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.

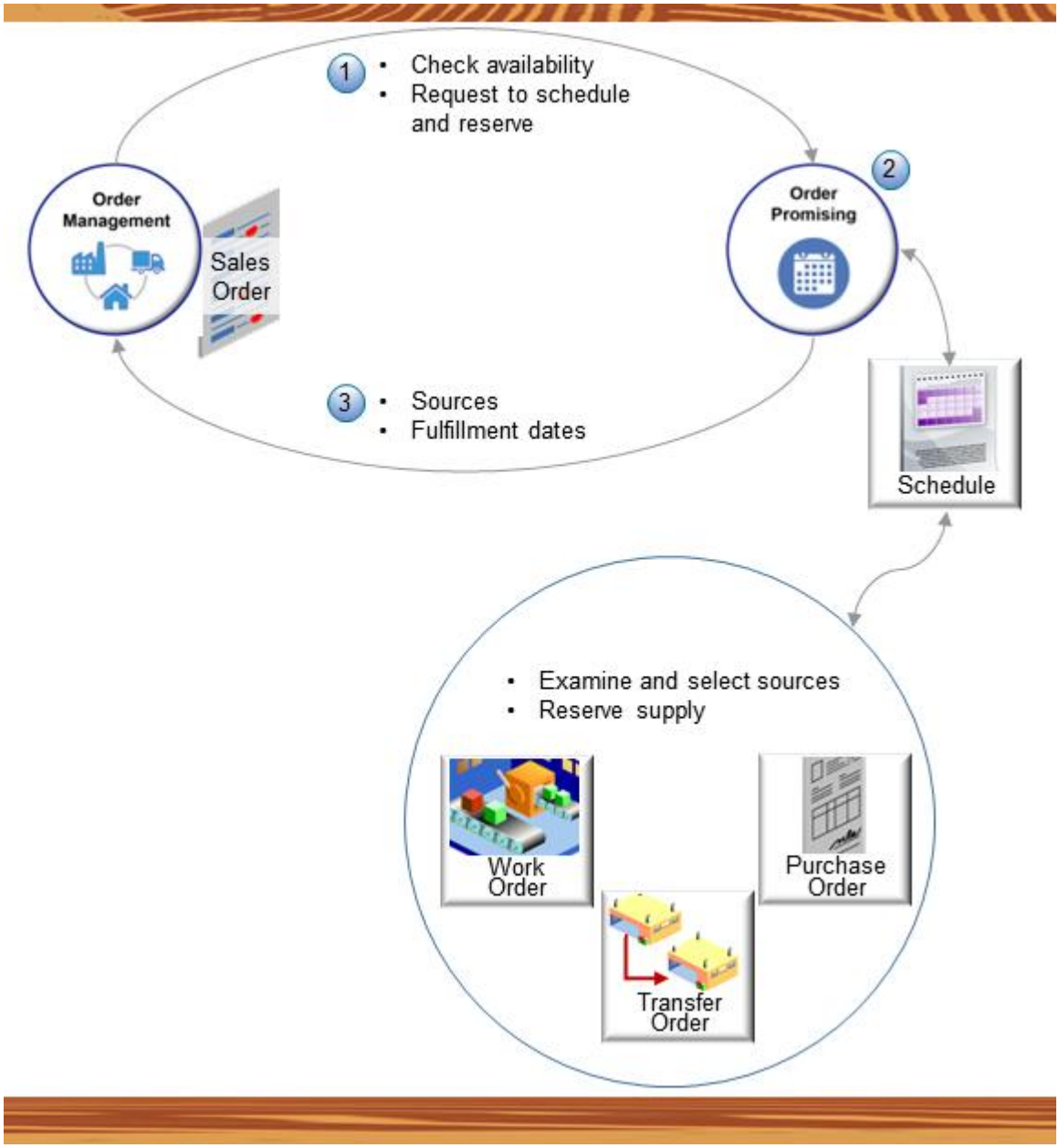
ATP Rules → SSD of the item → 27/03/2025 /(supplier → 5 days)→ SSD 31/03/25

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

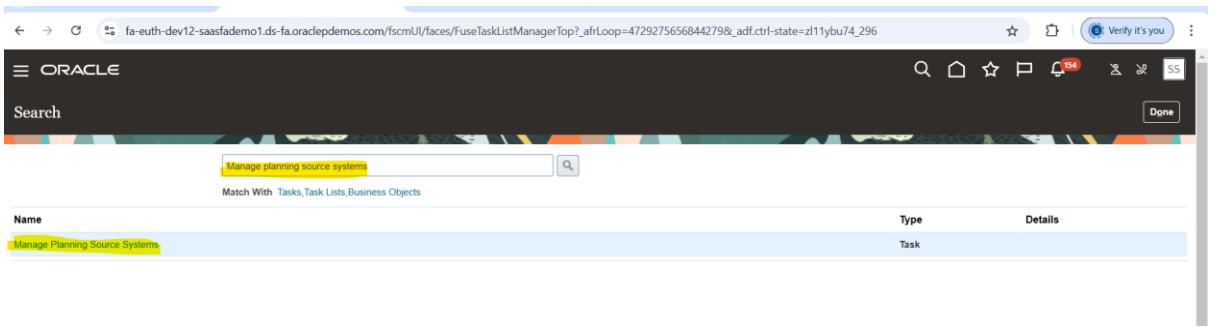
The below configurations we will discuss under GOP

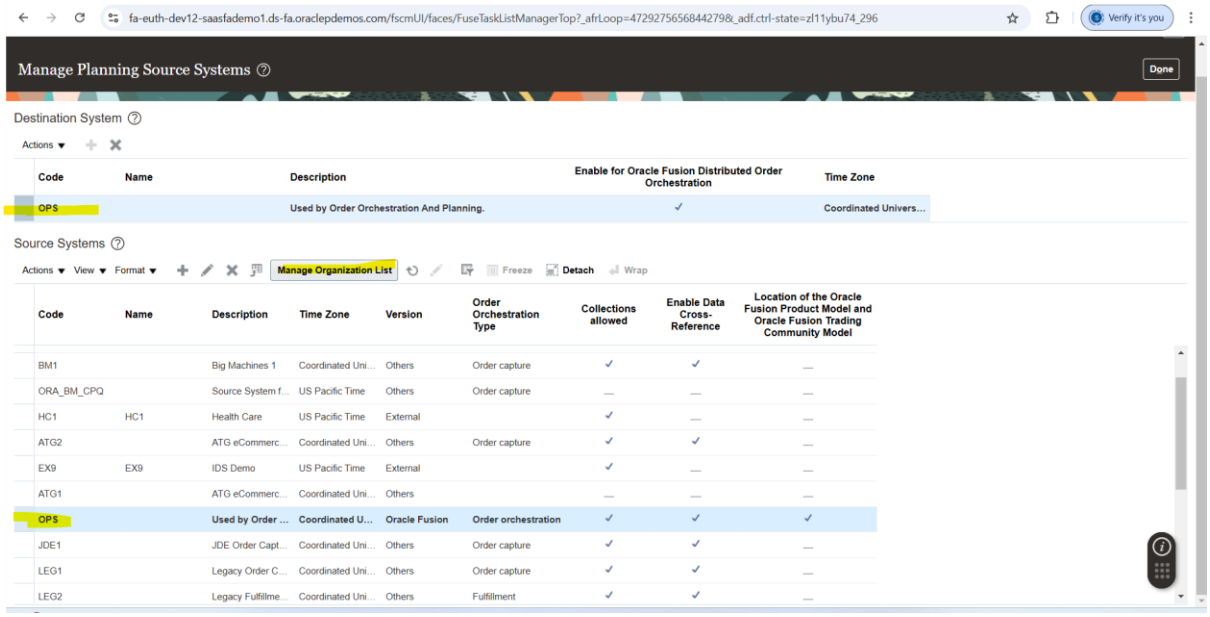
Manage Planning Source Systems
Collect Planning Data (Source System (OPS) -> Destination System (OPS)
ATP Rule
Sourcing Rule - Transfer from (SO), Buy (DP), Make (ATO)
Profile option (MSC_SRC_ASSIGNMENT_CATALOG)
Sourcing Assignment
Manage Administrator Profile Values (MSP_DEFAULT_ASSIGNMENT_SET)
Refresh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

1. Manage Planning Source Systems: -

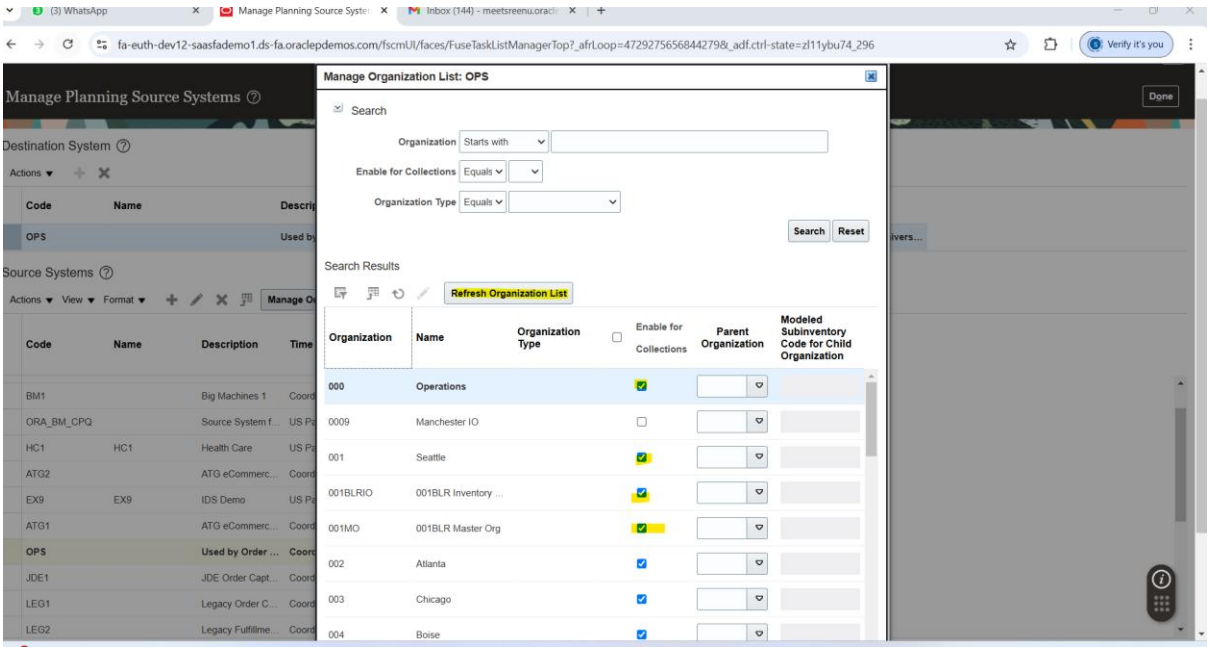
   We have to add our shipping organization under source system called OPS.

Source	Destination
OPS	OPS (Fusion applications)





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



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.

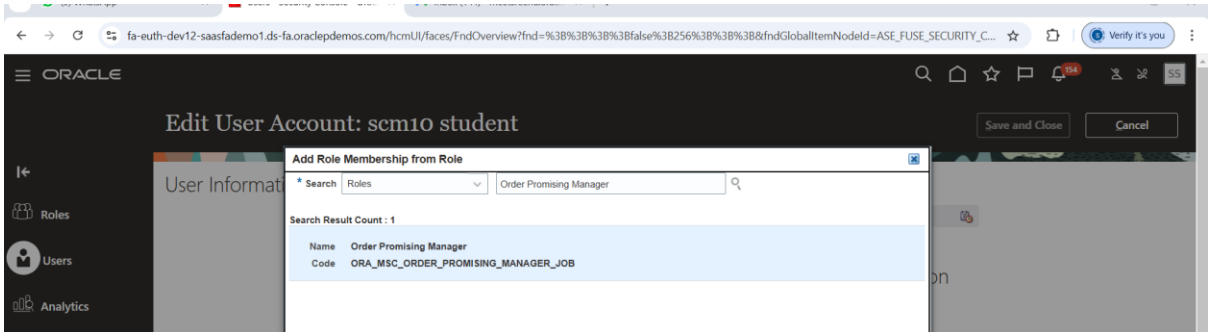
EGP_System_Items_B -→ Collections-→ MSC_EGP_System_Items_B (Planning tables)

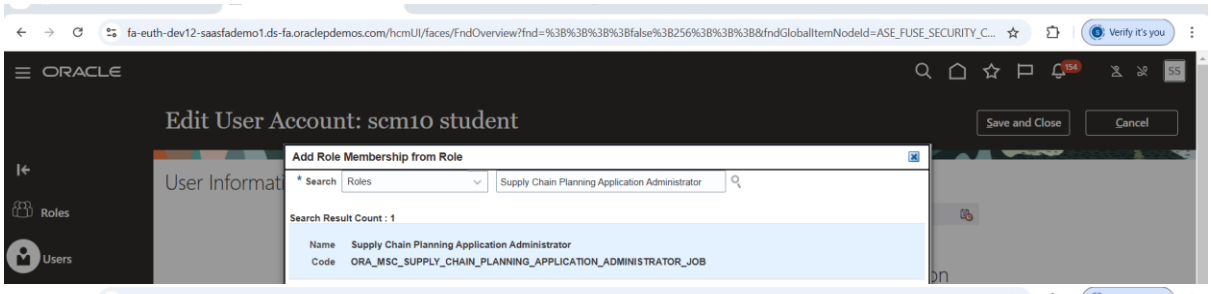
GOP Roles Required:

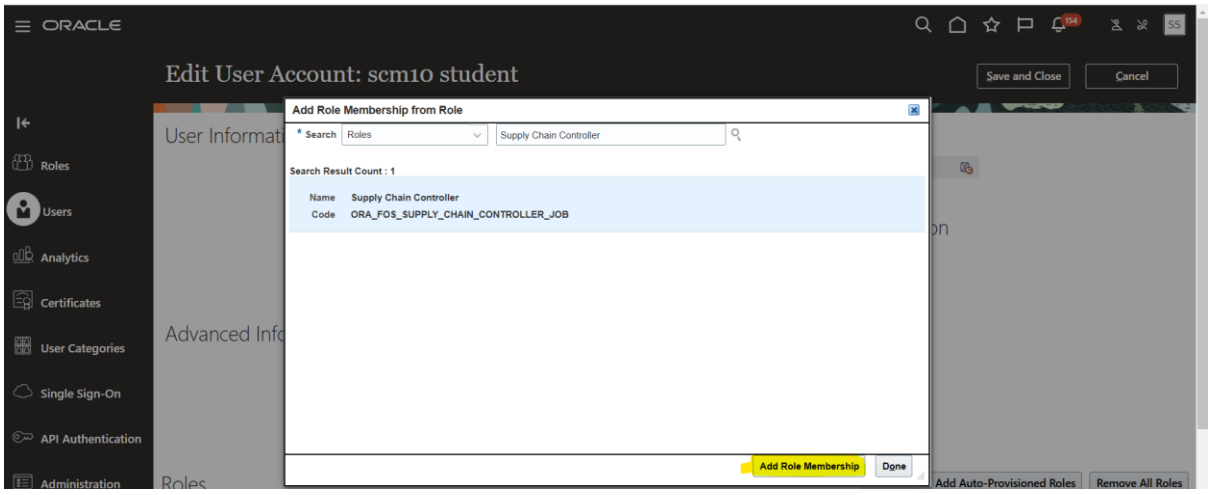
Order Promising manager

Supply chain Planning Application Administrator

Supply chain Controller

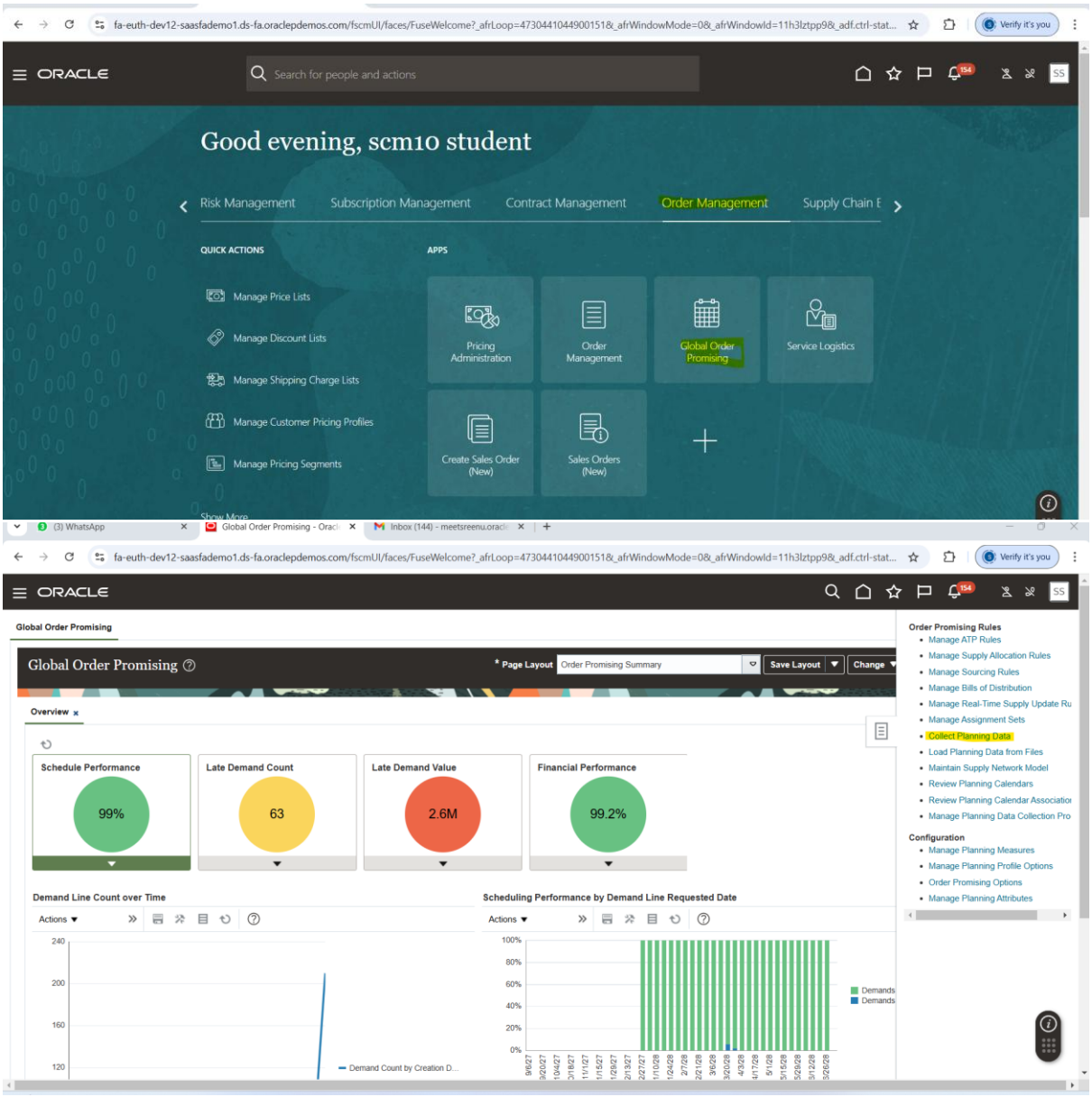




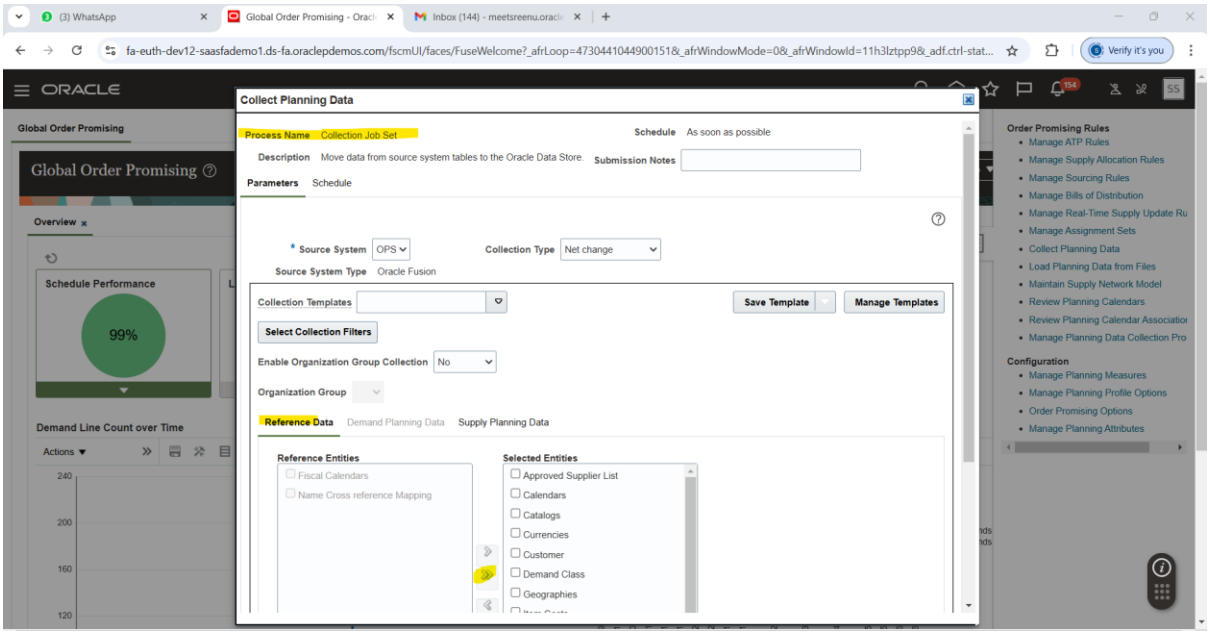


Add the roles.

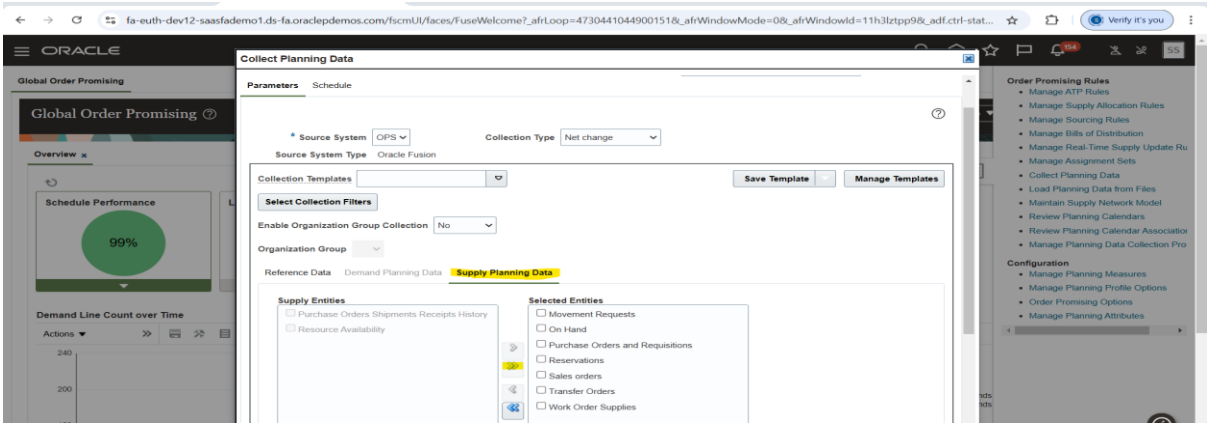
The navigation for the Global order promising is shown below.



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

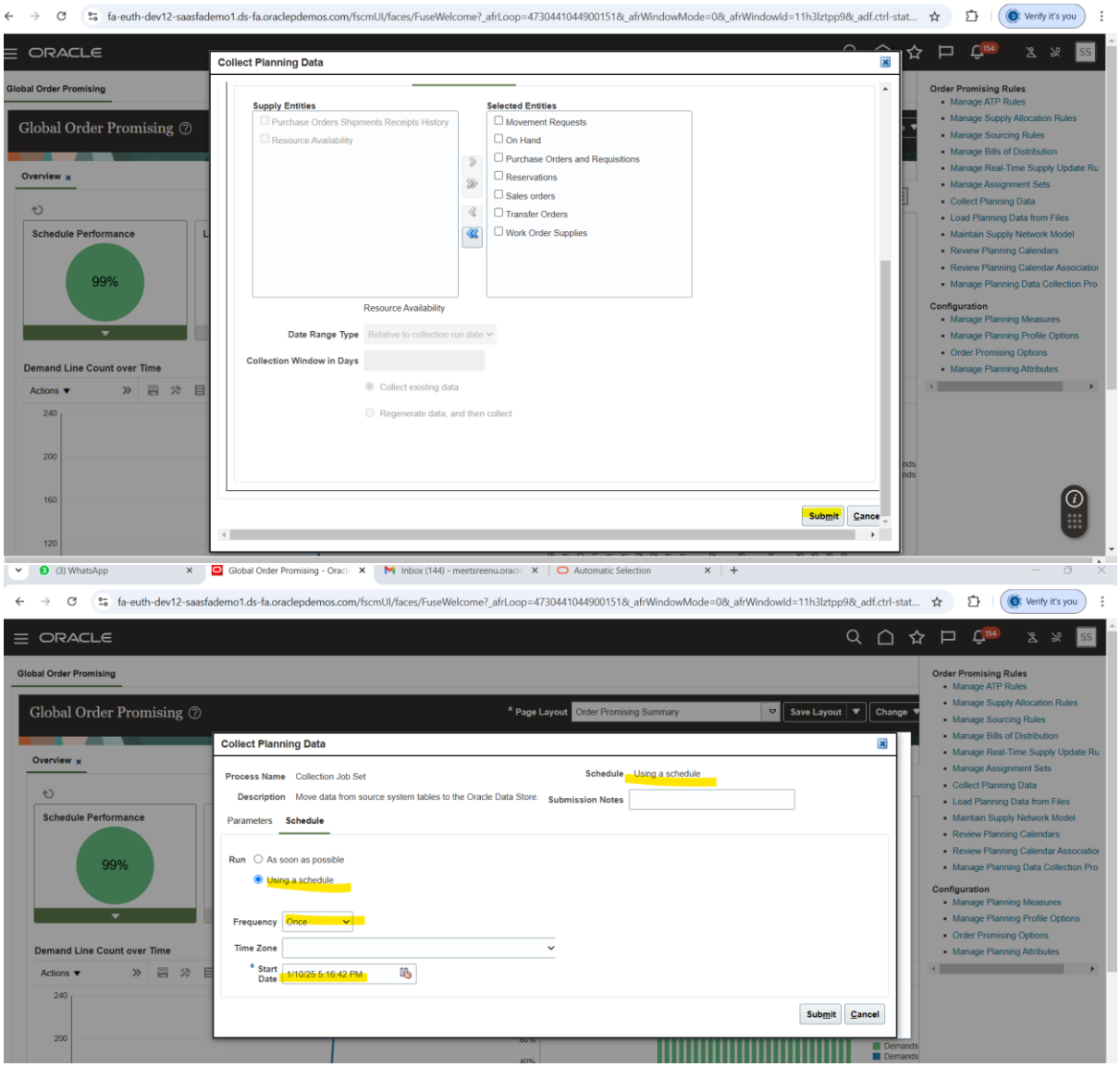
25/Jan 11 ---→ only new item will be loaded in destination system.

