

Oracle® Retail Advanced Inventory Planning
Data Management online User Guide
Release 12.0

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Primary Author: Gary O'Hara

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Preface

The Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Data Management online User Guide describes the application's user interface and how to navigate through it.

Audience

This document is intended for the users and administrators of Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning. This may include merchandisers, buyers, and business analysts.

Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Release 12.0 documentation set:

- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Release Notes
- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Data Management Online - Online Help
- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Order Management - Online Help
- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Order Management User Guide
- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Data Model Volume 1 Oracle Database Data Model
- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Data Model Volume 2 Measure Reference Guide
- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Installation Guide
- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Operations Guide
- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Implementation Guide
- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Administration Guide
- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Warehouse Replenishment Planning User Guide
- Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Store Replenishment Planning User Guide

Customer Support

- <https://metalink.oracle.com>

When contacting Customer Support, please provide:

- Product version and program/module name.
- Functional and technical description of the problem (include business impact).
- Detailed step-by-step instructions to recreate.
- Exact error message received.
- Screen shots of each step you take.

Conventions

Navigate: This is a navigate statement. It tells you how to get to the start of the procedure and ends with a screen shot of the starting point and the statement “the Window Name window opens.”

Note: This is a note. It is used to call out information that is important, but not necessarily part of the procedure.

This is a code sample
It is used to display examples of code

[A hyperlink appears like this.](#)

Welcome to Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning

Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning (AIP) is a suite of products designed to manage the supply chain needs of retailers, from interaction with their suppliers through various layers of warehouses down to individual stores and e-commerce sites. Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning couples time-phased replenishment and allocation algorithms to produce an actionable receipt plan over time, based on demand forecasts, replenishment parameters, and inventory availability at the numerous points within the supply chain.

Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning provides the tactical inventory plan needed to run the business. Its purpose is to optimally forecast consumer demand, source supply, and fulfill demand in a time-phased manner. Because of Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning, the supply chain is aligned into a virtual enterprise, the retailer gains visibility across the supply chain to demand, supply and any constraints.

Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning is composed of two parts:

- Oracle Retail Data Management online (DMo)
- Oracle Retail Order Management (OM)

Getting Started

How you access AIP depends on how the application is set up at your location. Contact your system administrator for instructions. After starting the application, you are prompted to log in. Your system administrator assigns a user name and a temporary password. You will need to change the password after you log on the first time. Additionally, your password periodically expires, in a period of time as determined by your system administrator.

The following rules apply when you change your password:

- Passwords must be a minimum of six (6) characters and maximum of 128.
- Passwords must contain at least five different characters.
- Passwords must not be a simple.
 - Cannot include sequences such as ABCDE or ABCXYZ.
 - Cannot contain more than four consecutive characters.
- Passwords cannot be based on your user name or your full name.
- Passwords cannot be based on a previous password.
- Passwords cannot be based on a dictionary entry.

Log on to Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning (AIP)

1. On the Login window, enter your user ID in the User Name field.
2. In the Password field, enter your password.
3. Click **Log In**.
4. In the Applications area, click **AIP Online**. The User Console is displayed.

Note: The User Console may be displayed when you log in.
If this is the case, proceed to the next step.

5. Select the application you want to use.
6. Click **Start**. The application opens in a new window.

Change Your Password

1. Log on to Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning (AIP).
2. On the User Console, click **Applications**.
3. Click **Change Password**.
4. In the Current Password field, enter the password you used to Log on to the applications
5. In the New Password field, enter the password you want to use in the future.
6. In the Retype password field, enter the password you entered in the New Password field.
7. Click **Change Password**.

Note: You can click the "Return to front page without changing password" link to cancel your changes.

Exit AIP

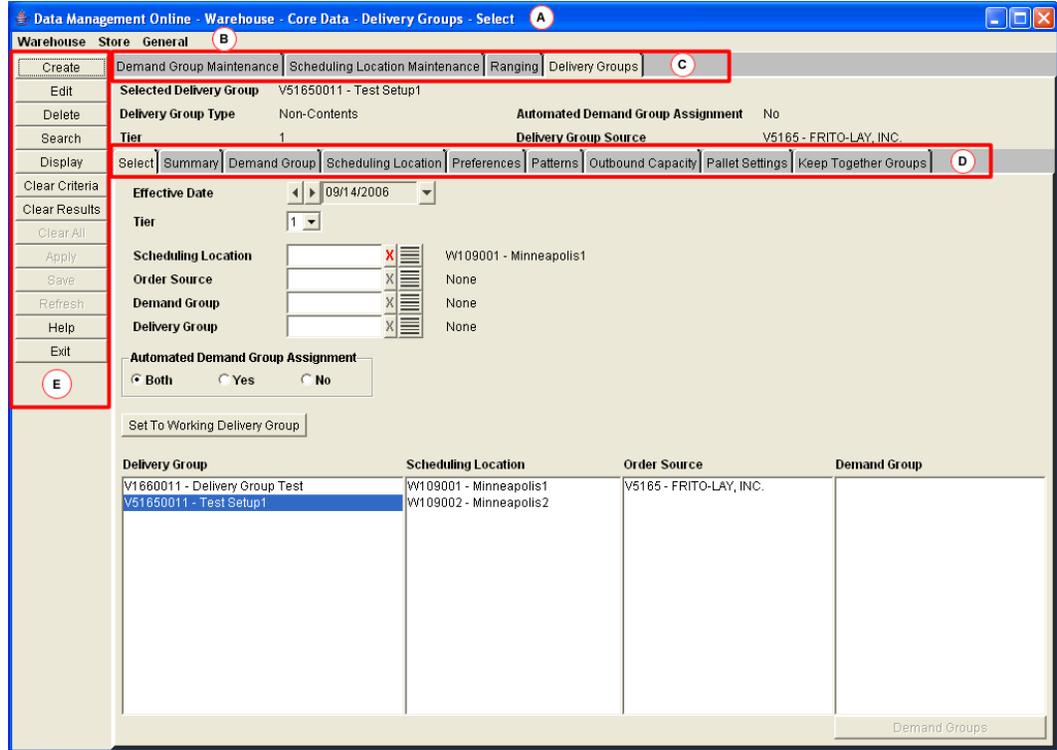
1. Click **Exit**. You are returned to the User Console.

Note: The Exit button is located on the standard button bar in the AIP workspace.

2. Click **Log Out**.

The AIP Workspace

After logging into AIP, you have access to the application window. The primary elements in the application window appear in the image below.



Element	Description
A	Title Bar Located at the top of the application window. The title bar displays the product name and the area you are currently working in. The three buttons at the far right on the title bar allow you to minimize, restore, maximize, and close the application window.
B	Menu Bar Located below the title bar. The menu bar provides access to different areas of the application.

Element		Description
C	Primary Tabs	Located at the top of the workspace. The primary tabs give you access to the functional areas available for the selections you made from the menu.
D	Secondary Tabs	Located in the workspace, beneath the primary tabs. The secondary tabs give you access to the functional area within each primary tab, if they exist for a specific tab.
E	Standard Buttons	Located at the left of the workspace. The standard buttons are enabled based on the work you have done or the selections you make in the workspace.

Navigating AIP

The basic method for entering data in a text field is to type the text in the field. Some fields are restricted, however, as to the type of data that may be entered. The options for entering or selecting data depend on the type of data that may be required or permitted in the field. For example, some fields permit only numeric data, while others permit only alphabetic or alphanumeric data. Some fields require a date to be entered in a specific format. Some fields permit only one value, while others permit multiple values.

Calendars, drop-down lists and lists of value provide you with access to preformatted, predefined values. Instructions for using these tools are provided below.

Use a Calendar Button

To look up the date, you can access a date picker window.



Date Picker Window

Select a Date

1. Click the calendar button next to a date field. The calendar window opens.

Note: The calendar button appears as a drop down button to the right of the date field.

2. Select the desired date:
 - To select a year, press the left or right arrows next to the year field.
 - To select a month, click on the appropriate month abbreviation.
 - To select a day of the month, click the day on the calendar.
3. Click **OK**. The date field is automatically filled in when you select the day of the month.

Move the Date

You can move the selected date forward or backward.

Use a Drop-down List

Some fields are restricted to a predefined list of values. You access a drop-down list from which you can pick the desired value.



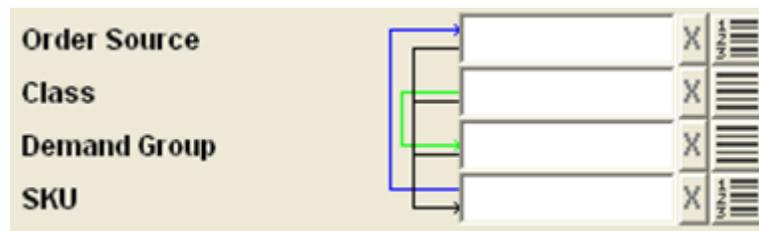
Drop down List

1. Click on the drop-down  button next to a field. A list of predefined values appears.
2. If necessary, scroll through the list until the appropriate value appears.
3. Select the value. The field is automatically filled in with the selected value.

Field-Level Filtering in AIP

Some fields are filtered by the selections you have made in previous field. These fields are indicated by arrows pointing to them from other fields.

Note: Any fields that are required when searching are indicated with an asterisk (*).



Example of Field Level Filters

In the example

Field	Limits the results of	Indicated by the following arrow
Order Source, Class, and Demand Group	SKU	Black arrow
Class	Demand Group	Green arrow
SKU	Order Source	Blue arrow

Note: The colors indicated are specific to this example. The arrows in the window you are working in may be colored differently and serve only to help you distinguish the different lines.

Clear a Selection

After you make a selection, the clear LOV  button is enabled. If two fields filter each other as part of a field-level filter, you must clear your selections before you can make additional selections.

1. To clear the field, click the clear LOV  button.



Locked Filter Field

Sorting Rules

When the following is selected	This field is filtered	Impact to the filtered field
Demand Group	SKU	Only SKUs that have a pack size in the selected demand group are displayed.
Profile	Class	Only classes that contain a SKU assigned to the selected profile are displayed.
SKU	Demand Group	Only demand groups that contain a pack size of the selected SKU are displayed.
SKU	Order Source	Only suppliers that supply a pack size of the selected SKU and warehouses that are ranged for a pack size of the selected SKU are displayed.
Class	Demand Group	Only demand groups that contain a SKU that belongs to the selected class are displayed.
Class	SKU	Only SKUs that belong to the selected class are displayed.
Supplier	Demand Group	Only demand groups that contain a SKU -pack size that is supplied by the selected supplier are displayed.
Supplier	SKU	Only SKUs that have a pack size supplied by the selected supplier are displayed.

When the following is selected	This field is filtered	Impact to the filtered field
Supplier	Class	Only classes that contain a SKU that has a pack size supplied by the selected supplier are displayed.
Order source	SKU	If the selected order source is a supplier, only SKUs that have a pack size supplied by the supplier are displayed. If the selected order source is a warehouse, only SKUs that have a pack size ranged to the warehouse are displayed.
Store format	Store	Only stores of the selected store format are displayed.
Warehouse	SKU	For warehouses, only SKUs that are ranged to the warehouse are displayed.

List of Values (LOV) Buttons

Some fields need to filter a large amount of information. To help you select the information, there are two types of LOV buttons:

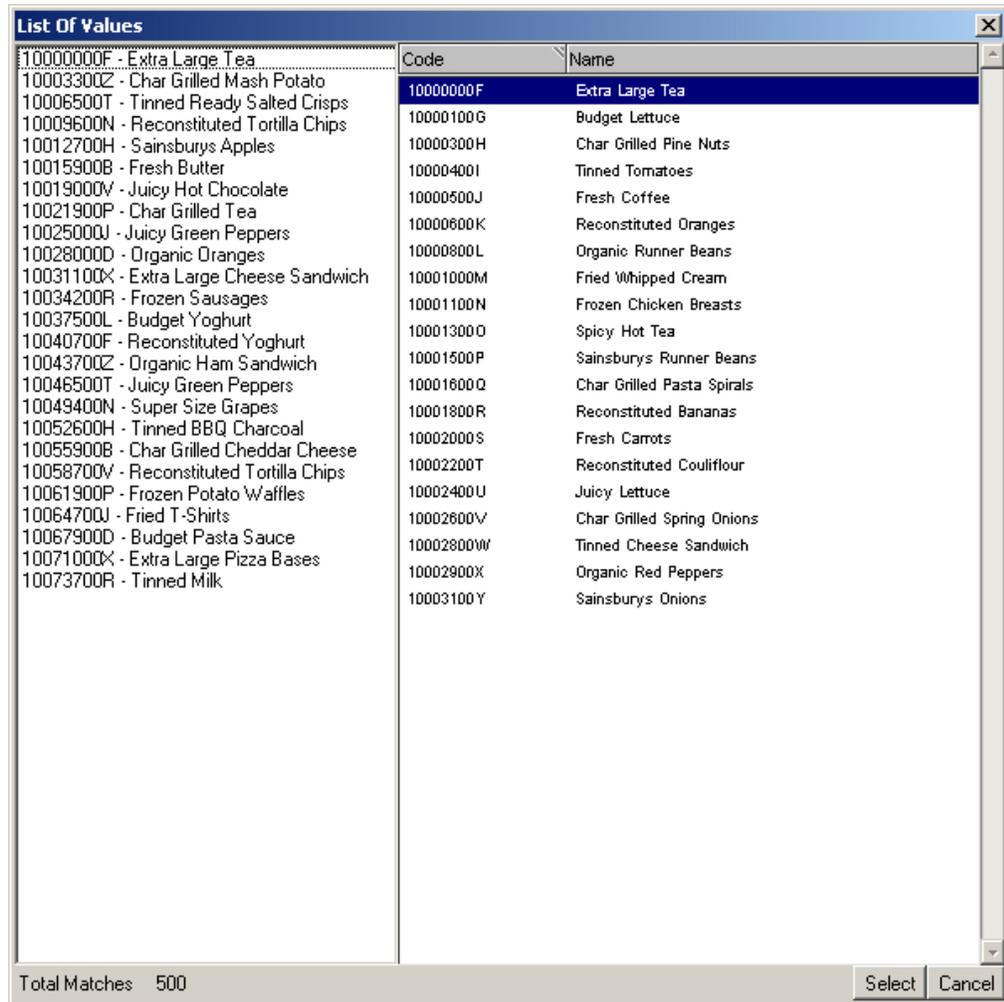
- **LOV  buttons:** Allow you to pick from a list of valid data that can be used in the field. A LOV button only allows you to make one selection.
- **Multi-select LOV  buttons:** For fields that permit multiple values, you can access a list of value window in multi-select view. The box contains two blocks. One block contains the predefined values that are available to you. The second block contains the values that have already been assigned to the field, if any. You have the option of:
 1. Removing assigned values, which places them back in the available list.
 2. Adding values, which places them in the selected list.

When a multi-select LOV button has multiple values selected, the first value that was selected is displayed followed by an ellipse.

The list of values window displays the first set of 20 values and a paging mechanism. To view additional sets of information, select from the list on the left side.

Using an LOV Button

1. Click the LOV  button next to a text field. The list of values window opens. The total number of values appears on the footer of the window.



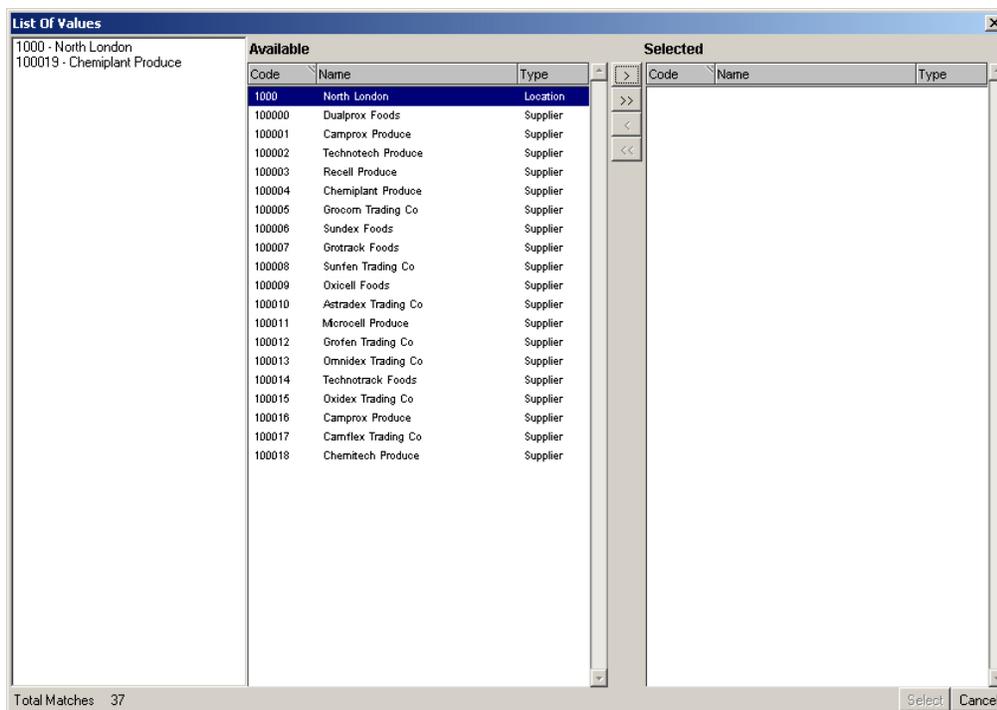
List of Values Window

Note: You can enter information into the field before you click the LOV  button. A partial list of values is return that matches the information you entered. If you enter a complete, valid value and press Enter, the information is displayed without opening the list of values window.

2. Select a value. Page as necessary to find your value.
3. Click **Select**. The field is automatically filled in with the selected value.

Using a Multi-Select LOV Button

1. Click the multi-select LOV  button next to a text field. The list of values window opens. The total number of values appears on the footer of the window.



List of Values Window - Multi-select View

Note: You can enter information into the field before you click the multi-select LOV  button. A partial list of values is return that matches the information you entered. If you enter a complete, valid value and press Enter, the information is displayed without opening the list of values window.

2. Select the appropriate values:
 - Select one or more values in the selected values box. Page as necessary to find your value.
 - Click the move right  button. The values are displayed in the selected values box.

Note: To move all values displayed in the available area, click the move all right  button.

3. Remove unneeded values:
 - Select one or more values in the selected values box.
 - Click the move left  button. The values are removed from the selected values box

Note: To move all values displayed in the selected area, click the move all left  button.

4. Click **Select**. The field is automatically filled in with the selected values.

Transfer Boxes

For fields that permit multiple values, you can use a transfer box. The box contains two blocks. One block contains the predefined values that are available to you. The second block contains the values that have already been assigned to the field, if any. You have the option of

1. Removing assigned values, which places them in the available list.
2. Adding values, which places them in the selected list.

Using a Transfer Box

Select the appropriate values:

1. Select one or more values in the available values box.
2. Click the move right  button. The values are moved to the selected values box.

Note: To move all displayed values, click the move all right  button.

Remove Unneeded Values:

1. Select one or more values in the selected values box.
2. Click the move left  button. The values are returned to the available values list.

Note: To move all displayed values, click the move all left  button.

Moving Top Level Folders and Folder Components

- Select the top level folder to move the folder and all components contained within the folder.
- Select the individual component of the folder to move the folder component without including the entire folder.

Sorting a Table

In a table you can sort the results:

- To sort the list, click any column heading. Hatch marks indicates the column that is currently sorted, as well as the order: ascending or descending.
- To reverse the current sort order, click the same column heading again.
- To sort on multiple columns, where allowed, click the column heading to select the sort order and then right-click the column heading. The column heading turns red to indicate the column is locked. Repeat this process for other columns displayed on screen.

Alert Status	Alert	Priority	Alert Type	Alert Date
Closed	A source split was assigned to a single source when more than one source exists for: Effective Date 11-APR-06, Source 100139, Demand Group 100556 , 2	2	New Source Split	04/12/2006

Example of Table Data Sorted by Multiple Columns - Alert Status and Priority

Paging through Records

On some tabs, like the Alerts tab where numerous records may be displayed, paging controls appear at the bottom of the tab. This feature allows you to page through the records as needed. The total number of pages appears to the left of the paging controls.



Example of Paging Controls

Using the Paging Controls

- To page forward, click the Next  button. The next page of records appears.
- To page backward, click the Previous  button. The previous page of records appears.
- To view the first page of records, click the First Page  button. The first page of records appears.
- To view the last page of records, click the Last Page  button. The last page of records appears.

Using the Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Online Help

Welcome to the online help for Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning.

About the Online Help

The online help system uses JavaScript for some of its functionality. Make sure you have enabled JavaScript for your Web browser. Refer to the online help in your Web browser for instructions on enabling JavaScript.

Introduction

This help site provides step-by-step procedures as well as other information about using Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning. We have implemented some tools to assist your navigation of this help site. This page explains these tools.

Formatting Conventions

This section provides information about the documentation conventions used in the online help.

Notes are displayed using this convention. Notes contain additional information about the process or procedure that you are performing.

Navigate: The navigation sections of a procedure provide information about how to access the window that is the starting point of a procedure.

Navigating the Online Help

This help site provides several ways for you to navigate to your topic.

Using the Table of Contents

The table of contents is the most common way that you will navigate to your topic.

1. Select the **Contents** tab to display the table of contents on the left side of your screen.
2. Double-click on a book to expand it and view the topics.
3. Select a topic from the table of contents to view it.

Using the Search Feature

Use the search feature to explore the contents of your topics and find matches to queries that you define. There are some basic rules for making queries in full-text searches.

- You can type your search in uppercase or lowercase characters. Searches are not case sensitive.
- You can search for any combination of letters (a-z) and numbers (0-9).
- Punctuation marks such as the period, colon, semicolon, comma, and hyphen are ignored during a search.
- Group the elements of your search using double quotes or parentheses.
- You cannot search for quotation marks.

Follow this procedure to use the search feature.

1. Select the **Search** tab to display the search feature on the left side of your screen.
2. In the Search field, enter the word or words that you want to find.
3. Press the Enter key. Topics that match your search criteria display in the left pane.
4. Select a topic to view it.

Data Management online

Introduction to Oracle Retail Data Management online

The Oracle Retail Data Management (DM) online component of Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning allows you to define the supply chain your organization uses. To use DM online, the following hierarchy information must be loaded into Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning from your external systems:

- Suppliers
- Warehouses
- Stores
- SKU-pack sizes
- Supplier/SKU-pack sizes
- On sale/off sale dates

After this information is added you can begin to create your supply chain. This process has many dependencies, in which one area must be set up before you can proceed to the next area.

Business Process

Into warehouse supply chain

Create chambers

Range SKUs to warehouse

- Range locations by SKU
- Range locations by warehouse

Maintain demand groups

- By demand group
- By SKU

Maintain warehouse order cycles

Create delivery groups

Create order groups

Create Time-balanced Order Source Splits

Warehouse foundation data

Create planning horizons

Defaults

Define supplier/SKU-pack size that are kept together for ordering

Define lead time for warehouse to receive a SKU pack and ship it to the next location

Define the ability to break packs and ship individual units at the warehouse

Maintain coupled indicators for a warehouse

Maintain size and volume properties for a location

Exceptions

RDC Demand Reconciliation Flag Exceptions

Setup Stockless Indicator Exceptions

Into store supply chain

Create store order cycles

- Maintain exceptions to the release and placement schedule
- Maintain exceptions for release and placement schedule at the profile level
- Maintain exceptions to supplier release and placement schedules
- Maintain exceptions to the order cycle at the SKU level
- Maintain flags and singles

Create profiles

- Maintain exceptions for release and placement schedule at the profile level
- Maintain exceptions to the store order cycle at the profile level
- Copy profile exceptions

Maintain store source

- by SKU
 - by store
 - Perform a mass update of the store sources
-

Store foundation data

Maintain planning and network groups
 Assign a class to a profile
 Define on supply and off supply dates for a store
 Define store priority
 Define ordering pack sizes for stores
 Maintain planning horizons

Defaults

Define promotion start and end dates
 Define substitution SKUs and singles-enabled SKUs

Exceptions

Maintain exceptions to supplier release and placement schedules
 Maintain exceptions to the release and placement schedule
 Maintain exceptions to the SKU release schedule

Define time-balanced order splits

Schedules

Maintain the store receiving calendar
 Define corporate non-release and non-receipt dates

- For stores
- For warehouses

 Define receiving windows
 Maintain shifts and slots (for warehouses)

Informational

View alerts
 Troubleshoot alerts
 View warehouse or store ordering schedules

Alerts

View Alerts

The Alerts tab allows you to view exception information that is produced by the overnight batch process. These alerts warn you about a variety of situations which may require your attention, including information about the data you have entered or failed to enter in Oracle Retail Data Management online (DMo).

Each morning, the alerts produced by the latest overnight batch run are loaded into DM online.

Alerts can have one of the following statuses:

- **Open:** The alert has not been worked on and is awaiting resolution.
- **In Progress:** Someone is working on the alert.
- **Closed:** The alert has been worked on.

Search for Alerts

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Alerts. The Alerts tab opens.

Alerts Tab

1. Select the criteria you want to search for:
 - In the Alert Day field, select the first date you want to search for.
 - In the To field, select the last date you want to search for.
 - In the Priority field, select the priority of the alert you are searching for.
 - In the Alert Type field, enter the ID of the ID type you are searching for.
 - In the Alert Status field, select the status of the alert you are searching for.
2. Click **Search**.

Change the Status of a Single Alert

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Alerts. The Alerts tab opens.

1. Search for alerts.
2. In the Alert Status field, select the status you want the alerts set to.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Change the Status of All Displayed Alerts

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Alerts. The Alerts tab opens.

1. Search for alerts.
2. In the Set All Status To field, select the status you want the alerts set to.
3. Click **Update**.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Export an Alert List

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Alerts. The Alerts tab opens.

1. Search for alerts. All alerts displayed will be exported when complete.
2. Click **Export**.
3. Select the format to save the file.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Select the location to save the file to.
6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.

Troubleshooting Alerts

This section provides information about various alerts and possible causes and resolutions.

No SKU Map Alert

This alert occurs when the mapping between the AIP SKU-pack size and the Merchandising System SKU-pack size is missing or corrupt.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Order Management application. In the Order Maintenance screen search for orders which have a status of 'Unreleased' and a release date equal to today. If no results are returned the issue was resolved by the administrator and the orders were released. The alert can be closed. If the search returns results try to manually release the orders. If you receive an error message that indicates a missing SKU mapping the administrator did not resolve the issue in last night's batch. Contact your system administrator to inform them of missing or corrupt AIP-to-RMS SKU mapping data. Orders for SKU-pack sizes which do not have a SKU map cannot be released.

Missing Replenishment Data Alert

The following supply chain problems can be the cause of this alert.

- Undefined Order Multiple
- Undefined Pallet Multiple
- Undefined Location Orderable Unit
- Undefined Time-balanced Order Source Split

Alert Resolution

Log on to Data Management Online and perform the following:

- Navigate to the Pallet and Order Multiples screen. Ensure that a pallet multiple and order multiple value is defined for one or more suppliers that supply the SKU-pack size to the chamber for the warehouse specified in the alert
- Navigate to the Location Orderable Unit screen. Ensure an orderable unit is defined for one or more suppliers that supply the SKU-pack size to the warehouse in the alert.
- Navigate to the Time-balanced Order Source Split screen. Use the alert's warehouse and the demand group of the SKU-pack size as search criteria; use the alert's date as the effective date. Ensure a 100% split is defined for one or more suppliers of the demand group to the warehouse.

Demand, No Delivery Group Alert

The alert situation can arise when a store receives its stock of a particular item from a warehouse. That warehouse must have delivery parameters defined in order to receive the stock from its source. Included in the required delivery parameters are delivery group assignments. If no delivery group assignment exists for delivery into the store's source warehouse no goods can be received in the warehouse. The store currently has demand that may not be met due to its source's inability to receive the stock.

Note: This alert is currently only calculated for two tier supply chains where the store's source warehouse is supplied directly by the supplier.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Online application. Navigate to the Delivery Groups area. Determine the appropriate delivery group for the source, demand group, and warehouse-chamber in the alert. Set the delivery group as the working delivery group and navigate to the delivery group 'Demand Group' screen. Search for the unassigned source, demand group, and warehouse-chamber and save them as a new assignment.

Demand, No Order Group Alert

The alert situation can arise when a store receives its stock of a particular item from a warehouse. That warehouse must have ordering parameters defined in order to order the stock from its source. Included in the required ordering parameters are order group assignments. If no order group assignment exists for the store's source warehouse no goods can be ordered into the warehouse. The store currently has demand that may not be met due to its source's inability to order the stock.

Note: This alert is currently only calculated for two tier supply chains where the store's source warehouse is supplied directly by the supplier.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Online application. Navigate to the Order Groups area. Determine the appropriate order group for the source, demand group, and warehouse-chamber in the alert. Set the order group as the working order group and navigate to the order group 'Demand Group' screen. Search for the unassigned source, demand group, and warehouse-chamber and save them as a new assignment.

SKU Not in Profile Alert

This alert is generated when the SKU is not assigned to any warehouse profiles.

Warehouse profile assignments are necessary when the store replenishes the SKU from a warehouse. The warehouse profile contains the order cycle for the SKU from the warehouse.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Online Application. Navigate to the profiles area. Determine the appropriate warehouse profile for the SKU. Set it as the working profile. Navigate to the SKU assignments tab and search for the unassigned SKU. Save the SKU to the working profile.

Active Store, Demand, No Packsize and Active Store, No Packsize Alerts

The SKU-pack size selected as the ordering pack size for the store-format (default) or store (exception) is not appropriately ranged for the source warehouse.

The 'Active Store, Demand, No Packsize' alert indicates the Store's demand cannot currently be fulfilled because the SKU-pack size is not ranged at the source warehouse.

The 'Active Store, No Packsize' alert indicates no demand currently exists for the SKU/store. The problem should be proactively corrected before demand does exist.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Application and perform the following tasks:

- To view the current store source for the alert's SKU/store navigate to the Store Source Multi-SKU screen or the Store Source Multi-Store screen. Display the source for the SKU and store. This warehouse must be Profile Ranged, Exception Ranged, or Pending De-ranged for the SKU-pack size that is the ordering pack size.
- To view the current ordering pack size, navigate to the store format packsize area. Navigate to either the Warehouse to Store Defaults tab, or the Warehouse to Store Exceptions tab to view the store ordering pack sizes for the SKU/store.

