

Oracle® Retail Allocation
User Guide
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Oracle® Retail Allocation User Guide, Release 15.0.

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- Are the implementation steps correct and complete?
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Preface

The *Oracle Retail Allocation User Guide* describes the features that are available when you access the application.

Audience

This User Guide is for users and administrators of Oracle Retail Allocation. This includes merchandisers, buyers, business analysts, and administrative personnel.

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Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Retail Allocation Release 15.0 documentation set:

- *Oracle® Retail Allocation Operations Guide*
- *Oracle® Retail Allocation Installation Guide*
- *Oracle® Retail Allocation Release Notes*
- *Oracle® Retail Allocation Data Model*
- *Oracle® Retail Merchandising Implementation Guide*
- *Oracle® Retail Merchandising Security Guide*
- *Oracle® Retail Merchandising Batch Schedule*
- *Oracle® Retail Merchandising Upgrade Guide*
- *Oracle® Retail Merchandising Installation Test Cases*
- *Oracle® Retail Operational Insights User Guide*

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- Exact error message received
- Screen shots of each step you take

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Oracle Retail Documentation on the Oracle Technology Network

Documentation is packaged with each Oracle Retail product release. Oracle Retail product documentation is also available on the following Web site:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/oracle_retail.html

(Data Model documents are not available through Oracle Technology Network. These documents are packaged with released code, or you can obtain them through My Oracle Support.)

Documentation should be available on this Web site within a month after a product release.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Introduction

A retailer's most important asset is its inventory. Oracle Retail Allocation helps retailers determine the inventory requirements at the item, store, or warehouse, and week level using real time inventory information. The system calculates individual store or warehouse need based on parameters you set - whether it's the characteristics of the product, the location, or the category. The result is an allocation tailored to each destination location's unique need.

Oracle Retail Allocation allows you to allocate either in advance of the order's arrival or at the last minute to leverage real-time sales and inventory information. And when you do allocate, the system provides you the flexibility of basing your allocation on different methods such as: merchandise plans, sales history or a demand forecast.

Key Features and Benefits

- Standardize workflow based on user roles and user tasks
- Ability to allocate multiple items as a single entity or as a group using a single store or warehouse demand
- Allocate using demand from various merchandise hierarchy levels
- Ability to determine individual store or warehouse need and the quantity required to be allocated
- Ability to exclude locations globally or by product group
- Copy, save, and edit capability available for allocations
- Logic to create What If scenarios prior to raising a purchase order
- Logic to create Scheduled allocations
- Assign calculation multiples for allocated items in order to perform rounding as per business needs
- Enhanced ability to maintain size profile data at the style level
- Ability to select multiple styles in the same Fashion Group allocation
- Flexibility to range packs at the pack level or the component level
- Available in 17 languages

Understanding the Allocation User Interface

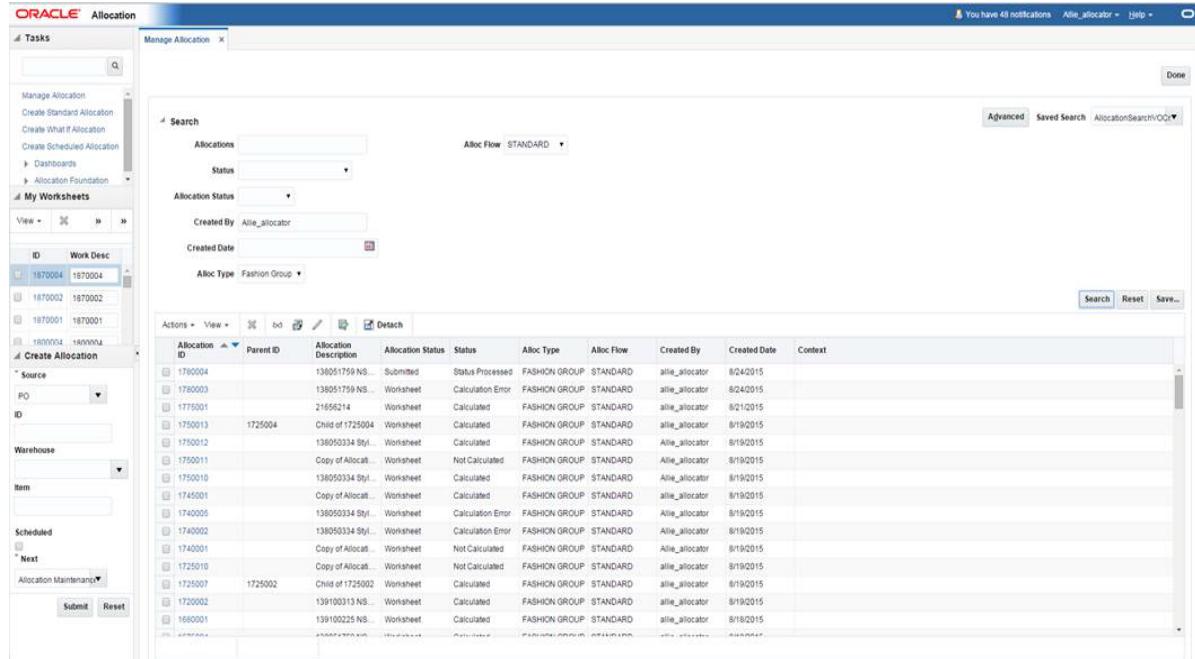
This chapter describes the Allocation user interface. This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Understanding the Allocation Workspace](#)
- [Understanding Elements of the Allocation Workspace](#)

Understanding the Allocation Workspace

The Allocation workspace is divided into three sections that allow you to navigate through the Allocation system.

Figure 2–1 Allocation Workspace



The sections that make up the Allocation Home window are:

- The header area, which contains the **Preferences** link and the **Logout** link.
- The left panel, which contains the **Tasks** menu, **My Worksheets** container, and the **Create Allocation** container.
- The tabbed display area, where all the windows are displayed in a tabbed format.

Understanding Elements of the Allocation Workspace

The elements available in the Allocation workspace are described here.

Header area

You can use the Preferences option available on the menu in the header area to access the settings that control the display elements of the Allocation workspace. Each user can configure the system to reflect their preferences. Oracle Retail Allocation retains the preference settings made by each user and makes them available each time the user logs in to the system. You may select values for display elements such as font sizes and colors for buttons. Additionally, you can determine the layout of the Allocation workspace.

The Logout link allows you to log out from the Allocation system.

Tasks Menu

The Tasks menu displays the links to the Allocation task flow. You can manage the foundation data, create allocations, and manage allocations using the options in the Tasks menu. More detailed information on performing these tasks is contained in the chapters to follow.

My Worksheets

Worksheets allow you to select items that you want to use while creating an allocation. After you search and select the items you want to allocate and create a worksheet, each worksheet is assigned a unique ID. The newly created worksheet is available in the My Worksheets container and you can provide a description here to better identify the items in the worksheet. At any point of time, while creating an allocation, you can access a worksheet created earlier to allocate items you had already searched for. The worksheets are unique to each Allocation user.

Items are sent to worksheets from multiple sources including the create allocation windows and the quick create allocation container. The My Worksheet container allows you to select an existing worksheet and open it in maintenance mode. In the maintenance mode, you can add more items to the worksheet or select items to allocate. You can also delete worksheets which are no longer required from the My Worksheets container.

Figure 2–2 My Worksheets in the Left Panel

The screenshot shows the SAP Allocation workspace interface. The left panel contains several sections:

- Tasks:** A list of tasks including Manage Allocation, Create Standard Allocation, Create What If Allocation, Create Scheduled Allocation, Dashboards, Allocation Foundation, and Manage Auto Quantity Limits.
- My Worksheets:** A table listing worksheets with columns ID and Work Desc. The table contains the following data:

ID	Work Desc
1870004	1870004
1870002	1870002
1870001	1870001
1800004	1800004
1825003	1825003

- Create Allocation:** A form for creating an allocation. It includes fields for Source (set to PO), ID, Warehouse, Item, and Scheduled. Below these is a "Next" step labeled "Allocation Maintenance".

Opening a Worksheet

To open a worksheet from the My Worksheet container:

1. From the left panel, select **My Worksheets**. The expanded view of the My Worksheets section appears in the left panel.
2. Select the worksheet you want to open.
3. Click the edit icon. The Worksheet window appears.

Deleting a Worksheet

To delete a worksheet from the My Worksheets container:

1. From the left panel, select **My Worksheets**. The expanded view of the My Worksheets section appears in the left panel.
2. Select the worksheet you want to delete.
3. Click the delete icon. The Worksheet is deleted.

Create Allocation (Quick Create Allocation)

The Create Allocation container is a quick way to create an allocation. Select a Source and optionally a Source ID along with an Item ID. You can specify that the items should be sourced from a particular warehouse. You can decide to go to the Worksheet for additional processing or to directly skip to the Allocation Maintenance window.

Note: Navigation to the Allocation Maintenance UI for a Style Item is not allowed. You need to select the Worksheet option in such case.

Creating an Allocation

To create an allocation using the Create Allocation container:

1. From the left panel, select **Create Allocation**. The expanded view of the Create Allocation section appears in the left panel.

Figure 2-3 Create Allocation in the Left Panel

The screenshot shows the SAP Allocation workspace interface. The left panel contains a 'Tasks' tree view with options like 'Manage Allocation', 'Create Standard Allocation', 'Create What If Allocation', 'Create Scheduled Allocation', 'Dashboards', 'Allocation Foundation', and 'Manage Auto Quantity Limits'. Below the tasks is a 'My Worksheets' section with icons for creating new worksheets. The main area is titled 'Create Allocation' and includes fields for 'Source' (set to 'PO'), 'ID' (containing '1870004'), 'Warehouse' (containing '1870002'), and 'Item' (containing '1870001'). There are also sections for 'Scheduled' (with a checked checkbox) and 'Next'. At the bottom are 'Submit' and 'Reset' buttons.

ID	Work Desc
1870004	1870004
1870002	1870002
1870001	1870001
1800004	1800004
1825003	1825003

2. Select a source in the **Source** field. You can select one or more sources to indicate the available quantity to allocate. The following are available physical sources:
 - Advanced Shipping Notification – Items from a purchase order that are in transit from a supplier.
 - Allocation – An existing approved Warehouse-to-Warehouse Allocation can be selected as the source.
 - Bill of Lading – Items from a stock order that are in transit from a location.
 - Purchase Order – Items ordered from a supplier.
 - Transfer – Items being transferred from one warehouse to another.
 - Warehouse – Items residing in a physical warehouse.
 - What-If – A what if source allows you to create hypothetical allocations.
3. Enter a source ID in the **ID** field.
4. Select the warehouses from which the items are to be sourced in the **Warehouse** field.
5. Enter the item IDs of the items you want to allocate in the **Item** field.
6. Select the **Scheduled** check box if you are scheduling an allocation.

7. In the Next field, select the window you want to proceed to. The **Worksheet** option takes you to the Worksheet window for further processing and the **Allocation Maintenance** option take you directly to the Allocation Maintenance window for the allocation.

3

Creating Standard Allocations

This chapter describes the different steps involved in creating a standard allocation.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Selecting Items](#)
- [Reviewing Item Information](#)
- [Selecting Locations](#)
- [Selecting Policies](#)
- [Setting Quantity Limits](#)
- [Calculating Allocations](#)

Selecting Items

You can search for items to allocate using the Create Standard Allocation window. The Create Standard Allocation window allows you to:

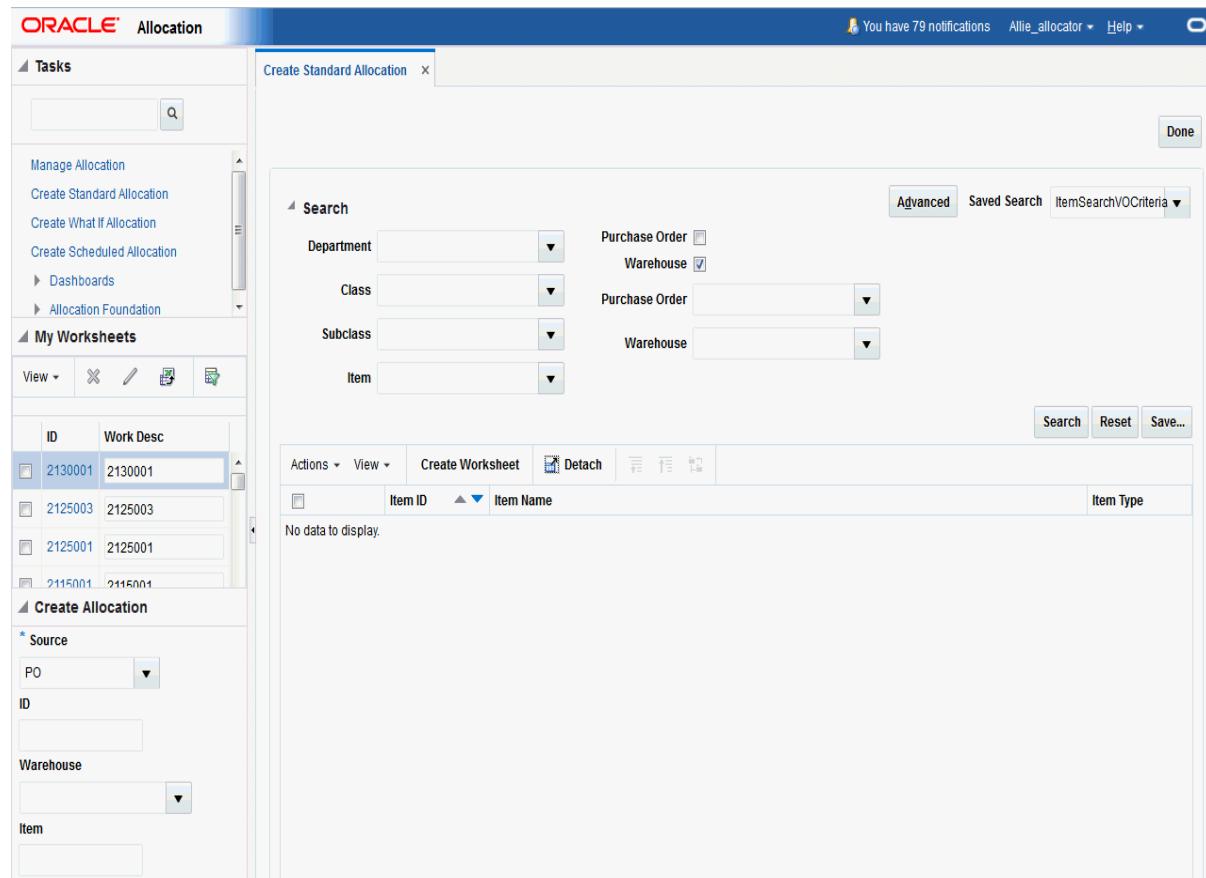
- **Select a source** – You can select one or more sources to indicate the available quantity to allocate. Following are the available physical sources:
 - Purchase Order: Items ordered from a supplier.
 - Allocation: An existing approved Warehouse-to-Warehouse allocation can be selected as the source.
 - Transfer: Items being transferred from one warehouse to another.
 - Warehouse: Items residing in a physical warehouse.
 - Advanced Shipping Notification: Items from a purchase order that are in transit from a supplier.
 - Bill of Lading: Items from a stock order that are in transit from a location.
- **Search for items** – After the sources are selected, you can search for items to allocate using Basic or Advanced search options or by applying a Saved Search.
- **View search results** – After searching for items, you can view the search results in this section and select the items the you want to allocate.
- **Create Worksheet** – You can create a Worksheet with the selected items for further processing of allocations.

