

**Oracle® Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator for
Regular Price Optimization**

Implementation Guide

Release 14.1.3

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Preface

The Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator for Regular Price Optimization (APC-RPO) is a product used in conjunction with Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization (RPO). APC-RPO generates values for price elasticities that are used by RPO to optimize item prices.

The *Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator for Regular Price Optimization Implementation Guide* describes the data requirements and batch processes that are required for implementation.

Audience

This Implementation Guide is intended for the following audiences:

- System administrators
- System analysts and programmers
- Integrators and implementation staff personnel

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For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator for Regular Price Optimization Release 14.1.3 documentation set:

- *Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator for Regular Price Optimization Implementation Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator for Regular Price Optimization Installation Guide*

- *Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator for Regular Price Optimization Release Notes*
- Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server documentation

The following documentation may also be needed when implementing APC-RPO:

- *Oracle Retail Planning Batch Script Architecture Implementation Guide*

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- Exact error message received
- Screen shots of each step you take

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Convention	Meaning
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<code>monospace</code>	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Introduction

The Analytic Parameter Calculator for Regular Price Optimization (APC-RPO) works in conjunction with Regular Price Optimization (RPO). It generates values for price elasticities, including self elasticities and halo and cannibalization cross elasticities. RPO uses this information to optimize item prices and reach desired goals such as gross margin and revenue.

The Implementation Guide addresses:

- APC-RPO configuration and the RPAS-specific considerations for the configuration.
- The setup required to build the APC-RPO domain.
- The scripts that must be executed to build the APC-RPO domain.
- The use of the APC-RPO plug-in.
- The scripts used to calculate the elasticities required by RPO.
- The scripts used to load measures and export measures.

Skills Required

In order to implement APC-RPO you must have an understanding of the following:

- UNIX system administration, shell scripts, and job scheduling.
- Performance constraints based on the retailer's infrastructure.
- Retailer's hierarchical (item/store/day) data.
- How to set up an RPAS domain.
- A basic understanding of RPAS configuration and how to use the RPAS Configuration Tools.
- Understanding of how RPAS rule language works.
- Understanding of measures and dimension constructs.
- Basic merchandising.
- Basic forecasting.
- Analytical background, including an understanding of demand parameters, filter thresholds, results validation, price elasticities, cannibalization, and halo effects.

Implementation Process

The implementation of APC-RPO includes the following:

- The setup that must be done before the APC-RPO domain is built and the batch script that must be executed in order to build the domain.
- Using the plug-in to automate of the RPAS domain configuration to specify the partition dimension, dimensions, and hierarchies.
- Using the scripts provided to support APC-RPO, generate the demand parameters and export and load the generated measures.

Implementation Considerations

This chapter provides details regarding RPAS-specific implementation considerations for APC-RPO.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Historical Data](#)
- [Partitioning](#)
- [Formatting](#)
- [Plug-ins](#)
- [Patch Considerations](#)
- [Batch Scheduling](#)
- [Security](#)
- [Internationalization](#)

Historical Data

Five types of historical data are required for the regular price elasticity estimation. At a minimum, you must supply two years of continuous historical data; however, three years are recommended.

Data Types

The five types of historical data that are required include Historical Data and Pricing, Merchandise Hierarchy, Location Hierarchy, Promotion History, and Groups of Substitutable Items.

This chapter contains the descriptions for the required sets of data for:

- Historical Data and Pricing
- Promotion History
- Groups of Substitutable Items

[Chapter 3, "Building the Domain"](#) contains the descriptions for the required sets of data for:

- Merchandise Hierarchy
- Location Hierarchy

Note that the data file formats and the hierarchies must match. See [Chapter 3, "Building the Domain"](#) for examples of the data file formats.

Historical Sales and Pricing

At least two years of data, and preferably three years, are required at the item/location/week level. Note that a rolling window that is at least two years long is maintained by adding a new week of data and removing the oldest week.

Table 2–1 Data Element Descriptions

Data Element	Description
Item	Item ID
Location	Location ID
Week	The calendar date that corresponds to the last day for a given week (for example, 2005-01-30)
Gross_Sales_Units	The net number of units sold (excluding returns) for the class at the location.
Gross_Sales_Amount	The sales amount (excluding returns) for the class at the location.
Ticket_Price	The item's ticket/sticker/shelf price (the most frequent of daily prices for a given item/location/week). The ticket price represents the price of a given item at a given location during a given day as displayed on the item's label, excluding any temporary or promotional price changes.
Min_Ticket_Price	The item's minimum ticket/sticker/shelf price (the lowest of daily prices for a given item/location/week). The ticket price represents the price of a given item at a given location during a given day as displayed on the item's label, excluding any temporary or promotional price changes.
Max_Ticket_Price	The item's maximum ticket/sticker/shelf price (the highest of daily prices for a given item at a given location during a given day as displayed on the item's label, excluding any temporary or promotional price changes.
Stockout_Flag (Optional)	The binary flag that indicates whether or not stockouts occurred for a given item/location/week. This flag is optional; it is used only if such historical data is available.
Promotion_Flag	The binary flag that indicates whether or not any promotions were active for a given item/location/week.

Dynamic Pricing Zone Mapping

The Dynamic Price Zone Mapping feature provides flexibility so that a given item/store can be rolled up to a user-determined item/price zone. That is, the roll-up need not be straight up the hierarchy.

The input required for this is a measure data file called pz2prlocmap, which holds the mapping information. The format of the file is (item, store, price zone name). APC-RPO interprets this to mean that the (item, store) pair maps to the indicated price zone.

If this type of flexible roll-up is not necessary, then the file should only contain (item, store, price-zone-corresponding-to-store).

Group of Substitutable Items

The Substitutable Item Group is a configurable product level. When item hierarchies are designed, items should be grouped at some level as substitutable item groups.

Partitioning

Partitioning consists of splitting the data into separate sub-domains (under a global domain) according to the distinct members of the partition dimension. In APC-RPO, partitioning is done at the chain (the highest) level.

Partitioning is done to avoid contention for resources. Building a workbook and committing data are two processes that can cause contention.

Formatting

Formatting can be done in the configuration or the workbook after the domain is built.

- Each worksheet in the APC-RPO configuration has a measure order as well as measure styles that have been preconfigured. The measures can be displayed in the pre-configured order through the user interface. That format can then be saved to the template.

Using the RPAS Configuration Tools, an implementer can create generic styles for the measures and assign them to measure components or realized measures. For each measure, these styles can be overridden on each workbook template. For more information, see the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Configuration Tools User Guide*.

- Once the domain is built, the implementer can set up worksheet sizes and placements, exception value formatting, gridlines, and other formatting. The implementer instantiates a workbook of the template to set up specific formatting by using the Format menu. The updated format is then saved to the template so that it is available to all users for any newly created workbooks. For information on how to edit formatting, see the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server User Guide for the Classic Client* or the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server User Guide for the Fusion Client*.

