

Row Model

Fabric Planning · Self-Paced · 15 min

The Big Picture

In E3, P&L items were organized as measures in the semantic model, arranged into a hierarchy using Measure Model. But not every planning scenario starts with measures already defined — in certain cases, the underlying P&L items exist as rows of data, sitting in a table with values but no structure connecting them. Row Model builder addresses this by letting users define each row as a node — a formula, an aggregate, or a data source — and connect them into a hierarchy.

In this exercise, a P&L model is built from scratch using the Row Model builder, starting with Net Profit as the root node and layering in Gross Profit, Net Revenue, COGS, and Operating Expenses as connected child nodes. Data source rows are attached under certain branches, formula and aggregate configurations are applied, and the completed hierarchy is viewed on the planning sheet.

What You Will Do in This Exercise

Build a row-based P&L model from Net Profit down to its driver-level inputs



Creating the Row Model

Set up a planning sheet with Account rows and Value from the P&L Data table. Enable Row Model, delete the default root node, and build the P&L hierarchy node by node — configuring Net Profit as the root Formula node, then layering in Gross Profit, Net Revenue, COGS, and Operating Expenses with their respective Data Source, Formula, and Aggregate configurations. View the completed hierarchy in the planning sheet.

How Row Model Works

Row Model lets you build a P&L hierarchy directly out of rows. Each row is added as a node — placed under a parent or alongside a sibling — and given a type that defines how it gets its value: pulled from source data, summed from its children, or calculated through a formula. Define each node in the right place with the right type, and the rows form a complete hierarchy from the smallest input up to Net Profit.

1

Data Source and Aggregate Rows

Data source rows pull directly from the underlying P&L Data table — Brewing Materials, Selling & Marketing, and similar line items are the leaf nodes of the hierarchy, the actual granular inputs. Aggregate rows, like COGS and Operating Expenses, sum their data source children automatically, with no explicit formula needed.

2

Formula Rows and Hierarchy Structure

Formula rows calculate their value from other rows in the hierarchy using explicit expressions — Net Revenue deducts three data source rows from Gross Revenue, Gross Profit deducts COGS from Net Revenue, and Net Profit deducts Operating Expenses from Gross Profit. Each formula row is added as a child or sibling of an existing node using Add Child or Add Sibling — the position in the tree determines what the row contributes to, and the formula determines how it calculates. Both are configured separately: placement first, formula after all the referenced rows exist.

Your Deliverable at the End of E4

1

Row Model
planning sheet
created

2

Net Profit
configured as
the root node

3

Gross Profit and
Net Revenue
configured as
Formulas

4

COGS and
Operating Expenses
configured as
aggregates

5

Row based P & L
Model is created

Home Planning **Model** Format Writeback InfoBridge

Forecast Extend Time Reforecast Predict Period Scenario Compare Row Model Cube Rules

Row Model

Sum of Value by Account, Level 2, Level 3, Year, Quarter, Month

Year	> 2024	> 2025	> 2026
Account	Sum of Value in Thousands	Sum of Value in Thousands	Sum of Value in Thousands
Net Profit	9.10	9.44	4.72
Gross Profit	15.61	16.29	8.26
Net Revenue	24.04	25.29	13.10
Gross Revenue	28.26	29.75	15.42
Returns and Breakage	0.27	0.30	0.15
Distribution Allowance & Rebates	1.55	1.64	0.85
Federal & State Excise Taxes	2.40	2.52	1.31
COGS	8.44	9.00	4.84
Brewing Materials	3.62	3.86	2.09
Packaging	2.91	3.10	1.69
Plant Overhead and Maintenance	1.19	1.27	0.66
Water & Utilities	0.72	0.77	0.41
Operating Expenses	6.51	6.85	3.54
Selling & Marketing	3.73	3.94	2.03
Outbound Distribution & Logistics	1.31	1.40	0.72

Fields

Rows: Account

Columns: Year, Quarter, Month

Values: Sum of Value

Data

Semantic Model

- Fact Transactions
- P&L Data
 - Account
 - Date
 - Year
 - Quarter
 - Month
 - Day
 - Month
 - Month Name
 - Quarter
 - Quarter Name
 - Value
 - Version
 - Year

From Sheets

Queries

References

[Row Model](#)

Explains what a row model is, how inputs connect to outputs through formulas and proportional logic, and how the Model Builder enables no-code creation of advanced planning models.

[Configure Row Properties](#)

Covers all row types — Formula, Data Source, Data Input, Aggregate, Driver Input, Distribution, and Linked Row — and how to configure type, formula, aggregation, formatting, and simulation settings for each.

[Create a Model using Model Builder](#)

Step-by-step guide to building a P&L hierarchy from scratch — adding child and sibling rows, configuring row types, using Bulk Insert and Bulk Edit, and finishing the model.

[Create Templates for Reusable Row Structures](#)

How to create a template once and reuse it across different parts of the model — including append and replace insertion modes and how to set conditions for where the template applies.

[Create a Row-Based Model](#)

How to link input drivers to output rows using driver methods such as Growth By Percentage, and how changes to driver inputs automatically cascade through the model.

[Tree Layout](#)

Covers how to switch to Tree view, navigate the node hierarchy, apply simulations directly to nodes, and use View Details to explore impact across Trends, Table, Details, and Simulation tabs.