IDs. Therefore, you should take care when manually adding items to lists, to ensure that the correct identifier is used, and the list items can be utilised in rules.

4. (Optional) If the data list contains properties (i.e. other columns) already, specify a value for one or more of these in the Properties section by entering the value in the field next to the property name.



5. (Optional) Add a new property to this item by clicking the **Add Property** button. Enter the name of the new property (the column header) in the Key field, and the value for the new item in the Value field. You can remove any new properties by clicking the Remove button.

**Properties** 



Because all properties are optional, no other items in the list will have a value for this property unless you edit those items subsequently.

6. Enter a comment in the Comment field.



7. Click **Add Item** to add the new item to the data list.





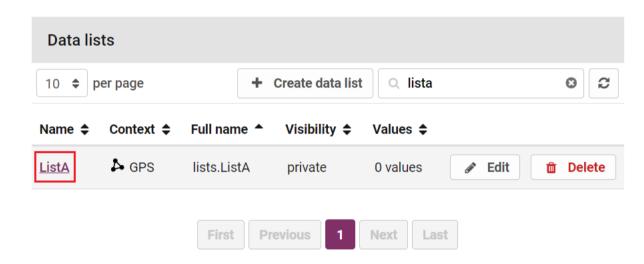
# **Batch Import**

Instead of manually adding values to a data list, you can import a Comma Separated Values (CSV) file. The CSV file must be arranged in one or more columns, and the first row must be a header row. One of the columns acts as the unique identifier for each row with the heading labelled \_id. This method can be used to add values to an empty data list, or to an existing data list that already contains values.

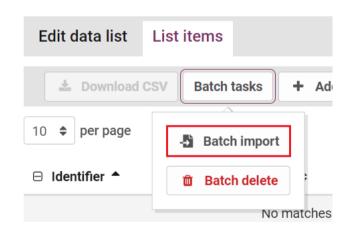
**Note:** If you need to import a data list with more than 100,000 entries, contact your Operations Manager.

To add items to a data list using the batch import method:

- 1. Create a blank data list (See Create a Data List).
- 2. Open the newly created data list from the Data Lists page.



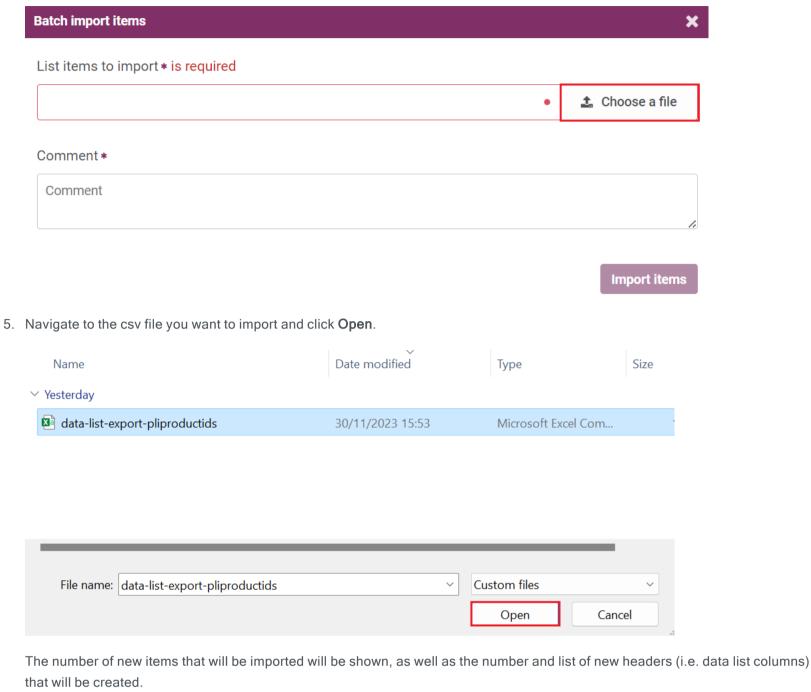
3. Click Batch Tasks and select the Batch Import option.



A window will display.

4. Click Choose File.

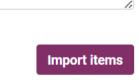




6. Enter a comment in the Comment field.



7. Click Import Items.



Note: When using the batch import method to update a data list, any columns and values for identifiers present in both the existing data list and the CSV file will be overwritten with the columns and values for those identifiers from the CSV file. This is the case even if the existing data list contains columns and values that are not present in the CSV file.

### **Editing Data Lists**

To edit a Data List, go to the page for that list. On this page, you can view and edit individual items in the list, or add new items.

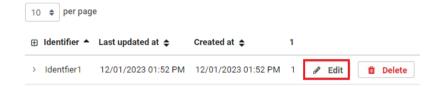


- To view the details of an individual item in a data list, click anywhere on the row showing the name of the item. This will display details of the individual item, including the comment added by the user who last added or updated this item, whether from the 'List Items' page, or the Incident Review page.
- To delete a value (row) from a data list, on the right of the relevant value, click the **Delete** button, and then click 'Confirm Delete'.
- To add to an existing data list using the batch import method, follow the steps in the section on Batch Import.

#### Edit an Item in the Data List

To edit an item in a data list:

1. Click the Edit button to the right of the item you want to edit in the item list.



The Edit Item window opens.

2. (Optional) If the data list contains properties, specify or edit the value for one or more of these in the 'Properties' section. You can do this by entering the value or editing the existing value in the field next to the property name. Note that the data list containing properties can include other columns.



3. (Optional) Add a new property to this item by clicking the **Add Property** button. Enter the name of the new property (the column header) in the Key field, and the value for the new item in the **Value** field. You can remove any new properties by clicking the **Remove** button.



4. Enter a comment in the Comment field.



5. Click the **Edit Item** button to save your changes.



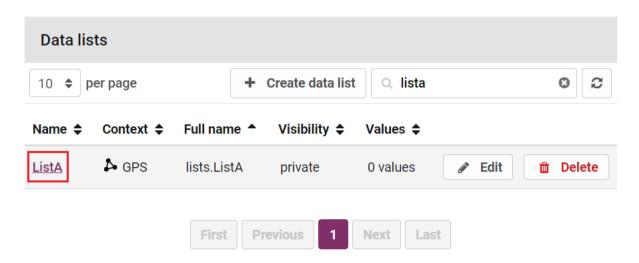
### Delete Multiple Items from a Data List

Instead of manually deleting values from a data list, you can delete items using a Comma Separated Values (CSV) file. The batch delete functionality removes any items from the data list that have a unique identifier matching one in the \_id column of the data list.

To delete multiple items from a data list:



1. Open the data list where you want to delete items from the Data List page.



2. Click Batch Tasks and select the Batch Delete option.



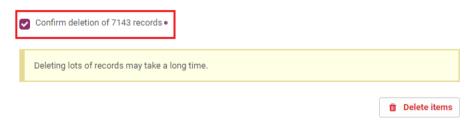
3. Click Choose File.



4. Navigate to the csv file and click **Open**.



5. Select the Confirm deletion check box.



6. Click Delete Items.

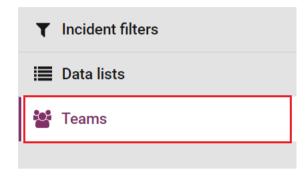




# **Teams**

Teams are groups of users that exist in the portal. You can refer Incidents to all the members of a team (see Referring Incidents), assign an incident filter to a team (see Incident Filters), and send a broadcast message to all members of a team (see Message Service).

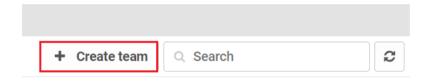
Click the Teams option in the Settings sidebar to access the list of teams, create new teams, and add and remove users from teams.



### **Create Teams**

To create a new team:

1. Click the Create team button.

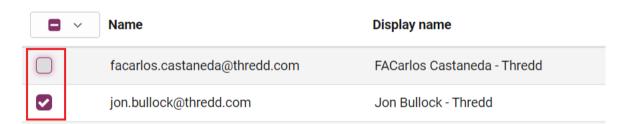


The Create Team page opens.

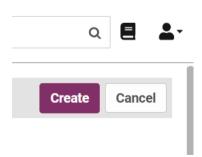
2. Enter the name of the new team in the **Name** field.



3. Select the users that will be part of this team.



4. Click Create to save the new team.

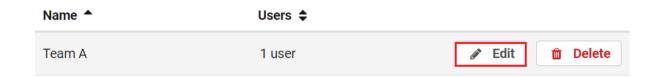


# Change Users on a Team

To change which users are members of an existing team:



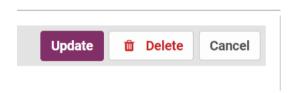
1. Click **Edit** to the right of the team's name in the team list.



2. Select or clear the check boxes next to the names of the users you want to add or remove from the team.



3. Click **Update** to save the changes to the team.



### **Delete a Team**

To delete a team: click **Delete** to the right of that team's name in the Teams list. You can confirm or cancel the deletion.



