

Global Order Promising: -

Sale order → item → 10 → 27/03/2025

Schedule: Identifying the source → org- stock/supplier- buy item/make item for example: org : 001

Sourcing rules: based on the sourcing it is identifying the source.

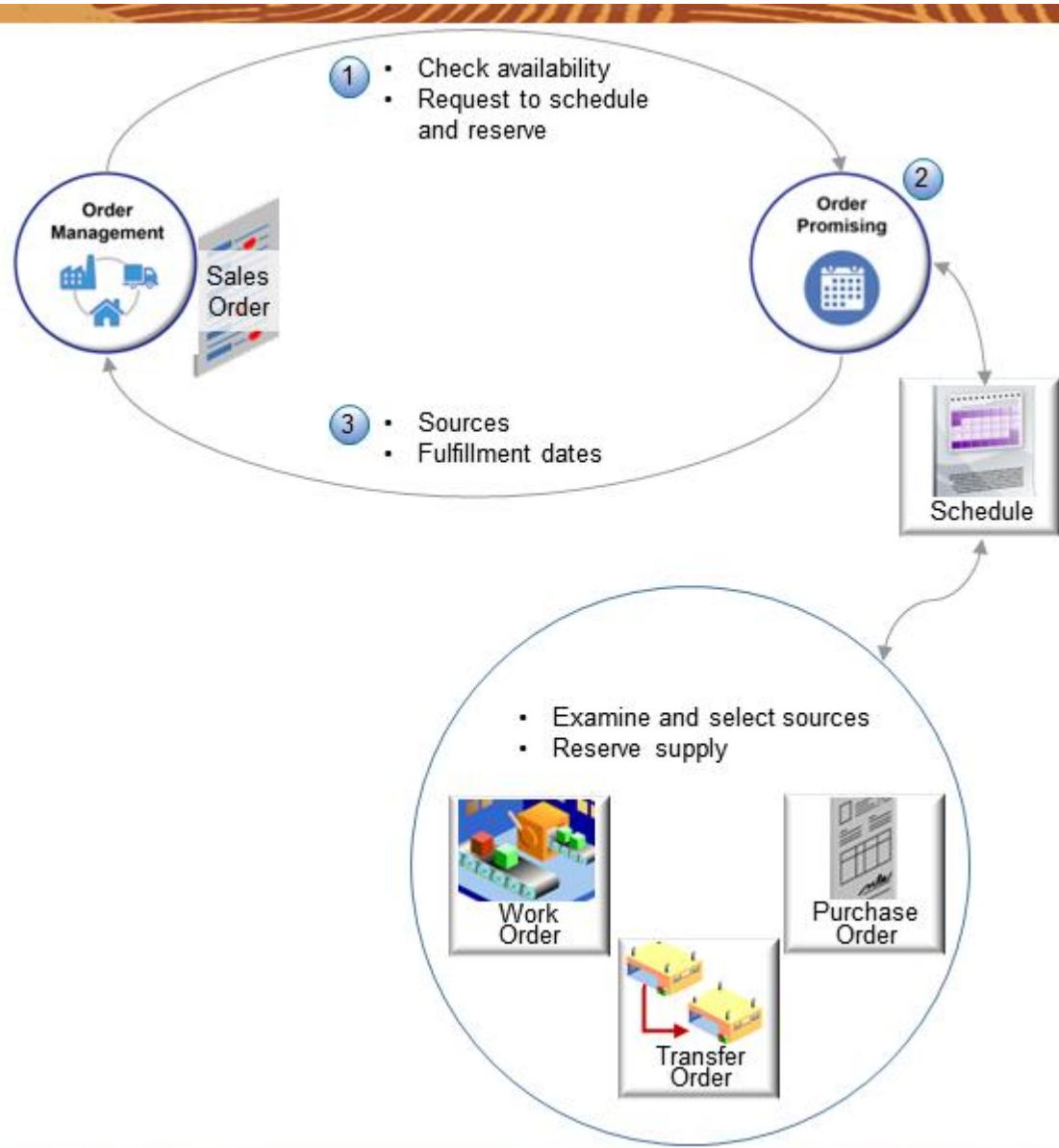
ATP Rules → SSD of the item → 27/03/2025 /(supplier → 5 days)→ SSD 31/03/25

Reserve the Items

Oracle Global Order Promising is an application that helps you fulfil sales orders by the requested date for items that you receive from your ordering application, such as Oracle Order Management.

Promising considers the supply that is or might be available in your entire supply chain, including suppliers, factories, distribution centres, and warehouses.

Assume you sell an item named the AS54888 Desktop Computer. You place a sales order in Order Management for the AS54888 with a requested delivery date of March 10.



