4. B2C Pricing Logic

\* Base Fee: Apply a fixed charge of $2.50 to every B2C order.

\* Unit Picks:

\* Unique SKU Count: Count the distinct SKUs listed in the “SKU/Quantity” column. Each unique SKU code (e.g., ABO-012) represents one unit pick, regardless of the quantity in parentheses.

\* Quantity Sum: Sum the individual quantities associated with each SKU, as indicated within the parentheses in the “SKU/Quantity” column.

\* Verification: Compare the unique SKU count and the total quantity sum. The higher of the two values represents the actual number of unit picks for billing purposes.

\* Charge: Multiply the verified number of unit picks by the unit pick price ($0.25 per unit).

\* Case Picks:

\* SKU List Reference: Obtain the client-specific SKU list, which contains a mapping of each SKU code to its corresponding Labeling Unit (e.g., “Case”, “Each”, “Unit”) and Labeling Quantity (e.g., 12 units per case).

\* Calculation:

\* Iterate through each SKU in the “SKU/Quantity” column of the order.

\* Look up the corresponding Labeling Unit and Labeling Quantity for that SKU from the client-specific SKU list.

\* If the Labeling Unit is “Case,” divide the quantity listed in the “SKU/Quantity” column by the Labeling Quantity. Round any fractional results up to the nearest whole number to get the number of case picks for that SKU.

\* If the Labeling Unit is NOT “Case,” the SKU does not contribute to the case pick count.

\* Total Charge: Sum the case pick counts for all SKUs in the order and multiply by the case pick price ($0.53 per case).

\* Matcha Tea Charge:

\* Matcha SKU Identification: Reference a predefined list of matcha tea SKUs.

\* Calculation:

\* Iterate through the SKUs in the “SKU/Quantity” column.

\* If an SKU matches a matcha tea SKU from the list, multiply its quantity (in parentheses) by the matcha tea price ($0.26).

\* Total Charge: Sum the matcha tea charges for all relevant SKUs and add this to the overall order cost.

\* Insert Charge:

\* Insert-Triggering SKUs: Reference a predefined list of SKUs that trigger the need for inserts.

\* Calculation:

\* Identify all unique insert-triggering SKUs present in the “SKU/Quantity” column.

\* If the order contains two or more unique insert-triggering SKUs, the insert value is set to 2.

\* If the order contains only one unique insert-triggering SKU, the insert value is set to 1.

\* Total Charge: Multiply the insert value by the insert charge per unit (e.g., $0.07).

\* Flat Boxes:

\* Case-Only SKU Exclusion: Reference the list of “case-only” SKUs (SKUs that should not incur a flat box charge when shipped as a full case).

\* Flat Box Determination Logic:

\* If the order contains ONLY “case-only” SKUs, no flat box charge applies (skip the following steps).

\* Otherwise, sum the number of cases in the order. Use the following table to determine the number of flat boxes needed:

| Case | Flat Box |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

| 1 | 1 |

| 2 | 2 |

| 3 | 2 |

| 4 | 2 |

| 5 | 3 |

| 6 | 3 |

| 7 | 4 |

| 8 | 4 |

\* If the total number of cases exceeds the values in the table, extrapolate the pattern (e.g., 9 cases would require 5 flat boxes).

\* Charge: Multiply the calculated number of flat boxes by the flat box price ($0.85).

\* Rush Order:

\* Pending clarification on how to identify rush orders in the data.

5. B2B Pricing Logic

\* Base Fee: [Insert the specific dollar value for the B2B base fee here.]

\* Unit & Case Picks: Apply the same logic as in the B2C calculation for unit and case picks, using the corresponding B2B unit pick price (e.g., $0.35) and case pick price (e.g., $0.65) from the Abokichi B2B pricing table.

\* Pallet Charges:

\* Prior to processing the order data, present the user with a dialog box asking: “Are there any orders to be entered manually?”

\* If the user selects “Yes”:

\* Display a form where the user can enter transaction IDs for manual entry.

\* Include a “+” button to allow adding multiple transaction IDs.

\* Store the entered transaction IDs for later reference.

\* If the user selects “No”:

\* Proceed with the automatic B2B pricing logic.

\* During automatic pricing, skip any orders whose transaction IDs were entered manually. The user will handle these orders separately.

\* B2B Special Rule (Rabbex):

\* Conditions:

\* The Carrier column value is exactly “Rabbex”.

\* The order contains only case picks (no unit picks, as determined from the SKU/Quantity column and the SKU list).

\* Logic:

\* Charge the B2B base order fee.

\* The first six case picks are free.

\* For any case picks beyond the first six, charge the regular B2B case pick price (e.g., $0.65).

6. Output

\* Create separate client-specific worksheets for B2B and B2C orders.

\* Output the following information for each order onto the appropriate worksheet:

\* Transaction ID

\* Order Type (B2B or B2C)

\* Base Fee

\* Unit Picks (and charge)

\* Case Picks (and charge)

\* Matcha Tea Charge (if applicable)

\* Insert Charge (if applicable)

\* Flat Box Charge (if applicable)

\* Rush Order Charge (if applicable)

\* Total Cost

Next Steps

\* Implement a mechanism to handle manual entry and pricing of pallet orders.

\* Develop comprehensive testing to validate the pricing calculations for various scenarios.

\* Create user documentation with detailed instructions on using the program, interpreting outputs, and troubleshooting potential errors.