Note: You can only delete teams that have no members, so to delete a team which has users in it, remove those users from the team first.



# 7 Audit Log

This area provides a full audit log of user activity on the portal.

This item list shows each user interaction with the portal. Like other item lists, the list can be sorted or searched. The columns of the list provide a timestamp, username, HTTP method used, IP address and the URL accessed.

You can do the following with the list data:

- You can view the JSON-formatted content submitted to the portal server by clicking anywhere on the appropriate row of the list.
  - v 01/11/2024 03:28 PM jon.bullock@thredd.com POST 165.85.138.15, 172.25.96.171 /api/value\_lists/Name/items/query?tenantIdentifier=GPS

#### Request

```
{
  "currentPage": 0,
  "orderBy": "ITEM_KEY",
  "orderReverse": false,
  "perPage": 10
}
```

- You can expand all rows by clicking on the icon on the top left corner of the table.
- Use the Copy to clipboard button on the right-hand side of each row to copy the log data to the clipboard.

The report is a point-in-time snapshot. To see more recent activity, click the button in the top right corner of the page.



# 8 FAQs

# Q. How do I see incidents that need reviewing?

When you first go to the Incidents page, it shows a list of all incidents visible to you that haven't yet been reviewed. You can choose to view only certain incidents, using filters. For more information, see Managing Incidents.

### Q. How do I make a decision on an incident or alert?

The Incidents page allows you to review information on an incident, and review alerts as 'risk' or 'no-risk', discount alerts, or put the incident aside to work on later. For more information, see Managing Incidents.

# Q. How do I see more information on an incident or alert?

The Incident Review page contains detailed information on:

- The event that triggered an alert
- The entity that event happened to
- · Related user activity, including how previous alerts for the same entity were reviewed
- Notes and comments from analysts who reviewed previous alerts

For more information, see Incident Review Page.

# Q. How do I search for a particular entity or event?

The search box in the UI header allows you to search for entities or events by ID or by fields within the event data, and then you can view and filter those results in the Events section of the UI. For more information, see Viewing Events.

## Q. How do I refer or escalate an incident to someone else?

You can do this from the Incident Review page. For more information, see Incident Review Page.



# Glossary

This page provides a list of glossary terms used in this guide.



#### Aggregator

An aggregator is a type of analytic that can combine and use the outputs of multiple rules and models to generate alerts.

#### Alert

The Fraud Transaction Monitoring System can flag up high-risk events for alert reviews. A flagged event is said to have generated an alert. The system's analytics rules, models and aggregators) can all generate alerts.

#### Alert Review

This is where analysts review alerts generated by the Thredd Fraud Transaction Monioring System. They can classify alerts as 'Risk' or 'No Risk', refer them to other users, or put them aside for further monitoring or to await additional information.

#### **AMDL**

AMDL (ARIC Modelling Data Language) is a language for specifying rules and logic within the Fraud Transaction Monitoring System. It is a declarative language for specifying state updates and executions on each event that passes through the system. An example of an event is an account registration or a transaction. Every event contains a reference (for example, an ID field) to one or more entities of different types, such as a merchant and a consumer. You can use AMDL to create Business Rules for the detection of fraud.



#### Chargeback

Where a cardholder disputes a transaction on their account and is unable to resolve directly with the merchant, they can raise a chargeback with their card issuer. The chargeback must be for a legitimate reason, such as goods and services not received, faulty goods, or a fraudulent transaction. For more information, see the <a href="https://docs.thredd.com/Chargeback\_Guide.htm" target="\_blank">Payments Dispute Management Guide</a>.

# Е

#### **Entity**

Events happen to entities. An entity represents a unique individual or object, and every event is associated with at least one entity. For example, if a customer makes a card transaction, that event can be associated with the customer entity, the card entity, or both.

#### Entity ID

Each entity is identified by a unique entity ID in the event data for example, a 16-digit token.

#### **Entity State**

Every entity has a state - a combination of information about the entity that the system has accumulated over time. This is also called a behavioral profile. Every event processed by the system has the potential to update an entity's state, adding more information or updating information that the system can use to build a behavioral profile of a customer or card for example.

#### Event

The Fraud Transaction Monitoring System recognizes potential fraud and financial crime by monitoring events. An event could be a customer transaction, a new customer application, or a merchant attempting to process a payment - these are all examples of event types. Each event is associated with one or more entities and one or more solutions.