Targeted: -

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

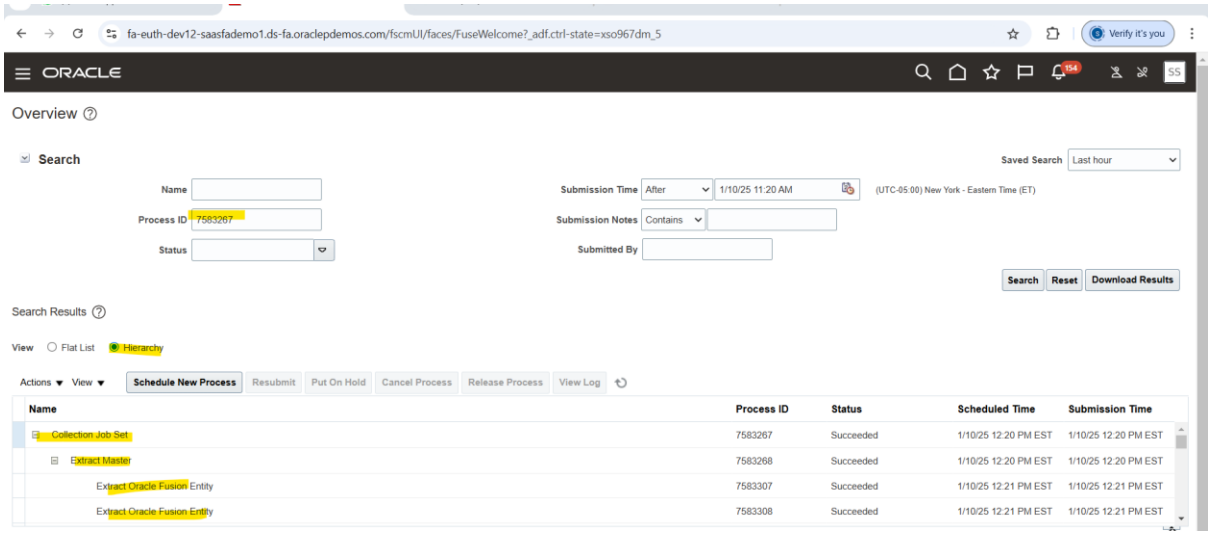
Automatic selection: -

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



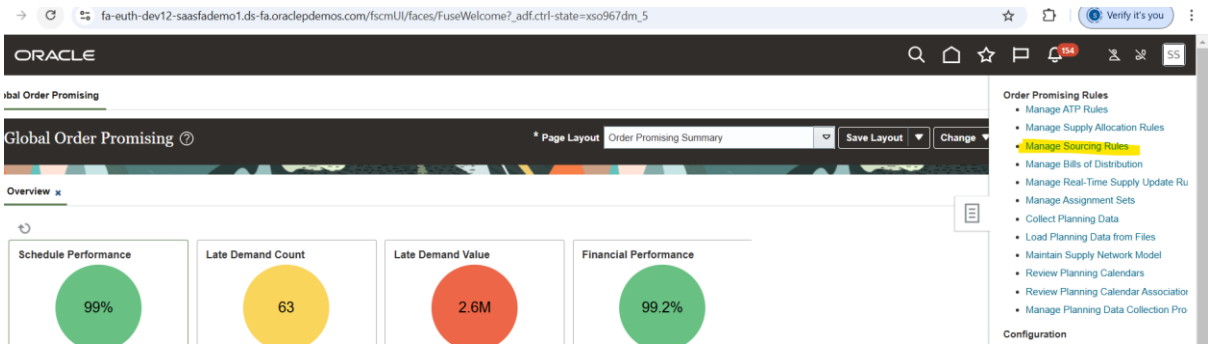
We can also run the program automatically.

Submit the program

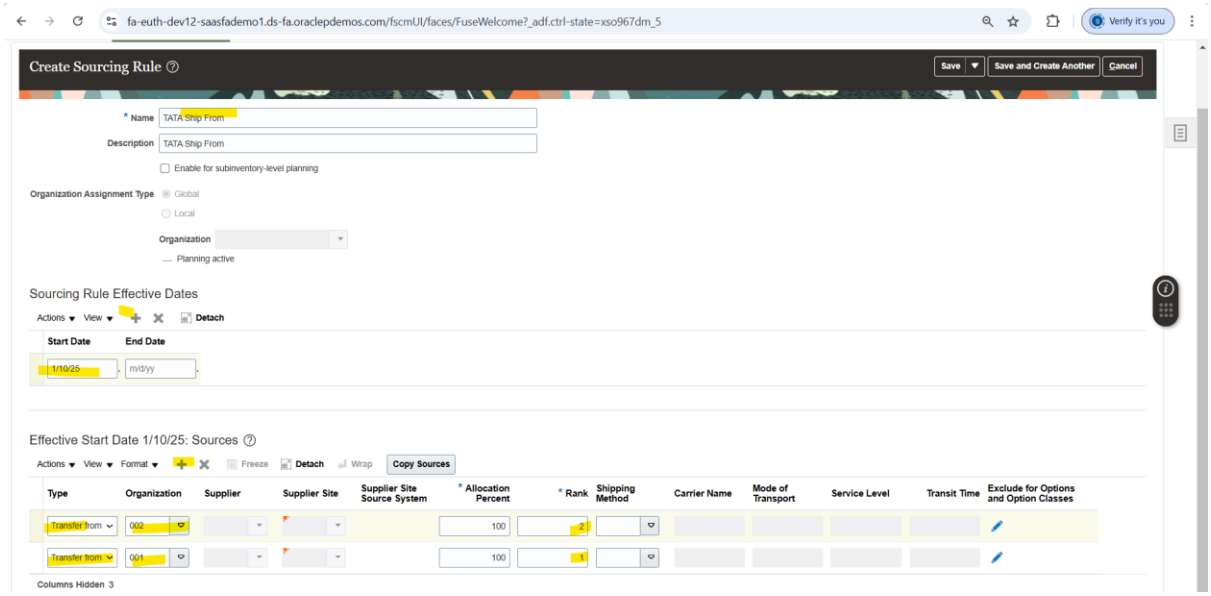


It took some time and will be completed as shown above.

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



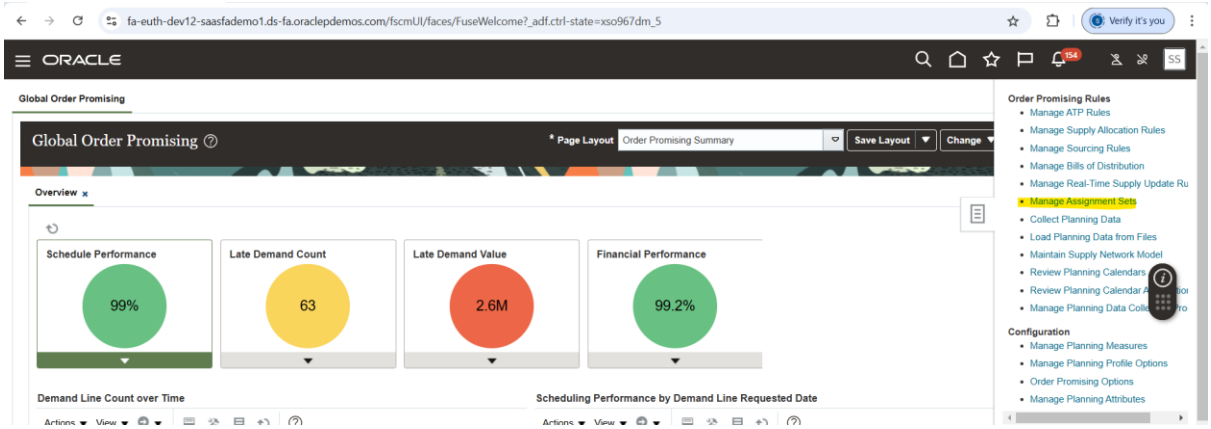
Click on Manage Sourcing Rules

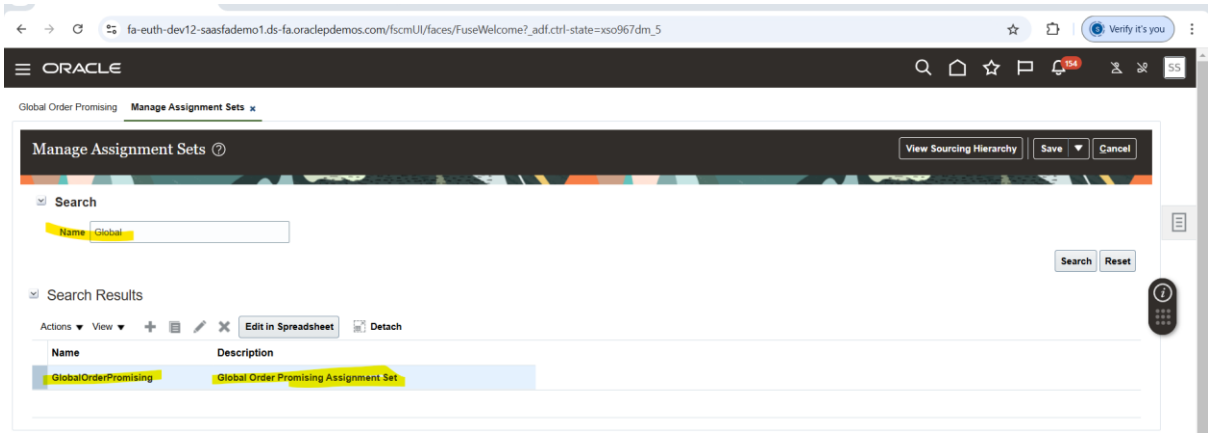


Ship from is nothing but transfer from

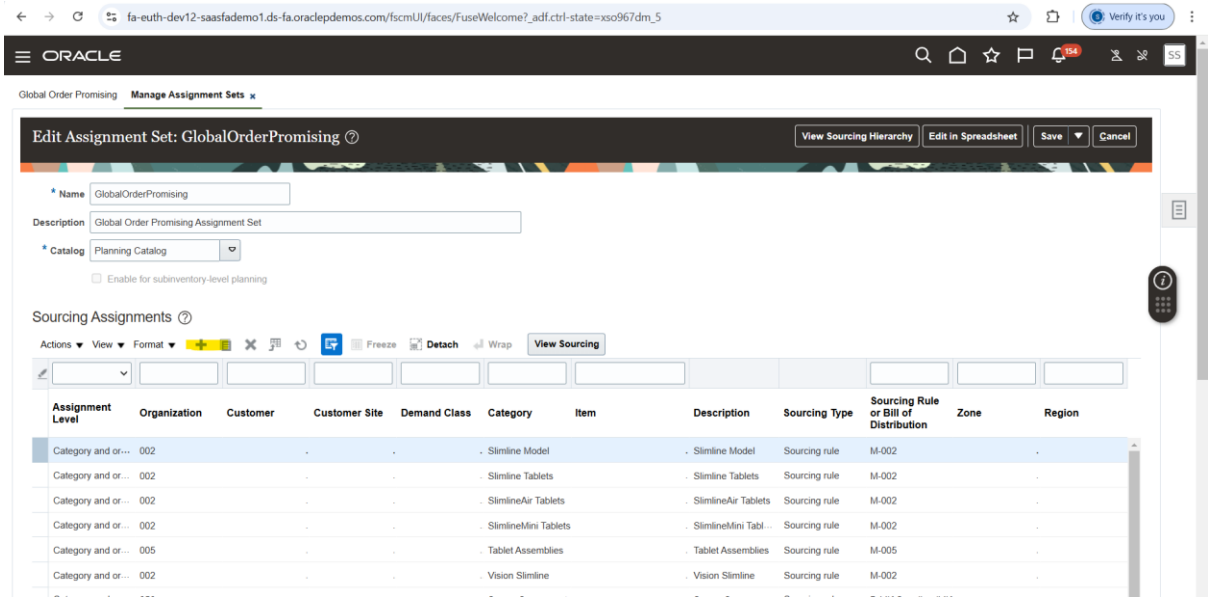
100% fulfil the sales order from 001 (1 rank org), if not select from 002 org.
Which item, needs to be selected from 001, 002 will be decided by sourcing assignment.

4. Manage Assignment sets:-

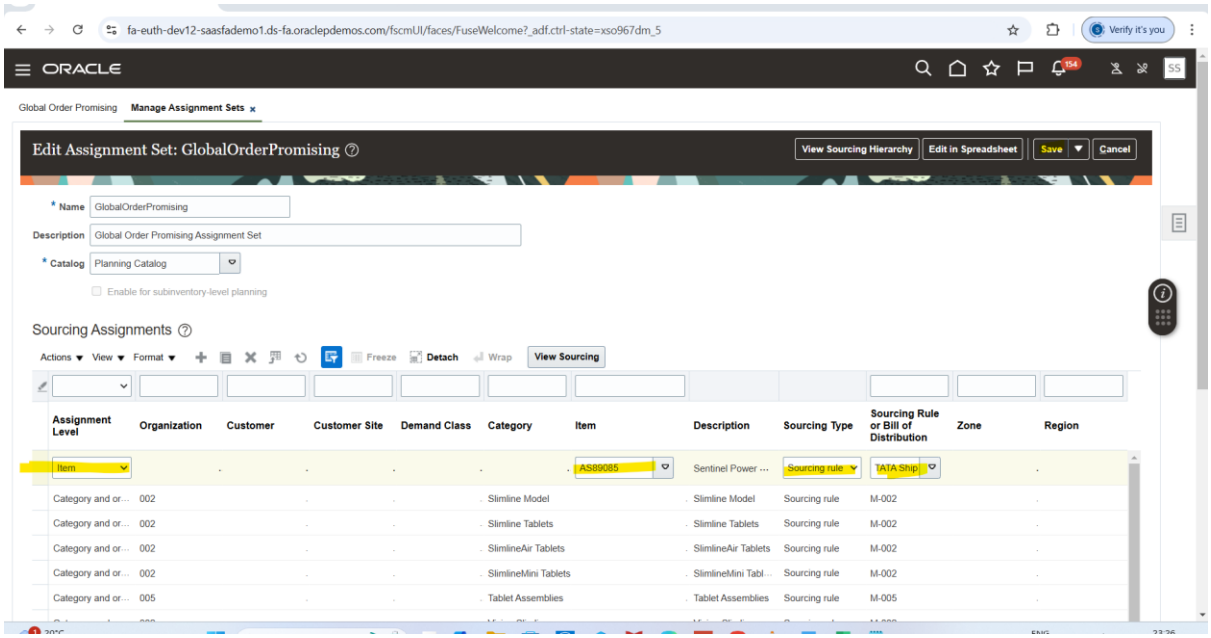




Search with GlobalOrderpromising Assignment set. Edit it.



Click on +, Add a row here.

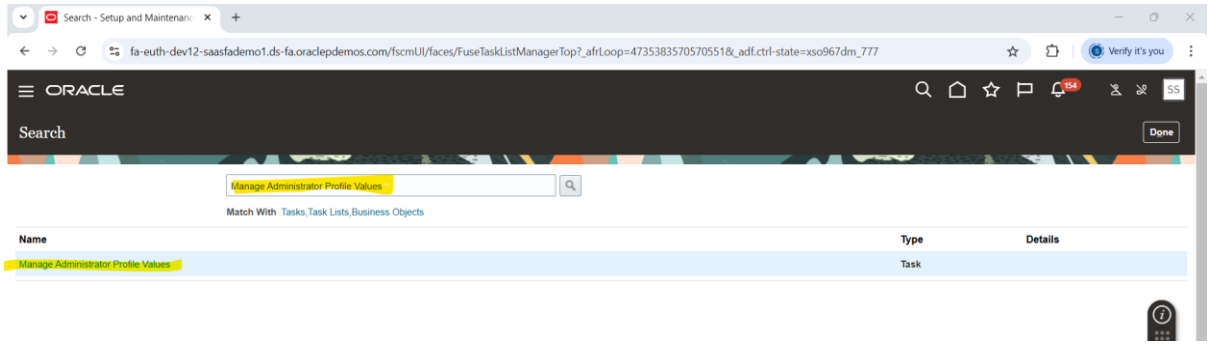


Here I am adding the line,

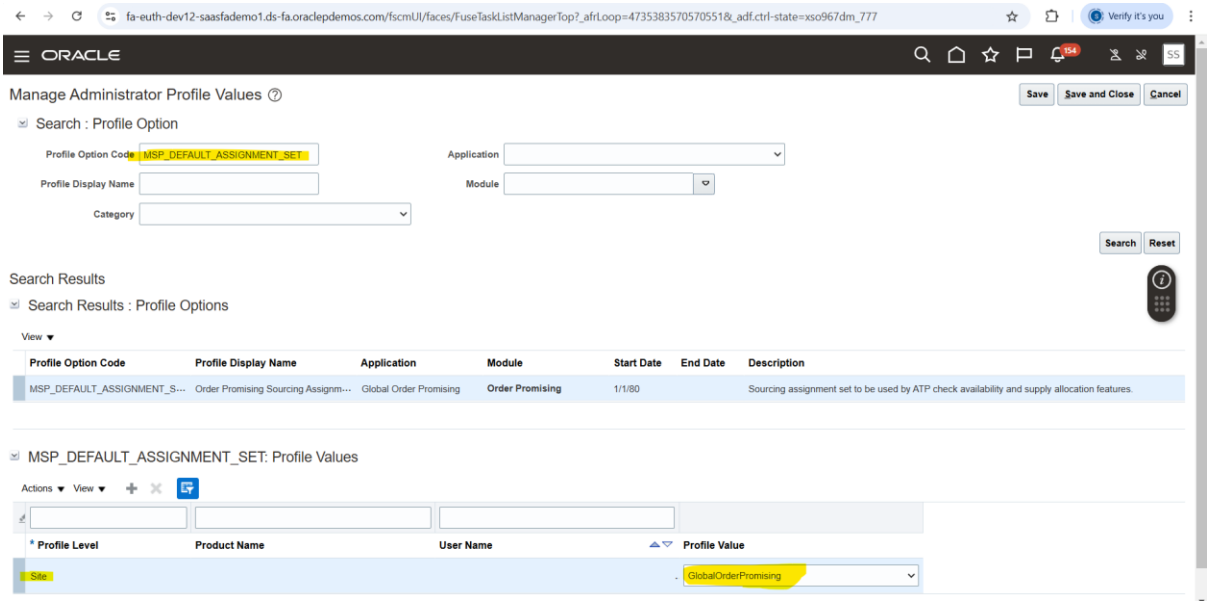
Assignment level: item

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.