Plug-ins

Plug-ins are application-specific Java code modules that run inside and automate the RPAS Configuration Tools in order to assist the implementer with specific application configuration. An implementer must follow specific rules when configuring an application. A plug-in makes such adherence easier by automating parts of the configuration process and validating entries that are made. See [Chapter 8, "Using the APC-RPO Plug-In"](#) for information about the APC-RPO plug-in.

Patch Considerations

With a new release, there are two types of patches that can affect the APC-RPO domain:

- Changes to the code in the RPAS libraries.
The configuration is not affected by this type of patch. For these types of changes, applying the patch is a straightforward process.
- Changes to the configuration.

These types of changes can be more complex. If you have customizations in the configuration, you can use the `rpasConfigMgr` utility to determine the differences between your existing configuration and the new one. Then, you can use the utility to merge the two configurations. Any changes that cannot be applied are

written to a change log. For more information, see the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Configuration Tools User Guide*.

The script `buildAPCRPO.sh` can be used to apply the patch to the APC-RPO domain.

Batch Scheduling

Batch scripts are lists of commands or jobs executed without manual intervention. A batch window is the time frame in which the batch process must run. It is the upper limit on how long the batch can take. Batch scripts are used for importing and exporting data. The retailer should decide the best time for running batch scripts within the available batch window.

Security

To define workbook template security, the system administrator grants individual users or user groups access to specific workbook templates. Users with access to workbook templates can create, modify, save, and commit workbooks for the assigned workbook templates. Users are typically assigned to groups based on their user application (or solution) role. Users in the same group can be given access to workbook templates that belong to that group alone. Users can be assigned to more than one group and granted workbook template access without belonging to the user group that typically uses a specific workbook template. Workbook access is either denied, read-only, or full access. Read-only access allows a user to create a workbook for the template, but the user is not able to edit any values or commit the workbook. The read-only workbook can be refreshed.

When users save a workbook, they assign one of three access permissions to the workbook:

- World – Allows any user to open and edit the workbook.
- Group – Allows only those users in their same group to open and edit the workbooks.
- User – Does not allow other users to open and edit the workbook.

Note: A user must have access to the workbook template in order to access the workbook, even if the workbook has world access rights.

For more information on security, see the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Administration Guide for the Classic Client* or the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Administration Guide for the Fusion Client*.

Internationalization

For more information on translation for RPO, see [Chapter 9, "Internationalization"](#).

Building the Domain

This chapter describes the setup that must be done before the APC-RPO domain is built and the batch script that must be executed in order to build the domain.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Installation Dependencies](#)
- [Files Required for Building the APC-RPO Domain](#)
- [Building the APC-RPO Domain](#)
- [Configuration Files for the RPAS Fusion Client](#)
- [Creating Users and User Groups](#)
- [Loading and Extracting Data](#)

Installation Dependencies

The RPAS infrastructure (including the server and relevant client) and APC-RPO must be installed before APC-RPO can be set up and configured.

- For information on installing RPAS server and client, see the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Installation Guide*.
- For information on installing APC-RPO, see the *Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator for Regular Price Optimization Installation Guide*.

Environment Setup and Variables

Before the installation package is downloaded to the UNIX server, a central directory structure to support the environment must be created. This central directory is referred to as <apcrpo_directory>. Set <apcrpo_directory> to the full path name to APC-RPO home.

In addition to the regular RPAS environment variables, including RPAS_HOME, you must export the following environment variable for all platforms:

```
export RPAS_JAVA_CLASSPATH="$RPAS_HOME/applib/aaijni.jar:$RPAS_
HOME/applib/aaiAPCRPO.jar:$RPAS_JAVA_CLASSPATH"
```

Note: There are additional Java environment variables that must be set for your particular operation system. These variables are the same for all applications on RPAS. See the “Java Environment” section of the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Installation Guide* for these environment variables.

RPAS Installation

The Java-based RPAS installation programs that are included with the installation package are used to install the server-side RPAS components on the UNIX operating system.

The RPAS installer performs the following functions:

- Installs the RPAS server
- Installs the Configuration Tools on the server. (On Windows, an InstallShield package is used to install the Configuration Tools.)
- Defines the DomainDaemon port

RPAS Client Installation

The RPAS server installation package also includes the following RPAS clients:

- RPAS Classic Client: A Windows-based client interface for end-users and system administrators of an RPAS domain.
- RPAS Fusion Client: A Web-based client developed using Oracle Application Development Framework (ADF).

Each RPAS client installation package includes a separate installer to help you install the client. For more information on installing the RPAS clients, refer to the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Installation Guide*.

APC-RPO Installation

The APC-RPO installer performs the following functions:

- Downloads the configuration and batch scripts into the <apcrpo_directory>/config and <apcrpo_directory>/scripts directories
- Downloads a set of sample hierarchy and data files into the <apcrpo_directory>/input directory
- Builds a sample domain at <apcrpo_directory>/domain/APCRPO

Custom Domain Build

To perform a custom build of a domain, perform the following steps:

1. Update the globaldomainconfig.xml file with the correct domain paths.
2. If needed, update the default environment variables in environment.sh.
3. Execute the buildAPCRPO.sh script:

```
./buildAPCRPO.sh
```

Optional Environment Variable

Define and reset the value for the following environment variable to increase memory allocation to a Java virtual machine within an RPAS process:

RPAS_JAVA_MAXHEAPSIZE

If this environment variable is not defined, it defaults to 256KB. If experiencing memory issues, you can define it to increase memory allocation to a Java virtual

machine within an RPAS process. Although you can increase the value up to 1024MB, it is suggested to first set it up to 512KB.

```
export RPAS_JAVA_MAXHEAPSIZE=1024MB
```

Files Required for Building the APC-RPO Domain

Before the domain can be built, the following types of files must be set up:

- [Standard RPAS Hierarchy Files](#)
- [APC-RPO Specific Hierarchy Files](#)
- [Data Files](#)

This section contains a description of each file and includes an example of each file.

Standard RPAS Hierarchy Files

The following hierarchy files are required:

- [Calendar Hierarchy File](#)
- [Merchandise Hierarchy File](#)
- [Location Hierarchy File](#)

Note: As with all standard RPAS hierarchies, these hierarchies are configurable as long as they adhere to the RPAS requirements on hierarchy structures.

For a description of each hierarchy structure, see [Chapter 6, "Configuration Considerations"](#).

Calendar Hierarchy File

File name: clnd.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

[Table 3–1](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–1 *Calendar Hierarchy Fields*

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
day	Day ID	Text	Required
day label	Day Label	Text	Required
week	Week ID	Text	Required
week label	Week Label	Text	Required
mnth	Month ID	Text	Required
mnth label	Month Label	Text	Required
qtrtr	Quarter ID	Text	Required
qtrtr label	Quarter Label	Text	Required
year	Year	Text	Required
year label	Year Label	Text	Required

Example:

20050130,01/30/2005,w01_2005,01/30/2005,JAN_2005,January 2005,Q1_2005,Quarter 1
2005,A2005,Year 2005

Merchandise Hierarchy File

File name: prod.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

Table 3–2 describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–2 Merchandise Hierarchy Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	item ID	Text	Required
item label	item label	Text	Required
Clss	Class ID	Text	Required
Clss label	Class label	Text	Required
Scat	Sub-category ID	Text	Required
Scat label	Sub-category label	Text	Required
Cat	Category ID	Text	Required
Cat label	Category label	Text	Required
Dept	Department ID	Text	Required
Dept label	Department label	Text	Required
Chn	Channel ID	Text	Required
Chn label	Channel label	Text	Required

Example:

10426485,BSKT LG GLD WLW W/RED VLV LNR,217771339880,CMAS STORAGE
BASKETS,21777133,BASKET COLLECTIONS,21777,BASKETS & STORAGE,217,Home Decor,0,CHAIN
TOP LEVEL

Location Hierarchy File

File name: loc.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

Table 3–3 describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–3 Location Hierarchy Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
Stor	Store ID	Text	Required
Stor label	Store label	Text	Required
zone	Zone ID	Text	Required
zone label	Zone label	Text	Required
regn	Region ID	Text	Required
regn label	Region label	Text	Required

Table 3–3 (Cont.) Location Hierarchy Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
cnty	Country ID	Text	Required
cnty label	Country label	Text	Required
chnl	Chain ID	Text	Required
chnl label	Chain label	Text	Required
entp	Enterprise ID	Text	Required
entp label	Enterprise label	Text	Required
przn	Price zone ID	Text	Required
przn label	Price zone label	Text	Required

Example:

```
2068,ATL-CUMMING,8,ATLANTA, GA DMA,H2,HOBBY LOBBY,1,US,1,retailer chnl
,0,retailer,9,Price Zone 9
```

APC-RPO Specific Hierarchy Files

The following are the hierarchy files specific to APC-RPO:

- [Escalation Level Hierarchy File](#)
- [Time Periods Hierarchy File](#)
- [RHS Merchandise Hierarchy File](#)

Escalation Level Hierarchy File

The Escalation Level Hierarchy groups the escalation levels together. It is a single dimension hierarchy.

File name: elh.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

[Table 3–4](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–4 Escalation Level Hierarchy Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
Elvl	Escalation Level	Text	Required
Elvl label	Escalation Level Label	Text	Required

Example:

```
1,Escalation Level 1
```

Time Periods Hierarchy File

The Time Periods hierarchy is used internally to split the data points into two groups in order to calculate the sufficient statistic data.

File name: tprd.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

[Table 3–5](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–5 Time Periods Hierarchy Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
tmpd	Time Period ID	Text	Required
tmpd label	Time Period Label	Text	Required

Example:

1, time period 1
2, time period 2

RHS Merchandise Hierarchy File

The RHS Merchandise Hierarchy has the same format and content as the Merchandise Hierarchy. The file name is different.

File name: pror.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

Table 3–6 describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–6 RHS Merchandise Hierarchy Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	item ID	Text	Required
item label	item label	Text	Required
Clss	Class ID	Text	Required
Clss label	Class label	Text	Required
Scat	Sub-category ID	Text	Required
Scat label	Sub-category label	Text	Required
Cat	Category ID	Text	Required
Cat label	Category label	Text	Required
Dept	Department ID	Text	Required
Dept label	Department label	Text	Required
Chn	Channel ID	Text	Required
Chn label	Channel label	Text	Required

Example:

10426485,BSKT LG GLD WLW W/RED VLV LNR,217771339880,CMAS STORAGE
BASKETS,21777133,BASKET COLLECTIONS,21777,BASKETS & STORAGE,217,Home Decor,0,CHAIN
TOP LEVEL

Data Files

This section describes the data files required by APC-RPO.

Sales Units History

Intersection: item/store/week

Description: The sales unit history.

File Name: pos.csv.ovr

[Table 3–7](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–7 Sales Units History Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
week	Week ID	Text	Required
item	Item ID	Text	Required
store	Store ID	Text	Required
value	The sales unit value	Number	Required

Example:

w01_2006,10033240,6,8.50

Sales Dollars History

Intersection: item/store/week

Description: The sales dollars history.

File Name: posdllr.csv.ovr

[Table 3–8](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–8 Sales Dollars History Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
week	Week ID	Text	Required
item	Item ID	Text	Required
str	Store ID	Text	Required
sales amount	The sales dollar amount	Number	Required

Example:

Week1,1234545,store1,401.49

Store to Price Zone Mapping

Intersection: cat/store

Description: Defines how a store maps to the price zone for a given merchandise category.

File Name: pz2prlocmap.csv.ovr

[Table 3–9](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–9 Store to Price Zone Mapping Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
cat	Category ID	Text	Required
str	Store ID	Text	Required
price zone ID	Prize Zone ID	Text	Required

Example:

cat123,store1,przn1
cat234,store1,przn2

Ticket Price History

Intersection: item/store/week

Description: The ticket price history.

File Name: price.csv.ovr

[Table 3–10](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–10 Ticket Price History Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
week	Week ID	Text	Required
item	Item ID	Text	Required
str	Store ID	Text	Required
ticket price	Ticket Price	Number	Required

Example:

Week1,1234545,store1,1.49

Minimum Ticket Price History

Intersection: item/store/week

Description: The minimum ticket price history.

File Name: minprice.csv.ovr

[Table 3–11](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–11 Minimum Ticket Price History Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
week	Week ID	Text	Required
item	Item ID	Text	Required
str	Store ID	Text	Required
minimum ticket price	Minimum Ticket Price	Number	Required

Example:

Week1,1234545,store1,1.49

Maximum Ticket Price History

Intersection: item/store/week

Description: The maximum ticket price history.

File Name: maxprice.csv.ovr

[Table 3–12](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–12 Maximum Ticket Price History Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
week	Week ID	Text	Required
item	Item ID	Text	Required
str	Store ID	Text	Required
maximum ticket price	Maximum Ticket Price	Number	Required

Example:

Week1,1234545,store1,1.49

Promotion Indicator History (Optional)

Intersection: item/store/week

Description: The promotion indicator history.

File Name: promoindcsv.ovr

[Table 3–13](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–13 Promotion Indicator History Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
week	Week ID	Text	Required
item	Item ID	Text	Required
location	The location dimension for the optimization level	Text	Required
promo flag	A value of T indicates that the promotion occurred	Char	Required

Example:

Week1,1234545,store1,T

Out-of-Stock Indicator (Optional)

Intersection: item/store/week

Description: The historical out-of-stock indicator.

File Name: outstckindcsv.ovr

[Table 3–14](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 3–14 Out-of-Stock Indicator Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
week	Week ID	Text	Required
item	Item ID	Text	Required
location	The location dimension for the optimization level	Text	Required
out-of-stock flag	A value of T indicates that the out-of-stock occurred	Char	Required

Example:

```
Week1,1234545,store1,T
```

Building the APC-RPO Domain

The buildAPCRPO.sh script used to build or to apply a patch to the APC-RPO domain is described in this section. The script is located in the <apcrpo_directory>/batch directory.

Script

```
buildAPCRPO.sh
```

Usage

```
buildAPCRPO.sh <options -cdil> <flags -gpt>
```

Table 3–15 describes the domain arguments for buildAPCRPO.sh.

Table 3–15 Domain Arguments for buildAPCRPO.sh

Arguments	Allowed Values	Description
options	c	Configuration directory Default is <apcrpo_directory>/config
	d	Domain path Default is <apcrpo_directory>/domain
	i	Input directory Default is <apcrpo_directory>/input
	l	Log directory Default is <apcrpo_directory>/logs
flags	g	Set this flag to use debug function libraries
	p	Set this flag for a patch build
	t	Set this flag for a test build

Notes

- The rules in the common_data group are crucial to the batch process and should never be modified by the retailer.
- The script uses the Configuration Tools rpaInstall utility to build a domain. See the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Administration Guide for the Classic Client* or the *Oracle Retail Predictive Server Administration Guide for the Fusion Client* for details on this utility.
- The script also uses the following RPAS utilities: mace and loadmeasure. See the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Administration Guide for the Classic Client* or the *Oracle Retail Predictive Server Administration Guide for the Fusion Client* for details on this utility.
- All hierarchy and measure files are placed in the <apcrpo_directory>/input directory.

Configuration Files for the RPAS Fusion Client

Use the APC-RPO installation software to install the activity task flow and online help files for the RPAS Fusion Client. The RPAS Fusion Client must be installed before the activity task flow files can be installed. For more information on installing the RPAS Fusion Client, refer to the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Installation Guide*.

During the RPAS Fusion Client installation, the installer automatically sets up the RPAS domain connection configurations in the ProfileList.xml file. In case you choose to set up the domain connection after the installation or set up an additional domain, you must manually set up the connection. For more information, refer to the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Administration Guide for the RPAS Fusion Client*.

Creating Users and User Groups

For greater security, users and user groups are not automatically created when you build or apply a patch to a domain. To create users and user groups, you must use the usermgr utility. For more information about usermgr, see the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Administration Guide for the Classic Client* or the *Oracle Retail Predictive Server Administration Guide for the Fusion Client*.

Loading and Extracting Data

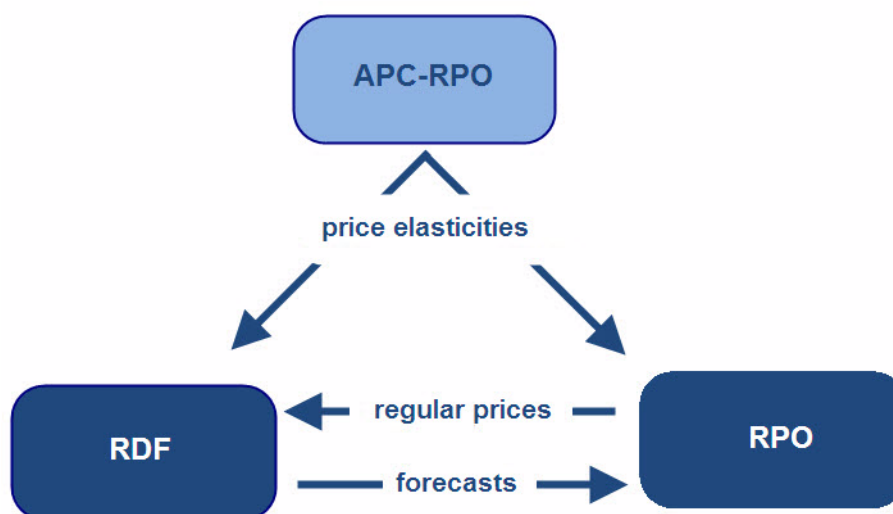
Data is loaded into APC-RPO using the standard RPAS approach. See the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Administration Guide for the Classic Client* or the *Oracle Retail Predictive Server Administration Guide for the Fusion Client* for details on formatting the load data files and on the utilities that enable administrators to load data into RPAS.

This chapter describes the data flow among APC-RPO, RPO, and RDF.

APC-RPO, RPO, RDF Integration

This section describes the integration and data flow between APC-RPO, RPO, and RDF.

Figure 4–1 APC-RPO, RPO, RDF Integration



From APC-RPO to RPO

- Sends item and cross-item elasticities of items. RPO uses these elasticities to optimize prices.
- Sends maximum and minimum historical prices of items. RPO uses this data to optimize prices.
- Sends anchor prices of items. Anchor prices are the baseline prices that APC-RPO uses to calculate price elasticity. RPO uses the anchor prices to calculate price drift metrics.
- Sends maximum price increase and decrease percentages, self-item elasticity standard errors, and self-item elasticities t-statistics. RPO uses the maximum price increase and decrease percentages to setup up the default minimum and

maximum price percentage change. Meanwhile, the RPO user can refer to the self-item elasticity standard error and t-statistics to adjust the price constraint.

From APC-RPO to RDF

- Sends regular price item elasticities to RDF. These item elasticities, together with the price plan, allow RDF to calculate the item elasticity lift.
- Sends regular price cross-item elasticities to RDF. There are two types of cross-item elasticities: halo and cannibalization. These cross elasticities, together with the price plan, allow RDF to calculate the cross-item lift for both halo and cannibalization effects related to the corresponding elasticities.
- Sends anchor prices to RDF for reference purposes.
- Sends historical prices. RDF uses these to calculate the regular price lifts.

From RPO to RDF

Sends the price plan that allows RDF to calculate the three components of the regular price lift: regular price item effect, regular price cannibalization effect, and regular price halo effect.

From RDF to RPO

Sends forecasts to RPO. These forecasts represent the base demand at the item/store level. RPO aggregates the forecasts to the item/price zone level and uses that data to optimize prices.

Script Integration

This chapter describes the integration among APC-RPO, RPO, and RDF.

Integration Scripts

Integration scripts are used for moving data between applications. The following rules apply to integration scripts:

- The exportMeasure utility is used to export data in CSV (comma-separated values) format. This maintains the consistency of start and width attributes across different applications.
- Data exported from the source application is placed in the destination domain input directory.
- Export scripts must run before load scripts. They should be run in the batch window.
- Do not hard-code domain paths. The paths are entered as command-line arguments.

apcrpo_export.sh

The apcrpo_export.sh script exports measures from APC-RPO for consumption by RPO and RDF. Each measure is exported to

```
$APCRPO_MASTERDOMAIN/output/$Measure.csv.rpl.$TIMESTAMP
```

where,

- \$APCRPO_MASTERDOMAIN is given by the “-d” parameter
- \$Measure is taken from the first column in the Exported Measures table
- The \$TIMESTAMP is the current time in YYYYMMDD.HHMMSS format

The output files are in csv format.

[Table 5–1, "Parameters for apcrpo_export"](#) contains the details about the parameters for this script.

Table 5–1 Parameters for apcrpo_export

Parameter Name	Required?	Input	Description
-d	Yes	File system path	The path to the top-level APC-RPO domain.

Table 5–1 (Cont.) Parameters for `apcrpo_export`

Parameter Name	Required?	Input	Description
<code>-maxprocesses</code>	No	Positive integer	A positive integer specifying how many parallel processes to use when generating the export. If neither this option nor <code>-noparallel</code> is specified, it defaults to the value in the environment variable <code>RPAS_PROCESSES</code> . If <code>RPAS_PROCESSES</code> is not set, it defaults to 3.
<code>-noparallel</code>	No	None	Instructs the script to run serially. Equivalent to “ <code>-maxprocesses 1</code> ”

Table 5–2, “Exported Measures for `apcrpo_export`” contains details about the exported measures for this script.

Table 5–2 Exported Measures for `apcrpo_export`

Measure Name	Intersection	Description
<code>exprteltst</code>	item/RHS item/price zone	Cross elasticities and self elasticities calculated by APC-RPO. This is sent to RPO.
<code>anchorprice</code>	item/price zone	The historical anchor price. This is sent to RPO.
<code>minhistprice</code>	item/price zone	The historical minimum price. This is sent to RPO.
<code>maxhistprice</code>	item/price zone	The historical maximum price. This is sent to RPO.
<code>maxprcuppct</code>	item/price zone	The maximum price increase percentage change. This is sent to RPO.
<code>maxprcdwnpct</code>	item/price zone	The maximum price decrease percentage change. This is sent to RPO.
<code>finstderr</code>	item/price zone	The self elasticity standard error. This is sent to RPO.
<code>fintstat</code>	item/price zone	The self elasticity T-Statistics. This is sent to RPO.
<code>exptelsstr</code>	item/RHS item/store	Cross elasticities and self elasticities calculated by APC-RPO. This is sent to RDF.
<code>achprstr</code>	item/store	The historical anchor price. This is sent to RDF.
<code>price</code>	week/item/store	The historical price. This is sent to RDF.

Notes for `apcrpo_export.sh`

- Use the `apcrpo_export.sh` script to export the parameters that have been generated in APC-RPO to RPO. The script returns a error code of 0 when it completes successfully.
- Since the `apcrpo_export.sh` script exports values generated by `apcrpo_batch.sh`, you should generally run that script prior to exporting the APC-RPO parameters.
- You should set the following variables for the `apcrpo_export.sh` script:
 - `RPAS_PROCESSES` – this optional parameter takes an integer value that defaults to 3 if it is not set.
 - `APCRPO_PROCESSES` – this optional parameter takes an integer value that defaults to `$RPAS_PROCESSES` if it is not set.
 - `RPAS_HOME` – this is a mandatory parameter. You must also source `$RPAS_HOME/rpaslogin.ksh`.

Outputs for RPO

This section describes the following output files sent to RPO:

- [Cross Item Elasticity](#)
- [Anchor Price \(Optional\)](#)
- [Minimum History Price \(Optional\)](#)
- [Maximum History Price \(Optional\)](#)
- [Maximum Price Increase Percentage Change](#)
- [Maximum Price Decrease Percentage Change](#)
- [Self Elasticity Standard Error](#)
- [Self Elasticity T-Statistics](#)

Cross Item Elasticity

The cross item elasticity among the items. The location dimension depends on the optimization level the client will use. For instance, if a user sets the prices at item/price zone, then the location dimension is price zone. This measure includes item self price elasticity and halo and cannibalization elasticities inside.

Intersection: item/RHS item/location

[Table 5–3](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 5–3 Cross Item Elasticity Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	Retailer's Item ID	Text	Required
iter	RHS Item ID	Text	Required
location	The location dimension for the optimization level	Text	Required
value	Cross item elasticity value	Number	Required

Example:

```
10033240,10320667,1,-0.0192
10033240,10320665,1,0.0104
10033240,10320664,1,-0.0051
10033240,10320661,1,0.0465
```

Anchor Price (Optional)

The anchor price is the baseline price used to calculate the price elasticity.

File Name: anchorprice.csv.rpl

Intersection: item/location

[Table 5–4](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 5–4 Anchor Price Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	Retailer's Item ID	Text	Required

Table 5–4 (Cont.) Anchor Price Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
location	The location dimension for the optimization level	Text	Required
value	Anchor price	Number	Required

Example:

10033240, 1,3.99

Minimum History Price (Optional)

The minimum historical regular price used in the price elasticity calculation. The minimum historical price is used in RPO for risk calculation.

File Name: minhistprice.csv.rpl

Intersection: item/location

Table 5–5 describes the fields in this file.

Table 5–5 Minimum History Price Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	Retailer's Item ID	Text	Required
location	The location dimension for the optimization level	Text	Required
value	Minimum history price	Number	Required

Example:

10033240, 1,5.69

Maximum History Price (Optional)

The maximum historical regular price used in the price elasticity calculation. The maximum historical price is used in RPO for risk calculation.

File Name: maxhistprice.csv.rpl

Intersection: item/location

Table 5–6 describes the fields in this file.

Table 5–6 Maximum History Price Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	Retailer's Item ID	Text	Required
location	The location dimension for the optimization level	Text	Required
value	Maximum history price	Number	Required

Example:

10033240, 1,8.99

Maximum Price Increase Percentage Change

The maximum price increase in the historical data.

File Name: maxprcupcnt.csv.rpl

Intersection: item/price zone

[Table 5–7](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 5–7 Maximum Price Decrease Percentage Change Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	Retailer's Item ID	Text	Required
price zone	The price zone for the optimization level	Text	Required
value	Maximum history price	Number	Required

Example:

10033240, 1, 0.105

Maximum Price Decrease Percentage Change

The maximum price decrease in the historical data.

File Name: maxprcdwnpct.csv.rpl

Intersection: item/price zone

[Table 5–8](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 5–8 Maximum Price Decrease Percentage Change Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	Retailer's Item ID	Text	Required
price zone	The price zone for the optimization level	Text	Required
value	Maximum history price	Number	Required

Example:

10033240, 1, 0.05

Self Elasticity Standard Error

The standard error information when calculating the self price elasticity for the given item/price zone.