You have the option of changing the ranging status or changing the store ordering pack size.

To change the ranging status:

- Navigate to the Ranging area. Select the Ranging by SKU-pack size tab. Update the ranging status for the SKU-pack size by entering or selecting the SKU from the LOV. Find the appropriate warehouse and set the status to Exception Ranged.

To change the store ordering packsize:

- Navigate to the store format packsize area. Navigate to either the Warehouse to Store Defaults tab, or the Warehouse to Store Exceptions tab. Select the correct pack size for the entire store-format (default) or select a new pack size for the individual store (exception).

No Store Source Alert

A SKU can be replenished at a store by ordering it from a warehouse or a direct supplier. Often times many warehouses and many suppliers can supply a SKU therefore the store's source must be defined. This identifies one specific direct supplier or warehouse that will replenish the specified SKU at the store.

A store source value must be defined for all On-supply SKU/store combinations.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Online Application. Navigate to the store source area. Select the Store Source Multi-store tab, or the Store Source Multi-SKU tab. Enter either the SKU or the Store as search criteria in the available LOV. Select the SKU or Store in the results list, set and save the store source value.

Source Split Change Alert

The time-balanced order source splits define the percentage of demand that will be allotted to a particular source. The sum of the percentages allotted to each source must total 100% to prevent an overage or shortage of order quantities.

The alert indicates that the split percentages did not total 100% and the system automatically adjusted the allotted percentages. Review the percentages allotted to each source for accuracy.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Online application. Navigate to the Time-balanced Order Source Split tab. Enter the effective date, demand group, and warehouse search criteria. Review the current percentages for accuracy and enter new values when appropriate.

No Delivery Group Alert

The alert situation can arise when a store receives its stock of a particular item from a warehouse. That warehouse must have delivery parameters defined in order to receive the stock from its source. Included in the required delivery parameters are delivery group assignments. If no delivery group assignment exists for delivery into the store's source warehouse no goods can be received in the warehouse. The store does not currently have demand that needs to be met.

Note: This alert is currently only calculated for two tier supply chains where the store's source warehouse is supplied directly by the supplier.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Online application. Navigate to the Delivery Groups area. Determine the appropriate delivery group for the source, demand group, and warehouse-chamber in the alert. Set the delivery group as the working delivery group and navigate to the delivery group 'Demand Group' screen. Search for the unassigned source, demand group, and warehouse-chamber and save them as a new assignment.

No Order Group Alert

The alert situation can arise when a store receives its stock of a particular item from a warehouse. That warehouse must have ordering parameters defined in order to order the stock from its source. Included in the required ordering parameters are order group assignments. If no order group assignment exists for the store's source warehouse no goods can be ordered into the warehouse. The store does not currently have demand that needs to be met.

Note: This alert is currently only calculated for two tier supply chains where the store's source warehouse is supplied directly by the supplier.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Online application. Navigate to the Order Groups area. Determine the appropriate order group for the source, demand group, and warehouse-chamber in the alert. Set the order group as the working order group and navigate to the order group 'Demand Group' screen. Search for the unassigned source, demand group, and warehouse-chamber and save them as a new assignment.

SKU, No Profile for Date Alert

When a new SKU arrives in the AIP system it will attempt to automatically assign the SKU to the appropriate warehouse profile. If the system is unable to determine the appropriate assignment the alert is generated to indicate that the new SKU was not assigned to a warehouse profile.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Online Application. Navigate to the profiles area. Determine the appropriate warehouse profile for the SKU. Set it as the working profile. Navigate to the SKU assignments tab and search for the unassigned SKU. Save the SKU to the working profile.

New Source Split Alert

A new Time-balanced Order Source Split has been created for a single supplier but more than one valid supplier exists.

The split assignment occurs automatically when a valid demand group/warehouse combination is found that does not have any source split defined.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Online application. Navigate to the Time-balanced Order Source Split screen. Enter the demand group and warehouse as search criteria. Search for all valid sources and display the current assignment. Modify the allotted split percentages as necessary.

No Home Warehouse Alert

No home warehouse has been defined for a particular on-supply SKU/Store combination.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Online application. Navigate to the Profile Maintenance tab. Enter the SKU and any other known search criteria to search for the appropriate warehouse profile(s). For any warehouse profiles assigned to the SKU currently or in the future set the warehouse profile as the working profile. Navigate to the Home Warehouse screen and set a home warehouse for the alerts' store.

New Warehouse Alert

A new warehouse has arrived in the AIP system. The supply chain should be updated to incorporate the new warehouse.

Alert Resolution

Setup the warehouse supply-chain in the Data Management application, which includes the following:

- Warehouse-chambers
- Ranging
- Delivery Groups
- Order Groups
- Location Orderable Units
- Order Multiples
- Pallet Multiples
- Time-balanced Order Source Splits
- Store Source (if the warehouse will supply a store)

The list above is not a full list of supply-chain parameters. Some parts of the supply chain may be automatically set up. The automated supply chain should be reviewed for accuracy.

New Store Alert

A new store has arrived in the AIP system. The supply chain into the store should be created.

Alert Resolution

Setup the store supply-chain in the Data Management application, which includes the following:

- On/Off Supply dates
- Profiles/Profile Assignment
- Store Format/Store Ordering pack size.
- Store Receiving Calendar
- Store Priority
- Store Source

The list above is not a full list of supply-chain parameters. Some parts of the supply chain may be automatically set up. The automated supply chain should be reviewed for accuracy.

New SKU Pack Size Alert

A new SKU-pack size has arrived in the AIP system. The supply chain should be modified to incorporate the new pack size.

Alert Resolution

Setup the SKU-pack size in the Data Management application, which includes the following:

- Demand Groups
- Order Multiple
- Pallet Multiple
- Keep Together SKU-pack size
- Optionally change the following:
- Location Orderable Unit
- Store Format/Store Ordering Pack size

The list above is not a full list of supply-chain parameters. Some parts of the supply chain may be automatically set up. The automated supply chain should be reviewed for accuracy.

New Sister Store Alert

A new Sister Store association has arrived in the AIP system. A sister store association is defined when a new store is identified as being like an existing store. The supply-chain for the existing store will be automatically copied to the new store on or after the expected copy date. The alert is a warning to users that they should not setup the supply-chain for the new store until after that copy date.

This alert requires no action until the copy date.

Alert Resolution

After the copy has occurred, log on to the Data Management application and verify the accuracy of the copied supply chain. Make modifications or additions as necessary.

New Sister Warehouse Alert

A new Sister warehouse association has arrived in the AIP system. A sister warehouse association is defined when a new warehouse is identified as being like an existing warehouse. The supply-chain for the existing warehouse will be automatically copied to the new warehouse on or after the expected copy date. The alert is a warning to users that they should not setup the supply-chain for the new warehouse until after that copy date.

This alert requires no action until the copy date.

Alert Resolution

After the copy has occurred log on to the Data Management application and verify the accuracy of the copied supply chain. Make modifications or additions as necessary.

New Supplier Alert

A new supplier has arrived in the AIP system. The supply chain should be reviewed to incorporate the new supplier.

Alert Resolution

Setup the supply-chain from the supplier in the Data Management application.

For replenishment of warehouses this includes the following:

- Delivery Group assignments, preferences, etc.
- Order Group
- Order Multiple
- Pallet Multiple
- Location Orderable Unit
- Supplier Locks
- Time-balanced Order Source Split

For replenishment of stores this includes:

- Direct Profile creation, assignment, etc.
- Direct to Store Format/Store Ordering Pack Size
- Store Source

The list above is not a full list of supply-chain parameters. Some parts of the supply chain may be automatically set up. The automated supply chain should be reviewed for accuracy.

New SKU Alert

A new SKU has arrived in the AIP system. The supply chain ordering parameters should be modified to incorporate the new SKU.

Alert Resolution

Setup the SKU-pack size in the Data Management application, which includes the following:

- Demand Group/Demand Group Attributes
- Delivery Group Assignment
- Order Group Assignment
- Location Orderable Unit
- Order Multiple
- Pallet Multiple
- Supplier Lock
- Time-balanced Order Source Split
- On/Off Supply Dates
- Profile Assignment
- Store Format/Store Ordering Pack Size
- Store Source

The list above is not a full list of supply-chain parameters. Some parts of the supply chain may be automatically set up. The automated supply chain should be reviewed for accuracy.

Pre-priced Status Change Alert

A SKU has either changed from pre-priced to not pre-priced, or not pre-priced to pre-priced.

A SKU that is pre-priced will be assigned to the same demand group as its parent.

A new demand group will be created for a SKU that is not pre-priced.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management online to setup the into-warehouse supply chain for the new demand group, which includes the following:

- Demand Group Attributes
- Delivery Group Assignment
- Order Group Assignment
- Location Orderable Unit
- Time-balanced Order Source Split

The list above is not a full list of supply-chain parameters. Some parts of the supply chain may be automatically set up. The automated supply chain should be reviewed for accuracy.

Discontinued SKU Pack Alert

A discontinuation date has been defined for a SKU-pack size.

Alert Resolution

Log on to the Data Management Online application. Navigate to the Ranging tab. Set the SKU-pack size to Pending De-ranged for all warehouses which are currently Profile Ranged or Exception ranged.

If the SKU-pack size is a location orderable unit, select a new location orderable unit.

If the SKU-pack size is a store format (or store) ordering pack size, select a new ordering pack size.

Core Data

Maintain Planning Horizons

The Planning Horizon Maintenance tab allows you to define the planning horizons for the system. Planning horizons define the number of days in the future that replenishment plans are created for. Planning horizon defaults are defined at the class level and are used by Oracle Retail Replenishment Planning.

You can create the following exceptions to the planning horizon.

- Exceptions to planning horizons are defined at the SKU level.

Search for a Planning Horizon for a Class

Navigate: Log on to Data Management online. From the General menu, select Core Data. Select the Planning Horizon Maintenance tab.

Planning Horizon Maintenance Tab

1. Select the Default Horizon radio button.
2. In the Class field, enter a class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
3. Click **Display**. The current horizon for the class displays in the Current Horizon field.

Create a Planning Horizon for a Class

Navigate: Log on to Data Management online. From the General menu, select Core Data. Select the Planning Horizon Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a planning horizon for a class.
2. In the New Horizon field, enter the number of days that are used for the planning horizon for the class.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Delete a Planning Horizon for a Class

Navigate: Log on to Data Management online. From the General menu, select Core Data. Select the Planning Horizon Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a planning horizon for a class.
2. Click **Delete**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Maintain Replenishment Planning Exceptions

Navigate: Log on to Data Management online. From the General menu, select Core Data. Select the Planning Horizon Maintenance tab.

1. In the Exception Level Data area, select Replenishment Planning Exception.
2. In the SKU field, enter a SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
3. Click **Display**.

Note: The color of the number in the Current Horizon field indicates whether the SKU currently uses the planning horizon of the class (black) or an exception has been created for the SKU (red).

- To create an exception
 - a. In the New Horizon field, enter the number of days that are used for the planning horizon for the SKU.
 - b. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
 - c. Click **OK**.
- To delete an exception
 - a. Click **Delete**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
 - b. Click **OK**. The exception is deleted and the planning horizon displays the current default value.

View a Store Ordering or Warehouse Ordering Schedule

The Warehouse and Store Ordering Schedule tab allows you to view the scheduling information for stores and warehouses.

Warehouse and store ordering schedules are calculated by the data you enter into other areas of AIP and therefore cannot be edited from the WH & Store Ordering Schedules tab. The schedule indicates whether the store or warehouse can receive deliveries. A lead time on a particular date indicates the number of days prior to delivery that orders will be placed.

View a Store Ordering Schedule

Navigate: Log on to Data Management Online. From the General menu, select Core Data. Select the WH & Store Ordering Schedules primary tab and the Store secondary tab.

WH & Store Ordering Schedules - Store Tab

1. In the Store field, enter the store ID, or click the LOV  button and select a store.
2. In the Class field, enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select the class.
3. In the SKU field, enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
4. Click **Search**. Information pertaining to the selected store and SKU is displayed on the calendar.

View a Warehouse Schedule

Navigate: Log on to Data Management Online. From the General menu, select Core Data. Select the WH & Store Ordering Schedules primary tab and the Warehouse from Source Schedule secondary tab.

WH & Store Ordering Schedules - Warehouse from Source Schedule Tab

1. In the Warehouse field, enter the warehouse ID, or click the LOV  button and select a warehouse.
2. In the Order Source field, enter the order source ID, or click the LOV  button and select the order source.
3. In the Class field, enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select the class.
4. In the Demand Group field, enter the demand group ID, or click the LOV  button and select a demand group.
5. Click **Search**. Information pertaining to the selected warehouse, source, and demand group is displayed on the calendar.

Note: Warehouse schedules are only produced for a demand group when the Location Orderable Unit has a status of Profile Ranged or Exception Ranged at the selected warehouse.

Profiles

Create a Profile

A profile is a collection of SKUs. The profiles describe the ordering cycle that gets an item a store. SKUs are initially assigned to a profile by batch. They are grouped by class or vendor. A SKU can belong to a warehouse profile and/or a supplier profile.

- **Warehouse:** The SKUs in the profile can be supplied to the store by a warehouse. Multiple warehouses may be assigned to a warehouse profile. All pack sizes for a SKU are automatically ranged to the warehouses in the profile. Ranging exceptions for a particular SKU-pack must be created manually.
- **Supplier:** The SKUs in the profile can be supplied directly to the store by the selected supplier.

You can assign SKUs to both warehouse and supplier profiles. A SKU may exist in multiple supplier profiles, but only in one warehouse profile on a particular date.

Each profile must be assigned an order cycle. You must create network and planning groups before you can associate a profile to a network group.

Create a Profile

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Maintenance primary tab, select the Profile Selection secondary tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Profile Maintenance' window with the 'Profile Selection' tab active. The 'Selected Profile' is '13 - Redex Foods Profile 3 [13]'. The 'Supply Profile' section lists four profiles, with '13 - Redex Foods Profile 3 [13]' selected. The 'Order Source' is 'V100003 - Redex Foods', and the 'Class', 'SKU', and 'Supply Profile' fields are currently empty.

Supply Profile
11 - Redex Foods Profile 1 [11]
12 - Redex Foods Profile 2 [12]
13 - Redex Foods Profile 3 [13]
14 - Redex Foods Profile 4 [14]

Profile Selection Tab

1. Click **Create**. The Create Supply Profile window opens.

Create Supply Profile Window

2. In the Profile Name field, enter a profile name.
3. In the Profile Association field, select the source type that the profile is associated with.
4. In the Store Order Cycle field, enter the store order cycle ID, or click the LOV  button and select a store order cycle.
5. In the Direct Supplier field, enter the direct supplier ID, or click the LOV  button and select a direct supplier.

Note: The Direct Supplier field is available only if the profile association is direct supplied.

6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Select the Edit Attributes tab.
9. Define the attributes of the profile.
 - Set a profile store order cycle
 - Assign SKUs to a profile
 - Maintain profile warehouse assignments
 - Assign network groups to a warehouse in a profile
 - Maintain home warehouse for a profile

Edit the Profile Name

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile maintenance primary tab, select the Profile Selection secondary tab.

1. Set a profile as the working profile.
2. Click **Edit**. The Edit Supply Profile window opens.



Edit Supply Profile Window

3. In the Profile Name field, enter the profile name.
4. Click **Save**. The window closes and the new name appears in the header.

Profile Maintenance

Edit a Profile

To edit a profile, you must select a profile in the Profile Selection window, and indicate that it is the working profile. You are then able to edit the profile attributes in the Edit Attributes window. Among the profile attributes you can edit are:

- **Store order cycle for a profile:** Allows you to select the store order cycle that will be used when ordering the SKUs which are assigned to the working profile.
- **SKU assignments:** Allows you to add SKUs to the grouping of SKUs assigned to the working profile. All SKUs in a profile should have similar ordering cycles. The store order cycle for the profile, and all profile exceptions will be applied to all SKUs assigned to the profile.

A SKU may exist in a single warehouse profile and at the same time it may exist in one or more direct profiles. If a SKU is being placed in a warehouse profile, it must be removed from an existing warehouse profile, if it is in one for that day. Placing a SKU in a warehouse profile does not remove it from any existing direct profiles.

When SKUs are added to a warehouse profile, all pack-sizes for each SKU are profile-ranged to all warehouses assigned to the working profile.

- **Profile warehouse assignments:** Allows you to identify the warehouses that can supply the SKUs in the profile to a store. When warehouses are added to a warehouse profile, all pack-sizes for each SKU are profile-ranged to all warehouses assigned to the working profile. A warehouse that is the current home warehouse for any store in the working profile may not be un-assigned.
- **Network groups:** Allows you to associate each of the profile's warehouses with a single network group. You may set a new network group assignment or change an existing assignment.
- **Home warehouse for a profile:** Allows you to select the warehouse responsible for stocking stores.

Profile/Store Order Cycle

The store order cycle displayed is the calculated order cycle day and its associated lead time for fourteen (14) days starting on the effective date. The order cycle day is calculated with a start date of January 2nd, 2000 for all cycles. All 14 and 28 day cycles are calculated against this date. For 7 day cycles, there is nothing to calculate since they run from Sunday to Saturday and repeat the same pattern through time.

Set a Profile to a Working Profile

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Maintenance primary tab, select the Profile Selection secondary tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Data Management Online - General - Profiles - Profile Maintenance' window. The 'Profile Selection' tab is active. The 'Selected Profile' is '13 - Redex Foods Profile 3 [13]'. The 'Profile Association' is 'Direct Supplier'. The 'Order Source' field is set to 'V100003 - Redex Foods'. The 'Class', 'SKU', and 'Supply Profile' fields are currently empty. The 'Supply Profile' list at the bottom shows four profiles: '11 - Redex Foods Profile 1 [11]', '12 - Redex Foods Profile 2 [12]', '13 - Redex Foods Profile 3 [13]', and '14 - Redex Foods Profile 4 [14]'. The '13 - Redex Foods Profile 3 [13]' profile is selected.

Profile Selection Tab

- Specify one or more of the following criteria to retrieve the supply profile:
 - Order Source:** In the Order Source field, enter the order source ID, or click the LOV  button and select an order source.
 - Class:** In the Class field, enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - SKU:** In the SKU field, enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
 - Supply Profile:** In the Supply Profile field, enter the supply profile ID, or click the LOV  button and select a supply profile.

2. Click **Search**. The Supply Profile area displays profiles that match your criteria.
3. Select the profile you want to set as the working profile.
4. Click **Set To Working Supply Profile**. The working profile appears in the header and the Edit Attributes tab is enabled.

Edit the Profile Name

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Maintenance primary tab, select the Profile Selection secondary tab.

1. Set a profile as the working profile.
2. Click **Edit**. The Edit Supply Profile window opens.



Edit Supply Profile Window

3. In the Profile Name field, enter the profile name.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete a Profile

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Maintenance primary tab, select the Profile Selection secondary tab.

1. Set a profile as the working profile.
2. Click **Delete**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Note: You must assign SKUs associated with the profile to a new profile before you can delete it. SKUs in a direct profile cannot be moved.

Update Store Order Cycle Associated with a Profile

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Maintenance primary tab, select the Profile Selection secondary tab.

1. Set a profile as a working profile.
2. Select the Edit Attributes tab.
3. Select the Store Order Cycle tab. The store order cycle currently assigned to the profile is displayed to the right of the Store Order Cycle field.

The screenshot shows the 'Data Management Online' application window. The title bar reads 'Data Management Online - General - Profiles - Profile Maintenance - Edit Attributes - Store Order Cycle'. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Warehouse:** Contains buttons for Create, Edit, Delete, Search, Display, Clear Criteria, Clear Results, Clear All, Apply, Save, Refresh, Help, and Exit.
- Store:** Contains tabs for Class to Profile Assignment, Planning Group Maintenance, Profile Maintenance (selected), and Profile Exceptions.
- General:** Contains tabs for Profile Selection (selected) and Edit Attributes.

Key fields and sections include:

- Selected Profile:** 193 - V5165 FRITO-LAY, INC.
- Profile Association:** Direct Supplier
- Effective Date:** 09/14/2006
- Store Order Cycle:** A dropdown menu currently set to 'None' with a LOV (List of Values) button.
- Current Store Order Cycle:** A calendar grid for September showing days 14 through 27.
- Default Settings:** A grid for setting default days of the week (S, M, T, W, T, F, S).

Store Order Cycle Tab

4. In the Effective Date field, select the date the new store order cycle becomes effective.
5. In the Store Order Cycle field, enter the store order cycle ID, or click the LOV  button and select a store order cycle.
6. Click **Display** to view the real-time order cycle and the selected order cycle's default settings.
7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

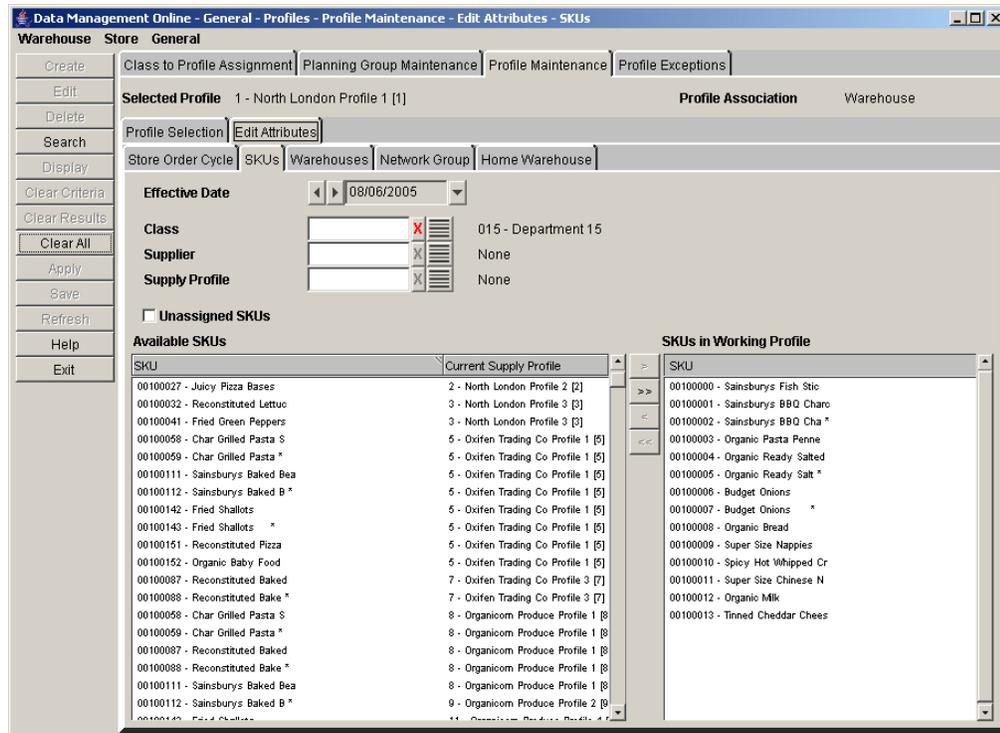
Assign SKUs to a Profile

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Maintenance primary tab, select the Profile Selection secondary tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Data Management Online - General - Profiles - Profile Maintenance' window. The 'Profile Selection' tab is active, showing a list of profiles. The 'Selected Profile' is '13 - Redex Foods Profile 3 [13]'. The 'Profile Association' is 'Direct Supplier'. The 'Order Source' is 'V100003 - Redex Foods'. The 'Class', 'SKU', and 'Supply Profile' are all set to 'None'. A 'Set To Working Supply Profile' button is visible. The 'Supply Profile' list contains four items: '11 - Redex Foods Profile 1 [11]', '12 - Redex Foods Profile 2 [12]', '13 - Redex Foods Profile 3 [13]', and '14 - Redex Foods Profile 4 [14]'. The '13 - Redex Foods Profile 3 [13]' item is highlighted.

Profile Selection Tab

1. Set a profile as a working profile.
2. Select the Edit Attributes tab.
3. Select the SKUs tab.



SKUs Tab

4. Select one or more criteria to retrieve the available SKUs:

- **Class:** In the class field, enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
- **Supplier:** In the Supplier field, enter the supplier ID, or click the LOV  button and select a supplier.
- **Supply Profile:** In the Supply Profile field, enter the supply profile ID, or click the LOV  button and select a profile that is different from the working profile.
- Select the Unassigned SKUs check box to search for SKUs that are not assigned to a profile.

Note: If you select the Unassigned SKUs check box, you cannot search by supply profile, since you are searching for SKUs that are currently not assigned to any profile. The Supply Profile search criteria value indicates that you are searching for SKUs currently assigned to that profile.

5. Click Search.

Note: The Available SKUs area displays the SKUs that are not assigned to the profile. The SKUs in working profile area displays the SKUs that are assigned to the profile on the Effective Date.

6. Move the SKUs you want in the profile to the SKUs in Working Profile area.

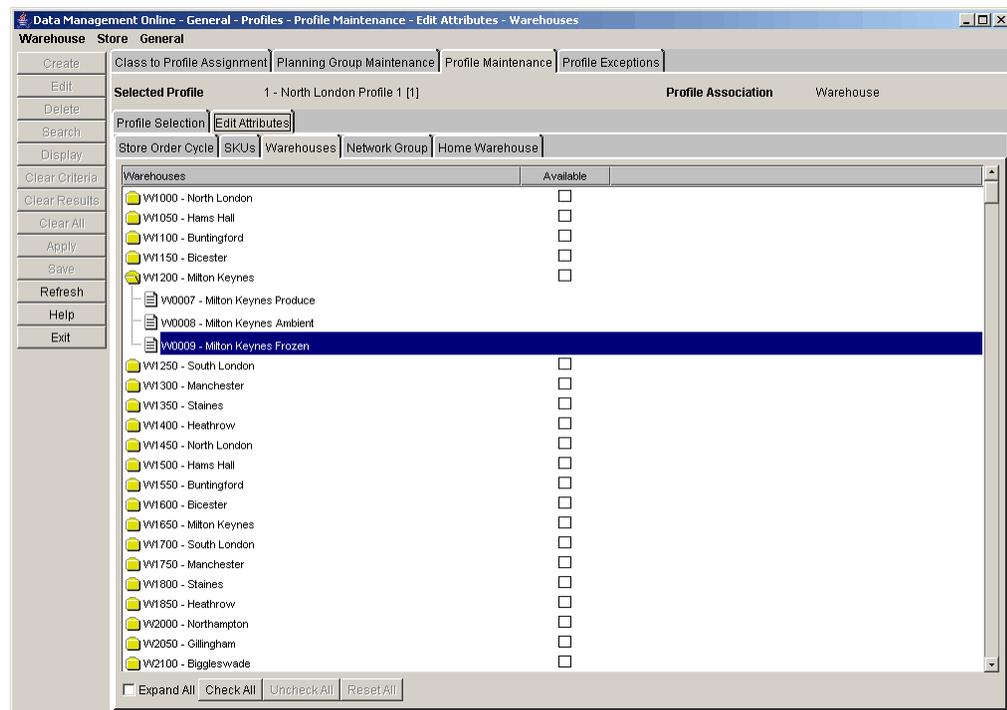
Note: SKUs that have not been saved are displayed in green.

7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

Maintain the Warehouse Assigned to a Profile

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Maintenance primary tab, select the Profile Selection secondary tab.

1. Set a profile as a working profile.
2. Select the Edit Attributes tab.
3. Select the Warehouses tab. The warehouses are displayed.



Warehouses Tab

Note: The profile must have a profile association of warehouse to enable the Warehouses tab.

4. Update the warehouse selections as necessary.
 - Select the Expand All check box to view the warehouse chambers.
 - Select the Available check box next to the warehouses you wish to assign to the profile.
 - Click **Check All** to select all the available warehouses in the list.
 - Click **Uncheck All** to clear all the warehouses in the list.
 - Click **Reset All** to reset all displayed warehouses back to their saved status at any time.

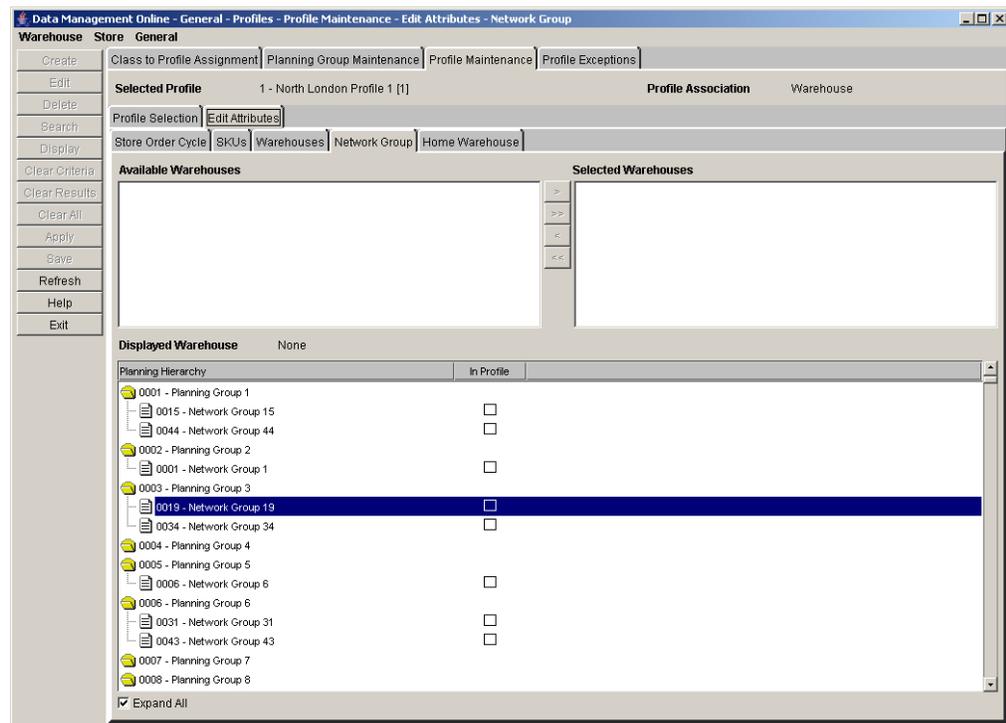
Note: The Reset All button is enabled after you make changes to the profile's warehouse associations.

5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Maintain Network Groups for a Profile

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Maintenance primary tab, select the Profile Selection secondary tab.

1. Set a profile as a working profile.
2. Select the Edit Attributes tab.
3. Select the Network Group tab. The warehouses assigned to the profile are displayed.



Network Group Tab

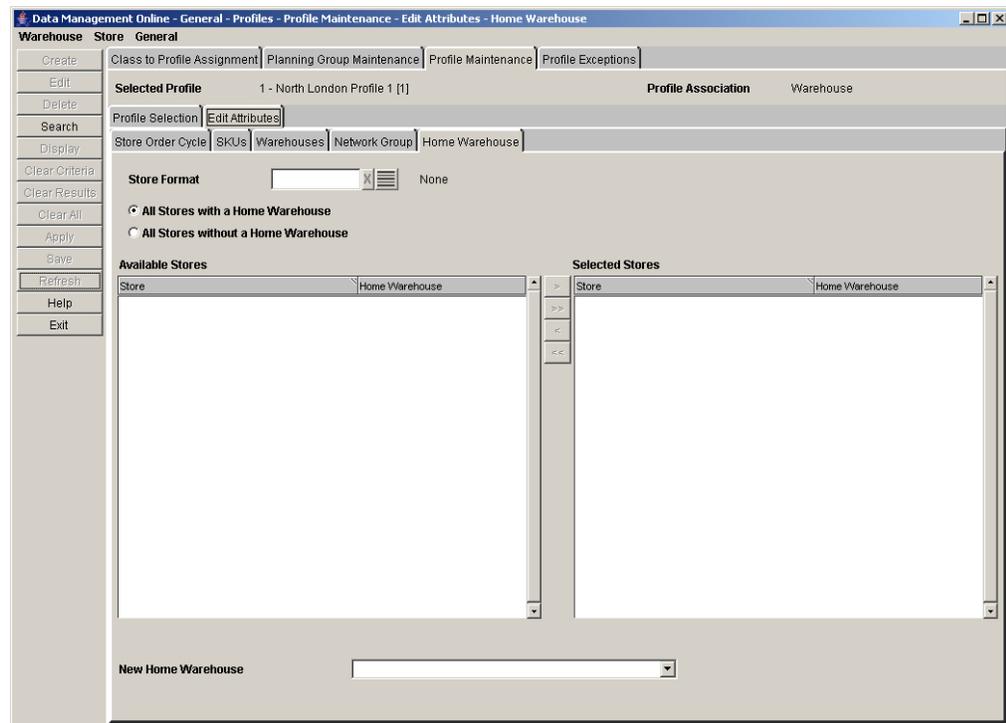
Note: The profile must have a profile association of warehouse to enable the Network Group tab.

4. Move the warehouses to the Selected Warehouse area.
5. Click **Display**.
6. Select the check box next to the planning group to assign a network group.
7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

Maintain Home Warehouse for a Profile

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Maintenance primary tab select the Profile Selection secondary tab.

1. Set a profile as a working profile.
2. Select the Edit Attributes tab.
3. Select the Home Warehouse tab.



Home Warehouse Tab

Note: The profile must have a profile association of warehouse to enable the Home Warehouse tab.

4. To limit the search by store format, enter the store format ID in the Store Format field, or click the LOV  button and select a store format.
5. To limit your search to store that already have the home warehouse assigned, select All Stores with a Home Warehouse.
6. To limit your search to stores that do not have the home warehouse assigned, select the All Stores without a Home Warehouse.
7. Click **Search**. Stores that match your criteria are displayed in the Available Stores area.
8. Move the stores you want to maintain to the Selected Stores area.

9. In the New Home Warehouse field, select the warehouse that is the primary supplier to the selected stores.
10. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
11. Click **OK**.

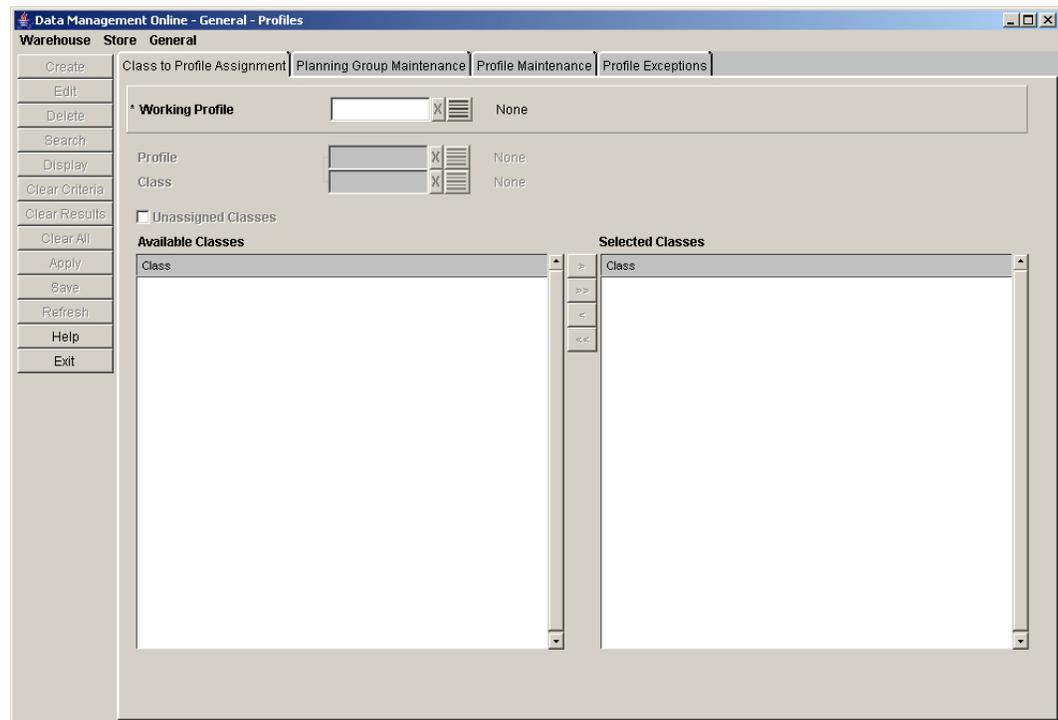
Assign a Class to Profile

A class to profile assignment specifies a single profile to which **new** SKUs in the class will be assigned when a logical profile assignment cannot be automatically made based on the placement of other SKUs supplied by the same supplier of the new SKU. Profile assignment occurs automatically each night when new SKUs arrive in the AIP system. Each class may be assigned to one profile. Assigning a class to a profile removes the class from any previous profile it was assigned to.

You can perform multiple searches to build a cumulative list of available classes.

Assign a Class to a Working Profile

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. Select the Class to Profile Assignment tab.



Class to Profile Assignment Tab

1. In the Working Profile field, enter the ID of the working profile, or click the LOV  button and select the working profile.
2. In the Profile field, enter the profile ID, or click the LOV  button and select a profile that is currently assigned to the class you are searching for.
3. In the Class field, enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class from the list.
4. Select the unassigned class check box to search for classes that are not currently assigned to a profile.
5. Click **Search** to display the classes in the Available Class list.

Note: Available classes not assigned to the working profile are displayed in black text. Classes already assigned to the working profile are displayed in red text.

6. Move the classes you want to assign to the profile to the Selected Classes area.
7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

Maintain Planning and Network Groups

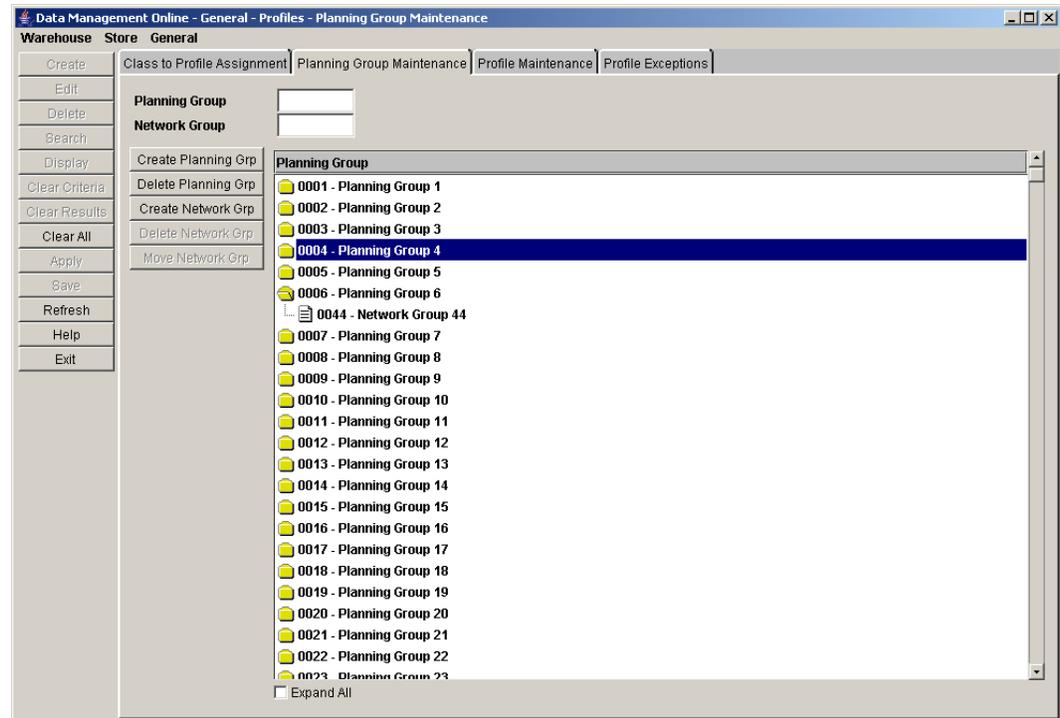
Planning and network groups are used to manage and report on the capacity in a warehouse. This functionality allows you to manage information across profiles. If Oracle Retail Warehouse Replenishment Planning is enabled, network groups can create alerts when warehouse capacities are not optimized.

A network group is a collection of similar profiles that allows easier SKU management. A planning group is a collection of network groups with common characteristics. For example, all portable music players exist in one network group, and all portable audio exist in another network group. Both of these network groups (portable music players and portable audio) exist in one planning group, called small electronics.

Planning group	Small electronics	
Network group	Portable music players	Portable audio
Profiles	Walkmans, mp3 players, discmans	Boom box, desktop radio, clock radios

Search for a Planning or Network Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. Select the Planning Group Maintenance tab.



Planning Group Maintenance Tab

1. In the Planning Group field, enter the planning group ID.
2. In the Network Group field, enter the network group ID.
3. Press **Enter**. The first group that contains an ID that matches the search criteria is selected.

Create a Planning Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. Select the Planning Group Maintenance tab.

1. Click **Create Planning Grp**. The Create Planning Group window opens.



Create Planning Group Window

2. In the Planning Group Name field, enter a name for the planning group.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Create a Network Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. Select the Planning Group Maintenance tab.

1. Select the planning group to create the network group for.
2. Click **Create Network Grp**. The Create Network Group window opens.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Create Network Group". It has a standard Windows-style title bar with a close button (X). The dialog contains the following fields and values:

- Planning Group:** 0004 - Planning Group 4
- Network Group Code:** 051
- * Network Group Name:** An empty text input field.

At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: "Save" and "Cancel".

Create Network Group Window

3. In the Network Group Name field, enter a name for the network group.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete a Network Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. Select the Planning Group Maintenance tab.

1. Select the network group you want to delete.

Note: You must remove profiles associated with the network group before you can delete it.

2. Select the network group to delete by clicking on its name or file icon.
3. Click **Delete Network Grp**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Delete a Planning Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. Select the Planning Group Maintenance tab.

1. Select the planning group you want to delete.

Note: You must remove network groups associated with the planning group before you can delete it.

2. Click **Delete Planning Grp**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Move a Network Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. Select the Planning Group Maintenance tab.

1. Select the network group you want to move.
2. Click **Move Network Grp**. The Move Network Group window opens.



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Move Network Group" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The dialog contains three fields:

- Current Planning Group:** 0006 - Planning Group 6
- Network Group:** 0044 - Network Group 44
- * New Planning Group:** A dropdown menu with a blue background and a downward arrow on the right side.

At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: "Save" and "Cancel".

Move Network Group Window

3. In the New Planning Group field, select the planning group you want to move the network group to.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Profile Exceptions

Copy Profile Exceptions

The Copy Profile Exceptions window allows you to quickly set up and maintain modifications to multiple profiles. Once profile/store/day order cycle exceptions and profile/day exceptions have been set up for one profile you can apply the same exceptions to other profiles.

Copy Profile Exceptions

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Exceptions primary tab select, the Copy Profile Exceptions secondary tab.

Copy Profile Exceptions Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select the first date the exceptions are effective.

Note: The effective date is the day the copy begins.

2. In the Copy From area, select the profiles you want to copy the exceptions from:
 - To copy store exceptions for a day, in the Store with Exceptions field, enter a store ID, or click the LOV  and select a store.
 - To copy exceptions for supplier with direct to store delivery profiles, in the Supplier with Direct Profiles field, enter a supplier ID, or click the LOV  and select a supplier.
 - To copy exceptions from a profile, in the Profile with Exceptions field, enter the profile ID or click the LOV  button and select a profile.
3. Click **Search**.

4. In the Copy To area, select the profiles you want to copy the exceptions to:
 - To copy to a specific supplier profile, in the Supplier with Direct Profiles field, enter the supplier ID, or click the LOV  button and select a supplier.
 - To copy to a specific profile, in the Profile field, enter the profile ID, or click the LOV  button and select a profile.
 - To copy to multiple profiles, move the profiles you want to edit to the Select Profiles area.
5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

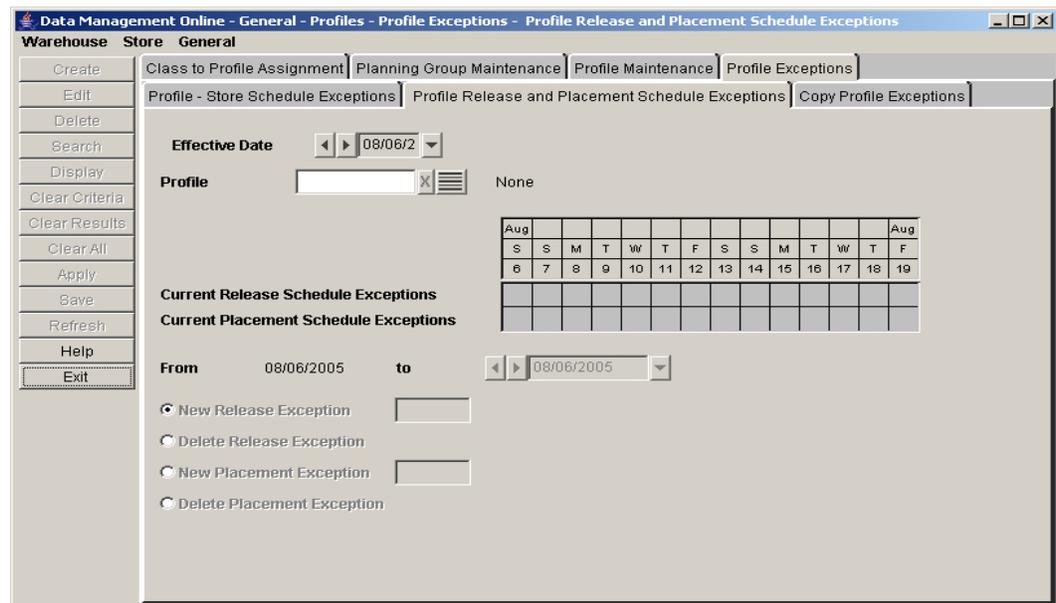
Maintain Exceptions for Release and Placement Schedule at the Profile Level

The release schedule for a profile is defined when you create the order cycle and assign it to a profile. After you associate an order cycle to a profile, you may need to create exceptions for a period of time. An exception to the order cycle at the profile level is always used instead of the default order cycle for the profile for the exception time period specified.

The Profile Release and Placement Schedule Exceptions window allows you to set exceptions to the release and placement schedule at the profile level. Release and placement schedule exceptions are entered in whole numbers representing the days that compose a lead time.

Maintain Exceptions for Release and Placement Schedule at the Profile Level

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Exceptions primary tab, select the Profile Release and Placement Schedule Exceptions secondary tab.



Profile Release and Placement Schedule Exceptions Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select the date the exceptions become enabled.
2. In the Profile field, enter a profile ID, or click the LOV  button and select a profile.
3. Click **Display** to view existing exceptions.
4. In the To date field, select the last date the exception is effective in the system.

Create a Release Exception

1. Select New Release Exception.
2. In the next field enter the new lead time.

Note: This field is a value, in days, between 0 and 366, inclusive.

3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Delete a Release Exception

1. Select Delete Release Exception.
2. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Create a Placement Exception

1. Select New Placement Exception.
2. In the next field enter the new lead time.

Note: This field is a value in days between 0 and 366, inclusive.

3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Delete a Placement Exception

1. Select Delete Placement Exception.
2. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Maintain Exceptions to the Store Order Cycle at the Profile Level

The Profile Store Schedule Exceptions window allows you to create exceptions to default order cycles at the profile/store/day level. Order cycles are created for a store when you associate an order cycle to a profile and then link the profile to the SKU and Store Source value identified for the store. The Store Source corresponds to the warehouse or supplier linked to the warehouse- profile or direct-profile, respectively.

Stores are not directly linked to a profile. You can set a home warehouse for a store, but it is not a unique link to the profile. This is because a store's SKUs can be assigned to a number of warehouse profiles, depending on the order cycle of each SKU sold at the store. The actual profile order cycle that is used for a particular SKU/store is determined by the store source.

Maintain Exceptions to the Store Order Cycle at the Profile Level

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Exceptions primary tab, select the Profile Store Schedule Exceptions secondary tab.

The screenshot displays the 'Profile Store Schedule Exceptions' window. The 'Effective Date' is set to 08/06/2005. Both the 'Profile' and 'Store Format' fields are currently set to 'None'. The window features two panes: 'Available Stores' and 'Selected Stores', with navigation buttons between them. Below these panes is a 'Displayed Store' field set to 'None' and a calendar for August 6th to 12th. The 'Current Profile - Store Exception values' section is visible, with 'Effective from' and 'to' both set to 08/06/2005. The 'Profile - Store Exceptions' radio button is selected, and the 'Set Store Order Cycle To' field is set to 'None'. The 'Delete Profile - Store Exceptions' radio button is unselected.

Profile Store Schedule Exceptions Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select the date the exceptions are enabled in the system.
2. In the Profile field, enter the profile ID, or click the LOV  button and select a profile.
3. In the Store Format field, enter the store format ID, or click the LOV  button and select a store format.
4. Click **Search**.
5. Move the stores you want to create exceptions for to the Selected Stores area.

6. Select a store in the Selected Stores area.
7. Click **Display**.
8. In the To date field, select the last date the exceptions are enabled in the system.

Create an Exception to a Profile's Store Order Cycle

1. Select Profile – Store Exceptions option.
2. In the Store Order Cycle To field, enter the store order cycle ID, or click the LOV  button and select a store order cycle.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Delete an Exception to a Profile's Store Order Cycle

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the General menu, select Profiles. On the Profile Exceptions primary tab, select the Profile Store Schedule Exceptions secondary tab.

1. Select Delete Profile – Store Exceptions option.
2. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Maintain the Store Source

Perform a Mass Update of the Store Sources

The Store Source Mass Update window allows you to create or change the store source for multiple SKUs at multiple stores. You can limit the SKUs and stores created or updated by specifying SKU characteristic, store characteristic, and additional SKU/location attributes.

Create or Change the Source for Multiple Locations and SKUs

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Core Data. On the Store Source primary tab, select the Store Source Mass Update tab.

Data Management Online - Store - Core Data - Store Source Mass Update

Warehouse Store General

Create Edit Delete Search Display Clear Criteria Clear Results Clear All Apply Save Refresh Help Exit

Store Source Store Source Multi SKU Store Source Multi Store Store Source Mass Update

Effective Date 08/09/2005

SKU Selection

Supplier		X	None
Profile		X	None
Class		X	None
SKU Attribute Type		X	None
SKU Attribute Value		X	None
SKU		X	None

Store Selection

Store Format		X	None
Default Warehouse		X	None
Default Warehouse CSC		X	None
Store		X	None

Further Limit SKU/Store Selection To

Existing Source Type

Existing Source

Set Source To

Warehouse

Direct Supplier

Default Warehouse

Default Warehouse CSC

Store Source Mass Update Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, enter the date the change occurs.
2. In the SKU Selection area, enter the criteria you want to use to search for the SKUs you want to update.
3. In the Store Selection area, select the store criteria you want to use to search for stores that receive the SKUs from the new source.
4. In the Further Limit SKU Store Selection area, select the source type as necessary.
5. In the Set Source To area, select the new source for the SKUs and stores combination.
6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.

Maintain Store Source by SKU

The Store Source tabs allow you to view the store source for warehouse and direct supplied SKUs. The store source indicates the single supplier or warehouse that supplies the SKUs to the store. The Store Source Multi Store tab allows you to select one SKU and view all stores – at which the SKU is on-supply for the selected effective date – and the associated sources of any particular store displayed. You can change a source for a specific store with a repeating pattern or with a specific source going forward from the effective date chosen.

Patterns

Provides the ability to define different sources, either suppliers or warehouses, that supply a store on various days of the week. When you create a pattern for a week, the pattern repeats indefinitely, or until you create a new pattern.

Effective Date

When you select the Effective Date option, you are creating a single source, either a supplier or warehouse, for a store. When you set the effective date, the source supplies the store indefinitely.

Search for Store Source by SKU

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Core Data. On the Store Source primary tab, select the Store Source Multi Store secondary tab.

Store Source Multi Store Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select an effective date using the calendar  button.
2. In the Class field, enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
3. In the SKU field, enter the SKU ID or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
4. Click **Search**.
5. Move the stores that you want to edit to the Selected area.

Note: Any changes saved will only apply to stores in the Selected area.

6. In the Selected area, select a store.
7. Click **Display**. The source ID for the SKU/store is displayed.

Define a Store Source Pattern for a SKU/Store

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Core Data. On the Store Source primary tab, select the Store Source Multi Store secondary tab.

1. Search for store source by SKU.
2. Select the Repeating Pattern option.
3. In the Source field, click the LOV  button to select the source that supplies the selected store.
4. Select the check box associated with each day for which you wish to create a repeating source pattern. The pattern will be created using the source from the Source LOV  button.
5. Click **Populate** to create the source pattern.

Note: You can select a different source for each day. This allows you to set up a repeating pattern that uses different source values across the days of the week.

6. Clear the check boxes and repeat steps 3 – 5 until each day in the week has a source value populated in it.
7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

Define a Single Source for the SKU/Store

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Core Data. On the Store Source primary tab, select the Store Source Multi Store secondary tab.

1. Search for store source by SKU.
2. Select the Effective Date option.
3. In the Source field, click the LOV  button to select the source that supplies the selected store.

Note: The effective date is the date you select when searching for the store source by SKU.

4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Maintain Store Source by Store

The Store Source tabs allow you to view and maintain the store source for warehouse and direct supplied SKUs. The store source indicates the supplier or warehouse that supplies the SKUs to the store. The Store Source Multi SKU tab allows you to select one store and view all SKUs, which are on-supply at the store on the selected effective date, and the associated sources for any SKUs displayed. You can change a source for a specific SKU with a repeating pattern or with a specific source going forward from the effective date chosen.

Patterns

Allow you to define multiple sources, either suppliers or warehouses, that supply a store on various days of the week. When you create a pattern for a week, the pattern repeats indefinitely, or until you create a new pattern.

Effective Date

When you select the Effective Date option, you are creating a single source, either a supplier or warehouse, for a store. When you set the effective date, the source supplies the store indefinitely.

Search for a Store Source by Store

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Core Data. On the Store Source primary tab, select the Store Source Multi SKU secondary tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Data Management Online - Store - Core Data' application window. The 'Store Source' tab is active, and the 'Store Source Multi SKU' sub-tab is selected. The 'Effective Date' is set to 08/06/2005. The 'Profile' and 'Store Format' are set to 'None'. The 'Store' is 'S0000000001 - Wellingbridge' and the 'Class' is '001 - Department 1'. The 'Available SKUs' list is empty, and the 'Selected SKUs' list contains '00100149 - Budget Baby Food' and '00100355 - Spicy Hot Grapes'. Below this is a table with columns for SKUs and dates from 08/06/2005 to 08/12/2005. The first row shows '00100149 - Budget Baby Food' with 'W2050' in each date column. At the bottom, the 'Repeating Pattern' section is active, showing a source of 'W1300 - Manchester' and a weekly pattern (S, M, T, W, T, F, S) with 'M' checked. A 'Populate' button is visible.

Store Source Multi SKU Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select an effective date using the calendar  button.
2. In the Profile field, enter the profile ID, or click the LOV  button and select a profile.
3. In the Store Format field, enter the store format ID, or click the LOV  button and select a store format.
4. In the Store field, enter the store ID, or click the LOV  button and select a store.
5. In the Class field, enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
6. Click **Search**.
7. Move the SKUs that you want to edit to the Selected area.

Note: Any changes saved will only apply to SKUs in the Selected SKUs area.

8. In the Selected area, select a SKU.
9. Click **Display**. The source ID for the SKU/store is displayed.

Define a Store Source Pattern for a SKU/Store

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Core Data. On the Store Source primary tab, select the Store Source Multi SKU secondary tab.

1. Search for store source by store.
2. Select the Repeating Pattern option.
3. In the Source field, click the LOV  button to select the source that supplies the selected store.
4. Select the check box associated with each day for which you wish to create a repeating source pattern. The pattern will be created using the source from the Source LOV  button.
5. Click **Populate** to create the source pattern.

Note: You can select a different source for each day. This allows you to set up a repeating pattern that uses different source values across the days of the week.

6. Clear the check boxes and repeat steps 3 – 5 until each day in the week has a source value populated in it.
7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

Define a Single Source for the SKU/Store

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Core Data. On the Store Source primary tab, select the Store Source Multi SKU secondary tab.

1. Search for store source by store.
2. Select the Effective Date option.
3. In the Source field, click the LOV  button to select the source that supplies the selected store.

Note: The effective date is the date you select when searching for the store source by SKU.

4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Define Store Defaults and Exceptions

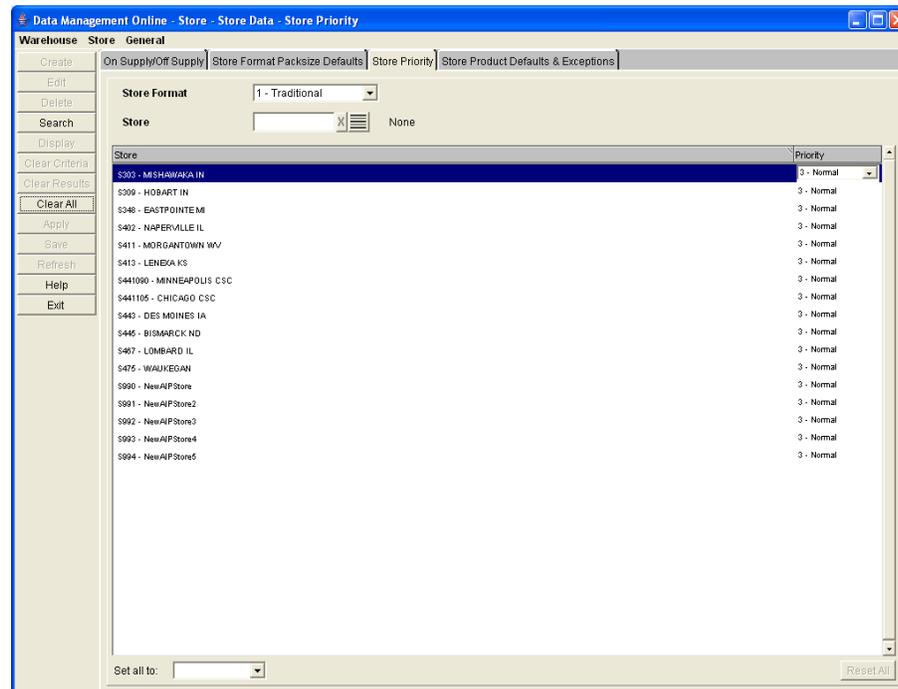
Define Store Defaults

Define Store Priority

Store priorities are used to determine how the replenishment needs of a store are met in times of warehouse shortage and surplus. Until you assign a store priority, the default priority for the store is 1 – Super High.

Define Store Priority

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Data. Select the Store Priority tab.



Store Priority Tab

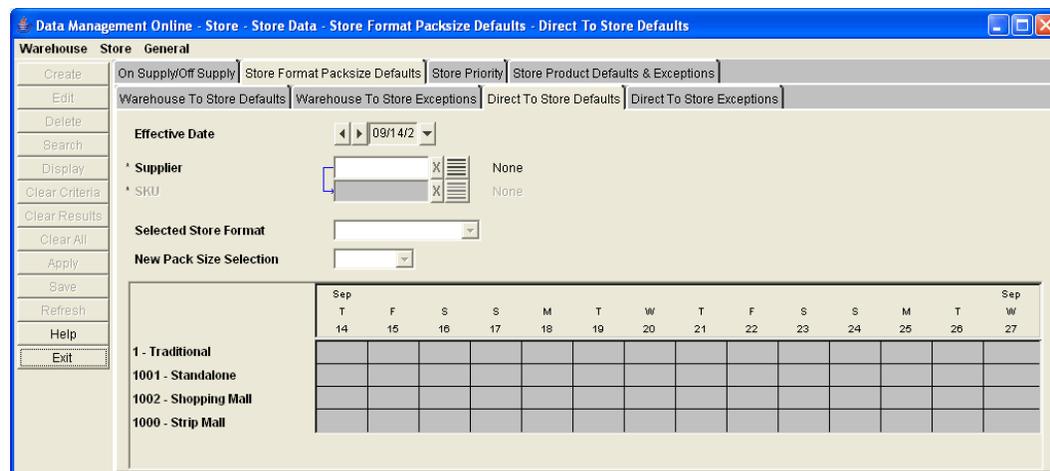
1. In the Store Format field, select a format.
2. In the Store field, enter a store ID, or click the LOV  button and select a store.
3. Click **Search**.
4. In the Priority column, click on the store priority to enable the field.
5. Select the appropriate store priority.
6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm you decision.
7. Click **OK**.

Define Pack Sizes for Stores

The store format pack assigns the default ordering pack sizes to a store, by store format. First you select the store format and assign the default pack size for the stores that meet the format criteria. Then you create exceptions for stores within the format to order alternate pack sizes. You can define store/pack sizes from the supplier or the warehouse.

Assign a Default, Orderable SKU-Pack Size from a Supplier to the Store

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Data. On the Store Format Packsize Defaults primary tab, select the Direct To Store Defaults secondary tab.



Direct to Store Defaults Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select an effective date using the calendar  button.
2. In the Supplier field, enter the supplier ID, or click the LOV  button and select a supplier.

Note: The list of suppliers is limited to suppliers associated with a supplier profile.

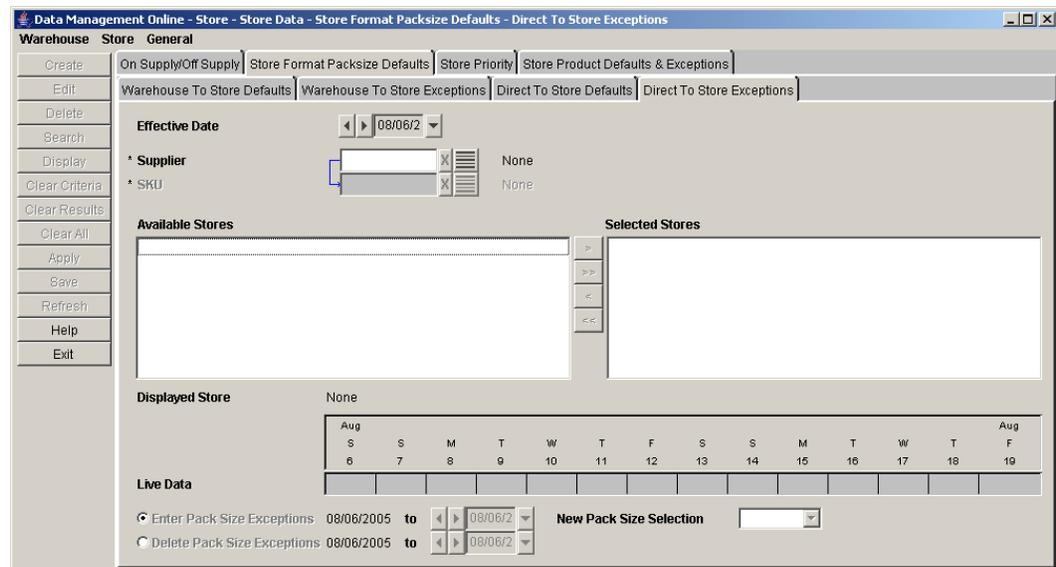
3. In the SKU field, enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
4. Click **Display**. Existing data for the formats, supplier, and SKU for a period of 14 days are displayed, beginning with the effective date.
5. In the Selected Store Format field, select the store format that you want to apply the changes to.
6. In New Pack Size Selection field, select a SKU pack size.

Note: The SKU-pack sizes displayed are limited to the pack sizes of the SKU available from the supplier.

7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

Create Exceptions to the Orderable SKU-Pack Size from a Supplier to the Store

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Data. On the Store Format Packsize Defaults primary tab, select the Direct To Store Exceptions secondary tab.



Direct to Store Exceptions Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select an effective date using the calendar  button.
2. In the Supplier field, enter the supplier ID, or click the LOV  button and select a supplier.

Note: The list of suppliers is limited to suppliers associated with a supplier profile.

3. In the SKU field, enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
4. Click **Search**.
5. Move the stores that you want to edit to the Selected Stores area.

Note: Any changes saved will only apply to stores in the Selected Stores area.

6. In the Selected Stores area, select a store.
7. Click **Display**. The pack size default for the store is displayed.
8. To create a pack size exception
 - a. Select the Enter Pack Size Exceptions radio button.
 - b. In the To date field, select the last date the exception is effective.
 - c. In the New Pack Size Selection field, select the SKU-pack size that you want to replace the default pack size.
9. To delete a pack size exception:
 - a. Select the Delete Pack Size Exceptions radio button.
 - b. In the To date field, select the last date the exception is effective.
10. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
11. Click **OK**.

Assign a Default, Orderable SKU-Pack Size from a Warehouse to the Store

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Data. On the Store Format Packsize Defaults primary tab, select the Warehouse to Store Defaults secondary tab.

Warehouse to Store Defaults Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select an effective date using the calendar  button.
2. In the Class field, enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
3. In the SKU field, enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
4. Click **Search**.
5. Move the warehouses that you want to edit to the Selected Warehouses area.

Note: Any changes saved will only apply to warehouses in the Selected Warehouses area.

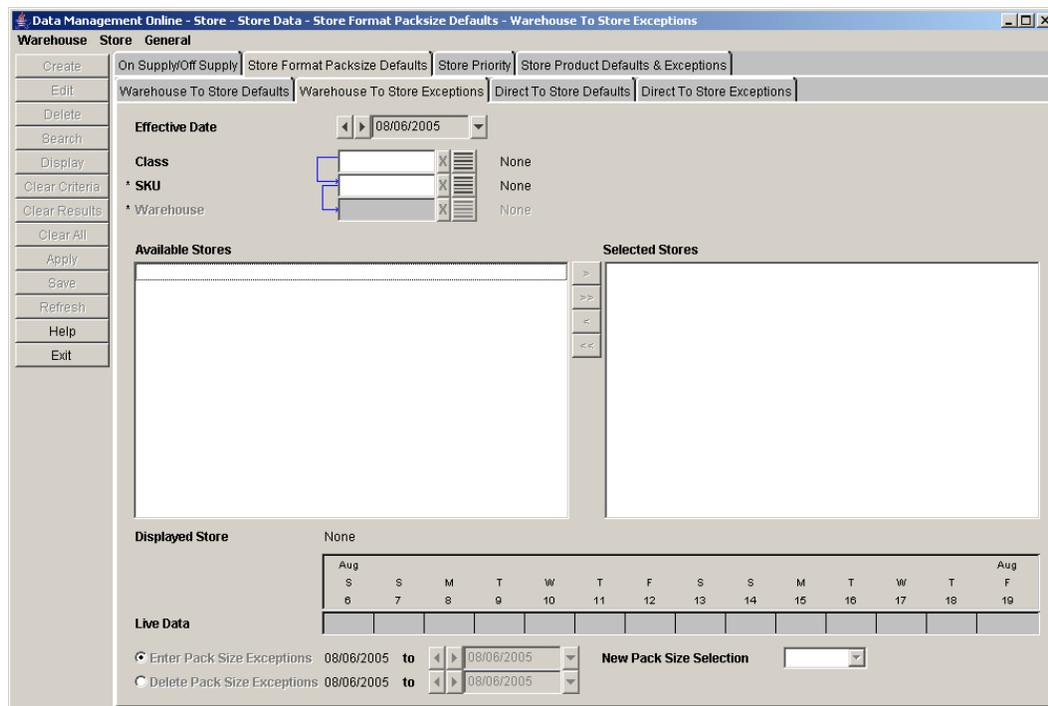
6. In the Selected Warehouses area, select a warehouse.
7. Click **Display**. The pack size default for the store format is displayed.
8. In the Store Format field, select the store format that you want to apply the changes.
9. In New Pack Size Selection field, select a SKU pack size.

Note: The SKU-pack sizes displayed are limited to the pack sizes of the SKU available from the supplier.

10. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
11. Click **OK**.

Create Exceptions to the Orderable SKU-Pack Size from a Warehouse to the Store

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Data. On the Store Format Packsize Defaults primary tab, select the Warehouse to Store Exceptions secondary tab.



Warehouse to Store Exceptions Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select an effective date using the calendar  button.
2. In the Class field, enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
3. In the SKU field, enter the SKU ID or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
4. In the Warehouse field, enter the warehouse ID, or click the LOV  button and select a warehouse.

Note: The list of suppliers is limited to suppliers associated with a supplier profile.

5. In the SKU field, enter the SKU ID or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
6. Click **Search**
7. Move the stores that you want to edit to the Selected Stores area.

Note: Any changes saved will only apply to stores in the Selected Stores area.

8. In the Selected Stores area, select a store.
9. Click **Display**. The pack size default or exception for the store is displayed.
10. To create a pack size exception:
 - a. Select the Enter Pack Size Exceptions radio button.
 - b. In the To date field, select the last date the exception is effective.
 - c. In the New Pack Size Selection field, select the SKU-pack size that you want to replace the default pack size.
11. To delete a pack size exception:
 - a. Select the Delete Pack Size Exceptions radio button.
 - b. In the To date field, select the last date the exception is effective.
12. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
13. Click **OK**.

Define Substitution SKUs and Singles-Enabled SKUs

The Flags and Singles Enabled SKU tab allows you to set a pack size substitution indicator and singles enabled SKU indicator. When replenishment quantities are calculated, pack substitutions and single SKU are taken into consideration to ensure that the smallest or most accurate quantities are ordered to meet the demand.

Pack Size Substitution

The pack size substitution flag indicates that all pack sizes of that SKU can be substituted for each other replenishment is calculated.

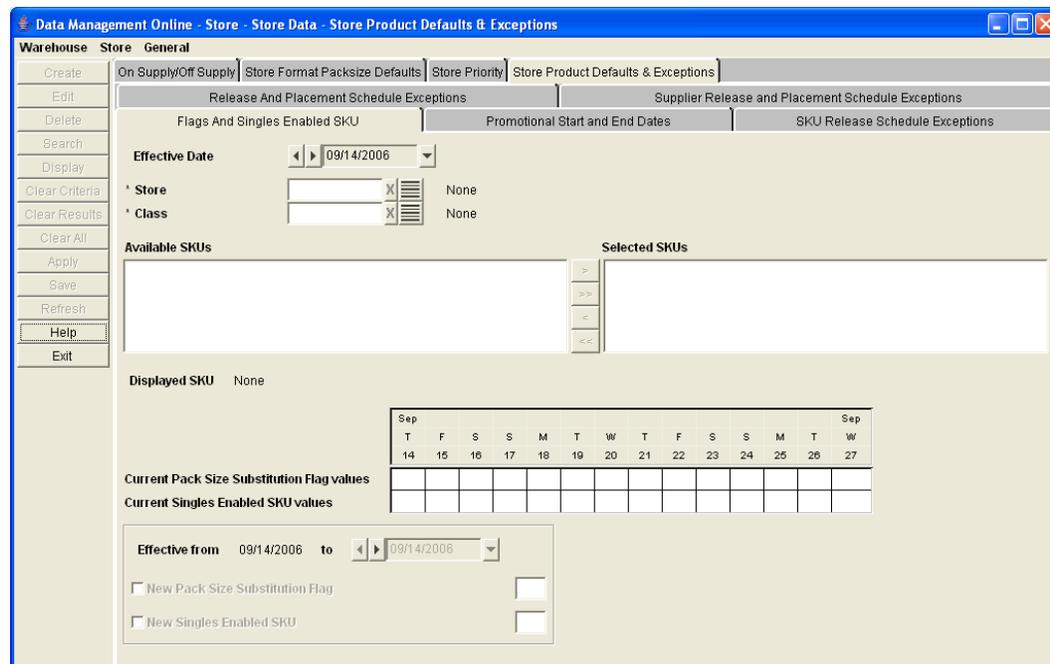
For example, the store needs 10 of SKU pack 5 (50 eaches) and the source has pack sizes of 25. If the packs can be substituted for each other, then the source can send 2 SKU packs of 25 (50 eaches).

Single Enabled

When a SKU is enabled for singles, it indicates that the SKU can be ordered as an individual unit.

Search for SKUs

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Data. On the Store Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select Flags and Singles Enabled SKU tab.



Flags and Singles Enabled SKU Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select the date the substitution and single indicators are enabled in the system.
2. Enter search criteria to retrieve existing substitution and single indicators.
 - In the Store field, enter store ID or click the LOV  button and select a store.
 - In the Class field, enter the class ID or click the LOV  button and select a class
3. Click **Search**. The Available SKUs area is populated with SKUs that belong to the selected class and are considered on supply at the selected location for the selected effective date.
4. Move a SKU from the Available SKU area to the Selected SKUs area.
5. Select a SKU.
6. Click **Display**.

Create a Pack Size Substitution Flag

1. Search for and retrieve a SKU.
2. In the Effective To field, select the last date the substitution is enabled in the system.
3. Select the New Pack Size Substitution Flag check box.
4. In the field to the right, enter:
 - Y to indicate that the substitution is enabled.
 - N to indicate that the substitution is disabled.
5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Create a New Singles Enabled SKU

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu select Store Data. On the Store Product Defaults & Exceptions tab select Flags and Singles Enabled SKU tab.

1. Search for and retrieve a SKU.
2. In the Effective To field, select the last date single indicator is enabled in the system.
3. Select the New Singles Enabled SKU check box.
4. In the field to the right, enter:
 - Y to indicate that singles ordering is enabled.
 - N to indicate that singles ordering is disabled.
5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Maintain On Supply and Off Supply Dates for a SKU

On supply and off supply dates drive the replenishment process for Oracle Retail store replenishment batch process. They indicate the period of time over which a SKU at a store needs to be replenished. The on sale and off sale dates are the dates when the product will go on sale or off sale in the store. Typically, a SKU is assigned an on-supply date prior to the on sale date so that inventory is available in the store on the on sale date. Similarly, a SKU is assigned an off supply date prior to the off sale date so that inventory is depleted when the off sale date is reached.

The On Supply/Off Supply tab allows you to modify the on supply/off supply dates which are initially generated in a nightly batch process. This window also allows you to view a store's current on supply and off supply dates.

The On Supply/Off Supply tab allows you to update on supply and off supply dates for an individual SKU and store combination or for large numbers of SKUs and stores.

Search for SKUs with On Sale Dates

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Data. Select the On Supply/Off Supply tab.

On Supply/Off Supply Tab

1. Select the Select SKUs option.
2. In the Class field, enter the class that contains the SKU you are searching for, or click the LOV button and select the class.
3. In the SKU field, enter a SKU or click the LOV button and select a SKU.
4. Click **Search**. Results that match are displayed in the Available SKUs with On Sale Dates area.
5. Move the SKUs you want to view or change to the Selected SKUs with On Sale Dates area.
6. In the Store field, enter the store for which you want to view on supply/off supply information for the selected SKU, or click the LOV button and select a store.

Note: You can only view on Supply and Off Supply date for one SKU/store at a time.

7. Click **Display**.

Search for SKUs with Future On Sale Dates

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu select Store Data. Select the On Supply/Off Supply tab.

1. Select the SKUs with future on sale dates option.
2. In the Class field, enter the class that contains the SKUs you are searching for, or click the LOV button and select the class.

Maintain On Supply/Off Supply Dates for a Store

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu select Store Data. Select the On Supply/Off Supply tab.

1. Search for and retrieve supply dates for a store:
 - Search for SKUs with on sale dates.
 - Search for SKUs with future on sale dates.
2. When the Select SKUs option is selected, move the appropriate SKUs to the Selected SKUs with On Sale Dates area.
3. Select the store you want to apply the changes to.
 - a. In the Apply to area, select the Store option.
 - b. In the field to the right, enter a store ID, or click the LOV button and select a store you want to apply the changes to.
OR
In the Apply area, select the Store Format field.
 - c. In the field to the right, select the store format you want the changes applied to.
4. Specify on-supply and off-supply dates for the locations you selected.
 - a. In the On Supply Date area, select:
 - **New On Supply Date:** Allows you to pick a new date the locations selected should be supplied with the selected SKUs.
 - **Retain Existing On Supply Date:** Allows you to use the currently defined on supply date for the item.
 - b. In the Off Supply Date area, select:
 - **New Off Supply Date:** Allows you to pick a new date the locations selected should no longer be supplied with the selected SKUs.
 - **Retain Existing Off Supply Date:** Allows you to use the currently defined off supply date for the item.
 - **No Date:** Allows you to indicate that the SKUs selected for the location are always supplied.
5. Click **Save**.

Define Promotion Start and End Dates

The Promotional Start and End Dates window allows you to modify promotional start and end dates for a warehouse/store/SKU combination. This information is used by Oracle Retail supply chain processing to ensure that enough stock exists in the warehouse to fulfill the expected increase in demand at the store during the promotion. In order for you to save your changes, the end date of a promotion must not overlap the date range of any other promotions.

Search for Warehouse/Store/SKUs on Promotion Dates

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Data. On the Store Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the Promotional Start and End Dates secondary tab.

Promotional Start End Dates Tab

- Enter search criteria to retrieve existing promotional exceptions.
 - In the Warehouse field, enter the warehouse ID, or click the LOV  button and select a warehouse.
 - In the Store Format field, enter the store format ID, or click the LOV  button and select a store format.
 - In the Store field, enter the store ID, or click the LOV  button and select a store.
 - In the Class field, enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - In the SKU field, enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
- Click **Search**.

Update the Promotion Dates

1. Search for warehouse/store/SKUs promotional dates.
2. Select the dates you want to modify.
 - In the Promotional Start Date field, select the appropriate start date for the promotion.
 - In the Promotional End Date, select the appropriate end date for the promotion.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Define Store Exceptions

Maintain Exceptions to the Supplier Release and Placement Schedule

Supplier release and placement schedule exceptions are used with direct supplied profiles. Direct supplied profiles specify collections of SKUs and the time it takes to ship the items from the supplier to the store. Exceptions to the supplier release schedule are created when the lead time for a supplier/date range differs from the default lead times specified in the store order cycle.

Placement schedule exceptions can be entered in the screen however placement lead time does not currently have any affect on the planning of direct supplied SKU/stores.

Search for an Exception

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu select Store Data. On the Store Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab select the Supplier Release and Placement Schedule Exceptions tab.

The screenshot shows a web application window titled "Data Management Online - Store - Store Data - Store Product Defaults & Exceptions - Supplier Release and Placement Schedule Exceptions". The interface includes a left-hand menu with options like Create, Edit, Delete, Search, Display, Clear Criteria, Clear Results, Clear All, Apply, Save, Refresh, Help, and Exit. The main content area has several tabs: "On Supply/Off Supply", "Store Format Packsize Defaults", "Store Priority", "Store Product Defaults & Exceptions", "Flags And Singles Enabled SKU", "Promotional Start and End Dates", and "SKU Release Schedule Exceptions". The "Supplier Release and Placement Schedule Exceptions" tab is active. It features an "Effective Date" dropdown set to "08/06/2005", a "Supplier" field with a "None" label and a LOV button, and two calendar grids for "Current Release Schedule Exceptions" and "Current Placement Schedule Exceptions". At the bottom, there are radio buttons for "New Release Exception", "Delete Release Exception", "New Placement Exception", and "Delete Placement Exception".

Supplier Release and Placement Schedule Exceptions Tab

1. Select an effective date using the standard date selection control.
2. Enter search criteria to retrieve existing exceptions.
 - In the Supplier field, enter the supplier ID or click the LOV  button and select a supplier.
3. Click **Display**.

Create a Release Exception

1. In the To date field, enter the last day the exception is enabled in the system.
2. Select New Release Exception.
3. In the next field enter the new lead time.

Note: This field is a value, in days, between 0 and 366, inclusive.

4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete a Release Exception

1. In the To date field, enter the last day the exception is enabled in the system.
2. Select Delete Release Exception.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Create a Placement Exception

1. In the To date field, enter the last day the exception is enabled in the system.
2. Select New Placement Exception.
3. In the next field enter the new lead time.

Note: This field is a value, in days, between 0 and 366, inclusive.

4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete a Placement Exception

1. In the To date field, enter the last day the exception is enabled in the system.
2. Select Delete Placement Exception.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Maintain Exceptions to the Release and Placement Schedules

The Release and Placement Schedule Exception window allows you to set new SKU/store release and placement schedule exceptions in two ways. The first is by entering an integer value that represents either the release lead time or the placement lead time. The second is by selecting an alternate order cycle to be used in place of the default. You can also use this screen to delete existing exceptions.

Search for SKUs and Stores

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Data. On the Store Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the Release and Placement Schedule Exceptions secondary tab.

Release and Placement Schedule Exceptions Tab

1. Select an effective date using the standard date selection control.
2. Enter search criteria to retrieve existing exceptions.
 - In the Store Format field, enter the store format ID or click the LOV  button and select a store format.
 - In the Store field, enter the store ID or click the LOV  button and select a store.
 - In the Class field, enter the class ID or click the LOV  button and select a class.

3. Click **Search** to retrieve available SKUs.
4. Move a SKU from the Available SKU area to the Selected SKUs area.
5. Select a SKU.
6. Click **Display**.

Create a Release Exception

1. In the To date field, enter the last day the exception is enabled in the system.
2. Select New Release Exception.
3. In the next field enter the new lead time.

Note: This field is a value, in days, between 0 and 366, inclusive.

4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete a Release Exception

1. In the To date field, enter the last day the exception is enabled in the system.
2. Select Delete Release Exception.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Create a Placement Exception

1. In the To date field, enter the last day the exception is enabled in the system.
2. Select New Placement Exception.
3. In the next field enter the new lead time.

Note: This field is a value, in days, between 0 and 366, inclusive.

4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete a Placement Exception

1. In the To date field, enter the last day the exception is enabled in the system.
2. Select Delete Placement Exception.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Create a SKU/Store Release Exception

1. In the To date field, enter the last day the exception is enabled in the system.
2. Select New SKU/Store Release Exception.
3. In the Set Store Order Cycle To field, select the new store order cycle using the LOV  button.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete a SKU/Store Release Exception

1. In the To date field, enter the last day the exception is enabled in the system.
2. Select Delete SKU/Store Release Exception.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

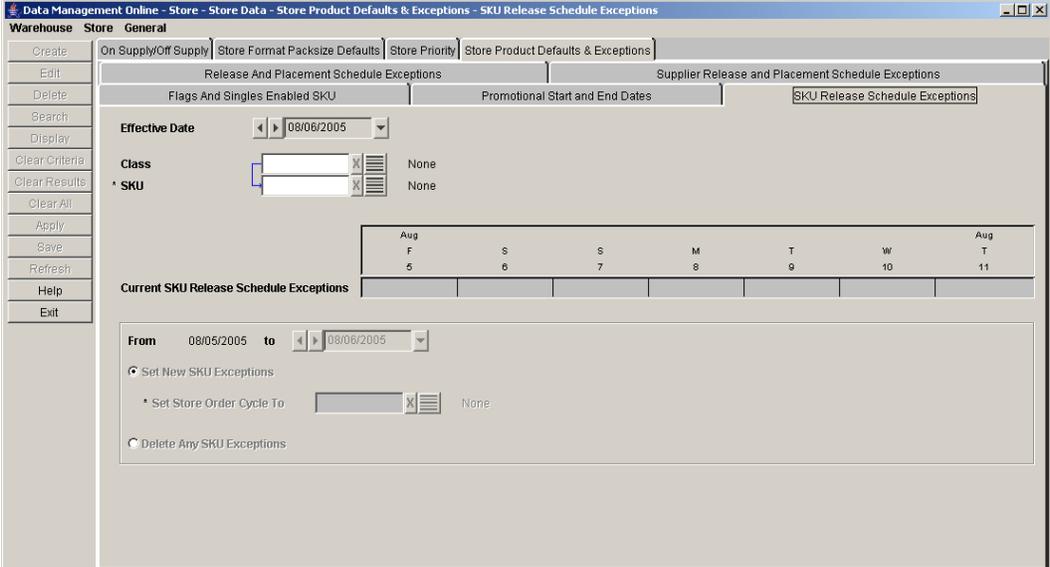
Maintain Exceptions to the SKU Release Schedule

The SKU Release Schedule Exceptions window allows you to set exception to the SKU release and placement schedule at the SKU/day level. The exception is a new store order cycle that will overlay the default order cycle.

The SKU release and placement schedule exception is set up when you select a store order cycle that is different than the profile's default order cycle.

Search for Exceptions to a SKU Release Schedule

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu select Store Data. On the Store Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the SKU Release Schedule Exceptions secondary tab.



SKU Release Schedule Exceptions Tab

1. Select an effective date using the standard date selection control.
2. Enter search criteria to retrieve existing exceptions.
 - In the Class field, enter the class ID or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - In the SKU field, enter the SKU ID or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
3. Click **Display**.

Create an Exception for a SKU Release Schedule

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu select Store Data. On the Store Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the SKU Release Schedule Exceptions secondary tab.

1. Search for and retrieve exceptions to a SKU release schedule.
2. In the To date field, select the last date the SKU is enabled in the system.
3. Select Set New SKU Exceptions.
4. In the Set Store Order Cycle To field, select a store order cycle using the LOV  button.
5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Delete a SKU Release Schedule Exception

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu select Store Data. On the Store Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the SKU Release Schedule Exceptions secondary tab.

1. Select Delete Any SKU Exceptions.
2. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Create Store Ordering Parameters

Maintain Store Order Cycles

A store order cycle indicates when a supplier or warehouse can deliver to a store. Order cycles are composed of lead times. A lead time indicates which days of the week are acceptable delivery days and the number of days before hand the source must receive the order in order to deliver on a selected day. A zero lead time represents same day, continuous replenishment. You may leave a lead time blank, which indicates that orders are not received at the store on that day.

You can only create and delete store order cycles. When you create an order cycles, the order cycle code must consist of five alphanumeric characters and be unique.

There are two types of lead times: store placement lead time and store release lead time. The store order cycle encompasses both the release lead time and the placement lead time. Typically, the lead times are the same, but for business reasons, you may choose to make the placement lead time longer than the release lead time. One possible reason to set a different placement lead time is to fix the store order quantity so orders into the store's source warehouse can be executed with the confidence that the orders will be sufficient to meet demand.

Search for an Order Cycle

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Ordering. Select the Order Cycle Creation/Maintenance tab.

The screenshot displays the 'Order Cycle Creation/Maintenance' window. It features a search bar with the text 'A0026 - Order Cycle 26-28'. Below the search bar, the 'Order Cycle Length' is set to 28. A calendar grid is shown with columns for days of the week (S, M, T, W, T, F, S) and rows for dates (1-28). The grid shows delivery days for the order cycle.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
26	13	6		22	12			12	22	11	25	1	4	21	6	21	13	26						18	24		
28	10	8		11	6			13	16	8	13	28	21	15		12	19	2	25						27	1	

Order Cycle Creation/Maintenance Tab

- In the Order Cycle field, select the order cycle you wish to view from the Order Cycle LOV  button.
- Click **Display**.

Create an Order Cycle

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Ordering. Select the Order Cycle Creation/Maintenance tab.

1. Click **Create**. The Create Order Cycle window opens.

Create Order Cycle Window

2. In the Order Cycle Code field, enter a code for the order cycle.
 3. In the Order Cycle Name field, enter a name for the order cycle.
 4. In the Order Cycle Length field, select the length of the order cycle.
 5. Enter placement lead times:
 - a. Double-click a cell in the Store Placement Lead Time row of the grid.
 - b. Enter a whole number for the lead time in the cell.
 - You must enter a store placement lead time for at least one day in the cycle.
 - If you enter a store placement lead time for a given day in the cycle, you must enter a store release lead time for the same day.
 - The store placement lead time must be greater than or equal to the store release lead time for any given day.
 - c. Press **Enter** or click away from the cell.
 6. Enter store release lead times:
 - a. Double-click a cell in the Store Release Lead Time row of the grid.
 - b. Type an integer value for the desired lead time in the cell.
 - You must enter a store release lead time for at least one day in the cycle.
 - Where you enter a store release lead time for a given day in the cycle, you will also need to enter a store placement lead time for the same day.
 - The store release lead time must be less than or equal to the store placement lead time for any given day.
-
- Note:** Once you save an order cycle, it can no longer be updated.
-
- c. Press **Enter** or click away from the cell.
7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.

Delete an Order Cycle

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Ordering. Select the Order Cycle Creation/Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a store order cycle.
2. Click **Delete**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Define Non-Release and Non-Receipt Days

The Non Release/Non Receipt Days window allows you to maintain non receipt and non release dates for the entire company. You create a non-receipt day to indicate that for that particular day, no product will be received from a source. You create a non-release day to indicate that for that particular day, no product is ordered from the source.

Search for Existing Non-Release/Non-Receipt Days

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Ordering. Select the Non Release/Non Receipt Days tab.

Non Release/Non Receipt Days Tab

1. Select the type of date you want to search for.
2. Click the calendar  button and select the date you want to view. The existing Non Release Dates and Non Receipt Days appear in bold in their respective calendar.
3. To limit searches for non-release dates by profile, enter the profile ID in the Non-Release Date Exceptions By Profile field.
4. Click **Search**.

Create a Non-Receipt Day

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Ordering. Select the Non Release/Non Receipt Days tab.

1. Select Non-Receipt Date.
2. Click the calendar  button to select a non-receipt date.

Note: Dates in gray indicate that those dates are eligible to be created as a non-receipt day.

3. Click **Create**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Delete a Non-Receipt Day

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Ordering. Select the Non Release/Non Receipt Days tab.

1. Search for existing non-release/non-receipt days.

Note: Dates in bold black indicate that those dates are eligible to be deleted as a non-receipt day.

2. Click **Delete**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Create Non-Release Date

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Ordering. Select the Non Release/Non Receipt Days tab.

1. Select Non-Release Date.
2. Click the calendar  button to select a non-release date.

Note: Dates in gray indicate that those dates are eligible to be a non-release day.

3. Click **Create**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Create Exceptions to the Non-Release Date by Profile:

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Ordering. Select the Non Release/Non Receipt Days tab.

1. Search for existing non-release/non-receipt days.
2. In the Profile field, enter the beginning of the profile ID and press Enter.
3. In the Exceptions field, select Y to indicate that exceptions exist.
4. Select the check box for the profiles you want to create an exception for.
5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Delete a Non-Release Date

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Ordering. Select the Non Release/Non Receipt Days tab.

1. Search for existing non-release/non-receipt days.

Note: Dates in bold black indicate that those dates are eligible to be deleted as a non-receipt day.

2. Click **Delete**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Edit a Non-Release Date Exception

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Ordering. Select the Non Release/Non Receipt Days tab.

1. Search for existing non-release/non-receipt days.
2. In the Exceptions field,
 - Select Y to indicate that exceptions exist.
 - Select N to indicate that no exceptions exist.

OR

Click **Set All To No exception** to clear all exceptions.

3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Maintain the Store Receiving Calendar

The Store Receiving Calendar window allows you to specify the days a store is available to receive inventory. You can define the receiving schedule three different ways:

- You can create the default receiving pattern. This is the pattern that the store uses for all receiving for a SKU type.
- You can create an exception to the default receiving pattern. This is the pattern that the store uses for receiving during the time period you specify.
- You can create an exception to a specific date. The change you make only applies to the effective date you selected.

Search for a Store Receiving Schedule

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Store menu, select Store Ordering. Select the Store Receiving Calendar tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Store Receiving Calendar' tab in the Data Management Online application. The interface includes a left-hand menu with options like 'Create', 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Search', and 'Display'. The main area is divided into several sections:

- Search Criteria:**
 - Effective Date: 08/09/2005
 - * SKU Type: Ambient
 - * Store Format: All Formats
- Available Stores:** A list of 16 stores, including S0000000001 - Wellingbridge and S0000000004 - Nottinghurst.
- Selected Stores:** S0000000004 - Nottinghurst is selected.
- Displayed Store:** Nottinghurst
- Calendar:** A calendar for August 2005 showing the store's receiving schedule. The days are marked with 'Y' (open) or 'N' (closed).
- Store Schedule:** A row of buttons for each day of the week, with 'Y' for open and 'N' for closed.
- Effective Date Range:** 08/09/2005 to 08/09/2005.
- Pattern Selection:**
 - New Default Pattern
 - New Exception Pattern
 - Date Update

Store Receiving Calendar Tab

1. In the Effective date field, select the date the store can begin receiving.
2. Enter search criteria to retrieve store calendar information.
 - In the SKU type field, select a SKU type.
 - In the Store Format field, select a store format.
3. Click **Search**.
4. Move the store you want to update to the Selected Stores area.
5. Select a store in the Selected Stores area.
6. Click **Display**.

Establish a New Receiving Default Pattern

1. Select New Default Pattern.
2. For each day of the week, double click to enable the field and type:
 - Y to indicate the store is open for receiving.
 - N to indicate the store is closed for receiving.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Create a New Store Exception Pattern

1. Select New Exception Pattern.
2. Click the To Effective Date  calendar button and select the date the exception will end.
3. For each day of the week, double click to enable the field and type:
 - Y to indicate the store is open for receiving.
 - N to indicate the store is closed for receiving.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Create a Date Update for a Store Receiving Schedule

1. Select Date Update.
2. For the effective date you have selected:
 - Y to indicate the store is open for receiving on a specific date.
 - N to indicate the store is closed for receiving on a specific date.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Warehouse

Define Warehouse Capacity

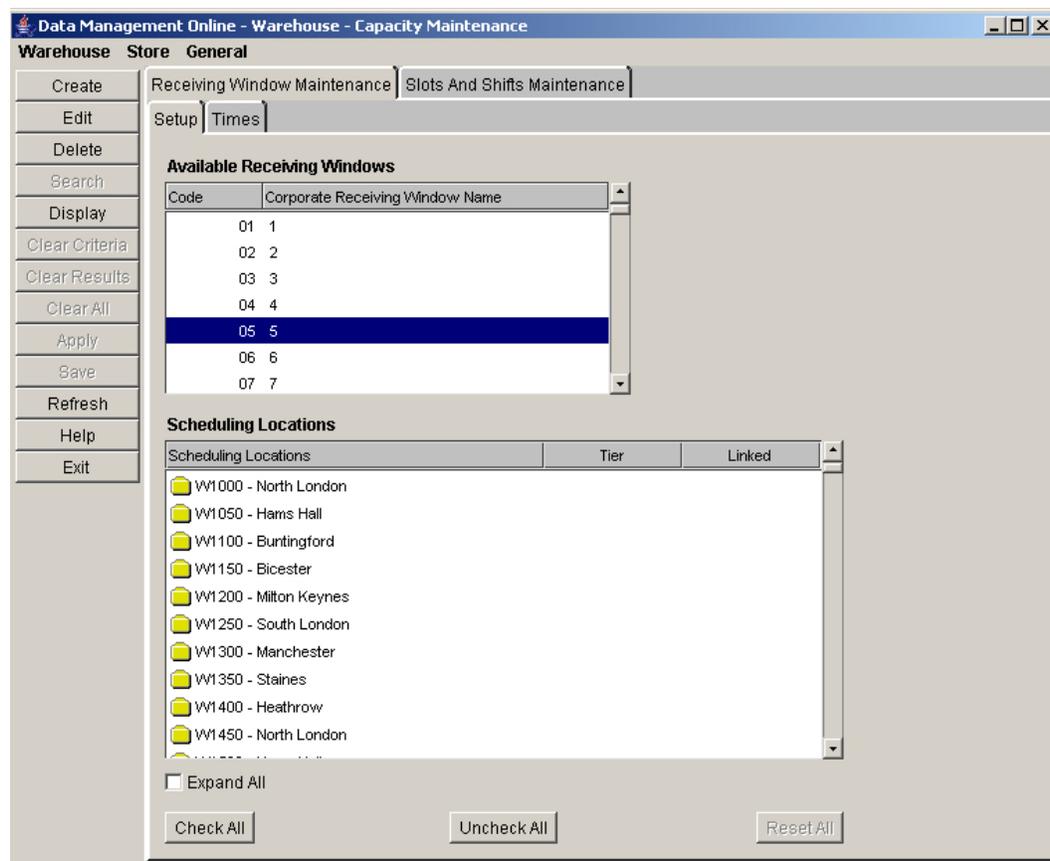
Maintain Receiving Windows

The Receiving Window Maintenance screen allows you to define the number of hours (not necessarily contiguous) that have been grouped together because they have some common receiving characteristic. For example, warehouses may wish to receive their dairy goods between 5am and 7am.

Once a receiving window has been set up it can be referred to by name and/or number when setting up the delivery preferences, which allow you to refer to a grouping of times rather than individual hours.

Create a Receiving Window for a Scheduling Location

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Receiving Window Maintenance tab.



Receiving Window Maintenance - Setup Tab

1. Click **Create**. The Create Receiving window opens.

Create Receiving Window

2. In the Receiving Window Name field, enter a name.

Note: The name can be up to 32 characters and must contain at least one non-space character.

3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Maintain the Receiving Window

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Receiving Window Maintenance tab.

1. Select an Available Receiving Window.
2. To edit the receiving window name:
 - a. Click **Edit**. The Edit Receiving window opens.

Edit Receiving Window

- b. In the Receiving Window Name field, specify a name for the receiving window.
3. To delete a receiving window;
 - a. Click **Delete**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
 - b. Click **OK**.

Note: You can delete a receiving window if no delivery group associations are associated with the scheduling location.

4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Associate Scheduling Locations with a Receiving Window

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Receiving Window Maintenance tab.

1. Select a receiving window.
2. Click **Display**.
3. To view locations:
 - Double-click a folder
 - Select the Expand All check box.
4. In the Linked column, select the check box to the right of a location to indicate that the scheduling location is available for the selected receiving window.
5. Click **Apply**.

Note: The associations are not saved until times are assigned and saved.

6. Select the Times tab.

The screenshot displays the 'Data Management Online - Warehouse - Capacity Maintenance - Times' window. The interface includes a left-hand menu with options like 'Create', 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Search', 'Display', and 'Apply'. The main area is divided into 'Available Scheduling Locations' and 'Selected Scheduling Locations'. The 'Available Scheduling Locations' list includes 'W1550 - Buntingford' and 'W1850 - Heathrow'. Below this, there are controls for 'Expand All' and 'Displayed Scheduling Location'. At the bottom, there are 'Model From' and 'Apply To' sections with 'View Date' and 'Exception Date' fields. A table at the very bottom shows a 24-hour grid for 'Slots with Capacity' and 'Receiving Window'.

Slots with Capacity	00:01	01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	06:00	07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Receiving Window	00:01	01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	06:00	07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00

Receiving Window Maintenance - Times Tab

7. In the Effective Date field, select the date you want the changes to occur.
8. In the Available Receiving Windows field, select the receiving window that you want to create times for.
9. Move the locations you want to update to the Selected Schedule Locations area.
10. Select the Location you want to make changes to.
11. Click **Display**. Existing times are displayed.

Create a Day of the Week Default

1. In the Apply To area, select Day of the Week Default.
2. To the right of Day of the Week Default, select the day of the week that you want to create times for.
3. In the Receiving Window area, select the hour you want to include..

Note: To select the hour, click on the time. The block turns red when it is selected.

4. To remove existing exceptions for the day of the week, select the Remove Any Exceptions check box.
5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Create an Exception

1. In the Apply To area, select Exception Date.
2. In the To date field, select the last day the exception occurs
3. In the Receiving Window area, select the hours you want to include..

Note: To select the hour, click on the time. The block turns red when it is selected.

4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete Exceptions

1. In the Apply To area, select Delete Exceptions.
2. In the To date field, select the last date the exception occurs
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Maintain Slots and Shifts

The Slots and Shifts Maintenance window allows you to view, model, and maintain shifts and slots for scheduling locations. Shifts and slots are created to identify valid vehicle delivery times, as well as to manage the capacity of goods received during a given shift.

Notional Days

A notional day is a 24 hour period of time. This period may cover two different dates. The notional date can be composed of a single day of 24 hours or of the calendar date and the previous day. When you create slots and shifts, they are composed of notional days and defined for particular calendar days. When you create slots, at least one slot must exist for the calendar day of the Effective Notional Day.

Slots

When you create a shift you must create the first slot, which will be the first slot, chronologically, when you create the shift. As you add additional slots, the slot may change position in the chronological order. A slot is a time of day and exists as part of a shift. Each slot has a vehicle capacity and pallet capacity. The cumulative total of the capacity of the slots determines the maximum capacity of the shift.

Valid slot times are:

- Times that do not overlap other slots within the notional day.
- Times that do not overlap the previous or next shift.
- Times that are not more than 23hrs and 30 minutes after the first slot already in the notional receiving day.
- Times that are not more than 23hrs and 30 minutes before the last slot already in the notion day receiving day.

Shifts

A shift represents a period of time during a day of the week and is a collection of slots. A shift is composed of one or more slots. Before you can create a shift, you must create at least one slot for the shift.

A shift does not have a pre-defined start and end time. Instead, the start time and end time of the shift is defined by the earliest and latest slot time. The slot times within one shift cannot overlap with any other shift.

The maximum capacity of the shift defines the total capacity of goods that can be received at the scheduling location within the timeframe of that shift.

When defining the shift's maximum capacity it will be no greater than the sum of the slot's maximum capacities. Often times it will be less since over the entire time span of the shift it would be impossible to operate at maximum receiving capacity.

Day of the Week Defaults

The day-of-week defaults are shift and slot values that are used week after week. This indefinite repetition allows for more efficient maintenance of the shifts and slots by ensuring that delivery times are available.

When you create a new default, you can create it for a single day or multiple days and then saved for the week. The default applies only to the days you select. When you save a shift, DMO validates it to ensure that the notional day does not overlap any defaults or exceptions that may already exist. In the following example, the new shift cannot be created since the existing shift time overlaps.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Existing		11p.m. (Tuesday) - 11a.m. (Wednesday)					
New			10 am (Wednesday) - 9:30 p.m. (Thursday)				

Once created, a day of the week default is enabled indefinitely. New defaults can be created for future dates, which then end any previous defaults. You cannot save a blank day of the week default. You must delete all shifts and slots for a day of the week default. Changes and deletions to slots and shift changes are enabled in the system on the effective date. Similarly, before a DOW default can be deleted validation will be done to ensure no vehicles are scheduled for that day, from the effective date onward.

Vehicles

A slot and shift must exist for a vehicle to deliver to a location on a day of the week. A validation process checks when changes or deletions are made to check the vehicles schedules. If a vehicle schedule exists;

- A default can be deleted if an exception exists for the scheduled delivery dates.
- An exception can be deleted if a default exists for the scheduled delivery dates.

If a vehicle is scheduled for delivery you must have a default or exception slot time scheduled in order to receive it.

Exceptions

You can create exceptions for future dates. Exceptions are typically created for a short period of time. You must specify the start date, and end date of an exception. An exception only applies to the dates specified in the date range. An exception always overrides any existing day of the week defaults for the specified date. Exceptions can be created even when no defaults exist.

Search for a Day of Week Default at a Scheduling Location

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Slots and Shifts Maintenance tab.

Slots and Shifts Maintenance Tab

1. In the Effective Notional Date field, select the date you want to search defaults for.
2. Move the locations you want to update to the Selected Scheduling Locations area.
3. Select the Location you want to view or model your changes from.
4. Click **Display**. Existing shifts and slots are displayed.

Create a Shift

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Slots and Shifts Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a day of week default at a scheduling location.
2. Select Day-of-Week Default or Exception Date option you want to create a shift for.

Note: The chosen View Date determines the Day displayed in the grid. The day is a visual aid for modeling the Shifts and Slots. The Day-Of-Week Default and Exception Dates determine the actual days the Shifts and Slot times apply to.

3. Click **Add Shift**. The Add Shift window opens.

Add Shift Window

4. In the Actual Day of Week field, select the actual day of the Notional Date that the slot exists.

Note: This determines which calendar day of the week the slot occurs. This is necessary since a notional receiving day can cross two calendar days. This option is not available when you are adding the first shift for the day. This is done to enforce the rule that at least one Slot exists on the calendar day.

5. In the Start Time for Slot, select a start time for the slot.

Note: This defines the first slot for the shift. If you want to create slots before or after this, you must add slot to the shift.

6. In the Slot Capacity in Vehicles field, enter the total number of vehicles the location can receive for the slot.
7. In the Slot Capacity in Boards/Pallets field, enter the total number of boards or pallets the location can receive for the slot. The scheduling location Capacity Type defines the value you are entering, the number of boards or pallets.
8. Click **Apply**. The shift and slot displays in the work area. The shift will be placed in the tree according to its start time.
9. Make changes to the slots and shifts as necessary:
 - Add a slot
 - Add a shift
 - Delete a slot
 - Delete a shift

Add a Slot to a Shift

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Slots and Shifts Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a day of week default at a scheduling location.
2. In the work area, select the shift you want to add a slot to.
3. Click **Add Slot**. The Add Slot window opens.

Add Slot Window

4. In the Actual Day of Week field, select the actual day of the Notional Date that the slot exists.

Note: This determines which calendar day of the week the slot occurs. This is necessary since a notional receiving day can cross two calendar days. This option is not available when no valid Start Times for Slot can be on the pervious calendar day and not break the rule that the Shifts cannot span more than 23 1/2 hours.

5. In the Start Time for Slot, select a start time for the slot

Note: This defines the first slot for the shift. If you want to create slots before or after this, you must add slot to the shift.

6. In the Slot Capacity in Vehicles field, enter the total number of vehicles the location can receive for the slot.
7. In the Slot Capacity in Boards/Pallets field, enter the total number of boards or pallets the location can receive for the slot. The scheduling location Capacity Type defines the value you are entering, the number of boards or pallets.
8. Click **Apply**. The shift and slot displays in the work area. The shift will be placed in the tree according to its start time.

Delete a Shift

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Slots and Shifts Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a day of week default at a scheduling location.
2. Select the shift you want to delete.
3. Click **Delete**.

Delete a Slot

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Slots and Shifts Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a day of week default at a scheduling location.
2. Select the slot you want to delete.
3. Click **Delete**.

Maintain Defaults and Exceptions

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Slots and Shifts Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a day of week default at a scheduling location.

Note: Any changes you make are enabled in the system on the Effective Date you select in your search.

2. In the Apply To area, select the type of update you want to make to the shift
 - Select Day-Of-Week Default to create a new default for the select day of the week.
 - Select Delete Day-Of-Week Default to remove existing defaults for a day of the week.
 - Select Exception Date to create exceptions for the date range you select.
 - Select Delete Exceptions to remove exceptions for the date range you select.
3. Make changes to the slots and shifts as necessary:
 - Add a shift
 - Add a slot
 - Delete a shift
 - Delete a slot
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Create a Day of Week Default

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Slots and Shifts Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a day of week default at a scheduling location.
2. To model from an existing set of shifts and slots:
 - a. Select one scheduling location to model from.
 - b. In the View Date field, select the date you want to use as a model.
 - c. Click **Display**.

Note: The Model From option indicates whether the default or exception values are currently displayed. The scheduling location's exception dates will be bolded in the View Date calendar.

3. In the Apply To area:
 - a. Select Day-Of-Week Default.
 - b. Click on the days in the week to highlight which days the default applies. Click on a selected day-of-week to clear the selection.
 - c. Select the Delete Any Exceptions check box to remove any existing exceptions.
 - d. Makes changes to the slots and shifts as necessary.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete Day of Week Default

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Slots and Shifts Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a day of week default at a scheduling location.
2. In the Apply To section, select Delete Day-Of-Week Default.
3. Click on the days in the week to highlight which days the default applies. Click on a selected day-of-week to clear the selection.
4. Select the Delete Any Exceptions check box to remove any existing exceptions.
5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Create an Exception Date

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Slots and Shifts Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a day of week default at a scheduling location.
2. To model from an existing set of shifts and slots:
 - a. Select one scheduling location to model from.
 - b. In the View Date field, select the date you want to use as a model.
 - c. Click **Display**.

Note: The Model From option indicates whether the default or exception values are currently displayed. The scheduling location's exception dates will be bolded in the View Date calendar.

In the Apply To area:

- d. Select Exception Date.
 - e. In the To date field, select the last date the exception is valid.
 - f. Makes changes to the slots and shifts as necessary.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Delete an Exception Date

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Capacity Maintenance. Select the Slots and Shifts Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a day of week default at a scheduling location.
2. To delete an existing set of shifts and slots:
 - a. Select one scheduling location to model from.
 - b. In the View Date field, select the date you want to use as a model.
 - c. Click **Display**.

Note: The Model From option indicates whether the default or exception values are currently displayed. The scheduling location's exception dates will be bolded in the View Date calendar.

3. In the Apply To area:
 - a. Select Delete Exceptions.
 - b. In the To date field, select the last date to remove exceptions.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Core Data

Delivery Groups

Create Delivery Groups

A delivery group represents a grouping of demand groups with similar delivery characteristics into a destination. Delivery groups have a number of parameters associated with them, representing the vehicle constraints associated with building trucks and delivering the trucks to the final location. These constraints are used by Oracle Retail supply chain processing to plan deliveries. If you assign multiple demand groups to the same delivery group, they must use the same truck constraints for a specific location.

Delivery groups build non-contents trucks. A non-contents truck is loaded according to system parameters. Truck constraints are defined in delivery groups. Oracle Retail Warehouse Inbound Planning uses the system parameters and the truck constraints to optimally load the truck.

Delivery groups can be manually created or system generated:

- **Manually created:** After you create the delivery group, you must assign scheduling location and demand groups to complete the delivery group. Optionally, you can also define the preferences, patterns, outbound capacity, and pallet setting.
- **System generated:** System generated delivery groups are created when the batch is run. Applicable scheduling locations are assigned to the delivery group along with default vehicle attributes. You can add or modify scheduling locations, demand groups, and vehicle attributes in the same manner as manually generated delivery groups.

Scheduling Location

A scheduling location is the chamber that a supplier or warehouse is delivering to. Delivery groups may deliver into multiple scheduling locations. The delivery constraints for each scheduling location into which a delivery group can deliver are maintained independently.

The available and selected scheduling locations are displayed in a tree structure, scheduling location being displayed at the child level. This will display the scheduling locations associated with the working delivery group.

For each scheduling location, you must define the truck constraints that the location can handle, including:

- **Footprint:** The number of Full Pallet Equivalent (FPE) that fit in the bed of the truck.
- **Height:** The number of FPEs that can be stacked in the truck.
- **Weight:** The amount of the weight the truck can hold, including the pallet and case weights.
- **Minimum drop:** The smallest number of FPEs that must exist in a truck before it can be delivered to a location.

Assigning Demand Groups to Delivery Groups

You must assign demand groups to the delivery groups in order to identify the delivery characteristics of the demand group's SKU-pack sizes. Demand group assignments also allow you to indicate which SKUs are delivered into each location that you have selected. When you search for demand groups, the results of available demand groups are grouped by source. For each source at each location, you must indicate which demand groups are valid for the delivery group. Once a source/demand group combination has been assigned to a delivery group for a specific scheduling location, it must always be assigned to a delivery group.

Create a Delivery Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Delivery Groups tab.

Delivery Groups Tab

1. Click **Create**. The Create Delivery Groups window is displayed.

Create Delivery Groups Window

2. In the Name field, enter the delivery group name.
3. In the Delivery Group Source field, enter the ID of the source for the delivery group, or click the LOV  button and select the source.
4. In the Suffix field, enter a suffix. A suffix is a numerical value 3 digits in length.
5. Select the Automated Demand Group Assignment checkbox to indicate the system should automatically create demand group assignments for this delivery group when new SKU-pack sizes arrive in the AIP system.

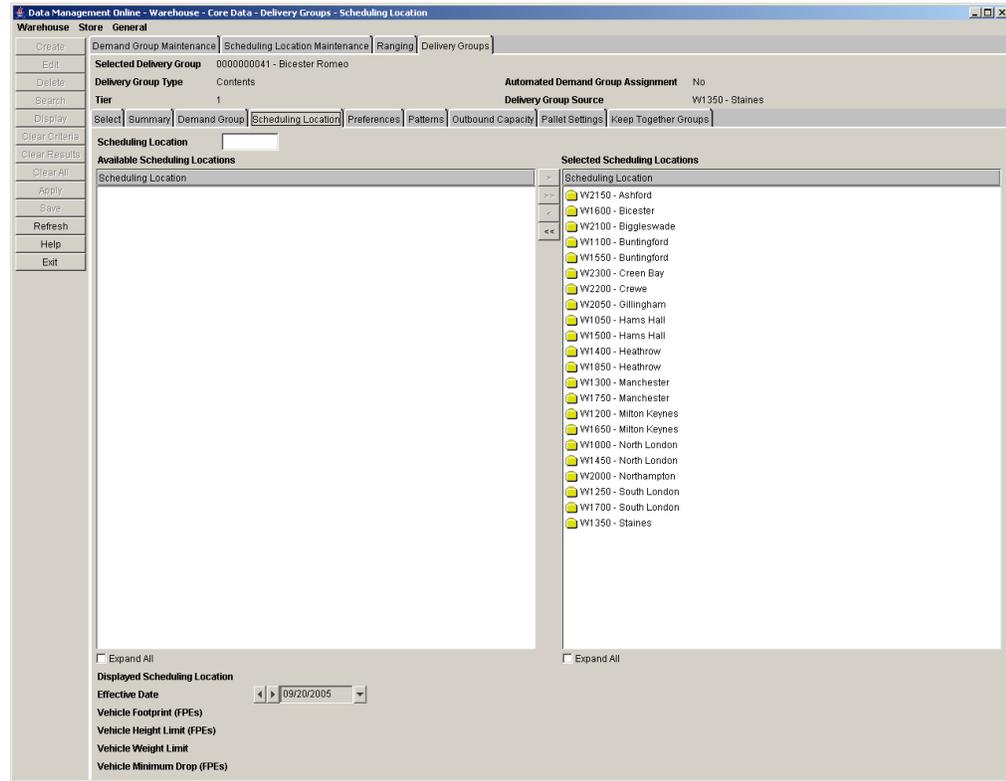
Note: The automated delivery group assignments are created for the Delivery Group Source and the Delivery Group's Scheduling Locations. An assignment will be created when a new SKU-pack size arrives in the AIP system that is valid for the Delivery Group Source and one or more Scheduling Locations. An assignment will not be created for any existing source/destination combinations that already exist for the SKU-pack size's demand group

6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.

Add a Scheduling Location for a Delivery Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Delivery Groups tab.

1. Set a delivery group as the working delivery group.
2. Select the Scheduling Location tab.

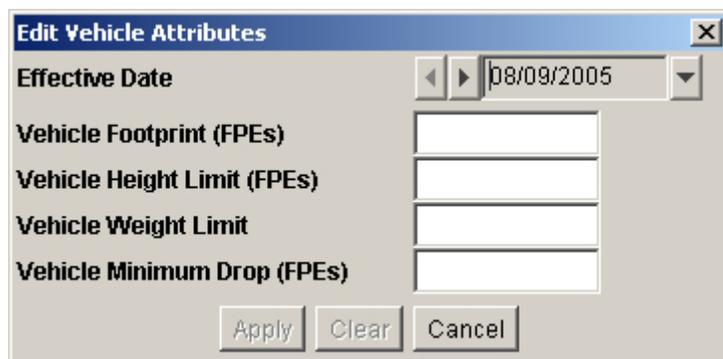


Scheduling Location Tab

3. Select the location you want to view:
 - In the Scheduling Location field, enter the scheduling location ID.
 - Double click on the folders to expand them.
 - Select the Expand All check box.
4. Move the locations you want to save to the Selected Scheduling Locations area.
5. Select a location from the Selected Scheduling Locations area.
6. Click **Display** to view the vehicle attributes for that scheduling location.

Define the Vehicle Attributes for a Location

1. Select the location in the Selected Scheduling Locations area.
2. Click **Edit**. The Edit Vehicle Attributes window opens.



Edit Vehicle Attributes Window

3. In the Effective Date field, select the first date the vehicle attributes are enabled for the location.
4. In the Vehicle Footprint field, enter the Vehicle footprint. The Vehicle Footprint must be a whole number between 1 and 99
5. In the Vehicle Height Limit field, enter the maximum height of the truck that can be accepted at the scheduling location. Vehicle height must be a decimal value between 1 and 99.99.
6. In the Vehicle Weight Limit field, enter the maximum weight of the truck that can be accepted at the scheduling location. Vehicle weight limit must be a whole number between 10 and 99999
7. In the Vehicle Minimum Drop field, enter the minimum quantity of product that can be delivered to a location. Minimum drop must be a whole number (can be zero) and must be no greater than the product of the vehicle footprint and vehicle height limit.
8. Click **Apply**.
9. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
10. Click **OK**.

Assign the Demand Groups to a Delivery Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Delivery Groups tab.

1. Set a delivery group as the working delivery group.
2. Select the Demand Group tab.

Demand Group Tab

3. In the Effective Date field, select the first date the associations are valid in the system.
4. Enter or select search criteria to find demand groups:
 - **Unassigned Demand Groups:** Select the check box to search for demand groups that are not assigned to a delivery group on the effective date.
 - **Delivery Group Source:** Enter the ID of the Delivery Group Source you want to search by, or click the LOV  button and select the delivery group source. This will search for demand group assignments currently assigned to delivery groups with the selected delivery group source. The demand group assignments must match all entered search criteria, including effective date.
 - **Delivery Group:** Enter the ID of the Delivery Group you want to search by, or click the LOV  button and select the delivery group. This will search for the demand group assignments currently assigned to the selected delivery group that match all entered search criteria, including effective date.
 - **Order Source:** Enter the ID of the Order Source you want to search by, or click the LOV  button and select the order source.

- **Scheduling Location:** Enter the ID of the Scheduling Location you want to search by, or click the LOV  button and select the scheduling location.
 - **Class:** Enter the ID of the Class you want to search by, or click the LOV  button and select the class.
 - **Demand Group:** Enter the ID of the Demand Group you want to search by, or click the LOV  button and select the demand group.
 - **Automated Demand Group Assignment:** Select the option to limit or expand the search results displayed.
 - **Both:** Returns all matching search results regardless of whether they are assigned to a delivery group with automated demand group assignments enabled or disabled.
 - **Yes:** Returns only matching search results which are assigned to a delivery group with automated demand group assignment enabled.
 - **No:** Returns only matching search results which are assigned to a delivery group with automated demand group assignment disabled.
5. Click **Search**.
 6. Move the demand group you want to assign to the delivery group to the Selected Demand Groups area.

Note: The demand group you select must be associated with the scheduling locations assigned to the delivery group.

7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

Maintain Delivery Groups

After you have created the delivery group you must maintain several attributes to ensure the delivery group has all the information required.

Preferences

Preferences allow you to define the time that vehicles can deliver to the warehouse. The preference hours selected indicate the desired delivery times that trucks will arrive at the destination location. Up to three preferences can be specified for any continuous number of vehicles up to ten.

Patterns

Patterns allow you define the delivery patterns for a delivery group at a location. The patterns indicate which days the warehouse chamber is able to receive items from the source.

Outbound Capacity

Outbound capacity allows you to define the number of vehicles that the source building the trucks can process. Total outbound capacity is the number of vehicle deliveries the working delivery group can make on any given day.