Searching for Items

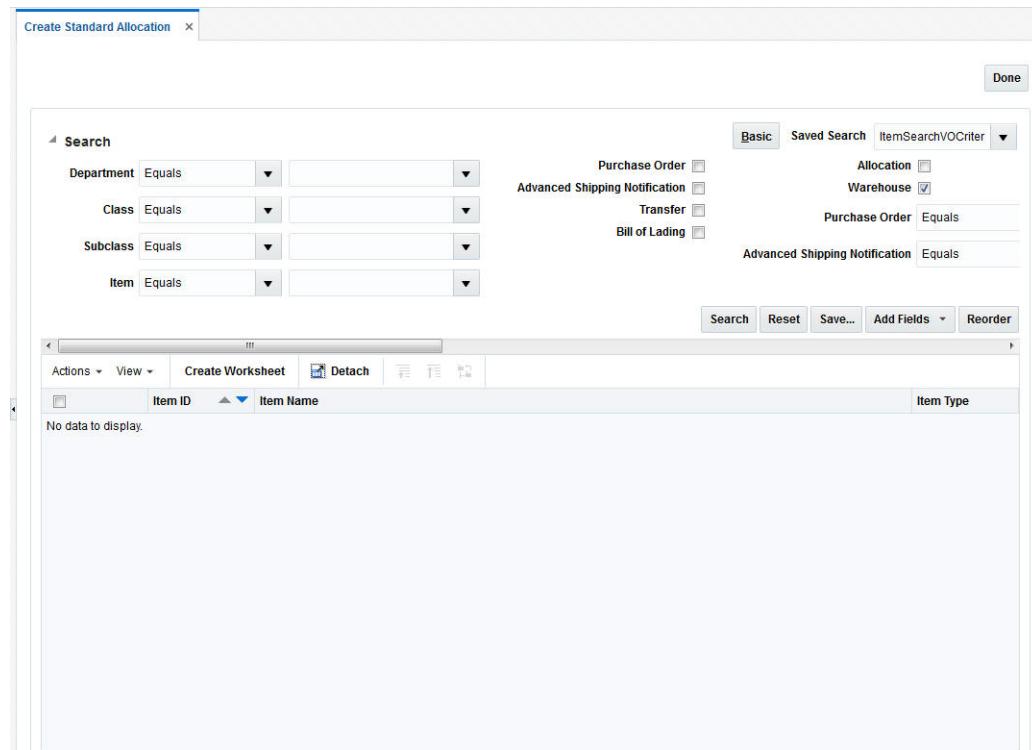
To search for items to allocate:

- From the **Tasks** menu, select **Create Standard Allocation**. The Create Standard Allocation window appears.

Figure 3–1 Create Standard Allocation Window - Basic Search



- To use a saved search, select the search template in the **Saved Search** field.
- Optionally, click **Advanced** to see the advanced search options.

Figure 3–2 Create Standard Allocation Window - Advanced Search

4. Select the sources of the allocation. The options available are:

- Basic Search
 - Purchase Order
 - Warehouse
- Advanced Search
 - Purchase Order
 - Advanced Shipping Notification
 - Transfer
 - Bill of Lading
 - Allocation
 - Warehouse

Note: You must select at least one item source and one item criteria.

5. Further refine your search by entering information in the available fields. The fields available for search are:

- Basic Search
 - Department
 - Class
 - Subclass

- Item
 - Advanced Search (Includes all Basic search fields)
 - Purchase Order
-

Note: In a Warehouse-to-Warehouse allocation where the source Purchase Order (PO) is short received, the proration method is used to ensure that the distribution of goods takes place correctly between the virtual warehouses present as destination locations. In this method, the allocated quantity of the protected warehouses is fulfilled first. If the received quantity cannot fulfill the demand of all the protected virtual warehouses, it will be distributed across the protected virtual warehouses based on their individual needs. Once the protected virtual warehouses have had their demand fulfilled, the remaining received quantity is distributed across the non-protected virtual warehouses on the PO, prorated based on their individual demand.

- Advanced Shipping notification
 - Transfer
 - Bill of Lading
 - Allocation
 - Warehouse
-

Note: In the Advanced search mode, you can use the **Add Fields** button to add more fields to refine the search.

6. Click **Search** to view items that match the criteria. Only items with available quantity will be returned in the search

Saving an Item Search

To save an item search:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Create Standard Allocation**. The Create Standard Allocation window appears.
2. Optionally, click **Advanced** to set the advanced search options.
3. Enter the search criteria in the available fields.
4. Click **Save** to save the search criteria. The Create Saved Search window appears.
5. Enter a unique name in the **Name** field.
6. Select **Set as Default** if you want to set this search as the default search.
7. Select **Run Automatically** to run this search automatically every time the Create Standard Allocation window is opened.
8. Select **Save Results Layout** to save the column layout of the search result. This column layout is applied every time the saved search is run.
9. Click **OK** to save the item search.

Creating a Worksheet

The Worksheet window allows you to view items that are selected for allocation, the quantity available, the item type, and source information. You can add or delete items from the worksheet. You can review the items selected for the allocation on the Worksheet window.

To create a worksheet:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Create Standard Allocation**. The Create Standard Allocation window appears.
2. Search for the items that you want to add to the worksheet.
3. Select the required items from the search results. The **Create Worksheet** button is enabled.
4. Click **Create Worksheet**. The Worksheet window appears with the selected items listed.

Adding Items to the Worksheet

To add items to the worksheet:

1. On the Worksheet window, select Quick Item Add icon. The item search fields are displayed in a pop-up window.
2. Search and retrieve the items that you want to add.
3. Select the items and click **Add to Worksheet**.
4. Click **OK** to close the pop-up and return to the current worksheet. The items are added to the current worksheet.

Deleting Items from the Worksheet

To delete items from the worksheet:

1. On the Worksheet window, select the items you want to delete.
2. Click the delete icon. The items are removed from the worksheet.

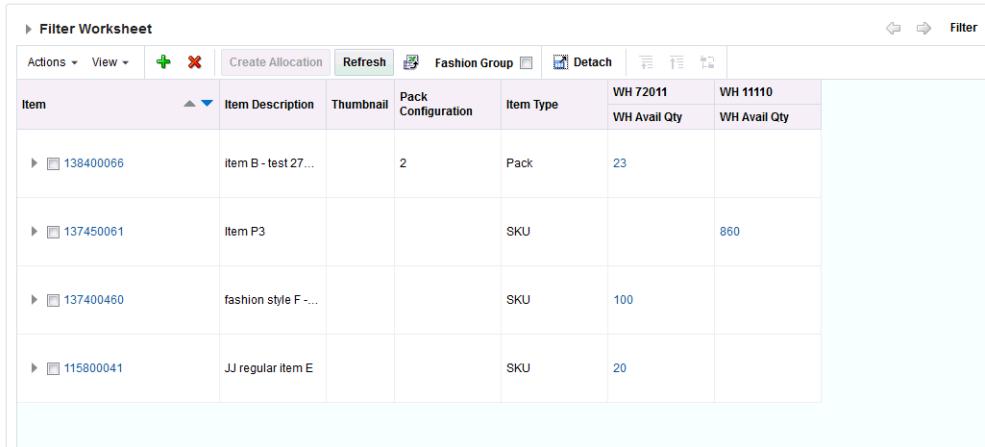
Creating an Allocation from the Worksheet

To create an allocation from the Worksheet window:

1. On the Worksheet window, select the items that you want to allocate. The **Create Allocation** button is enabled.

Note:

- If you want to expand a parent to see the parent/diff's under it, select '>' to the left of the parent ID in the parent row. You can select individual items from the expanded list.
- You can expand a pack to see its individual components by selecting '>' to the left of the pack ID. You cannot select individual components of a pack.
- If you select a parent/diff you cannot select staple items for the same allocation.
- You can select all items of a particular type using either one of the following options: **Select All Style/Color**, **Select All SKU**, **Select All FPG**, or **Select All Fashion Packs**.

Figure 3–3 Worksheet Window


The screenshot shows a software interface titled 'Filter Worksheet'. At the top, there are buttons for Actions, View, Create Allocation, Refresh, and various filters. The main area is a grid with the following columns: Item, Item Description, Thumbnail, Pack Configuration, Item Type, WH 72011 (with a sub-row WH Avail Qty), and WH 11110 (with a sub-row WH Avail Qty). The grid contains four rows of data:

Item	Item Description	Thumbnail	Pack Configuration	Item Type	WH 72011	WH 11110
▶ 138400066	item B - test 27...		2	Pack	23	
▶ 137450061	Item P3			SKU		860
▶ 137400460	fashion style F -...			SKU	100	
▶ 115800041	JJ regular item E			SKU	20	

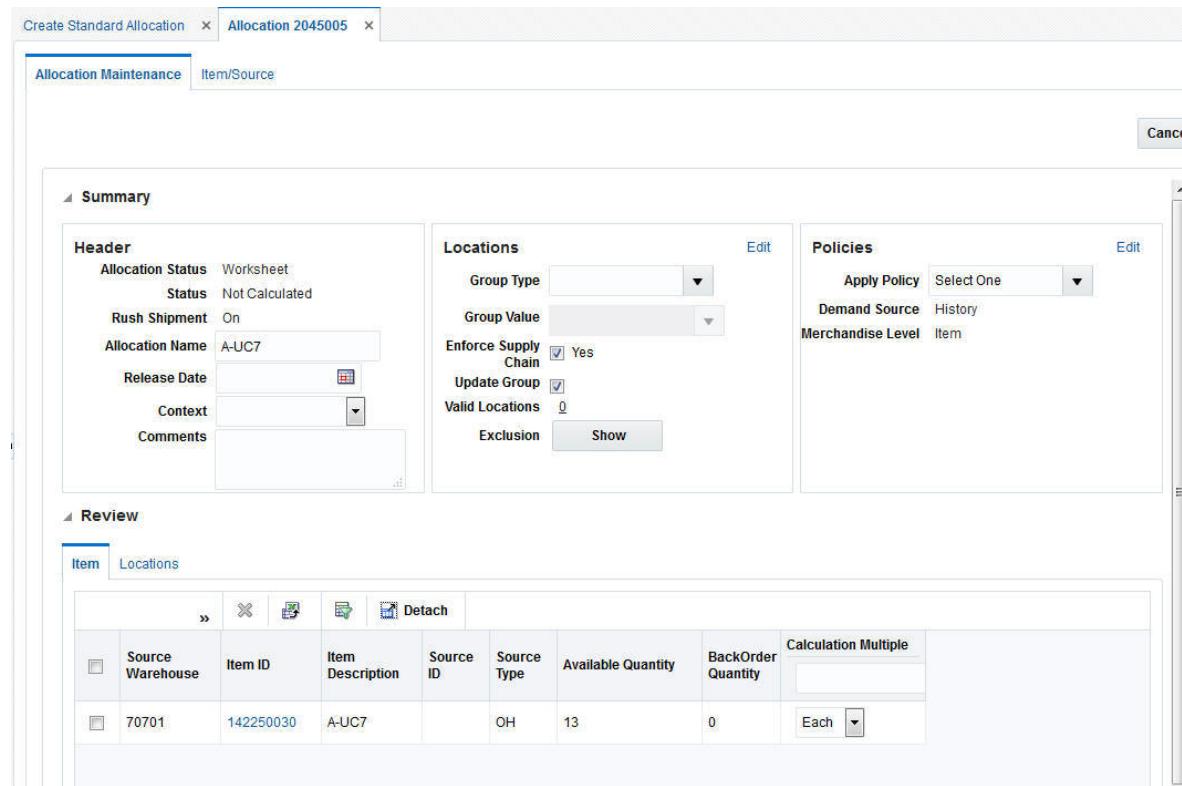
2. Select **Fashion Group** if you want to group multi-diff packs, single diff packs, SKUs for the same parent and allocate using a single demand. (A Fashion Group allocation can be for multiple stores, it generates a two tier table in the item review section of the Allocation Maintenance screen. The top tier of the table has only one entry, it shows the Style ID in the Item Number section and the Style description in the Item Description columns.)
3. Click **Create Allocation**. The Allocation Maintenance window appears. You can proceed to select locations and policies for the allocation.

Reviewing Item Information

The Review section of the Allocation Maintenance window allows you to view items that were selected for allocation, the quantity available, the calculation multiple, and source information. Here you can specify the holdback quantity/percent.

To review item information:

1. On the Worksheet window, select the items required for the allocation and click **Create Allocation**. The Allocation Maintenance window appears.

Figure 3–4 Allocation Maintenance Window

2. In the **Context** field, select a reason why the allocation is being created (optional).
3. If you select **Promotion** in the **Context** field, select a promotion in the **Promotion** field.
4. In the **Comments** field, enter comments or notes as necessary.

Understanding the Item Window

You can view the item details by clicking the Item ID link in the Worksheet or the Allocation Maintenance window. It has the following tabs:

- **Header** – This provides the complete item description along with the Merchandise Hierarchy, Differentiators and Supplier details
- **Pricing** – The Current Retail and Future Retail (based on the Release Date) values are displayed here at the unit level as well as the total number of allocated units
- **UDAs** – This displays any user defined attributes linked with the item in RMS
- **Config** – Packaging details linked with the item such as the inner, case and pallet values are displayed here.

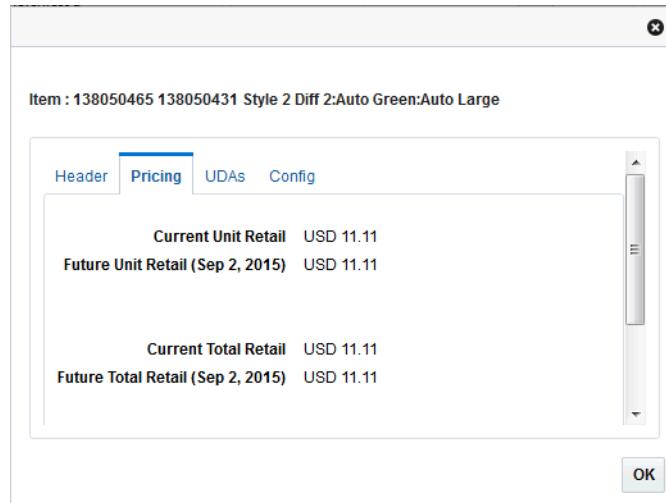
This pop up also displays an image of the item retrieved from the ITEM_IMAGE table in RMS.

Viewing the Item Retail Pricing

In the **Item ID** column click the item ID for which you want to view the item details. The Item window appears. Select the **Pricing** tab to view the item retail information.

Note: The Pricing tab is not available for Non Sellable items.

Figure 3–5 Item Window



Specifying the Hold Back Quantity or Percent

In the **HoldBack Quantity** column enter the quantity that you want to keep unallocated in the warehouse. This quantity is not considered as available for the current allocation.