1. Order Management sends a request that includes these details to Promising. The request might be to check and see whether the item is available, or to schedule and reserve the item for fulfilment.
2. Promising uses its schedule to look at a variety of sources that can fulfil demand within the date that Order Management requested, depending on how you set it up. For example, it can try to get supply from:
 - Work orders that create supply for the item in manufacturing
 - Transfer orders that transfer supply between organizations when that supply already exists
 - Purchase orders that purchase supply for the item from a supplier
3. Promising sends supply details to Order Management, including the source that will supply the item, fulfilment dates, and so on.

Promising can do this in different ways, depending on how you set it up:

- Select from a variety of fulfilment locations.
- Use an available-to-promise rule that you create to consume on-hand supply that already exists in your supply chain, inventory that's in transit, or to get supply through a purchase

order, transfer order, or through a planned order that Promising receives from Supply Planning.

- Use a capable-to-promise rule that you create to build supply that doesn't already exist in your supply chain. Capable-to-promise is the capacity to build inventory that isn't currently available in your supply chain.
- Substitute the ordered item with another item.
- If there isn't enough supply to fulfill the item from a single location, then Promising can split the order line according to location, time, substitution.

Make Your Supply Chain Flexible and Resilient

The below configurations we will discuss under GOP

Manage Planning Source Systems
Collect Planning Data (Source System (OPS) -> Destination System (OPS)
ATP Rule
Sourcing Rule - Transfer from (SO), Buy (DP), Make (ATO)
Profile option (MSC_SRC_ASSIGNMENT_CATALOG)
Sourcing Assignment
Manage Administrator Profile Values (MSP_DEFAULT_ASSIGNMENT_SET)
Refresh and Start the Order Promising Server

1. Manage Planning Source Systems: -

We have to add our shipping organization under source system called OPS.

Source	Destination
OPS	OPS (Fusion applications)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL fa-euth-dev12-saasdemo1.ds-fa.oracledemos.com/fscmUI/faces/FuseTaskListManagerTop?.afrLoop=4729275656844279&.adf.ctrl-state=z11ybu74_296. The page title is "Manage planning source systems". The search bar also contains "Manage planning source systems". Below the search bar, there is a message "Match With Tasks, Task Lists, Business Objects". A table lists one item:

Name	Type	Details
Manage Planning Source Systems	Task	

The screenshot shows the Oracle Fusion Planning Source Systems interface. At the top, it says "Manage Planning Source Systems". Below that, there are two tabs: "Destination System" and "Source Systems". Under "Destination System", there is a table with one row for "OPS". The "Description" column for OPS is "Used by Order Orchestration And Planning.". Under "Source Systems", there is another table with several rows, including "BM1", "ORA_BM_CPQ", "HC1", "ATG2", "EX9", "ATG1", and "LEG2". The "OPS" row is highlighted with a yellow background. A "Manage Organization List" button is visible at the bottom of this table. The right side of the screen shows a large list of organizations with various filters and search options.

Under OPS, Select the line, click on Manage Organization List

This screenshot shows the "Manage Organization List: OPS" dialog box. It has a search interface with fields for "Organization", "Enable for Collections", and "Organization Type". Below the search area is a "Search Results" table with columns: Organization, Name, Organization Type, Enable for Collections, Parent Organization, and Modeled Subinventory Code for Child Organization. The table lists several organizations like "Operations", "Manchester IO", "Seattle", etc. Each organization row has a checkbox in the "Enable for Collections" column. The "OPS" row from the previous screenshot is also present here.

We are adding the required inventory organizations to the organization list. Save and close.

2. Collect Planning Data (Source System (OPS) -> Destination System (OPS))

We need to run the program called Collect Planning Data, we need to map the data from source system to destination systems.

We are collecting the data from source system to the destination system.

Source OPS

Destination OPS

Items, on hand, Customer, etc → Collections → Sales order (item, Customer, on hand)

To collect the information from the source system, we will run the program

After running the program, the data moves from normal tables to planning tables shown below.