Pallet Settings

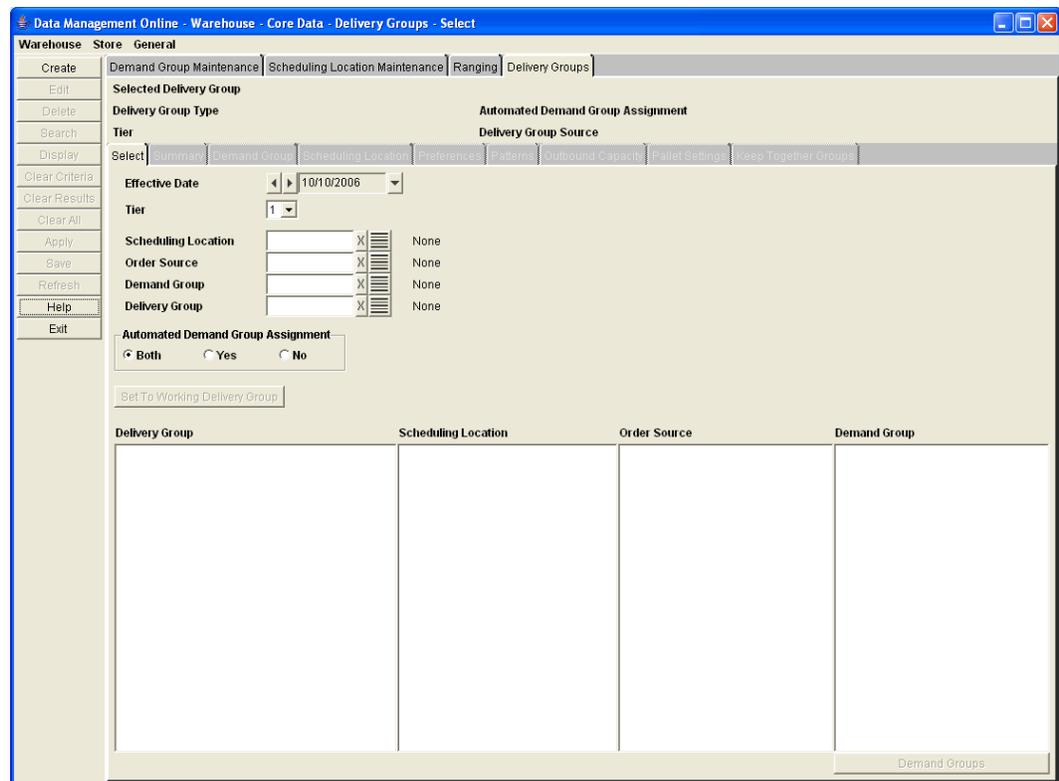
Pallet settings allow you to define the height and width of the pallets. The pallet height indicator determines whether the pallet height should be taken into consideration when load building trucks. The pallet weight setting indicates whether the pallet weight should be taken into consideration when load building trucks. Pallet settings are indicators used when Warehouse Inbound Planning builds trucks for delivery.

Keep Together Groups

Keep together groups allow you to select the suppliers that should have all their products, within multiple demand groups, delivered together on a truck for a location.

Set a Delivery Group as the Working Delivery Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Delivery Groups tab.



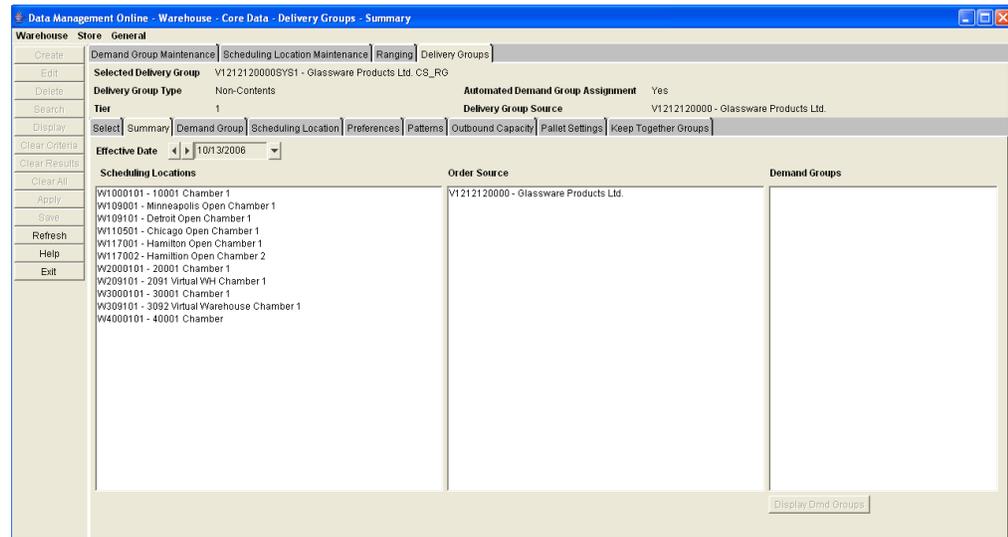
Delivery Groups Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select the date your search criteria is effective for the delivery group you are searching for.
2. Enter additional criteria to retrieve a delivery group.
 - **Scheduling Location:** Enter the scheduling location ID or click the LOV  button and select the scheduling location, to limit the search results to delivery groups that deliver to the selected scheduling locations.
 - **Order Source:** Enter the supplier or warehouse ID or click the LOV  button and select supplier or warehouse to limit the search results to delivery groups that deliver a product from the specified source.
 - **Demand Group:** Enter the demand group ID or click the LOV  button and select the demand group to limit the search results to those that deliver products assigned to the demand group.
 - **Delivery Group:** Enter the delivery group ID or click the LOV  button and select delivery group.
 - **Automated Demand Group Assignment:** Select an option to limit or expand the search results displayed.
 - **Both:** Returns all matching delivery groups regardless of whether automated demand group assignment is enabled or disabled for the delivery group.
 - **Yes:** Returns only matching delivery groups which have automated demand group assignment enabled.
 - **No:** Returns only matching delivery groups which have automated demand group assignment disabled.
3. Click **Search**.
4. In the Delivery Group area, select a delivery group.
5. Click **Set as Working Delivery Group**.

View a Delivery Group Summary

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Delivery Groups tab.

1. Set a delivery group as a working delivery group.
2. Select the Summary tab.



Delivery Groups - Summary Tab

3. In the Effective Date field, select the date you want to view a summary.
4. Select a how you want to view the demand groups associated to the working delivery group:
 - Select an order source to limit the list of scheduling locations to those that are linked through the demand group assignments to the working delivery group.
 - Select a scheduling location to limit the order source list to those that are linked to the selected location through the demand group assignments that are assigned to the working delivery group.
 - If you want to change the view, click **Refresh** and select the appropriate view option described above.
5. To view the demand groups associated with the delivery groups, click **Display Dmd Groups**.

Maintain the Preferences for a Delivery Group and Scheduling Location

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Delivery Groups tab.

1. Set a delivery group as the working delivery group.
2. Select the Preferences tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Preferences' tab for a delivery group. Key elements include:

- Selected Delivery Group:** 000000041 - Bicester Romeo
- Automated Demand Group Assignment:** No
- Delivery Group Source:** W1350 - Staines
- Effective Date:** 09/20/2005
- Available Scheduling Locations:** List of locations like W215001 - Ashford Produce, W180001 - Bicester Produce, etc.
- Selected Scheduling Locations:** (Empty)
- Model From:** Day-Of-Week Default
- View Date:** 09/20/2005
- Exception Date:** 09/20/2005
- Final Preference:** All
- Stockless Preference:** All
- Receiving Hours:** Grid with 24 columns (days) and 8 rows (Vehicles).

Preferences Tab

3. In the Effective Date field, select the first date the associations are valid in the system.
4. Move the scheduling locations you want to update to the Selected Locations Area.
5. Click **Display**.
6. In the Model From area, select the how you want to assign preferences.

Note: Day exceptions are enabled only if exceptions exist.

7. In the Apply To area, select what you want to assign to the selected scheduling locations:
 - **Day-of-week default:** Multiple days of week may be selected. Select the Delete Any Exceptions check box to clear exceptions to clear any exceptions that may exist.
 - **Delete day-of-week default:** Multiple days of week may be selected. Select the Delete Any Exceptions check box to clear exceptions to clear any exceptions that may exist.
 - **Exception Date:** In the To date field, select the last date the exception is valid.
 - **Delete Exceptions:** In the To date field, select the last date to clear exceptions.

8. Select preferences to set on the selected scheduling locations for the selected option:
 - **Final Preference:** A final preference is used to set the preferences for all vehicles. Rather than repeat the same preference hours selections multiple times for multiple vehicles you can set the final preference value. The final preference hours will then be applied to all vehicles.
 - Select All to choose all hours in the Final Preference Hours.
 - Select Hours to enable the Final Preference Hours area. Select the desired hours.
 - Select Do Not Schedule to indicate that no deliveries are desired.
 - Select a receiving window to choose the hours assigned to the receiving window.
 - **Final Preference Hours:** Selections in the hour boxes will be based on the selection in the final preference dropdown. Selections may only be changed if Hours has been selected.
 - **Stockless Preference:** The Stockless preferences apply to products that are identified as stockless. When the vehicle contains stockless products the vehicle scheduling follows the stockless preference hours when they are defined. If no stockless preferences are defined, the normal vehicle preferences will apply.
 - Select All to choose all hours in the Stockless Hours.
 - Select Hours to enable the Stockless Hours area. Select the desired hours.
 - Select Do Not Schedule to indicate that no deliveries are desired.
 - Select a receiving window to choose the hours assigned to the receiving window.
 - **Stockless Hours:** Selections in the hour boxes will be based on the selection in the final preference dropdown. Selections may only be changed if Hours has been selected from the Stockless Preference list.
 - **Receiving Hours:** These selections may never be changed. The hour boxes are selected based on slots that exist for the displayed scheduling location.
9. Select vehicle preferences in the bottom grid. The following limitations apply:
 - Double-click an hour box to create or edit a fixed booking. This may only be done in the first row for a vehicle number, and must be greater than or equal to one and less than or equal to the vehicle number.
 - Fixed bookings for a given vehicle number may not exceed the vehicle number in total.
 - Single-click an hour box to enter or clear a preference.
 - A lower preference must exist before a higher preference can be added.
 - Preferences for a lower vehicle number must exist before preferences can be added for a higher vehicle number.
 - All preferences for a lower vehicle number cannot be deleted if preferences exist for a higher vehicle number.
 - All lower preferences cannot be deleted if a higher preference exists.
 - A given hour can only be selected once within a given vehicle number.
10. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm you decision.
11. Click **OK**.

Change the Pattern for Delivery Group to a Specified Scheduling Location

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Delivery Groups tab.

1. Set a delivery group as the working delivery group.
2. Select the Patterns tab.

Patterns Tab

3. In the Effective Date field, select the first date the associations are valid in the system.
4. Move the scheduling locations you want to update to the Selected Scheduling Locations area.

Maintain the Day of the Week Delivery Pattern

1. Select the DoW Defaults option.
2. To update the delivery pattern:
 - a. Select the Update Delivery Pattern check box.
 - b. Double click on the day of week field.
 - Enter Y to indicate that deliveries can be accepted on that day of the week.
 - Enter N to indicate that deliveries cannot be accepted on that day of the week.
 - c. Select the Delete Existing Exceptions check box to clear any existing exceptions for the delivery pattern from the effective date onward.
3. To update the transportation lead times:
 - a. Select the Update Transport Lead Time option.
 - b. Double clicking the desired day of week field.
 - c. Enter the Transport Lead Time, which must be a whole number between 0 and 365, which represent days.
 - d. Select the Delete Existing Exceptions option to clear existing exceptions for the transport lead times from the effective date onward.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Maintain Day of the Week Exceptions

1. Select the Date Exceptions option.
2. To update delivery pattern exceptions:
 - a. Select the Create Delivery Pattern Exception option.
 - b. In the From and To fields, select the dates the exceptions are effective.
 - c. In the Delivery Pattern field:
 - Enter Y to indicate that deliveries can be accepted on that day of the week.
 - Enter N to indicate that deliveries cannot be accepted on that day of the week.
3. To update the transportation lead time exceptions:
 - a. Select the Create Lead Time Exception option.
 - b. In the From and To fields, select the dates the exceptions are effective.
 - c. In the Transport Lead Time field, enter a lead time value, which must be a whole number between 0 and 365, which represent days.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete Delivery Pattern Exceptions

1. Select the Delete Exceptions option.
2. To remove delivery date exceptions:
 - a. Select the Delete Delivery Pattern Exceptions check box.
 - b. In the From and To fields, select the date range that contains the exceptions you want to remove.
3. To remove the transportation lead time exceptions:
 - a. Select the Delete Lead Time Exceptions option.
 - b. In the From and To fields, select the date range that contains the exceptions you want to remove.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Maintain Outbound Capacity Settings for a Delivery Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Delivery Groups tab.

1. Set a delivery group as the working delivery group.
2. Select the Outbound Capacity tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Data Management Online - Warehouse - Core Data - Delivery Groups - Outbound Capacity' window. The interface includes a left-hand menu with options like 'Create', 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Search', 'Display', 'Clear Criteria', 'Clear Results', 'Clear All', 'Apply', 'Save', 'Refresh', 'Help', and 'Exit'. The main area has several tabs: 'Demand Group Maintenance', 'Scheduling Location Maintenance', 'Ranging', and 'Delivery Groups'. The 'Delivery Groups' tab is active, showing details for 'Selected Delivery Group: 0000000041 - Bicester Romeo'. Below this, there are sections for 'Automated Demand Group Assignment' (No), 'Delivery Group Source' (W1350 - Staines), and 'Tier' (1). The 'Effective Date' is set to 09/20/2005. A calendar view shows the days of the week for September and October 2005. There are also sections for 'DoW Defaults', 'Date Exceptions', and 'Delete Exceptions', each with fields for 'From', 'to', and 'Vehicle Number'.

Outbound Capacity Tab

3. In the Effective Date field, select the first date the associations are valid in the system.
4. To create a day of the week (DoW) default, select DoW Defaults option:
 - a. Double click in the Vehicle Number cells below the days of the week.
 - b. Enter the number of vehicles that can be built for the delivery group from each source.
5. To create Date Exceptions, select the Date Exceptions option:
 - a. In the From and To fields, select the date range for the exception.
 - b. Enter the number of vehicles that can be built for the delivery group from each source. The number of vehicles must be a value greater than 0 and less than 1000.
6. To delete exceptions, select the Delete Exceptions option:
 - In the From and To fields, select the date range of exceptions to be deleted.
7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

Maintain the Pallet Settings for a Delivery Group/Scheduling Location

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Delivery Groups tab.

1. Set a delivery group as the working delivery group.
2. Select the Pallet Settings tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Pallet Settings' window in Data Management Online. The window title is 'Data Management Online - Warehouse - Core Data - Delivery Groups - Pallet Settings'. The main area is divided into several sections:

- Navigation:** A vertical pane on the left contains buttons for 'Create', 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Search', 'Display', 'Clear Criteria', 'Clear Results', 'Clear All', 'Apply', 'Save', 'Refresh', 'Help', and 'Exit'.
- Selected Delivery Group:** 0000000041 - Bicester Romeo
- Delivery Group Type:** Contents
- Automated Demand Group Assignment:** No
- Tier:** 1
- Delivery Group Source:** W1350 - Staines
- Available Scheduling Locations:** A list of locations with arrows for selection:
 - W215001 - Ashford Produce
 - W160001 - Bicester Produce
 - W210001 - Biggleswade Produce
 - W110001 - Buntingford Chill
 - W155001 - Buntingford Produce
 - W230001 - Creen Bay Produce
- Selected Scheduling Locations:** An empty list.
- Displayed Scheduling Location:** None
- Options:**
 - Use Pallet Height
 - Use Pallet Weight

Pallet Settings Tab

3. Move the scheduling locations you want to update to the Selected Scheduling Locations area.
4. Select the Use Pallet Height check box to take pallet height into consideration for the working delivery group at the selected scheduling locations when building trucks.
5. Select the Use Pallet Weight check box to take pallet weight into consideration for the working delivery group at the selected scheduling locations.
6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.

Maintain Keep Together Groups for a Delivery Group and Scheduling Location

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Delivery Groups tab.

1. Set a delivery group as the working delivery group
2. Select the Keep Together Groups tab.

The screenshot displays the 'Data Management Online - Warehouse - Core Data - Delivery Groups - Keep Together Groups' interface. The window title bar indicates the current context. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Warehouse Store General:** Contains fields for 'Selected Delivery Group' (0000000041 - Bicester Romeo), 'Delivery Group Type' (Contents), 'Tier' (1), and 'Automated Demand Group Assignment' (No). It also shows 'Delivery Group Source' (W1350 - Staines).
- Navigation Tabs:** Includes 'Select', 'Summary', 'Demand Group', 'Scheduling Location', 'Preferences', 'Patterns', 'Outbound Capacity', 'Pallet Settings', and 'Keep Together Groups' (which is the active tab).
- Available Scheduling Locations:** A list of scheduling locations including:
 - W210001 - Biggleswade Produce
 - W160001 - Bicester Produce
 - W110001 - Buntingford Chill
 - W155001 - Buntingford Produce
 - W230001 - Creen Bay Produce
 - W220001 - Crewe Chill
- Selected Scheduling Locations:** A list containing:
 - W215001 - Ashford Produce
- Suppliers:** A long list of suppliers, including:
 - V000001 - Chemiprox Produce
 - V000002 - Recom Foods
 - V000003 - Grodex Foods
 - V000004 - Microflex Foods
 - V000005 - Chemidex Produce
 - V000006 - Groflex Trading Co
 - V000007 - Chemiplant Trading Co
 - V000008 - Xyflex Foods
 - V000009 - Dualplant Trading Co
 - V000010 - Organiceil Trading Co
 - V000011 - Organidex Produce
 - V000012 - Chemiprox Foods
 - V000013 - Organifen Foods
 - V000014 - Astraflex Foods
 - V000015 - Oulflex Trading Co
 - V000016 - Dualcom Produce
 - V000017 - Organiceil Produce
 - V000018 - Omnicom Trading Co
 - V000019 - Dualtack Foods
 - V000020 - Reprox Produce
 - V000021 - Sunplant Produce
 - V000022 - Organiplant Foods
 - V000023 - Grodex Trading Co
 - V000024 - Reprox Produce
 - V000025 - Organiflex Foods
 - V000026 - Technoprox Produce
 - V000027 - Camtech Foods
 - V000028 - Xyflex Produce
 - V000029 - Grocom Trading Co
 - V000030 - Refen Foods
- Keep Together Groups:** A list that is currently empty.

Keep Together Groups Tab

3. Move the scheduling locations you want to update to the Selected scheduling Locations area.
4. Click **Display**. Suppliers and Keep Together Groups for the location appear.
5. Select the suppliers that are kept together for ordering into the location.
6. Click **Create**. The Create Keep Together Group window opens.

Create Keep Together Group Window

7. In the Keep Together Group Name field, enter the name of the keep together group.
8. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
9. Click **OK**.
10. Click **Save** on the Keep Together Group tab. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
11. Click **OK**.

Demand Group

Maintain Demand Groups

The Demand Group Assignment window allows you to maintain the demand groups used by Data Management online to maintain ordering parameters into the warehouse. Warehouses manage store demand based on the units needed and then order based on the pack size options available. A demand group contains groups of pack-sizes of one SKU and exists for the entire company. They do not vary by location or date.

Demand groups may also contain pack-sizes of pre-priced SKUs, value-added SKUs, or discontinued SKUs, as long as the on-supply and off-supply dates do not overlap with the standard SKU. Pre-priced and value-added SKU pack-sizes may only be placed in demand groups if they are related to the standard SKU. All SKU pack-sizes in a demand group must be from the same class and SKU type. The following table provides an example of a demand group.

Item	Pack-size	Characteristics
Item 1	16 cases	Standard SKU
Item 1	12 cases	Standard SKU
Item 1	4 cases	Standard SKU
Item 2	10 cases	Pre-priced SKU

In the above example, all SKU/pack sizes are considered during replenishment.

Demand groups are created through a batch process for new SKUs. Each demand group is created with a unique code based on the primary SKU number plus a letter. The name of the demand group is based on the primary SKU description. You can choose to edit the name for the demand group as necessary.

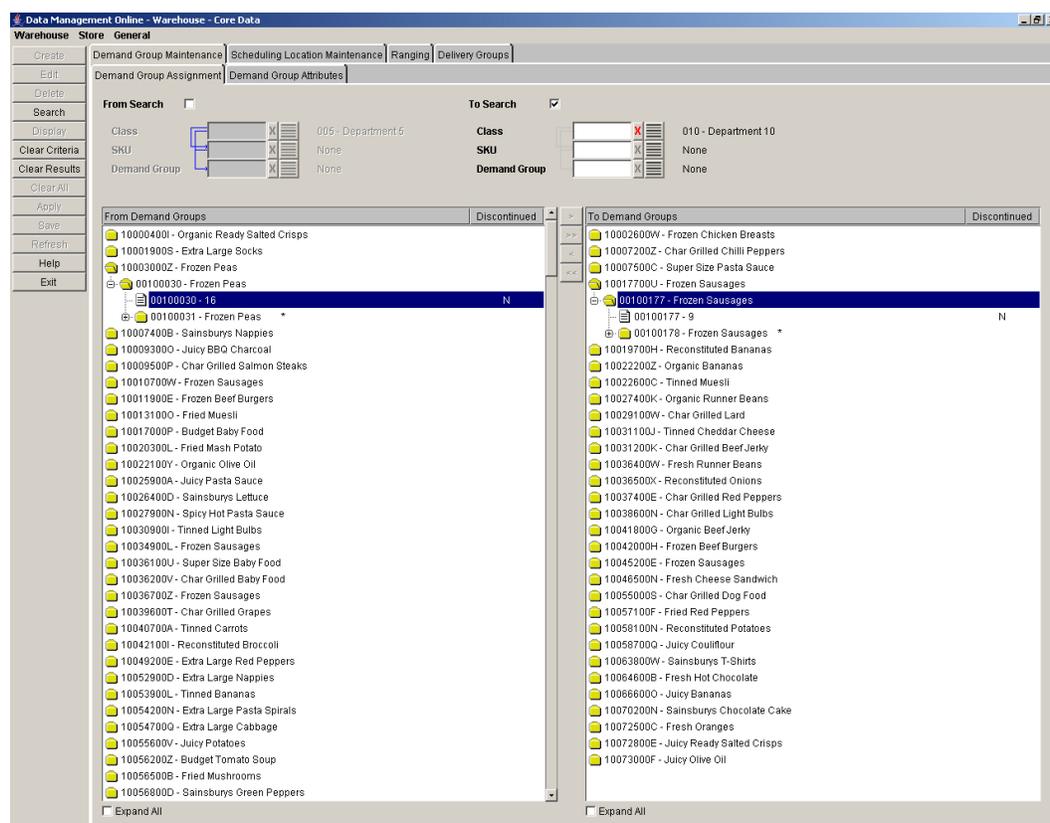
If a demand group no longer contains any SKU pack sizes, it is deleted when you save your changes.

The From Demand Groups tree and To Demand Groups tree can be cleared individually if there are no unsaved changes on the screen. If the screen contains unsaved changes:

- the trees must either be cleared together
- the changes must be saved before continuing

Search for Demand Groups

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. On the Demand Group Maintenance primary tab, select the Demand Group Assignment secondary tab.



Demand Group Assignment Tab

1. Check the From Search and or To Search check box.
2. Enter additional criteria to retrieve demand groups. You must select at least one criterion for the search.
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - **SKU:** Enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
 - **Demand Group:** Enter the demand group ID or click the LOV  button and select a demand group.
3. Click Search.

Move SKU Pack Sizes between Demand Groups

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. On the Demand Group Maintenance primary tab, select the Demand Group Assignment secondary tab.

1. Search for the From and To demand groups you want to update.
2. In the From Demand Groups tree, expand the demand group you want to remove SKU pack-sizes from.
 - Double-click the demand group and SKU folders.
 - Select the Expand All option for the From Demand Groups tree.
3. Select the SKU pack-sizes you want to move by doing one of the following:
 - Select an individual SKU pack-size by clicking on the SKU pack-size.
 - Select multiple SKU pack sizes by pressing the CTRL key and clicking on each SKU pack-size.
 - Select all pack sizes for a given SKU by clicking on the SKU or its folder icon in the From Demand Groups tree.

Note: When the global inventory tracking flag is set to a value of 'Eaches', you can only select a SKU folder.

In any case, regardless of the inventory tracking flag, if you select a standard SKU folder, any pre-priced or value-added SKU-pack sizes that are related to the standard SKU will also be moved.

4. Click the move right  button to move the SKU pack sizes to the selected demand group.
5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Create a New Demand Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. On the Demand Group Maintenance primary tab, select the Demand Group Assignment secondary tab.

1. Search for the From demand groups you want to create a new demand group for.
2. Select one or more pack-sizes for a given SKU.

Note: If you select a standard SKU folder, any pre-priced/value-added SKU pack sizes that are related to the standard SKU are also added to the new demand group.

3. Click **Create**. The Create Demand Group window opens.

Create Demand Group Window

- a. In the Demand Group Name field, update the name of the new demand group, as necessary

Note: By default, a demand group is named after its standard SKU.

- b. In the Demand Group Type field, select how SKUs are ordered.
- c. In the Demand Group Size field, select the size of the demand group.
- d. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
- e. Click **OK**.

Edit a Demand Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. On the Demand Group Maintenance primary tab, select the Demand Group Assignment secondary tab.

1. Search for the From and To demand groups you want to update.
2. Select the demand group you want to edit.
3. Click **Edit**. The Edit Demand Group window opens.



Demand Group Code	10001900S
* Demand Group Name	Extra Large Socks
* Demand Group Type	Merchandising Unit
* Demand Group Size	Extra Large
SKU Pack Sizes	00100019 - 18 Extra Large Socks

Save Cancel

Edit Demand Group Window

- a. Edit the demand group properties you wish to change.
 - In the Demand Group Name field, enter a new name for the demand group.
 - In the Demand Group Type field, select Case or Merchandising Unit.
 - In the Demand Group Size field, select Small, Medium, Large, or Extra Large.
- b. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
- c. Click **OK**.

Maintain Demand Group Attributes

The Demand Group Attributes window allows you to select a SKU, view the demand groups that contain the SKU, and then maintain the size and type attributes for each one. Attributes determine whether pack-sizes of the same SKU across multiple demand groups can be used as substitutes for each other during the reconciliation process.

Maintain Demand Group Attributes

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. On the Demand Group Maintenance primary tab, select the Demand Group Assignment secondary tab.

1. Click on the Demand Group Attributes tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Demand Group Attributes' window. It features a left-hand menu with options: Create, Edit, Delete, Search, Display, Clear Criteria, Clear Results, Clear All, Apply, Save, Refresh, Help, and Exit. The main area contains a 'Class' field with a LOV button and a 'SKU' field with a LOV button. Below these are three columns: 'Demand Group', 'Type', and 'Size'. At the bottom, there is an 'Expand All' checkbox and a 'Reset All' button.

Demand Group Attributes Tab

2. In the Class field, enter the class ID or click the LOV  button and select a class.
3. In the SKU field, enter the SKU ID or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
4. Click **Search**.
5. To change the demand group attributes:
 - a. Select the demand group you want to edit.
 - b. In the Type field, select the appropriate demand group type.
 - c. In the Size field, select the appropriate demand group size.
6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.

Ranging

Range Locations by SKU

The Ranging window allows you to maintain the ranging status of a SKU-pack size. Ranging allows you to associate a location and a SKU-pack size. You can maintain the ranging associations by SKU or by warehouse.

SKU packs that are ranged can exist in multiple statuses:

- **Profile Ranged:** Indicates that the system has automatically ranged the SKU pack at the warehouse when the SKU or warehouse was assigned to the same profile.
- **Exception Ranged:** Indicates that the user has manually ranged the SKU pack at the warehouse rather than having ranged it by assigning the SKU pack to a warehouse profile (Profile Ranged). SKU packs that are Exception Ranged are used throughout the system in exactly the same manner as Profile Ranged SKU packs.
- **Pending De-ranged:** Indicates that the SKU pack is no longer replenished at the warehouse. The SKU pack can be ordered out of the warehouse in order to remove the stock. Once all of the stock at the warehouse is cleared the status is automatically updated to De-ranged.
- **De-ranged:** The SKU pack is no longer replenished or stocked at the warehouse.

Maintain Ranging for a SKU by Pack-Size

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. On the Ranging primary tab, select the Ranging by SKU Pack Size secondary tab.

Ranging By SKU Pack Size Tab

1. Enter criteria to retrieve SKUs:
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - **SKU:** Enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
2. Click **Search**.
 - To view all pack sizes that match the search criteria, select View All.
 - To view only SKU-pack sizes that are ranged to at least one warehouse, select Ranged.
 - To view only SKU-pack sizes that are not ranged to any warehouse, select Not Ranged.

3. Select the SKU-pack size you want to change.
4. Click **Display**.
 - To view only warehouses that the selected SKU pack size is ranged to, select View Linked Only.
 - To view all valid warehouses, select View All.
5. Select a new ranging status for one or more warehouses:
 - In the New Status column, select a ranging status for each warehouse you want to change.
 - Click **Exception Range All** to set all displayed warehouses to Exception Ranged status. This will only update warehouses where the exception ranged status is valid; the status of other warehouses will remain unchanged.
 - Click **Pending De-range All** to set all displayed warehouses to Pending De-ranged status. This will only update warehouses where the pending de-ranged status is valid; the status of other warehouses will remain unchanged.
 - Click **Reset All** to reset all displayed warehouses back to their saved status at any time.
6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.

Range Locations by Warehouse

The Ranging window allows you to maintain the ranging status of a SKU-pack size. Ranging allows you to associate a location and a SKU-pack size. You can maintain the ranging associations by SKU or by warehouse.

Edit the Ranging Status of One or More SKU Pack Sizes at a Selected Warehouse

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. On the Ranging primary tab, select the Ranging by Warehouse secondary tab.

Ranging By Warehouse Tab

1. Enter criteria to retrieve SKUs:
 - **Warehouse:** Enter the warehouse ID, or click the LOV  button and select a warehouse.
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - **SKU:** Enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
2. Click **Search**.
3. Select the SKU-pack size you want to change.
4. Click **Display**.
 - To view only warehouses that the selected SKU pack size is ranged to, select View Linked Only.
 - To view all valid warehouses, select View All.

5. Select a new ranging status for one or more SKU pack sizes:
 - In the New Status column, select a ranging status for each SKU pack size you want to change.
 - Click **Exception Range All** to set all displayed SKU pack sizes to Exception Ranged status. This will only update SKU pack sizes where the exception ranged status is valid; the status of other SKU pack sizes will remain unchanged..
 - Click **Pending De-range All** to set all displayed SKU pack sizes to Pending De-ranged status. This will only update SKU pack sizes where the pending de-ranged status is valid; the status of other SKU pack sizes will remain unchanged.
 - Click **Reset All** to reset all displayed SKU pack sizes back to their saved status at any time.
6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.

Scheduling Location Maintenance

Create Chambers

Warehouses are imported from an external merchandising system and assigned chambers in Data Management online. A warehouse is a collection of chambers at a warehouse. Each chamber represents an area of the warehouse. You can define a code and name, status, capacity type, and specific flags for each chamber.

Capacity Type

The capacity type allows you to indicate how the items are being stored in each chamber.

Flags

There are two types of flags associated with a chamber.