Specifying the Calculation Multiple

Select the calculation multiple from the **Calculation Multiple** column for the destination location. Click **Set All** to apply the multiple to all items in the allocation. The options available are:

- Each
- Inner
- Case
- Pallet

To specify the calculation multiple of individual items, select the multiple from the **Calculation Multiple** field next to the item.

Selecting Locations

The Add Locations window allows you to search and select stores and warehouses for the allocation. You can add locations or groups of locations to an allocation. Various types of groups such as Store Grades, RMS Location Lists & Traits and Allocation Groups can be used as a mechanism to select multiple locations.

You can create the following complex groups:

- A union, which includes all locations in the groups selected.
- An intersection, which includes all locations that are duplicated in the groups selected.

- An exclude, which excludes the locations in the group selected.
- An exclude intersection, which includes all locations that are not duplicated in the groups selected.

Templates are created to apply the same location combination for multiple allocations.

Ranging Item/Location

The following logic is applied during the determination of valid item/location combinations:

- A location gets staple items allocated if and only if the SKU has a valid item/location status.
- A location gets fashion items (style/color or parent/diff) allocated if and only if the parent as well as all its child items being allocated have a valid item/location status.
- A location gets sellable packs (fashion/staple/simple/complex) allocated if and only if the pack has a valid item/location status.

Note: This would depend on the Pack ranging option defined by the user in System Options. This feature is not available for sellable packs.

- A location gets non-sellable packs (fashion/staple/simple/complex) allocated if and only if the pack as well as all its components have a valid item/location status.

Note: This would depend on the Pack ranging option defined by the user in System Options.

Adding Locations

You can add locations using the **Group Type** field on the Allocation Maintenance window which is used for quick Add location, or if you want to select multiple groups or create a complex group then you can click the **Edit Location** button to access the Add Locations window.

Note: You can select franchise locations to create an allocation for franchise stores. Allocations can be for only franchise stores or for a combination of franchise and company stores. When an allocation created for one or more franchise stores is approved, a franchise order is created in RMS.

To use quick add locations:

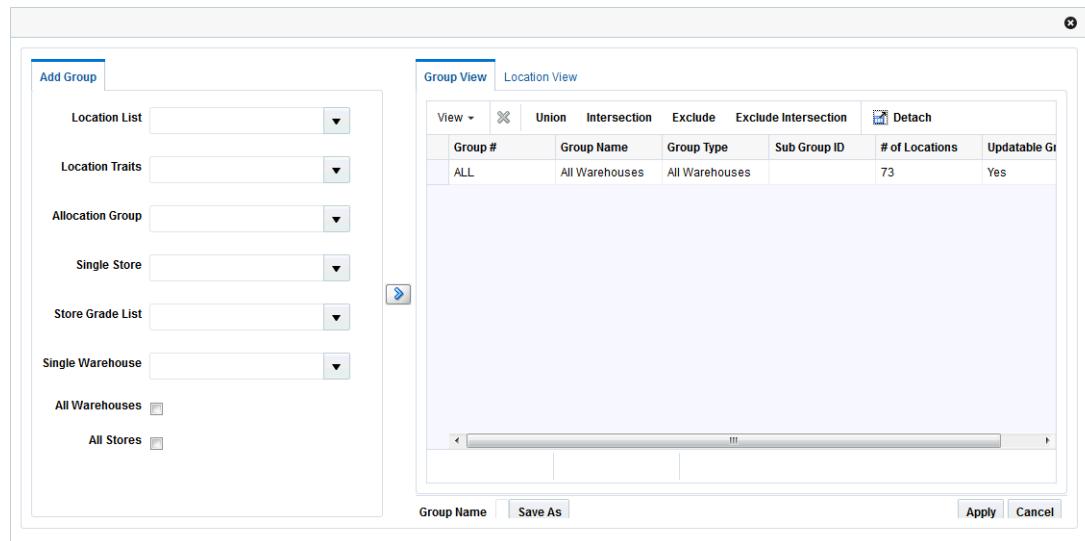
1. On the Allocation Maintenance window, from the Locations section, select the type of group in the **Group Type** field. Locations brought in from the selected group are listed in the Group Value list.
2. Select the group in the **Group Value** field.
3. Select **Enforce Supply Chain** to ensure the item is ranged to the set of locations used in the allocation.

4. Select the **Update Group** option to specify that location groups in this allocation should be updated when the Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS) location groups (or the Allocation Group) change.
5. Click the **Show** button in the **Exclusion** field to view the item location exceptions. The Item Location Exceptions window appears listing the invalid item-location combinations.

To add locations using the Add Location window:

1. On the Allocation Maintenance window, click **Edit** on the Locations section. The Add Locations window appears.

Figure 3–6 Add Locations Window



2. Select the location group using the following lists:

- Location List
- Location Trait
- Allocation Group
- Store Grade List
- Single Store
- Single Warehouse

You can also select the **All Stores** and **All Warehouses** option.

3. Click the icon. The location groups matching the search criteria are displayed in the **Group View** tab.

Note:

- The **Updatable Group** column in the Group View tab indicates if that Group can be updated.
 - For every location or RMS location group added, this field is defaulted to Yes.
 - After adding a RMS location group, if you perform any operations on the group such as Union, Intersection, Exclude, and Exclude Intersection, this field is changed from Yes to No.
-

4. If you want to delete any locations before creating the location group, do the following:
 1. Select the **Location View** tab. The locations available in the selected groups are displayed.
 2. Select the locations you want to delete.
 3. Click the delete icon.
5. Select the groups you want to combine to form a new location group.
6. Click the **Union, Intersection, Exclude, or Exclude Intersection** button to form the desired combination.
7. Optionally, enter a name in the **Group Name** field and click **Save As** to save the new location group.
8. Click **Apply**. The new location group is applied to the Allocation. You can review the selected locations in the Review section of the Allocation Maintenance window.

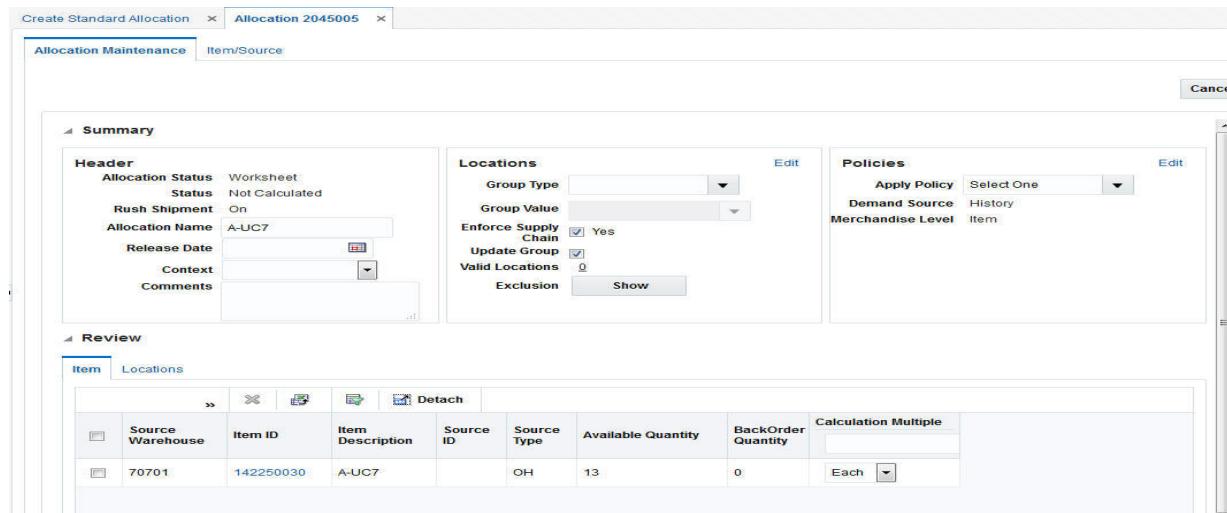
Selecting Policies

An allocation determines need by using a policy. You determine how the policy gathers information by selecting Source Demand, Level, Calculation Type, Date Ranges and Constraints.

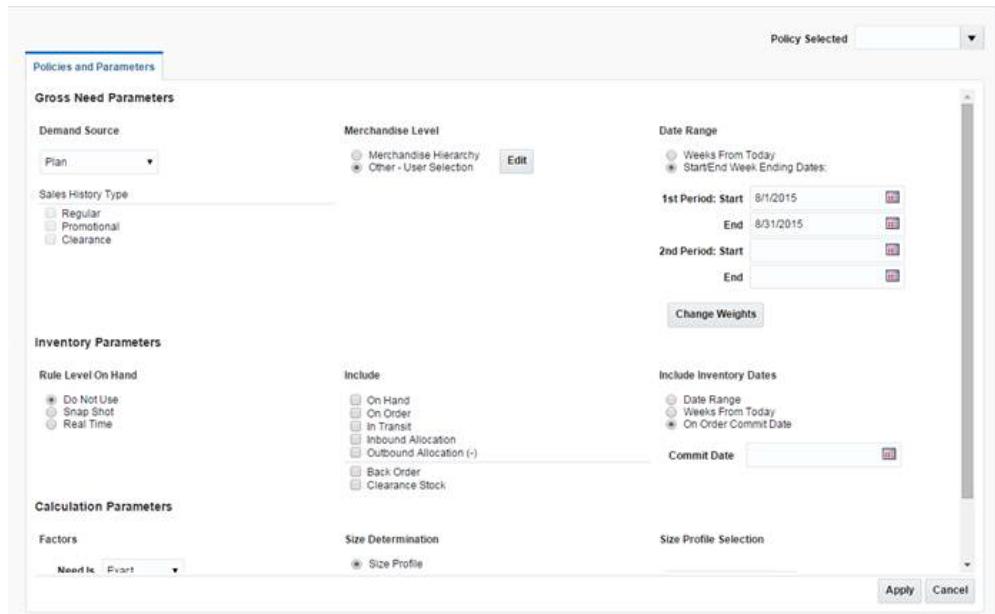
You can customize the level a policy is applied to by using the User Selection window. Use the User Selection window to select multiple merchandise hierarchies simultaneously as well as select hierarchies other than the default ones of the items being allocated. Also, to set the percentage of policies to apply to hierarchies and the time periods to constrain the policies.

To select a policy:

1. From the Worksheet, select the items to allocate.
2. Click **Create Allocation**. The Allocation Maintenance window appears.

Figure 3–7 Allocation Maintenance Window

3. In the Review section, enter the **Release Date**.
4. In the Rules section, you can select a predefined policy from the **Apply Policy** list.
5. Click **Edit** in the Rules section. The Policies window appears.

Figure 3–8 Policies Window

Selecting Gross Need Parameters

Before selecting gross need parameters, understand the following:

- For an allocation containing warehouses and stores as destination locations, priority logic built to determine the order of allocating between stores and warehouses.
- History for a warehouse is only applicable at the item level.
- Plan re-project is not applicable for warehouses.

- For the policy types which are based on database values/entries such as History, Forecast, Plan, Corporate and Receipt Plan, in case of no records existing at the warehouse level, their need is treated as zero in the same way as it works for store locations.

To select the gross need parameters:

- In the **Demand Source** field, select the source of demand from the list of values:

Table 3–1 Select Demand Source Options

Source	Description
History	Use the item's historical sales for the date range selected to determine the gross need of item on the allocation.
Corporate Rules	Use custom pre-defined rules to determine the need of the item on the allocation.
Manual	Use to allocate fixed quantities of the item on an allocation. You must know the quantity to be allocated to each store which must be manually entered.
History and Plan	Use both the item's sales history and plan for the date range selected to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.
Forecast	Use the item's forecast to determine what the store is forecasted to sell at the item/week level, the demand is obtained from the Oracle Retail Demand Forecasting product.
Plan	Use an item/store/weekly sales plan for the date range selected to determine what the store is expected to sell.
Receipt Plan	Use the item's receipt plan to determine what the store is expected to receive at the item/week level, demand for this rule type is obtained from Oracle Retail Assortment Planning product.
Plan Re-project	Use to compare the item's actual sales to the plan, re-forecast the plan based on performance for the date range selected, and use the re-projected plan to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation. This logic uses a Bayesian forecasting method.

- In the **Sales History Type** section, select the check boxes for the type of history to include.
- In the **Corporate Rules** section, select the rule to be applied.

Selecting a Merchandise Level

The store demand is derived from the level of product hierarchy selected. On the Policies window, you can select to allocate items using hierarchy or user selection.

Allocating by Hierarchy To allocate items using hierarchy:

- In the Level section, select **Merchandise Hierarchy**.

Note: Based on the merchandise level selected, additional constraints may apply:

- Pack Distribution mode is not applicable for Item level hierarchy
- For staple allocations, merchandise level can only be: Department, Class, Subclass, or Item
- Pack Merchandise Level is only available if the Demand Source is Receipt Plan
- Merchandise Level must be Department, Class, or Subclass in order to use the Spread Demand mode
- Level must be Style, Style/diff, or Item if Store Sales Selling curve is selected

2. Select the hierarchy level to allocate by from the list.

Note: Item need for an allocation is determined by calculating the need for each item on the allocation from the selected policy for the organizational hierarchy level selected.

Allocating by User Selection To allocate items using user selection:

1. In the Merchandise Level section, select **Other - User Selection**.
2. Click **Edit**. The User Selection window appears.

Figure 3–9 User Selection Window

The screenshot shows the 'User Selection' window. At the top left, under 'Date Range Editing', there are three radio button options: 'Weight Percentage and Start and End Date' (unchecked), 'Weight Percentage' (checked), and 'Weight Percentage and Weeks From Today' (unchecked). To the right is a 'User Selection' section with six input fields: 'Department' (with a search icon), 'Parent' (with a search icon), 'Item List' (with a search icon), 'Class' (with a search icon), 'Parent/Diff' (with a search icon), 'UDA' (with a search icon), 'Subclass' (with a search icon), 'SKU' (with a search icon), and 'UDA Value' (with a search icon). An 'Add Selected' button is located at the bottom right of this section. Below this is a 'Select Merchandise Hierarchy Items' section. It includes a toolbar with 'Actions', 'View', a delete icon, and a 'Selable Staple Pack Conversion' checkbox. A tree view shows 'Merchandise Hierarchy Items' expanded. On the right, there is a 'Weight Percentage' field with a 'Set All' button. At the bottom right of the window are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons.

3. In the Date Range Editing section select an option:

- Weight Percentage
 - Weight Percentage and Start and End Date
 - Weight Percentage and Weeks from Today
4. In the User Selection section enter an ID in the appropriate field to select a merchandise hierarchy level.
 5. Click **Add**. The merchandise hierarchy is added to the Select Merchandise Hierarchy Items section.
 6. Enter the weight or percentage to adjust the need calculated for the user selection in the **Weight** column.
 7. Enter the start and end date in the **Start Date** and **End Date** column.