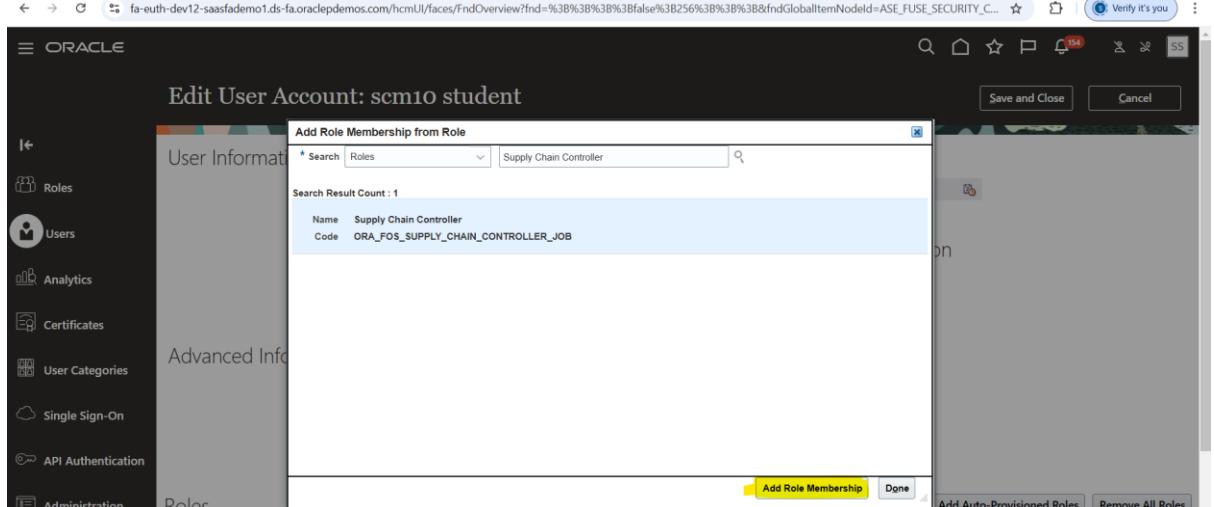
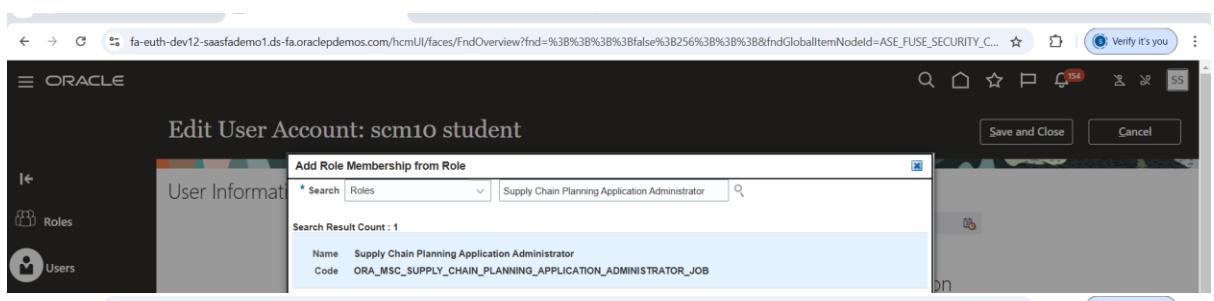
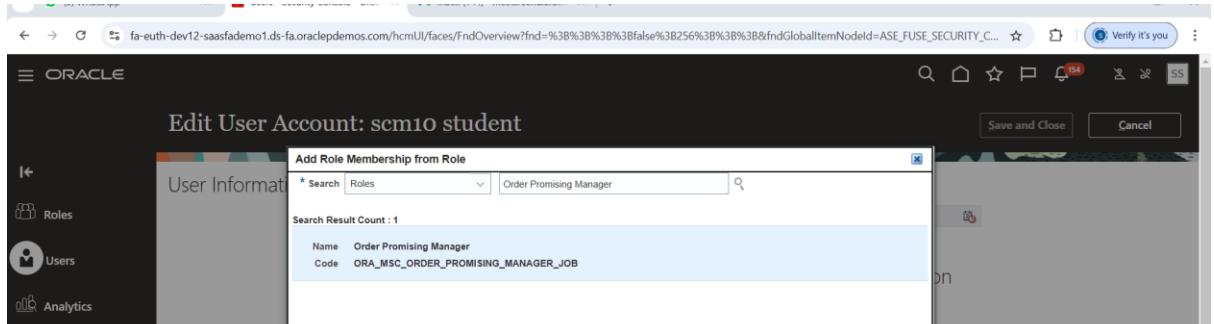
EGP_System_Items_B → Collections → MSC_EGP_System_Items_B (Planning tables)

GOP Roles Required:

Order Promising manager

Supply chain Planning Application Administrator

Supply chain Controller



Add the roles.

The navigation for the Global order promising is shown below.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Order Management interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Risk Management, Subscription Management, Contract Management, Order Management (which is highlighted in yellow), and Supply Chain E. Below the navigation is a search bar and a quick actions section.

QUICK ACTIONS

- Manage Price Lists
- Manage Discount Lists
- Manage Shipping Charge Lists
- Manage Customer Pricing Profiles
- Manage Pricing Segments

APPS

- Pricing Administration
- Order Management
- Global Order Promising (highlighted in yellow)
- Service Logistics
- Create Sales Order (New)
- Sales Orders (New)

The main content area displays the **Global Order Promising** dashboard. It includes an overview section with four circular KPIs:

- Schedule Performance: 99%
- Late Demand Count: 63
- Late Demand Value: 2.6M
- Financial Performance: 99.2%

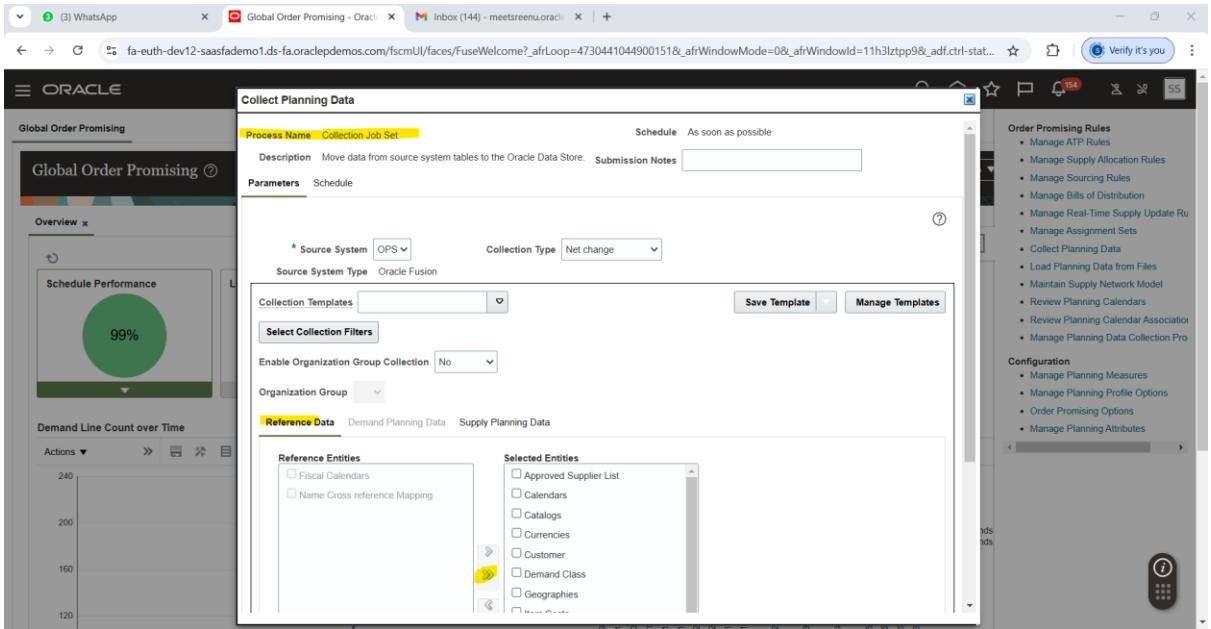
Below the overview are two charts:

- Demand Line Count over Time**: A line chart showing demand count by creation date from 9/6/27 to 3/26/28. The Y-axis ranges from 0 to 240. The chart shows a general upward trend with some fluctuations.
- Scheduling Performance by Demand Line Requested Date**: A bar chart showing scheduling performance by demand line requested date. The Y-axis ranges from 0% to 100%. The X-axis lists dates from 9/6/27 to 3/26/28. The bars are mostly green, indicating high performance levels.

On the right side of the dashboard, there are two sections:

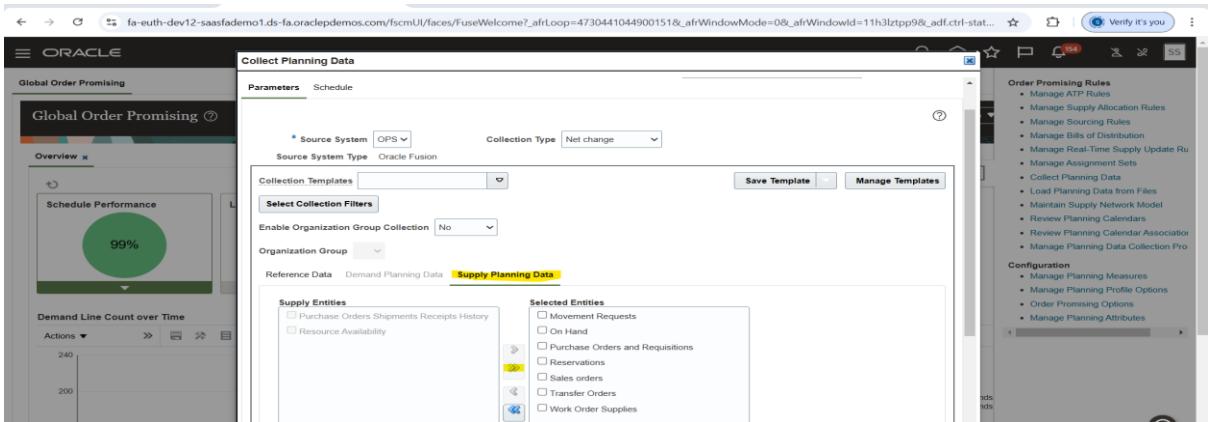
- Order Promising Rules** (highlighted in yellow):
 - Manage ATP Rules
 - Manage Supply Allocation Rules
 - Manage Sourcing Rules
 - Manage Bills of Distribution
 - Manage Real-Time Supply Update Rule
 - Manage Assignment Sets
 - Collect Planning Data** (highlighted in yellow)
 - Load Planning Data from Files
 - Maintain Supply Network Model
 - Review Planning Calendars
 - Review Planning Calendar Association
 - Manage Planning Data Collection Pro
- Configuration**:
 - Manage Planning Measures
 - Manage Planning Profile Options
 - Order Promising Options
 - Manage Planning Attributes

Click on Collect Planning Data,



Here I have selected all the reference data from Source system to destination system.