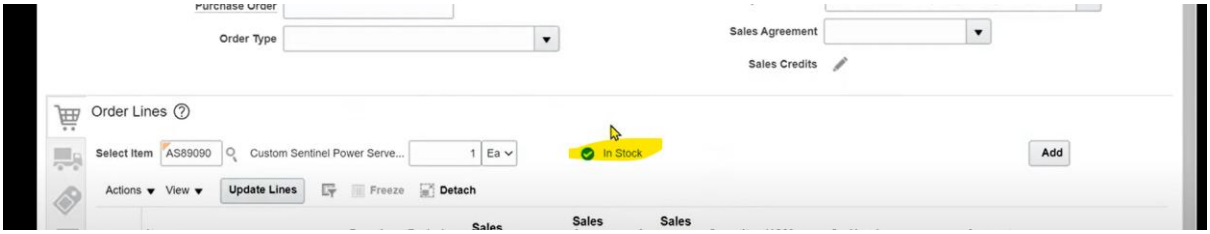
5. Manage Administrator Profile Values:-



Profile option Name:



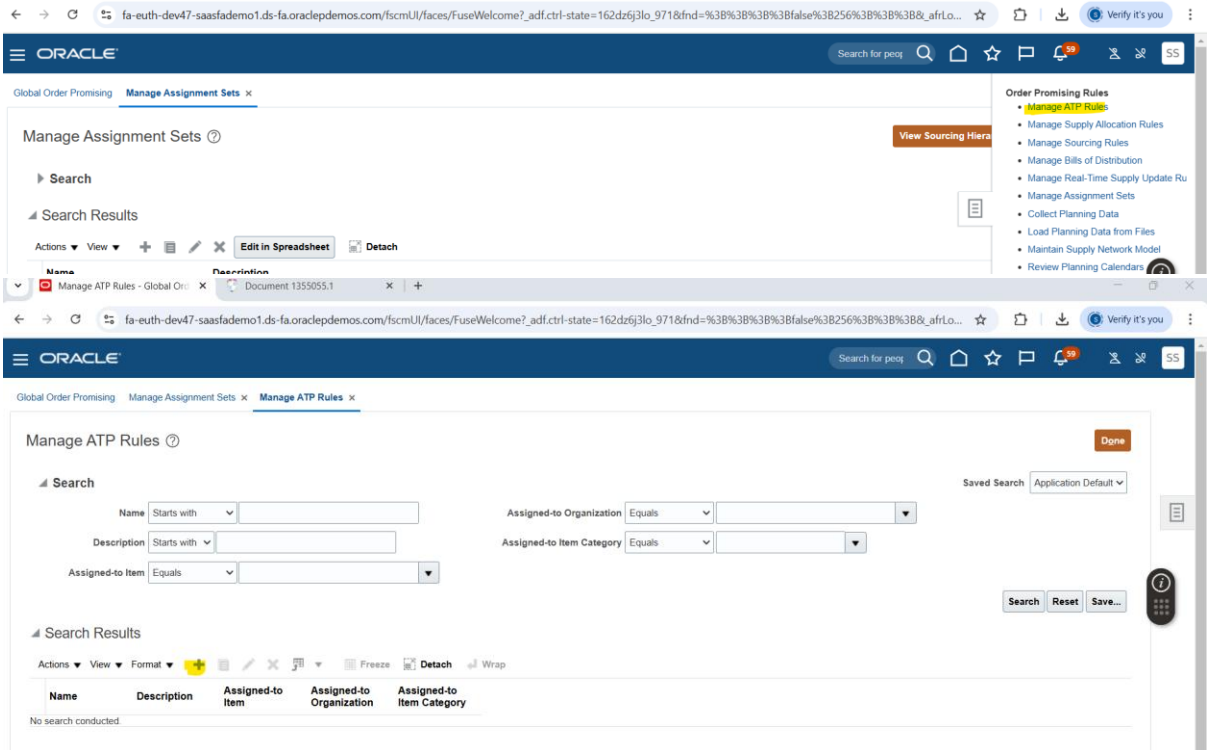
Currently Global order promising profile option is assigned.
If you remove the GOP step it wont recommend the item like stock details etc



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.



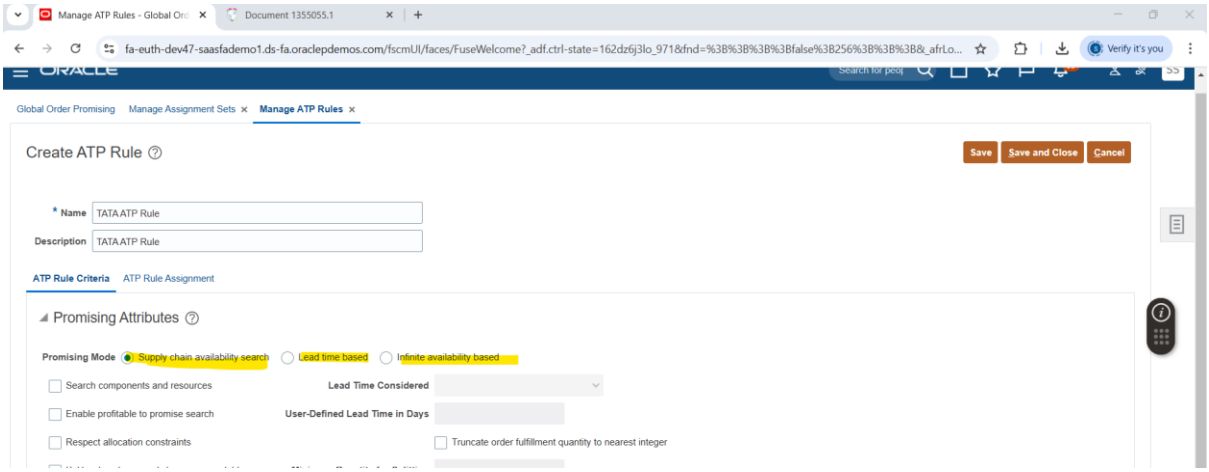
For every sales order system automatically generates the schedule ship date.

L1 item A schedule ship date

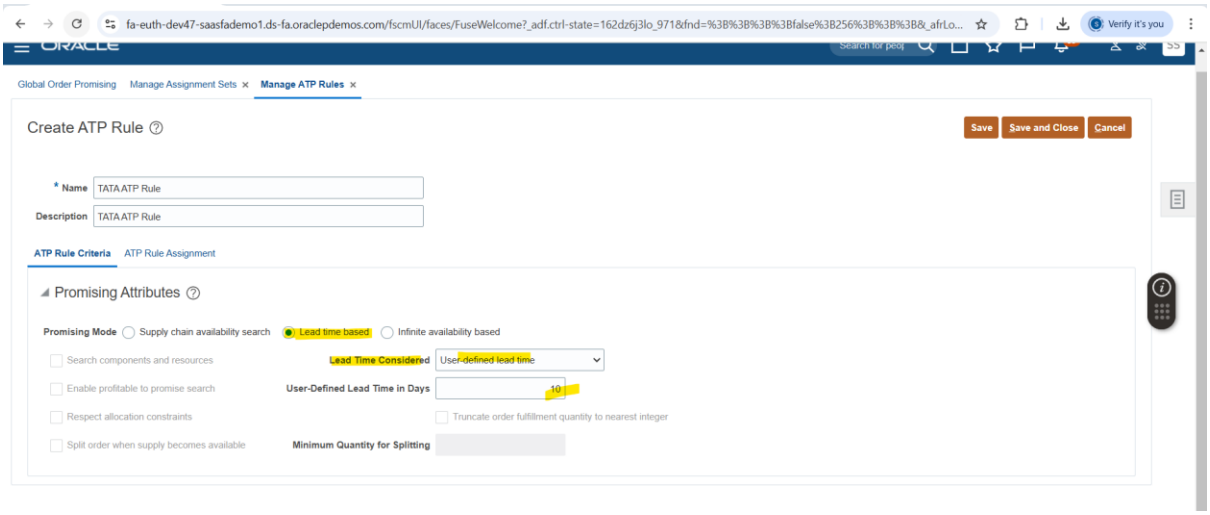
L2 item B schedule ship date

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

In ATP Rules, we have 3 options.



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



Suppose in lead time based

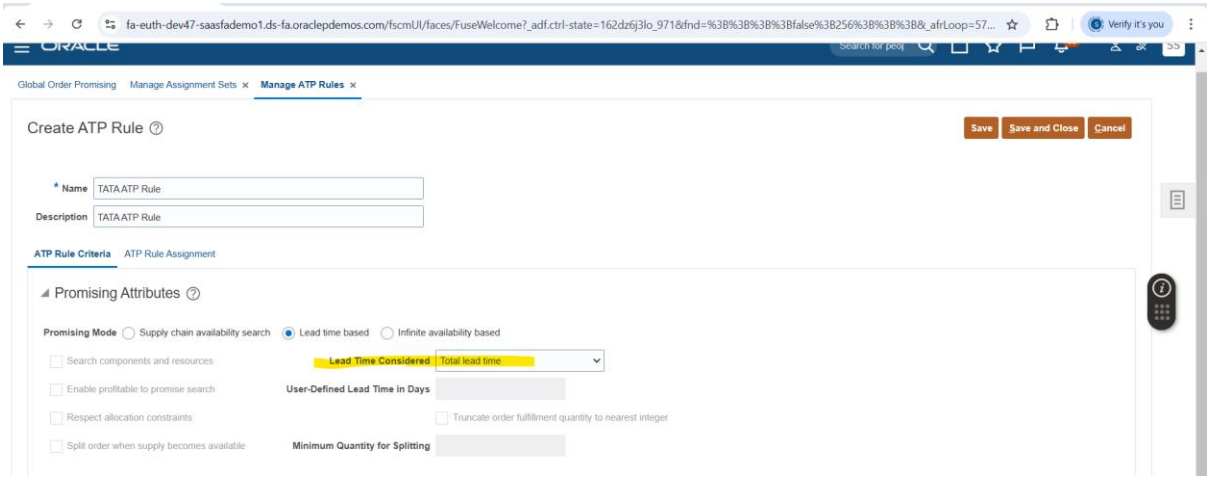
Leade time considered as: User-defined lead time

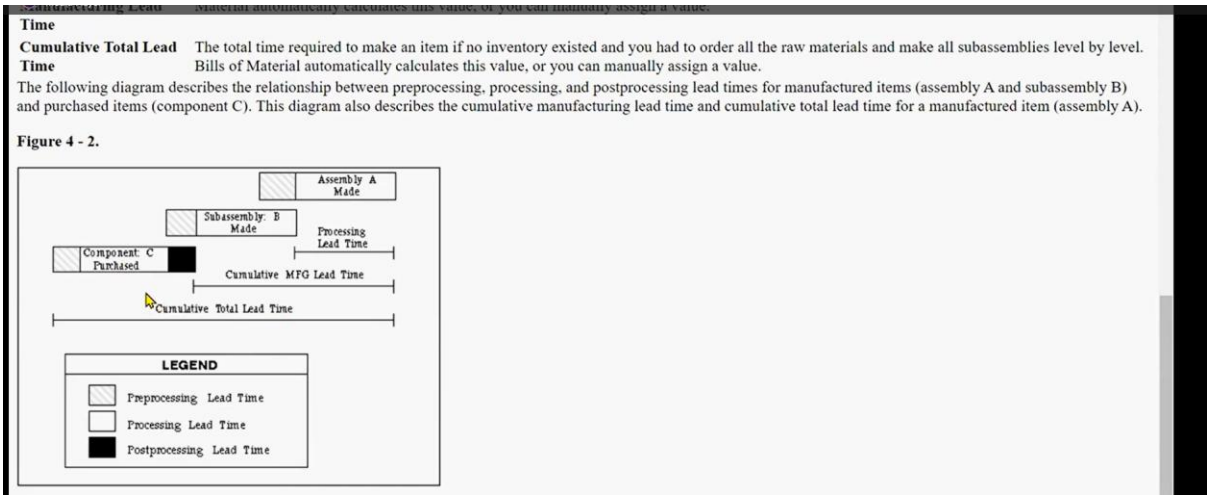
Suppose lead time is 10 days. Sales order booked at 29/Jan/2025.

L1 item A schedule ship date 09/Feb 2025

L2 item B schedule ship date

(ii)Lead time: Total lead time:





Time

Cumulative Total Lead Time The total time required to make an item if no inventory existed and you had to order all the raw materials and make all subassemblies level by level. 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.

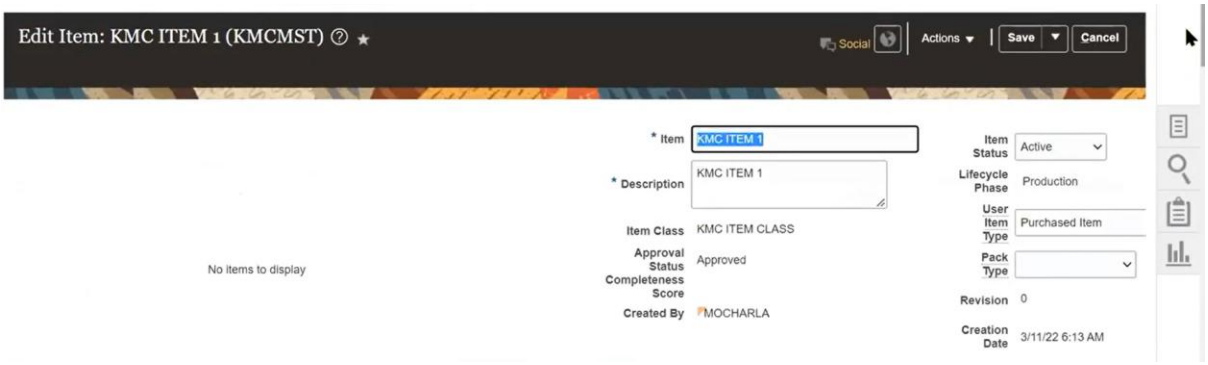
Cumulative total lead time = Component+ Subassembly(semi finished goods)+ Finished Good
=cumulative MFG Lead Time + processing Lead time+ Assemble item

A – 4 days preprocessing + 1 day's processing Leadtime

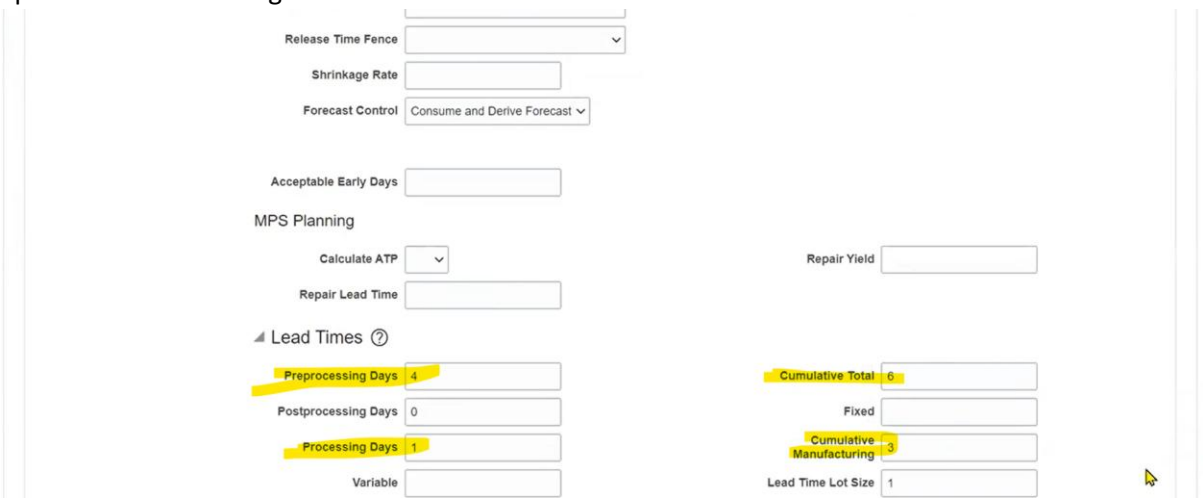
B- 2 days preprocessing lead time + (2 **days processing lead tim**e/ for manufacturing)

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 .



Specifications>Planning tab

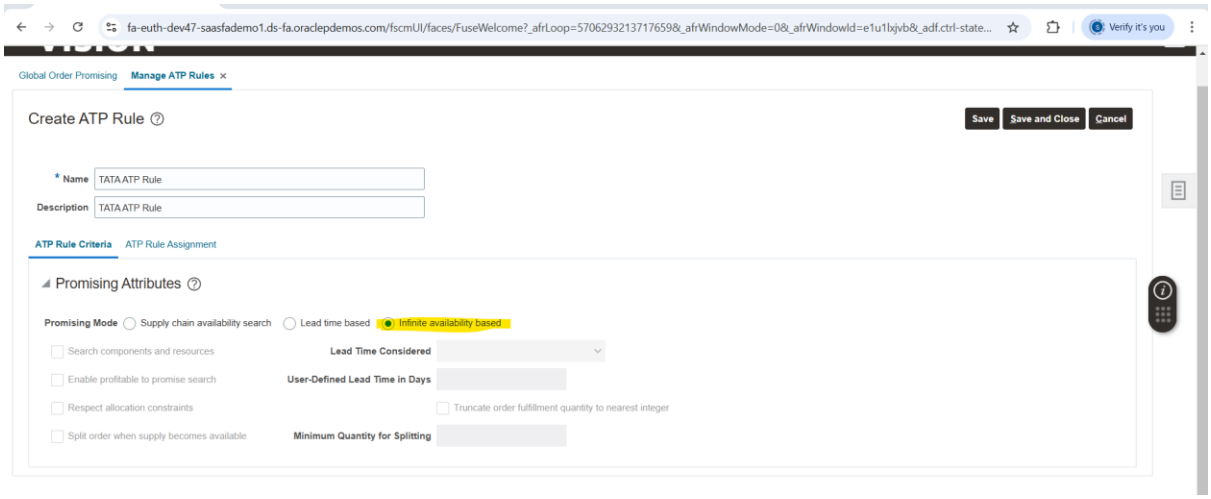


we will specify the lead time for each and every item in the planning tab.

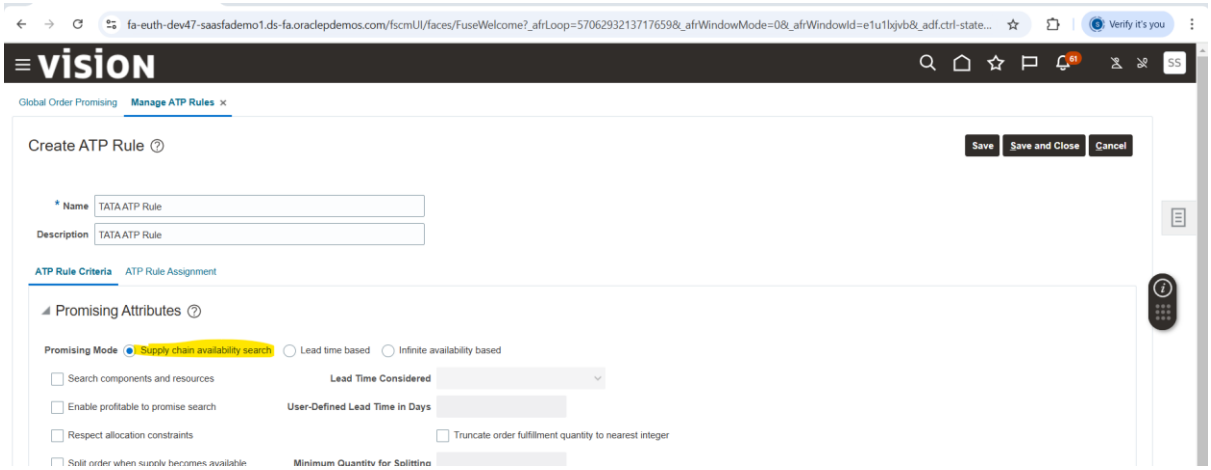
If you are taking lead time as cumulative manufacturing, you are creating sales order for the above item. What is the SSD.