Note:

- The Start Date and End Date fields appear only if you have selected **Weight Percentage and Start and End Date** option.
 - You need to select two start and end dates when the demand source is **History, Forecast, or Plan**.
-

8. Enter a number in the **Weeks From Today** column. This value specifies the number of weeks all approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers as stock on hand and future fulfillment, are included in the need calculation for the destination location. The value can range between 1 and 52 only.
-

Note:

- The **Weeks From Today** columns appear only if you have selected **Weight Percentage and Weeks from Today** option.
 - If no number is entered, the system includes all stock on hand at the store or warehouse and future inventory regardless of the date on the purchase orders or transfers.
-

Selecting a Date Range

On the Policies window, you can select the date range.

Start/End Week Ending Dates

1. Enter the start date in the **1st Period :Start** field.
 2. Enter the end date in the **1st Period :End** field.
-

Note:

- If you want to include a week, make sure that the fiscal week ending day falls within your search. For example, if you select the start and end dates as May 1, 2013 and May 25, 2013. Then the following weekend dates are picked: May 6, May 13, and May 20.
 - You may select a second time period by entering dates in the **2nd period Start** and **End** fields.
-

Weeks From Today

Enter the number of weeks to search back or forward, depending on the rule type selected. The system starts searching with the last completed week.

Change Weights

1. Click **Change Weights**. The Change Weights window appears.

Note: The date displayed is based on the end of week day selected as defined in the Allocation system options.

2. Enter the new weights as appropriate.
3. Click **OK** to save changes.

Setting Inventory Parameters

The inventory parameters comprise of Rule Level On Hand, Include In Inventory, and Remove Future Fulfilment.

Selecting Rule Level On Hand

To set Rule Level On Hand:

1. Select one of the following options available in the **Rule Level On Hand** section:
 - Do Not Use
 - Snap Shot
 - Real Time

Note:

- When Rule Level On Hand is used with User Selection, the on-hands is based on the rule level of the like merchandise hierarchy selected.
 - For performance purposes, the Rule Level On Hand Snap Shot is stored in a database table which can be refreshed through a batch program to be run at your discretion.
-

Selecting Include in Inventory

Currently, when allocating the net need using either Stock on Hand (SOH) or Rule Level On Hand (RLOH), the values for on-hand is derived from using the summation of four RMS Inventory buckets. You can select to include or exclude one or more of these buckets.

To include inventory details:

1. Select from the following options in the **Include** section:
 - On Hand
 - On Order
 - In Transit
 - Inbound Allocation

- Outbound Allocation (Applicable only for Warehouses)
2. Select the **Backorder** option to include backorder quantity in the calculation of 'Stock On Hand'.
 3. Select the **Clearance Stock** option to include clearance stock in the need calculation.

Include Inventory Dates

In the Include Inventory Dates section, when you enter a date in the On Order Commit Date field, all approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers dated on or before the date are included in the calculation of on-hand quantity.

When you enter the number of weeks, it is used to determine how many weeks into the future should be used to pull approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers into the calculation for on-hand quantity.

Selecting Calculation Parameters

To select factors:

1. In the Type section **Need Is** field, select how the Allocation should determine the quantity of items sent to a location. The options available are **Exact** and **Proportional**.
2. In the **Mode** field, select the type of algorithm calculation. The modes available are Simple, Pack Distribution, and Spread Demand.

Note:

- Simple mode is applicable for both staple and fashion items.
 - Spread Demand is applicable for Subclass or higher level.
-

3. In the **Allocate To** field, select the need type for calculation, values available are **Net Need** and **Gross Need**.

Spread Demand

The Spread Demand mode allows you to allocate multiple items for a single store demand. This mode can be applied on the Policy window at the subclass level or higher while creating an allocation. The need value at the merchandise hierarchy level is spread among the set of items belonging to that hierarchy based on their availability ratio.

The Spread Demand logic first calculates the percentage availability of each style of the total available quantity and then the demand at the Merchandise Hierarchy level is multiplied by each style's percentage availability value to determine the unique Gross Need value of each style.

System Rules & Best Business Practice

- This mode requires at least two items in the allocation under the merchandise hierarchy for which spread demand is applied.
- All items types except Fashion Packs are supported under this mode. The application provides better ways of handling fashion pack allocations; hence the spread demand mode is disabled for these type of allocations. For other pack

types, the spread demand ratio is applied on the pack quantities and not the SKU inventory values.

- You must ensure the store demand is rich enough to produce optimal results; the demand value must be greater than total available quantity. This total available quantity might be out of a single warehouse source or multiple ones.
- After the spread demand is executed, each item/location record can be treated as any other allocation. The regular rules around Quantity Limits, Rounding, and Manual override continue to apply on these records.
- If allocating multiple items from different merchandise hierarchies, User Selection capability is required in order to spread one demand among multiple items.
- If you select the **Rule Level on Hand (RLOH)** option, the spread demand ratio is applied to the RLOH quantity for the selected merchandise hierarchy.
- When Gross Need Quantity Limits are applied, the spread demand value is compared with the quantity limit value and the QL value is used only if it exceeds the spread demand value.
- **Target Stock Ratio (TSR)** will apply in allocations involving the spread demand mode where the available quantity is less compared to the need value.

Setting Size Profile Logic

To set the method used to determine what to allocate:

1. Select one of the following options in the Size Determination section:
 - **Size Profile** to use the store size profile ratio as a guide to determine what to allocate. This option is the default selection.
 - **Selling Curve** to use the selling curve derived from the policies (the demand source and hierarchy level) selected within the allocation as a guide to determine what to allocate.

Note: Selling Curve option can be used only when the level is Parent, Parent/diff, or Item.

2. Select **Limit SKU Overages** to limit the SKU overages.
3. Enter the acceptable overage percentage in the **Overage Threshold** field.

Size Profile Selling Curve

This is an alternative option where you can use historical sales to determine the size curve instead of using size profile ratios. This method is applicable for the rule type History at the Parent, Parent/Diff, and Item levels and uses the ITEM_LOC_HIST table to calculate the Selling Curve for the items on the allocation.

Consider the following example containing Men's Shirts in three different colors and sizes - Red, Blue, Green, and Small, Medium, Large respectively. A simplified ITEM_LOC_HIST table for these items is as follows:

ITEM	SALES
Blue Shirt: Small	10 units
Blue Shirt: Medium	20 units
Blue Shirt: Large	5 units

ITEM	SALES
Red Shirt: Small	30 units
Red Shirt: Medium	40 units
Red Shirt: Large	5 units
Green Shirt: Small	50 units
Green Shirt: Medium	60 units
Green Shirt: Large	5 units

In a fashion allocation containing the 'Blue Shirt: Small' and 'Blue Shirt: Medium' with sufficient available inventory, the size determination will occur in the following way:

- Blue Shirt: Small = $10/30 = 1/3$
- Blue Shirt: Medium = $20/30 = 2/3$

While allocating these items, calculation will occur as follows:

Case 1: History - Item

- Total Need = $20 + 10 = 30$ units
- Need for Blue Shirt: Small = $1/3 * 30 = 10$ units
- Need for Blue Shirt: Medium = $2/3 * 30 = 20$ units

Case 2: History - Parent/Diff

- Total Need = $20 + 10 + 5 = 35$ units
- Need for Blue Shirt: Small = $1/3 * 35 = 11.6666$ units (rounded up to 12 units)
- Need for Blue Shirt: Medium = $2/3 * 35 = 23.3333$ units (rounded down to 23 units)

Case 3: History - Parent

- Total Need = $10 + 20 + 5 + 30 + 40 + 5 + 50 + 60 + 5 = 225$ units
- Need for Blue Shirt: Small = $1/3 * 225 = 75$ units
- Need for Blue Shirt: Medium = $2/3 * 225 = 150$ units

Limit SKU overages

This can be used to limit the number of SKU's that the calculation engine can allocate on a per SKU basis. Consider the following example:

A fashion allocation contains White Shirts of three different sizes - Small, Medium and Large. These items have a size profile ratio of 1:2:3 and the total need is equal to 60 units. Then the quantity allocated will be as follows:

- Shirt White: Small = 10 units
- Shirt White: Medium = 20 units
- Shirt White: Large = 30 units

In case the Limit SKU overages is defined as 0.5 or 50%, then the maximum allocation that can be done for these items is:

- Shirt White: Small = $10 + (10 * 0.5) = 15$ units

- Shirt White: Small = $20 + (20 * 0.5) = 30$ units
- Shirt White: Small = $30 + (30 * 0.5) = 45$ units

In case a complex, non-sellable pack containing one unit of each of the these items is allocated, then only 15 packs (that is, 45 units) can be allocated for a need value of 60 units with the Limit SKU overages defined as 0.5. This is because the upper limit for the Shirt White: Small is reached and no more packs get allocated in spite of not meeting the store need and inventory being available.

Without any value of the Limit SKU overages defined, there will be 20 packs allocated for the same need value of 60 units.

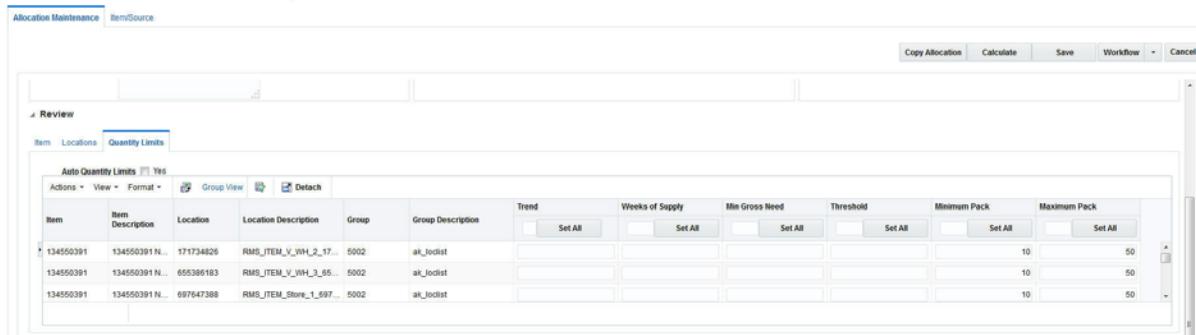
Setting Quantity Limits

The quantity limits section allows you to set parameters for the allocation at the item/store level demand constraints. The section allows you to set the parameters for different stages of the allocation. Quantity Limits are not used to control assortments or serve as shipping constraints.

To set quantity limits:

1. On the Allocation Maintenance window, select the **Quantity Limits** tab from the Review section. The Quantity Limits window appears.

Figure 3–10 Allocation Maintenance - Quantity Limits Window



Note: If you have selected Pack Distribution mode, you can use only Minimum Pack and Maximum Pack quantity limits.

- In the **By Location Aggregate** field, the location level is set to **Store** for Simple mode.
2. Select **Include Inventory - Minimum** or **Include Inventory - Maximum** to include stock on hand of the item at the location to calculate the net need.

Note: The **Include Inventory - Minimum** and **Include Inventory - Maximum** check boxes are selected by default.

3. Enter the quantity limits at the appropriate intersection for item/location and limiter.

Working with Group View

You can work at the group level using the Group view.

To use the group view:

1. On the Quantity Limits window, click the **Group View** link. The Group view window appears.

Figure 3–11 Group View Window

Item	Item Description	Group	Group Description	Trend	Weeks of Supply	Min Gross Need	Threshold	Minimum Pack	Maximum Pack
130750651	130750651 P...	ALL	All Stores	<input type="button" value="Set All"/>					
130750686	130750686 P...	ALL	All Stores	<input type="button" value="Set All"/>					

2. Select an option in the **Set All to** field. The options available are:
 - **Copy**: Use this option to copy the entered quantity to all the stores in the group.
 - **Spread**: Use this option to spread the entered quantity equally to all the stores in the group.

Filtering by Location

You can use the **Advanced Location Filter** to edit allocated quantities for a set of locations.

To filter the items based on locations:

1. On the Quantity Limits window, click the arrow on the left panel. The Advanced Location Filter section appears.

Figure 3–12 Allocation Maintenance - Advanced Location Filter Window

The screenshot shows the Allocation Maintenance window with the 'Quantity Limits' tab selected. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Summary', 'Review', and 'Quantity Limits'. Below it, there's a 'Group Type' dropdown and a 'Group Value' dropdown. A 'Group View' section contains buttons for 'View', 'Apply', 'Cancel', 'Revert', 'Union', and 'Intersection'. To the right, there's a table header for 'Quantity Limits' with columns: Item, Item Description, Location, Location Description, Group, Group Description, Trend, Weeks of Supply, Min Gross Need, Threshold, Minimum Pack, and Maximum Pack. Below the table, a message says 'No data to display.'

2. Select the type of location group from the **Group Type** list.
3. Select the name of the group from the **Group Value** list. A list of location groups matching the selected criteria is displayed in the Group View section.
4. Click **Apply**. The items in the Quantity Limits section are filtered based on the location groups selected.
5. Make the necessary edits.
6. To return back to the previous filter applied, click **Revert**. If you click **Cancel**, the location filter is removed.

Calculating Allocations

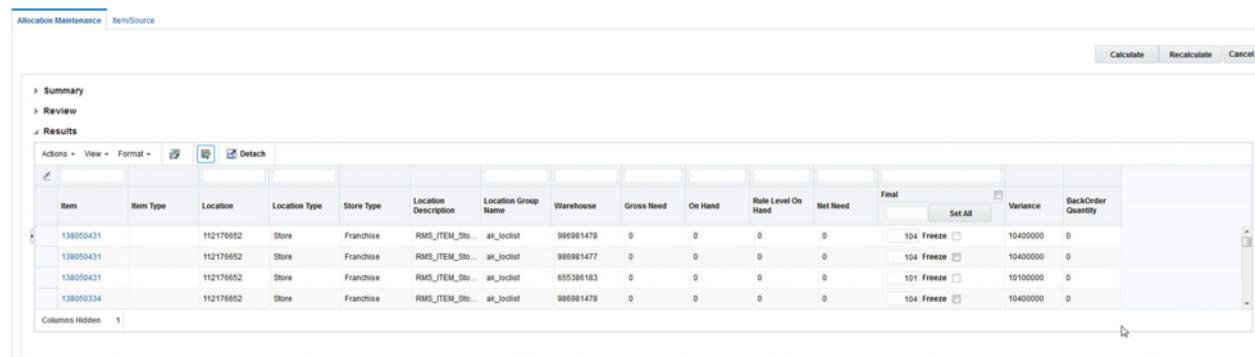
After you allocate items, add locations, and assign policies, you can calculate the allocation. To calculate an allocation:

1. On the Allocation Maintenance window, click **Calculate**. The calculation of the Allocation starts. The Allocation Maintenance window is closed.
2. The calculation will process in the calculation queue. Once complete you are notified through the notifications icon. When the calculation is complete, the notification icon  on the Allocation task bar increments in number.

Note: Notifications is an optional for the application. See "[Notifications](#)" in the Appendix for more information.

3. Click the notification icon  to display the recent notifications list.
4. Click the link for the allocation you want to view. The calculation results are displayed.

