1. Member Arrangement Pattern Examples

This section provides examples for specific member arrangement patterns¹.

1.1. Whole-part

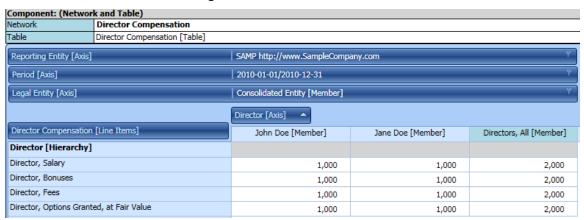
A whole-part member arrangement pattern is equivalent in terms of meaning to a roll up. However, rather than being represented using a set of Concepts within a [Line Items], a whole-part member arrangement pattern is represented using the a set of [Member]s of an [Axis].

A whole-part represents something composed exactly of their parts and nothing else; the sum of the parts is equal to the whole. Essentially, a whole-part relation is equivalent to a [Roll Up].

1.1.1. Visual Example

Component: (Network and Table)					
Network	Director Compensation				
Table	Director Compensation [Table]	mpensation [Table]			
Reporting Entity [Axis]		SAMP http://www.SampleCompany.com			
Period [Axis]		2010-01-01/2010-12-31			
Legal Entity [Axis]		Consolidated Entity [Member]			
		Director [Axis]			
Director Compensation [Line Items]		John Doe [Member]	Jane Doe [Member]	Directors, All [Member]	
Director [Hierarchy]					
Director, Salary		1,000	1,000	2,000	
Director, Bonuses		1,000	1,000	2,000	
Director, Fees		1,000	1,000	2,000	
Director, Options Granted, at Fair Value		1,000	1,000	2,000	

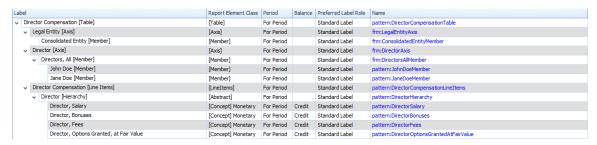
1.1.2. Basic Automated Rendering



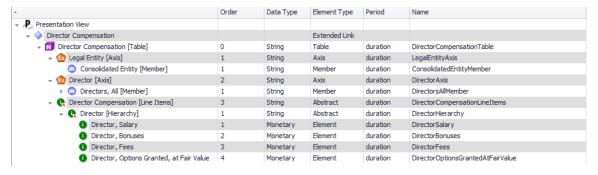
1.1.3. Report Elements and Model Structure

Example 1

¹ Member arrangement patterns, http://www.xbrlsite.com/DigitalFinancialReporting/MemberArrangementPatterns/2013-05-15/



Example 2



1.1.4. Business Rules

Roll up total = sum of the facts for each [Member] or part of the whole which is also represented using a [Member], generally with [Domain].

1.1.5.Description

The example shows a *Hierarchy* of information about directors which differentiates each director using the Director [Axis]. See the [Hierarchy] concept arrangement pattern for more information.

1.1.6.Extension Points

The following are the logical extension points for a *Hierarchy* metapattern:

- Add new [Axis]
- Add new [Member] to [Axis]
- Add new concepts to [Line Items] of Hierarchy

1.2. Is-a

An *Is-a* member arrangement pattern is descriptive and differentiates one type or class of thing from some different type or class of thing; but the things do not add up to a whole.

1.2.1. Visual Example

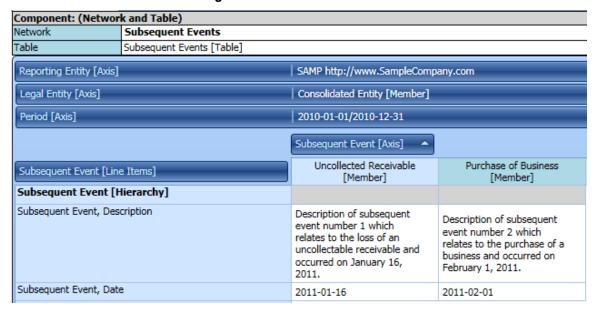
SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The following is a summary of events subsequent to the balance sheet date:

Description of subsequent event number 1 which relates to the loss of an uncollectable receivable and occurred on January 16, 2011.

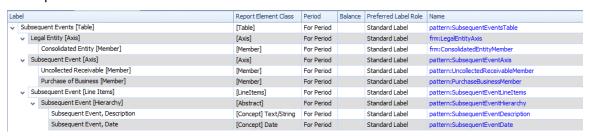
Description of subsequent event number 2 which relates to the purchase of a business and occurred on February 1, 2011.

1.2.2. Basic Automated Rendering

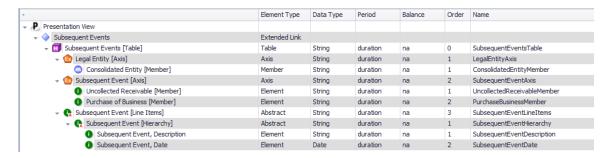


1.2.3. Report Elements and Model Structure

Example 1:



Example 2:



1.2.4. Business Rules

None.

1.2.5.Description

The *Is-a* relation in the example above differentiates two different subsequent events that are disclosed. The two subsequent events are identified by the [Member] of the [Axis] "Subsequent Event [Axis]". The first event is "Uncollected Receivable [Member]", the second is "Purchase of Business [Member]". Each even provides two pieces of information, the "Subsequent Event, Description" and the "Subsequent Event, Date".

A *Roll Up* can always be identified by a software application by its set of XBRL calculations within the XBRL taxonomy.

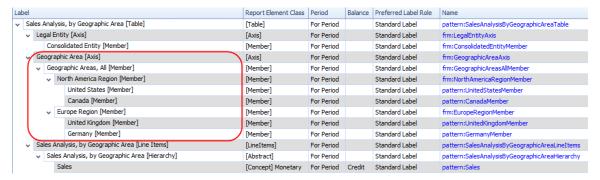
1.2.6.Extension Points

The following are extension points for a Is-a member arrangement pattern:

- Add new [Axis]
- Add new [Member] to [Axis]
- Add new concepts to the set of [Line Items] which provide information about the facts being differentiated by the [Member]s, for example in this case perhaps an "Amount" might be added

1.3. Nested whole-part relations

Nested:



Two separate [Axis]:

