PeopleSoft.

EnterpriseOne Xe
Forecasting
PeopleBook

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Table of Contents

Appendices

Index

Overviews

The Forecasting system allows you to effectively manage customer demand with timely, reliable forecasts. Understanding the importance of forecasts can help you plan and manage your forecasts to suit your specific business needs.

Overviews consist of the following:

❑ Industry Overview

❑ Forecasting Overview

Industry Overview

To understand the critical role that forecasts play in the business environment, you must be aware of the different types of forecasts and the data used to create these forecasts.

The industry overview consists of the following topics:

❏ Industry Environment and Concepts for Forecasting

❏ Idea to Action: The Competitive Advantage

Industry Environment and Concepts for Forecasting

Forecasting has grown beyond the simple prediction of future sales based on data from previous years. The globalization of businesses has created a need for multiple forecasts by area, revision level, and perhaps even by key customer.

Now more than ever, businesses must be able to quickly create multiple scenarios for instant evaluation in making informed planning decisions. Businesses require the ability to build customer or item forecasts at the detail and aggregate level with algorithms that reflect product demand patterns. It's imperative that companies can proactively plan and manage forecasts with the flexibility needed for specific business requirements.

Forecasting characteristics include the following topics:

- Forecasting methods
- Multilevel forecasting
- Demand forecasting
- Simplifying the forecast
- Measuring accuracy
- Integrating information

Forecasting Methods

To stay competitive, companies need to build realistic forecasts based on their organization's unique business practices. For example, companies require the ability to use multiple industry-standard forecast algorithms for Quantitative or Intrinsic forecasting, including the following values to match market patterns:

- Seasonal
- Weighted average
- Exponential smoothing
- Percent over last year
- Calculated percent over last year
- Last year to this year
- Moving average
- Linear approximation
- Least square regression
- Second degree approximation
- Flexible method
- Linear smoothing

Using these industry-standard forecasting equations, businesses need their system to calculate the percentage of accuracy for the "best fit" forecast, normally using Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD), according to current and historical demand information.

Businesses also require the ability to revise the data going into their forecast. For example, a business might leave data that is not typical. To forecast more accurately, the data must be revised. Another example for this revision capability requirement is the need to insert data that was not captured in the past because of some unpredictable on-hand information.

Forecasting uses the Qualitative technique. It uses subjective projections based on judgment, intuition, and informed opinions. Extrinsic techniques, using economic indicators, are also necessary methods in calculating a forecast. For example, an economic indicator can be the amount of disposable income, which affects demand.

The ability to develop hypothetical scenarios using the different forecasting methods and techniques is a must if companies want to keep up-to-date.

Multilevel Forecasting

Businesses require the ability to forecast at any level. For example, they might need to generate either detail forecasts (single-item) or summary forecasts that reflect product line demand patterns. They might need to forecast at the company, department, item group, or at a specific item level.

Demand Forecasting

In today's customer-focused environment, businesses need to create separate forecasts for major customers or customer groups in order to isolate key demand sources. Demand forecasting is essential in a customer-driven environment. Coordination between planning by the Operations department, through materials management, and meeting customer needs by the Marketing department is the key to recognizing and managing product demand.

Simplifying the Forecast

To simplify the forecast process, companies generally use a Planning Bill. Planning Bills are an artificial grouping of components, or bills of material, used for planning purposes. For example, if there are 24 different bills of material, based on different end products, the 24 bills can show the percentage split for each type of component on one bill.

Measuring Accuracy

Forecast error due to bias, which is the difference between actual demand and forecast demand, needs to be calculated to make more informed forecasting decisions. One commonly used method for measuring error is MAD. MAD is calculated by dividing the sum of absolute deviations by the number of total observations.

Integrating Information

Companies need integration within their supply chain. The ability to access all pertinent information for accurate forecasting and planning is imperative. Systems need to talk to each other to facilitate decision-making and planning. This integration eases the process of obtaining the necessary information to generate an accurate forecast.

Idea to Action: The Competitive Advantage

The following is a typical problem in the forecasting industry, the business activator that resolves the problem, the return on investment, and the industry that is affected by the problem.

How do I create reliable forecasts for distilled beverages in the Consumer Packaged Goods industry?

Solution: Because distilled beverages are manufactured in two phases, liquid production and bottling, you can use long-term rolling forecasts in both detail and summary. Using this type of forecasting, you can supply your customers with the right product, in the right quantity, and at the right time. And, by providing higher customer satisfaction, you increase your revenue.

Forecasting Overview

Effective management of distribution and manufacturing activities begins with understanding and anticipating market needs. Forecasting is the process of projecting past sales demand into the future. Implementing a forecasting system allows you to quickly assess current market trends and sales so that you can make informed decisions about your operations.

You can use forecasts to make planning decisions about:

- Customer orders
- Inventory
- Delivery of goods
- Work load
- Capacity requirements
  - Warehouse space
  - Labor
  - Equipment
- Budgets
- Development of new products
- Work force requirements

The Forecasting system generates the following types of forecasts:

Detail forecasts	Detail forecasts are based on individual items.
Summary forecasts	Summary (or aggregated) forecasts are based on larger product groups, such as a product line.
Planning bill forecasts	Planning bill forecasts are based on groups of items in a bill of material format that reflect how an item is sold, not how it is built.

System Integration

The Forecasting system is one of many systems that make up the Enterprise Requirements Planning and Execution (ERPx) system. Use the ERPx system to coordinate your inventory, raw material, and labor resources to deliver products according to a managed schedule. ERPx is fully integrated and ensures that information is current and accurate across your business operations. It is a closed-loop manufacturing system that formalizes the activities of company and operations planning, as well as the execution of those plans.

The following graphic shows the systems that make up the J.D. Edwards ERPx product group.

ERPx
(Enterprise Requirements Planning and Execution)

Strategic Business Plan

Product Data Management
(Systems 30 and 48)
Product Costing (System 30)

Inventory Management
(System 41)

Sales Order Management
(Systems 40 and 42)

Forecasting (System 36)

Tactical Plan

Resource
Requirements Planning
(System 33)

Distribution Requirements
Planning (System 34)

Master Production
Schedule (System 34)

Material Requirements
Planning (System 34)

Operational Plan

Rough Cut Capacity
Planning (System 33)

Requirements
Capacity Planning
(System 33)

Procurement (Systems 40
and 43)

Shop Floor Management
(System 31)

Manufacturing
Accounting (System 31)

Execution

Finite Scheduler

The Forecasting system generates demand projections that you use as input for the J.D. Edwards planning and scheduling systems. The planning and scheduling systems calculate material requirements for all component levels, from raw materials to complex subassemblies.

Detail Forecast
(F3460)

Detail Forecasts

RRP Resource Requirements Planning
MPS Master Production Schedule
MRP Material Requirements Planning

DRP Distribution Requirements Planning
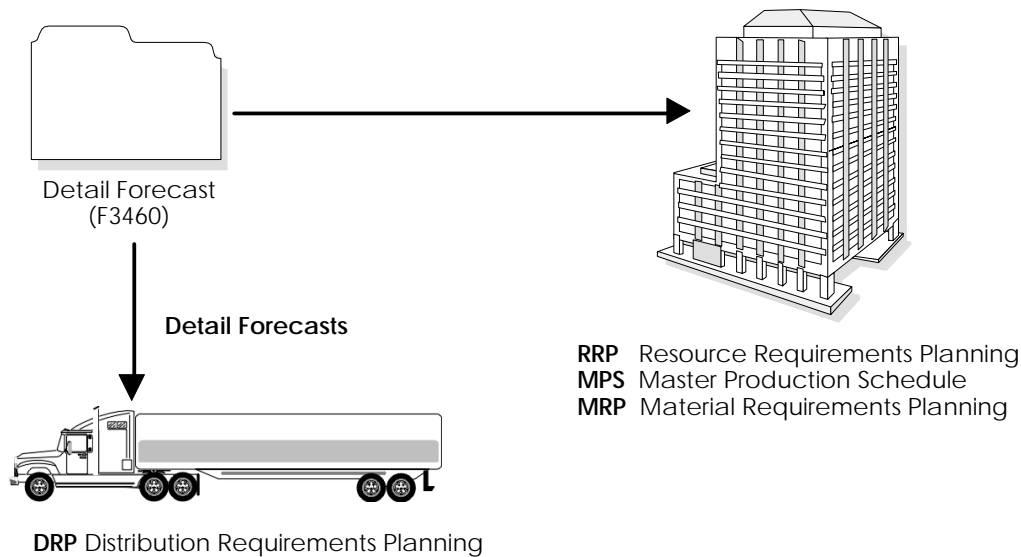
The Resource Requirements Planning (RRP) system uses forecasts to estimate the time and resources needed to make a product.

The Master Production Schedule (MPS) system plans and schedules the products your company expects to manufacture. Forecasts are one MPS input that helps determine demand before you complete your production plans.

Material Requirements Planning (MRP) is an ordering and scheduling system that explodes the requirements of all MPS parent items to the component levels. You can also use forecasts as input for lower-level MRP components that are service parts with independent demand, which is demand not directly or exclusively tied to production of a particular product at a particular branch or plant.

Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) is a management system that plans and controls the distribution of finished goods. You can use forecasts as input for DRP so you can more accurately plan the demand that you supply through distribution.

Features

You can use the Forecasting system to:

- Generate forecasts

- Enter forecasts manually

- Maintain both manually entered forecasts and forecasts generated by the system

- Create unique forecasts by large customer

- Summarize sales order history data in weekly or monthly time periods

- Generate forecasts based on any or all of 12 different formulas that address a variety of forecast situations you might encounter

- Calculate which of the 12 formulas provides the best fit forecast

- Define the hierarchy that the system uses to summarize sales order histories and detail forecasts

- Create multiple hierarchies of address book category codes and item category codes, which you can use to sort and view records in the detail forecast table

- Review and adjust both forecasts and sales order actuals at any level of the hierarchy

- Integrate the detail forecast records into DRP, MPS, and MRP generations

- Force changes made at any component level to both higher levels and lower levels

- Set a bypass flag to prevent changes generated by the force program being made to a level

- Store and display both original and adjusted quantities and amounts

- Attach descriptive text to a forecast at the detail and summary levels

Flexibility is a key feature of the J.D. Edwards Forecasting system. The most accurate forecasts take into account quantitative information, such as sales trends and past sales order history, as well as qualitative information, such as changes in trade laws, competition, and government. The system processes quantitative information and allows you to adjust it with qualitative information. When you aggregate, or summarize, forecasts, the system uses changes that you make at any level of the forecast to automatically update all other levels.

You can perform simulations based on the initial forecast to compare different situations. After you accept a forecast, the system updates your manufacturing and distribution plan with any changes you have made.

The system writes zero or negative detail records. For example, if the quantities or amounts in Extract Sales Order History, Detail Forecast Generation, or Enter/Change Actuals are zero or negative, the system creates zero or negative records in the Forecast table (F3460).

Forecasting Levels and Methods

You can generate both detail (single item) forecasts and summary (product line) forecasts that reflect product demand patterns. The system analyzes past sales to calculate forecasts using 12 forecasting methods. The forecasts include detail information at the item level and higher level information about a branch or the company as a whole.

Best Fit

The system recommends the best fit forecast by applying the selected forecasting methods to past sales order history and comparing the forecast simulation to the actual history. When you generate a best fit forecast, the system compares actual sales order histories to forecasts for a specific time period and computes how accurately each different forecasting method predicted sales. Then, the system recommends the most accurate forecast as the best fit.
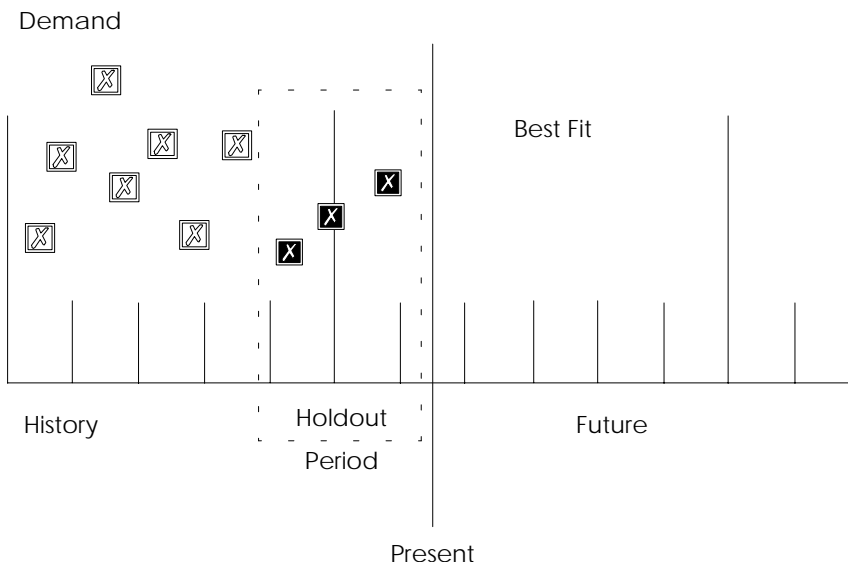
The system uses the following sequence of steps to determine the best fit:

1. Use each specified method to simulate a forecast for the holdout period.

2. Compare actual sales to the simulated forecasts for the holdout period.

3. Calculate the percentage of accuracy or the MAD to determine which forecasting method most closely matched the past actual sales. The system uses either the percentage of accuracy or the MAD based on the processing options that you select.

4. Recommend a best fit forecast by the percentage of accuracy that is closest to 100 percent (over or under) or the MAD closest to zero.

MAD is the mean of the absolute values of the deviations between actual and forecast data. It is a measure of the average magnitude of errors to expect, given a forecasting method and data history.

Forecasting Methods

The Forecasting system uses 12 methods for quantitative forecasting and indicates which method provides the best fit for your forecasting situation. Specify the method you want the system to use in the processing options for the Create Detail Forecast program (P34650).

Method 1 – **Percent Over Last Year**	This method uses the Percent Over Last Year formula to multiply each forecast period by the specified percentage increase or decrease. This method requires the number of periods for the best fit plus one year of sales history to forecast demand. This method is useful to forecast demand for seasonal items with growth or decline.
Method 2 – **Calculated Percent Over Last Year**	This method uses the Calculated Percent Over Last Year formula to compare the past sales of specified periods to sales from the same periods of the previous year. The system determines a percentage increase or decrease, then multiplies each period by the percentage to determine the forecast. This method requires the number of periods of sales order history plus one year of sales history to forecast demand. This method is useful to forecast short-term demand for seasonal items with growth or decline.

Method 3 –

Last Year to This Year

This method uses last year's sales for the following year's forecast.

This method requires the number of periods best fit plus one year of sales order history to forecast demand. This method is useful to forecast demand for mature products with level demand or seasonal demand without a trend.

Method 4 –

Moving Average

This method uses the Moving Average formula to average the specified number of periods to project the next period. You should recalculate it often (monthly or at least quarterly) to reflect changing demand level.

This method requires the number of periods best fit plus the number of periods of sales order history to forecast demand. This method is useful to forecast demand for mature products without a trend.

Method 5 –

Linear Approximation

This method uses the Linear Approximation formula to compute a trend from the number of periods of sales order history and project this trend to the forecast. You should recalculate the trend monthly to detect changes in trends.

This method requires the number of periods best fit plus the number of specified periods of the sales order history. This method is useful to forecast demand for new products or products with consistent positive or negative trends that are not due to seasonal fluctuations.

Method 6 –

Least Square Regression (LSR)

This method derives an equation describing a straight-line relationship between the historical sales data and the passage of time. LSR fits a line to the selected range of data such that the sum of the squares of the differences between the actual sales data points and the regression line are minimized. The forecast is a projection of this straight line into the future.

This method requires sales data history for the period represented by the number of periods best fit plus the specified number of historical data periods. The minimum requirement is two historical data points. This method is useful to forecast demand when there is a linear trend in the data.

Method 7 – **Second Degree Approximation**	This method uses the Second Degree Approximation formula to plot a curve based on the number of periods of sales history to project the forecast. This method requires the number of periods best fit plus the number of periods of sales order history times three. This method is not useful to forecast demand for long term.
Method 8 – **Flexible Method (Percent Over *n* Months Prior)**	This method allows you to select the number of periods best fit block of sales order history starting *n* months prior and apply a percentage increase or decrease with which to modify it. This method is similar to Method 1, Percent Over Last Year, except that you can specify the number of periods that you use as the base. Depending on what you select as *n*, this method requires the number of periods best fit plus the number of periods of sales data indicated. This method is useful to forecast demand for a planned trend.
Method 9 – **Weighted Moving Average**	The Weighted Moving Average formula is similar to Method 4, Moving Average formula, because it averages the previous month's sales history to project the next month's sales history. With this formula, however, you can assign weights for each prior period. This method requires the number of weighted periods selected plus the number of periods best fit data. Similar to Moving Average, this method lags demand trends, so it is not recommended for products with strong trends or seasonality. This method is useful to forecast demand for mature products with demand that is relatively level.
Method 10 – **Linear Smoothing**	This method calculates a weighted average of past sales data. In the calculation, this method uses the number of periods of sales order history (from 1 to 12) indicated in the processing option. The system uses a mathematical progression to weigh data in the range from the first (least weight) to the final (most weight). Then, the system projects this information to each period in the forecast. This method requires the month's best fit plus the sales order history for the number of periods specified in the processing option.

Method 11 – **Exponential Smoothing**	This method calculates a smoothed average, which becomes an estimate representing the general level of sales over the selected historical data periods. This method requires sales data history for the time period represented by the number of periods best fit plus the number of historical data periods specified. The minimum requirement is two historical data periods. This method is useful to forecast demand when there is no linear trend in the data.
Method 12 – **Exponential Smoothing with Trend and Seasonality**	This method calculates a trend, a seasonal index, and an exponentially smoothed average from the sales order history. The system then applies a projection of the trend to the forecast and adjusts for the seasonal index. This method requires the number of periods best fit plus two years of sales data, and is useful for items that have both trend and seasonality in the forecast. You can enter the alpha and beta factor or have the system calculate them. Alpha and beta factors are the smoothing constant the system uses to calculate the smoothed average for the general level or magnitude of sales (alpha) and the trend component of the forecast (beta).

See Also

- *Appendix A: Forecast Calculation Methods* for more detail and samples of each method

Demand Patterns

The Forecasting system uses sales order history to predict future demand. Six typical examples of demand patterns follow. Forecast methods available in the J.D. Edwards Forecasting system are tailored for these demand patterns.

Six Typical Demand Patterns

Horizontal Demand

Positive Trend Demand

Negative Trend Demand

Seasonal Demand

Trend–Seasonal Demand

Non–Annual Cycle
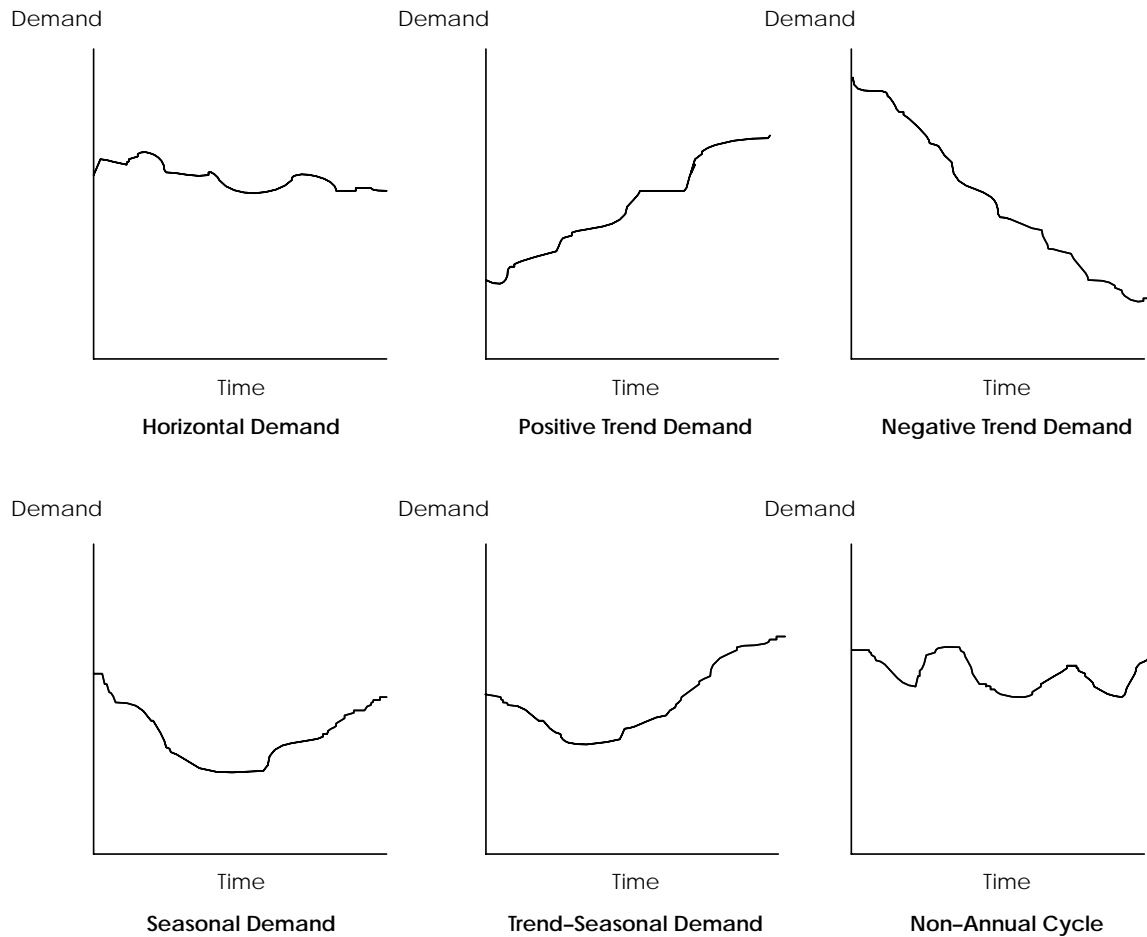
You can forecast the independent demand of the following information for which you have past data:

- Samples

- Promotional items

- Customer orders

- Service parts

- Interplant demands

You can also forecast demand for the following manufacturing strategy types using the manufacturing environments in which they are produced:

Make-to-stock	The manufacture of end items that meet the customers' demand occurring after the product is completed.
Assemble-to-order	The manufacture of subassemblies that meet customers' option selections.
Make-to-order	The manufacture of raw materials and components that are stocked in order to reduce leadtime.

Forecast Accuracy

The following statistical laws govern forecast accuracy:

- A long-term forecast is less accurate than a short-term forecast because the further into the future you project the forecast, the more variables can impact the forecast.

- A forecast for a product family tends to be more accurate than a forecast for individual members of the product family. Some errors cancel each other as the forecasts for individual items summarize into the group, creating a more accurate forecast.

Forecast Considerations

You should not rely exclusively on past data to forecast future demands. The following circumstances might affect your business and require you to review and modify your forecast:

- New products that have no past data
- Plans for future sales promotion
- Changes in national and international politics
- New laws and government regulations
- Weather changes and natural disasters
- Innovations from competition
- Economic changes

You can also use the following kinds of long-term trend analysis to influence the design of your forecasts:

- Market surveys
- Leading economic indicators

Forecasting Process

You use Extract Sales Order History to copy data from the Sales Order History table (F42119), the Sales Order Detail table (F4211), or both, into either the Forecast table (F3460) or the Forecast Summary table (F3400), depending on the kind of forecast you plan to generate.

You can generate detail forecasts or summaries of detail forecasts based on data in the Forecast table. Data from your forecasts can then be revised.

The following graphic illustrates the sequences you follow when you use the detail forecasting programs.

Detail Forecasts

Sales Order History
F42119

Extract Sales Order History
P3465

Online Simulation
F3460

Enter/Change Actuals
P3460

Generate Detail Forecast
P34650

Forecast Pricing
P34007

Price Rollups
P3460

Summarize Detail Forecasts
P34600

Review By Type
P34300

Enter/Change Summaries
P34200

Forecast Summary
F3400

Force Changes
P34610

Forecast Summary
F3400

Detail Forecasts
F3460

DRP/MPS/MRP Generation
P3482

Enter/Change Actuals
F3460

DRP/MPS/MRP Generation
P3483

Tables Used by Forecasting

Business Unit Master (F0006)	Identifies branch, plant, warehouse, or business unit information, such as company, description, and assigned category codes.
Address Book Master (F0101)	Stores all address information pertaining to customers, vendors, employees, prospects, and others.
Forecast Summary (F3400)	Contains the summary forecasts generated by the system and the summarized sales order history created by the Extract Sales Order History program.
Forecast Summary Work (F34006)	Ties the summary records from the Forecast Summary table (F3400) to the detail records in the Forecast table (F3460).
Forecast Prices (F34007)	Stores price information for item, branch, customer, and forecast type combinations.
Forecast (F3460)	Contains the detail forecasts generated by the system and the sales order history created by the Extract Sales Actuals program.
Category Code Key Position (F4091)	Stores the summary constants you set up for each product hierarchy.
Item Master (F4101)	Stores basic information about each defined inventory item, such as item numbers, description, category codes, and units of measure.
Item Branch (F4102)	Defines and maintains warehouse or plant level information, such as costs, quantities, physical locations, and branch level category codes.
Sales Order Detail (F4211)	Provides sales order demand by the requested date. The system uses this table to update the Sales Order History table (F42119) for forecast calculations.
Sales Order History (F42119)	Contains past sales data, which provide the basis for the forecast calculations.

Menu Overview

Forecasting (G36)

Periodic Forecasting Operations (G3421)

Advanced and Technical Operations (G3630)

- Forecasting Interpretability (G36301)
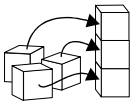
Forecasting Setup (G3441)

Fast Path Commands

The following table lists the fast path commands you can use to access the Forecasting menus. From any menu, enter the fast path command at the command line.

Fast Path Command	Menu	Title
FC	G3421	Periodic Forecasting Operations
PFOR	G3421	Periodic Forecasting Operations
SFOR	G3441	Forecasting Setup

Detail Forecasts

Detail forecasts are based on individual items. Use detail forecasts to project demand at the single-item level according to each item's individual history.

Forecasts are based on sales data from the Sales Order History table (F42119) and the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). Before you generate forecasts, you use the Extract Sales Order History program to copy sales order history information from the Sales Order History table and the Sales Order Detail table into the Forecast table (F3460). This table also stores the generated forecasts.

Detail forecasts consists of the following tasks:

❑ Setting up detail forecasts

❑ Working with sales order history

❑ Working with detail forecasts

Setting Up Detail Forecasts

Before you generate a detail forecast, you set up criteria for the dates and kinds of data on which the forecasts are based, and set up the time periods the system should use to structure the forecast output.

To set up detail forecasts, you must:

- Set up inclusion rules to specify the sales history records and current sales orders on which you want to base the forecast

- Specify beginning and ending dates for the forecast

- Indicate the date pattern on which you want to base the forecast

- Add any forecast types not already provided by the system

Setting up detail forecasts consists of the following tasks:

❑ Set up forecasting supply and demand inclusion rules

❑ Set up forecasting fiscal date patterns

❑ Set up the 52-period date pattern (optional)

❑ Set up forecast types

❑ Define large customers

Setting Up Forecasting Supply and Demand Inclusion Rules

The Forecasting system uses supply and demand inclusion rules to determine which records from the Sales Order History table (F42119) and Sales Order Detail table (F4211) to include or exclude when you run the Extract Sales Order History program. Supply and demand inclusion rules allow you to specify the status and type of items and documents to include in the records. You can set up as many different inclusion rule versions as you need for forecasting.

To forecast by weeks, set up a 52-period calendar.

▶   **To set up forecasting supply and demand inclusion rules**

From the Material Planning Setup menu (G3442), choose Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules.
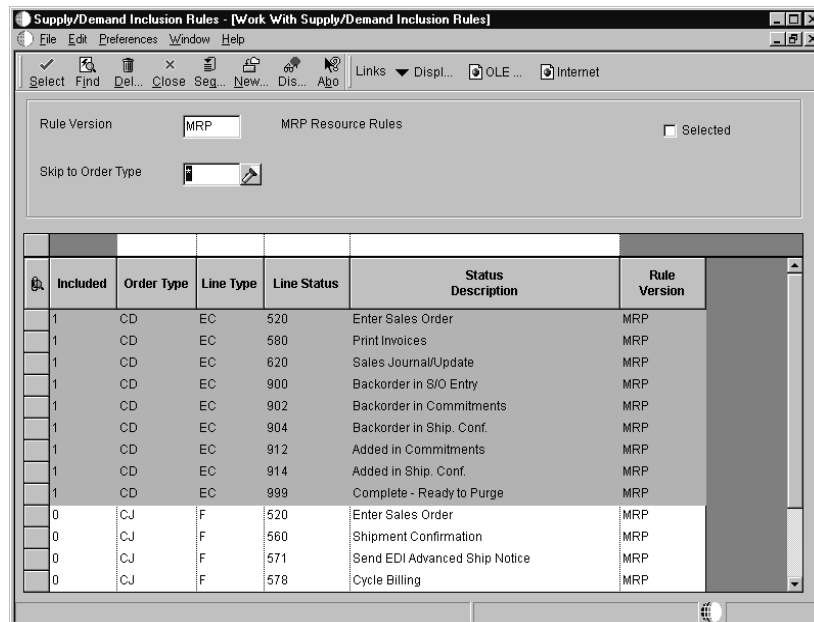
1. On Work With Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules, complete the following field and click Find:

    •   Rule Version

2. Review the following fields:

    •   Included

    •   Order Type

    •   Line Type

    •   Line Status

3. Choose the lines that you want to include and click Select.

The program changes the Included value of each line you selected from 0 (not included) to 1 (included).

Field	Explanation

Rule Version	A user defined code (40/RV) that identifies an inclusion rule that you want the system to use for this branch/plant. The Manufacturing and Warehouse Management systems use inclusion rules as follows:
	
	• For Manufacturing:
	  Allows multiple versions of resource rules for running MPS, MRP, or DRP.
	• For Warehouse Management:
	  Allows multiple versions of inclusion rules for running putaway and picking. The system processes only those order lines that match the inclusion rule for a specified branch/plant.
	
	If you leave this field blank, the system does not update the capacity plan when you create a work order or change the status of a work order.

Included	A code used to prompt detail selection from a list of items. 0 Not included 1 Included
Order Type	A user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the type of document. This code also indicates the origin of the transaction. J.D. Edwards has reserved document type codes for vouchers, invoices, receipts, and time sheets, which create automatic offset entries during the post program. (These entries are not self-balancing when you originally enter them.) The following document types are defined by J.D. Edwards and should not be changed: P Accounts Payable documents R Accounts Receivable documents T Payroll documents I Inventory documents O Purchase Order Processing documents J General Accounting/Joint Interest Billing documents S Sales Order Processing documents OS Subcontract OP Purchase Order R2 Contract Billing

Field	Explanation
Line Type	A code that controls how the system processes lines on a transaction. It controls the systems with which the transaction interfaces, such as General Ledger, Job Cost, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory Management. It also specifies the conditions under which a line prints on reports and is included in calculations. Codes include the following: S Stock item J Job cost N Nonstock item F Freight T Text information M Miscellaneous charges and credits W Work order
Line Status	A user defined code (40/AT) that indicates the status of the line.

See Also

- *Setting Up Supply and Demand Inclusion Rules* in the *Manufacturing and Distribution Planning Guide*

Setting Up Forecasting Fiscal Date Patterns

Fiscal date patterns are user defined codes (H00/DP) that identify the year and the order of the months of that year for which the system creates the forecast. The Forecasting system uses fiscal date patterns to determine the time periods into which the sales order history is grouped. Before you can generate a detail forecast, you must set up a standard monthly date pattern. The system divides the sales history into weeks or months, depending on the processing option you choose. If you want to forecast by months, you must set up the fiscal date pattern. If you want to forecast by weeks, you must set up both the fiscal date pattern and a 52-period date pattern.

To set up fiscal date patterns, specify the beginning fiscal year, current fiscal period, and which date pattern to follow. The Forecasting system uses this information during data entry, updating, and reporting. Set up fiscal date patterns for as far back as your sales history extends, and as far forward as you want to forecast.

Use the same fiscal date pattern for all forecasted items. A mix of date patterns across items that will be summarized at higher levels in the hierarchy causes unpredictable results. The fiscal date pattern must be an annual calendar, for example, from January 1, 1999 through December 31, 1999 or from June 1, 1999 through May 31, 2000.

J.D. Edwards recommends you set up a separate fiscal date pattern for forecasting only, so you can control the date pattern. If you use the date pattern already established in the Financials system, the financial officer controls the date pattern.

▶ **To set up forecasting fiscal date patterns**

From the Organization & Account Setup menu (G09411), choose Company Names & Numbers.

```
Company Names & Numbers - [Work With Companies]
File  Edit  Preferences  Form  Row  Report  Window  Help
Select  Find  Add  Del...  Close  Seg...  New...  Dis...  Abo      Links ▼ Date ...  OLE ...  Internet
```

Co	Name	No Pd	Date Pattern	Date Yr Beg	GL Period	Begin Yr AP	A/P Period
00000	J.D. Edwards	12	R	1/1/05	6	1/1/05	
00001	Financial Company	12	R	1/1/05	6	1/1/05	
00002	CBK & Co.	12	C	4/1/00	12	4/1/00	
00003	Renee's Test Company	12	R	1/1/05	4	1/1/05	
00004	Renee's Test 2 Company	12	C	4/1/01	1	4/1/01	
00005	Renee's Test3 Company	12	N	1/1/04	2	1/1/04	
00006	Tammy's Company	12	R	1/1/99	7	1/1/99	
00007	A Model Payroll Company	12	R	1/1/99	1	1/1/99	
00008	Number 8	12	A	2/1/00	12	2/1/00	
00009	World Technology Services Test	12	R	1/1/02	6	1/1/02	
00010	Jay Test decimal	12	N	1/1/01	12	1/1/01	
00011	Department 56, Inc.	12	N	1/1/01	12	1/1/01	
00012	FL 56 Intermediate	12	R	1/1/98	4	1/1/98	
00013	edi	12	C	4/1/00	12	4/1/00	
00014	Department 56 Sales, Inc.	12	R	1/1/98	4	1/1/98	
00015	Department 56 Retail, Inc.	12	A	1/1/99	4	1/1/99	
00016	Test	14	A	1/1/99	8	1/1/99	
00017	Callao Sporting Inc.	12	R	1/1/01	6	1/1/01	
00018	Callao Sporting Inc.#2	12	R	1/1/00	6	1/1/00	

1. On Work With Companies, click Find to locate the companies in the system.

2. Choose a company, and then choose Data Pattern from the Form menu.

```
Company Names & Numbers - [Work With Fiscal Date Patterns]
File  Edit  Preferences  Row  Report  Window  Help
Select  Find  Add  Copy  Del...  Close  Seg...  New...  Dis...  Abo      Links ▼ Revis...  OLE ...  Internet
```

Date Pattern	Begin Date	End Of Per 01	End Of Per 02	End Of Per 03	End Of Per 04	End Of Per 05	End Of Per 06	End Of Per 07	End Of Per 08	End Of Per 09	En Pe
A	8/1/99	8/23/99	9/27/99	10/25/99	11/29/99	12/24/99	1/28/00	2/25/00	3/29/00	4/26/00	5
B	7/1/97	7/31/97	8/31/97	9/30/97	10/31/97	11/30/97	12/31/97	1/1/98	2/28/98	3/31/98	4
B	7/1/98	7/31/98	8/31/98	9/30/98	10/31/98	11/30/98	12/31/98	1/31/99	2/28/99	3/31/99	4
B	7/1/99	7/31/99	8/31/99	9/30/99	10/31/99	11/30/99	12/31/99	1/31/00	2/29/00	3/31/00	4
B	7/1/00	7/31/00	8/31/00	9/30/00	10/31/00	11/28/00	12/31/00	1/31/01	2/28/01	3/31/01	4
B	7/1/01	7/31/01	8/31/01	9/30/01	10/31/01	11/30/01	12/31/01	1/31/02	2/28/02	3/31/02	4
B	7/1/02	7/31/02	8/31/02	9/30/02	10/31/02	11/30/02	12/31/02	1/31/03	2/28/03	3/31/03	4
B	7/1/03	7/31/03	8/31/03	9/30/03	10/31/03	11/30/03	12/31/03	1/31/04	2/28/04	3/31/04	4
B	7/1/04	7/31/04	8/31/04	9/30/04	10/31/04	11/30/04	12/31/04	1/31/05	2/28/05	3/31/05	4
B	7/1/05	7/31/05	8/31/05	9/30/05	10/31/05	11/30/05	12/31/05	1/31/06	2/28/06	3/31/06	4
C	4/1/00	4/30/00	5/31/00	6/30/00	7/31/00	8/31/00	9/30/00	10/31/00	11/30/00	12/5/00	1
D	12/26/98	1/25/99	2/25/99	3/25/99	4/25/99	5/25/99	6/25/99	7/25/99	8/25/99	9/25/99	10
D	12/26/99	1/25/00	2/25/00	3/25/00	4/25/00	5/25/00	6/25/00	7/25/00	8/25/00	9/25/00	10
D	12/26/00	1/25/01	2/25/01	3/25/01	4/25/01	5/25/01	6/25/01	7/25/01	8/25/01	9/25/01	10
F	6/1/97	6/30/97	7/31/97	8/31/97	9/30/97	10/31/97	11/30/97	12/31/97	1/31/98	2/28/98	3
F	6/1/98	6/30/98	7/31/98	8/31/98	9/30/98	10/31/98	11/30/98	12/31/98	1/31/99	2/28/99	3
F	6/1/99	6/30/99	7/31/99	8/31/99	9/30/99	10/31/99	11/30/99	12/31/99	1/31/00	2/29/00	3
F	6/1/00	6/30/00	7/31/00	8/31/00	9/30/00	10/31/00	11/30/00	12/31/00	1/31/01	2/28/01	3

3. On Work With Fiscal Date Patterns, click Add.

4. On Set Up Fiscal Date Pattern, complete the following fields:

    *   Fiscal Date Pattern

    *   Date Fiscal Year Begins

5. Complete the following field for each period and click OK:

    *   End Date

Field	Explanation
Fiscal Date Pattern	A code that identifies date patterns. You can use one of 15 codes. You must set up special codes (letters A through N) for 4-4-5, 13-period accounting, or any other date pattern unique to your environment. An R, the default, identifies a regular calendar pattern.
Date Fiscal Year Begins	The first day of the fiscal year.
End Date 1	The month end date in 12-period (monthly) accounting. The period end date in 13-period, or 4-4-5 period, or 52-period accounting.
	. . . . *Form-specific information* . . . .
	You can use period 13 for audit adjustments in 12-period accounting by setting up period 12 to end on December 30 and period 13 to end on December 31. You can set up period 14 in the same way for 13-period or 4-4-5 accounting. The system validates the dates you enter.

See Also

- *Setting Up Fiscal Date Patterns* in the *General Accounting Guide*

Setting Up the 52-Period Date Pattern

After you set up forecasting fiscal date patterns, you must set up a 52-period pattern for each code to forecast by weeks. When you set up a 52-period date pattern for a forecast, the period end dates are weekly instead of monthly.

▶ **To set up the 52-period date pattern**

On the 52-Period Accounting menu (G09313), choose Set 52 Period Dates.

Date Pattern	Begin Date	End Of Per 01	End Of Per 02	End Of Per 03	End Of Per 04	End Of Per 05	End Of Per 06	End Of Per 07	End Of Per 08	End Of Per 09	End Per
I	2/7/00	2/11/00	2/18/00	2/25/00	3/3/00	3/10/00	3/17/00	3/24/00	3/31/00	4/7/00	4/
R	1/1/99	1/8/99	1/15/99	1/22/99	1/29/99	2/5/99	2/12/99	2/19/99	2/26/99	3/5/99	3/
R	1/1/00	1/7/00	1/14/00	1/21/00	1/28/00	2/4/00	2/11/00	2/18/00	2/25/00	3/3/00	3/
R	1/1/01	1/5/01	1/12/01	1/19/01	1/26/01	2/2/01	2/9/01	2/16/01	2/23/01	3/2/01	3
R	1/1/02	1/4/02	1/11/02	1/18/02	1/25/02	2/1/02	2/8/02	2/15/02	2/22/02	3/1/02	3
R	1/1/03	1/3/03	1/10/03	1/17/03	1/24/03	1/31/03	2/7/03	2/14/03	2/21/03	2/28/03	3
R	1/1/04	1/2/04	1/9/04	1/16/04	1/23/04	1/30/04	2/6/04	2/13/04	2/20/04	2/27/04	3
R	1/1/05	1/7/05	1/14/05	1/21/05	1/28/05	2/4/05	2/11/05	2/18/05	2/25/05	3/4/05	3/
R	1/1/06	1/7/06	1/14/06	1/21/06	1/28/06	2/4/06	2/11/06	2/18/06	2/25/06	3/4/06	3/
R	1/1/07	1/5/07	1/12/07	1/19/07	1/26/07	2/2/07	2/9/07	2/16/07	2/23/07	3/2/07	3
R	1/1/08	1/5/08	1/12/08	1/19/08	1/26/08	2/2/08	2/9/08	2/16/08	2/23/08	3/1/08	3
S	1/1/99	1/8/99	1/15/99	1/22/99	1/29/99	2/5/99	2/12/99	2/19/99	2/26/99	3/5/99	3/
S	12/31/99	1/7/00	1/14/00	1/21/00	1/28/00	2/4/00	2/11/00	2/18/00	2/25/00	3/3/00	3/
S	12/29/00	1/5/01	1/12/01	1/19/01	1/26/01	2/2/01	2/9/01	2/16/01	2/23/01	3/2/01	3
S	12/28/01	1/4/02	1/11/02	1/18/02	1/25/02	2/1/02	2/8/02	2/15/02	2/22/02	3/1/02	3

1. On Work With 52 Periods, click Add.

2. On Set Up 52 Periods, complete the following fields:

    *   Fiscal Date Pattern

    *   Date Fiscal Year Begins

    *   Date Pattern Type

3. Complete the following field for each period and click OK:

    *   Period End Date

Field	Explanation
Date Pattern Type	This field is used by a report tool to determine the column headings that print on reports. It differentiates normal calendar patterns from 4-4-5 and 13-period accounting patterns. You can maintain headings for non-standard patterns in vocabulary override records R83360Mx, where x represents the value for this field.
	For World, the report tool is Financial Analysis Spreadsheet Tool and Report Writer (FASTR).
	For OneWorld, the report tool is Financial Report Writer.

Setting Up Forecast Types

You can add codes to the user defined code table (34/DF) to identify forecast types, such as BF for Best Fit and AA for sales order history. The Forecasting system uses these codes to determine which forecasting types to use when calculating a forecast. For example, using different forecast types, you can set up multiple forecasts for the same item, branch/plant, and date.

Processing options in Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP), Master Production Schedule (MPS), and Material Requirements Planning (MRP) allow you to enter forecast type codes to define which forecasting types to use in calculations. You can also use forecast type codes when you generate forecasts manually.

See Also

- *User Defined Codes* in the *OneWorld Foundation Guide* for detailed information about user defined codes

Defining Large Customers

For customers with significant sales demand or more activity, you can create separate forecasts and actual history records. Use this task to specify customers as large so that you can generate forecasts and actual history records for only those customers.

After you set up the customer, set the appropriate processing option so that the system searches the sales history table for sales to that customer and creates separate Detail Forecast records for them.

Use a processing option to enable the system to process larger customers by Ship To instead of Sold To.

If you included customer level in the hierarchy, the system summarizes the sales actuals with customers into separate branches of the hierarchy.

▶ **To define large customers**

From the Sales Order Management Setup menu (G4241), choose Customer
Billing Instructions.

1. On Work With Customer Master, complete the following fields and click
   Find:

   - Alpha Name

   - Search Type

2. Choose the row you want to define as a large customer and click Select.

3. On Customer Master Revision, click the Credit tab, type A in the following field, and then click OK:

   • ABC Code Sales

Working with Sales Order History

The system generates detail forecasts based on sales history data, current sales data, or both, that you copy from the Sales Order History table (F42119) and the Sales Order Detail table (F4211) into the Forecast table (F3460). If you want the forecast to include current sales data, you must specify so in a processing option for the extraction program. When you copy the sales history, you specify a date range based on the request date of the sales order. The demand history data can be distorted, however, by unusually large or small values (spikes or outliers), data entry errors, or lost sales (sales orders that were cancelled due to lack of inventory).

You should review the data in the date range you specified to identify missing or inaccurate information. Then, you can revise the sales order history to account for inconsistencies and distortions before you generate the forecast.

Working with sales order history consists of the following tasks:

❑ Copying sales order history

❑ Revising sales order history

Copying Sales Order History

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Extract Sales Actuals.

The system generates detail and summary forecasts based on data in the Forecast table, Forecast Summary table, or both. Use Extract Sales Order History to copy the sales order history (type AA) from the Sales Order History table to the Forecast table, Forecast Summary table, or both, based upon criteria that you specify.

This program lets you:

- Select a date range for the sales order history, current sales order information, or both
- Select a version of the inclusion rules to determine which sales history to include
- Generate monthly or weekly sales order histories
- Generate a separate sales order history for a large customer
- Generate summaries
- Generate records with amounts, quantities, or both

You do not need to clear the Forecast table before you run this program. The system automatically deletes any records for the same:

- Period as the actual sales order histories to be generated
- Items
- Sales order history type
- Branch/plant

Before You Begin

❑ Set up the detail forecast generation program. See *Setting Up Detail Forecasts*.

❑ Update sales order history. See *Updating Customer Sales* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*.

Processing Options: Extract Sales Order History

Process Tab

These processing options let you specify how the system performs the following edits when generating sales history:

- Use the default forecast type
- Use the version of the Supply and Demand Inclusion Rules program (P34004)
- Use weekly or monthly planning
- Create summary records
- Use Ship To address
- Use quantities and amounts
- Include sales order detail

1. Forecast Type

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type that the system uses when creating the forecast actuals. Forecast type is a user defined code (34/DF) that identifies the type of forecast to process. Enter the forecast type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this field blank, the system creates actuals from AA forecast types.

2. Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules program (P34004) that the system uses when extracting sales actuals. You must enter a version in this field before you can run the Extract Sales Order History program (R3465).

Versions control how the Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

3. Actuals Consolidation

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses weekly or monthly planning when creating actuals. Valid values are:

1   The system uses weekly planning.
Blank The system uses monthly planning.

4. Large Customer Summary

Use this processing option to specify whether the system creates summary records for large customers when creating actuals. Valid values are:

1   The system creates summary records for large customers.
Blank The system does not create summary records.

5. Ship To or Sold To Address

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses the Ship To address on which to base large customer summaries on, or the Sold To address, when creating actuals. Valid values are:

1   The system uses the Ship To address.
Blank The system uses the Sold To address.

6. Amount or Quantity

Use this processing option to specify whether the system creates detail forecasts with quantities, amounts, or both. Valid values are:

1   The system creates forecasts with only quantities.
2   The system creates forecasts with only amounts.
Blank The system creates forecasts with both quantities and amounts.

7. Use Active Sales Orders

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses both the Sales Order Detail table (F4211) and the Sales Order History table (F42119) when creating actuals, or uses only the history table. Valid values are:

1   The system uses both tables.
Blank The system uses only the history table.

Dates Tab

These processing options let you specify the fiscal date pattern that the system uses, and the beginning and ending dates of the records that the system includes in the processing.

1. Fiscal Date Pattern

Use this processing option to specify the fiscal date pattern that the system uses when creating actuals. Fiscal date pattern is a user defined code (H00/DP) that identifies the fiscal date pattern. Enter a pattern to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Defined Code form.

2. Begin Extract Date

Use this processing option to specify the beginning date from which the system processes records. Enter the beginning date to use as the default value or choose it from the Calendar. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the system date.

3. End Extract Date

Use this processing option to specify the ending date that the system uses when creating actuals. Enter the ending date to use as the default value or choose it from the Calendar. Enter an ending date only if you want to include a specific time period.

Summary Tab

These processing options let you specify how the system processes the following edits:

- Create summarized forecast records
- Use summary codes
- Retrieve address book category codes

1. Summary or Detail

Use this processing option to specify whether the system creates summarized forecast records, detail forecast records, or both. Valid values are:

1   The system creates both summarized and detail forecast records.
2   The system creates only summarized forecast records.
Blank The system creates only detail forecast records.

2. Forecast Summary Code

Use this processing option to specify the summary code that the system uses to create summarized forecast records. Summary code is a user defined code (40/KV) that identifies the code to create summarized forecast records. Enter the code to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

3. Category Codes Address Book

Use this processing option to specify from where the system retrieves the address book category codes. Valid values are:

1   The system retrieves the address book number from the Forecast table (F3460).

Blank The system uses the cost center to determine which address book number to use to retrieve the category codes.

Interoperability Tab

These processing options let you specify the default document type for the system to use for the purchase order and whether to use before or after image processing.

1. Transaction Type

Use this processing option to specify the transaction type to which the system processes outbound interoperability transactions. Transaction type is a user defined code (00/TT) that identifies the type of transaction. Enter a type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

2. Image Processing

Use this processing option to specify whether the system writes before or after image processing. Valid values are:

1   The system writes before the images for the outbound change transaction are processed.
Blank The system writes after the images are processed.

Revising Sales Order History

After you copy the sales order history into the Forecast table, you should review the data for spikes, outliers, entry errors, or missing demand that might distort the forecast. You can then revise the sales order history manually to account for these inconsistencies before you generate the forecast.

Enter/Change Actuals allows you to create, change, or delete a sales order history manually. You can:

- Review all entries in the Forecast table

- Revise the sales order history

- Remove invalid sales history data, such as outliers or missing demand

- Enter descriptive text for the sales order history, such as special sale or promotion information

Example: Revising Sales Order History

In this example, you run Extract Sales Order History. The program identifies the actual quantities as shown in the following form.

You use Enter/Change Actuals to associate the forecasted quantities with the forecasted amounts. The system reflects the changes made to a quantity in its corresponding amount and to an amount in its corresponding quantity. The system does so by retaining the same ratio that existed before the change. For example, when a change increases the quantity to 24, a quantity of 15 and an amount of 100 become a quantity of 24 and an amount of 160.

▶ **To revise sales order history**

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Enter/Change Actuals.

1. On Work With Forecasts, complete the following fields and click Find:

    • Item Number

    • Branch/Plant

2. Choose an item and click Select.

3. On Detail Forecast Revisions, review the following fields:

    - Item Number

    - Forecast Type

    - Request Date

    - Original Quantity

    - Original Amount

4. To attach information to a forecast type, choose the type, then choose Attachments from the Form menu.

    See *Attaching Media Objects* in the *OneWorld Foundation Guide* for information on attaching objects to records.

Field	Explanation
Item Number	A number that the system assigns to an item. It can be in short, long, or third item number format.
	For process work orders, the item number is the process.

To access English documentation updates, see
https://knowledge.jdedwards.com/JDEContent/documentationcbt/overview/about_documentation_updates.pdf

Field	Explanation
Branch/Plant	An alphanumeric field that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant. You can assign a business unit to a voucher, invoice, fixed asset, employee, and so on, for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business units to track equipment by responsible department. Security for this field can prevent you from locating business units for which you have no authority. Note: The system uses the job number for journal entries if you do not enter a value in the AAI table.
Forecast Type	A user defined code (34/DF) that indicates one of the following: • The forecasting method used to calculate the numbers displayed about the item • The actual historical information about the item
Request Date	The date that an item is to arrive or that an action is to be complete.
Original Quantity	The quantity of units affected by this transaction.
Original Amount	The number of units multiplied by the unit price.

Processing Options for Enter/Change Actuals

```
Defaults

1. Default Forecast Type.

      Forecast Type                        _____

2. Enter a '1' to default header
   Forecast Type to grid records on
   Copy.

      Default Forecast Type                _____

3. Customer Self Service

      Blank = Bypass Customer              _____
      Self-Service functionality
      1         = Activate Customer Self
      Service functionality to use in
      Java/HTML

Interop

1. Enter the Transaction Type for
   processing outbound interoperability
   transactions

      Type - Transaction                   _____

2. Enter a '1' to write before images
   for outbound change transactions. If
   left blank, only after images will
   be written.

      Before Image Processing              _____

Versions

Enter the version for each program.  If
   left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be
   used.

      1.  Forecast Online Simulation       _____
      (P3461)
      2.  Forecast Price  (P34007)         _____
```

Working with Detail Forecasts

After you set up the actual sales history on which you plan to base your forecast, you can generate the detail forecast. You can then revise the forecast to account for any market trends or strategies that might make future demand deviate significantly from the actual sales history.

Working with detail forecasts consists of the following tasks:

- ❑ Creating detail forecasts

- ❑ Reviewing detail forecasts

- ❑ Revising detail forecasts

- ❑ Revising forecast prices

- ❑ Generating a forecast price rollup

Creating Detail Forecasts

The system creates detail forecasts by applying multiple forecasting methods to past sales histories and generating a forecast based on the method that provides the most accurate prediction of future demand. The system can also calculate a forecast based on a method that you select.

When you generate a forecast for any method, including best fit, the system rounds off the forecast amounts and quantities to the nearest whole number.

When you create detail forecasts, the system:

- Extracts sales order history information from the Forecast table (F3460)
- Calculates the forecasts using methods that you select
- Calculates the percent of accuracy or the mean absolute deviation for each selected forecast method
- Creates a simulated forecast for the months you indicate in the processing option
- Recommends the best fit forecast method
- Creates the detail forecast in either dollars or units from the best fit forecast

The system designates the extracted actual records as type AA and the best fit model as BF. These forecast type codes are not hard-coded, so you can specify your own codes. The system stores both types of records in the Forecast table.

Creating detail forecasts allows you to:

- Specify the number of months of actual data to use to create the best fit
- Forecast for individual large customers for all methods
- Run the forecast in proof or final mode
- Forecast up to five years into the future
- Create zero forecasts, negative forecasts, or both
- Run the forecast simulation interactively

Creating detail forecasts consists of the following tasks:

- Create forecasts for multiple items
- Create forecasts for a single item

Creating Forecasts for Multiple Items

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Create Detail Forecast.

Use the Create Detail Forecast program to create detail forecasts for multiple items. Review the processing options to select the applicable values you want the program to use.

See Also

- *R34650, Create Detail Forecast* in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options: Create Detail Forecast

Methods 1 – 3 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit forecast. You can also specify whether the system creates detail forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. The system does not create detail forecasts for the method. If you enter zero before the forecast method, for example 01 for Method 1 - Percent Over Last Year, the system uses the forecast method when calculating the best fit and creates the forecast method in the Forecast table (F3460). If you leave the field blank, the system does not use the forecast method when calculating the best fit and does not create detail forecasts for the method.

A period is defined as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Percent Over Last Year

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses the Percent Over Last Year formula to multiply each forecast period by a percentage increase or decrease that you specify in a processing option. This method requires the periods for the best fit plus one year of sales history. This method is useful for seasonal items with growth or decline. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system calculates the best fit forecast.
01   The system uses the Percent Over Last Year formula to create detail forecasts.

2. Percent

Use this processing option to specify the percent of increase or decrease used to multiply by the sales history from last year. For example, type 110 for a 10% increase or type 97 for a 3% decrease. You can enter any percent amount; however, the amount cannot be a negative amount. Enter an amount to use or choose it from the Calculator.

3. Calculated Percent Over Last Year

Use this processing option to specify which type to run. This forecast method uses the Calculated Percent Over Last Year formula to compare the periods specified of past sales to the same periods of past sales of the previous year. The system determines a percentage increase or decrease, then multiplies each period by the percentage to determine the forecast. This method requires the periods of sales order history indicated in the processing option plus one year of sales history. This method is useful for short-term demand forecasts of seasonal items with growth or decline. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system calculates the best fit forecast.
02   The system uses the Calculated Percent Over Last Year formula to create detail forecasts.

4. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include when calculating the percentage increase or decrease. Enter a number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

5. Last Year to This Year

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses Last Year to This Year formula which uses last year's sales for the following year's forecast. This method uses the periods best fit plus one year of sales order history. This method is useful for mature products with level demand or seasonal demand without a trend. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system calculates the best fit forecast.
03   The system uses the Last Year to This Year formula to create detail forecasts.

Methods 4 – 6 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit. You can also specify whether the system creates detail forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. The system does not create detail forecasts for the method. If you enter zero before the forecast method, for example 01 for Method 1 - Percent Over Last Year, the system uses the forecast method when calculating the best fit and creates the forecast method in the Forecast table (F3460). If you leave the field blank, the system does not use the forecast method when calculating the best fit and does not create detail forecasts for the method.

A period is defined as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Moving Average

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses the Moving Average formula to average the months that you indicate in the processing option to project the next period. This method uses the periods best fit from the processing option plus the number of periods of sales order history from the processing option. You should have the system recalculate this forecast monthly or at least quarterly to reflect changing demand level. This method is useful for mature products without a trend. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system calculates the best fit forecast.
04   The system uses the Moving Average formula to create detail forecasts.

2. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the average. Enter a number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

3. Linear Approximation

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses the Linear Approximation formula to compute a trend from the periods of sales order history indicated in the processing options and projects this trend to the forecast. You should have the system recalculate the trend monthly to detect changes in trends. This method requires periods best fit plus the number of periods that you indicate in the processing option of sales order history. This method is useful for new products or products with consistent positive or negative trends that are not due to seasonal fluctuations. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system calculates the best fit forecast.
05   The system uses the Linear Approximation formula to create detail forecasts.

4. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the linear approximation ratio. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

5. Least Squares Regression

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method derives an equation describing a straight-line relationship between the historical sales data and the passage of time. Least Squares Regression (LSR) fits a line to the selected range of data such that the sum of the squares of the differences between the actual sales data points and the regression line are minimized. The forecast is a projection of this straight line into the future. This method is useful when there is a linear trend in the data. This method requires sales data history for the period represented by the number of periods best fit plus the number of historical data periods specified in the processing options. The minimum requirement is two historical data points. Valid values are:

Blank   The system does not use this method.
1   The system calculates the best fit forecast.
06   The system uses the Least Squares Regression formula to create detail forecasts.

6. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the regression. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

Methods 7 – 8 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit. You can also specify whether the system creates detail forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. The system does not create detail forecasts for the method. If you enter zero before the forecast method, for example 01 for Method 1 - Percent Over Last Year, the system uses the forecast method when calculating the best fit and creates the forecast method in the Forecast table (F3460). If you leave the field blank, the system does not use the forecast method when calculating the best fit and does not create detail forecasts for the method.

A period is defined as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Second Degree Approximation

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This method uses the Second Degree Approximation formula to plot a curve based on the number of periods of sales history indicated in the processing options to project the forecast. This method adds the periods best fit and the number of periods, and then multiplies by three. You indicate the number of periods in the processing option of sales order history. This method is not useful for long-term forecasts. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.

1 The system calculates the best fit forecast.

07 The system uses the Second Degree Approximation formula to create detail forecasts.

2. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the approximation. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

3. Flexible Method

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method specifies the periods best fit block of sales order history starting "n" months prior and a percentage increase or decrease with which to modify it. This method is similar to Method 1 – Percent Over Last Year, except that you can specify the number of periods that you use as the base. Depending on what you select as "n", this method requires periods best fit plus the number of periods indicated in the processing options of sales data. This method is useful for a planned trend. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.

1 The system calculates the best fit forecast.

08 The system uses the Flexible method to create detail forecasts.

4. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods prior to the best fit that you want to include in the calculation. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

5. Percent Over Prior Period

Use this processing option to specify the percent of increase or decrease for the system to use. For example, type 110 for a 10% increase or type 97 for a 3% decrease. You can enter any percent amount, however, the amount cannot be a negative amount.

Method 9 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit. You can also specify whether the system creates detail forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to have the system use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. The system does not create detail forecasts for the method. If you enter zero before the forecast method, for example 01 for Method 1 - Percent Over Last Year, the system uses the forecast method when calculating the best fit and creates the forecast method in the Forecast table (F3460). If you leave the field blank, the system does not use the forecast method when calculating the best fit and does not create detail forecasts for the method.

The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods.

A period is defined as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Weighted Moving Average

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to use. The Weighted Moving Average forecast formula is similar to Method 4 – Moving Average formula, because it averages the previous number of months of sales history indicated in the processing options to project the next month's sales history. However, with this formula you can assign weights for each of the prior periods in a processing option. This method requires the number of weighted periods selected plus periods best fit data. Similar to Moving Average, this method lags demand trends, so it is not recommended for products with strong trends or seasonality. This method is useful for mature products with demand that is relatively level. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this forecast.
1   The system calculates the best fit forecast.
09   The system uses the Weighted Moving Average formula to create detail forecasts.

2. One Period Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to one period prior for calculating a moving average. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

3. Two Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to two periods prior for calculating a moving average. Enter a number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

4. Three Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to three periods prior for calculating a moving average. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

5. Four Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to four periods prior for calculating a moving average. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

6. Five Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to five periods prior for calculating a moving average. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

7. Six Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to six periods prior for calculating a moving average. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

8. Seven Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to seven periods prior for calculating a moving average. Enter a number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

9. Eight Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to eight periods prior for calculating a moving average. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

10. Nine Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to nine periods prior for calculating a moving average. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

11. Ten Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to 10 periods prior for calculating a moving average. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

12. Eleven Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to 11 periods prior for calculating a moving average. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

13. Twelve Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to 12 periods prior for calculating a moving average. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

14. Periods to Include

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

Methods 10 – 11 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit. You can also specify whether the system creates detail forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. No detail forecasts are created for the method. If you enter the method number, for example 11 for Method 11 - Exponential Smoothing, the system uses the forecast method when calculating the best fit and creates the forecast method in the Forecast table (F3460). If the field is blank, the system does not use the forecast method when calculating the best fit and no detail forecasts are created for the method

A period is defined as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Linear Smoothing

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method calculates a weighted average of past sales data. You can specify the number of periods of sales order history to use in the calculation (from 1 to 12) in a processing option. The system uses a mathematical progression to weigh data in the range from the first (least weight) to the final (most weight). Then, the system projects this information for each period in the forecast. This method requires the periods best fit plus the number of periods of sales order history from the processing option. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system calculates the best fit forecast.
10   The system uses the Linear Smoothing method to create detail forecasts.

2. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the smoothing average. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

3. Exponential Smoothing

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses one equation to calculate a smoothed average. This becomes an estimate representing the general level of sales over the selected historical range. This method is useful when there is no linear trend in the data. This method requires sales data history for the time period represented by the number of periods best fit plus the number of historical data periods specified in the processing options. The minimum requirement is two historical data periods. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system calculates the best fit forecast.
11   The system uses the Exponential Smoothing method to create detail forecasts.

4. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the smoothing average. Enter the number to use or choose a number from the Calculator.

5. Alpha Factor

Use this processing option to specify the alpha factor, a smoothing constant, the system uses to calculate the smoothed average for the general level or magnitude of sales. You can enter any amount, including decimals, from zero to one.

Method 12 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit. You can also specify whether the system creates detail forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. No detail forecasts are created for the method. If you enter the method number before the forecast method, for example 12 for Method 12 - Exponential Smoothing With Trend and Seasonality, the system uses the forecast method when calculating the best fit and creates the forecast method in the Forecast table (F3460). If the field is blank, the system does not use the forecast method when calculating the best fit and no detail forecasts are created for the method.

A period is defined as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Exponential Smoothing with Trend and Seasonality

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method calculates a trend, a seasonal index, and an exponentially smoothed average from the sales order history. The system then applies a projection of the trend to the forecast and adjusts for the seasonal index. This method requires months best fit plus two years of sales data and is useful for items that have both trend and seasonality in the forecast. Use the processing options to enter the alpha and beta factor rather than have the system calculate them. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system calculates the best fit forecast.
12   The system uses the Exponential Smoothing with T&S method to create
        detail forecasts.

2. Alpha Factor

Use this processing option to specify the alpha factor, a smoothing constant, the system uses to calculate the smoothed average for the general level or magnitude of sales. You can enter any amount, including decimals, from zero to one.

3. Beta Factor

Use this processing option to specify the beta factor, a smoothing constant, the system uses to calculate the smoothed average for the trend component of the forecast. You can enter any amount, including decimals, from zero to one.

4. Seasonality

Use this processing option to specify whether the system includes seasonality in the calculation. Valid values are:

0   The system does not include seasonality.
1   The system includes seasonality.
Blank The system does not include seasonality.

Defaults Tab

These processing options let you specify the defaults the system uses to calculate forecasts. The system extracts actual values from Sales History and stores the forecasts that are generated in the Forecast table (F3460). You can define your own forecast types for Actuals (AA) and best fit (BF).

1. Actuals Forecast Type

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type that identifies the sales order history used as the basis for the forecast calculations, or Actuals. Forecast type is a user defined code (34/DF) that identifies the type of forecast to run. Enter the forecast type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

2. Best Fit Forecast Type

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type that is generated as a result of the best fit calculation. Forecast type is a user defined code (34/DF) that identifies the type of forecast to run. Enter the forecast type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

Process Tab

These processing options let you specify whether the system:

- Runs the Forecast Generation program in proof or final mode
- Creates forecasts for large customers
- Creates weekly or monthly forecasts

In addition, you use the processing options to specify:

- The start date, length, and data used when the system creates forecasts
- How the system calculates the best fit forecast

The system applies the selected forecasting methods to past sales order history and compares the forecast simulation to the actual history. When you generate a forecast, the system compares actual sales order histories to forecasts for the

months or weeks you indicate in the processing option and computes how accurately each of the selected forecasting methods would have predicted sales. Then, the system recommends the most accurate forecast as the best fit.

Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) is the mean of the absolute values of the deviations between actual and forecast data. MAD is a measure of the average magnitude of errors to expect, given a forecasting method and data history. Because absolute values are used in the calculation, positive errors do not cancel out negative errors. When comparing several forecasting methods, the one with the smallest MAD has shown to be the most reliable for that product for that holdout period.

Percent of Accuracy (POA) is a measure of forecast bias. When forecasts are consistently too high, inventories accumulate and inventory costs rise. When forecasts are consistently too low, inventories are consumed and customer service declines. A forecast that is 10 units too low, then 8 units too high, then 2 units too high, is an unbiased forecast. The positive error of 10 is canceled by negative errors of 8 and 2.

1. Mode

Use this processing option to specify whether the system runs in proof or final mode. Valid values are:

Blank The system runs in proof mode, creating a simulation report.
1   The system runs in final mode, creating forecast records.

2. Large Customers

Use this processing option to specify whether to create forecasts for large customers. Based on the Customer Master table (F0301), if the ABC code is set to A and this option is set to 1 the system creates separate forecasts for large customers. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not create large customer forecasts.
1   The system creates large customer forecasts.

3. Weekly Forecasts

Use this processing option to specify weekly or monthly forecasts. For weekly forecasts, use fiscal date patterns with 54 periods. For monthly forecasts, use fiscal date patterns with 14 periods. Valid values are:

Blank The system creates monthly forecasts.
1   The system creates weekly forecasts.

4. Start Date

Use this processing option to specify the date on which the system starts the forecasts. Enter a date to use or choose a date from the Calendar. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the system date.

5. Forecast Length

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to forecast. You must have previously established fiscal date patterns for the forecasted periods. If you leave this field blank, the system uses 3.

6. Actual Data

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods of actual data that the system uses to calculate the best fit forecast. If you leave this field blank, the system uses 3.

The system applies the selected forecasting methods to past sales order history and compares the forecast simulation to the actual history. When you generate a forecast, the system compares actual sales order histories to forecasts for the months or weeks you indicate in the processing option and computes how accurately each of the selected forecasting methods would have predicted sales. Then, the system recommends the most accurate forecast as the best fit.

7. Mean Absolute Deviation

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses the Mean Absolute Deviation formula or the Percent of Accuracy formula to calculate the best fit forecast. Valid values are:

Blank The system uses the Percent of Accuracy formula.
1   The system uses the Mean Absolute Deviation formula.

8. Amounts or Quantity

Use this processing option to specify whether the system calculates the best fit forecast using amounts or quantities. If you specify to use amounts, you must also extract sales history using amounts. This also affects forecast pricing. Valid values are:

Blank The system uses quantities.
1   The system uses amounts.

9. Fiscal Date Pattern

Use this processing option to specify the fiscal date pattern type to use for the forecast calculations. When generating weekly forecasts, the fiscal date pattern defined here must be set up for 52 periods.

10. Negative Values

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays negative values. Valid values are:

Blank The system substitutes a zero value for all negative values.
1   The system displays negative values.

Interoperability Tab

This processing option lets you specify the transaction type the system uses for interoperability.

1. Transaction Type

Use this processing option to specify the transaction type used for interoperability. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not create outbound forecasts.
JDEFC The system creates outbound forecasts.

See Also

- *Appendix A: Forecast Calculation Methods* for more information about the forecast types and how the system calculates forecasts and best fit

Creating Forecasts for a Single Item

Use Online Simulation to create a detail forecast for a single item. After you run the simulation interactively, you can modify the simulated forecast and commit it to the Forecast table (F3460).

▶ **To create forecasts for a single item**

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Online Simulation.

1. On Work With Forecast Simulations, complete the following fields and click Find:

   - Item Number

   - Branch

   - Actual Type

2. Choose a method and click Select.

3. On Forecast Calculations, modify the simulated forecasts as necessary and click OK to commit the changes to the Forecast table (F3460).

Field	Explanation
Actual Type	A code from the user defined code table 34/DF that indicates either: • The forecasting method used to calculate the numbers displayed about the item • The actual historical information about the item

Processing Options for Forecast Online Simulation

```
Method 1- 3

Enter a '1' or a Forecast Type next to
    the Method desired.

    1.) Percent Over Last Year                  _____
    Percent                                     _____
```

Note: Enter the percent increase over
     last year (eg. 110 for a 10%
     increase, 97 for a 3% decrease).

     2.) Calculated Percent Over Last   _____
     Year
     Enter the number of periods to   _____
     include in the percentage.
     3.) Last Year to This Year   _____

Method 4 – 6

     4.) Moving Average   _____
     Enter the number of periods to   _____
     include in the average.
     5.) Linear Approximation   _____
     Enter the number of periods to   _____
     include in the ratio.
     6.) Least Squares Regression   _____
     Enter the number of periods to   _____
     include in the regression.

Method 7- 8

     7.) Second Degree Approximation   _____
     Enter the number of periods.   _____
     8.) Flexible Method (Percent over   _____
     N periods prior)
     Enter the number of periods   _____
     prior.
     Enter the percent over the prior   _____
     period (eg. 110 for a 10%
     increase, 97 for a 3% decrease).

Method 9

     9.) Weighted Moving Average   _____

Note: The weights must add up to 100
     (i.e. 60, 30, and 10)

     Weight for one period prior   _____
     Weight for two periods prior   _____
     Weight for three periods prior   _____
     Weight for four periods prior   _____

Method 9 Cont.

     Weight for five periods prior   _____
     Weight for six periods prior   _____
     Weight for seven periods prior   _____
     Weight for nine periods prior   _____
     Weight for nine periods prior   _____
     Weight for ten periods prior   _____

Method 9 Cont.

     Weight for eleven periods prior   _____
     Weight for twelve periods prior   _____

Note: If no weight is entered for a period within the number of periods specified, a weight of zero will be used for that period. Weights entered for periods greater than the number of periods specified will not be used.

Enter the number of periods to include.   _____

Method 10-11

10.) Linear Smoothing   _____
Enter the number of periods to   _____
include in smoothing average.
11.) Exponential Smoothing   _____
Enter the number of periods to   _____
include in the smoothing average.
Enter the Alpha factor. If zero   _____
it will be calculated.

Method 12

12.) Exponentail Smoothing with   _____
Trend and Seasonality factors
Enter the Alpha factor. If zero it   _____
will be calculated.
Enter the Beta factor. If zero it   _____
will be calculated.
Enter a '1' to include seasonality   _____
in the calculation. If blank
seasonality will not be used.

Process 1

1.) Enter the Forecast Type to use   _____
when creating the Best Fit
Forecast.
2.) Enter a '1' to create summary   _____
records for large customers (ABC =
type).
3.) Enter a '1' to specify weekly   _____
forecasts. Blank defaults to
monthly.
4.) Enter the date to start   _____
forecasts. Default of today's
date if left blank.
5.) Enter Number of periods to   _____
forecast. Default to 3 periods if
blank.
6.) Enter the number of periods of   _____
actual data to be used to
calculate best fit forecast. If
left blank 3 periods of data will
be used.

```
Process 2

    7.) Enter a '1' to calculate Best          _____
    Fit forecast using Mean Absolute
    Deviation.  Blank will calculate
    the Best Fit using Percent of
    Accuracy.
    8.) Enter a '1' to forecast using          _____
    amounts.  Default of blank will
    forecast quantities.
    9.) Enter the Fiscal Date Pattern          _____
    Type to use for forecast dating.
    10.) Enter a '1' to allow negative         _____
    values to be written.  If left
    blank, negative values will be
    written as zeroes.

Versions

Enter the version for each program.  If
    left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be
    used.

    1.  Forecast Review by Type                _____
    (P34300)
```

Reviewing Detail Forecasts

Review forecasts to compare the actual sales to the detail forecast. The system displays the forecast values and actual quantities or sales order extended price for an item for the specified year.

Example: Comparing Forecast to Sales Order History
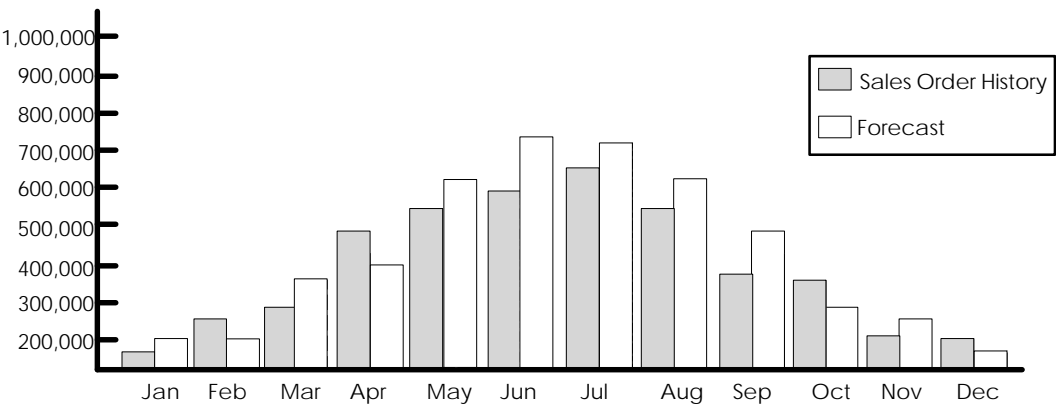
You can review information by planner, master planning family, or both. You can then change the forecast type to compare different forecasts to the actual demand. You can also display all information stored in the Forecast table, choose whether to review quantities or amounts, and display the data in summary or detail mode.

▶ **To review detail forecasts**

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Review Forecast.

1. On Work With Forecast Review, complete the following fields:

   - Branch/Plant

   - YR

   - FT

2. Complete one of the following fields and click Find:

   - Planner Number

   - Master Planning Family

3. Review the following fields:

- Forecast Quantity

- Actual Quantity

- Qty %

- Forecast Amount

- Actual Amount

Detail mode lists all item numbers. Summary mode consolidates data by master planning family. Click the Summary option in the header area to review information in summary mode.

Field	Explanation
YR	A number that identifies the year that the system uses for the transaction.
Planner Number	The address number of the material planner for this item.
Master Planning Family	A code (table 41/P4) that represents an item property type or classification, such as commodity type, planning family, or so forth. The system uses this code to sort and process like items. This field is one of six classification categories available primarily for purchasing purposes.
Forecast Quantity	The quantity of units forecasted for production during a planning period.
Actual Quantity	The quantity of units affected by this transaction.
Qty %	Threshold 2 Percent
Forecast Amount	The current amount of the forecasted units for a planning period.
Actual Amount	The number of units multiplied by the unit price.

Processing Options for Forecast Review

```
Defaults

    1. Enter the default Forecast                    _____
    Type
    2. Enter the default type for                    _____
    Actual

Versions

Enter the version for each program.  If
    left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be
    used.

    1.  Forecast Revisions  (P3460)                  _____
```

Revising Detail Forecasts

After you generate and review a forecast, you can revise the forecast to account for changes in consumer trends, market conditions, competitors' activities, your own marketing strategies, and so on. When you revise a forecast, you can change information in an existing forecast manually, add or delete a forecast, and enter descriptive text for the forecast.

You can access the forecasts that you want to revise by item number, branch/plant, forecast type, or any combination of these elements. You can specify a beginning request date to limit the number of periods.

As you revise the forecast, be aware that the following combination must be unique for each item number and branch record:

- Forecast type
- Request date
- Customer number

For example, if two records have the same request date and customer number, they must have different forecast types.

▶ **To revise detail forecasts**

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Enter/Change Forecast.

1. On Work With Forecasts, complete the following fields and click Find:

    • Branch/Plant

    • Item Number

    • U/M

    • Forecast Type

2. Choose a forecast and click Select.

3. On Detail Forecast Revisions, change the information in one of the following fields and click OK:

    • Forecast Quantity

    • Forecast Amount

4. To associate information, such as text or drawings, with a forecast type, choose the row, then choose Attachments from the Form menu.

    See *Attaching Media Objects* in the *OneWorld Foundation Guide* for information on attaching objects to records.

Field	Explanation
U/M	A user defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example, CS (case) or BX (box).

See Also

- *Revising Sales Order History* to review the processing options for the Enter/Change Forecast program

Revising Forecast Prices

You can enter prices for unique combinations of item number, branch/plant, forecast type, and customer number. All these values are stored in the Forecast Prices table (F34007) and are used to extend the amount or quantity on a detail forecast record in the Forecast table (F3460) and the Forecast Summary table (F3400). You can roll up these prices to the higher level items in the forecast hierarchy using the Price Rollup program.

If the forecast is stated in terms of quantity, you can use the Forecast Prices table to extend the forecast in amounts, for example, as a projection of revenue. In the case of a sales forecast, the forecast may already be stated in terms of revenue. In this case, you might want to convert the forecast into quantities to support production planning.

▶ **To revise forecast prices**

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Enter/Change Forecast Price.

1. On Work With Forecast Prices, click Find to view all unique combinations of item number, branch/plant, forecast type, and customer number.

2.   Choose a forecast to which you want to change the price and click Select.

3.   On Forecast Pricing Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Effective Date

- Expiration Date

- Price

Field	Explanation
Effective Date	A date that indicates one of the following: • When a component part goes into effect on a bill of material • When a routing step goes into effect as a sequence on the routing for an item • When a rate schedule is in effect The default is the current system date. You can enter future effective dates so that the system plans for upcoming changes. Items that are no longer effective in the future can still be recorded and recognized in Product Costing, Shop Floor Management, and Capacity Requirements Planning. The Material Requirements Planning system determines valid components by effectivity dates, not by the bill of material revision level. Some forms display data based on the effectivity dates you enter.

Field	Explanation
Expiration Date	A date that indicates one of the following: • When a component part is no longer in effect on a bill of material • When a routing step is no longer in effect as a sequence on the routing for an item • When a rate schedule is no longer active The default is December 31 of the default year defined in the Data Dictionary for Century Change Year. You can enter future effective dates so that the system plans for upcoming changes. Items that are no longer effective in the future can still be recorded and recognized in Product Costing, Shop Floor Management, and Capacity Requirements Planning. The Material Requirements Planning system determines valid components by effectivity dates, not by the bill of material revision level. Some forms display data based on the effectivity dates you enter.
Price	The list or base price to be charged for one unit of this item. In sales order entry, all prices must be set up in the Base Price table (F4106).

Generating a Forecast Price Rollup

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Price Rollup.

Use the Price Rollup program to roll up the prices you entered on the Enter/Change Forecast Price form to the higher level items in the forecast hierarchy. This program uses the manually entered prices to extend the amount or quantity on a detail record and rolls up the prices through the forecasting hierarchy.

Processing Options for Forecast Price Rollup

```
Control

    1.)  Enter the Summary Code to use         _____
    for pricing the summary forecast
    records.  If left blank only the
    detail forecasts will be priced.
    2.)  Enter a '1' to Rollup based           _____
    on Amount.  Blank will default to
    Rollup based on Quantity.
```

Summary Forecasts

You use summary forecasts to project demand at a product group level. Summary forecasts are also called aggregate forecasts. You can generate a summary of a detail forecast based on detail sales histories or a summary forecast based on summary actual data.

Summary forecasts consists of the following tasks:

❏ Understanding summary forecasts

❏ Setting up summary forecasts

❏ Summarizing detail forecasts

❏ Working with summarized detail forecasts

❏ Generating summary forecasts

Company Hierarchies

You must define your company's hierarchy before you generate a summary forecast. J.D. Edwards recommends that you organize the hierarchy by creating a diagram or storyboard.

The following graphic is an example of a company hierarchy.

Diagram 1

```
                              Company
                                 |
                 +---------------+---------------+
                 |                               |
               East                            West
                 |                               |
        +--------+--------+                      |
        |                                        |
    Customer A                                   |
        |                              Define company-specific
 +------+------+                       information to get a
 |             |                       high-level forecast
Product      Product
Family X     Family Y
 |             |
+--+--+      +--+--+
|     |      |     |
Item 1 Item 2 Item 1 Item 2

Produce a more
detailed forecast that
includes product-level                 Customer B
information                                |
                                 +---------+---------+
                                 |                   |
                             Product              Product
                             Family X             Family Y
                                 |                   |
                              +--+--+             +--+--+
                              |     |             |     |
                           Item 1 Item 2       Item 1 Item 2
```
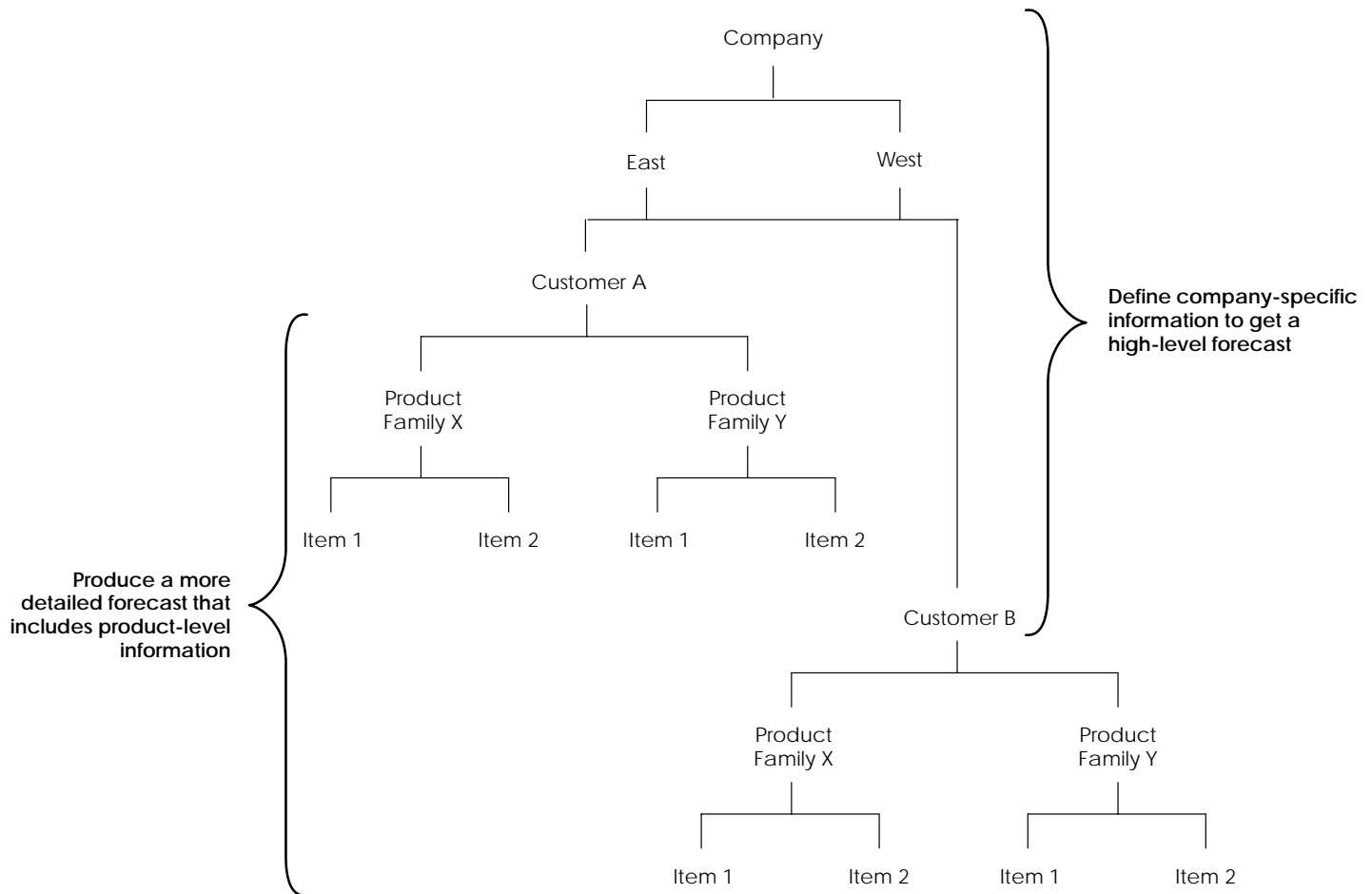
Establish a forecasting structure that realistically depicts the working operation of your company, from item level to headquarters level, to increase the accuracy of your forecasts. By defining your company's processes and relationships at multiple levels, you maintain more detailed information and can plan better for your future needs.

Understanding Summary Forecasts

Summary forecasts consist of the following topics:

❏ Defining distribution hierarchies

❏ Summary of detail forecasts

❏ Summary forecasts

Defining Distribution Hierarchies

When planning and budgeting for divisions of your organization, you can summarize detailed forecasts based on your distribution hierarchy. For example, you can create forecasts by large customer or region for your sales staff, or create forecasts by product family for your production staff.

To define the distribution hierarchy, you must set up summary codes and assign summary constants. You also must enter address book, business unit, and item branch data.

Example: Distribution Hierarchy

The following chart shows an example of a distribution hierarchy.

Distribution Hierarchy

	Business Unit/Level of Detail
Company A (Business Unit A)	Corporate Level/ 01
Region 1 (Business Unit A1) Region 2 (Business Unit A2)	Regional Level/ 02
Division 1 (Business Unit A10) Division 2 (Business Unit A20)	Sales Territory Level/ 03
Distribution Center 1 (Business Unit A11) Distribution Center 3 (Business Unit A21)	Distribution Center Level/ 04
Distribution Center 2 (Business Unit A12) Distribution Center (Business Unit A22)	

Example: Manufacturing Hierarchy for Company 200

You might want to see a forecast of the total demand for a product summarized by product families. The following chart shows an example of how to set up a hierarchy to get the forecast summary by product.

Manufacturing Hierarchy

	Business Unit/Level of Detail
Company 200	Corporate Level/ 01
Division 1	Sports Equipment Division Level/ 02
Bike Planning Family / Accessory Planning Family	Master Planning Family Level/ 03
Bike 1, Bike 2, Bike 3 / Accessory 1, Accessory 2, Accessory 3	Item Level/ 04
(Business Unit M30) / (Business Units M30, M40)	Branch or Plant/ 05
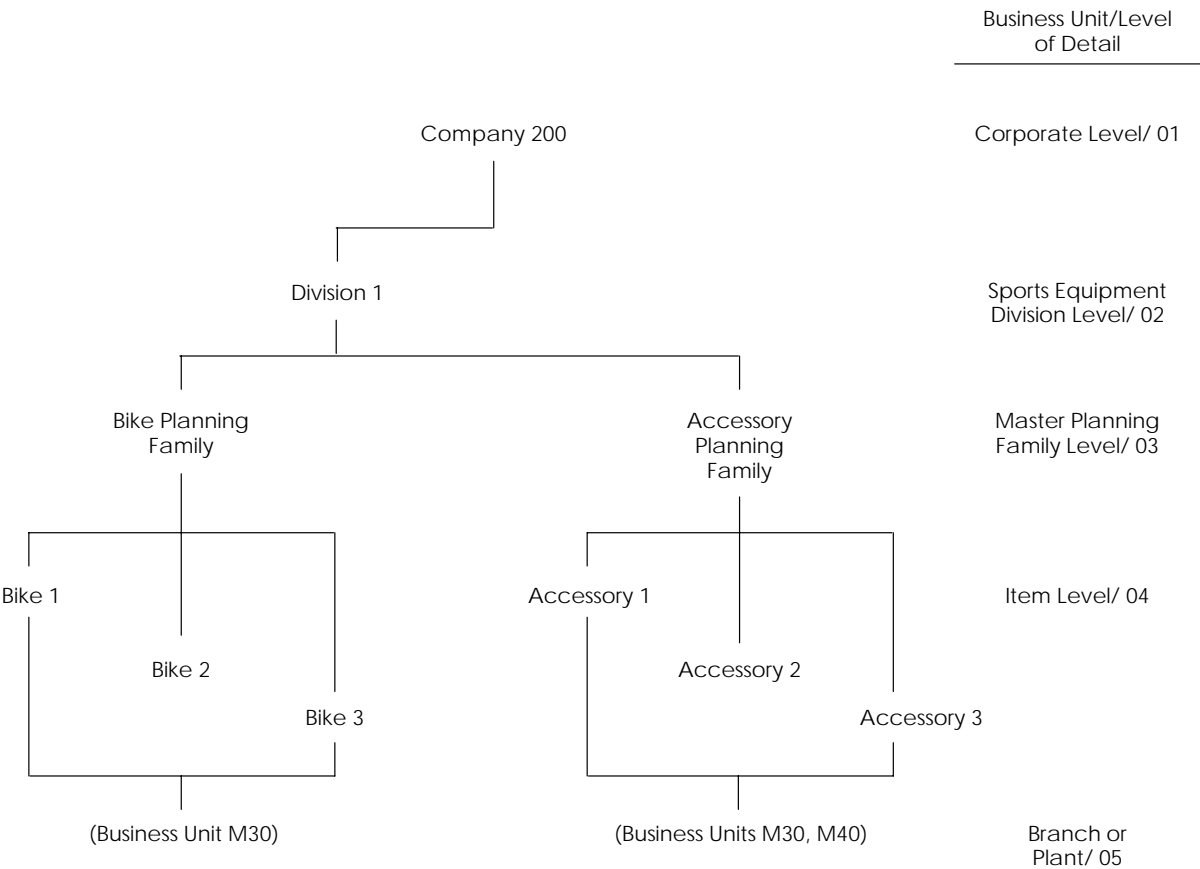
Summary of Detail Forecasts

A summary of a detail forecast uses item-level data and predicts future sales in terms of both item quantities and sales amounts.

The system updates the Sales Order History table (F42119) with sales data from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). You copy the sales history into the Forecast table (F3460) to generate summaries of detail forecasts. The system generates summary forecasts that provide information for each level of the hierarchy that you set up with summary constants. These constants are stored in the Category Code Key Position table (F4091). Both summaries of detail forecasts and summary forecasts are stored in the Forecast Summary table (F3400).

The shaded blocks of the following graphic show this process.

Periodic Forecasting Operations
Menu G3421

Detail Forecast   **Summary Forecast**

Detail History **Extract Sales Order History** (P3465) — Summary History **Extract Sales Order History** (P3465)

Detail History **Enter/Change Actuals** (P3460) — Summary History/Forecasts **Enter/Change Summaries** (P34200)

Detail Forecasts **Create Detail Forecast** (P34650) — Summary Forecasts **Create Summary Forecast** P34640

Detail Forecasts **Review Forecast** (P34201) — Summary Forecasts **Summarize Detail Forecasts** (P34600) — Summary History/Forecasts **Enter/Change Summaries** (P34200)

Detail Forecasts **Enter/Change Forecast** (P3460) — Summary History/Forecasts **Force Changes** (P34610)

Summary Forecasts

Use summary forecasts to project demand at a product group level. Summary forecasts are also called aggregate forecasts. You generate a summary forecast based on summary actual data.

Summary forecasts combine sales history into a monetary value of sales by product family, by region, or in other groupings used as input to the aggregate production planning activity. You can use summary forecasts to run simulations.

The system updates the Sales Order History table (F42119) with sales data from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211) to generate summary forecasts. You copy the sales history into the Forecast Summary table (F3400) to generate summary forecasts. The system generates summary forecasts that provide information for each level of the hierarchy that you set up with summary constants. Summary constants are stored in the Category Code Key Position table (F4091). Both summary forecasts and summaries of detail forecasts are stored in the Forecast Summary table.

The shaded blocks in the following graphic illustrate the process flow of generating a summary forecast.
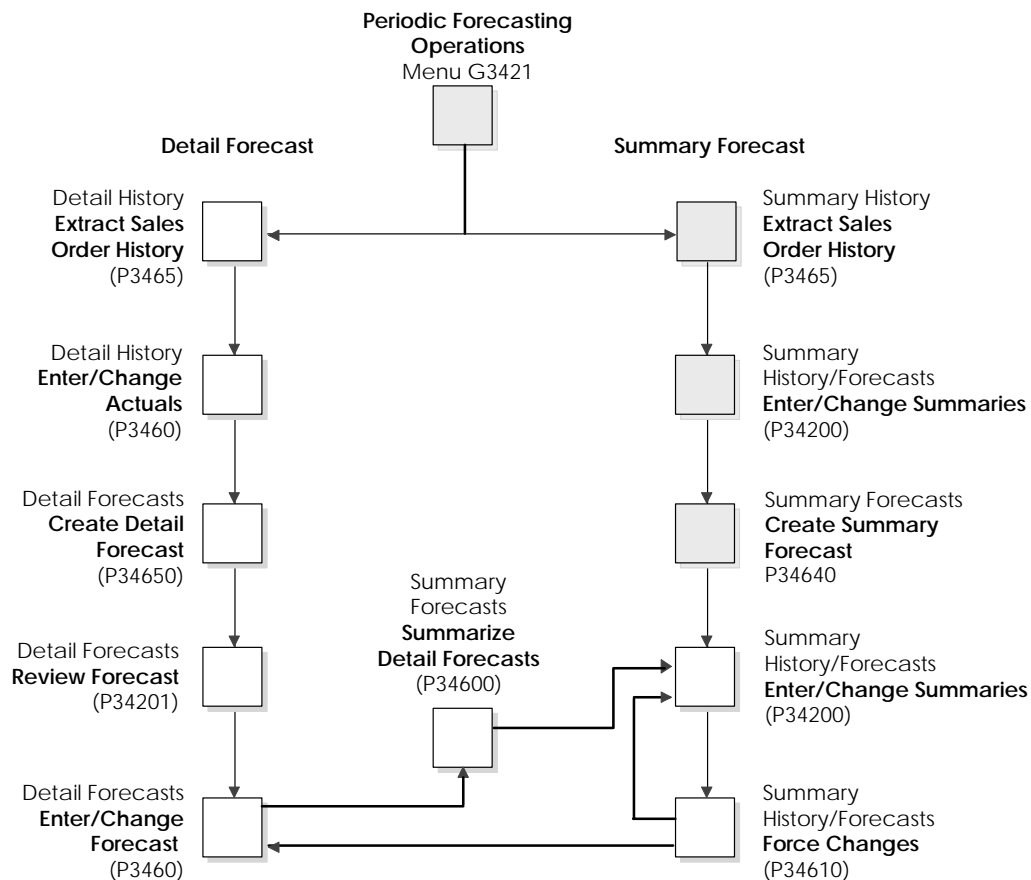
Setting Up Summary Forecasts

For summary forecasts, the Forecasting system requires you to set up the information for detail forecasts and set up and define a summary hierarchy.

You set up your summary codes (40/KV) and then identify the constants for each summary code. These summary codes and constants define your distribution hierarchy.

To set up summary forecasts, you must:

- Define the hierarchy with summary codes and constants
- Enter address book data, business unit data, and item branch data

Complete the following tasks:

❑ Setting up summary codes

❑ Assigning constants to summary codes

❑ Revising address book category codes

❑ Reviewing business unit data

❑ Reviewing item branch category codes

Before You Begin

❑ Set up detail forecasts. See *Setting Up Detail Forecasts.*

Setting Up Summary Codes

To set up the hierarchy, you must set up summary codes and summary constants. For each hierarchy you define, you must specify a unique identifier called a summary code. For example, you can use summary code 999 to represent a hierarchy called Summarization by Region. When creating summary forecasts, you choose a summary code to indicate which hierarchy you want to work with.

Before You Begin

❏ Update the sales history. See *Updating Customer Sales* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*.

See Also

- *User Defined Codes* in the *OneWorld Foundation Guide* for more information about user defined codes

Assigning Constants to Summary Codes

For each summary code, use summary constants to define each level of the hierarchy. You can use category codes from the Address Book Revision program (P01012) and Item Master table (F4101) to define up to 14 levels in the hierarchy. You can define these levels as follows:

- Define the top level as the Global Summary to summarize forecasts for several companies into a single corporate view.

- Define the second level as the Company Summary to summarize forecasts for all facilities in a single company.

- Define up to 11 middle levels, which include the category codes and the customer level.

- Use as many as 20 address book category codes and 20 item branch category codes to assign other levels in the hierarchy.

- Use the Customer Level field as another category code. You can specify each of your large customers as a level of the hierarchy. This action allows you to create specific forecasts for each large customer.

- The lowest level you can define is the item level.

- Define an Item Summary level that provides forecasts for the individual item level. All detail forecast records for an item can be summarized at this level.

Detail records for a branch/plant item are automatically placed after all levels of the hierarchy. The system does not include these detail records as one of the 14 levels of the hierarchy.

▶ **To assign constants to summary codes**

From the Forecasting Setup menu (G3441), choose Summary Constants.
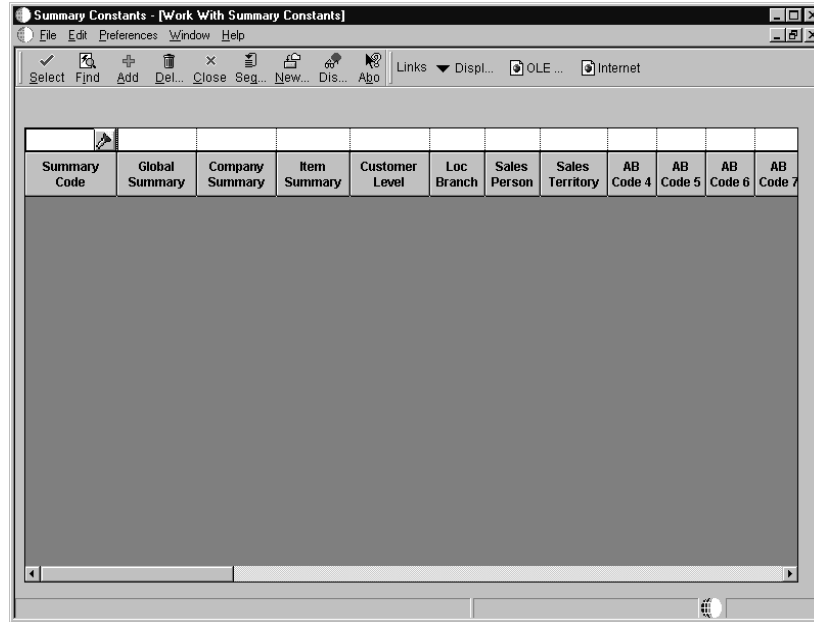
1. On Work With Summary Constants, click Add.
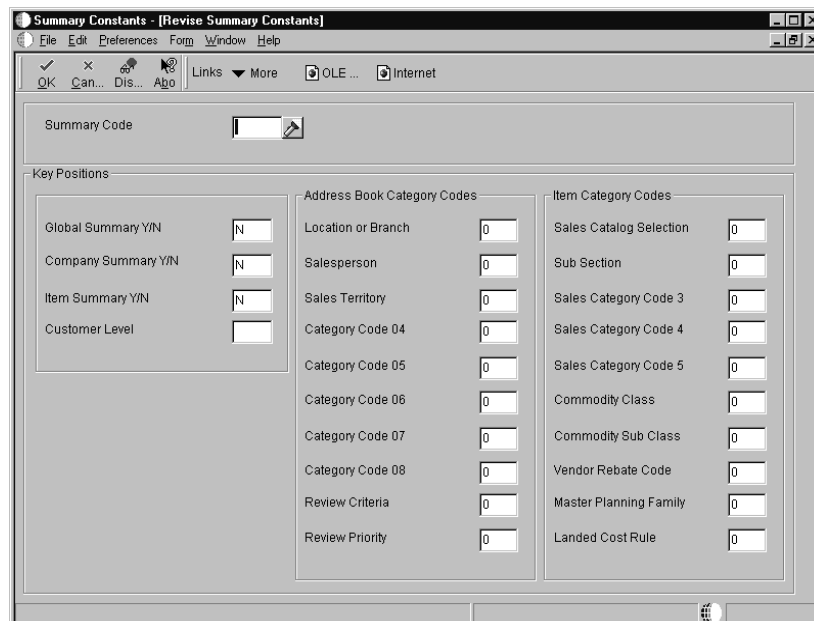
2. On Revise Summary Constants, complete the following fields:

- Summary Code
- Global Summary Y/N
- Company Summary Y/N
- Item Summary Y/N
- Customer Level

3. To define the hierarchy levels, complete any of the following fields:

- Location or Branch
- Salesperson
- Sales Territory
- Category Code 04
- Category Code 05
- Category Code 06
- Category Code 07
- Category Code 08
- Review Criteria
- Review Priority
- Sales Catalog Selection
- Sub Section
- Sales Category Code 3
- Sales Category Code 4
- Sales Category Code 5
- Commodity Class
- Commodity Sub Class
- Vendor Rebate Code
- Master Planning Family
- Landed Cost Rule

4. To display and enter additional summary constants, click the More button.

5. Click OK.

Field	Explanation
Summary Code	A user defined code (40/KY) that indicates the type of summary forecast.

Field	Explanation
Global Summary Y/N	A code that indicates whether the forecast should be summarized to the global level. The global level is the top level of the forecasting hierarchy and represents a summary of all levels.
Company Summary Y/N	A code that indicates whether the forecast should be summarized to the Company level. The company level is the next level above the level indicated as number one in the hierarchy. The system summarizes all forecasts within the company into this level.
Item Summary Y/N	A code that indicates whether the forecast should be summarized down to the item number level. This level is the last level in the hierarchy. The system summarizes all forecast detail records for an item into this level.
Customer Level	A code that indicates the customer number as one of the levels in the forecasting hierarchy.

Revising Address Book Category Codes

After you define the summary hierarchy for your company, verify that address book records exist for each business unit in the hierarchy. Then, assign the appropriate business unit code to the corresponding user defined category code in each address book record. These fields correspond to the levels in the hierarchy. The address book category codes associate the levels in the hierarchy when you generate summary forecasts.

Example: Assigning Category Codes

	Business Unit/Level of Detail
Company 200 (Business Unit 200)	Corporate Level/ 01
North American Region (Business Unit 430) — European Region (Business Unit 400)	Regional Level/ 02
Division 1 (Business Unit 300) — Division 5 (Business Unit 340)	Sales Territory Level/ 03
Western Distribution Center (Business Unit M10) — Eastern Distribution Center (Business Unit M30)	Distribution Center Level/ 04
Northern Distribution Center (Business Unit M20) — Central Distribution Center (Business Unit M40)	

For example, Division 1 (in the North American Region) uses business unit code 430 as its address book Sales Territory (03) category code. The Western Distribution Center resides in Division 1. To establish the link to the North American Region, the address book category codes for the Western Distribution Center must include the business unit codes defined at each level of the hierarchy. In the address book for Western Distribution Center (M10), the Division 1 business unit code (300) resides in the Sales Territory (03) category code. The North American Region's business unit code (430) is assigned to the Region category code (04). The following table illustrates the category codes for the North American Region hierarchy.

Business Unit Description	Business Unit Number	Level of Detail	Address Book	Address Book Category Code
Corporate Business Unit	200	1	200	
North American Region	430	2	1234	
European Region	400	2	4567	
Division 1	300	3	5678	*Territory (03): 430*
Division 5	340	3	8765	*Territory (03): 430*
Northern Distribution Region	M20	4	6066	*Territory (03): 300* *Region (04): 430*
Western Distribution Region	M10	4	6058	*Territory (03): 300* *Region (04): 430*
Central Distribution Region	M40	4	6082	*Territory (03): 340* *Region (04): 430*
Eastern Distribution Region	M30	4	6074	*Territory (03): 340* *Region (04): 430*

At each level in the hierarchy, the first category code defines the highest level in the hierarchy. The second category code defines the second higher level, and so on.

Before You Begin

❑ Enter new records for all locations and customers defined in your distribution hierarchy that are not included in your address book.

▶ **To revise address book category codes**

From the Daily Processing menu (G01), choose Address Book Revisions.

1. On Work With Addresses, complete the following fields and click Find:

   • Alpha Name

   • Search Type

2. Choose an address number and click Select.

3. On Address Book Revision, click the Cat Code 1-10 tab and complete any of the fields.

4. To access additional category code fields, click the Cat Code 11-30 tab.

See Also

- *Entering Basic Address Book Information* in the *Address Book Guide*

Field	Explanation
Alpha Name	The text that names or describes an address. This 40-character alphabetic field appears on a number of forms and reports. You can enter dashes, commas, and other special characters, but the system cannot search on them when you use this field to search for a name.

Reviewing Business Unit Data

Review the company business units and business unit address book numbers to verify that the business units and corresponding address book numbers have been set up correctly. To review company business units, review the level of detail for each business unit in the company hierarchy, and verify that the appropriate address book number is assigned to the business unit.

Before You Begin

❑ Set up the address book numbers for each business unit.

▶ **To review business unit data**

From the Organization & Account Setup menu (G09411), choose Business Units by Company.

1. On Work With Business Units, complete the following field and click Find:

   • Company

2. Choose a business unit and click Select.
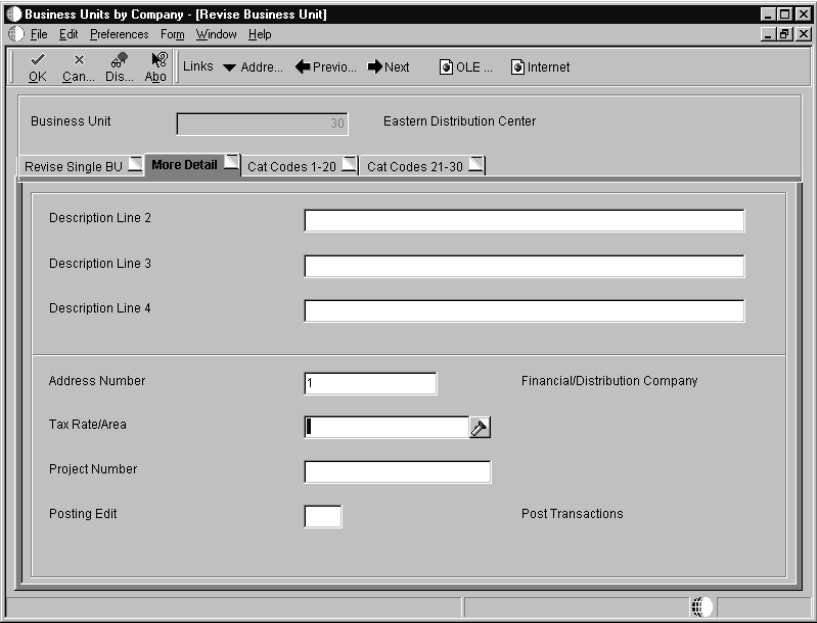
3. On Revise Business Unit, click the More Detail tab and complete the following field:

   • Address Number

Field	Explanation
Company	A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. The company code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010) and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.
	Note: You can use Company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions. You cannot use Company 00000 for transaction entries.
Address Number	A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. Use this number to identify employees, applicants, participants, customers, suppliers, tenants, a location, and any other address book members.

See Also

• *Creating Business Unit Structures* in the *General Accounting Guide*

Reviewing Item Branch Category Codes

Information for an item at a specific branch is maintained in item branch records. The system stores this information in the Item Branch table (F4102).

You should review the item branch records to verify that the items in each branch/plant contain data for the category codes you selected as levels on the Summary Constants form.

For example, if you select a Master Planning Family as part of a company hierarchy, you must verify that a corresponding user defined code exists in the item branch category code field for that Master Planning Family.

▶ **To review item branch category codes**

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Branch/Plant.
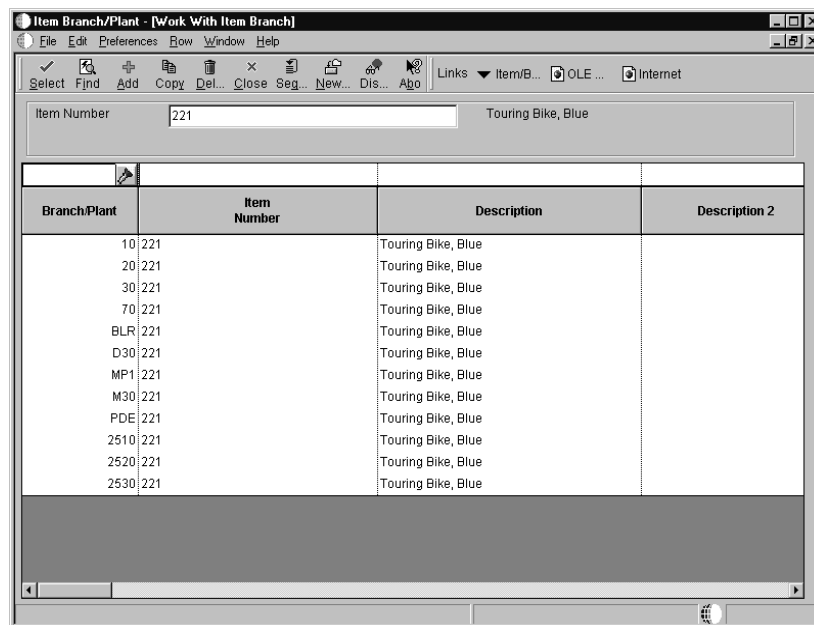
1. On Work With Item Branch, complete the following field and click Find:

   • Item Number

2. Choose a branch/plant and then choose Category Codes from the Row menu.

3. On Category Codes, verify the following field:

   • Commodity Class

Summarizing Detail Forecasts

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Summarize Detail Forecasts.

The Summarize Detail Forecasts program generates summary forecasts, which are stored in the Forecast Summary table (F3400) and are based on data from the Forecast table (F3460). The Summarize Detail Forecasts program (R34600) allows you to use detail data to generate summary forecasts that provide both sales amount and item quantity data. You can summarize detail actual sales data or forecasted data. Proper data selection is critical to accurate processing. You should include only items in the summary constants hierarchy.

Data in the Forecast table is based on both input that is copied from the Sales Order History table (F42119) using the Extract Sales Order History program and input that is generated by the Generate Detail Forecast program.

Sales Order History (F42119)

1. Extract Sales Order History (R3465)

Forecast (F3460)

3. Create Detail Forecast (R34650)

2. Enter/Change Forecast (optional) (P3460)

4. Summarize Detail Forecasts (R34600)

Forecast Summary (F3400)
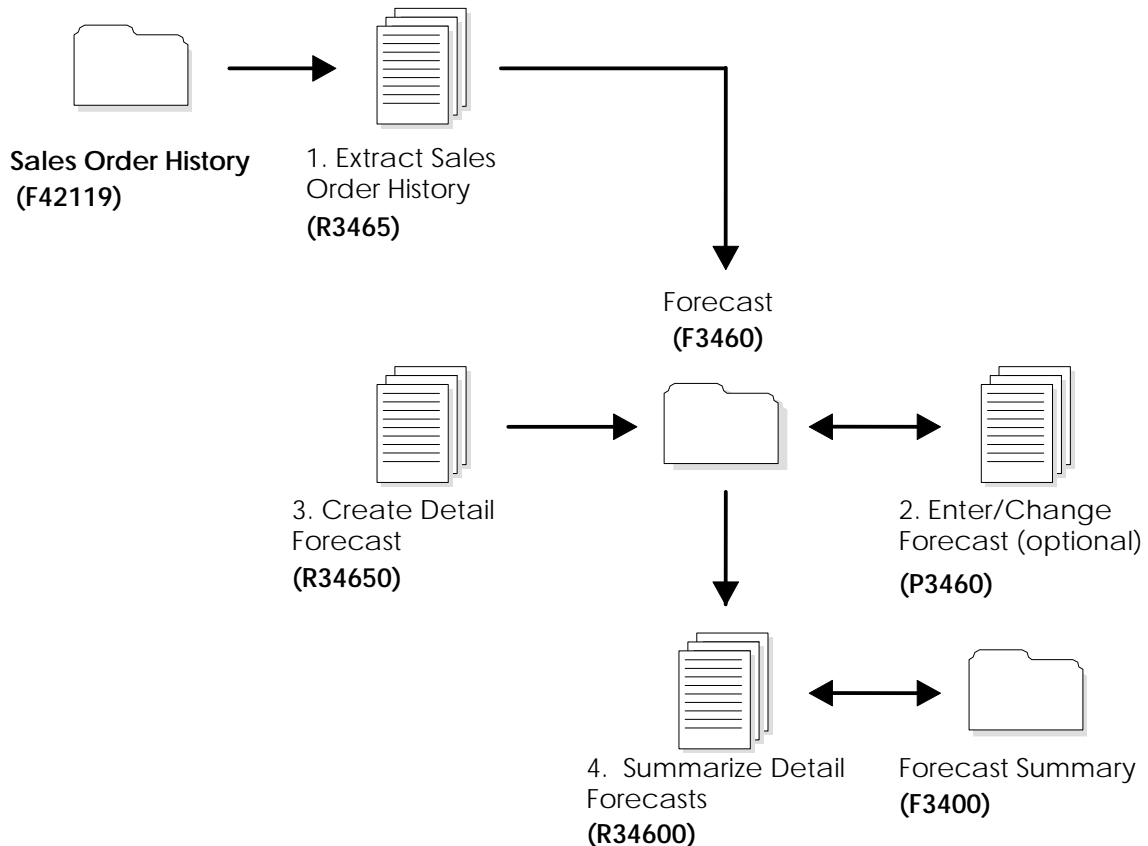
You do not need to clear the Forecast Summary table before you run this program. The system deletes any forecasts in the table for the summary code that you specify. If you enter the from and through dates, the system only deletes those forecasts within the date range. The system adds the forecast amounts to the selected record and to every record in the hierarchy above it.

Before You Begin

❏ Run the Generate Detail Forecast program.

Processing Options: Summarize Detail Forecasts

Process Tab

These processing options let you specify the defaults the system uses for the Summarize Detail Forecasts program (R34600). These defaults include summary code, forecast type, beginning and ending dates, address, and fiscal date pattern.

The Summarize Detail Forecasts program generates summary forecasts based on data from the Forecast table (F3460), and stores the forecasts in the Forecast Summary table (F3400). The summary forecasts provide both sales amount and item quantity data. You can summarize Detail Actual Sales data or forecasted data. Proper data selection is critical to accurate processing. You should include only items in the summary constants hierarchy.

1. Summary Code

Use this processing option to specify which summary code the system uses when running the summary. Summary code is a user defined code (40/KV) that identifies the summary code for running the summary. You define summary codes using the Summary Constants program (P4091) from the Forecasting Setup menu (G3441). Enter the summary code to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

2. Forecast Type

Use this processing option to specify the detail forecast type that you want the system to use to summarize the forecast. Forecast type is a user defined code (34/DF) that identifies the detail forecast type. Enter the forecast type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

3. From Date

Use this processing option to specify the date from which the system begins the summary forecast. Enter a date to use as the beginning forecast date or choose

a date from the calendar. If you leave this field blank, the system uses all data to generate the summary forecast.

4. Through Date

Use this processing option to specify the date from which the system ends the summary forecast. Enter a date to use as the ending forecast date or choose a date from the calendar. If you leave this field blank, the system uses all data to generate the summary forecast.

5. Address

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers the address book numbers are part of the hierarchy or if the system retrieves the address book numbers from the business unit associated with the forecast.

If you leave this field blank, the system retrieves the address book numbers from the business units associated with the forecast detail. In the Business Units program (P0006) on the Organization Account Setup menu (G09411) you can determine which address number is assigned to a business unit. In this case, the system uses the category codes for that address number if you are using address book category codes in the summarization hierarchy.

If you enter 1, the system considers the address book numbers of the customers are part of the hierarchy. This customer number comes from the Forecast table (F3460). The customer number would be part of the forecast as a result of generating forecasts for large customers. If you did not generate forecasts for large customers or if you do not have any customers defined as large (ABC code on the Customer Master table (F0301) set to A) the system does not associate address book numbers with the forecasts.

Valid values are:

Blank   The system retrieves the address book number from the business units
        associated with the forecast detail.
1   The system considers the address book numbers of the customers are part
        of the hierarchy.

6. Fiscal Date Pattern

Use this processing option to specify the monthly fiscal date pattern the system uses to create summary forecasts. Fiscal date pattern is a user defined code (H00/DP) that identifies the date pattern for the forecast. The system retrieves the pattern from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). Enter the fiscal date pattern to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this field blank, the system creates records using dates from the detail forecast records.

Working with Summarized Detail Forecasts

After generating the forecasts, you can compare them to actual sales order histories. You can then revise both history and forecast data according to your own criteria.

When you review summaries of forecasts, you can also access a previously generated forecast. You can access a date range to display the sales order history and the forecast of item quantities or sales amounts. Then, you can compare actual sales to the forecast.

When you revise summaries of forecasts, you revise information in a specific level of the forecast. You can also use the Force Changes program to apply changes you made to the summary. You can apply these changes up the hierarchy, down the hierarchy, or in both directions.

Working with summarized detail forecasts consists of the following tasks:

❏ Reviewing a summary forecast

❏ Revising a summary forecast

❏ Revising summary forecasts using Forecast Forcing (optional)

Before You Begin

❏ Generate a summary forecast or a summary of detail forecast. See *Summarizing Detail Forecasts* or *Generating Summary Forecasts*.

Reviewing a Summary Forecast

Use the Enter Change Summaries program to review summaries of your forecasts. You can also review previously generated forecasts.

▶ **To review a summary forecast**

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations (G3421) menu, choose Enter Change Summaries.

1. On Work With Summary Forecasts, complete the following fields and click Find:

    - Summary Code

    - Actual Type

    - Forecast Type

    - From Date

    - Thru Date

2. Choose the record that you want to review and click Select.

3. On Summary Forecast Revisions, review the following fields:

- Original Quantity
- Adjusted Quantity
- Original Amount
- Adjusted Amount

Field	Explanation
From Date	The date that an item is to arrive or that an action is to be complete.
Thru Date	The date of the last update to the file record.
Adjusted Quantity	The quantity of units forecasted for production during a planning period.
Adjusted Amount	The current amount of the forecasted units for a planning period.

Processing Options for Enter/Change Summaries

```
Defaults

     Forecast Type                          _____
     Actual Type                            _____
```

```
Versions

Enter the version for each program.  If
    left blank, either ZJDE0001 or the
    version listed will be used.

    1.  Forecast Forcing  (XJDE0001)            _____
    (R34610)
    called.
    2.  Forecast Review By Type                 _____
    (P34300)
    3.  Forecast Revisions (P3460)              _____
```

Revising a Summary Forecast

After reviewing the forecasts, you can compare them to actual sales order histories. You can then revise both forecast data according to your own criteria.

If you run the Generate Summary Forecast program to update the Summary Forecast table, the revision forms do not display lower-level forecasts of item quantities. However, if you run the Summarize Detail Forecasts program to update the Summary Forecast table, these forms display the lower-level forecasts of item quantities.

▶ **To revise a summary forecast**

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations (G3421) menu, choose Enter Change Summaries.

1. On Work With Summary Forecasts, complete the following fields and click Find:

    - Summary Code

    - Actual Type

    - Forecast Type

    - From Date

    - Thru Date

2. Choose the record that you want to review and click Select.

3. On Summary Forecast Revisions, complete the following fields to change information for the forecast summary:

    - Change Type

    - Change Amount

4. To change information for individual lines, complete the following fields:

    - Adjusted Quantity

    - Adjusted Amount

5. Complete the fields that appear based on summary constants and click OK.

6. To apply the changes to higher or lower levels in the hierarchy, choose Force Revisions from the Form menu.

Field	Explanation
Change Type	A field that tells the system whether the number in the New Price field is an amount or a percentage. Codes are: A Amount % Percentage
Change Amount	The amount of the future change in unit price. This number can be either a dollar amount or a percentage value. If the next field (Column Title = PT) is a $ sign, the change is in dollars; if the value is a % sign, the change is to be a percentage of the current price. Note: When entering a percentage, enter it as a whole number.

Revising Summary Forecasts Using Forecast Forcing

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations (G3421) menu, choose Force Changes.

Force Changes enables you to apply the manual changes that you made to the summary of a forecast either up the hierarchy (aggregation), down the hierarchy (disaggregation), or in both directions. The system stores these changes in the Summary Forecast table.

You can force changes to quantities, amounts, or both. When you make changes both up and down the hierarchy, the program resets the flag on the record to indicate the change. The program makes changes down the hierarchy to the lowest detail level. These changes are also updated in the Detail Forecast table.

Note: If you force changes in only one direction, the program resets the flag based on a processing option. You can lose the ability to make changes in the other direction if you force a change in only one direction.

On Enter/Change Summaries, you can set the Bypass Force flag for records in the hierarchy below an adjusted record. The system subtracts the bypassed record amounts and quantities from the parent amounts and quantities before calculating the percentages. The system distributes the total amounts to the other children in the hierarchy that were not bypassed. You can only bypass records when you make changes down the hierarchy.

Example: Using Force Changes

The Force Changes program uses the parent/child relationship at each level within the hierarchy to calculate a parent/child ratio. The parent/child ratio is the percentage of the amount or quantity for each child level, based on the total amount or quantity of the parent.

In the following example, the parent's original amount is 200 and its two children in the next level each have an original amount of 100. The program calculates the ratio as 50 percent of the parent. The parent/child ratio is calculated at each level of the hierarchy.

```
                         Customer A
                          Qty 200
                             |
        (Ratio 50%) ─────────┴───────────── (Ratio 50%)
      Product Family X                      Product Family Y
         Qty 100                               Qty 100
            |                                     |
 (Ratio 50%) ──┴── (Ratio 50%)      (Ratio 60%) ──┴── (Ratio 40%)
 Item 1  Qty      Item 2  Qty       Item 3  Qty      Item 4  Qty
    50               50                60               40
```
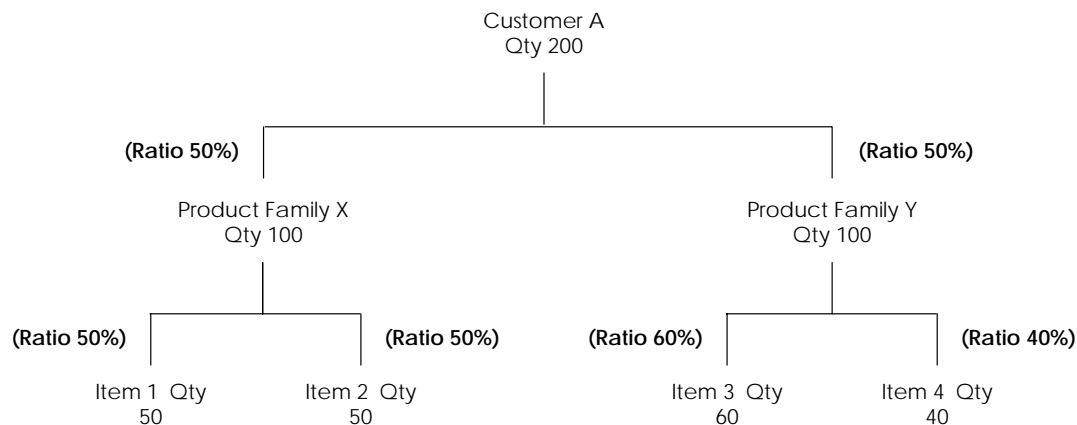
When forcing the changes up the hierarchy, the program summarizes each record again so that the summarized total of the records above it reflects the adjusted amount.

The system summarizes the changes to the lower levels up to the parent level. If you change Product Family X from a quantity of 100 to a quantity of 300, the parent quantity changes to 400.

Change
to parent → Customer A
Qty 400

Change
to child → Product Family X
Qty 300

Product Family Y
Qty 100

Item 1 Qty
50

Item 2 Qty
50

Item 3 Qty
60

Item 4 Qty
40

**Summarized total of the
parent reflects the
adjusted amount of child**
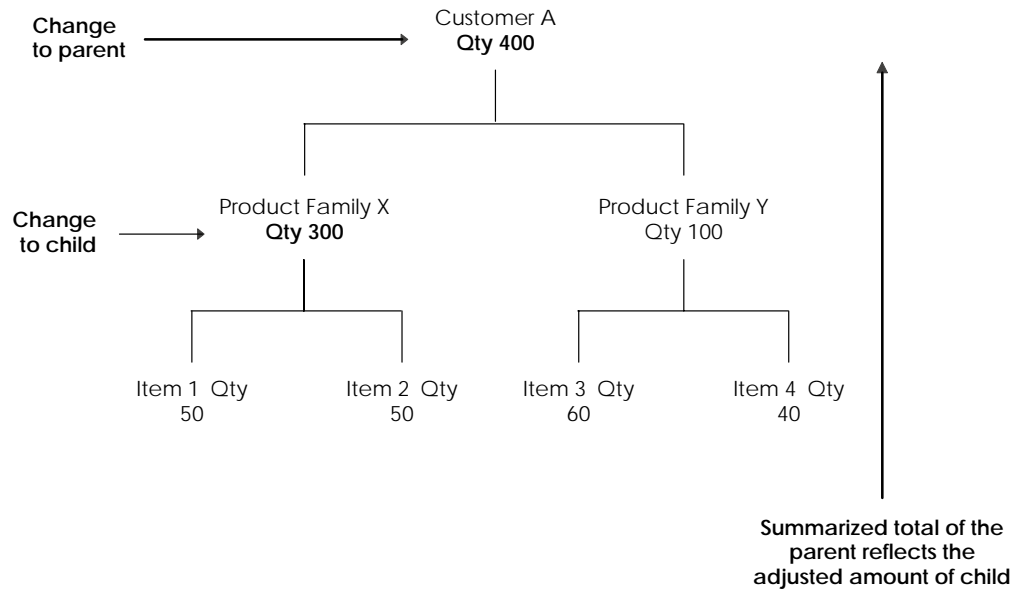
The Force Changes program also makes adjustments down the hierarchy. The parent/child ratio can be based on an original parent/child ratio or an adjusted parent/child ratio.

**Original
Ratio**

Customer A
Qty 600

Change
to parent

**(Original Ratio
50%)**

**(Original Ratio
50%)**

Product Family X
Qty 300

Product Family Y
Qty 300

**(Original Ratio
50%)**

**(Original
Ratio 50%)**

**(Original
Ratio 60%)**

**(Original
Ratio 40%)**

Item 1 Qty
150

Item 2 Qty
150

Item 3 Qty
180

Item 4 Qty
120

**Level quantity plus
adjusted parent quantity
multiplied by ratio %**
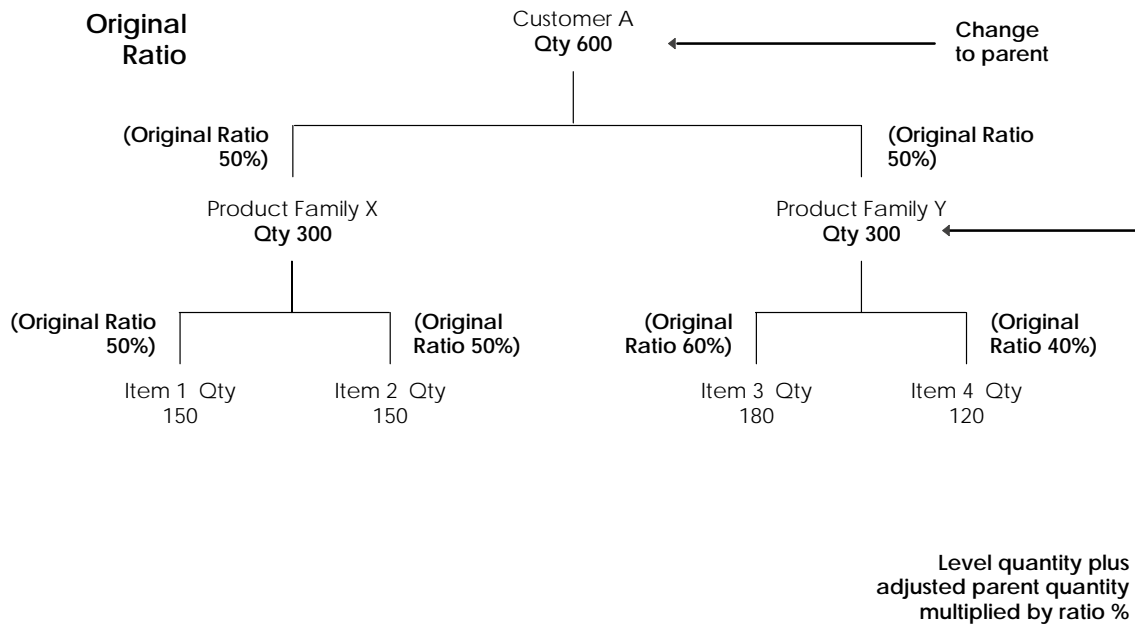
Using the original parent/child ratio, the system maintains the parent/child ratio when the parent quantity changes. The system uses the adjusted quantity of the parent to calculate the changes at the next lower level. An increase of 600 units to Customer A using the original ratio of 50 percent for each child results in the children calculation of 600 x .5 = 300 each.

The following graphic illustrates an adjusted parent/child ratio of 75 percent for child 1 and 25 percent for child 2.
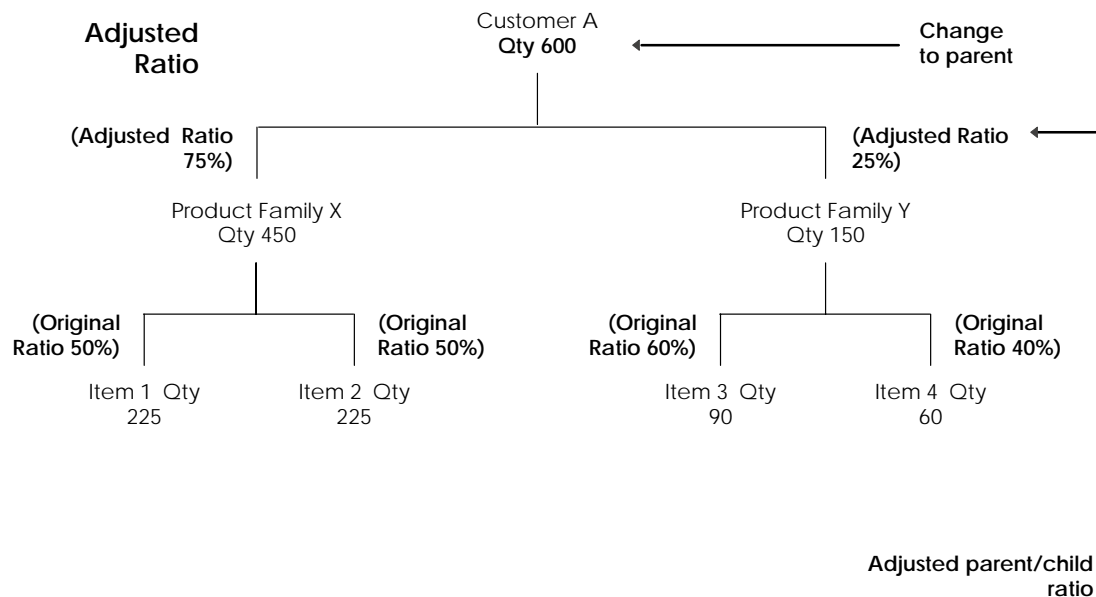
Before You Begin

❏ Review and revise the summary forecast.

❏ Choose the processing option that indicates a specific forecast type with which to make changes.

❏ Choose the processing option that indicates the direction in which you want to make changes.

Processing Options: Force Changes (R34610)

Process Tab

These processing options let you specify how you want the system to process the manual changes made to the applicable summary forecast. These processes include:

- Forcing the changes in the specified hierarchy direction
- Resetting the flag for changed records
- Forcing only quantity or amount changes
- Using the adjusted or original forecast values
- Using the specified summary code
- Identifying which fiscal date pattern was used to create the summary forecast

1. Hierarchy Direction

Use this processing option to specify the direction in which to force the changes made to the summary forecast. The system updates the changes in the Forecast table (F3460).

Blank   The system forces the changes up and down the hierarchy and automatically resets the flag on the record to indicate the change.
1   The system forces the changes up the hierarchy.
2   The system forces the changes down the hierarchy.

If you set this processing option to 1 or 2 and you want the system to reset the flag on the changed record, set the Revised Flag processing option to 1.

2. Revised Flag

Use this processing option to specify whether the system resets the revised flag for the records changed when you set the Hierarchy Direction processing option to 1 or 2.

Blank   The system does not reset the Revised flag.
1   The system resets the Revised flag for the changed record.

3. Quantities and Amounts

Use this processing option to specify whether the system forces the changes made to quantities or amounts or both.

Blank   The system forces the changes made to both quantities and amounts.
1   The system forces only the quantity changes.
2   The system forces only the amount changes.

4. Ratio Calculations

Use this processing option to specify whether the system calculates the parent/child ratios using the original or the adjusted forecast values. The parent/child ratio is the percentage of the amount or quantity for each child level, based on the total amount or quantity of the parent.

Blank   The system uses the original forecast values.
1   The system uses the adjusted forecast values.

5. Summary Code (Required)

Use this processing option to specify the summary code for which to force changes. This processing option is required and the system overrides any summary code specified in the data selection. Summary code is a user defined code (40/KV) that identifies the summary code. You define summary codes using the Summary Constants program (P4091) from the Forecasting Setup menu (G3441). Enter the summary code to use or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

6. Fiscal Date Pattern

Use this processing option to specify the fiscal date pattern used to create this summary forecast. This processing option is required if you set the Hierarchy Direction processing option to force changes down and if you created the summary and detail forecasts using different fiscal date patterns. Fiscal date pattern is a user defined code (H00/DP) that identifies the date pattern for the forecast. The system retrieves the pattern from the Date fiscal Patterns table (F0008). Enter the fiscal date pattern to use or choose it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this field blank, the system forces the changes both up and down the hierarchy.

Generating Summary Forecasts

The system generates summary forecasts based on sales history data that you copy from the Sales Order History table (F42119) into the Forecast Summary table (F3400). When you copy the sales history, you specify a date range based on the request date of the sales order. The sales history data can be distorted by unusually large or small values (spikes or outliers), data entry errors, or missing demand (sales orders that were cancelled due to lack of inventory).

You should review the data in the date range you specified to identify missing or inaccurate information. You then revise the sales order history to account for inconsistencies and distortions when you generate the forecast. If you want to account for changes in sales order activity for an especially large customer, the J.D. Edwards Forecasting system allows you to work with that customer's changes separately.

Note: To generate summary forecasts for item quantities on all levels of the hierarchy, first generate a detail forecast, then run the Summarize Detail Forecasts program.

Generating summary forecasts consists of the following tasks:

❑ Copying summary sales order history

❑ Creating a summary forecast

❑ Revising sales order history

Copying Summary Sales Order History

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Extract Sales Actuals.

The system generates summary forecasts based on data in the Forecast Summary table. Use Extract Sales Order History to copy the sales order history (type AA) from the Sales Order History table to the Forecast Summary table based upon criteria that you specify.

```
                                                    Sales Order History
                                                    F42119

Extract Sales           Actuals
Order History                                       Forecast Summary
P3465                                               F3400

Enter/Change            Changed
Summaries              Actuals
P34200                                              Forecast Summary
                                                    F3400

Create Summary          Best Fit
Forecast                                            Forecast Summary
P34640                                              F3400

Enter/Change           Changed
Summaries              Best Fit
P34200                                              Forecast Summary
                                                    F3400

Force Changes          Changed
P34610                 Best Fit                     Forecast Summary
                                                    F3400
```
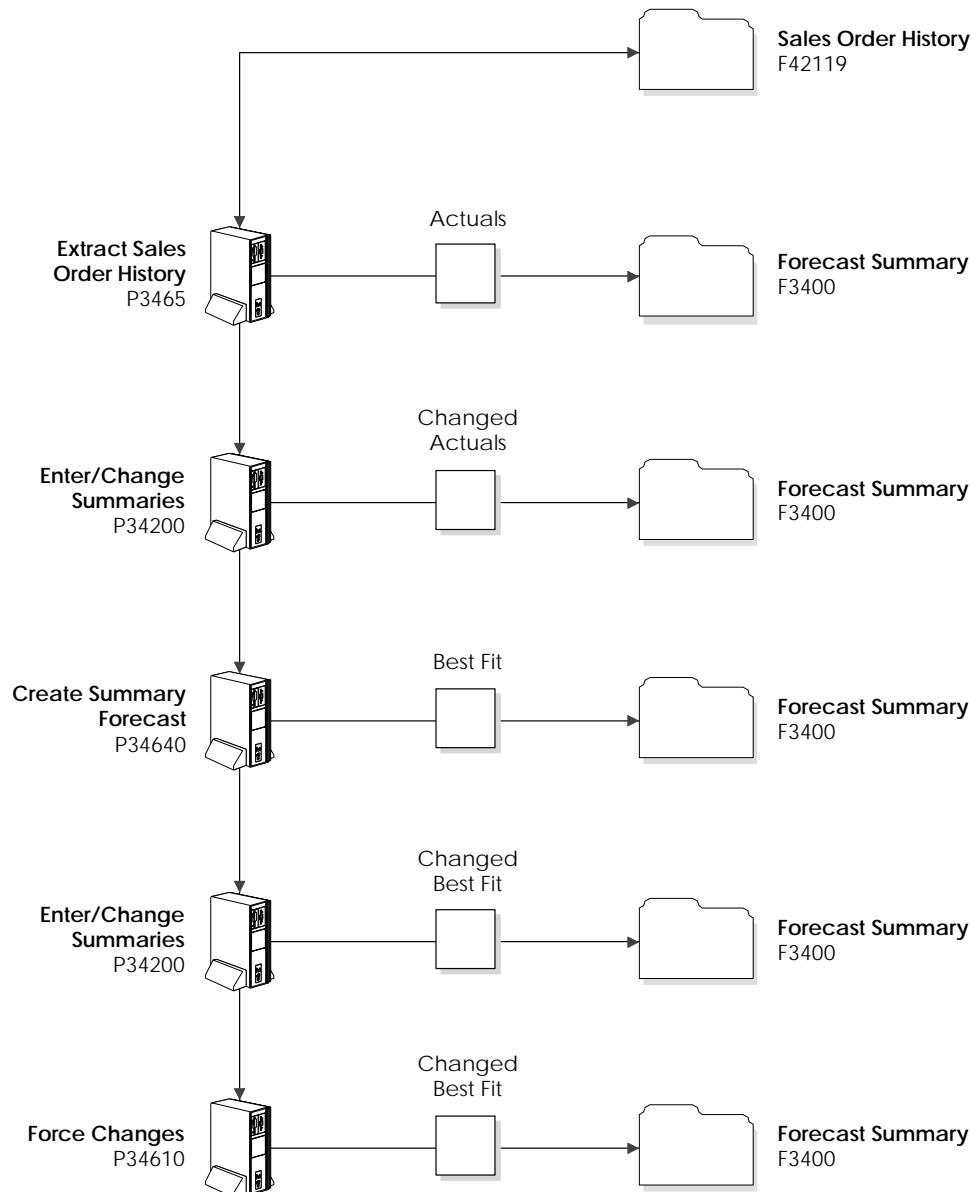
The system stores sales order histories in the Forecast Summary table with forecast type AA or a type code you designate.

You do not need to clear the Forecast Summary table before you run this program. The system automatically deletes any records for the same:

- Period as the actual sales order histories to be generated
- Items
- Sales order history type (AA)
- Branch or plant

Note: The Extract Sales Order History program converts sales orders into the primary unit of measure and adjusts the resulting quantities.

Before You Begin

❏ Set up detail forecasts. See *Setting Up Detail Forecasts.*

❏ Set up the summary forecast. See *Setting Up Summary Forecasts.*

See Also

- *Creating Customer Records* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide*
- *Copying Sales Order History* to review the processing options for Extract Sales Actuals

Creating a Summary Forecast

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Create Summary Forecast.

The Generate Summary Forecast program allows you to test simulated versions of future sales scenarios without having to run full detail forecasts. You can use this program to simulate and plan long-range trends because this program does not update information in the Forecast table, which is used as input to DRP, MPS, and MRP generation.

You can simulate multiple forecasting methods, including the system's 12 hard-coded methods, with past sales order histories and then select the best fit as determined by the system or another appropriate model to generate a forecast of future sales amounts. You can also select a specific forecasting method and use that model to generate the current forecast. The system generates forecasts of sales amounts for each level in the hierarchy and stores them in the Forecast Summary table.

The Generate Summary Forecast program uses the same 12 forecasting methods used to create detail forecasts. However, the system creates forecast information for each level in the hierarchy.

You can also use the Generate Summary Forecast program to:

- Specify the summary code for the hierarchy for which you want to forecast
- Generate summary forecasts based on sales history
- Select a best fit forecast
- Store any or all of the forecast methods in the Forecast Summary table
- Generate the forecast in a fiscal date pattern you select
- Specify the number of months of actual data to use to create the best fit
- Forecast for individual large customers
- Forecast an unlimited number of periods into the future

If you use the default type codes in the processing options, the actual sales history records are identified by type AA, and the best fit model is identified by type BF. The system saves the BF type and AA type records (or corresponding type codes that you designate) in the Forecast Summary table. However, forecast types 01 through 12 are not automatically saved. You must set a processing option to save them.

When you run the Generate Summary Forecast program, the system:

- Extracts sales order history information from the Forecast Summary table

- Calculates the forecasts using methods that you select

- Determines the percent of accuracy or Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) for each selected forecast method

- Recommends the best fit forecast method

- Generates the summary forecast in both monetary amounts and units from the best fit forecast

Before You Begin

❏ Run the Extract Sales Order History program.

❏ Make changes to the sales order history with the Enter/Change Actuals program.

❏ On Generate Summary Forecast, set the Dollar/Unit Forecast processing option to the value that means forecast summary amounts.

See Also

- *R34640, Create Summary Forecasts* in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options: Create Summary Forecast (R34640)

Methods 1 – 3 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit forecast for each level in the hierarchy. You can also specify whether the system creates summary forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. If you leave the processing option blank, the system does not use that forecast method when calculating the best fit and does not create summary forecasts for the method.

The system defines a period as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Percent Over Last Year

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses the Percent Over Last Year formula to multiply each forecast period by a percentage increase or decrease. You specify the increase or decrease in the Percent processing option. This method requires the periods for the best fit plus one year of sales history. This method is useful for seasonal items with growth or decline. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Percent Over Last Year formula to create summary forecasts.

2. Percent

Use this processing option to specify the percent of increase or decrease by which the system multiplies the sales history from last year. For example, type 110 for a 10% increase or type 97 for a 3 percent decrease. Valid values are any percent amount; however, the amount cannot be a negative amount. Enter an amount to use or choose it from the Calculator.

3. Calculated Percent Over Last Year

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses the Calculated Percent Over Last Year formula to compare the periods of past sales that you specify to the same periods of past sales of the previous year. The system determines a percentage increase or decrease, then multiplies each period by this percentage to determine the forecast. This method uses the periods of sales order history that you specify in the following Number of Periods processing option plus one year of sales history. This method is useful for short-term demand forecasts of seasonal items with growth or decline. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Calculated Percent Over Last Year formula to create summary forecasts.

4. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include when calculating the percentage increase or decrease. Enter a number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

5. Last Year to This Year

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses the Last Year to This Year formula which calculates the year's forecast based on the prior year's sales. This method uses the periods best fit

plus one year of sales order history. This method is useful for mature products with level demand or seasonal demand without a trend. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Last Year to This Year formula to create summary forecasts.

Methods 4 – 6 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit forecast for each level in the hierarchy. You can also specify whether the system creates summary forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. If you leave the processing option blank, the system does not use that forecast method when calculating the best fit and does not create summary forecasts for the method.

The system defines a period as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Moving Average

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses the Moving Average formula to average the months that you indicate in the following Number of Periods processing option to project the next period. This method uses the periods for the best fit from the Actual Data processing option under the Process 1 tab plus the number of periods of sales order history. You should have the system recalculate this forecast monthly or at least quarterly to reflect changing demand level. This method is useful for mature products without a trend. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Moving Average formula to create summary forecasts.

2. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the Moving Average forecast method. Enter a number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

3. Linear Approximation

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses the Linear Approximation formula to compute a trend from the periods of sales order history and projects this trend to the forecast. You should have the system recalculate the trend monthly to detect changes in trends. This method uses period's best fit plus the number of periods that you indicate in

the following Number of Periods processing option of sales order history. This method is useful for new products or products with consistent positive or negative trends that are not due to seasonal fluctuations. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Linear Approximation formula to create summary forecasts.

4. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the Linear Approximation forecast method. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

5. Least Squares Regression

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method derives an equation describing a straight-line relationship between the historical sales data and the passage of time. Least Squares Regression fits a line to the selected range of data such that the sum of the squares of the differences between the actual sales data points and the regression line are minimized. The forecast is a projection of this straight line into the future. This method is useful when there is a linear trend in the sales data. This method uses sales data history for the period represented by the number of periods best fit plus the number of historical data periods specified in the following Number of Periods processing option. The system requires a minimum of two historical data points. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Least Squares Regression formula to create summary forecasts.

6. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the Least Squares Regression forecast method. You must enter at least two periods. Enter the numbers to use or choose them from the Calculator.

Methods 7 – 8 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit forecast for each level in the hierarchy. You can also specify whether the system creates summary forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. If you leave the processing option blank, the system does not use that forecast method when calculating the best fit and does not create summary forecasts for the method.

The system defines a period as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Second Degree Approximation

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses the Second Degree Approximation formula to plot a curve based on a specified number of sales history periods. You specify the number of sales history periods in the following Number of Periods processing option to project the forecast. This method adds the period's best fit and the number of periods, and then the sum multiplies by three. This method is not useful for long-term forecasts. Valid values are:

Blank   The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Second Degree Approximation formula to create summary forecasts.

2. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the Second Degree Approximation forecast method. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

3. Flexible Method

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method specifies the period's best fit block of sales order history starting "n" months prior and a percent increase or decrease with which to modify the forecast. This method is similar to Method 1 – Percent Over Last Year, except that you can specify the number of periods that you use as the base. Depending on what you select as "n", this method requires period's best fit plus the number of periods that you specify in the following Number of Periods processing option. This method is useful when forecasting products with a planned trend. Valid values are:

Blank   The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Flexible Method formula to create summary forecasts.

4. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods prior to the best fit that you want to include in the Flexible Method calculation. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

5. Percent Over Prior Period

Use this processing option to specify the percent of increase or decrease for the system to use. For example, type 110 for a 10 percent increase or type 97 for a 3 percent decrease. Valid values are any percent amount; however, the amount cannot be a negative amount. Enter an amount to use or choose it from the Calculator.

Method 9 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit forecast for each level in the hierarchy. You can also specify whether the system creates summary forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. If you leave the processing option blank, the system does not use that forecast method when calculating the best fit and does not create summary forecasts for the method.

The system defines a period as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Weighted Moving Average

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to use. The Weighted Moving Average forecast formula is similar to Method 4 – Moving Average formula, because it averages the previous number of months of sales history indicated in the following processing options to project the next month's sales history. However, with this formula you use the following processing options to assign weights for each of the prior periods (up to 12). This method uses the number of weighted periods selected plus period's best fit. Similar to the Moving Average, this method lags demand trends, so it is not recommended for products with strong trends or seasonality. This method is useful for mature products with demand that is relatively level. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Weighted Moving Average formula to create summary forecasts.

2. One Period Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to one period prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

3. Two Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to two periods prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

4. Three Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to three periods prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

5. Four Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to four periods prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

6. Five Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to five periods prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

7. Six Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to six periods prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

8. Seven Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to seven periods prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

9. Eight Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to eight periods prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

10. Nine Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to nine periods prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

11. Ten Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to 10 periods prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

12. Eleven Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to 11 periods prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

13. Twelve Periods Prior

Use this processing option to specify the weight to assign to 12 periods prior for calculating a moving average. The total of all the weights used in the Weighted Moving Average calculation must equal 100. If you do not enter a weight for a period within the specified number of periods, the system uses a weight of zero for that period. The system does not use weights entered for periods greater than the number of specified periods. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

14. Periods to Include

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the Weighted Moving Average forecast method. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

Methods 10 – 11 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit forecast for each level in the hierarchy. You can also specify whether the system creates summary forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. If you leave the processing option blank, the system does not use that forecast method when calculating the best fit and does not create summary forecasts for the method.

The system defines a period as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Linear Smoothing

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method calculates a weighted average of past sales data. You can specify the number of periods of sales order history to use in the calculation (from 1 to 12). You enter these periods in the following Number of Periods processing option. The system uses a mathematical progression to weigh data in the range from the first (least weight) to the final (most weight). Then, the system projects this information for each period in the forecast. This method requires the period's best fit plus the number of periods of sales order history. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Linear Smoothing formula to create summary forecasts.

2. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the Linear Smoothing forecast method. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

3. Exponential Smoothing

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method uses one equation to calculate a smoothed average. This becomes an estimate representing the general level of sales over the selected historical range. This method is useful when there is no linear trend in the data. This method requires sales data history for the time period represented by the number of period's best fit plus the number of historical data periods specified in the following Number of Periods processing option. The system requires that you specify at least two historical data periods. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Exponential Smoothing formula to create summary forecasts.

4. Number of Periods

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to include in the Exponential Smoothing forecast method. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

5. Alpha Factor

Use this processing option to specify the alpha factor (a smoothing constant) that the system uses to calculate the smoothed average for the general level or magnitude of sales. Any amount from zero to one is valid. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

Method 12 Tab

These processing options let you specify which forecast types the system uses when calculating the best fit forecast for each level in the hierarchy. You can also specify whether the system creates summary forecasts for the selected forecast method.

Enter 1 to use the forecast method when calculating the best fit. If you leave the processing option blank, the system does not use that forecast method when calculating the best fit and does not create summary forecasts for the method.

The system defines a period as a week or month, depending on the pattern selected from the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). For weekly forecasts, verify that you have established 52 period dates.

1. Exponential Smoothing with Trend and Seasonality

Use this processing option to specify which type of forecast to run. This forecast method calculates a trend, a seasonal index, and an exponentially smoothed average from the sales order history. The system then applies a projection of the trend to the forecast and adjusts for the seasonal index. This method requires month's best fit plus two years of sales data and is useful for items that have both trend and seasonality in the forecast. Use the following Alpha Factor and Beta Factor processing options to enter the alpha and beta factors rather than have the system calculate them. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use this method.
1   The system uses the Exponential Smoothing with Trend and Seasonality formula to create summary forecasts.

2. Alpha Factor

Use this processing option to specify the alpha factor (a smoothing constant) that the system uses to calculate the smoothed average for the general level of magnitude of sales. Any amount from zero to one is valid. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

3. Beta Factor

Use this processing option to specify the beta factor (a smoothing constant) that the system uses to calculate the smoothed average for the trend component of the forecast. Any amount from zero to one is valid. Enter the number to use or choose it from the Calculator.

4. Seasonality

Use this processing option to specify whether the system includes seasonality in the calculation. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not include seasonality.
1   The system includes seasonality in the Exponential Smoothing with Trend and Seasonality forecast method.

Defaults Tab

These processing options let you specify the default values that the system uses to calculate forecasts. The system extracts actual values from Sales History.

1. Forecast Type

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type that the system uses when creating the summary forecast. Forecast type is a user defined code (34/DF) that identifies the type of forecast to process. Enter the forecast type to

use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not create any summaries. You must enter a forecast type.

Process Tab

These processing options let you specify whether the system runs the program in proof or final mode, creates weekly or monthly forecasts, and to specify the start date, length and data used to create forecasts.

In addition, you use these processing options to specify how the system calculates the best fit forecast. The system applies the selected forecasting methods to past sales order history and compares the forecast simulation to the actual history. When you generate a forecast, the system compares actual sales order histories to forecasts for the months or weeks you indicate in the Forecast Length processing option and computes how accurately each of the selected forecasting methods predict sales. Then, the system identifies the most accurate forecast as the best fit. The system uses two measurements for forecasts: Mean Absolute Deviation and Percent of Accuracy.

Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) is the mean of the absolute values of the deviations between actual and forecast data. MAD is a measure of the average magnitude of errors to expect, given a forecasting method and data history. Because absolute values are used in the calculation, positive errors do not cancel out negative errors. When you compare several forecasting methods, the forecast with the smallest MAD has shown to be the most reliable for that product for that holdout period.

Percent of Accuracy (POA) is a measure of forecast bias. When forecasts are consistently too high, inventories accumulate and inventory costs rise. When forecasts are consistently too low, inventories are consumed and customer service declines. A forecast that is 10 units too low, then 8 units too high, then 2 units too high, is an unbiased forecast. The positive error of 10 is cancelled by negative errors of 8 and 2.

1. Mode

Use this processing option to specify whether the system runs the summary forecast in proof or final mode. When you run this program in proof mode, the system does not create any forecast records which allows you to run it again with different criteria until you produce appropriate forecast information. When you run this program in final mode, the system creates forecast records. Valid values are:

Blank The system runs the summary forecast in proof mode.
1   The system runs the summary forecast in final mode.

2. Weekly Forecasts

Use this processing option to specify monthly or weekly forecasts. For weekly forecasts, use fiscal date patterns with 52 periods. For monthly forecasts, use fiscal date patterns with 14 periods. Valid values are:

Blank The system creates monthly forecasts.
1   The system creates weekly forecasts.

3. Start Date

Use this processing option to specify the date on which the system starts the forecast. Enter a date to use or choose one from the Calendar. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the system date.

4. Forecast Length

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods to forecast. You must have previously established fiscal date patterns for the forecasted periods. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses 3.

5. Actual Data

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods of actual data that the system uses to calculate the best fit forecast. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses 3 periods.

The system applies the selected forecasting methods to past sales order history and compares the forecast simulation to the actual history. When you generate a forecast, the system compares actual sales order histories to forecasts for the months or weeks that you indicate in the Forecast Length processing option and computes how accurately each of the selected forecasting methods would have predicted sales. Then, the system identifies the most accurate forecast as the best fit.

6. Mean Absolute Deviation

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses the Mean Absolute Deviation formula or the Percent of Accuracy formula to calculate the best fit forecast. Valid values are:

Blank The system uses the Percent of Accuracy formula.
1   The system uses the Mean Absolute Deviation formula.

7. Amounts or Quantities

Use this processing option to specify whether the system calculates the best fit forecast using quantities or amounts. If you specify to use amounts, you must

also extract sales history using amounts. This processing option also affects forecast pricing. Valid values are:

Blank The system uses quantities.
1   The system uses amounts.

8. Fiscal Date Pattern

Use this processing option to specify the fiscal date pattern type to use for the forecast calculations. If you run weekly forecasts, the fiscal date pattern that you specify here must be set up for 52 periods.

9. Negative Values

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays negative values. Valid values are:

Blank The system substitutes a zero value for all negative values.
1   The system displays all negative values.

See Also

- *Appendix A: Forecast Calculation Methods* in the *Forecasting Guide* for more information about the forecast types and how the system calculates forecasts and best fit

Revising Sales Order History

After you copy the sales order history into the Forecast Summary table (F3400), you should review the data for spikes, outliers, entry errors, or missing demand that might distort the forecast. Revise the sales order history manually to account for these inconsistencies before you generate the forecast.

Before You Begin

❑ Run the Extract Sales Order History program.

▶ **To revise summary sales order history**

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Enter Change Summaries.

1. On Work With Summary Forecast, complete the following fields and click Find:

   - Summary Code

   - Actual Type

   - Forecast Type

   - From Date

   - Thru Date

2. Choose the record that you want to review and click Select.

3. On Summary Forecast Revisions, review the following fields:

- Original Quantity

- Adjusted Quantity

- Original Amount

- Adjusted Amount

4. Complete the following fields to change information for the forecast summary:

- Change Type

- Change Amount

5. To change information for individual lines, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Adjusted Quantity

- Adjusted Amount

- Bypass Forcing

6. On Work with Summary Forecast, choose Review from the Form menu.

7. On Forecast Review by Type, review the following fields:

    - Weekly

    - Quantity

    - Level 1-10

    - Fiscal Year

    - Type

    - Periods 1-52

Field	Explanation
Bypass Forcing	This indicates whether to bypass the force changes program. A Y indicates that the quantity and amount of a forecast should not be changed by an adjustment made to a forecast higher or lower in the hierarchy.
Fiscal Year	Values are: • 00 through 99 to designate a specific fiscal year • blanks to designate the current fiscal year (financial reporting date) • * to designate all fiscal years • −9 through −1 to designate a previous fiscal year (relative to the financial reporting date) • +1 through +9 to designate a future fiscal year (relative to the financial reporting date)
Weekly	A flag to display weekly or monthly records.
Quantity	A flag to display the Quantity or the Amount data in records.

Field	Explanation
Level 1	The first key postion of the forecasting hierarchy. The value in this field relates to the first level chosen in the forecasting constants.
Level 10	The tenth key postion of the forecasting hierarchy. The value in this field relates to the tenth level chosen in the forecasting constants.
Period 1	Time Series Column 01. This column will hold Time Series Dates or Quantities.
Period 52	Time Series Column 52. This column will hold Time Series Dates or Quantities.

See Also

- *Reviewing a Summary Forecast* to review the processing options for Enter/Change Summaries

Working with Planning Bill Forecasts

Planning bills are groups of items in a bill of material format that reflect how an item is sold rather than how it is built. Planning bills allow you to account for the variety of possible options and features that might be included as components in a saleable end item.

Working with planning bill forecasts consists of the following tasks:

❑ Understanding Planning Bill Forecasts

❑ Setting Up a Planning Bill

❑ Generating Planning Bill Forecasts

Understanding Planning Bill Forecasts

You can use a planning bill to configure a hypothetical average parent item that is not manufactured, but represents the components needed to satisfy demand for all the combinations of options and features that you expect to sell. For example, if your sales history shows that 60 percent of all the bikes you sell are 10-speed bikes and 40 percent are 15-speed bikes, your planning bill includes an average parent bike that is neither a 10-speed bike nor a 15-speed bike, but a hybrid bike that is 60 percent 10-speed bike and 40 percent 15-speed bike.

Use planning bills during master scheduling or material planning. You can forecast with a planning bill to determine component demand within the MPS, MRP, and DRP systems.

Example: Average Parent Item

Your sales history shows that 60 percent of the bikes that you sell are 10-speed bikes and 40 percent are 15-speed bikes. Of the 10-speed bikes, 70 percent are blue and 30 percent are green. Of the 15-speed bikes, 80 percent are blue and 20 percent are green. You use these percentages to configure an average parent item.

Total Bike Sales
100%

Summary
Forecasts

10-speed bike
60%

15-speed bike
40%

Blue
10-speed
bike
70%

Green
10-speed
bike
30%

Blue
15-speed
bike
80%

Green
15-speed
bike
20%

Detail
Forecasts
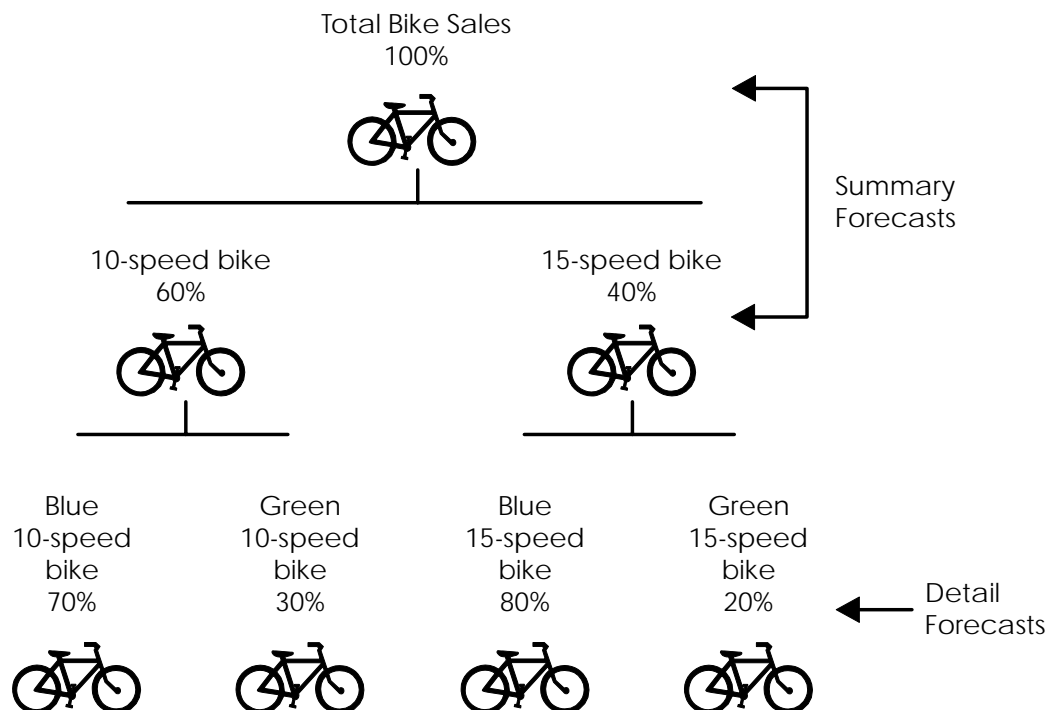
The average parent bike will be:

- 60 percent 10-speed
- 40 percent 15-speed
    - 42 percent blue 10-speed (70 percent of 60 percent)
    - 18 percent green 10-speed (30 percent of 60 percent)
    - 32 percent blue 15-speed (80 percent of 40 percent)
    - 8 percent green 15-speed (20 percent of 40 percent)

You decide to manufacture or purchase at these percentages.

Summary forecasts are more accurate than detail forecasts. For example, a forecast for the total number of bikes that will sell in 1998 is more accurate than a forecast for blue 10-speed bikes that will sell in 1998.

The forecast is based upon total bike sales history. This is the summary forecast. The option percentages produce a production (or purchase) forecast for each of the options. This is the detail forecast.

Exploding the Forecast to the Item Level

You use the planning bill to explode a forecast for the total number of products down to the level of the specific combination of options and features included in each saleable end item.

As you set up a planning bill, you designate each level of the item hierarchy above the end item level as an average parent with a planning code of 4. You designate the saleable end items as components of the phantom parents with a planning code of 5.

As you generate the planning bill forecast, you use processing options to designate a forecast type to be read as input and a forecast type to be calculated for the components. You also designate the calculated forecast type as the second type to be read so that it can be exploded down through each level of the hierarchy until the forecast is applied to the saleable end items.

Example: Exploding the Forecast

You use a planning bill to configure an average parent item that represents total bike sales. This average parent bike represents the top level of the item hierarchy and is configured as follows:

- 60 percent 10-speed bike
- 40 percent 15-speed bike

Because bikes with both the 10-speed and 15-speed options can be further divided into blue and green bikes, both the total of all 10-speed bikes and the total of all 15-speed bikes are represented by average parent bikes on the second level of the item hierarchy. These average parents are configured as follows:

- 10-speed bikes:
    - 70 percent blue
    - 30 percent green
- 15-speed bikes:
    - 80 percent blue
    - 20 percent green

The system enables you to process multiple parent items as in this example. You use planning code 4 to designate each of the phantom products on the two higher levels of the hierarchy (total bikes on the top level and total 10-speed bikes and total 15-speed bikes on the second level) as parent items. You use planning code 5 to designate the end item bikes (for example, blue 15-speed bikes) on the bottom level as components of the phantom parent items.

You assign user defined codes to additional forecast types you want to include in the processing options that were not supplied with the system. For this forecast, you plan to use forecast types you have defined and assigned to codes 13 and 16. You designate 16 in processing options as the forecast type to be read as input for the top-level parent item and 13 as the forecast type to be created for calculating the forecast for the components.

The system reads the forecast for total bike sales determined by forecast type 16 and assigns a percentage of the total forecast to each of the portions of the total on the next level of the hierarchy (total 10-speed and total 15-speed sales).

These percentages are based on feature planned percents. Feature planned percents are the percentage of total products that include features that differentiate some products in the total from others. You define the feature planned percent on the Enter/Change Bill form. In this example, the feature planned percents are 60 percent for the 10-speed feature and 40 percent for the 15-speed feature.

The system then calculates a forecast based on forecast type 13 that it applies to the next level. You also designate 13 as the second forecast type to be read as input so the system reads the forecast for the second level, which it then applies to the saleable end items (blue and green 10-speed bikes and blue and green 15-speed bikes).

The system reads forecast type 16 and calculates a type 13 forecast of 20,000 total bikes. The system then reads the forecast and explodes it down the hierarchy to the end item level as follows:

- 60 percent of the 20,000 total bikes = 12,000 10-speed bikes
- 40 percent of the 20,000 total bikes = 8,000 15-speed bikes
  - 70 percent of the 12,000 10-speed bikes (42 percent of total bike sales) = 8,400 blue 10-speed bikes
  - 30 percent of the 12,000 10-speed bikes (18 percent of total bike sales) = 3,600 green 10-speed bikes
  - 80 percent of the 8,000 15-speed bikes (32 percent of total bike sales) = 6,400 blue 15-speed bikes
  - 20 percent of the 8,000 15-speed bikes (8 percent of total bike sales) = 1,600 green 15-speed bikes

See Also

- *Working with Multi-Level Master Schedules* in the *Manufacturing and Distribution Planning Guide*

Setting Up a Planning Bill

You must set up a planning bill before you generate a planning bill forecast. You use the Product Data Management system to set up a planning bill. Then the system uses the planning bill to generate a forecast for the hypothetical average parent item. The forecast shows the component level exploded.

Setting up a planning bill consists of the following tasks:

❑ Setting up item master information

❑ Entering planning bills

Setting Up Item Master Information

Before you enter the criteria that you want to use on the planning bill, you must set up item master information on which the planning is based. The system stores this information in the Item Master table (F4101).

The Item Branch table (F4102) also stores the item information. After you add item master records for appropriate part numbers, the system retrieves item information from the Item Branch table.

▶ **To set up item master information**

From the Inventory Master/Transactions (G4111) menu, choose Item Master.
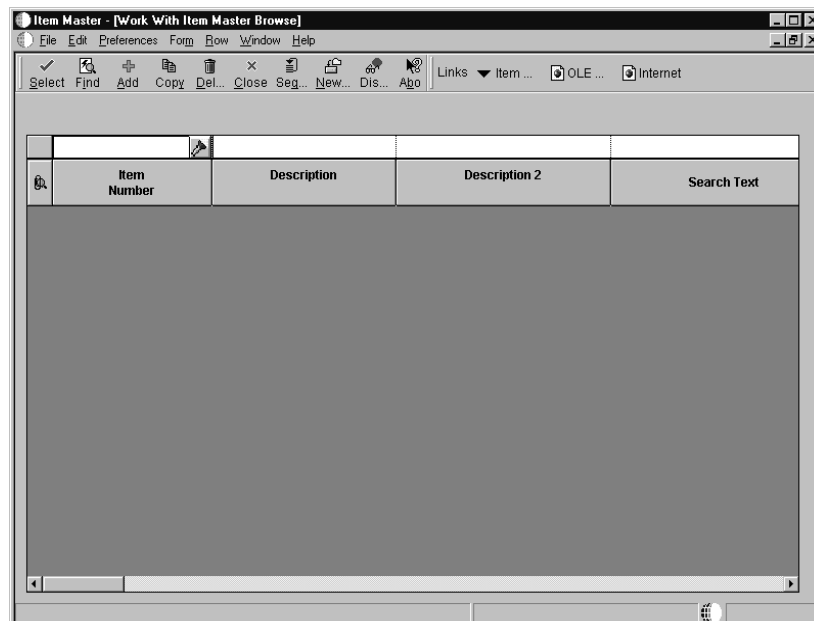
1. On Work With Item Master Browse, click Add.

2. On Item Master Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

    -   Item Number

    -   Description

    -   Stocking Type

    -   G/L Class

    -   Kit Pricing Method

3. Choose the item and then choose Category Codes from the Row menu.

4. On Category Codes, complete the following field and click OK:

    *   Master Planning Family

    Depending on how the processing options are set, other forms might display.

5. On Additional System Information, click the Manufacturing Data tab, complete the following field, and then click OK:

    *   Planning Code

6. On Item Branch Revisions, click Cancel to return to Item Master Browse.

7. On Work With Item Master Browse, click Find and locate your item.

Field	Explanation
Item Number	A number that identifies the item. The system provides three separate item numbers plus an extensive cross-reference capability to alternate item numbers. These item numbers are: 1. Item Number (short) – An 8-digit, computer-assigned item number. 2. 2nd Item Number – The 25-digit, free–form, user defined, alphanumeric item number. 3. 3rd Item Number – Another 25-digit, free–form, user defined, alphanumeric item number. In addition to these three basic item numbers, the system provides an extensive cross-reference search capability. Numerous cross-references to alternate part numbers can be user defined (for example, substitute item numbers, replacements, bar codes, customer numbers, or supplier numbers).
Description	A description can be: • Brief information about an item • A remark • An explanation
Stocking Type	A user defined code (41/I) that indicates how you stock an item, for example, as finished goods or as raw materials. The following stocking types are hard-coded and you should not change them: 0 Phantom item B Bulk floor stock C Configured item E Emergency/corrective maintenance F Feature K Kit parent item N Nonstock The first character of Description 2 in the user defined code table indicates if the item is purchased (P) or manufactured (M).

Field	Explanation
G/L Class	A user defined code (41/9) that identifies the G/L offset that system uses when it searches for the account to which it posts the transaction. If you do not want to specify a class code, you can enter **** (four asterisks) in this field.
	You can use automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) to predefine classes of automatic offset accounts for the Inventory, Procurement, and Sales Order Management systems. You might assign G/L class codes as follows:
	IN20 Direct Ship Orders IN60 Transfer Orders IN80 Stock Sales
	The system can generate accounting entries based upon a single transaction. For example, a single sale of a stock item can trigger the generation of accounting entries similar to the following:
	Sales–Stock (Debit) xxxxx.xx A/R Stock Sales (Credit) xxxxx.xx Posting Category: IN80 Stock Inventory (Debit) xxxxx.xx Stock COGS (Credit) xxxxx.xx
	The system uses the class code and the document type to find the AAI.
Master Planning Family	A user defined code (41/P4) that represents an item property type or classification, such as commodity type or planning family. The system uses this code to sort and process like items.
	This field is one of six classification categories available primarily for purchasing purposes.

See Also

- *Entering Item Master Information* in the *Inventory Management Guide*

Entering Planning Bills

You enter a planning bill in the Product Data Management system to change the percentages on which the hypothetical average parent item is based. This action allows you to account for any planning variations on which you might want to base forecasts.

▶ **To enter planning bills**

From the Daily PDM Discrete (G3011) menu, choose Enter/Change Bill.

1. On Work with Bill of Material, complete the following fields and click Find:

   - Item Number
   - Branch/Plant

2. Choose the item number and click Select.

3. On Enter Bill of Material Information, complete the following fields and click OK:

   - Item Number
   - Quantity
   - Feat Plan %

4. Review the default value in the following field:

   - Is Cd

5. To return to Work with Bill of Material, click Cancel.

6. Choose the record.

7. Choose BOM Inquiry from the Row menu.

8. On Bill of Material Inquiry – Multi Level, choose Multi Level from the View menu to view the multilevel bill of material.

9. Complete the following fields and click OK:

   - Item Number – Unknown Format Entered

   - Branch

Field	Explanation
Feat Plan %	The percentage of demand for a specified feature based on projected production. For example, a company might produce 65% of their lubricant with high viscosity, and 35% with low viscosity, based on customer demand.
	The Material Planning system uses this percentage to accurately plan for a process's co-products and by-products. Enter percentages as whole numbers, for example, enter 5% as 5.0. The default value is 0%.

Field	Explanation
Is Cd	A code that indicates how the system issues each component in the bill of material from stock. In Shop Floor Management, it indicates how the system issues a part to a work order. Valid values are: I Manual issue F Floor stock (there is no issue) B Backflush (when the part is reported as complete) P Preflush (when the parts list is generated) U Super backflush (at the pay-point operation) S Sub-contract item (send to supplier) Blank Shippable end item You can issue a component in more than one way within a specific branch/plant by using different codes on the bill of material and the work order parts list. The bill of material code overrides the branch/plant value.

Processing Options for Enter/Change Bill

```
Defaults

1.  Enter a '1' to default the Component
    Branch to the Parent Branch
    displayed at the top of the form.

        Default Component Branch                        _____

2.  Enter the following default values:

        Type Bill of Material                           _____

3.  Enter a '1' to default the as of date
    to the current date.  If left blank,
    all dates will be shown.

        Default to Current Date                         _____

Display

1.  Enter a '1' by the following fields
    to activate them:

        Bill Type                                       _____
        Batch Quantity                                  _____

Versions

Enter the version for each program. If
    left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be
    used.

        1. Single Level BOM Print                       _____
        (P30410)
        2. Multi Level BOM Print (P30415)               _____
        3. ECO Workbench (P30225)                       _____
        4. Component Maintenance (P3015)                _____
        5. ECO Header [P30BREV]                         _____
```

```
        6. Bill of Material Where Used              _____
        (P30201)
        7. Item Master (P4101B)                     _____
        8. Co/By Produced Inquiry                   _____
        (P30211)
        9. Bill of Material Inquiry                 _____
        (P30200)
```

Edits

1. Enter a '1' to validate for an
    existing Branch/Item record.

        Item Branch validation   _____

Sort

1. Enter a '1' to sequence by Line
    Number or enter a '2' to sequence by
    Operation. (FUTURE)

        Sequence By   _____

Interop

1. Enter the Transaction type for the
    interoperability transaction. If
    left blank, outbound
    interoperability processing will not
    be performed.

        Transaction Type   _____

2. Enter the version of "Process
    Outbound Bill of Material"
    (R3002Z1O). If left blank ZJDE0001
    will be used.

        Outbound Processing Version   _____

3. Enter a '1' to write the before
    image for a change transaction. If
    left blank, only the after image
    will be written.

        Before Image Processing   _____

Generating Planning Bill Forecasts

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations (G3422) menu, choose DRP Regeneration.

After setting up a planning bill, you can generate a planning bill forecast to help you plan configurations for end products. The material planning generation program reads the detail forecast for the selected parent planning bill items and explodes it to create a forecast for the planning bill components for the same time periods.

Before You Begin

❏ Enter a planning bill. See *Entering Planning Bills.*

❏ Run Enter/Change Forecast manually to add the forecast for the parent item.

Processing Options for DRP Regeneration

```
Horizon

     1. Generation Start Date                        _____
     2. Past Due Periods       0                     _____
     (default)        1        2

3. Planning Horizon Periods

     Number of planning days                         _____
     Number of planning weeks                        _____
     Number of planning months                       _____

Parameters

     1. Generation Mode        1 =  net              _____
     Change        2 =  gross
     gegeneration
     2. Generation Type        1 =                   _____
     single level MPS/DRP        2 =
     planning bill        3 =
     multi-level MPS        4 =  MRP
     with or without MPS        5 =
     MRP with frozen MPS
     3. UDC Type                                      _____
     4. Version of Supply/Demand                     _____
     Inclusion Rules

On Hand Data
```

```
            1. Include  Lot Expiration Dates        _____
            blank = do not include        1 =
            include
            2. Safety Stock Decrease                _____
            blank = do not decrease        1 =
            decrease

      3.  Receipt Routing Quantities

              Quantity in Transit                   _____
            blank = do not include in on-hand
            inventory        1 = include in
            on-hand inventory
              Quantity in Inspection                _____
            blank = do not include in on-hand
            inventory         1 = include in
            on-hand inventory
              User Defined Quantity 1               _____
            blank = do not include in on-hand
            inventory        1 = include in
            on-hand inventory
              User Defined Quantity 2               _____
            blank = do not include in on-hand
            inventory        1 = include in
            on-hand inventory
            4. Lot Hold Codes (up to 5)             _____
            blank = inlclude no held lots in
            calculation of on-hand
            inventory         *  = include all
            held lots in calculation of
            on-hand
            inventory

      Forecasting

            1.  Forecast Types Used ( up to 5       _____
            )
            2. MPS Forecast Type for Planning       _____
            Bills
            3. Forecast Consumption logic           _____
            blank = do not use forecast
            consumption          1 =  use
            forecast consumption

      Document Types

            1. Purchase Orders                      _____
            2. Work Orders                          _____
            3. Rate Schedules                       _____

      Lead Times

            1. Purchased Item Safety Leadtime       _____
            2. Manufactured Item Safety             _____
            Leadtime
            3. Expedite Damper Days                 _____
            4. Defer Damper Days                    _____

      Performance

      1. Clear F3411/F3412/F3413 Tables

             blank = do not clear tables            _____
            1 = clear tables
```

```
2. Initialize  MPS/MRP Print Code.

      blank = do not flag these items
   1 = flag these items                          _____
   3. Messages and Time Series  for
   Phantom Items       blank = do not            _____
   generate      1 = generate
   4. Ending  Work Order Status
   blank = all messages exploded                 _____
   5. Extend Rate Based Adjustments              _____
   blank = do not extend        1 =
   extend
   6. Closed Rate Status                         _____
```

Process Mfg

```
   1. Process Planning          blank
   = discrete          1 = process                _____
```

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Document Types Used in Planning (1)   When you choose a Forecast Type to use with a planning bill, you must also enter the type code for this forecast as a Forecast Type to be read. This allows the system to read the forecast and explode it down to the component level. You can designate up to five Forecast Types to be read in a sequence you specify.

Working With Interoperability

To address the information requirements of an enterprise, companies sometimes use products from different software and hardware providers. Interoperability between different products is key to successfully implementing the enterprise solution. Full interoperability among different systems results in a flow of data between the different products that is seamless to the user. The OneWorld Interoperability function provides an interface that facilitates exchanging transactions with external systems. These transactions include both inbound and outbound.

External systems send information to the interface tables, using either an external program or flat files and the Inbound Flat File Conversion program. The sending party is responsible for conforming to format and other requirements for the interface tables.

You run a transaction process (a batch program) that validates the data, updates valid data to the J.D. Edwards application tables, and sends action messages to the Employee Work Center about any invalid data.

You use an inquiry function to interactively review the data for correctness, and then run the transaction process again. You can repeat this process if necessary.

You set a processing option to specify the transaction type for the outbound transaction. The system uses the master business function for the type of transaction, creates a copy of the transaction, and places the copy in the interface table where external systems can access it.

You use the purge function to remove obsolete and unnecessary data from interface tables. Your system is more efficient when you keep these tables as small as possible.

Working with interoperability consists of the following tasks:

❑ Converting flat files to interface tables

❑ Receiving transactions from external systems

❑ Reviewing and revising inbound transactions

❑ Sending transactions to external systems

Interoperability Programs

The interoperability programs for the Forecasting system are as follows:

- Inbound Flat File Conversions (R47002C)

- Forecast Transaction Revisions (P3460Z1)

- Process Inbound Forecast Transactions (R3460Z1I)

- Purge Forecast Transactions (R3460Z1P)

Converting Flat Files to Interface Tables

External systems can use a variety of methods to send data to the interoperability interface tables. One method is to enter the data in a flat file. If you use this method, the system converts the flat file to the interface table.

You can set a processing option to start the transaction process when the conversion completes successfully.

Converting flat files to interface tables consists of the following tasks:

❏ Setting up the flat file cross-reference

❏ Running the conversion program

Before You Begin

❏ Ensure that the flat file is a comma-delimited ASCII text file stored on the hard drive of your personal computer.

❏ Ensure that the data conforms to the specified format. See *Converting Data from Flat Files into EDI Interface Tables* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide* for requirements.

Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference

From the Forecast Interoperability menu (G36301), choose Flat File Cross-Reference.

Before you can convert a flat file, you must provide a cross-reference from the flat file fields to the interface table fields.

See Also

- *Converting Data from Flat Files into EDI Interface Tables* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide* for information about converting data

Running the Conversion Program

From the Forecast Interoperability menu (G36301), choose Inbound Flat File Conversions.

The Inbound Flat File Conversion program converts the flat file to the interface table. If you set the related processing option, the system starts the transaction process following a successful conversion.

See Also

- *Receiving Transactions from External Systems* for information about the transaction process programs

Receiving Transactions from External Systems

From the Forecast Interoperability menu (G36301), choose Process Inbound Forecast Transactions.

When an external system sends inbound transactions, the system stores the data in interface tables. These tables contain unedited transactions. The next step is to run the appropriate transaction process to edit the transactions and update the application tables. For example, if you receive a transaction in the F3460Z1 interface table, you run the Process Inbound Forecast Transactions (P3460Z1I) to update the Forecast table (F3460).

Note: When you run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program and it completes successfully, the system automatically starts the transaction process if specified in the processing option for the conversion.

To be received in the interface tables, data from an external system must conform to the minimum field requirements specified for the interface table.

The transaction process performs the following:

- Validates the data in the interface table (for example, F3460Z1) to ensure that the data is correct and conforms to the format defined for the Forecasting system

- Updates the associated application table (for example, F3460) with validated data

- Produces a report that lists invalid transactions and sends an action message for each invalid transaction to the employee work center

- Marks in the interface tables those transactions that are successfully updated to the application tables

If the report indicates errors, access the Employee Work Center program from the Workflow Management menu (G02) and review the messages in the message center. Then use the associated inquiry function to review and revise the transactions and rerun the transaction process.

Before you run any of the inbound transaction programs, specify the appropriate processing values in the processing options.

See Also

- *Reviewing and Revising Inbound Transactions* for more information about using the Inquiry function

Reviewing and Revising Inbound Transactions

Running the transaction process, Forecast Transaction Revisions, often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid transactions. For example, a forecast might have an invalid inclusion rule. In that case, the program cannot add that forecast to the Forecast table (F3460). Instead, the program sends an error message to the the Employee Work Center, indicating the transaction number for the transaction in error.

Use the inquiry menu selection to review and revise inbound transactions; and then to add, change, or delete transactions containing errors. Then run the transaction process again. Continue to make corrections and rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

▶ **To review and revise inbound transactions**

From the Forecast Interoperability menu (G36301), choose Forecast Transaction Revisions.
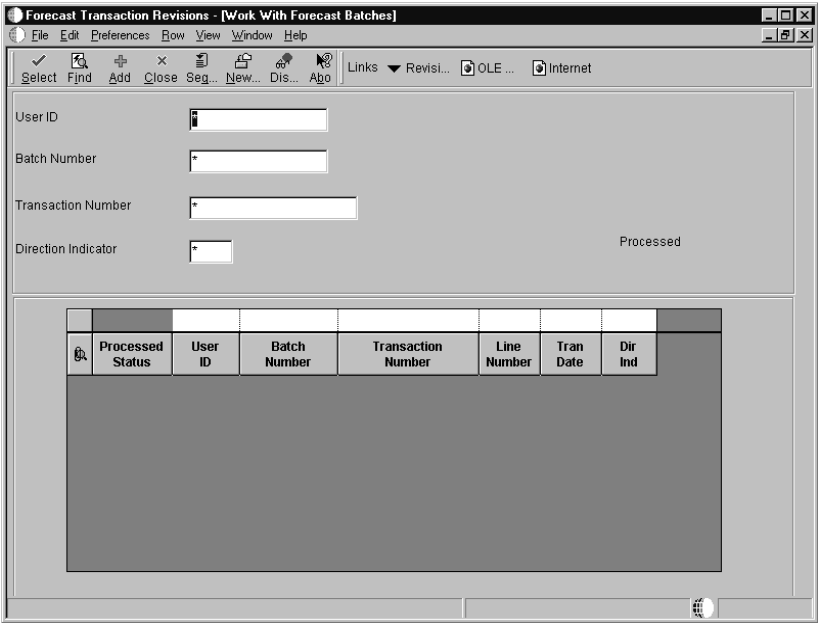
1. On Work With Transactions (All), complete the following fields to limit the search to specific transactions and click Find:

   - User ID

   - Batch Number

   - Transaction Number

2. Choose the transaction to review and revise, and click Select.
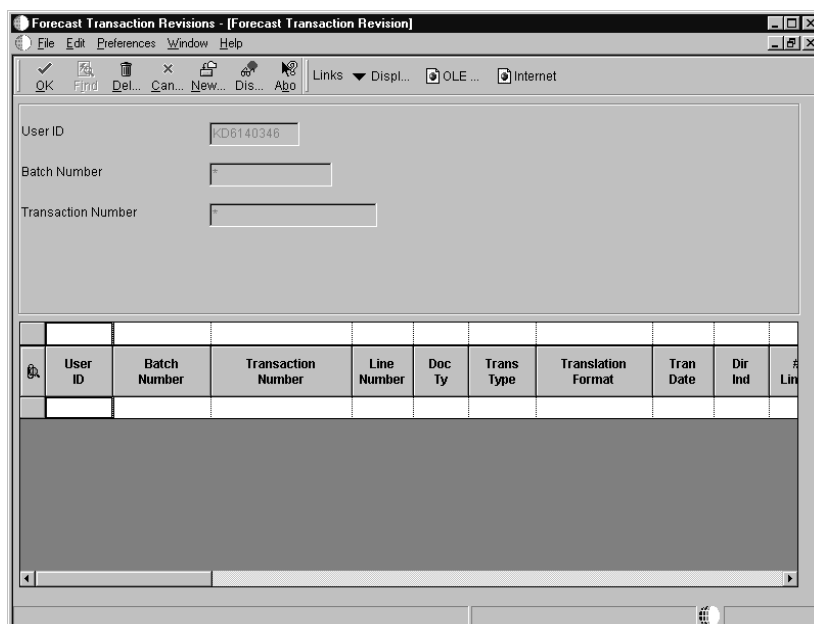
3. On Forecast Transaction Revision, review and revise as needed, and then click OK.

After you correct the errors identified by the Inbound Work Order Processor, run the transaction process again. If other errors are identified, correct them and run the transaction process again.

Field	Explanation
User ID	For World, the IBM-defined user profile.
	For OneWorld, the identification code for a user profile.
Batch Number	The number that the transmitter assigns to the batch. During batch processing, the system assigns a new batch number to the J.D. Edwards transactions for each control (user) batch number it finds.
Transaction Number	The number that an Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) transmitter assigns to a transaction. In a non-EDI environment, you can assign any number that is meaningful to you to identify a transaction within a batch. It can be the same as a J.D. Edwards document number.

See Also

- *Understanding EDI Document Inquiry and Revision* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide* for information about reviewing and revising inbound product activity data transactions

- *Accessing the Employee Work Center* in the *OneWorld Foundation Guide* for more information about the Employee Work Center

Processing Options for Forecast Transactions Revisions

```
Display

    1. Enter '1' to inquire at the         _____
    batch level, leave Blank to
    inquire at the transaction level.
    2. Enter '1' for Processed             _____
    Records, '2' for Unprocessed or
    Blank for both.
    3. Enter '1' for Inbound records,      _____
    '2' for Outbound Records or Blank
    for both.

Version

    1. Enter the version for "Process      _____
    Inbound Forecasts" for batch of
    One. If left blank, ZJDE0001 will
    be used
```

Sending Transactions to External Systems

You might send transactions you create or change in the Forecasting system to another system. For example, if your organization uses hand-held scanning devices, you can use interoperability transactions to update the database used by the scanning devices.

The default outbound transaction is a copy of a data transaction after you created or changed it (an "after image"). With interoperability, you can also send a copy of each transaction as it was before you changed it (a "before image"). Creating and sending "before images" requires additional processing time. To control the type of image, you set a processing option in the application programs that create transactions.

You can send transactions to an external system from the Enter/Change Forecast program in the Forecasting system.

To create outbound transactions, specify the appropriate transaction type in the related processing option. The system places a copy of the transaction in the interface table for that type of transaction. For example, when you run Enter/Change Forecast with the interoperability processing option turned on, the system places a copy of updated forecast data in the F3460Z1 interface table. The data is then available for an external system to use.

The system creates the outbound transaction in EDI format. External systems can process the transactions using standard EDI processing, including extraction.

Before You Begin

❑ Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction. The system uses data export controls to determine the batch programs or business processes that third parties supply for use in processing transactions.

See Also

- *Revising Detail Forecasts* for information about entering forecasts

Appendices

Appendix A: Forecast Calculation Methods

The Forecasting system uses 12 methods of calculating forecasts. Most of these methods provide for limited user control. For example, the weight placed on recent historical data or the date range of historical data used in the calculations can be specified by the user. The following examples show the calculation procedure for each of the available forecasting methods, given an identical set of historical data.

Forecast calculation methods consist of the following tasks:

- Historical sales data
- Forecast performance evaluation criteria
- Evaluating the forecasts

Historical Sales Data

The method examples under the Forecast Performance Evaluation Criteria topic use part or all of the following data set, which is historical data for the years 1996 and 1997.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1996	125	123	115	137	122	130	141	128	118	123	139	133
1997	128	117	115	125	122	137	140	129	131	114	119	137

This sales history data is stable, with small seasonal increases in July and December. This pattern is characteristic of a mature product that might be approaching obsolescence.

Forecast Performance Evaluation Criteria

Depending on your selection of processing options and on trends and patterns in the sales data, some forecasting methods perform better than others for a given historical data set. A forecasting method that is appropriate for one product might not be appropriate for another product. It is also unlikely that a forecasting method that provides good results at one stage of a product's life cycle will remain appropriate throughout the entire life cycle.

You can choose between two methods to evaluate the current performance of the forecasting methods: Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) and Percent of Accuracy (POA). Both of these performance evaluation methods require historical sales data for a user specified period of time. This period of time is called a holdout period or periods of best fit. The data in this period are used as the basis for recommending which forecasting method to use in making the next forecast projection. This recommendation is specific to each product, and may change from one forecast generation to the next.

The two methods (MAD and POA) are demonstrated in Evaluating the Forecasts topic, which follows examples of the 12 forecasting methods.

Method 1: Percent Over Last Year

The Percent Over Last Year formula multiplies sales data from the previous year by a user specified factor, then projects that result over the next year. This method may be useful in budgeting to simulate the impact of a specified growth rate or when sales history has a significant seasonal component.

Forecast specifications: multiplication factor. For example, specify 110 in the processing option to increase the previous year's sales history data by 10 percent.

Required sales history: one year for calculating the forecast plus the user specified number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit).

History Used in the Forecast Calculation												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997	128	117	115	125	122	137	140	129	131	114	119	137
Forecast, 110% Over Last Year												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	141	129	127	138	134	151	154	142	144	125	131	151

January 1998 = 128 * 1.1 = 140.8 or 141

February 1998 = 117 * 1.1 = 128.7 or 129

March 1998 = 115 * 1.1 = 126.5 or 127

Method 2: Calculated Percent Over Last Year

The Calculated Percent Over Last Year formula multiplies sales data from the previous year by a factor calculated by the system, then projects that result for the next year. This method may be useful in projecting the impact of extending the recent growth rate for a product into the next year while preserving a seasonal pattern present in sales history.

Forecast specifications: range of sales history to use in calculating the rate of growth. For example, specify n = 4 in the processing option to compare sales history for the most recent four periods to those same four periods of the previous year. Use the calculated ratio to make the projection for the next year.

Required sales history: one year for calculating the forecast plus the user specified number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit).

History Used in the Forecast Calculation, Given n = 4											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1996									118	123	139	133
1997	128	117	115	125	122	137	140	129	131	114	119	137

Calculation of Percent Over Last Year, Given n = 4

1996... 118 + 123 + 139 + 133 = 513

1997... 131 + 114 + 119 + 137 = 501

$$\text{ratio \%} = \frac{501}{513} * 100 \% = 97.66\%$$

Forecast, 97.66% Over Last Year

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	125	114	112	122	119	134	137	126	128	111	116	134

January 1998 = 128 * 0.9766 = 125.00 or 125

February 1998 = 117 * 0.9766 = 114.26 or 114

March 1998 = 115 * 0.9766 = 112.31 or 112

Method 3: Last Year to This Year

The Last Year to This Year formula copies sales data from the previous year to the next year. This method may be useful in budgeting to simulate sales at the present level. The product is mature, has no trend over the long run, but there might be a significant seasonal demand pattern.

Forecast specifications: none.

Required sales history: one year for calculating the forecast plus the number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit).

History Used in the Forecast Calculation												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997	128	117	115	125	122	137	140	129	131	114	119	137
Forecast, Last Year to This Year												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	128	117	115	125	122	137	140	129	131	114	119	137

January 1998 = January 1997 = 128

February 1998 = February 1997 = 117

March 1998 = March 1997 = 115

Method 4: Moving Average

Moving Average (MA) is a popular method for averaging the results of recent sales history to arrive at a projection for the short term. One characteristic of the MA forecast method is that it lags trends. Forecast bias and systematic errors occur when the product sales history exhibits strong trend or seasonal patterns. This method works better for short-range forecasts of mature products rather than for products in the growth or obsolescence stages of the life cycle.