- **Singles Enabled:** The Singles Enabled flag indicates that you are able to order the SKU as an individual unit.
- **Reconciliation Flag:** When selected the Reconciliation Flag indicates that any store orders are reconciled with the quantities available at the chamber. For example, if the store demand is for 5 cases of SKU pack size 10, and the warehouse only has SKU pack size 15, the warehouse orders are reconciled against the store orders so that the store can get some quantity of the required SKU.

After you define the chamber for a warehouse, you must add SKU types to the chamber. All SKUs with the SKU type are delivered to that chamber. You can associate a SKU type to one chamber of a warehouse at a time. When you add a SKU type to a chamber, any previous association of that SKU type is removed from any other chambers of the same warehouse.

Search for a Warehouse and Chamber

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Scheduling Location Maintenance tab.

Warehouse	Short Code	Status	Reconciliation	Singles Enabled	Capacity Type	Stockless Indicator
W1000 - North London_1						
W1050 - Hams Hall_1						
W1100 - Buntingford_1						
W1150 - Bicester_1						
W1200 - Milton Keynes_1						
W1250 - South London_1						
W1300 - Manchester_1						
W1350 - Staines_1						
W1400 - Heathrow_1						
W1450 - North London_2						
W1500 - Hams Hall_2						
W150001 - Hams Hall_2 Produce	0N	WIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FPEs	
W1550 - Buntingford_2						
W1600 - Bicester_2						
W1650 - Milton Keynes_2						
W1700 - South London_2						
W1750 - Manchesler_2						
W1900 - Staines_2						
W190001 - Staines_2 Ambient	13	WIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
W190002 - Staines_2 Frozen	14	WIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boards	
W1950 - Heathrow_2						
W195001 - Heathrow_2 Produce	15	Release	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FPEs	
W195002 - Heathrow_2 Chill	16	Release	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boards	
W2000 - Northampton						
W2050 - Gillingham						
W2100 - Biggleswade						
W2150 - Ashford						
W2200 - Crewe						
W2250 - Slough						
W2300 - Green Bay						
W2350 - West London						
W3003 - Test_Sis_WH03						
W3004 - South Essex						
W9001 - WAREHOUSE TO CLOSE 1						
W9002 - WAREHOUSE TO CLOSE 2						
W9003 - WAREHOUSE TO CLOSE 3						
W9004 - WAREHOUSE TO CLOSE 4						
W9005 - WAREHOUSE TO CLOSE 5						
W9006 - WAREHOUSE TO CLOSE 6						

Scheduling Location Maintenance Tab

1. In the Select Warehouse field, type part or all of the warehouse code.
2. Press **Enter**.
3. The first warehouse code that matches the entry will be selected and visible in the tree.

Create a Chamber

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Scheduling Location Maintenance tab.

Note: Chambers must not be created for warehouses with a pending sister warehouse copy. Creating chambers before the copy occurs will cause the copy to fail. The supply chain must then be completed manually.

1. Select the warehouse to create the chamber for by clicking on its name or folder icon in the tree.
2. Click **Create Chamber**. The Create Chamber window opens.

Create Chamber Window

3. In the Chamber Name field, enter a name for the chamber.
4. In the Short Code text field, enter a short code for the chamber.

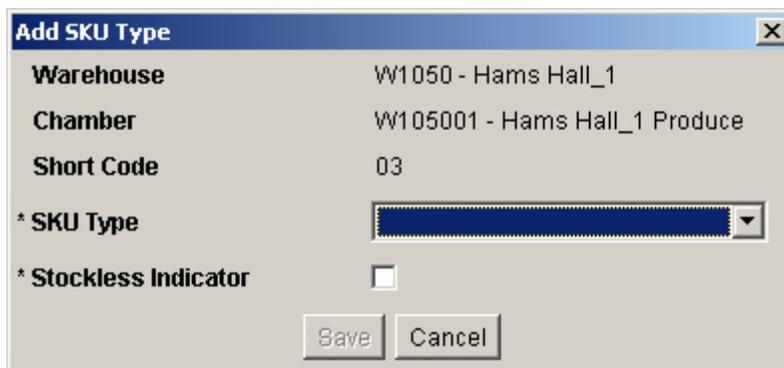
Note: Short codes must be unique across all scheduling locations and consists of 2 alphanumeric characters.

5. In the Capacity Type field, select the receiving/storage unit of items in the chamber.
6. Select the Singles Enabled check box if the chamber is singles enabled.
7. Check the Reconciliation Flag checkbox if store orders should be reconciled for the chamber.
8. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
9. Click **OK**.

Add SKU Type to a Chamber

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Scheduling Location Maintenance tab.

1. Expand the warehouse that contains the chamber you wish to add a SKU type to by double-clicking on the warehouse or checking the Expand All checkbox.
2. Select the chamber to add a SKU type to by clicking on its name or folder icon.
3. Click **Add SKU Type**. The Add SKU Type window opens.



Warehouse	W1050 - Hams Hall_1
Chamber	W105001 - Hams Hall_1 Produce
Short Code	03
* SKU Type	[Dropdown Menu]
* Stockless Indicator	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save Cancel

Add SKU Type Window

4. In the SKU Type field, select the SKU type you want to add to the chamber.
5. In the Stockless Indicator field:
 - Select the check box to indicate that SKUs are not stored in the warehouse from day to day.
 - Clear the check box to indicate that surplus SKUs can be stored in the warehouse from day to day.
6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Change the status of the chamber as necessary.

Maintain Chambers

Warehouses are imported from an external merchandising system and then assigned chambers in Data Management online.

In the warehouse structure, warehouses are displayed on highest level. Beneath the warehouse are the chambers of the warehouse. For each chamber, the short code, status, capacity type, singles enabled flag, reconciliation flag, and stockless indicator are displayed next to it in the tree. The SKU types supported by each warehouse chamber are displayed with file icons beneath their warehouse chamber folder.

Status

The chamber may exist in one of multiple statuses. A status tells you whether a chamber can be used for replenishment. You may change the status of a chamber forward or backward one status at a time before saving. You cannot change the status of a chamber from New to warehouse replenishment (WRP) unless the chamber has at least one SKU type associated to it.

- **New:** The chamber is being created and cannot be used.
- **WRP:** The chamber is used to generate replenishment planning numbers for the warehouse, but not for warehouse inbound planning.
- **WIP:** The chamber is used to generate replenishment planning numbers for the warehouse, uses the numbers for inbound planning at the warehouse, the generated orders are not executed or communicated to the merchandising system.
- **Release:** The chamber is used in the system to generate replenishment planning numbers for the warehouse, uses the numbers for inbound planning at the warehouse and release purchase orders to the merchandising system.
- **Closing Down:** The inventory in the chamber is sold and not replenished.
- **Closed:** The chamber is no longer used in the system, and has not been deleted. A chamber can be closed only if the chamber has no confirmed or future orders for the entire planning horizon, the chamber's warehouse is not ranged for any SKUs, and there are no actively ranged SKUs on order from a store being sourced from the chamber's warehouse. When a chamber is closed all SKU types are removed from it.

Maintaining Chamber

A chamber must have a closed status before it can be deleted. When you delete a chamber it is removed from any delivery groups or order groups to which it is assigned.

SKU Types

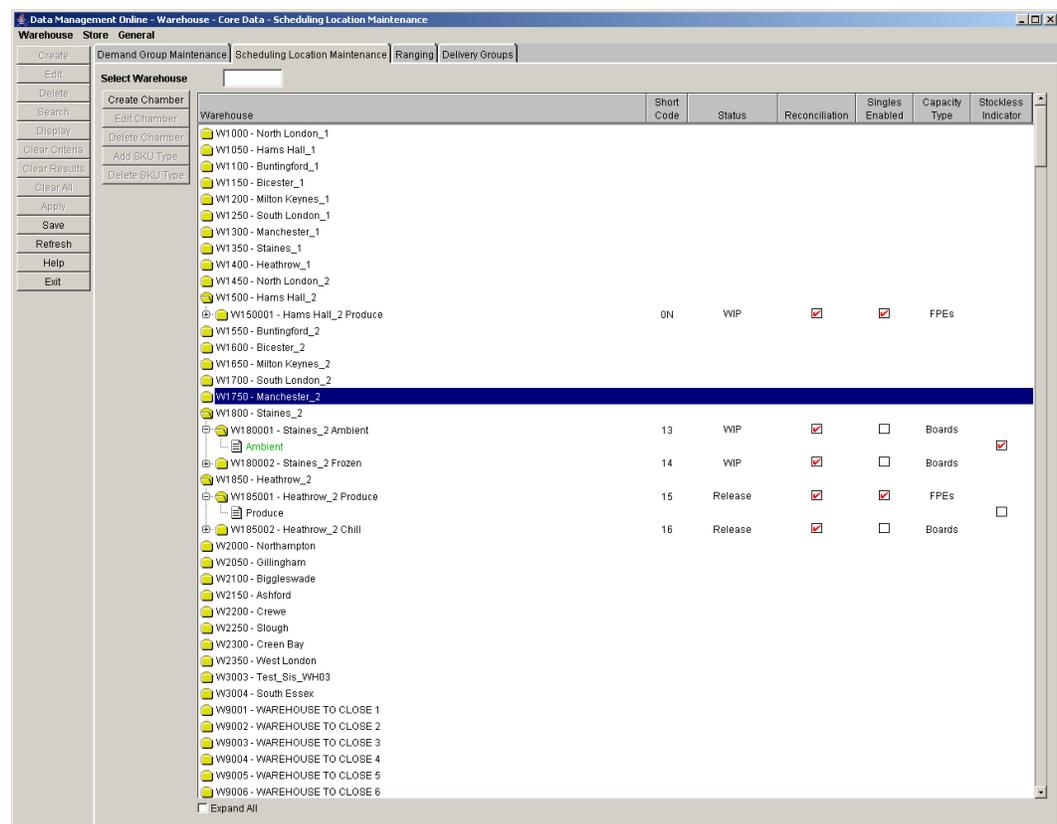
When a chamber is in WRP, WIP, Release, or Closing down status, there must be at least one SKU type remaining in order to delete a SKU type.

You can delete the last SKU type from a chamber only if the chamber status is New. You may add a SKU type to any warehouse chamber as long as its status is not Closed. Once you close the chamber any remaining SKU types are automatically removed.

To move a SKU type between chambers, the chamber status you are moving the SKU type from must be New.

Search for a Warehouse and Chamber

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Scheduling Location Maintenance tab.



Scheduling Location Tab

1. In the Select Warehouse field, enter part or all of the warehouse code that contains the chamber you want to edit.
2. Press **Enter**. The first warehouse code that matches the entry is selected.

Edit a Chamber

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Scheduling Location Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a warehouse.
2. Select the chamber you want to update.
3. To update the name and the code of the chamber.
 - a. Click **Edit Chamber**. The Edit Chamber window opens.

Warehouse	W1200 - Milton Keynes
Chamber Code	W0008
* Chamber Name	Milton Keynes Ambient
* Short Code	08

Save Cancel

Edit Chamber Window

- b. Edit the enabled fields as necessary.
- c. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
- d. Click **OK**.

Change the Status of a Chamber

- Select a chamber status from the Status option. Chamber status changes are assigned in the following order:
 - New
 - WRP
 - WIP
 - Released
- To set the chamber status to Release, you must change and save the status as follows:
 - If the status displays New, select WRP from the Status option and click **Save**.
 - If the status displays WRP, select WIP from the Status option and click **Save**.
 - If the status displays WIP, select Release from the Status option and click **Save**.

Change the Reconciliation Flag for a Warehouse Chamber

- Select the Reconciliation Flag check box to indicate that store orders are reconciled for the chamber.
- Clear the Reconciliation Flag check box to indicate that store orders are not reconciled for the chamber.

Change the Singles Enabled Flag for a Warehouse Chamber

- Select the Singles Enabled check box if the chamber is singles enabled.
- Clear the Singles Enabled checkbox if the chamber is not singles enabled.

Change the Capacity Type of a Chamber

- Select a new capacity type from the Capacity Type dropdown for the chamber.

Change the Stockless Indicator for a SKU Type

- Select the Stockless Indicator option if all surplus SKUs are immediately allocated out of the warehouse.
 - Clear the Stockless Indicator option if the SKUs can be stored in the warehouse from day to day.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
 5. Click **OK**.

Delete a SKU Type from a Chamber

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Scheduling Location Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a warehouse.
2. Select the SKU type to delete by clicking on its name or file icon.
3. Click **Delete SKU Type**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.

Note: When a chamber is in WRP, WIP, Release, or Closing Down status, the Delete SKU Type button is enabled if the chamber contains more than one SKU type. You can delete the last SKU type from a chamber only if the status of the chamber is New.

4. Click **OK**.

Delete a Chamber

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Core Data. Select the Scheduling Location Maintenance tab.

1. Search for a warehouse.
2. Delete all SKU types from the chamber.
3. Select the chamber you want to delete.
4. Change the status of the chamber to closed.
5. Click **Delete Chamber**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Define Warehouse Defaults and Exceptions

Define Warehouse Defaults

Maintain Coupled Indicators for a Warehouse

The Warehouse Couple Flag window allows you to maintain coupled indicators, which allows you to join store and warehouse orders for selected SKUs. When the store orders are coupled with the warehouse orders, the store order cannot be re-planned once the store placement lead time has been reached. The placement lead time subtracted from the delivery date results in a date after which the warehouse order may not be able to be re-planned to reflect any new quantity required to fulfill the store's demand. You can update a SKUs coupled flag for a given warehouse-chamber on the effective date through this window

Maintain the Status of a Warehouse Coupled Flag for a SKU

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Data. On the Warehouse Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the Warehouse Coupled Flag secondary tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Warehouse Coupled Flag' tab in the 'Data Management Online - Warehouse - Warehouse Data' application. The 'Effective Date' is set to 10/26/2006. The 'Warehouse Chamber' is W109001 - Minneapolis, the 'Class' is 66_214 - GRAPHING CALCULATORS, and the 'SKU' is None. A table of 'Available SKUs' is displayed with a 'Coupled' checkbox for each. The table lists 11 SKUs, all with 'Coupled' checkboxes set to 'off'. At the bottom of the table are buttons for 'Check All', 'Uncheck All', and 'Reset All'.

Available SKUs	Coupled
100072001 - AIP CALCULATOR,GRAPH	<input type="checkbox"/>
100044019 - KIT,CONNECTIVITY,TL	<input type="checkbox"/>
100069005 - AIP KIT,CONNECTIVITY	<input type="checkbox"/>
100035008 - CALCULATOR,GRAPHING	<input type="checkbox"/>
100038085 - CALCULATOR,GRAPHING	<input type="checkbox"/>
100046031 - CALCULATOR,GRAPHING	<input type="checkbox"/>
100046001 - AIP CALCULATOR,GRAPH	<input type="checkbox"/>
100054006 - AIP CALCULATOR,ADVNC	<input type="checkbox"/>
100043016 - CALCULATOR,ADVNC D GR	<input type="checkbox"/>
100037011 - CALCULATOR,GRAPHING	<input type="checkbox"/>

Warehouse Coupled Flag Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select the date your changes become effective.
2. Enter additional criteria to retrieve SKUs.
 - **Warehouse Chamber:** Enter the warehouse ID, or click the LOV  button and select a warehouse.
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - **SKU:** Enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.

3. Click **Search**.
 - Select the Coupled check box next to a SKU pack size to indicate that warehouse and supplier orders for the SKU are sent together.
 - Clear the Coupled check box next to a SKU pack size to indicate that warehouse and supplier orders for the SKU are not sent together.
 - Click **Check All** to set the coupled indicator for all available SKU pack sizes.
 - Click **Uncheck All** to remove the coupled indicator for all available SKU pack sizes.
 - Click **Reset All** to set all coupled indicators to the original values.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Maintain Size and Volume Properties for a Location

The Pallet and Order Multiples tab allows you define and view pallet multiples and order multiples, case weight, and stackable properties for an item.

Search for Locations

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Data. On the Warehouse Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the Pallet and Order Multiples secondary tab.

Pallet and Order Multiples Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select the date your changes become effective.
2. Enter additional criteria to retrieve a delivery group.
 - **Order Source:** Enter the supplier ID or warehouse ID, or click the LOV  button and select a supplier or warehouse.
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - **SKU-Pack Size:** Enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU pack size.
3. Click **Search**. The Available Locations that are ranged for the Supplier and SKU pack size appear.
4. Move a location from the available side to the selected side.
5. Click **Display**.

Define Pallet Multiple and Order Multiples

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Data. On the Warehouse Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the Pallet and Order Multiples secondary tab.

1. Search for a locations.
2. Select By Delivery Date.
3. To define a pallet multiple:
 - a. Select the Set Pallet Multiple To option.
 - b. In the field to the right, enter a new value. This value represents the number of cases (of the pack size) that constitute a full pallet.
4. To define an order multiple:
 - a. Select the Set Order Multiple To option.
 - b. In the field to the right, enter a new value.
5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Define Case Weight and Stackability

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Data. On the Warehouse Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the Pallet and Order Multiples secondary tab.

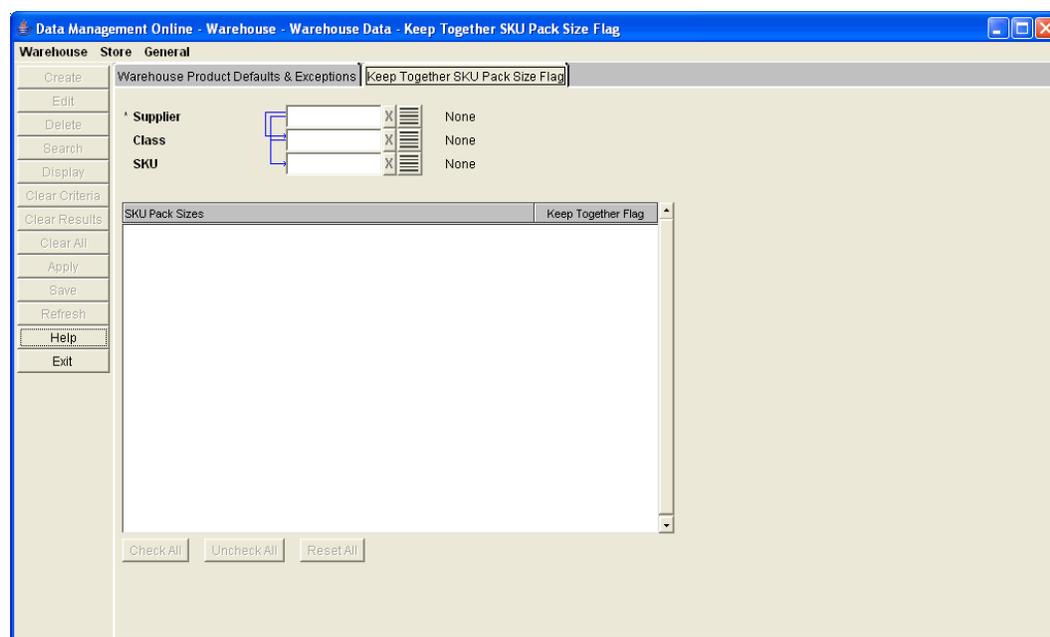
1. Search for a locations.
2. Select By Batch Run Date.
3. To set a new case weight:
 - a. Select the Set Case Weight To option.
 - b. In the field to the right, enter a new value.
4. To set a new stackability value:
 - a. Select the Set Stackability To option.
 - b. In the field to the right, enter a new value. The following values may be assigned:
 - **Yes:** A Delivery Unit with stackability of Yes may have any other Delivery Unit stacked on top of it.
 - **No:** A Delivery Unit with stackability of No may not have another Delivery Unit stacked on top of it.
 - **Same:** A Delivery Unit with stackability of Same may only have other 'Same' type Delivery Units stacked on top of it.
5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Define Supplier/SKU-Pack Size That Are Kept Together for Ordering

The Keep Together SKU Pack Size Flag window allows you to indicate that the orders of a supplier/SKU/pack size are kept together during the vehicle loading process. Any changes that you make are effective with the next batch run.

Define Supplier/SKU-Pack Size That Are Kept Together for Ordering

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Data. Select the Keep Together SKU Pack Size Flag tab.



Keep Together SKU Pack Size Flag Tab

1. Enter search criteria to retrieve SKU-pack sizes for a supplier.
 - **Supplier:** Enter the supplier ID, or click the LOV  button and select a supplier.
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - **SKU:** Enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
2. Click **Search**.
 - Select the Keep Together Flag check box next to a SKU pack size to indicate that orders are kept together during the ordering process.
 - Clear the Keep Together Flag check box next to a SKU pack size to indicate that orders are not kept together during the ordering process.
 - Click **Check All** to set the keep together indicator for all available SKU pack sizes.
 - Click **Uncheck All** to remove the keep together indicator for all available SKU pack sizes.
 - Click **Reset All** to set all indicators to the original values.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Define Warehouse Exceptions

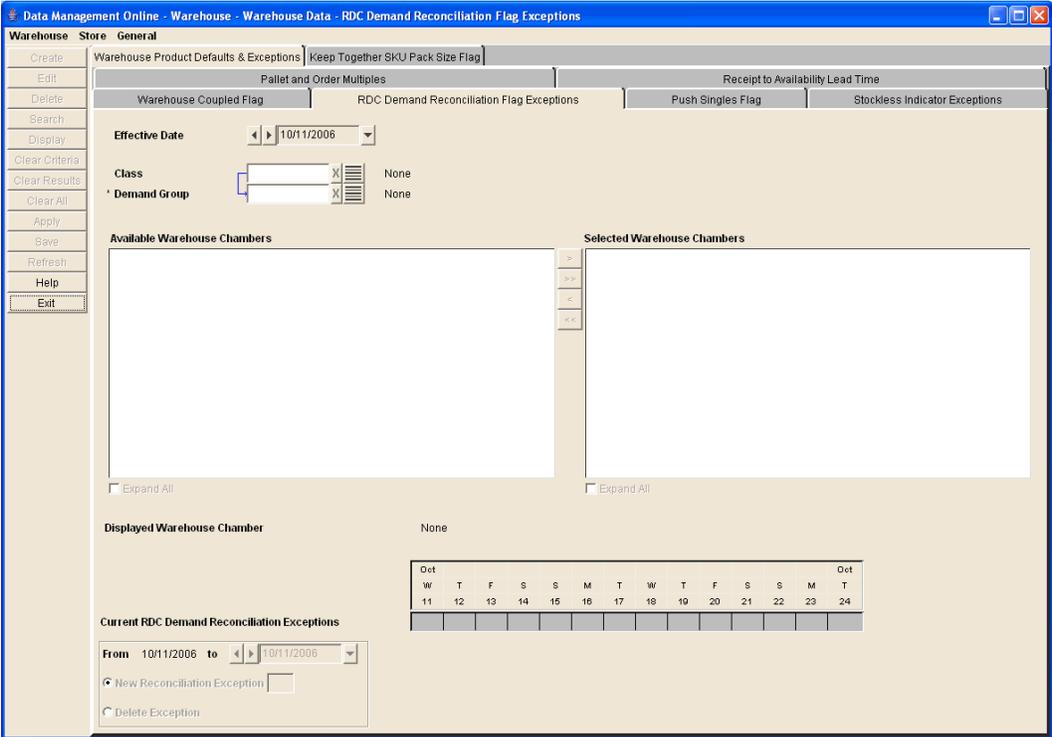
RDC Demand Reconciliation Flag Exceptions

The RDC Demand Reconciliation Flag Exceptions window allows you to set or remove reconciliation flag exceptions at the warehouse chamber/ demand group/ day level. The reconciliation flag allows you to indicate that the store order from the warehouse should be reconciled against all pack sizes available for a SKU at the warehouse. The default value is set at for each chamber. Exceptions are created for particular demand groups at a chamber.

When selected, the reconciliation flag indicates that any store orders are reconciled with the quantities available at the chamber.

Search for a Chamber

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Data. On the Warehouse Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the RDC Demand Reconciliation Flag Exceptions secondary tab.



RDC Demand Reconciliation Flag Exceptions Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select the date your changes become effective.
2. Enter additional criteria to retrieve a delivery group.
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - **Demand Group:** Enter the demand group ID, or click the LOV  button and select a demand group.
3. Click **Search**. The Available Locations that are ranged for the Supplier and SKU pack size will be displayed.
4. Move a chamber from the Available Warehouse Chambers to the Selected Warehouse Chambers area.
5. Click **Display**.

Create a Reconciliation Exception

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Data. On the Warehouse Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the RDC Demand Reconciliation Flag Exceptions secondary tab.

1. Search for a chamber.
2. In the To date field, select the last day the exception is effective.
3. Select New Reconciliation Exception option.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Delete an RDC Demand Reconciliation Flag Exception

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Data. On the Warehouse Product Defaults & Exceptions primary tab, select the RDC Demand Reconciliation Flag Exceptions secondary tab.

1. Search for a chamber.
2. In the To date field, select the last day the exception is effective.
3. Select Delete Exception.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Create Warehouse Ordering Parameters

Order Groups

Create Order Groups

Order groups are used to group source demand groups together to enable more efficient maintenance of ordering lead times within the supply chain. Order groups are only used at the chamber level. They are not used for store ordering. By using order groups, you can put all the source demand groups that have the same ordering behavior into one group for maintenance. An order group is assigned to a single order cycle. All source/demand group/chambers assigned to that order group are then assigned the order lead times defined by that order cycle.

- **Manually created:** After you create the order group, you must assign the demand group to complete the order group.
- **System generated:** System generated order groups are created when the batch is run. One of the applicable scheduling locations is assigned to each order group generated. You can add or modify demand groups and order cycle assignments in the same manner as manually generated order groups.

Create an Order Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Order Groups tab..

Order Groups Tab

1. Click **Create**. The Create Order Group window opens.

Create Order Group Window

2. In the Order Group Code field, enter a unique 5 character alphanumeric code for the order group.
3. In the Order Group Name field, enter a description of the order group.
4. Select the Automated Demand Group Assignment checkbox to indicate the system should automatically create demand group assignments for this order group when new SKU-pack sizes arrive in the AIP system.

Note: The automated order group assignments are created for the Automation Source and the Order Group's Automation Scheduling Locations. An assignment will be created when a new SKU-pack size arrives in the AIP system that is valid for the Automation Source and one or more Automation Scheduling Locations. An assignment will not be created for any existing source/destination combinations that already exist for the SKU-pack size's demand group

- a. Select the Automated Demand Group Assignment option. The Automation Source is enabled.
 - b. Click the LOV  button and select an Automation Source.
5. In the Default Cycle Code field, select the order cycle associated with the order group.
 - a. Enter an order cycle code in the search box and press Enter.
 - b. Select the order cycle from the list.

Note: You can click **Display** to view the lead times for the order cycle.

6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.
8. To complete the order group, you must assign demand groups to the order group.

Edit Order Groups

After you create order groups you may need to maintain them.

Working Order Groups

Setting the working order group allows you to navigate through the Summary, Demand Groups and Automation Scheduling Locations tabs.

Summary Tab

The Summary tab allows you to view sources, demand groups, and stocking points for the working order group selected. The effective date defaults to today. The live order cycle is displayed and the lists of sources, and scheduling locations are displayed for today's assignments.

Demand Group Tab

The Demand Groups tab allows you to edit the order group and create assignments for the working group.

Automation Scheduling Location Tab

In order for this tab to be enabled, the working order group must display Yes for the Automated Demand Group Assignment. The Automation Scheduling Location tab allows you to maintain the list of scheduling locations attached to the working order group. Only the scheduling locations linked to the order group will be automatically assigned to an Order Group Demand Group Assignment. Scheduling locations are warehouse chambers that will receive merchandise for the working order group. Scheduling locations can be added to or removed from the order group. The available and selected scheduling locations are displayed.

Note that it is possible for a warehouse to contain multiple scheduling locations, and therefore it is possible for a warehouse to be shown on both the available and selected sides if one of the locations has been selected and one has not.

Delete an Order Group

You must move all source/demand group/scheduling location assignments to a new order group, before you can delete the order group. The delete is effective immediately and no assignments can exist for today or future dates.

Set an Order Group as the Working Order Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Order Groups tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Data Management Online - Warehouse - Core Data - Delivery Groups - Select' window. The 'General' tab is active. The 'Selected Delivery Group' section is empty. The 'Automated Demand Group Assignment' section has radio buttons for 'Both', 'Yes', and 'No', with 'Both' selected. Below this is a table with columns for 'Delivery Group', 'Scheduling Location', 'Order Source', and 'Demand Group'. The table is currently empty.

Order Groups Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select the date your changes become effective.
2. Enter additional criteria to retrieve an order group.
 - **Order Group:** Enter the order group ID or click the LOV  button and select an order group.
 - **Scheduling Location:** Enter the scheduling location ID, or click the LOV  button and select a scheduling location.
 - **Order Source:** Enter the order source ID, or click the LOV  button and select an order source.
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - **Demand Group:** Enter the demand group ID, or click the LOV  button and select a demand group.

- **Automation Demand Group:** Select the following option to limit or expand the search results displayed.
 - **Both:** Returns all matching search results regardless of whether they are assigned to an order group with automated demand group assignments enabled or disabled.
 - **Yes:** Returns only matching search results which are assigned to an order group with automated demand group assignment enabled.
 - **No:** Returns only matching search results which are assigned to an order group with automated demand group assignment disabled.

3. Click **Search**.

4. In the Order Group column, select the order group you want to edit or view.

5. Click **Set As Working Group**.

Edit an Order Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Order Groups tab.

1. Set an order group as the working order group.
2. Click **Edit**. The Edit Order Group window opens.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Edit Order Group Window

3. In the Order Group Name field, enter the new name.
4. If you want to remove the Automated Demand Group Assignment, which will remove any automation scheduling locations from the order group, de-select the Automated Demand Group assignment option.
If you want you want to change an order group so you can use automated scheduling locations, perform the following:
 - a. Select the Automated Demand Group Assignment option. The Automation Source field is enabled.
 - b. Click the LOV  button and select an Automation Source.
5. To enable a new order cycle.
 - a. Select the Update Order Cycle check box.
 - b. Select a new default order cycle to apply to the order group
6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.

Delete an Order Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Order Groups tab.