Figure 3–13 Results Window



Item	Item Type	Location	Location Type	Store Type	Location Description	Location Group Name	Warehouse	Gross Need	On Hand	Role Level On Hand	Net Need	Final	Set All	Variance	BackOrder Quantity
138050431		112176652	Store	Franchise	RMS_ITEM_Sto...	ak_loclist	986981478	0	0	0	0	104	Freeze	10400000	0
138050431		112176652	Store	Franchise	RMS_ITEM_Sto...	ak_loclist	986981477	0	0	0	0	104	Freeze	10400000	0
138050431		112176652	Store	Franchise	RMS_ITEM_Sto...	ak_loclist	655305183	0	0	0	0	101	Freeze	10100000	0
138050334		112176652	Store	Franchise	RMS_ITEM_Sto...	ak_loclist	986981478	0	0	0	0	104	Freeze	10400000	0

Note:

- After an allocation is calculated, you can **Submit**, **Reserve**, or **Approve** the allocation from the **Workflow** menu. If there is an item/source with a zero allocated quantity in the Review section of the Allocation Maintenance window, that item/source must be deleted before the Submit, Reserve, and Approve options appear on the workflow drop down.
- You can change a Submitted, Reserved, or Approved allocation to Worksheet status by selecting the **Withdraw** option from the **Workflow** menu.

Note: If the allocation includes franchise locations, when you change the status of an allocation to Reserved or Approved, a credit check is run for the franchise stores. If the franchise store fails the credit check, the allocation remains in its original status. If the franchise store passes the credit check, the status of the allocation is changed to Reserved or Approved.

4

Creating What If Allocations

Oracle Retail Allocation allows to create simulated allocation scenarios prior to generating an actual allocation. For operational efficiencies, allocation results from a What If allocation can be used to generate various types of RMS Purchase Orders. This chapter describes the different steps involved in creating a What If allocation. To create a What If allocation, select and review the items, add locations, and assign policies.

The What If Summary window displays the results of a What If allocation. From the What If Summary window you can create a purchase order, making the hypothetical allocation a reality. This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Selecting Items](#)
- [Reviewing Item Information](#)
- [Selecting Locations](#)
- [Selecting Policies](#)
- [Setting Quantity Limits](#)
- [Calculating the Allocation](#)
- [Generating Purchase Orders](#)

Selecting Items

You can search for items to allocate using the Create What If Allocation window. The Create What If Allocation window allows you to:

- **Search for items** – After the sources are selected, you can search for items to allocate using Basic or Advanced search options or by applying a Saved Search.
- **View search results** – After searching for items, you can view the search results in this section and select the items the you want to allocate.
- **Create Worksheet** – You can create a Worksheet with the selected items for further processing of allocations.

Searching for Items

To search for items to allocate:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Create What If Allocation**. The Create What If Allocation window appears.
2. To use a saved search, select the search template in the **Saved Search** field.
3. Optionally, click **Advanced** to see the advanced search options.

Figure 4–1 Create What If Allocation Window - Advanced Search

Item ID	Item Name	Item Type
129553378	TI	Staple
129553394	PI	Staple
129553407	PI	Staple
129553415	TI	Staple
129553423	TI	Staple
129553440	PI	Staple
129553458	PI	Staple
129553474	PI	Staple
129553482	PI	Staple
129553503	TI	Staple
129553520	PI	Staple
129553538	PI	Staple
129553554	PI	Staple

4. Refine your search by entering information in the available fields. The fields available for search are:
 - Department
 - Class
 - Subclass
 - Item
5. Click **Search** to view items that match the criteria.

Creating a Worksheet

The Worksheet window allows you to view items that are selected for allocation, the quantity available, the item type, and source information. You can add or delete items from the worksheet.

You can review the items selected for the allocation in the Worksheet window. To create a worksheet:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Create What If Allocation**. The Create What If Allocation window appears.
2. Search for the items that you want to add to the worksheet.
3. Select the required items from the search results. The **Create Worksheet** button is activated.
4. Click **Create Worksheet**. The What If - Worksheet window appears with the selected items listed.

Adding Items to the Worksheet

To add items to the worksheet:

1. On the What If - Worksheet window, select **Quick Item Add** from the **Actions** menu. The item search fields are displayed in a pop-up window.
2. Search and retrieve the items that you want to add.
3. Select the items and click **Add Worksheet**. The items are added to the current worksheet.

Deleting Items from the Worksheet

To delete items from the worksheet:

1. On the What If - Worksheet window, select the items you want to delete.
2. Click the delete icon. The item is removed from the worksheet.

Creating an Allocation from the Worksheet

To create an allocation from the Worksheet window:

1. On the Worksheet window, select the items that you want to allocate. The **Create Allocation** button is enabled.

Note:

- If you want to expand a parent to see the parent/diff's under it, select '>' to the left of the parent ID in the parent row. You can select individual items from the expanded list.
 - You can expand a pack to see its individual components by selecting '>' to the left of the pack ID. You cannot select individual components of a pack.
 - If you select a parent/diff you cannot select staple items for the same allocation.
 - You can select all items of a particular type using either one of the following options: **Select All Style/Color**, **Select All SKU**, **Select All FPG**, or **Select All Fashion Packs**.
-

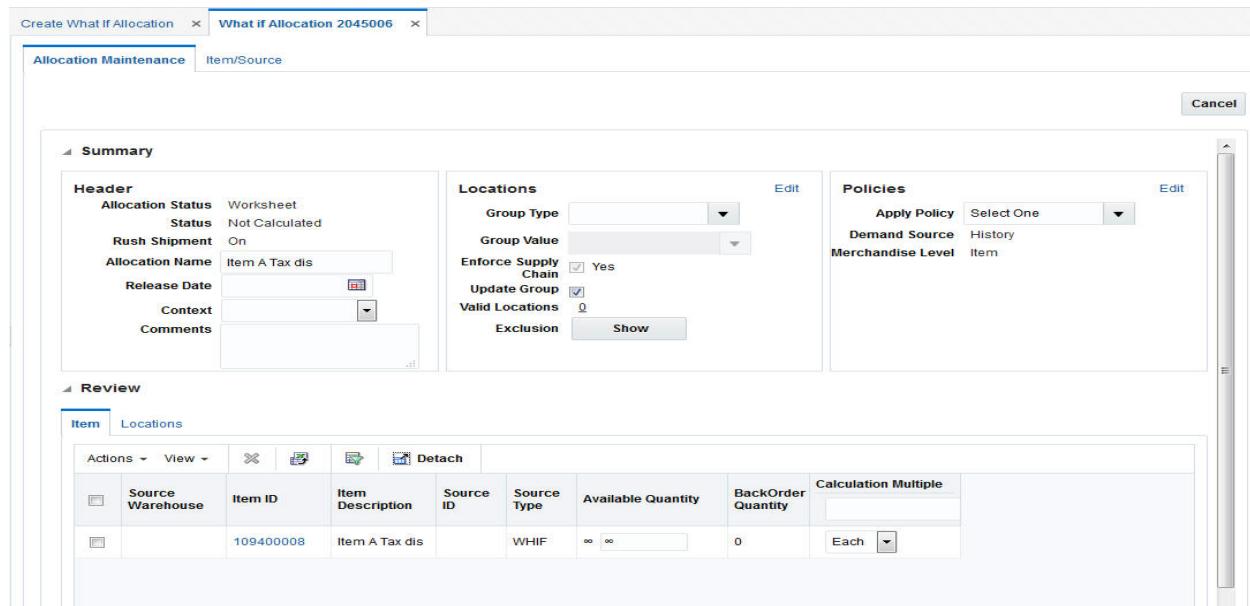
2. Click **Create Allocation**. The Allocation Maintenance window appears. You can proceed to select locations and policies for the allocation.

Reviewing Item Information

The Review section of the Allocation Maintenance window allows you to view items that were selected for allocation, the quantity available, the calculation multiple, and source information.

To review item information:

1. On the What-If Worksheet window, click **Create Allocation**. The Allocation Maintenance window appears.

Figure 4–2 Allocation Maintenance Window

2. In the **Context** field, select a reason why the allocation is being created (optional).
3. If you select **Promotion** in the **Context** field, select a promotion in the **Promotion** field.
4. In the **Comments** field, enter comments or notes as necessary.

Understanding the Item Window

You can view the item details by clicking the Item ID link in the Worksheet or the Allocation Maintenance window. It has the following tabs:

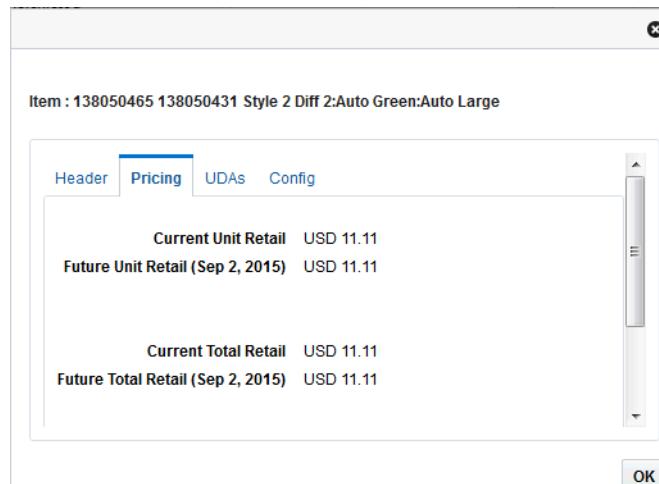
- **Header** – This provides the complete item description along with the Merchandise Hierarchy, Differentiators and Supplier details
- **Pricing** – The Current Retail and Future Retail (based on the Release Date) values are displayed here at the unit level as well as the total number of allocated units
- **UDAs** – This displays any user defined attributes linked with the item in RMS
- **Config** – Packaging details linked with the item such as the inner, case and pallet values are displayed here.

This pop up also displays an image of the item retrieved from the ITEM_IMAGE table in RMS.

Viewing the Item Retail Pricing

In the **Item ID** column click the item ID for which you want to view the item details. The Item window appears. Select the **Pricing** tab to view the item retail information.

Note: The Pricing tab is not available for Non Sellable items.

Figure 4-3 Item Window

Specifying the Calculation Multiple

Select the calculation multiple from the **Calculation Multiple** column. Click **Set All** to apply the multiple to all items in the allocation. The options available are:

- Each
- Inner
- Case
- Pallet

Note: The Inner option is not advised if you are creating a What If allocation as Inner is not a valid order rounding multiple within RMS. If you choose this option, you have to do the rounding manually before creating the order.

To specify the calculation multiple of individual items, select the multiple from the **Calculation Multiple** field next to the item.

Selecting Locations

The Add Locations window allows you to search and select stores and warehouses for the allocation. You can add locations or groups of locations to an allocation. Various types of groups such as, RMS Location Lists & Traits and Allocation Groups can be used as a mechanism to select multiple locations.

You can create the following complex groups:

- A union, which includes all locations in the groups selected.
- An intersection, which includes all locations that are duplicated in the groups selected.
- An exclude, which excludes the locations in the groups selected.
- An exclude intersection, which includes all locations that are not duplicated in the groups selected.

Templates are created to apply the same location combination for multiple allocations.

Adding Locations

You can add locations using the **Group Type** field on the Allocation Maintenance window which is used for quick Add location, or if you want to select multiple groups or create a complex group then you can click the **Edit Location** button to access the Add Locations window.

Note: You can select franchise locations to create an allocation for franchise stores. Allocations can be for only franchise stores or for a combination of franchise and company stores. When an allocation created for one or more franchise stores is approved, a franchise order is created.

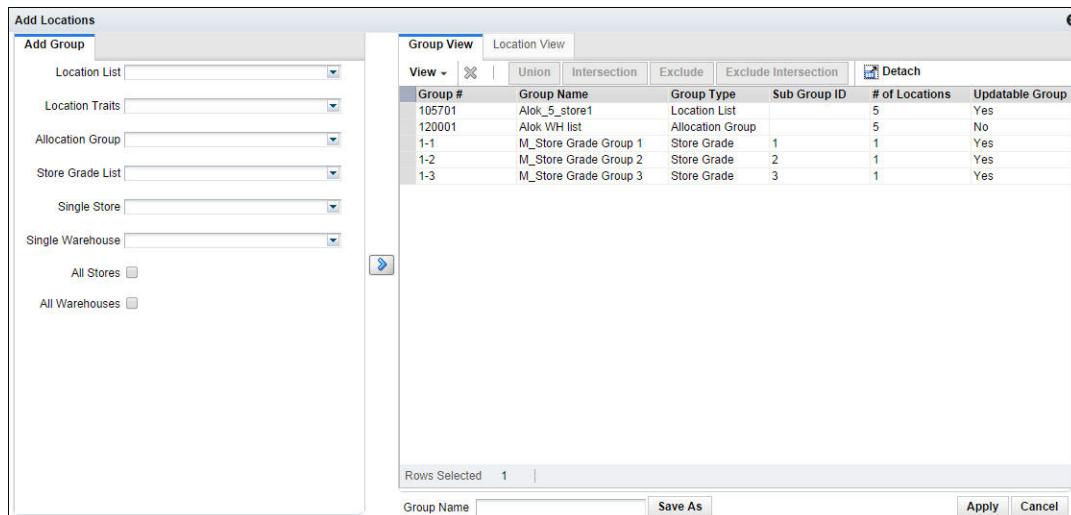
To use quick add locations:

1. On the Allocation Maintenance window, from the Locations section, select the type of group in the **Group Type** field. Locations brought in from the selected group are listed in the Group Value list.
2. Select the group in the **Group Value** field.
3. The Enforce Supply Chain is checked and disabled in a What if allocation.
4. Select the **Update Group** option to specify that location groups in this allocation should be updated when the Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS) location groups (or the Allocation Group) change.
5. Click **Show** next to the Exclusions field to view the item location exceptions. The Item Location Exceptions window appears listing the invalid item-location combinations.

To add locations using the Add Location window:

1. On the Allocation Maintenance window, click **Edit** in the Locations section. The Add Locations window appears.

Figure 4–4 Add Locations Window



2. Select the location group using the following lists:
 - Location List

- Location Trait
- Allocation Group
- Store Grade List
- Single Store
- Single Warehouse

You can also select the **All Stores** and **All Warehouses** option.

3. Click the  icon. The location groups matching the search criteria are displayed in the **Group View** tab.
4. If you want to delete any stores or warehouses before creating the location group, do the following:
 - a. Select the **Location View** tab. The stores and warehouses available in the selected location groups are displayed.
 - b. Select the locations you want to delete.
 - c. Click the delete icon.
5. Select the groups you want to combine to form a new location group.
6. Click the **Union**, **Intersection**, **Exclude**, or **Exclude Intersection** button to form the desired combination.
7. Optionally, enter a name in the **Group Name** field and click **Save As** to save the new location group.
8. Click **Apply**. The new location group is applied to the Allocation. You can review the selected locations in the Review section of the Allocation Maintenance window.

Selecting Policies

An allocation determines need by using a policy. You determine how the policy gathers information by selecting Level, Calculation Type, Date Range, and Sales History Type.

You can customize the level a policy is applied to by using the User Selection window. Use the window to set the percentage of policies to apply to hierarchies and the time periods to constrain the policies.

To select a policy:

1. From the What If - Worksheet, select the items to allocate.
2. Click **Create Allocation**. The Allocation Maintenance window appears.