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.

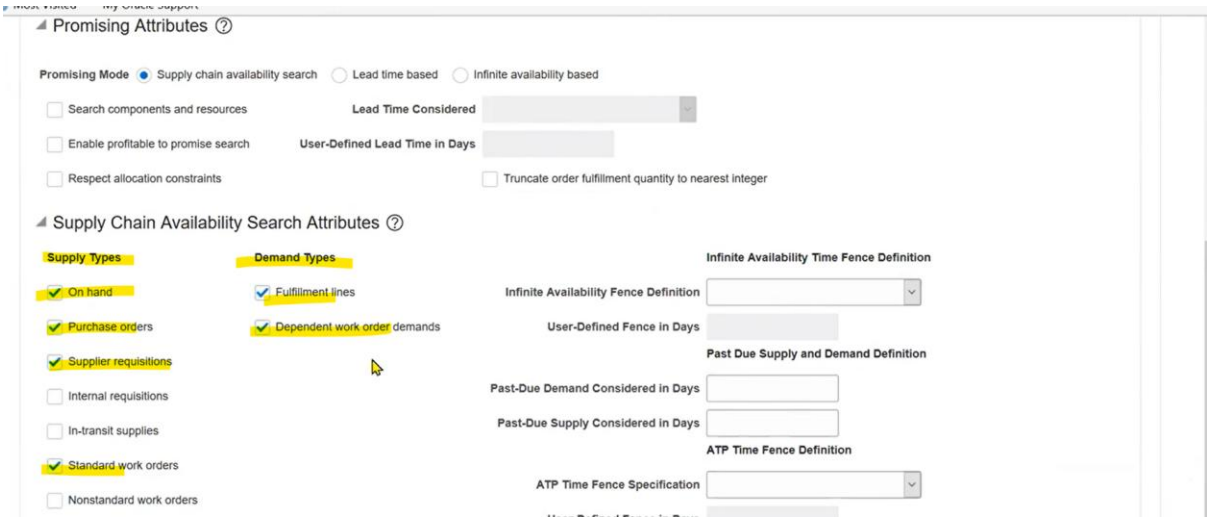


ATP rule is → Infinite availability based → it means the stock is infinite, no issues with the stock, so Always SSD will be today's date only(sales order submission date).



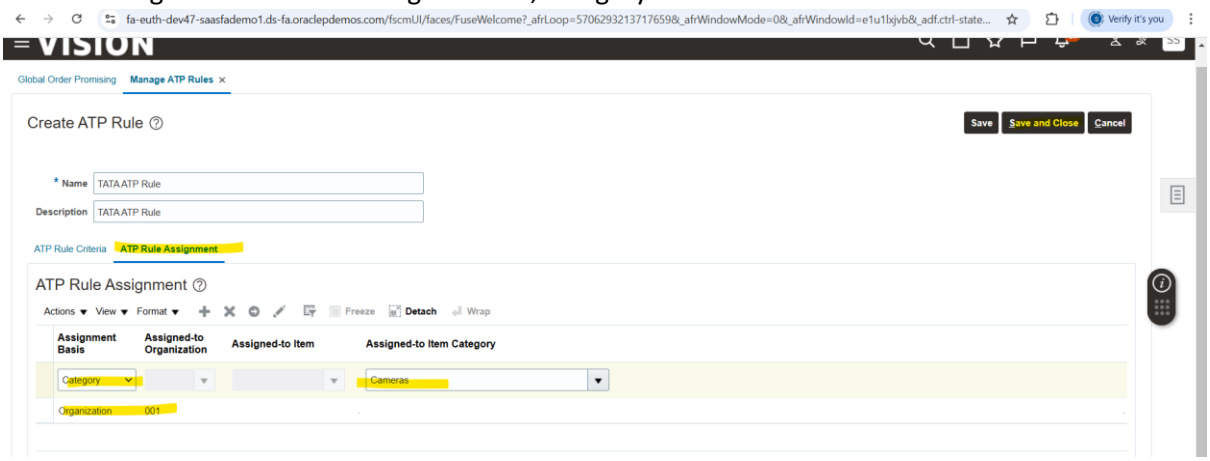
The first option is Supply chain availability search, it is completely focused on demand and supply chain basis. Suppose for the demand, supply is there, so the schedule ship date is today's date. Sales order created for 100 quantity, 100 quantity stock is available, so the SSD is todays' date.

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.



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

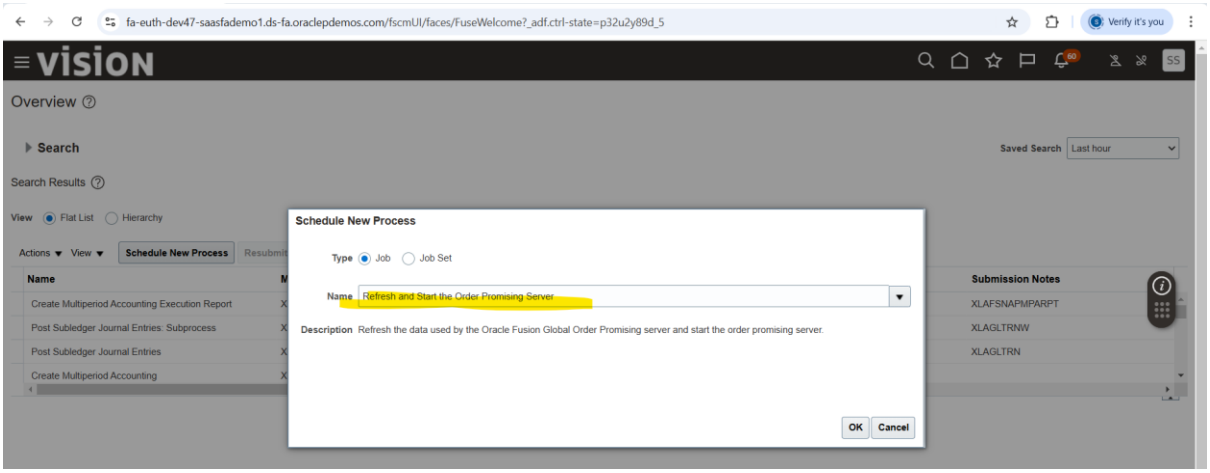
We can assign ATP rules to the organization, category etc.

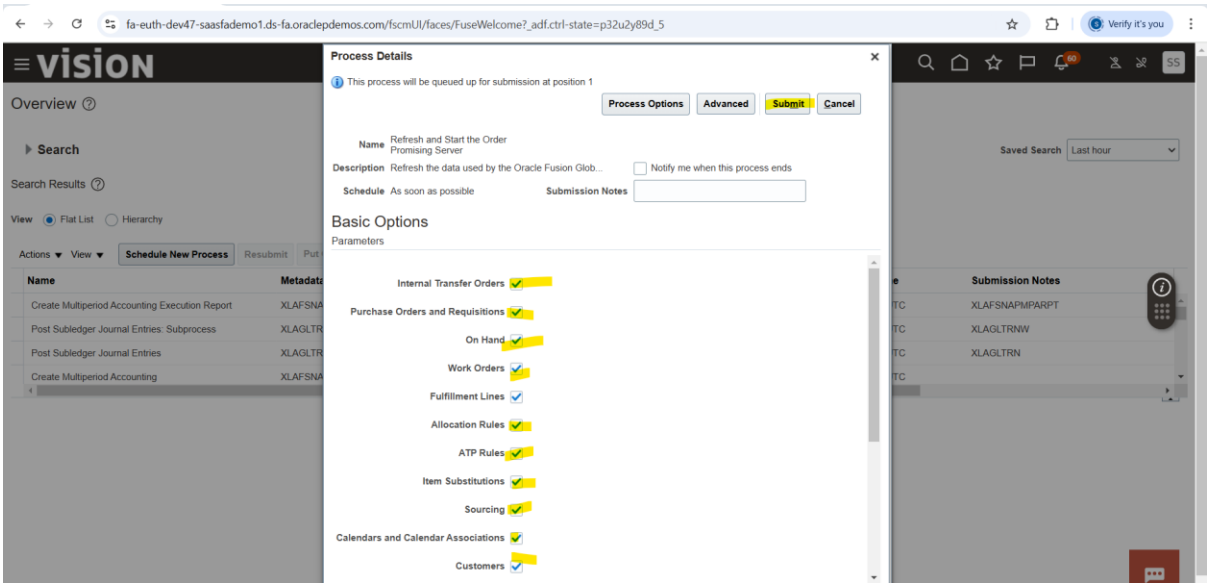


After completion of all the steps in GOP, we need to run the program
Refresh and Start the Order Promising Server:

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.





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

Roles require for Order management:

D3 | Order Manager

	B	C	D	E	F
1	Order Management	**Roles**	Order Administrator	Configures all setu	
2	Pricing	**Order Management**	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			Pricing Manager	Manages and appr	
8	Standard Sales Order (Ship & Bill)	**GOP**	Order Promising Manager		
9	Ship only		Supply Chain Planning Application Administrator		
10	Bill only		Supply Chain Controller		
11					
12	Return Sales Order (Return & Credit)				