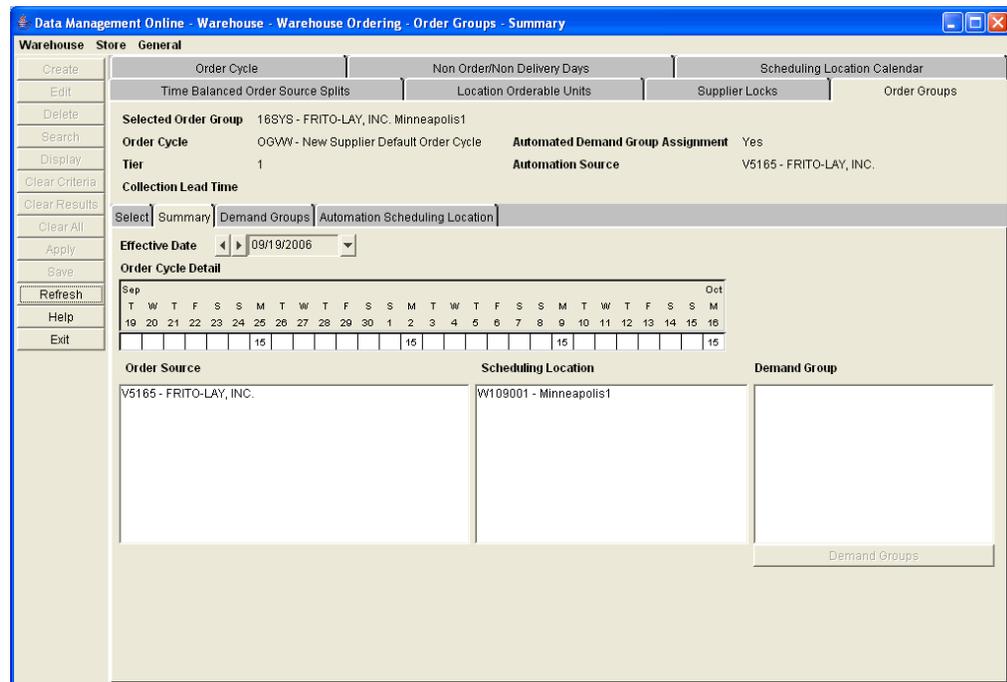
1. Set an order group as the working order group.
2. Click **Delete**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Note: The order group can be deleted only if there are no assignments for today or in the future. Once deleted, the order group will be removed from the results block and cleared from the tab.

View an Order Group Summary

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Order Groups tab.

1. Set an order group as the working order group.
2. Select the Summary tab.



Summary Tab

3. In the Effective Date field, select the date you want to view a summary for.
4. Limit the data as necessary:
 - Select a supplier to limit the list of scheduling locations.

Note: Scheduling locations are limited to those that are linked to the working order group through the demand groups.

- Select a scheduling location to limit the suppliers.

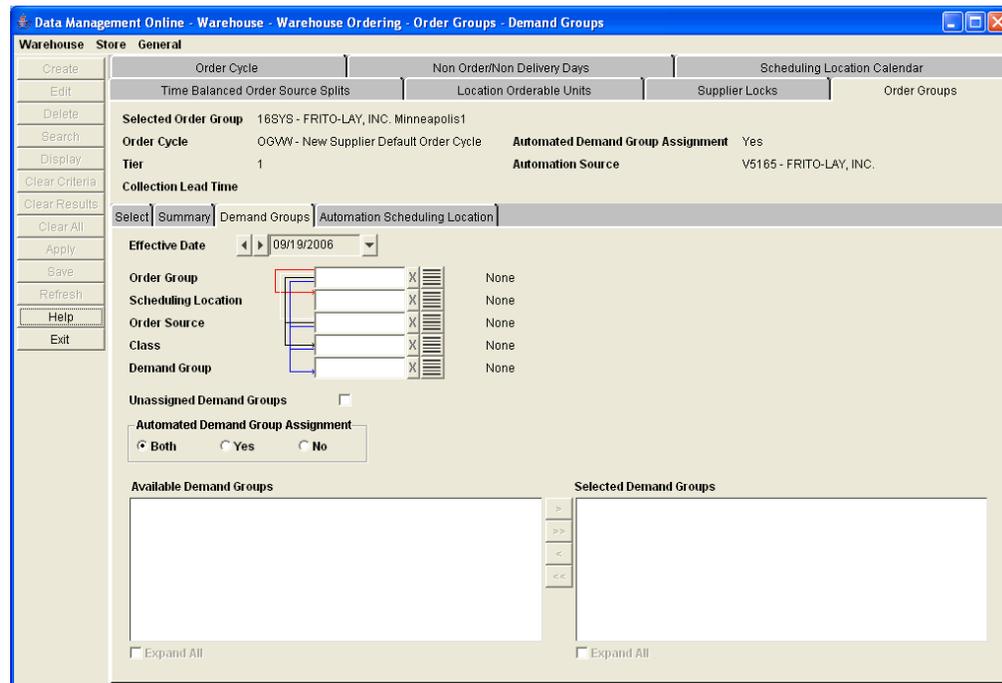
Note: Suppliers are limited to those that are linked to the selected location to the working order group through the demand groups that are assigned.

5. Click **Demand Groups** to display a list of demand groups limited by selections in the Supplier and Scheduling Location lists.

Assign a Demand Group to an Order Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Order Groups tab.

1. Set an order group as the working order group.
2. Select the Demand Groups tab.



Demand Groups Tab

3. In the Effective Date field, select the date you want to view a summary for.
4. Enter additional criteria to retrieve a demand groups.
 - **Order Group:** Enter the order group ID, or click the LOV  button and select an order group. This option is available when the Unassigned Demand Group option is not selected.
 - **Scheduling Location:** Enter the scheduling location ID, or click the LOV  button and select a scheduling location.
 - **Order Source:** Enter the order source ID, or click the LOV  button and select an order source. When using the LOV button, the window displays all suppliers and warehouses, which have at least one chamber that is NOT assigned a status of "New" or "Closed".
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class. Entering a class will filter demand groups based on the specified class.
 - **Demand Group:** Enter the demand group ID or click the LOV  button and select a demand group. Entering a demand group limits your search to valid order sources and scheduling locations for the specified demand group.
 - **Unassigned Demand Groups:** Select the Unassigned Demand Groups check box to return demand groups that are not assigned to an order group. Clear the checkbox to return demand group that are assigned to an order group on the specified effective date.
 - **Automated Demand Group Assignment:** Select the following option to limit or expand the search results displayed.
 - **Both:** Returns all matching search results regardless of whether they are assigned to an order group with automated demand group assignments enabled or disabled.
 - **Yes:** Returns only matching search results which are assigned to an order group with automated demand group assignment enabled.
 - **No:** Returns only matching search results which are assigned to an order group with automated demand group assignment disabled.
5. Click **Search**.
6. Move the demand groups from the Available Demand Groups to the Selected Demand Groups area.

Note: Demand groups are in subfolders for each supplier.
Double-click a supplier folder to view the demand groups.

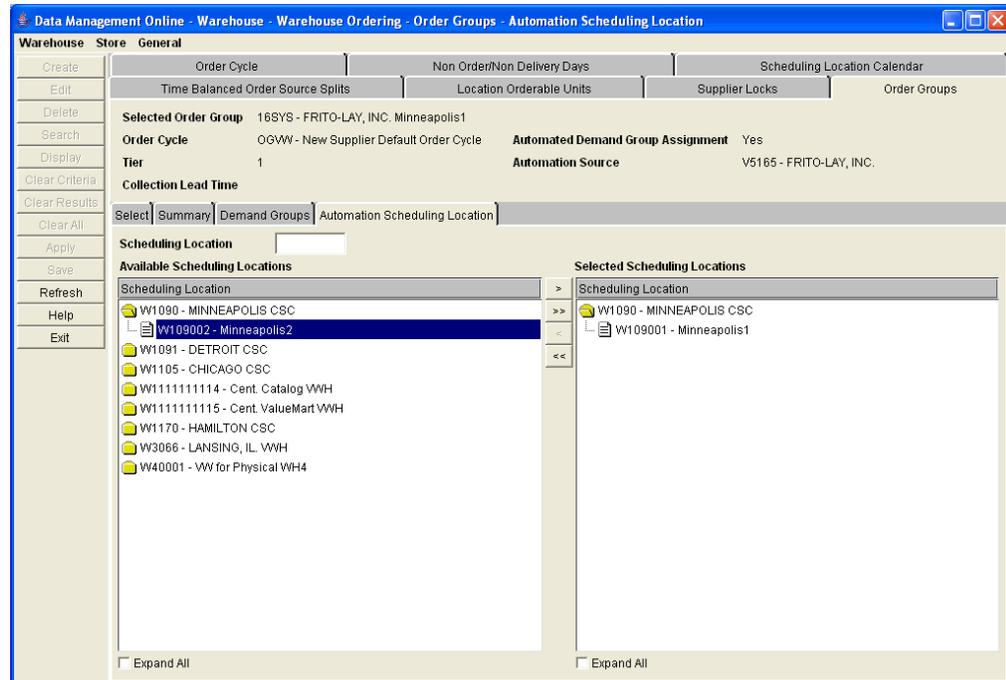
7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

Assign the Automation Scheduling Location to an Order Group

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Order Groups tab.

1. Set an order group as the working order group.
2. Select the Automation Scheduling Location tab.

The tab displays Available Scheduling Locations, which can be added to the order group, and the Selected Scheduling Locations, which are currently assigned to the order group.



Automation Scheduling Location Tab

Note: The Automation Scheduling Location tab will only enable for Order Groups with Automated Demand Group Assignment set to Yes.

3. Move the appropriate locations to the Selected Scheduling Locations area.
4. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
5. Click **OK**.

Create a Supplier Lock

A supplier lock allows you to create a deal with the supplier contingent on your organization not changing the orders within an agreed period that is longer than the normal lead-time.

Supplier locks are entered as a rolling number of weeks – indicating the period of time inside which the existing orders are locked and cannot be changed by the system replenishment process. Each day, the number of weeks is assumed to start the Sunday of the current week (defined Sunday to Saturday). A supplier lock entered using this window remains in place until the you remove them.

Supplier locks are entered at 2 levels:

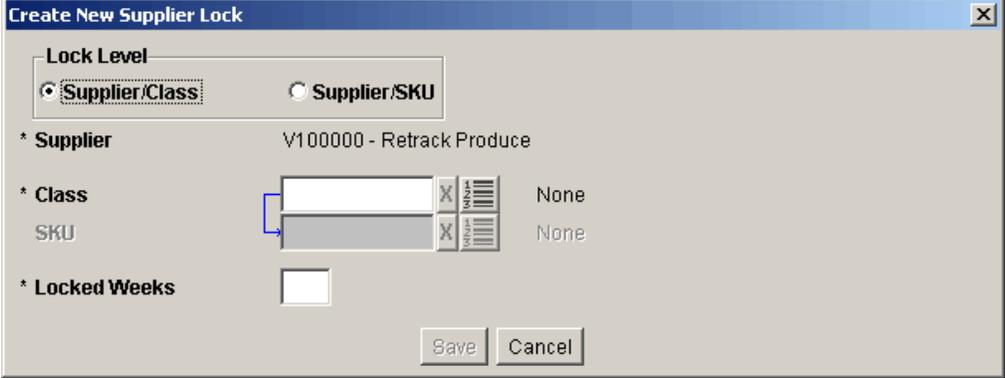
- **Supplier/class level:** Locks entered at the supplier/class level are applied to all SKUs in the class.
- **Supplier/SKU level:** You can enter a lock at the supplier/SKU level, regardless of whether one exists at the class level. Locks at the supplier/SKU level locks take precedence over those at the class level.

Create a Supplier Lock

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Supplier Locks tab.

Supplier Locks Tab

1. In the Supplier field, enter the supplier ID you want to create a lock for, or click the LOV  button and select a supplier.
2. Click **Create**. The Create New Supplier Lock window opens.



Create New Supplier Lock Window

3. In the Lock Level area, select the level the lock occurs.
4. In the Class field, enter the class the lock occurs for, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
5. If the lock occurs at the supplier/SKU level, in the SKU field, enter the SKU the lock occurs for, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
6. In the Locked Weeks field, enter the number of weeks that the lock is enabled for.
7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

Edit a Supplier Lock

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Supplier Locks tab.

1. Enter the criteria to retrieve a supplier lock.
 - **Supplier:** Enter the supplier ID, or click the LOV  button and select a supplier.
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - **SKU:** Enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
2. Click Search.
3. To view SKUs in a class with an existing Supplier Lock:
 - a. Expand the class folder.
 - b. Select the Expand all check box.
4. Double click on the Locked Weeks value to enable the value for editing.
5. Enter the new locked week value.

Note: Modified but not saved Lock Weeks are displayed in green.

6. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
7. Click **OK**.

Remove a Supplier Lock

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Supplier Locks tab.

1. Enter the criteria to retrieve a supplier lock.
 - **Supplier:** Enter the supplier ID, or click the LOV  button and select a supplier.
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - **SKU:** Enter the SKU ID, or click the LOV  button and select a SKU.
2. Click **Search**.
3. To view SKUs in a class with an existing Supplier Lock:
 - a. Expand the class folder.
 - b. Select the Expand all check box.
4. Select the check box in the Delete Lock column next to the class or SKU.
5. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
6. Click **OK**.

Define Non-Order/Non-Delivery Days

The Non Order / Non Delivery Days window allows you to maintain non-receipt and non-release dates for the entire company. You create a non-order day to indicate that for that particular day, no product will be ordered from a source. You create a non-delivery day to indicate that for that particular day, no product will be received at the warehouse. Additionally, you can create exceptions by order group for non order dates and by delivery groups for non delivery dates.

Create a Non-Order Date

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Non Order/Non Delivery Days tab.

Non Order/Non Delivery Days Tab

1. Select Non-Order Date.
2. Click the calendar  button to select a non-order date.

Note: Dates in gray indicate that those dates are eligible to be created as a non-order day.

3. Click **Create**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Create or Delete an Order Group Exception for a Non-Order Date

1. Select the non-order date you want to create exceptions for.

Note: Dates selected for non-order are displayed in bold, black text.

2. Click **Search**.
 - Select **Y** from the Exceptions list next to an order group to indicate that SKU-packs in that order group can be ordered.
 - Select **N** from the Exceptions list next to an order group to indicate that SKU-packs in that order group cannot be ordered.
 - Click **Set All To No Exception** to remove the exceptions for all available order groups.
 - Click **Search** to set all the exception indicators to their original value.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Create a Non-Delivery Date

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Non Order/Non Delivery Days tab.

1. Select **Non-Delivery Date**.
2. Click the calendar  button to select a non-delivery date.

Note: Dates in gray indicate that those dates are eligible to be created as a non-delivery day.

3. Click **Create**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Create or Delete a-Delivery Group Exception for a Non-Delivery Date

1. Select the date you want to create exceptions for.

Note: Dates selected for non-delivery are displayed in bold, black text.

2. Click **Search**.
 - Select **Y** from the Exceptions list next to a-delivery group to indicate that SKU-packs in that delivery group can be received.
 - Select **N** from the Exceptions list next to a-delivery group to indicate that SKU-packs in that delivery group cannot be received.
 - Click **Set All To No Exception** to remove the exceptions-for all available delivery groups.
 - Click **Search** to set all the exception indicators to their original value.
3. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
4. Click **OK**.

Maintain Order Cycles

The Order Cycle window allows you to define the amount of time a source needs deliver SKUs to the next location in the supply chain. Order lead times may not be less than zero. A zero lead time represents same day, continuous replenishment. On any given day an order lead time may be blank, representing no lead time for that day.

The collection lead time may not be less than one day. The collection lead time may be blank, representing no collection lead time for that order cycle. If a collection lead time is present, it must be less than the order lead time for any day in the cycle.

Search for an Order Cycle

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Order Cycle tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Order Cycle' tab in the Data Management Online interface. The window title is 'Data Management Online - Warehouse - Warehouse Ordering - Order Cycle'. The interface includes a menu bar with 'Warehouse', 'Store', and 'General'. Below the menu bar are several tabs: 'Time Balanced Order Source Splits', 'Location Orderable Units', 'Supplier Locks', and 'Order Groups'. The 'Order Cycle' tab is active, showing a search field labeled 'Select Order Cycle' and a list of order cycles. The selected order cycle is 'E3028 - Order Cycle 28x24'. Below the list, the 'Order Cycle Length' is 28 and the 'Collection Lead Time' is 24. A calendar grid is visible at the bottom of the window.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
25	17	18	13	11	24	13	3	20	27	26	15	14	20	7	19	9	3	13	6	20							

Order Cycle Tab

- Select the order cycle you wish to view from the list of order cycles:
 - Select the order cycle in the list.
 - In the Select Order Cycle field, enter the order cycle ID and press **Enter**.
- Click **Display**.

Create an Order Cycle

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Order Cycle tab.

1. Click **Create**. The Create Order Cycle window opens.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Create Order Cycle" with the following fields and controls:

- * Order Cycle Code:
- * Order Cycle Name:
- * Order Cycle Length:
- Collection Lead Time:
- * Order Cycle: A grid with 7 columns and 1 row. Above the grid are the days of the week: S, M, T, W, T, F, S. Below the grid are the numbers 1 through 7.
- Buttons: Save, Cancel

Create Order Cycle Window

2. In the Order Cycle Code field, enter an ID for the order cycle.

Note: Order cycle codes must consist of alphanumeric characters and must be unique.

3. In the Order Cycle Name field, enter a name for the order cycle.
4. In the Order Cycle Length field, select the length of the order cycle.
5. In the Collection Lead time field, enter a collection lead time.
6. Enter order lead times:
 - a. Double-click a cell in the Order Cycle grid.
 - b. Enter the lead time in the cell. You must enter an order lead time for at least one day in the cycle.
 - c. Press **Enter** or click away from the cell.
7. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
8. Click **OK**.

Delete an Order Cycle

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Order Cycle tab.

1. Search for an order cycle.
2. Click **Delete**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
3. Click **OK**.

Select the Default Orderable Unit for a Warehouse

The Location Orderable Units tab allows you to assign valid SKU pack size as the default orderable unit for each supplier/demand group/scheduling location.

Select the Default Orderable Unit for a Warehouse

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Location Orderable Units tab.

Location Orderable Units Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select the date your changes become effective.
2. Enter additional criteria to retrieve a delivery group.
 - **Order Source:** Enter the supplier ID or warehouse ID, or click the LOV  button and select a warehouse.
 - **Class:** Enter the class ID, or click the LOV  button and select a class.
 - **Demand Group:** Enter the demand group ID, or click the LOV  button and select a demand group.

3. Click **Search**.
4. Move a scheduling location from the Available Locations area to the Selected Locations area
5. Select a single location you wish to view.
6. Click **Display**.
7. In the Set Orderable Units field, select a SKU-pack size.
8. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
9. Click **OK**.

Create Time Balanced Order Source Splits

The Time Balanced Order Source Splits tab allows you to determine how an order quantity should be requested from multiple sources that supply the product.

SKUs in demand groups can be supplied to a warehouse by another warehouse or a supplier. When multiple sources exist, the order quantity generated is divided across source. DM online uses time balanced order source split to determine how orders are divided across sources.

When you enter percentages for each source, the percentages indicate that from the effective date onwards, the entered percentages of volume that is received from each source over time. It is considered time balanced because over time, Oracle Retail Warehouse Replenishment Planning attempts to balance the distribution of orders across the sources so that the desired percentages are achieved. On any specific day, the orders do not need to be divided out according to the stated percentages. This allows for the fact that some sources may not be able to deliver on a particular date or day of week.

Create Time Balanced Order Source Splits

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Time Balanced Order Source tab.

Time Balanced Order Source Splits Tab

1. In the Effective Date field, select the date the split begins.
2. In the Demand Group field, enter the demand group ID that the split applies to, or click the LOV  button and select a demand group.
3. Click **Search**.
4. Move a Destination Warehouse from the Available Destination Warehouses area to the Selected Destination Warehouse area.
5. Select the destination you want to view from the Selected Destination Warehouse list.
6. Click **Display**.
7. In the New Split % column, double-click the cell you want to update and enter the source percentages for the Selected Destination Warehouse.

Note: For each demand group and destination warehouse, the total from all sources must equal one hundred percent (100%) before you can save.

8. Click **Save**. You are prompted to confirm your decision.
9. Click **OK**.

View the Scheduling Location Calendar

The Scheduling Location Calendar window displays the calendar associated with a specific scheduling location that indicates which days inventory can be received. If shifts exist on a given day for a scheduling location, the location is deemed open for receiving inventory that day.

Scheduling location calendars are calculated by the data you enter into other areas of Data Management online (DMo). This window allows you view access only. You must update the appropriate area of DMo in order to update the calendar.

Display the Calendar for a Scheduling Location

Navigate: Log on to Data Management. From the Warehouse menu, select Warehouse Ordering. Select the Scheduling Location Calendar tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Scheduling Location Calendar' window in Data Management Online. The window title is 'Data Management Online - Warehouse - Warehouse Ordering - Scheduling Location Calendar'. The main area is divided into several sections:

- Warehouse Selection:** A list of warehouses is displayed, including W1000 - North London, W1050 - Hams Hall, W1100 - Buntingford, W1150 - Bicester, W1200 - Milton Keynes, W1250 - South London, W1300 - Manchester, W1350 - Staines, W1400 - Heathrow, W1450 - North London, W1500 - Hams Hall, W1550 - Buntingford, W1600 - Bicester, and W1650 - Milton Keynes. There is an 'Expand All' checkbox below the list.
- Effective Date:** A date field set to '08/08/2005' with navigation arrows.
- Calendar Grid:** A grid showing the days of the week (M, T, W, T, F, S, S, M, T, W, T, F, S, S) for the month of August 2005. The dates 8 through 21 are listed below the days of the week.
- Schedule:** A row of empty boxes corresponding to the days of the week, intended for marking the schedule.

Scheduling Location Calendar Tab

1. In the Chamber field, enter a two or more digits of the chamber ID.
2. Press **Enter**.
3. In the Effective Dative field, select the first date you want to view the calendar for.
4. Click **Display**.

Glossary

A

Alert

An informational message usually raised by the batch process to draw attention to a situation that requires user attention.

Availability lead time

The number of days after receipt of goods at a warehouse that stock is available to meet demand.

B

Batch run date

Identifies a date on which the batch replenishment process will run - rather than a particular delivery day in the planning horizon. Data entered on a particular Batch Run Date will apply to all delivery days in the planning horizon when the batch process runs on or after that date.

Boards

The physical piece of wood the delivery unit is delivered on.

C

Case weight

The combined weight of all the eaches in a case.

Cases

The primary unit of an item. A case is composed of inners. Inners may be composed of multiple eaches. Quantities are ordered and shipped based on case size.

Chamber

A chamber represents a sub-section of a warehouse. A chamber supports specific SKU types. Chambers are created and maintained within DMO.

Contents order

A delivery group type that indicates that into-warehouse purchase orders are communicated to the supplier based on how the truck is loaded.

D

Data Management online (DMo)

The online application that provides the user with functionality to maintain key supply chain reference data.

Delivery date

The date by which product arrives at a location.

Delivery group

A grouping of source's (Supplier or Warehouse) products that use the same truck building and delivery constraints to deliver an order.

Delivery pattern

In Delivery Groups, this pattern indicates the days of the week on which a delivery can be made.

Delivery unit

Orders are broken down into delivery units. This represents the smallest part of an order that must be kept together when placing them on a truck during the load building process.

Demand group

A collection of SKU-pack sizes grouped together for the purposes of a replenishment calculation.

Destination

A store or warehouse in AIP to which orders are generated for delivery.

E

Eaches

Individual retail units

Effective date

The date on which data or an event becomes available or active in the system.

F

Full pallet equivalent (FPE)

A unit of measure used to define the proportion of a full pallet a delivery unit occupies.

G

Global non-release days

A day when orders are not released. Exceptions may be created for global non-release dates.

I

Into-store orders

Orders that are created for delivery to stores.

Into-warehouse orders

Orders that are created for delivery to warehouses.

K

Keep together SKU

A SKU whose orders must be kept together during the truck building process.

L

Lead time

A number of days indicating the time between ordering a product and its receipt into a destination.

Location

See destination.

Location orderable unit

Identifies the SKU-pack within a demand group that is ordered from a supplier to meet the replenishment needs for a location.

M

Merchandising unit

A shelving unit that contains eaches. The shelving unit is delivered to and displayed at the store.

N

Network group

A network group is a grouping of profiles/warehouses used for monitoring the quantities of SKUs that are flowing through the physical network. One profile can only be in one network group at any given point in time (unless there are warehouse exceptions within a profile). A network group can contain many profiles/warehouses.

Non-contents order

A delivery group type that indicates that into-warehouse purchase orders are communicated to the source based on a traditional daily level.

Non-delivery days

Days on which a destination cannot receive a delivery.

Non-order days

Days on which a product cannot be ordered into a destination.

Non-receipt days

Days on which orders cannot be received at a location. As a result, deliveries to that location will not be planned.

Non-release days

Days on which the execution (release or communication) of orders cannot take place. Therefore, orders will not be placed on these days.

Notional date

The latter of the two dates covered in the 24 hour period of a notional day

Notional day

A 24 hour period of time which, for planning purposes, is considered a single calendar day. This period may cover two different dates.

O

Off-supply date

The date on which replenishment planning will end for a SKU at a store.

On-supply date

The date on which replenishment planning will start for a SKU at a store.

Order

A generic term used to describe a quantity of goods requested for delivery into a destination. An order can be a purchase order or a transfer.

Order cycle

A collection of lead times covering a 7 day, 14 day, or 28 day period.

Order group

An order group is a collection of products that share the same order cycle from their sources.

Order Management

The online application used for the review, maintenance, and creation of orders.

Order multiple

The number of items you must order from the supplier. You must order in multiples of this number

Order source

The supplier or warehouse responsible for delivering a SKU to a destination on a specific date. If a supply source is a warehouse, it must contain a chamber in either release or closing down status, which indicates that it is capable of meeting orders.

Order type

Purchase order or transfer. Indicates whether an order is being purchased or transferred at the point of placement.

Outbound capacity

The number of vehicle deliveries a delivery group can make on any given day.

P

Pallet height

The height of the physical pallet on which products are delivered, entered in terms of FPEs.

Pallet multiple

The number of cases on a full pallet.

Pallet weight

The combined weight of the cases stacked on a pallet.

Placement lead time

The placement lead time is the number of days prior to the delivery date that the order can no longer be changed. Thus, the placement lead time must be equal to or longer than the release lead time. Changes to the order through batch stop a set number of days before releasing the order to the supplier.

Planning group

A network group or collection of network groups. Planning groups enable Network controllers to have a high level view of the volumes flowing through the supply chain and identify any capacity issues at warehouses.

Planning horizon

The period of time (usually a number of weeks) considered when producing a replenishment plan.

Pre-priced SKU

A SKU that differs from the standard SKU because it is physically labeled with a price, usually for promotional purposes.

Profile

A group of SKUs stocked in a set of warehouses and supplied to stores using the same order cycle.

Purchase order

An order sourced from a supplier.

R

Ranging

The process through which a SKU-pack size is made available for distribution at a particular warehouse.

Received quantity

The quantity of items that has been delivered and entered into the system at the destination. The received quantity may be the same as the total quantity, in which case the order has been fully received. If the received quantity is less than the total quantity, the order is considered partially received.

Receiving window

Number of receiving slots (not necessarily contiguous) that have been grouped together, because the slots have some common receiving characteristic. This collection of slots can be referred to by name when setting delivery preferences.

Release

The process by which planned orders are executed.

Release lead time

The release lead time is the number of days prior to the delivery date that an order must be communicated to the source, either a supplier or a warehouse. In order for the placement lead time to be effective, it must be longer than the release lead time.

S

Scheduling location

The location to which the delivery of orders are expected to be received. A scheduling location is a chamber.

SKU-pack size

A collection of eaches delivered as a case. The pack size indicates the number of eaches in the case.

SKU type

An attribute of a SKU usually indicating the handling requirements. Examples of SKU types include Ambient, Chill, Produce, and Frozen. SKU types are assigned to warehouse chambers.

Slot

A point in time in which vehicles can make deliveries at a warehouse. When you define the slot at the warehouse, you also indicate the amount of boards or pallets and vehicles that can be accommodated during the time period.

Stackability

Indicates that a product can have another product stacked on it during the truck building process.

Standard SKU

A SKU that is not pre-priced or value added. Additionally a standard SKU cannot have be discontinued.

Stock Keeping Unit (SKU)

Represents an individual unit of an item.

Stockless

A stockless SKU is one that is not stored in the warehouse. As soon as it is received, the warehouse ships it to the next location.

Store format

Identifies the manner in which product is merchandised in a store. Stores in which product is merchandised in the same way are said to have the same store format.

Store source

The supplier or warehouse from which a store will get a particular SKU on a given day.

Sub-category

The fifth level in the merchandise hierarchy. The Sub-category breaks down the merchandise hierarchy. A Sub-category can belong to one department.

Supplier

A supplier sells merchandise items to a retailer.

Supplier keep together groups

A grouping of one or more suppliers whose orders must be kept together during the truck building process.

Supplier tracking

The process of recording the original value of a purchase order against its actual value. Tracking allows you to measure a supplier's ability to meet its orders.

T

Tier

The supply chain can consist of multiple levels of warehouses which serve stores. This implies that stock will be passed from one warehouse to another prior to its delivery at the store. The tier represents the level at which a warehouse sits above the store. First tier warehouses supply stores, and second tier warehouses supply first tier warehouses, and so on up to the supplier.

Total order quantity

The total quantity of a product ordered for delivery on a specific day.

Transfer

An order sourced from a warehouse or site

Transport lead time

An optional component in Delivery Groups that enables you to confirm a vehicle delivery date a specified number of days prior to the delivery date. This number of days is usually greater than the normal product lead time.

Two stage ordering

The process of ordering products from the second tier for delivery into a first tier warehouse.

U

Unreceived quantity

The difference between the total quantity and the received quantity.

V

Value added SKU

A SKU that differs from the standard SKU because it usually contains an additional quantity of the product as a promotional offer to a customer.

W

Warehouse

A storage and/or distribution facility where inventory may be received, held, and transferred to other locations. In the first tier, a warehouse may contain multiple chambers. In the second tier, multiple warehouses may be combined to form a site. Warehouses are imported from an external merchandising system and assigned chambers. A warehouse contains a collection of chambers.