File Name: finstderr.csv.rpl

Intersection: item/price zone

[Table 5–9](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 5–9 Self Elasticity Standard Error Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	Retailer's Item ID	Text	Required

Table 5–9 (Cont.) Self Elasticity Standard Error Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
price zone	The price zone for the optimization level	Text	Required
value	Maximum history price	Number	Required

Example:

10033240, 1, 1.69

Self Elasticity T-Statistics

The T-statistic information while calculating the self price elasticity for the given item/price zone.

File Name: fintstat.csv.rpl

Intersection: item/price zone

[Table 5–10](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 5–10 Self Elasticity T-Statistics Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	Retailer's Item ID	Text	Required
price zone	The price zone for the optimization level	Text	Required
value	Maximum history price	Number	Required

Example:

10033240, 1, 1.96

Outputs for RDF

This section describes the following output files sent to RDF:

- [Cross Item and Self Elasticity](#)
- [Anchor Price](#)
- [Price](#)

Cross Item and Self Elasticity

The cross item elasticity and self elasticity among the items. The location dimension depends on the optimization level the user chooses. For instance, if a user sets the prices at item/price zone, then the location dimension is price zone. This measure includes item self price elasticity and halo and cannibalization elasticities inside.

Intersection: item/RHS item/location

[Table 5–11](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 5–11 Cross Item and Self Elasticity Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	Retailer's Item ID	Text	Required

Table 5–11 (Cont.) Cross Item and Self Elasticity Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
iter	RHS Item ID	Text	Required
location	The location dimension for the optimization level	Text	Required
value	Cross item elasticity value	Number	Required

Example:

```
10033240,10320667,1,-0.0192
10033240,10320665,1,0.0104
10033240,10320664,1,-0.0051
10033240,10320661,1,0.0465
```

Anchor Price

The anchor price is the baseline price used to calculate the price elasticity.

File Name:

Intersection: item/store

[Table 5–12](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 5–12 Anchor Price Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	Retailer's Item ID	Text	Required
location	The location dimension for the optimization level	Text	Required
value	Anchor price	Number	Required

Example:

```
10033240, 1, 2.99
```

Price

The historical price for an item.

File Name: price.csv.rpl

Intersection: week/item/store

[Table 5–13](#) describes the fields in this file.

Table 5–13 Price Fields

Field	Description	Data Type	Importance
item	Retailer's Item ID	Text	Required
week	The week for the optimization level	Text	Required
store	The store for the optimization level	Text	Required
value	Price value	Number	Required

Example:

10033240,wk01,str101, 3.99

Configuration Considerations

This chapter provides information about changes that can be made to the APC-RPO configuration. If the default configuration of APC-RPO does not meet the needs of your business, you can configure it to match your organizational structure.

Hierarchies can only be used to determine the hierarchy aspects applicable directly to dimensions, attributes, facts, and escalation. Because of the RPAS limitations on intersection, distinct hierarchies must exist for the construction of all intersections in order to support all facts. No more than one dimension from any hierarchy can exist in a measure intersection.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Calendar \(CLND\) Hierarchy](#)
- [Product \(PROD\) Hierarchy](#)
- [Location \(LOC\) Hierarchy](#)
- [Escalation Levels \(ELH\) Hierarchy](#)

Calendar (CLND) Hierarchy

The Calendar hierarchy, shown in [Table 6–1](#), represents time in all RPAS solutions. It is a required hierarchy. RPAS requires a dimension named day (Day). This level is not displayed in the solution.

File name: clnd.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

Table 6–1 *Calendar Hierarchy*

Name	Label	Hierarchy Type	Child
Year ID	Year	Main	Qtrtr
Qtrtr ID	Quarter	Main	Mnth
Mnth ID	Month	Main	Week
Week ID	Week	Main	Day
Day ID	Day	Main	None

Product (PROD) Hierarchy

The Product Hierarchy, shown in [Table 6–2](#), represents the organizational levels of the retailer's merchandise.

File name: prod.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

Table 6–2 Product Hierarchy

Name	Label	Hierarchy Type	Child
Brand ID	Brand	Main or Alternate	Channel
Channel ID	Channel	Main or Alternate	Department
Department ID	Department	Main or Alternate	Category
Category ID	Category	Main or Alternate	Sub-category
Sub-category ID	Sub-category	Main or Alternate	Class
Class ID	Class	Main or Alternate	Item
Item ID	Item	Main or alternate	None

Note: Any changes to this hierarchy must be accompanied by changes to all the elements that employ the particular level that is being modified or removed. Adding levels or branches or changing labels should not require any changes to the APC-RPO configuration.

Location (LOC) Hierarchy

The Location hierarchy, shown in [Table 6–3](#), represents the retailer's retail locations and their roll-ups.

File name: loc.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

Table 6–3 Location Hierarchy

Name	Label	Hierarchy Type	Child
Price Zone ID	Price Zone	Alternate	Store
Company ID	Company	Main	Chain
Chain ID	Chain	Main	Channel
Channel ID	Channel	Main	Area
Area ID	Area	Main	Region
Region ID	Region	Main	District
District ID	District	Main	Store
Store ID	Store	Main	None

Escalation Levels (ELH) Hierarchy

The Escalation Level Hierarchy, shown in [Table 6–4](#), represents aggregation levels for elasticity data. The elasticity information is generated at the base level and then aggregated to higher levels by APC-RPO.

File name: elh.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

Table 6–4 Escalation Levels Hierarchy

Name	Label	Hierarchy Type	Child
Escalation Level ID	Escalation Level	Main	None

Time Periods Hierarchy

The Time Periods hierarchy, shown in [Table 6–5](#), represents a rough division of the historical data into two approximately equal-size sample populations. This information is used internally by the algorithm that calculates elasticity to generate and smooth the elasticities.

File name: tprd.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

Table 6–5 Time Periods Hierarchy

Name	Label	Hierarchy Type	Child
Time Period ID	Period	Main	None

RHS Product Hierarchy

The RHS Product hierarchy, shown in [Table 6–6](#), is used by APC-RPO to calculate cross-item effects, including halo and cannibalization. It is the exact duplicate of the Product Hierarchy. Any changes to the Product Hierarchy must be duplicated here and in the corresponding load file.

File name: prod.csv.dat

File format: comma-separated values file

Table 6–6 RHS Product Hierarchy

Name	Label	Hierarchy Type	Child
Brand ID	Brand	Main or Alternate	Channel
Channel ID	Channel	Main or Alternate	Department
Department ID	Department	Main or Alternate	Category
Category ID	Category	Main or Alternate	Sub-category
Sub-category ID	Sub-category	Main or Alternate	Class
Class ID	Class	Main or Alternate	Item
Item ID	Item	Main or alternate	None

Batch Processing

This chapter contains a detailed description of the scripts used by APC-RPO. These scripts are used for the processes required to support APC-RPO, to generate the demand parameters, and load the generated measures.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [apcrpo_batch.sh](#)
- [apcrpo_batch_local.sh](#)
- [buildAPCRPO.sh](#)
- [loadApcRpoMeasures.sh](#)

Scripts

At a high level, the batch process for generating the measures required for RPO and RDF consists of the following steps:

- Parameter default and override merging
- Historical data filtering
- Data transformation and filtering
- Calculation of raw self-elasticity
- Regularization of raw self-elasticity
- Calculation of halo-type cross elasticity
- Calculation of cannibalization-type cross elasticity
- Calculation of anchor and min/max historical prices

apcrpo_batch.sh

The `apcrpo_batch.sh` script runs the batch process to generate self elasticities, cross elasticities, halo effects, cannibalization, historical anchor, minimum prices, maximum prices, and the associated analysis data. Various parts of the process may be enabled or disabled in the Admin and Maintenance workbooks. The batch is run in all local domains.