Figure 4–5 Allocation Maintenance Window

The Allocation Maintenance window is displayed with the following details:

- Header:**
 - Allocation Status: Worksheet
 - Status: Not Calculated
 - Rush Shipment: On
 - Allocation Name: Item-Image New Reg Iter
 - Release Date: [button]
 - Context: [button]
 - Comments: [button]
- Locations:**
 - Group Type: Store Grade
 - Group Value: 18
 - Enforce Supply Chain: Yes
 - Update Group: Yes
 - Valid Locations: 0
 - Exclusion: Show
- Policies:**
 - Apply Policy: Select One
 - Demand Source: History
 - Merchandise Level: Item
- Review:**
 - Item: Selected
 - Locations: Available
 - Quantity Limits: Available

Actions	View	X	Print	Detach			
Source Warehouse	Item ID	Item Description	Source ID	Source Type	Available Quantity	BackOrder Quantity	Calculation Multiple
2018	Item-Image ...		WHIF	∞ ∞	0	Each	[button]

3. In the Policies section, you can select a predefined policy from the **Apply Policy** list.
4. Click **Edit**. The Policies window appears.

Figure 4–6 Policies Window

The Policies window displays the following configuration:

- Policies and Parameters:** Policy Selected: YAT RPS-PD-RLOHSS
- Gross Need Parameters:**
 - Demand Source: Receipt Plan
 - Mercandise Level: Merchandise Hierarchy
 - Date Range: Weeks From Today
 - 1st Period: Start: 12/1/2015, End: 12/31/2015
 - 2nd Period: Start: [button], End: [button]
- Inventory Parameters:**
 - Rule Level On Hand: Snap Shot
 - Include: On Hand, On Order, In Transit, Inbound Allocation, Outbound Allocation (-), Back Order, Clearance Stock
 - Include Inventory Dates: On Order Commit Date
 - Commit Date: [button]
- Calculation Parameters:**
 - Factors: [button]
 - Size Determination: [button]
 - Size Profile Selection: [button]

Selecting a Policy

1. In the Demand Source field, select the source of demand from the list of values:

Table 4-1 Select Demand Source Options

Source	Description
History	Use the item's historical sales for the date range selected to determine the gross need of item on the allocation.
Corporate Rules	Use custom pre-defined rules to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.
History and Plan	Use both the item's sales history and plan for the date range selected to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.
Forecast	Use the item's forecast for the date range selected to determine the gross need of item on the allocation.
Plan	Use the item's plan for the date range selected to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.
Receipt Plan	Use the item's receipt plan to determine the gross need of the item in the Allocation system in order to create pre-allocations.
Plan Re-project	Use to compare the item's actual sales to the plan, re-forecast the plan based on performance for the date range selected, and use the re-projected plan to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.

2. In the Sales History Type section, select the check boxes for the type of history to include.

Selecting a Level

The store demand is derived from the level of product hierarchy selected. On the Policies window, you can select to allocate items using hierarchy or user selection.

Allocating by Hierarchy

To allocate using hierarchy:

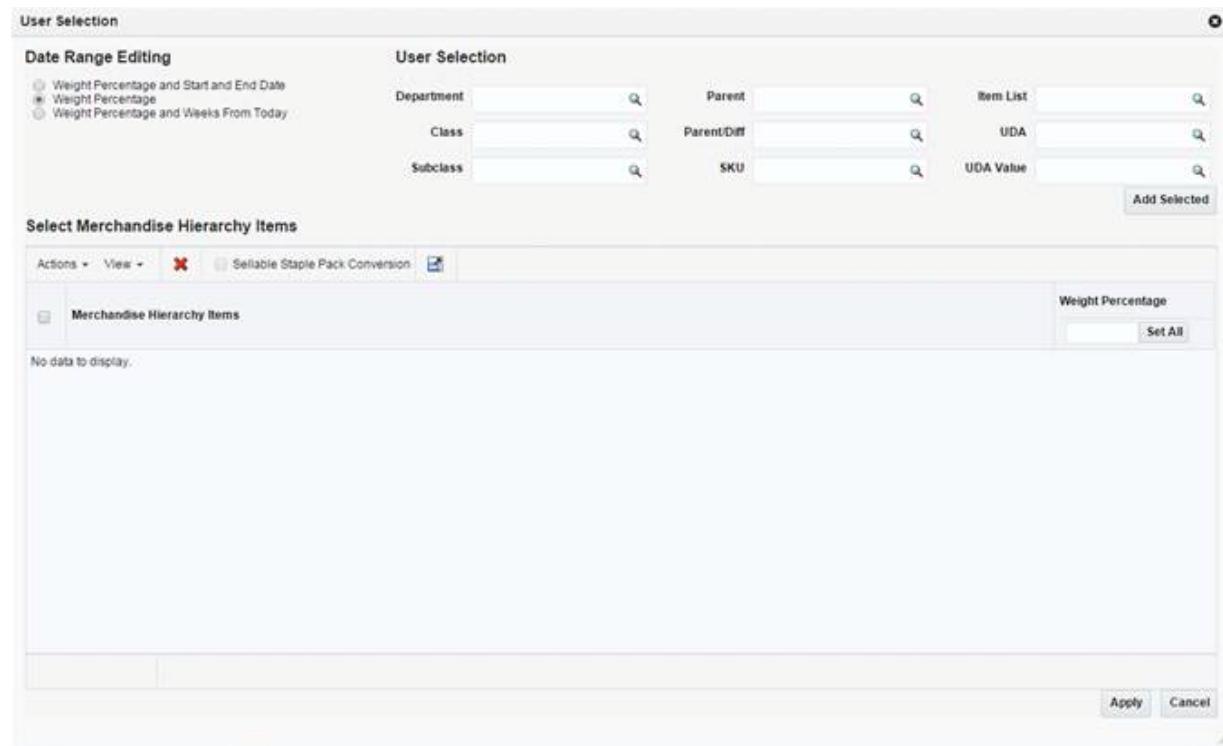
1. In the Level section, select **Hierarchy**.
2. Select the hierarchy level to allocate by from the list.

Note: Item need for an allocation is determined by calculating the need for each item on the allocation from the selected rule for the organizational hierarchy level selected.

Allocating by User Selection

To allocate using user selection:

1. In the Level section, select **Other - User Selection**.
2. Click **Edit**. The User Selection window appears.

Figure 4–7 User Selection Window

3. In the Date Range Editing section select an option:
 - Weight Percentage
 - Weight Percentage and Start and End Date
 - Weight Percentage and Weeks from Today
4. In the User Selection section enter an ID in the appropriate field to select a merchandise hierarchy level.
5. Click **Add**. The merchandise hierarchy is added to the Select Merchandise Hierarchy Items section.
6. Enter the weight or percentage to adjust the need calculated for the user selection in the **Weight** column.
7. Enter the start and end date in the **Start Date** and **End Date** column.

Note:

- The Start Date and End Date fields appear only if you have selected **Weight Percentage and Start and End Date** option.
 - You need to select two start and end dates when the demand source is **History, Forecast, or Plan**.
-

8. Enter a number in the **Weeks From Today** column. This value specifies the number of weeks all approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers as stock on hand and future fulfillment, are included at the store or warehouse in the need calculation. The value can range between 1 and 52 only.

Note:

- The Weeks From Today columns appear only if you have selected Weight Percentage and Weeks from Today option.
 - If no number is entered, the system includes all stock on hand at the store or warehouse and future inventory regardless of the date on the purchase orders or transfers.
-

Setting Inventory Parameters

The inventory parameters comprise of Rule Level On Hand, Include In Inventory, and Remove Future Fulfilment.

Selecting Rule Level On Hand

To set Rule Level On Hand:

1. Select one of the following options available in the **Rule Level On Hand** section:
 - Do Not Use
 - Snap Shot
 - Real Time
-

Note:

- When Rule Level On Hand is used with User Selection, the on-hands is based on the rule level of the like merchandise hierarchy selected.
 - For performance purposes, the Rule Level On Hand Snap Shot is stored in a database table which can be refreshed through a batch program to be run at your discretion.
-

Selecting Include in Inventory

Currently, when allocating the net need using either Stock on Hand (SOH) or Rule Level On Hand (RLOH), the values for on-hand is derived from using the summation of four RMS Inventory buckets. You can select to include or exclude one or more of these buckets.

To include inventory details:

1. Select from the following options in the **Include** section:
 - On Hand
 - On Order
 - In Transit
 - Inbound Allocation
 - Outbound Allocation
2. Select the **Clearance Stock** option to include clearance stock in the need calculation.

Include Inventory Dates

In the Include Inventory Dates section, when you enter a date in the On Order Commit Date field, all approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers dated on or before the date are included in the calculation of on-hand quantity.

When you enter the number of weeks, it is used to determine how many weeks into the future should be used to pull approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers into the calculation for on-hand quantity.

Selecting a Date Range

On the Policies window, you can select the date range.

Start/End Week Ending Dates

1. Enter the start date in the **1st Period Start** field.
2. Enter the end date in the **1st Period End** field.

Note: You may select a second time period by entering dates in the **2nd period Start** and **End** fields.

Weeks From Today

Enter the number of weeks to search back or forward, depending on the rule type selected. The system starts searching with the last completed week.

Change Weights

1. Click **Change Weights**. The Change Weights window appears.

Note: The date displayed is the end of the week selected as defined in the allocation configuration files.

2. Enter the new weights as appropriate.
3. Click **OK** to save changes.

Selecting Factors

1. The Type section **Need Is** field is defaulted to Exact and it is not editable for an allocation with infinite availability.
2. In the **Mode** field, select the type of algorithm calculation. The mode available is Simple.

Note: Simple mode is applicable for both staple and fashion items.

3. In the **Allocate To** field, select the need type for calculation, values available are **Net Need** and **Gross Need**.

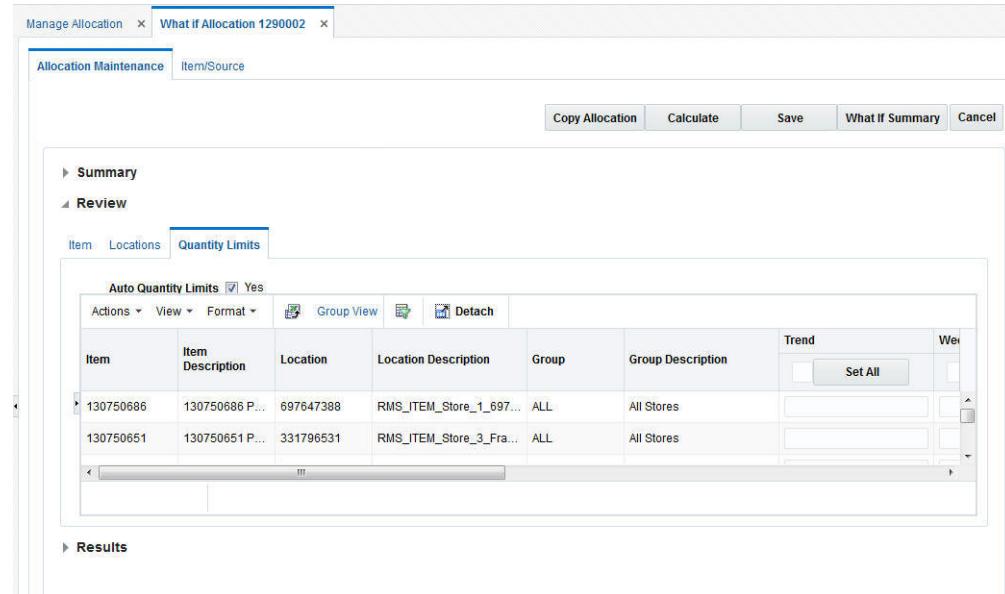
Setting Quantity Limits

The quantity limits section allows you to set parameters for the allocation at the item/store level. The section allows you to set the parameters for different stages of the allocation.

To set quantity limits:

1. On the Allocation Maintenance window, select the **Quantity Limits** tab from the Review section. The Quantity Limits window appears.

Figure 4-8 Allocation Maintenance - Quantity Limits Window



- In the **By Location Aggregate** field, the location level is set to **Store** for Simple mode.
2. Select **Include Inventory Minimum** or **Include Inventory Maximum** to include stock on hand of the item at the location to calculate the net need.

Note: The **Include Inventory Minimum** and **Include Inventory Maximum** check boxes are selected by default.

3. Enter the quantity limits at the appropriate intersection for item/location and limiter.

Working with Group View

You can work at the group level using the Group view.

To use the group view:

1. On the Quantity Limits window, click the **Group View** link. The Group view window appears.

Figure 4–9 Group View Window

The screenshot shows a table titled "Group View" with columns for Item, Item Description, Group, Group Description, Trend, Weeks of Supply, Min Gross Need, Threshold, Minimum Pack, and Maximum Pack. There are two rows of data:

Item	Item Description	Group	Group Description	Trend	Weeks of Supply	Min Gross Need	Threshold	Minimum Pack	Maximum Pack
130750651	130750651 P...	ALL	All Stores	<input type="button" value="Set All"/>					
130750686	130750686 P...	ALL	All Stores	<input type="button" value="Set All"/>					

2. Select an option in the **Set All to** field. The options available are:
 - **Copy:** Use this option to copy the entered quantity to all the stores in the group.
 - **Spread:** Use this option to spread the entered quantity equally to all the stores in the group.

Calculating the Allocation

After you allocate items, add locations, and assign policies, you can calculate the allocation. To calculate an allocation:

1. On the Allocation Maintenance window, click **Calculate**. The calculation of the Allocation starts. The Allocation Maintenance window is closed.
2. The calculation will process in the calculation queue. Once complete you are notified through the notifications icon. When the calculation is complete, the notification icon  on the Allocation task bar increments in number.

Note: Notifications is an optional for the application. See "[Notifications](#)" in the Appendix for more information.

3. Click the notification icon  to display the recent notifications list.
4. Click the link for the allocation you want to view. The calculation results are displayed.