#### Incident

In the Fraud Transaction Monitoring System, alerts are grouped into incidents. Each incident contains all the unreviewed alerts related to a particular entity.

#### Issuer

The card issuer, typically a financial organisation authorised to issue cards. The issuer has a direct relationship with the relevant card scheme. For more information, see the Key Concepts Guide.



#### **Label Events**

Label events are types of event that contain ground truth information. They are used to label other events as 'risk' (i.e. confirmed fraud, financial crime, etc.) or 'no risk' (i.e. genuine). Alert reviews are one common form of label event, but your portal may also use other kinds of label event, such as chargebacks or manual fraud reports. Labels are used by Adaptive Behavioral Analytics models to learn to better identify high-risk events. They are also used to quantify and report on the performance of models.

# M

#### Mastercard Fraud and Loss Database

A Mastercard repository of fraud transactions submitted by issuers. It is used for reporting, monitoring, and combating card fraud. Previously know as: System to Avoid Fraud Effectively (SAFE).

#### MasterCom API

MasterCom API offers Mastercard customers the ability to create and manage dispute claims in MasterCom. MasterCom is a system for dispute management. All activities for any given dispute can be tracked within a single claim using Mastercom, including Retrieval Request and Fulfilment, First Chargeback, Second Presentment, Fraud reporting, Case Filing, and Fee Collection requests. All activities for any given dispute throughout its lifecycle can be tracked within a single claim.

#### Model

A model in the Thredd Fraud Transaction Monitoring System is a predictive model that processes events and generates a risk score for certain event types, for example, authorisations.

### P

#### PAN

The Primary Account Number (PAN) is the card identifier found on payment cards, such as credit/debit/prepaid cards, as well as stored-value cards, gift cards and other similar cards. The card's 16-digit PAN is typically embossed on a physical card. For more information, see the Key Concepts Guide.

# R

#### Real time/near-real time events

Every event is processed by analytics in the Featurespace fraud monitoring system engine. This processing happens in strict chronological order, so that no event is ever processed out of sequence. This is asynchronous processing, and happens to all events. However, some events, such as authorisations, require a real-time response (within a few hundredths of a second). These must be processed in a way that prioritizes low latency (such as a fast response), rather than chronological order. This kind of event is called a real-time event, and is processed by the portal synchronous response generator (as well as the portal Engine). Events that do not require a real-time response (asynchronous events), are only processed by the engine, for example, chargebacks, address or phone number updates

#### Rule

A rule defines some simple logic - rules take in information from events, entity states, and other data, and output a simple true/false response. Rules are written in the business logic definition language, AMDL.

#### Rule Set

Each Analytical Workflow is divided into a series of Rule Sets. Each Rule Set contains a number of expressions written in AMDL, and one or more Scorecards which contain conditions that determine what effects the Workflow triggers (e.g. generating an alert, adding a tag, outputting a risk score). Each Rule Set may also have a condition that determines whether or not that Rule Set is executed for an event.

# S

#### Single Sign-On (SSO)

An identification method that enables users to log in to multiple applications and websites with one set of credentials.

#### **Smart Client**

Smart Client is Thredd's user interface for managing your account on the Thredd system. Smart Client is installed as a desktop application and requires a VPN connection to Thredd systems in order to be able to access your account. For more information, see the Smart Client Guide.



#### Solution

Multiple product Solutions may be configured in your portal deployment. Each Solution provides a combination of UI configurations, data enrichment and analytics for detecting a specific type of risk. For example, you may have a Solution for application fraud and another for inbound/outbound payments, subject to your programs set up with Thredd and Featurespace. The same event may trigger separate alerts in different Solutions.

#### Solution ID

Each Solution is uniquely identified by a Solution ID in the event data.

#### Solution UI

The fraud system user interface that users access when they open the relevant Solution. The Solution UI is mainly used for reviewing incidents that are specific to that Solution, and can be customized for detecting the relevant type of financial risk.

#### State

Every entity has a state - a combination of information about the entity that the systems has accumulated over time. This is also called a behavioral profile. Every event processed by the system has the potential to update an entity's state, adding more information or updating information that the system can use to build a behavioral profile of a customer or card for example.

# Т

#### Tag

Rules, aggregators and models can add tags to alerts, to give analysts more information or to automate a response in a downstream system, such as declining a transaction.

#### Token

Displays the unique token linked to the card PAN on which the transaction was made.



# **Document History**

Ver	rsion	Date	Description	Revised by
1.0	)	01/12/2023	First version	JB



# **Contact Us**

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