[Table 7-1, "Parameters for apcrpo_batch.sh"](#) contains the details about the parameters for this script.

Table 7–1 Parameters for `apcrpo_batch.sh`

Parameter Name	Required?	Input	Description
-d	Yes	File system path	The path to the top-level APC-RPO domain.
-maxprocesses	No	Positive integer	A positive integer specifying how many parallel processes to use when generating the export. If neither this option or <code>-noprogram</code> is specified, it defaults to the value in the environment variable <code>RPAS_PROCESSES</code> . If <code>RPAS_PROCESSES</code> is not set, it defaults to 3.
-noprogram	No	None	Instructs the script to run serially. Equivalent to " <code>-maxprocesses 1</code> ".

Notes for `apcrpo_batch.sh`

- Use the `apcrpo_batch.sh` script to generate the APC-RPO elasticities and other parameter information that will be used by RPO. The script returns a error code of 0 when it completes successfully.
- In order to use this script, you must have a working APC-RPO domain. The required historical data must have been loaded into the domain and the customer-specific batch parameters set.
- You must set the following variables for the `apcrpo_batch.sh` script:
 - `RPAS_PROCESSES` – this optional parameter takes an integer value that defaults to 3 if it is not set.
 - `APCRPO_PROCESSES` – this optional parameter takes an integer value that defaults to `$RPAS_PROCESSES` if it is not set.
 - `RPAS_HOME` – this is a mandatory parameter. You must also source `$RPAS_HOME/rpaslogin.ksh`.

Note: Adjust the `RPAS` variable `RPAS_JAVA_MAXHEAPSIZE` depending on the size of your domain. The default value is 256M and the larger the domain is, then the greater the set value should be. For example, when the SKU Store combination is around 30,000,000, the `RPAS_JAVA_MAXHEAPSIZE` value should be changed to 2048MB.

`apcrpo_batch_local.sh`

The `apcrpo_batch_local.sh` script is identical to `apcrpo_batch.sh`, except that it only runs for one local domain. The purpose of the script is to eliminate the necessity to process all local domains.

[Table 7–2, "Parameters for `apcrpo_batch_local.sh`"](#) contains the details about the parameters for this script.

Table 7–2 Parameters for `apcrpo_batch_local.sh`

Parameter Name	Required?	Input	Description
-d	Yes	File system path	The path to the sub-domain under the top-level APC-RPO domain.

Notes for `apcrpo_batch_local.sh`

- Use the `apcrpo_batch_local.sh` script to generate the APC_RPO elasticities and other parameter information that will be used by RPO. Note that this script allows the information to be extracted for a single local domain at a time. The script returns a error code of 0 when it completes successfully.
- In order to use this script, you must have a working APC-RPO domain. The required historical data must have been loaded into the domain and the customer-specific batch parameters set.
- You must set the following variables for the `apcrpo_batch_local.sh` script:
 - `RPAS_HOME` – This is a mandatory parameter. You must also source `$RPAS_HOME/rpaslogin.ksh`.

buildAPCRPO.sh

The `buildAPCRPO.sh` script parameters provide the necessary locations and information needed to install APC-RPO.

The default installation mode is a full installation. In this case, a new APC-RPO domain is created from scratch.

The use of the `-p` flag causes the script to patch. In this case, changes are moved from the configuration into the domain.

The use of the `-t` parameter causes the script to build in test mode. In this case, the script checks that paths are correct, but does not perform the installation. This script calls the `loadApcRpoMeasures.sh` script.

Table 7–3, "Parameters for `buildAPCRPO.sh`" contains the details about the parameters for this script.

Table 7–3 Parameters for `buildAPCRPO.sh`

Parameter Name	Required?	Input	Description
<code>-c</code>	No	File system path	The path to the configuration directory. Defaults to <code>\$PWD/./config</code> .
<code>-d</code>	No	File system path	The path to the top-level APC-RPO domain (existing or to be installed). Defaults to <code>\$PWD/./domain</code>
<code>-g</code>	No	None	If present, use debug libraries when building/patching the domain. Otherwise, use optimized libraries.
<code>-i</code>	No	File system path	The path to the input directory. Defaults to <code>\$PWD/./input</code> .
<code>-l</code>	No	File system path	The path to the log file. Defaults to <code>\$PWD/./</code>
<code>-m</code>	No	Positive integer	Specify the maximum number of parallel processes to be used for the install. Defaults to 1.
<code>-n</code>	No	None	Specifies the configuration name.
<code>-p</code>	No	None	If present, make this a patch install instead of a full install.
<code>-r</code>	No	None	Specifies the partition dimension.
<code>-t</code>	No	None	If present, make this a test install instead of a full install.

Table 7–3 (Cont.) Parameters for buildAPCRPO.sh

Parameter Name	Required?	Input	Description
-u	No	None	Shows the script usage.

Notes for buildAPCRPO.sh

- Use the buildAPCRPO.sh script to build or to apply a patch to an APC-RPO domain. The script returns a error code of 0 when it completes successfully. In addition, the log file (the “-l” parameter) will contain detailed information about the progress and status of the domain build.
- In order to use this script, you must have an APC-RPO configuration, a folder containing the historical measure data, and a directory in which to build the domain.
- You must set the following variables for the buildAPCRPO.sh script:
 - RPAS_HOME – this is a mandatory parameter. You must also source \$RPAS_HOME/rpaslogin.ksh.
 - RIDE_HOME – this is a mandatory parameter; it contains the path to the configuration tools. Note that \$RIDE_HOME/bin needs to be added to the PATH.

loadApcRpoMeasures.sh

The loadApcRpoMeasures.sh script loads measure data from the input file under the top-level domain directory.

Table 7–4, “Parameters for loadApcRpoMeasures” contains the details about the parameters for this script.

Table 7–4 Parameters for loadApcRpoMeasures

Parameter Name	Required?	Input	Description
-d	No	File system path	The path to the top-level APC-RPO domain. Defaults to \$PWD/./domain/APCRPO.
-p	No	Positive integer	A positive integer specifying how many parallel processes to use when generating the export. Defaults to 1.

Table 7–5, “Measures for loadApcRpoMeasures.sh” contains details about the exported measures for this script.