Figure 4–10 Results Window

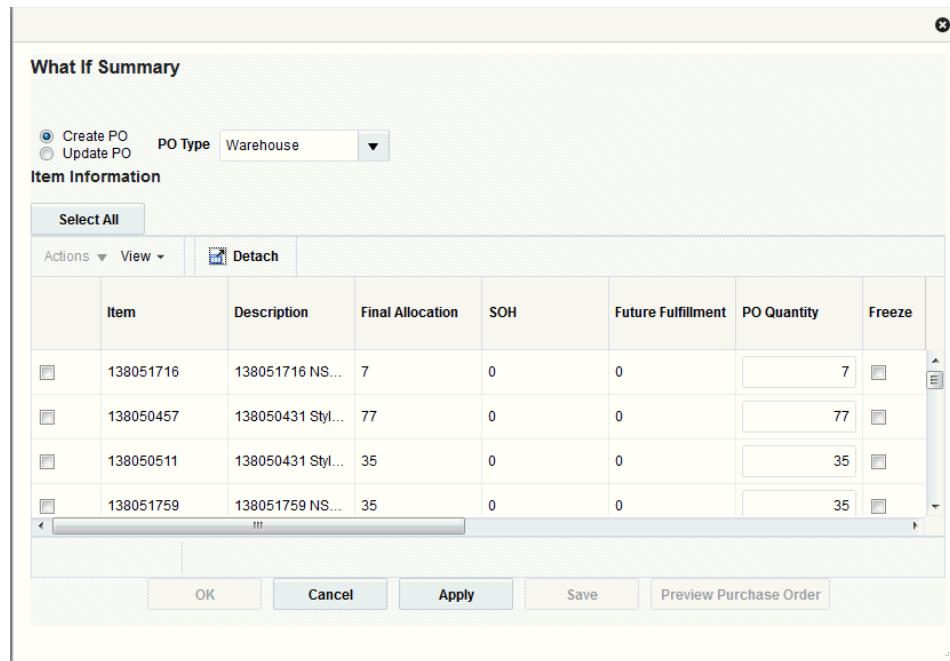
The screenshot shows a table titled "Allocation Maintenance" with tabs for "Allocation Maintenance" and "Item/Source". The main area displays a tree view with nodes for "Summary", "Review", and "Results". Under "Results", there is a table with columns: Item, Item Type, Location, Location Type, Store Type, Location Description, Location Group Name, Warehouse, Gross Need, On Hand, Role Level On Hand, Net Need, Final, Set All, Variance, and BackOrder Quantity. There are four rows of data:

Item	Item Type	Location	Location Type	Store Type	Location Description	Location Group Name	Warehouse	Gross Need	On Hand	Role Level On Hand	Net Need	Final	Set All	Variance	BackOrder Quantity
1308050431		112176652	Store	Franchise	RMD_ITEM_Sto...	ak_jodat	986981478	0	0	0	0	104 Freeze	<input type="checkbox"/>	10400000	0
1308050431		112176652	Store	Franchise	RMD_ITEM_Sto...	ak_jodat	986981477	0	0	0	0	104 Freeze	<input type="checkbox"/>	10400000	0
1308050431		112176652	Store	Franchise	RMD_ITEM_Sto...	ak_jodat	655386183	0	0	0	0	101 Freeze	<input type="checkbox"/>	10100000	0
1308050334		112176652	Store	Franchise	RMD_ITEM_Sto...	ak_jodat	986981478	0	0	0	0	104 Freeze	<input type="checkbox"/>	10400000	0

Generating Purchase Orders

To generate a purchase order:

1. Click **What If Summary**. The What If Summary window appears.

Figure 4–11 What if Summary Window

2. Select the check box next to the items you wish to place on the purchase order.
3. In the **PO type** field, select the type of PO you want to generate.
 - **Bulk:** A purchase order is generated to a redistribution warehouse and no allocation is attached to the PO. This type of PO is created during the initial planning phase when there is no information about the different warehouses which are required to receive the items. You can then have the letter of credit ready and approved before the actual order is sent.
 - **Cross Dock:** A purchase order is generated with a line item for each warehouse. The goods are directed from the supplier to a warehouse where it is immediately shipped out to the proper store.

Note: In a typical Cross dock scenario, if the default warehouse for a store is also present as a destination warehouse on the What If allocation, the user will receive a pop-up while trying to raise the PO that the same warehouse cannot be specified as a source and a destination warehouse in the same allocation and hence such a cross dock Allocation cannot be created. The PO creation will be carried out. The user will then need to manually create an allocation using this PO as its source.

Note: The purchase order must be approved within the merchandising system before accessing the allocation.

- **Warehouse:** One purchase order is generated with multiple warehouses and quantities and no allocation is attached to the PO. The items are shipped to the warehouses which are the default sourcing locations of the destination stores in the allocation.

- **Direct to Location:** A purchase order is generated directly against the destination store or warehouse present in the What-if allocation.

Note: Allocation produces a suggested purchase order quantity, once sent to RMS for approval, RMS item/supplier constraints are applied to determine the actual PO quantity.

4. Click **Apply**.
5. Click **Preview Purchase Order**. The Purchase Order Preview window appears.
6. Click **Create PO**. The item information is sent to the merchandising system, and the PO is generated in the Worksheet status.

Note: As the order approval takes place in RMS, credit check is not required here even if the allocation contains franchise stores.

5

Creating Scheduled Allocations

This chapter describes how you can create a scheduled allocation. To create a scheduled allocation, select and review the items, add locations, and assign policies. A Parent Allocation template is created. The template has all the criteria based on which the child or children allocations are scheduled or run.

Note: Scheduled Allocations are not intended to replace or replicate replenishment type of objectives.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Selecting Items](#)
- [Reviewing Item Information](#)
- [Selecting Locations](#)
- [Selecting Policies](#)
- [Setting Quantity Limits](#)
- [Scheduling an Allocation](#)

Selecting Items

The Create Scheduled Allocation window allows you to search for and select items to allocate. The scheduled allocation is applicable only for item-source Warehouse.

To select items for a scheduled allocation:

1. From the Tasks menu, select **Create Scheduled Allocation**. The Create Scheduled Allocation window appears.

Figure 5–1 Create Scheduled Allocation window

The screenshot shows the 'Create Scheduled Allocation' window. At the top, there are search filters for Department (5007), Class, Subclass, Item, and Warehouse. Below these are buttons for Advanced, Saved Search (set to 'ScheduledItemSear'), and Done. The main area has tabs for Actions, View, Create Worksheet, Detach, and a toolbar with icons for search, reset, and save. A table displays search results with columns for Item ID, Item Name, and Item Type. The results include items like Item p1, Item P3, Item P2, Test 2, Item2, Item1, ItemA, TI, test, TEST-SSSS, and complex A - test 78927, categorized by item type (Staple or Pack).

	Item ID	Item Name	Item Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	137450029	Item p1	Staple
<input type="checkbox"/>	137450061	Item P3	Staple
<input type="checkbox"/>	137450053	Item P2	Staple
<input type="checkbox"/>	130101854	Test 2	Staple
<input type="checkbox"/>	133300023	Item2	Staple
<input type="checkbox"/>	133300015	Item1	Staple
<input type="checkbox"/>	133500017	ItemA	Staple
<input type="checkbox"/>	121500010	TI	Staple
<input type="checkbox"/>	121500052	TI	Staple
<input type="checkbox"/>	137350010	test	Staple
<input type="checkbox"/>	137100045	TEST-SSSS	Staple
<input type="checkbox"/>	135500475	complex A - test 78927	Pack

2. In the Search section, enter the search criteria in the available fields. You must enter at least one item search criteria.
3. Click **Search** to view items that meet the criteria.

Note: To reset the search criteria, click **Reset** to refresh all fields.

4. Select the item that you want to include in the allocation.

Saving an Item Search

To save an item search:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Create Scheduled Allocation**. The Create Scheduled Allocation window appears.
2. Enter the search criteria in the available fields.
3. Click **Save** to save the search criteria. The Create Saved Search window appears.
4. Enter a unique name in the **Name** field.
5. Select **Set as Default** if you want to set this search as the default search.
6. Select **Run Automatically** to run this search automatically every time the Create Standard Allocation window is opened.
7. Select **Save Results Layout** to save the column layout of the search result. This column layout is applied every time the saved search is run.
8. Click **OK** to save the item search.

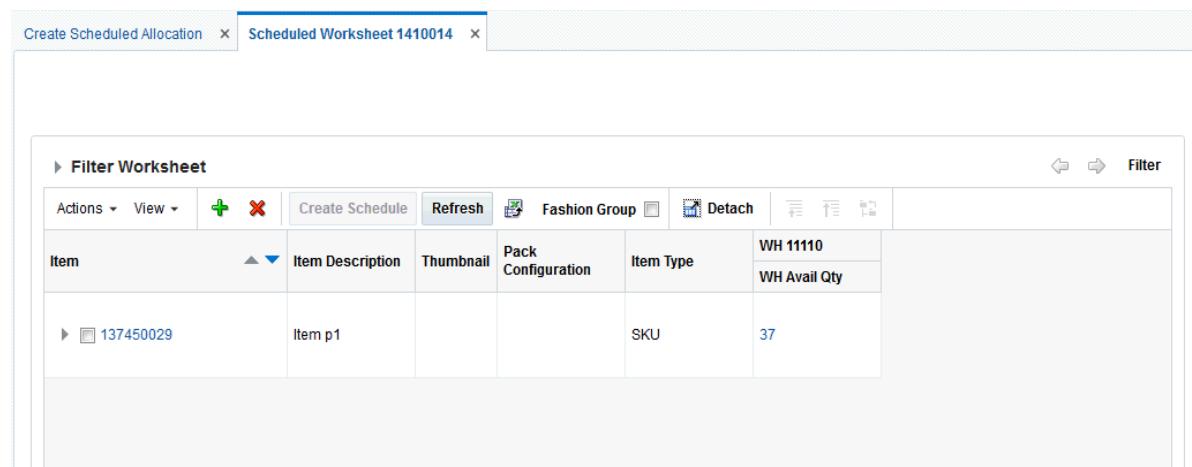
Creating a Worksheet

The Worksheet window allows you to view items that are selected for allocation, the quantity available, the item type, and source information. You can add or delete items from the worksheet.

You can review the items selected for the allocation in the Worksheet window. To create a worksheet:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Create Scheduled Allocation**. The Create Scheduled Allocation window appears.
2. Search for the items that you want to add to the worksheet.
3. Select the required items from the search results. The **Create Worksheet** button is activated.
4. Click **Create Worksheet**. The Worksheet window appears with the selected items listed.

Figure 5–2 Scheduled - Worksheet Window



5. Click the arrow next to **Filter Worksheet** to filter the worksheet based on the criteria available. You may filter the Worksheet based on the Warehouse, Inventory, or Pack.

Adding Items to the Worksheet

To add items to the worksheet:

1. On the Worksheet window, click the Quick Item Add icon. The item search fields are displayed in a pop-up window.
2. Search and retrieve the items that you want to add.
3. Select the items and click **Add to Worksheet**. The items are added to the current worksheet.

Deleting Items from the Worksheet

To delete items from the worksheet:

1. On the Worksheet window, select the items you want to delete.
2. Click the delete icon. The item is removed from the worksheet.

Creating an Allocation from the Worksheet

To create an allocation from the Worksheet window:

1. On the Worksheet window, select the items that you want to allocate.
2. Click **Create Schedule**. The Allocation Maintenance window appears. You can proceed to select locations and policies for the allocation.

Reviewing Item Information

The Review section of the Allocation Maintenance window allows you to view items that were selected for allocation, the quantity available, the calculation multiple, and source information. Here you can specify the holdback quantity/percent.

To review item information:

1. On the Scheduled Worksheet window, click **Create Schedule**. The Allocation Maintenance window appears.

Figure 5–3 Allocation Maintenance Window

The screenshot shows the Allocation Maintenance window for a specific allocation (Allocation 1965001). The window is divided into two main sections: **Summary** and **Review**.

Summary Section:

- Header:**
 - Allocation Status: Worksheet
 - Status: Calculated
 - Rush Shipment: On
 - Allocation Name: 138050334 Style 1 Diff 2
 - Release Date: [date]
 - Context: [dropdown menu]
 - Comments: [text area]
- Locations:**
 - Group Type: [dropdown menu]
 - Group Value: [dropdown menu]
 - Enforce Supply Chain: Yes
 - Update Group: [checkbox]
 - Valid Locations: [checkbox]
 - Exclusion: [button]
- Policies:**
 - Apply Policy: Select One
 - Demand Source: Plan
 - Merchandise Level: Subclass

Review Section:

- Item:** [selected tab] Shows a grid of items with columns: Actions, Warehouse, Item ID, Item Name, Source ID, Source Type, Available Quantity, BackOrder Quantity, Target Stock Ratio, Calculation Multiple Value, Gross Need, Net Need.
- Locations:** [tab] Shows a grid of locations with columns: Actions, Warehouse, Item ID, Item Name, Source ID, Source Type, Available Quantity, BackOrder Quantity, Target Stock Ratio, Calculation Multiple Value, Gross Need, Net Need.
- Quantity Limits:** [tab] Shows a grid of quantity limits with columns: Actions, Warehouse, Item ID, Item Name, Source ID, Source Type, Available Quantity, BackOrder Quantity, Target Stock Ratio, Calculation Multiple Value, Gross Need, Net Need.

2. In the **Context** field, select a reason why the allocation is being created (optional).
3. If you select **Promotion** in the **Context** field, select a promotion in the **Promotion** field.
4. In the **Comments** field, enter comments or notes as necessary.

Understanding the Item Window

You can view the item details by clicking the Item ID link in the Worksheet or the Allocation Maintenance window. It has the following tabs:

- **Header** – This provides the complete item description along with the Merchandise Hierarchy, Differentiators and Supplier details
- **Pricing** – The Current Retail and Future Retail (based on the Release Date) values are displayed here at the unit level as well as the total number of allocated units
- **UDAs** – This displays any user defined attributes linked with the item in RMS
- **Config** – Packaging details linked with the item such as the inner, case and pallet values are displayed here.

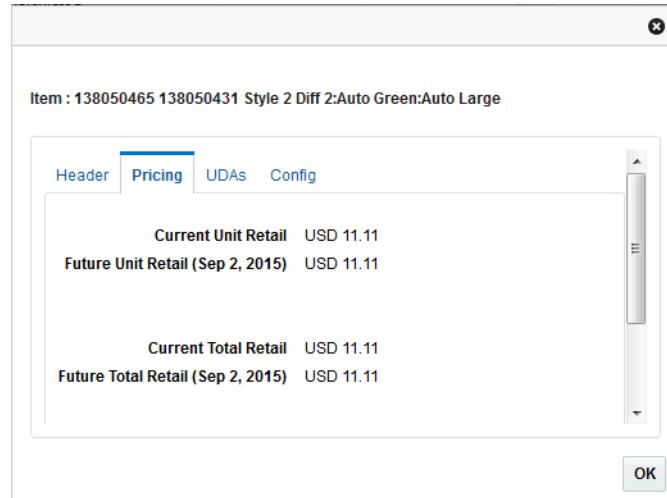
This pop up also displays an image of the item retrieved from the ITEM_IMAGE table in RMS.

Viewing the Item Retail Pricing

In the **Item ID** column click the item ID for which you want to view the item details. The Item window appears. Select the **Pricing** tab to view the item retail information.

Note: The Pricing tab is not available for Non Sellable items.

Figure 5–4 Item Window



Release Date

For scheduled allocations, the release date field is not applicable. So the release date field is disabled.

Specifying the Calculation Multiple

Select the calculation multiple from the **Calculation Multiple** column. Click **Set All** to apply the multiple to all items in the allocation. The options available are:

- Each
- Inner
- Case

- Pallet

To specify the calculation multiple of individual items, select the multiple from the **Calculation Multiple** field next to the item.

Minimum Available Quantity

Specify the minimum available quantity the item must meet for scheduled allocations. This is to ensure that there is enough available quantity to fulfill total store demand or need (accounts for Hold Back values as well). Allocation auto creates an allocation even if the Minimum Available Quantity is not met. However, such allocations remain only in Worksheet Status.

Note: If you want to specify the minimum available quantity for all the selected items, then specify the quantity in the **Minimum Available Quantity** field appearing as a horizontal row, and click **Set All**.

If you want to specify different minimum available quantity for different items, then enter the value in the column next to the selected item.