Similarly add the supply planning data.



Collection Type:

Net change: - if already existed all items (like 10) are loaded from source to destination (10 times). If any new item created at source system (like 11 item), it will be added the new item to the destination system.

For example:

24/Jan 10 ----> loaded 10 items (destination)

Suppose item created on 25/Jan

25/Jan 11 ---> only new item will be loaded in destination system.

Targeted: -

Complete data again it is loaded from source to destination system.

Automatic selection: -

The system automatically attaches a valid outbound inventory agreement to the outbound inventory order

The screenshot shows the Oracle Global Order Promising interface. On the left, there's a dashboard with a green circle indicating 99% performance. In the center, a dialog box titled 'Collect Planning Data' is open. It has two main sections: 'Supply Entities' (with options like Purchase Orders, Shipments, Receipts History, and Resource Availability) and 'Selected Entities' (with options like Movement Requests, On Hand, Purchase Orders and Requisitions, Reservations, Sales orders, Transfer Orders, and Work Order Supplies). Below these are 'Date Range Type' (set to 'Relative to collection run date'), 'Collection Window in Days' (set to 1), and two radio button options: 'Collect existing data' (selected) and 'Regenerate data, and then collect'. At the bottom are 'Submit' and 'Cancel' buttons. To the right of the dialog is a sidebar titled 'Order Promising Rules' containing a long list of items such as Manage ATP Rules, Manage Supply Allocation Rules, Manage Sourcing Rules, etc. Below that is another sidebar titled 'Configuration' with similar items.

We can also run the program automatically.

Submit the program

The screenshot shows the Oracle interface with a search bar at the top. The search criteria include 'Name' (empty), 'Process ID' (7583267 highlighted in yellow), and 'Status' (empty). To the right of the search bar are filters for 'Submission Time' (After 1/10/25 11:20 AM), 'Submission Notes' (Contains empty), and 'Submitted By' (empty). Below the search bar is a 'Saved Search' dropdown set to 'Last hour'. At the bottom are 'Search', 'Reset', and 'Download Results' buttons. Below the search bar is a 'Search Results' section with a 'Hierarchy' view selected. It shows a tree structure with nodes like 'Collection Job Set', 'Extract Master', 'Extract Oracle Fusion Entity', and 'Extract Oracle Fusion Entity'. A table below the tree lists process details:

Name	Process ID	Status	Scheduled Time	Submission Time
Collection Job Set	7583267	Succeeded	1/10/25 12:20 PM EST	1/10/25 12:20 PM EST
Extract Master	7583268	Succeeded	1/10/25 12:20 PM EST	1/10/25 12:20 PM EST
Extract Oracle Fusion Entity	7583307	Succeeded	1/10/25 12:21 PM EST	1/10/25 12:21 PM EST
Extract Oracle Fusion Entity	7583308	Succeeded	1/10/25 12:21 PM EST	1/10/25 12:21 PM EST

It took some time and will be completed as shown above.

3. Sourcing Rule - Transfer from (SO), Buy (DP), Make (ATO):-

The screenshot shows the Oracle Global Order Promising interface. On the right, a sidebar menu under 'Order Promising Rules' has 'Manage Sourcing Rules' highlighted. Below the sidebar, a 'Configuration' section is visible. The main area displays four performance metrics: Schedule Performance (99%), Late Demand Count (63), Late Demand Value (2.6M), and Financial Performance (99.2%). A callout box points to the 'Manage Sourcing Rules' link in the sidebar.

Click on Manage Sourcing Rules

The screenshot shows the 'Create Sourcing Rule' page. It includes fields for Name ('TATA Ship From'), Description ('TATA Ship From'), and Organization Assignment Type ('Global'). Under 'Sourcing Rule Effective Dates', the start date is set to '1/10/25'. The 'Sources' grid shows two entries: one for 'Transfer from' organization 002 and one for 'Transfer from' organization 001. Both entries have an allocation percent of 100%.

Type	Organization	Supplier	Supplier Site	Supplier Site Source System	* Allocation Percent	* Rank	Shipping Method	Carrier Name	Mode of Transport	Service Level	Transit Time	Exclude for Options and Option Classes
Transfer from	002				100	2						
Transfer from	001				100	1						

Ship from is nothing but transfer from

100% fulfil the sales order from 001 (1 rank org), if not select from 002 org.

Which item, needs to be selected from 001, 002 will be **decided by sourcing assignment**.

4. Manage Assignment sets:-

The screenshot shows the Oracle Global Order Promising interface. On the right, a sidebar menu under 'Order Promising Rules' has 'Manage Assignment Sets' highlighted. Below the sidebar, a 'Configuration' section is visible. The main area displays four performance metrics: Schedule Performance (99%), Late Demand Count (63), Late Demand Value (2.6M), and Financial Performance (99.2%).

Manage Assignment Sets

Name	Description
GlobalOrderPromising	Global Order Promising Assignment Set

Search with GlobalOrderpromising Assignment set. Edit it.

Edit Assignment Set: GlobalOrderPromising

Assignment Level	Organization	Customer	Customer Site	Demand Class	Category	Item	Description	Sourcing Type	Sourcing Rule or Bill of Distribution	Zone	Region
Category and/or...	002				.. Slimline Model	.. Slimline Model	.. Slimline Model	Sourcing rule	M-002		
Category and/or...	002				.. Slimline Tablets	.. Slimline Tablets	.. Slimline Tablets	Sourcing rule	M-002		
Category and/or...	002				.. SlimlineAir Tablets	.. SlimlineAir Tablets	.. SlimlineAir Tablets	Sourcing rule	M-002		
Category and/or...	002				.. SlimlineMini Tablets	.. SlimlineMini Tablets	.. SlimlineMini Tablets	Sourcing rule	M-002		
Category and/or...	005				Tablet Assemblies	Tablet Assemblies	Tablet Assemblies	Sourcing rule	M-005		
Category and/or...	002				Vision Slimline	Vision Slimline	Vision Slimline	Sourcing rule	M-002		

Click on +, Add a row here.

Edit Assignment Set: GlobalOrderPromising

Assignment Level	Organization	Customer	Customer Site	Demand Class	Category	Item	Description	Sourcing Type	Sourcing Rule or Bill of Distribution	Zone	Region
Item	-	-	-	-	.. Slimline Model	.. Slimline Model	.. Slimline Model	Sourcing rule	M-002		
Category and/or...	002				.. Slimline Tablets	.. Slimline Tablets	.. Slimline Tablets	Sourcing rule	M-002		
Category and/or...	002				.. SlimlineAir Tablets	.. SlimlineAir Tablets	.. SlimlineAir Tablets	Sourcing rule	M-002		
Category and/or...	002				.. SlimlineMini Tablets	.. SlimlineMini Tablets	.. SlimlineMini Tablets	Sourcing rule	M-002		
Category and/or...	005				Tablet Assemblies	Tablet Assemblies	Tablet Assemblies	Sourcing rule	M-005		

Here I am adding the line,
Assignment level: item

Enter item ,

Sourcing Type: Sourcing rule

Sourcing Rule: TATA Ship From

Here item is not showing, the reason is item not collected.

How it will work in the sales order as shown below.

Sales order → submit → Orchestration → **Schedule/GOP** (First step) → profile option (SA: GlobalOrderPromising)/ item (AS89105) → TATA Ship from → R1(001)/R2(002).

What sourcing rule is assigned to the item. In Rank 1 on hand quantity is not available, it will pick the material from 002. Afterwards it will go to reservations step.

5. Manage Administrator Profile Values:-

Name	Type	Details
Manage Administrator Profile Values	Task	

Profile option Name:

Profile Option Code	Profile Display Name	Application	Module	Start Date	End Date	Description
MSP_DEFAULT_ASSIGNMENT_S...	Order Promising Sourcing Assignm...	Global Order Promising	Order Promising	1/1/80		Sourcing assignment set to be used by ATP check availability and supply allocation features.

Currently Global order promising profile option is assigned.

If you remove the GOP step it wont recommend the item like stock details etc

The main purpose of using GOP module is to identify the fulfilment organization.

6. ATP Rules: - SSD

Basic Available To Promise (ATP) checking allows users to perform an availability check based on a statement of current and planned material supply against a given organization. You perform ATP checks by specifying the item, the need-by date and the ship-from value. The system returns results describing the need-by date quantity and the fulfilment date.

The top screenshot shows the 'Manage Assignment Sets' page. It has a search bar and a table with columns: Name, Description, Assigned-to Item, Assigned-to Organization, and Assigned-to Item Category. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Manage ATP Rules' page. It has search filters for Name, Description, Assigned-to Item, Assigned-to Organization, and Assigned-to Item Category, and a table with the same columns as the top screenshot.

For every sales order system automatically generates the schedule ship date.

- L1 item A schedule ship date
- L2 item B schedule ship date

The SSD will be generated for each line/ item based on the ATP rules.

In ATP Rules, we have 3 options.

The screenshot shows the 'Create ATP Rule' page. It has fields for Name (TATA ATP Rule) and Description (TATA ATP Rule). Under 'Promising Mode', 'Supply chain availability search' is selected. Other options like 'Lead time based' and 'Infinite availability based' are also available. There are checkboxes for 'Search components and resources', 'Enable profitable to promise search', and 'Respect allocation constraints'. A dropdown for 'Lead Time Considered' and a field for 'User-Defined Lead Time in Days' are also present.

(i) Lead time based: User-defined lead time

The screenshot shows the 'Create ATP Rule' page. The 'Name' field is 'TATA ATP Rule' and the 'Description' field is 'TATA ATP Rule'. Under 'ATP Rule Criteria', 'Promising Mode' is selected as 'Lead time based'. The 'Lead Time Considered' dropdown is set to 'User-defined lead time' and the 'User-Defined Lead Time in Days' input field contains '10'. Other options like 'Supply chain availability search' and 'Infinite availability based' are also present.

Suppose in lead time based

Leade time considered as: User-defined lead time

Suppose lead time is 10 days. Sales order booked at 29/Jan/2025.

L1 item A schedule ship date 09/Feb 2025

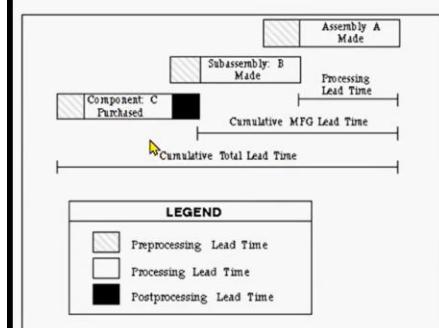
L2 item B schedule ship date

(ii)Lead time: Total lead time:

The screenshot shows the 'Create ATP Rule' page. The 'Name' field is 'TATA ATP Rule' and the 'Description' field is 'TATA ATP Rule'. Under 'ATP Rule Criteria', 'Promising Mode' is selected as 'Total lead time'. The 'Lead Time Considered' dropdown is set to 'Total lead time'. Other options like 'Supply chain availability search' and 'Infinite availability based' are also present.

Time
Cumulative Total Lead The total time required to make an item if no inventory existed and you had to order all the raw materials and make all the subassemblies level by level.
Time Bills of Material automatically calculates this value, or you can manually assign a value.
The following diagram describes the relationship between preprocessing, processing, and postprocessing lead times for manufactured items (assembly A and subassembly B) and purchased items (component C). This diagram also describes the cumulative manufacturing lead time and cumulative total lead time for a manufactured item (assembly A).

Figure 4 - 2.



Cumulative total lead time = Component+ Subassembly(semi finished goods)+ Finished Good
= cumulative MFG Lead Time + processing Lead time+ Assemble item

- A – 4 days preprocessing + 1 day's processing Leadtime
- B- 2 days preprocessing lead time + (2 days processing lead time/ for manufacturing)
- C- (2 days preprocessing lead time) + 0 preprocessing lead time. +(1 day as quality check for example- wait)

Post processing lead time → Internal check → like quality check .

Edit Item: KMC ITEM 1 (KMCMST) ⓘ ★

Actions: Save, Cancel

* Item: KMC ITEM 1

* Description: KMC ITEM 1

Item Status: Active

Lifecycle Phase: Production

User Item Type: Purchased Item

Pack Type:

Revision: 0

Creation Date: 3/11/22 6:13 AM

Specifications>Planning tab

Release Time Fence

Shrinkage Rate

Forecast Control: Consume and Derive Forecast

Acceptable Early Days

MPS Planning

Calculate ATP

Repair Yield

Repair Lead Time

Lead Times

Preprocessing Days: 4	Cumulative Total: 6
Postprocessing Days: 0	Fixed:
Processing Days: 1	Cumulative Manufacturing: 3
Variable:	Lead Time Lot Size: 1

we will specify the lead time for each and every item in the planning tab.

If you are taking lead time as cumulative manufacturing, you are creating sales order for the above item. What is the SSD.

Salee order submitted 23/01/2025 , the SSD will be + 3 days = 26/01/2025

At the time of item creation you have to enter the lead time, organization to organization lead time is different.

ATP rule is → Infinite availability based → it means the stock is infinite, no issues with the stock, so Always SSD will be today's date only(sales order submission date).

The first option is Supply chain availability search, it is completely focused on demand and supply chain basis. Suppose for the demand, supply is there, so the schedule ship date is today's date. Sales order created for 100 quantity, 100 quantity stock is available, so the SSD is today's date.

For example:

Demand: Sales order : 100 quantity: (no quantity)

Supply: Purchase order: 5000 quantity, I am getting on 25/jan/2025

so schedule ship date for the sales order is : 25/jan/2025

Supply options are: purchase requisition/ purchase orders/ work orders or we can make the items/ on hand quantity.

Demand- work order demand,

Based on all these supply and demand, SSD will be created.

Promising Mode: Supply chain availability search (selected)

Lead Time Considered: [Slider]

User-Defined Lead Time in Days: [Slider]

Truncate order fulfillment quantity to nearest integer: [checkbox]

Supply Chain Availability Search Attributes

Demand Types

- Fulfillment lines (selected)
- Dependent work order demands (selected)

Supply Types

- On hand (selected)
- Purchase orders (selected)
- Supplier requisitions (selected)
- Standard work orders (selected)
- In-transit supplies
- Internal requisitions
- Nonstandard work orders

Infinite Availability Time Fence Definition

Infinite Availability Fence Definition: [Dropdown]

User-Defined Fence in Days: [Slider]

Past Due Supply and Demand Definition

Past-Due Demand Considered in Days: [Slider]

Past-Due Supply Considered in Days: [Slider]

ATP Time Fence Definition

ATP Time Fence Specification: [Dropdown]

Whatever you want top choose you can for demand and supply.

We can assign ATP rules to the organization, category etc.

Name: TATA ATP Rule

Description: TATA ATP Rule

ATP Rule Criteria: [Tab]

ATP Rule Assignment: [Tab] (Selected)

ATP Rule Assignment

Assignment Basis	Assigned-to Organization	Assigned-to Item	Assigned-to Item Category
Category: Cameras			
Organization: 001			

After completion of all the steps in GOP, we need to run the program
Refresh and Start the Order Promising Server:

Description Refresh the data used by the Oracle Fusion Global Order Promising server and start the order promising server.

We will run this program from the schedule processes.

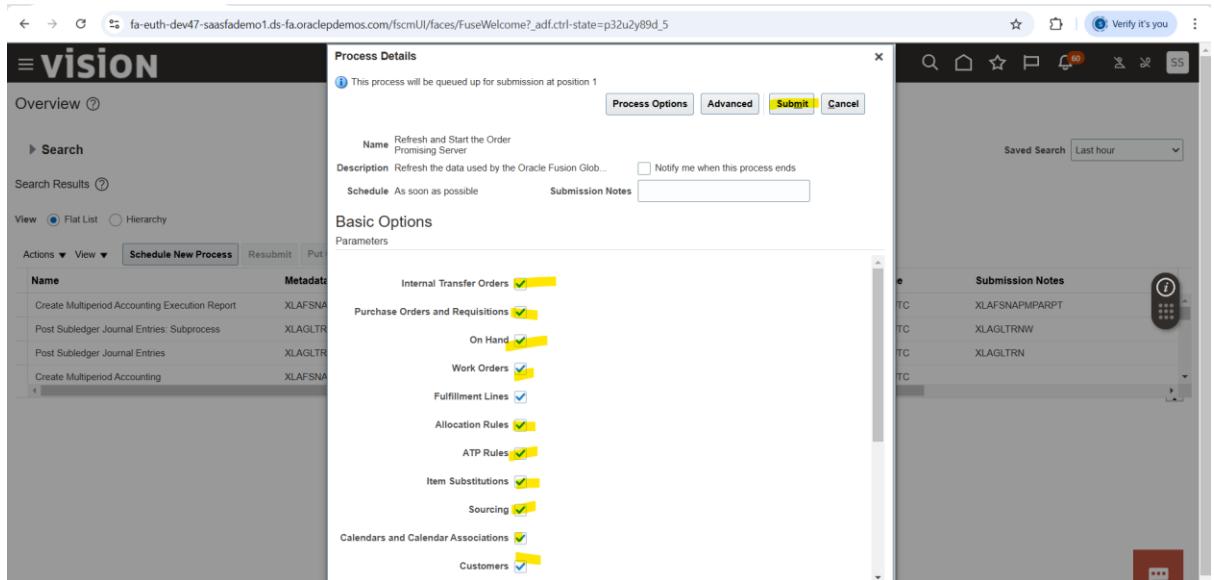
Schedule New Process

Type: Job

Name: Refresh and Start the Order Promising Server

Description: Refresh the data used by the Oracle Fusion Global Order Promising server and start the order promising server.

OK Cancel



Enable required fields and submit, for the first time, enable all submit it.

Roles require for Order management:

	B	C	D	E	F
1	Order Management	Order Management	Order Administrator	Configures all setu	
2	Pricing		Order Entry Specialist		
3	Global Order Promising (GOP)		Order Manager		
4	Distributed Order Orchestration (DOO)		Order Orchestration	Recovery Manager	
5	Inventory	Pricing	Pricing Analyst	Analyzes historical	
6	Procurement		Pricing Administrator	Manages price exe	
7		GOP	Pricing Manager	Manages and appr	
8	Standard Sales Order (Ship & Bill)		Order Promising Manager		
9	Ship only		Supply Chain Planning Application Administrator		
10	Bill only		Supply Chain Controller		
11					
12	Return Sales Order (Return & Credit)				