Table 7–5 Measures for loadApcRpoMeasures.sh

Measure Name	Description
Escflag	Escalation level flag
Esclvlbl	Escalation level label
Escpath	Escalation path value
Maxprice	Historical maximum price data
Minprice	Historical minimum price data
Pos	Historical sales volume data
Posdllr	Historical sales revenue data

Table 7-5 (Cont.) Measures for loadApcRpoMeasures.sh

Measure Name	Description
Price	Historical price data
Promoind	Promotional indicator – when a particular item was promoted at a given location
Pz2prlocmap	Mapping of item/stores to item/price zones

Notes for loadApcRpoMeasures.sh

- Use loadApcRpoMeasures script to load historical data into an APC-RPO domain. Although this script can be run standalone it is typically not. It is generally run by buildAPCRPO.sh.

When complete, this script writes the measure-loading status to the console. When this script is run as part of buildAPCRPO.sh, the output is redirected to a log file. The buildAPCRPO.sh script scans the resulting log file and reports exceptions or failures.

- You must set the following variables for the loadApcRpoMeasures.sh script:
 - RPAS_HOME – this is a mandatory parameter. You must also source \$RPAS_HOME/rpaslogin.ksh.
 - LOGLEVEL – this optional parameter defaults to warning.
 - RECORDLOGLEVEL – this optional parameter defaults to warning. The parameter controls the information generated at a per-record level.
 - APCRPO_LOCALIZATION_DIR – this optional parameter defaults to \$APCRPO_HOME/input_110n. If this parameter is set and corresponds to a directory that contains localization information, the script attempts to load localization data.
 - APCRPO_HOME – this mandatory parameter contains the path to the top level APCRPO domain.

Using the APC-RPO Plug-In

The APC-RPO plug-in, which automates part of the RPAS domain configuration, lets you to manage escalation levels. Using this data, the plug-in generates the appropriate intersections, measures, rule groups, rules, and workbooks. This chapter describes how to use the APC-RPO plug-in.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About the APCRPO Parameters Window](#)
- [Configuring the APC-RPO Solution](#)
- [Generating Intersections, Measures, Rules, and Workbooks](#)

In order to use the APC-RPO plug-in, you must configure the Escalation Levels Tab, which is accessed from the RPAS Configuration Tools.

About the APCRPO Parameters Window

From the RPAS Configuration Tools, select **Automation** from the menu bar, then **APCRPO**, and then **Specify Parameters**. The **APCRPO Parameters** window that contains the Escalation Levels Tab shown in [Figure 8–1, "Escalation Levels Tab"](#) is displayed.

Figure 8–1 Escalation Levels Tab

Name	Label	Intersection	Path
L01	Escalation Level 01	item_przn	1
L02	Escalation Level 02	clss_przn	2
L03	Escalation Level 03	scat_przn	3
L04	Escalation Level 04	cat_przn	4

The Escalation Levels tab is used to characterize each escalation level and its intersection.

Table 8–1, "Fields in the APC-RPO Escalation Levels Tab" describes the fields in the Escalation Levels Tab.

Table 8–1 Fields in the APC-RPO Escalation Levels Tab

Name	Description
Title Bar	The title of the window.
Tabs	The following tab is available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalation Levels Tab
Button Bar	The following buttons are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add – create a new default/blank escalation level in the grid area. Delete – delete the currently selected row in the grid area.
Grid Area	The area used to display the escalation levels and the intersections. The data is displayed in the following columns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name – displays the name of each escalation level as it is generated. The names take the form of L01, L02, L03....L99. Label – provides a text entry box for the label for each escalation level. Intersection – provides access to the Select Intersection dialog box for each escalation level. Only product and location dimensions are allowed in the intersection. Path – provides a text entry box for the order in which the escalation values must be evaluated. The value must be a positive integer.

Configuring the APC-RPO Solution

To configure the APC-RPO solution, from the RPAS Configuration Tools, select **Automation** from the menu bar, then **APCRPO**, and then **Specify Parameters**.

You must configure the following in the Escalation Levels Tab of the APCRPO dialog box: the Label, Intersection, and Path.

Configuring the Escalation Levels Tab

The Escalation Levels Tab is configured as follows:

- To add an escalation level:
 - Click the **Add** icon in the Escalation Levels Tab. A new entry is added in the grid area.
 - Enter the label for the escalation level.
 - To set the escalation level intersection, click the intersection. The Select Intersection window is displayed.
 - Using the list options, set the intersection. Click **OK**.
For more information on setting intersections, see the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Configuration Tools User Guide*.
- To modify the intersection for an escalation level:
 - In the grid area, click the intersection of the escalation level to be modified. The Select Intersection window is displayed.
 - Using the list options, set the intersection. Click **OK**.

For more information on setting intersections, see the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Configuration Tools User Guide*.

3. To delete an escalation level:
 - a. In the grid area, select the escalation level to be deleted from the configuration.
 - b. Click the **Delete** icon.

Generating Intersections, Measures, Rules, and Workbooks

The system automatically generates the intersections, measures, rules, and workbook templates for the retailer-specific configuration of APC-RPO. To start this process, click **OK** in the **APCRPO Parameters** window.

The system automatically generates the following:

- Intersections – All intersections necessary to support the base APC-RPO solution are created.
- Measures – All measures necessary to support the base APC-RPO solution are created.
- Rules – All rules and rule groups to support the base APC-RPO solution are created.
- Workbook Templates – All pre-defined workbook templates to support the base APC-RPO solution are created.

You can continue to make changes to the APC-RPO plug-in configuration, and the autogeneration process can be repeated as often as needed prior to the installation.

Internationalization

Internationalization is the process of creating software that can be translated more easily. Changes to the code are not specific to any particular market. APC-RPO has been internationalized to support multiple languages.

This chapter describes configuration settings and features of the software that ensure that the base application can handle multiple languages.

Translation

Translation is the process of interpreting and adapting text from one language into another. Although the code itself is not translated, components of the application that are translated include the following:

- Graphical user interface (GUI)
- Error messages

The following components are not translated:

- Documentation (Online Help, Release Notes, Installation Guide, User Guide, Operations Guide)
- Batch programs and messages
- Log files
- Configuration Tools
- Reports
- Demonstration data
- Training Materials

The user interface for APC-RPO has been translated from U.S. English into the following languages:

- Chinese (Traditional)
- Chinese (Simplified)
- Croatian
- Dutch
- French
- German
- Greek

- Hungarian
- Italian
- Japanese
- Korean
- Polish
- Portuguese (Brazilian)
- Russian
- Spanish (Spain)
- Swedish
- Turkish

Note: For information about adding languages for the first time or for translation information in general, see the *Oracle Retail Predictive Server Administration Guide for the Classic Client* or the *Oracle Retail Predictive Server Administration Guide for the Fusion Client*.

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