Forecast specifications: n = the number of periods of sales history to use in the forecast calculation. For example, specify n = 4 in the processing option to use the most recent four periods as the basis for the projection into the next time period. A large value for n (such as 12) requires more sales history. It results in a stable forecast, but will be slow to recognize shifts in the level of sales. On the other hand, a small value for n (such as 3) will be quicker to respond to shifts in the level of sales, but the forecast may fluctuate so widely that production cannot respond to the variations.

Required sales history: n plus the number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit).

History Used in the Forecast Calculation											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997									131	114	119	137
Calculation of Moving Average, Given n = 4											
(131 + 114 + 119 + 137) / 4 = 125.25 or 125											
Moving Average Forecast, Given n = 4											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	125	124	126	128	126	126	127	127	126	126	126	126

January 1998 = (131 + 114 + 119 + 137) / 4 = 125.25 or 125

February 1998 = (114 + 119 + 137 + 125) / 4 = 123.75 or 124

March 1998 = (119 + 137 + 125 + 124) / 4 = 126.25 or 126

Method 5: Linear Approximation

Linear Approximation calculates a trend based upon two sales history data points. Those two points define a straight trend line that is projected into the future. Use this method with caution, as long range forecasts are leveraged by small changes in just two data points.

Forecast specifications: n = the data point in sales history that will be compared to the most recent data point for the purpose of identifying a trend. For example, specify n = 4 to use the difference between December 1997 (most recent data) and August 1997 (four periods prior to December) as the basis for calculating the trend.

Minimum required sales history: n plus 1 plus the number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit).

History Used in the Forecast Calculation												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997								129	131	114	119	137
Calculation of Linear Approximation, Given n = 4												
(137 – 129) / 4 = 2.0												
Linear Approximation Forecast, Given n = 4												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	139	141	143	145	147	149	151	153	155	157	159	161

January 1998 = Dec. 1997 + Trend

$$= 137 + (1) \, 2 = 139$$

February 1998 = 137 + (2) 2 = 141

March 1998 = 137 + (3) 2 = 143

Method 6: Least Squares Regression

Linear Regression, or Least Squares Regression (LSR), is the most popular method for identifying a linear trend in historical sales data. The method calculates the values for a and b to be used in the formula:

Y = a + bX.

This equation describes a straight line, where Y represents sales and X represents time. Linear regression is slow to recognize turning points and step function shifts in demand. Linear regression fits a straight line to the data, even when the data is seasonal or better described by a curve. When sales history data follow a curve or have a strong seasonal pattern, forecast bias and systematic errors occur.

Forecast specifications: n = the periods of sales history that will be used in calculating the values for a and b. For example, specify n = 4 to use the history from September through December 1997 as the basis for the calculations. When data are available, a larger n (such as n = 24) would ordinarily be used. LSR defines a line for as few as two data points. For this example, a small value for n (n = 4) was chosen to reduce the manual calculations required to verify the results.

Minimum required sales history: n periods plus the number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit).

History Used in the Forecast Calculation											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997									131	114	119	137

Calculation of Linear Regression Coefficients, Given n = 4

	$\underline{X}$	$\underline{Y}$	$\underline{XY}$	$\underline{X^2}$
Sep. '97	1	131	131	1
Oct. '97	2	114	228	4
Nov. '97	3	119	357	9
Dec. '97	$\underline{4}$	$\underline{137}$	$\underline{548}$	$\underline{16}$
S X =	10	S Y = 501	S XY = 1264	S X^2 = 30

$$b = \frac{n\,\Sigma\,XY - \Sigma\,X\,\Sigma\,Y}{n\,\Sigma\,X2 - (\Sigma\,X)^2} = \frac{4(1264) - (10 * 501)}{4(30) - (10)^2} = \frac{5056 - 5010}{120 - 100} = \frac{46}{20} = 2.3$$

$$a = \frac{\Sigma\,Y}{n} - b\,\frac{\Sigma\,X}{n} = \frac{501}{4} - (2.3)\frac{10}{4} = 119.5$$

Linear Regression Forecast, Given Y = 119.5 – 2.3 X, where X = 1 => Sep. 1997

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	131	133	136	138	140	143	145	147	149	152	154	156

January 1998 = 119.5 + (5 * 2.3) = 131

February 1998 = 119.5 + (6 * 2.3) = 133.3 or 133

March 1998 = 119.5 + (7 * 2.3) = 135.6 or 136

Method 7: Second Degree Approximation

Linear Regression determines values for a and b in the forecast formula $Y = a + bX$ with the objective of fitting a straight line to the sales history data. Second Degree Approximation is similar, but, this method determines values for a, b, and c in the forecast formula:

$$Y = a + bX + cX^2$$

The objective of this method is to fit a curve to the sales history data. This method is useful when a product is in the transition between life cycle stages. For example, when a new product moves from introduction to growth stages, the sales trend might accelerate. Because of the second order term, the forecast can quickly approach infinity or drop to zero (depending on whether coefficient c is positive or negative). This method is useful only in the short term.

Forecast specifications: the formulae find a, b, and c to fit a curve to exactly three points. You specify n, the number of time periods of data to accumulate into each of the three points. In this example, n = 3. Therefore, actual sales data for April through June are combined into the first point, Q1. July through September are added together to create Q2, and October through December sum to Q3. The curve is fitted to the three values Q1, Q2, and Q3.

Required sales history: 3 * n periods for calculating the forecast plus the number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit).

History Used in the Forecast Calculation												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Q0			**Q1**			**Q2**			**Q3**		
					384			400			370	
1997				125	122	137	140	129	131	114	119	137
Q1 = 125 + 122 + 137 = 384												
Q2 = 140 + 129 + 131 = 400												
Q3 = 114 + 119 + 137 = 370												

The next step involves calculating the three coefficients a, b, and c to be used in the forecasting formula $Y = a + bX + cX2$.

Q1, Q2, and Q3 are shown on the following graph, where time is plotted on the horizontal axis. Q1 represents total historical sales for April, May, and June and is plotted at X =1, Q2 corresponds to July through September, Q3 corresponds to October through December, and Q4 represents January through March 1998.
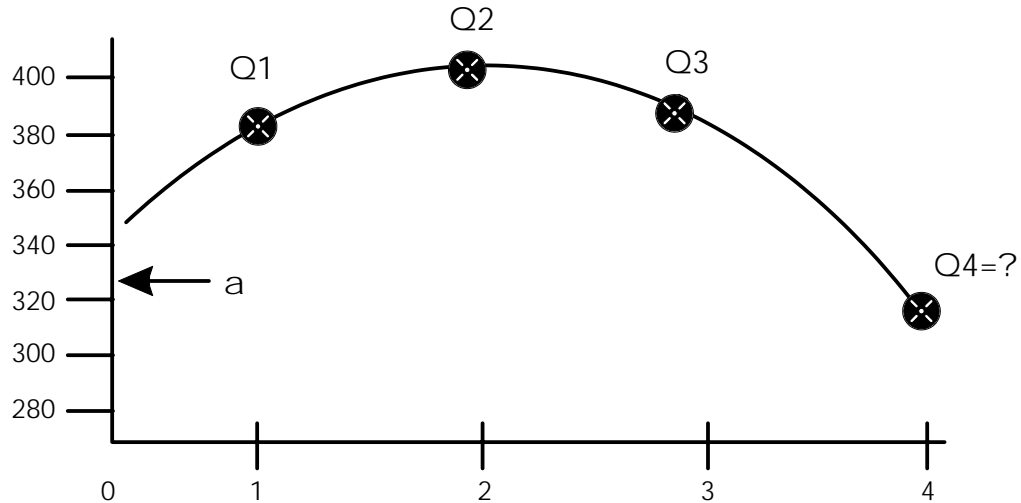
Three equations describe the three points on the graph:

(1) $Q1 = a + bX + cX2$, where $X = 1$ ($Q1 = a + b + c$)

(2) $Q2 = a + bX + cX2$, where $X = 2$ ($Q2 = a + 2b + 4c$)

(3) $Q3 = a + bX + cX2$, where $X = 3$ ($Q3 = a + 3b + 9c$)

Solve the three equations simultaneously to find b, a, and c:

Subtract equation (1) from equation (2) and solve for b

$(2) - (1) = Q2 - Q1 = b + 3c$

$b = (Q2 - Q1) - 3c$

Substitute this equation for b into equation (3)

(3) $Q3 = a + 3 [(Q2 - Q1) - 3c] + 9c$

$a = Q3 - 3 (Q2 - Q1)$

Finally, substitute these equations for a and b into equation (1)

(1) $[Q3 - 3 (Q2 - Q1)] + [(Q2 - Q1) - 3c] + c = Q1$

$c = [(Q3 - Q2) + (Q1 - Q2)] / 2$

The Second Degree Approximation method calculates a, b, and c as follows:

$a = Q3 - 3 (Q2 - Q1) = 370 - 3 (400 - 384) = 370 - 3(16) = 322$

$c = [(Q3 - Q2) + (Q1 - Q2)] / 2 = [(370 - 400) + (384 - 400)] / 2 = -23$

$b = (Q2 - Q1) - 3 c = (400 - 384) - (3 * -23) = 16 + 69 = 85$

Calculation of Second Degree Approximation Forecast											
$Y = a + b X + c X^2 = 322 + 85 X + (-23)(X^2)$											
When X = 4, Q4 = 322 + 340 − 368 = 294. The forecast = 294 / 3 = 98 per period											
When X = 5, Q5 = 322 + 425 − 575 = 172. The forecast = 172 / 3 = 57.33 or 57 per period											
When X = 6, Q6 = 322 + 510 − 828 = 4. The forecast = 4 / 3 = 1.33 or 1 per period											
Forecast, Last Year to This Year											
	Q4 = 294			Q5 = 172			Q6 = 4			Q7 = negative		
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	98	98	98	57	57	57	1	1	1	––	––	––

Method 8: Flexible Method

The Flexible Method (Percent Over n Months Prior) is similar to Method 1, Percent Over Last Year. Both methods multiply sales data from a previous time period by a user specified factor, then project that result into the future. In the Percent Over Last Year method, the projection is based on data from the same time period the previous year. The Flexible Method also has the capability to specify a time period other than the same period last year to use as the basis for the calculations.

Forecast specifications:

- Multiplication factor. For example, specify 110 in the processing option to increase previous sales history data by 10 percent.

- Base period. For example, n = 4 causes the first forecast to be based on sales data in September 1997.

Minimum required sales history: the user specified number of periods back to the base period, plus the number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit).

History Used in the Forecast Calculation											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997									131	114	119	137
Forecast, 110% Over n = 4 months prior											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	144	125	131	151	159	138	144	166	174	152	158	182

Method 9: Weighted Moving Average

The Weighted Moving Average (WMA) method is similar to Method 4, Moving Average (MA). However, with the Weighted Moving Average you can assign unequal weights to the historical data. The method calculates a weighted average of recent sales history to arrive at a projection for the short term. More recent data is usually assigned a greater weight than older data, so this makes WMA more responsive to shifts in the level of sales. However, forecast bias and systematic errors occur when the product sales history exhibits strong trend or seasonal patterns. This method works better for short range forecasts of mature products rather than for products in the growth or obsolescence stages of the life cycle.

Forecast specifications:

- n = the number of periods of sales history to use in the forecast calculation. For example, specify n = 4 in the processing option to use the most recent four periods as the basis for the projection into the next time period. A large value for n (such as 12) requires more sales history. It results in a stable forecast, but will be slow to recognize shifts in the level of sales. On the other hand, a small value for n (such as 3) will respond more quickly to shifts in the level of sales, but the forecast may fluctuate so widely that production cannot respond to the variations.

- The weight assigned to each of the historical data periods. The assigned weights must total to 1.00. For example, when n = 4, assign weights of 0.50, 0.25, 0.15, and 0.10, with the most recent data receiving the greatest weight.

Minimum required sales history: n plus the number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit).

History Used in the Forecast Calculation												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997									131	114	119	137
Calculation of Moving Average, Given n = 4												
[(131 * 0.10) + (114 * 0.15) + (119 * 0.25) + (137 * 0.50)] / (0.10 + 0.15 + 0.25 + 0.50) = 128.45 or 128												
Weighted Moving Average Forecast, Given n = 4												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	128	128	128	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129

January 1998 =

[(131 * 0.10)+(114 * 0.15)+(119 * 0.25)+(137 * 0.50)] / (0.10+0.15+0.25+0.50)

= 128.45 or 128

February 1998 =

[(114 * 0.10)+(119 * 0.15)+(137 * 0.25)+(128 * 0.50)] / 1 = 127.5 or 128

March 1998 =

[(119 * 0.10)+(137 * 0.15)+(128 * 0.25)+(128 * 0.50)] / 1 = 128.45 or 128

Method 10: Linear Smoothing

This method is similar to Method 9, Weighted Moving Average (WMA). However, instead of arbitrarily assigning weights to the historical data, a formula is used to assign weights that decline linearly and sum to 1.00. The method then calculates a weighted average of recent sales history to arrive at a projection for the short term. As is true of all linear moving average forecasting techniques, forecast bias and systematic errors occur when the product sales history exhibits strong trend or seasonal patterns. This method works better for short range forecasts of mature products rather than for products in the growth or obsolescence stages of the life cycle.

Forecast specifications:

- n = the number of periods of sales history to use in the forecast calculation. For example, specify n = 4 in the processing option to use the most recent four periods as the basis for the projection into the next time period. The system will automatically assign the weights to the historical data that decline linearly and sum to 1.00. For example, when n = 4, the system assigns weights of 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, and 0.1, with the most recent data receiving the greatest weight.

Minimum required sales history: n plus the number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit).

History Used in the Forecast Calculation											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997									131	114	119	137
Calculation of Weights, Given n = 4											
(n2 + n) / 2 = (16 + 4) / 2 = 10											
September weight = 1/10											
October weight = 2/10											
November weight = 3/10											
December weight = 4/10											
Total weight = 10/10											
Calculation of Moving Average, Given n = 4											
[(131 * 0.1) + (114 * 0.2) + (119 * 0.3) + (137 * 0.4)] / (0.1 + 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.4) = 126.4 or 126											
Linear Smoothing Forecast, Given n = 4											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	126	127	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128

Method 11: Exponential Smoothing

This method is similar to Method 10, Linear Smoothing. In Linear Smoothing the system assigns weights to the historical data that decline linearly. In Exponential Smoothing, the system assigns weights that exponentially decay. The Exponential Smoothing forecasting equation is:

Forecast = alpha (Previous Actual Sales) + (1 − alpha) Previous Forecast

The forecast is a weighted average of the actual sales from the previous period and the forecast from the previous period. Alpha is the weight applied to the actual sales for the previous period. (1 − alpha) is the weight applied to the forecast for the previous period. Valid values for alpha range from 0 to 1, and usually fall between 0.1 and 0.4. The sum of the weights is 1.00 (alpha + (1 − alpha) = 1).

You should assign a value for the smoothing constant, alpha. If you do not assign a value for the smoothing constant, the system calculates an assumed value based upon the number of periods of sales history specified in the processing option.

Forecast specifications:

- alpha = the smoothing constant used in calculating the smoothed average for the general level or magnitude of sales. Valid values for alpha range from 0 to 1.

- n = the range of sales history data to include in the calculations. Generally, one year of sales history data is sufficient to estimate the general level of sales. For this example, a small value for n (n = 4) was chosen to reduce the manual calculations required to verify the results. Exponential Smoothing can generate a forecast based on as little as one historical data point.

Minimum required sales history: n plus the number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit).

History Used in the Forecast Calculation												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997									131	114	119	137

Calculation of Exponential Smoothing , Given n = 4, alpha = 0.3

October Smoothed Average* = September Actual

= alpha (September Actual) + (1 – alpha) September Smoothed Average

= 1 * (131) + (0) (0) = 131

November Smoothed Average = 0.3 (October Actual) + (1 – 0.3) October Smoothed Average

= 0.3 (114) + 0.7 (131) = 125.9 or 126

December Smoothed Average = 0.3 (November Actual) + 0.7 (November Smoothed Average)

= 0.3 (119) + 0.7 (126) = 123.9 or 124

January Forecast = 0.3 (December Actual) + 0.7 (December Smoothed Average)

= 0.3 (137) + 0.7 (124) = 127.9 or 128

February Forecast = January Forecast

March Forecast = January Forecast

* Exponential Smoothing is initialized by setting the first smoothed average equal to the first specified actual sales data point. In effect, alpha = 1.0 for the first iteration. For subsequent calculations, alpha is set to the value specified in the processing option.

Exponential Smoothing Forecast, Given alpha = 0.3, n = 4												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128

Method 12: Exponential Smoothing with Trend and Seasonality

This method is similar to Method 11, Exponential Smoothing, in that a smoothed average is calculated. However, Method 12 also includes a term in the forecasting equation to calculate a smoothed trend. The forecast is composed of a smoothed averaged adjusted for a linear trend. When specified in the processing option, the forecast is also adjusted for seasonality.

Forecast specifications:

- Alpha = the smoothing constant used in calculating the smoothed average for the general level or magnitude of sales. Valid values for alpha range from 0 to 1.

- Beta = the smoothing constant used in calculating the smoothed average for the trend component of the forecast. Valid values for beta range from 0 to 1.

- Whether a seasonal index is applied to the forecast.

Note: Alpha and beta are independent of each other. They do not have to add to 1.0.

Minimum required sales history: one year plus the number of time periods required for evaluating the forecast performance (periods of best fit). When two or more years of historical data is available, the system uses two years of data in the calculations.

Method 12 uses two Exponential Smoothing equations and one simple average to calculate a smoothed average, a smoothed trend, and a simple average seasonal index.

A) An exponentially smoothed average

$$A_t = \alpha \, \frac{D_t}{S_{t-L}} + (1 - \alpha)(A_{t-1} + T_{t-1})$$

B) An exponentially smoothed trend

$$T_t = \beta(A_t - A_{t-1}) + (1 - \beta)T_{t-1}$$

C) A simple average seasonal index

$$S_t = \left(\frac{D_{t-L} + D_{t-2L}}{\sum\limits_{n=(t-2L)}^{n=(t-1)} D_n} * L \right)$$

D) The forecast is then calculated using the results of the three equations:

$$F_{t+m} = (A_t + T_t m) \, S_{t-L+m}$$

Where:

- L is the length of seasonality (L = 12 months or 52 weeks)
- t is the current time period
- m is the number of time periods into the future of the forecast
- S is the multiplicative seasonal adjustment factor indexed to the appropriate time period

History Used in the Forecast Calculation												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1996	125	123	115	137	122	130	141	128	118	123	139	133	1534
1997	128	117	115	125	122	137	140	129	131	114	119	137	1514
Calculation of Linear and Seasonal Exponential Smoothing, Given alpha = 0.3, beta = 0.4												

Initializing the Process:

January 1997 Seasonal Index, S_1

    = (125 + 128/1534 + 1514) * 12 = 0.083005 * 12 = 0.9961

January 1997 Smoothed Average*, A_1

    = January 1997 Actual/ January Seasonal Index

    = 128/0.9960

    = 128.51

January 1997 Smoothed Trend*, T_1

    = 0 insufficient information to calculate first smoothed trend

February 1997 Seasonal Index, S_2

    = (123 + 117/1534 + 1514) * 12 = 0.07874 * 12 = 0.9449

February 1997 Smoothed Average, A_2 =

$$A_2 = \alpha \frac{D_2}{S_2} + (1 - \alpha)(A_1 + T_1)$$

$$A_2 = 0.3 \frac{117}{0.9449} + (1 - 0.3)(128.51 + 0) = 127.10$$

February 1997 Smoothed Trend, T_2 =

$$T_2 = \beta(A_2 - A_1) + (1 - \beta)T_1$$

$$T_2 = 0.4(127.10 - 128.51) + (1 - 0.4)*0 = -0.56$$

March 1997 Seasonal Index, S_3 = (115 + 115/1534 + 1514) * 12

$$= 0.07546 * 12 = 0.9055$$

March 1997 Smoothed Average, A_3 =

$$A_3 = \alpha \frac{D_3}{S_3} + (1 - \alpha)(A_2 + T_2)$$

$$A_3 = 0.3 \frac{115}{0.9055} + (1 - 0.3)(127.10 - 0.56) = 126.68$$

March 1997 Smoothed Trend, T_3 =

$$T_3 = \beta(A_3 - A_2) + (1 - \beta)T_2$$

$$T_3 = 0.4(126.68 - 127.10) + (1 - 0.4)*-0.56 = -0.50$$

(Continue through December 1997)

December 1997 Seasonal Index, S_{12}

$$= (133 + 137/1534 + 1514) * 12 = 0.08858 * 12 = 1.0630$$

December 1997 Smoothed Average, A_{12} =

$$A_{12} = \alpha \frac{D_{12}}{S_{12}} + (1 - \alpha)(A_{11} + T_{11})$$

$$A_{12} = 0.3 \frac{137}{1.0630} + (1 - 0.3)(124.64 - 1.121) = 125.13$$

December 1997 Smoothed Trend, T_{12} =

$$T_{12} = \beta(A_{12} - A_{11}) + (1 - \beta)T_{11}$$

$$T_{12} = 0.4(125.13 - 124.64) + (1 - 0.4)* - 1.121 = -0.477$$

Calculation of Linear and Seasonal Exponentially Smoothed Forecast
$F_{t+m} = (A_t + T_t m)S_{t-L+m}$
* Exponential Smoothing with Trend and Seasonality calculations are initialized by setting the first smoothed average equal to the deseasonalized first actual sales data. The trend is initialized at zero for the first iteration. For subsequent calculations, alpha and beta are set to the values specified in the processing options.

Exponential Smoothing with Trend and Seasonality Forecast, alpha = 0.3, beta = 0.4											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998	124.16	117.33	112.01	127.10	117.91	128.52	134.73	122.74	118.45	121.77	121.77	126.92

Evaluating the Forecasts

You can select forecasting methods to generate as many as 12 forecasts for each product. Each forecasting method can create a slightly different projection. When thousands of products are forecast, it is impractical to make a subjective decision regarding which forecast to use in your plans for each product.

The system automatically evaluates performance for each forecasting method you select and for each product forecast. You can choose between two performance criteria: Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) and Percent of Accuracy (POA). MAD is a measure of forecast error. POA is a measure of forecast bias. Both of these performance evaluation techniques require actual sales history data for a user specified period of time. This period of recent history is called a "holdout period" or periods of best fit.

To measure the performance of a forecasting method, use the forecast formulae to simulate a forecast for the historical holdout period. There will usually be differences between actual sales data and the simulated forecast for the holdout period.

When multiple forecast methods are selected, this same process occurs for each method. Multiple forecasts are calculated for the holdout period, and compared to the known sales history for that same period of time. The forecasting method producing the best match (best fit) between the forecast and the actual sales during the holdout period is recommended for use in your plans. This recommendation is specific to each product, and might change from one forecast generation to the next.

Mean Absolute Deviation

MAD is the mean (or average) of the absolute values (or magnitude) of the deviations (or errors) between actual and forecast data. MAD is a measure of the average magnitude of errors to expect given a forecasting method and data history. Because absolute values are used in the calculation, positive errors do not cancel out negative errors. When comparing several forecasting methods, the one with the smallest MAD has shown to be the most reliable for that product for that holdout period. When the forecast is unbiased and errors are normally distributed, there is a simple mathematical relationship between MAD and two other common measures of distribution, standard deviation and Mean Squared Error:

- MAD = (Σ | Actual – Forecast |) / n

- Standard Deviation, (σ) $\cong$ 1.25 MAD

- Mean Squared Error $\cong -\sigma^2$

The following shows the calculation of MAD for two of the forecasting methods. This example assumes that the user has specified in the processing option that the holdout period length (periods of best fit) is equal to 5 periods.

Method 1, Last Year to This Year

History Used in the Calculation of MAD, Given Periods of Best Fit = 5												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1996								128	118	123	139	133
110 Percent Over Last Year Forecast for the Holdout Period												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997								141	130	135	153	146
Actual Sales History for the Holdout Period												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997								129	131	114	119	137
Absolute Value of Errors, Actual – Forecast												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
								12	1	21	34	9
Mean Absolute Deviation = (12 + 1 + 21 + 34 + 9) / 5 = 15.4												

Method 4, Moving Average, n = 4

History Used in the Calculation of MAD, Given Periods of Best Fit = 5, n = 4											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997				125	122	137	140					

Moving Average Forecast for the Holdout Period, Given n = 4

(125 + 122 + 137 + 140) / 4 = 131   Aug. '97

(122 + 137 + 140 + 129) / 4 = 132   Sep. '97

(137 + 140 + 129 + 131) / 4 = 134.25 or 134   Oct. '97

(140 + 129 + 131 + 114) / 4 = 128.5 or 129   Nov. '97

(129 + 131 + 114 + 119) / 4 = 123.25 or 123   Dec. '97

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997								131	132	134	129	123

Actual Sales History for the Holdout Period											

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997								129	131	114	119	137

Absolute Value of Errors, Actual – Forecast											

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
								2	1	20	10	14

Mean Absolute Deviation = (2 + 1 + 20 + 10 + 14) / 5 = 9.4

Based on these two choices, the Moving Average, n = 4 method is recommended because it has the smaller MAD, 9.4, for the given holdout period.

Percent of Accuracy

POA is a measure of forecast bias. When forecasts are consistently too high, inventories accumulate and inventory costs rise. When forecasts are consistently too low, inventories are consumed and customer service declines. A forecast that is 10 units too low, then 8 units too high, then 2 units too high is an unbiased forecast. The positive error of 10 is canceled by negative errors of 8 and 2.

Error = Actual − Forecast

When a product can be stored in inventory, and when the forecast is unbiased, a small amount of safety stock can be used to buffer the errors. In this situation, it is not so important to eliminate forecast errors as it is to generate unbiased forecasts. However, in service industries the above situation is viewed as three errors. The service is understaffed in the first period, then overstaffed for the next two periods. In services, the magnitude of forecast errors is usually more important than is forecast bias.

$$POA = \frac{\Sigma \text{ Actual sales during holdout period}}{\Sigma \text{ Forecast sales during holdout period}} * 100\%$$

Note the summation over the holdout period allows positive errors to cancel negative errors. When the total of actual sales exceeds the total of forecast sales, the ratio is greater than 100 percent. Of course, it is impossible to be more than 100 percent accurate. When a forecast is unbiased, the POA ratio is 100 percent. Therefore, it is more desirable to be 95 percent accurate than to be 110 percent accurate. The POA criteria selects the forecasting method that has a POA ratio closest to 100 percent.

The following shows the calculation of POA for two forecasting methods. This example assumes that the user has specified in the processing option that the holdout period length (periods of best fit) is equal to 5 periods.

Method 1, Last Year to This Year

History Used in the Calculation of POA, Given Periods Best Fit = 5											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1996								128	118	123	139	133
110 Percent Over Last Year Forecast for the Holdout Period												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997								141	130	135	153	146
Actual Sales History for the Holdout Period												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997								129	131	114	119	137
Sum of Actuals = (129 + 131 + 114 + 119 + 137) = 630												
Sum of Forecasts = (141 + 130 + 135 + 153 + 146) = 705												
POA ratio = (630 / 705) * 100% = 89.36%												

Method 4, Moving Average, n = 4

History Used in the Calculation of MAD, Given Periods Best Fit = 5, n = 4											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997				125	122	137	140					
Moving Average Forecast for the Holdout Period, Given n = 4												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997								131	132	134	129	123
Actual Sales History for the Holdout Period												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997								129	131	114	119	137
Sum of Actuals = (129 + 131 + 114 + 119 + 137) = 630												
Sum of Forecasts = (131 + 132 + 134 + 129 + 123) = 649												
POA ratio = (630 / 649) * 100% = 97.07%												

Based on these two choices, the Moving Average, n = 4 method is recommended because it has POA closest to 100 percent for the given holdout period.

Index

Index

G

H

I

R