Threshold Percent

Specify the threshold percent the item must meet for scheduled allocations.

Threshold percent is the acceptable tolerance amount between total store/warehouse need or demand, and total available quantity. When total store/warehouse need is greater than total available quantity, the threshold percent is used to prevent the system from spreading the total available quantity too thin. The allocation is auto created but not auto approved or reserved so you must determine if the allocated quantity is acceptable.

Note: If you want to specify the threshold percent for all the selected items, specify the quantity in the **Threshold Percent** field appearing as a horizontal row, and click **Set All**.

If you want to specify different threshold percentages for different items, enter the value in the column next to the selected item.

The Threshold Percent is the percent difference between *total store/warehouse need* and *total available quantity*. The Store/Warehouse Need can be Gross Need or Net Need.

- For Gross Need, Threshold Percent = $((\text{Gross Need} - \text{Available Quantity}) / \text{Net Need}) * 100\%$
- For Net Need, Threshold Percent = $((\text{Net Need} - \text{Available Quantity}) / \text{Net Need}) * 100\%$ [Net Need = Gross Need - (Stock On Hand + Future Fulfillment)]

The Total Net Need and Available Quantity used for calculating the Threshold Percent are shown when you select these columns from the **View > Columns** menu in the Review section of the Allocation Maintenance window.

Selecting Locations

The Add Locations window allows you to choose the location or location groups that can be considered to receive items. By using the grouping tools in the merchandising

system, Oracle Retail Allocation allows you to easily add location or location groups to an allocation. Every store group is customizable in Allocation.

You may create one of the following complex groups:

- A union, which includes all locations in the groups selected.
- An intersection, which includes all locations that are duplicated in the groups selected.
- An exclude intersection, which includes all locations that are not duplicated in the groups selected.
- An exclude, which excludes the locations in the groups selected.

Templates are created to apply the same location combination to multiple allocations.

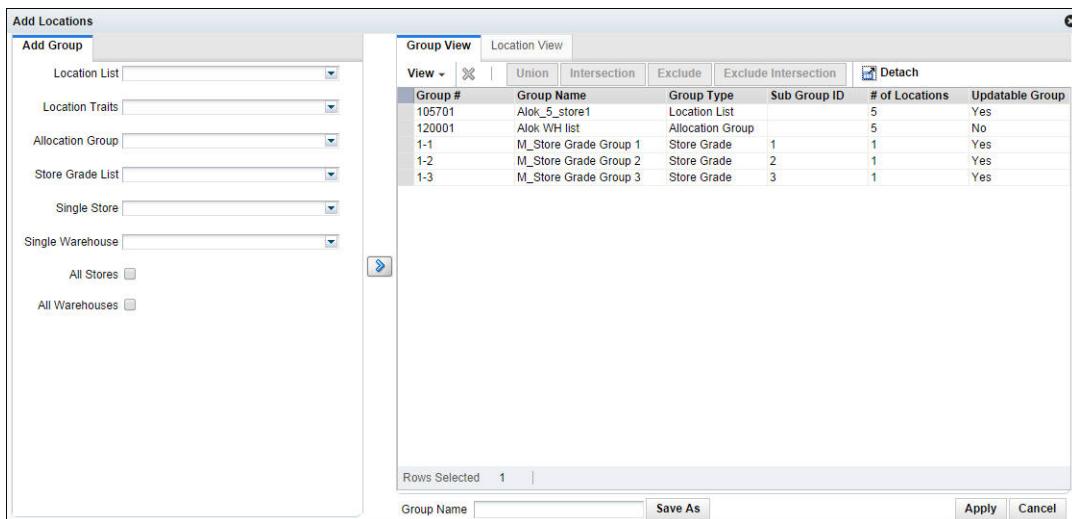
Adding Locations

When you have selected and reviewed the items to allocate, you can select locations and assign stores to the Allocation.

Note: You can select franchise locations to create an allocation for franchise stores. Allocations can be for only franchise stores or for a combination of franchise and company stores. When an allocation created for one or more franchise stores is approved, a franchise order is created.

To add locations:

1. On the Allocation Maintenance window, from the Locations section, select the type of group in the **Group Type** field. Locations are brought from the selected group into the Allocation.
2. Clear the **Enforce Supply Chain** check box to allocate to any store from any warehouse.
3. Select **Never** for the **Update Group** option to specify that location groups in this allocation should not be updated even if the Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS) location groups (or the Allocation Group) change.
4. Click **Edit Location**. The Add Locations window appears.

Figure 5–5 Add Locations Window

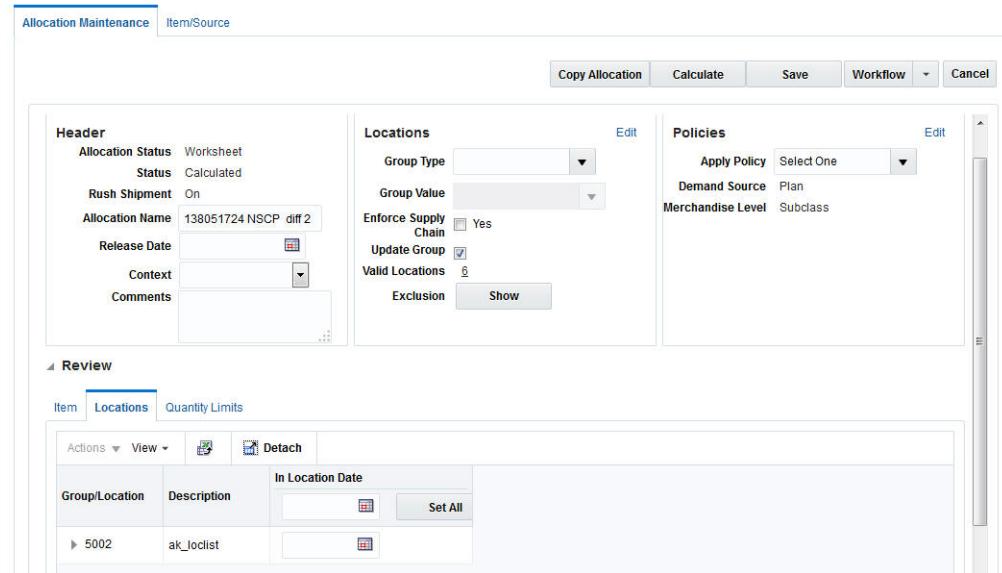
5. Select the location group using the following lists:
 - Location List
 - Location Trait
 - Allocation Group
 - Store Grade List
 - Single Store
 - Single Warehouse
 You can also select the **All Stores** and **All Warehouses** option.
6. Click the icon. The location groups matching the search criteria are displayed in the **Group View** tab.
7. If you want to delete any stores before creating the location group, do the following:
 - a. Select the **Location View** tab. The stores available in the selected location groups are displayed.
 - b. Select the stores or warehouses you want to delete.
 - c. Click the delete icon.
8. Select the groups you want to combine to form a new location group.
9. Click the **Union**, **Intersection**, **Exclude**, or **Exclude Intersection** button to form the desired combination.
10. Optionally, enter a name in the **Group Name** field and click **Save As** to save the new location group.
11. Click **Apply**. The new location group is applied to the Allocation. You can review the selected locations in the Review section of the Allocation Maintenance window.

Locations

To review the locations added to the allocation:

1. On the Allocation Maintenance window, from the Review section, select the **Locations** tab. The **Locations** table appears.

Figure 5–6 Allocation Maintenance Window - Locations Tab



Selecting Policies

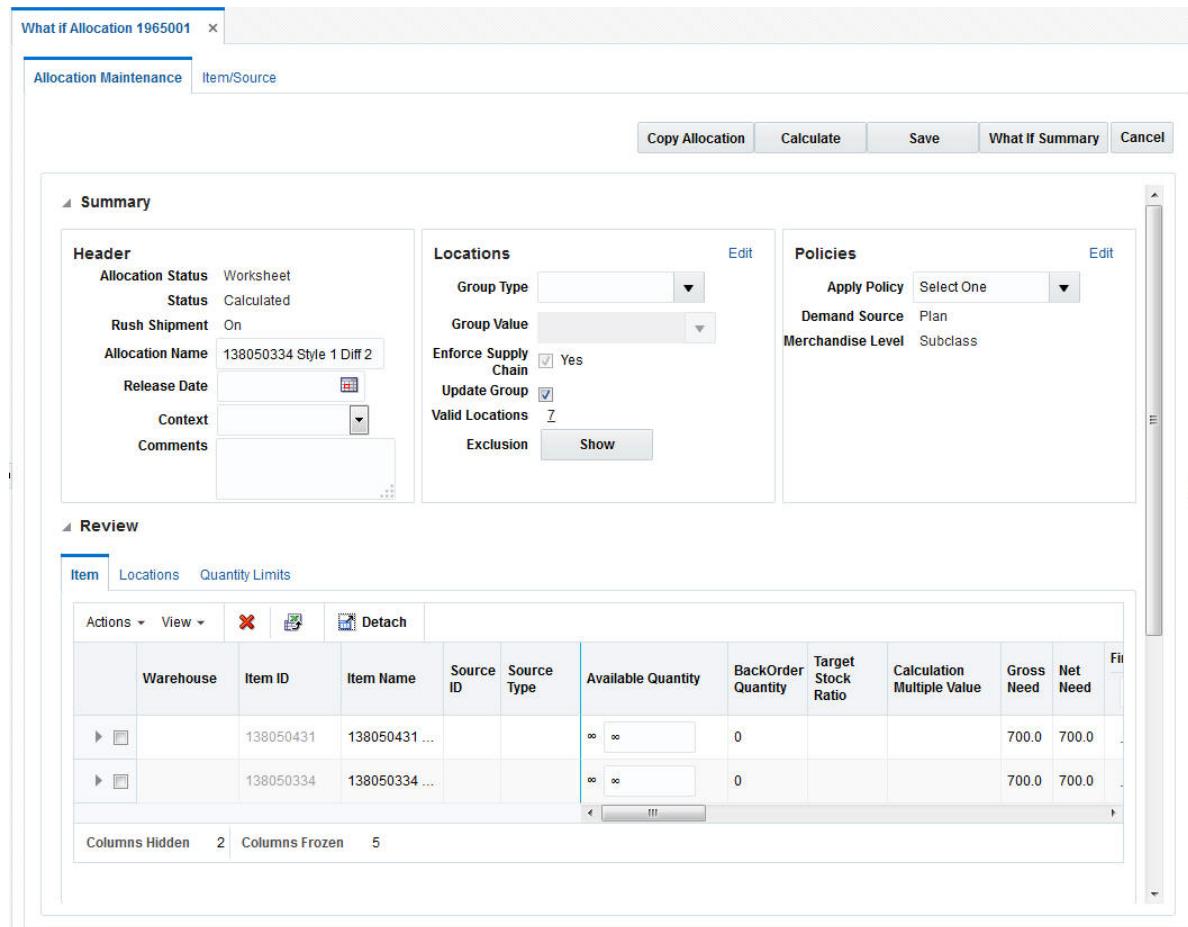
An allocation determines need by using a policy and policy modifiers. You determine how the policy gathers information by selecting Level, Calculation Type, Date Range, and Sales History Type.

You can customize the level a policy is applied to by using the User Merchandise Level Selection window. Use the window to set the percentage of policies to apply to hierarchies and the time periods to constrain the policies.

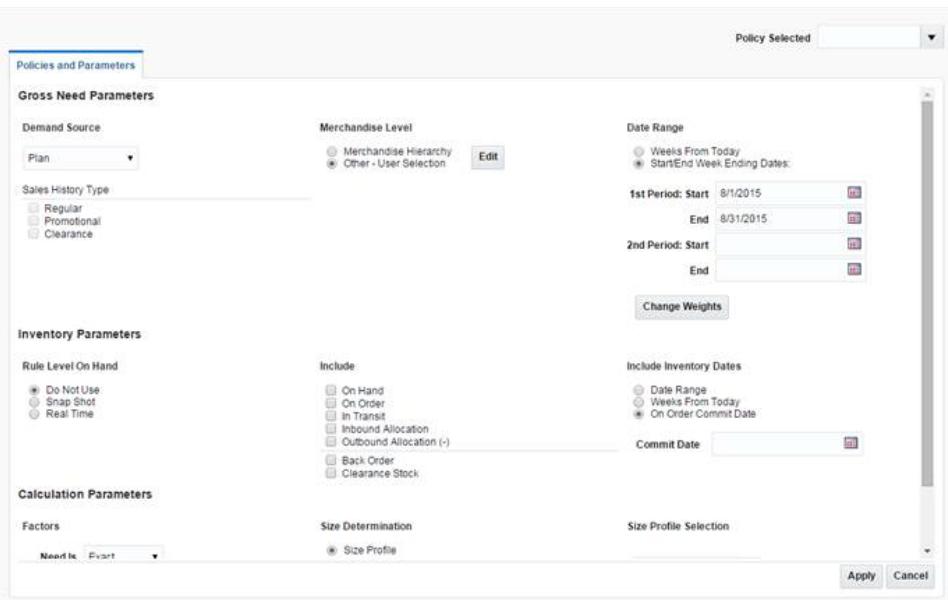
Selecting a Policy

To select a policy:

1. From the Worksheet, select the items to allocate.
2. Click **Create Allocation**. The Allocation Maintenance window appears.

Figure 5–7 Allocation Maintenance Window

3. In the Rules section, you can select a predefined policy from the **Apply Policy** list.
4. Click **Edit** link in the Rules section. The Policies window appears.

Figure 5–8 Policies Window

5. In the Demand Source field, select the source of demand from the list of values:

Note: Before selecting the source of demand, understand the following:

- History for a warehouse is only applicable at the item level.
 - Plan re-project is not applicable for warehouses.
 - For the policy types which are based on database values/entries such as History, Forecast, Plan, Corporate and Receipt Plan, in case of no records existing at the warehouse level, their need is treated as zero in the same way as it works for store locations.
-

Table 5–1 Select Demand Source Options

Source	Description
History	Use the item's historical sales for the date range selected to determine the gross need of item on the allocation.
Corporate Rules	Use custom pre-defined rules to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.
Manual	Use to allocate fixed quantities of the item on an allocation. You must know the quantity to be allocated to each store which must be manually entered.
History and Plan	Use both the item's sales history and plan for the date range selected to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.
Forecast	Use the item's forecast for the date range selected to determine the gross need of item on the allocation.
Plan	Use the item's plan for the date range selected to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.

Table 5–1 (Cont.) Select Demand Source Options

Source	Description
Receipt Plan	Use the item's receipt plan to determine the gross need of the item in the Allocation system in order to create pre-allocations.
Plan Re-project	Use to compare the item's actual sales to the plan, re-forecast the plan based on performance for the date range selected, and use the re-projected plan to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.

6. In the Sales History Type section, select the check boxes for the type of history to include.

Selecting a Level

On the Policies window, you can select to allocate by hierarchy or user selection.

Allocating by Hierarchy

To allocate using hierarchy:

1. In the Level section, select **Hierarchy**.

Note: Pack Distribution mode is not applicable for Item hierarchy. If the component items have more than one distinct department/class/subclass then User Selection must be used.

2. Select the hierarchy level to allocate by from the list.

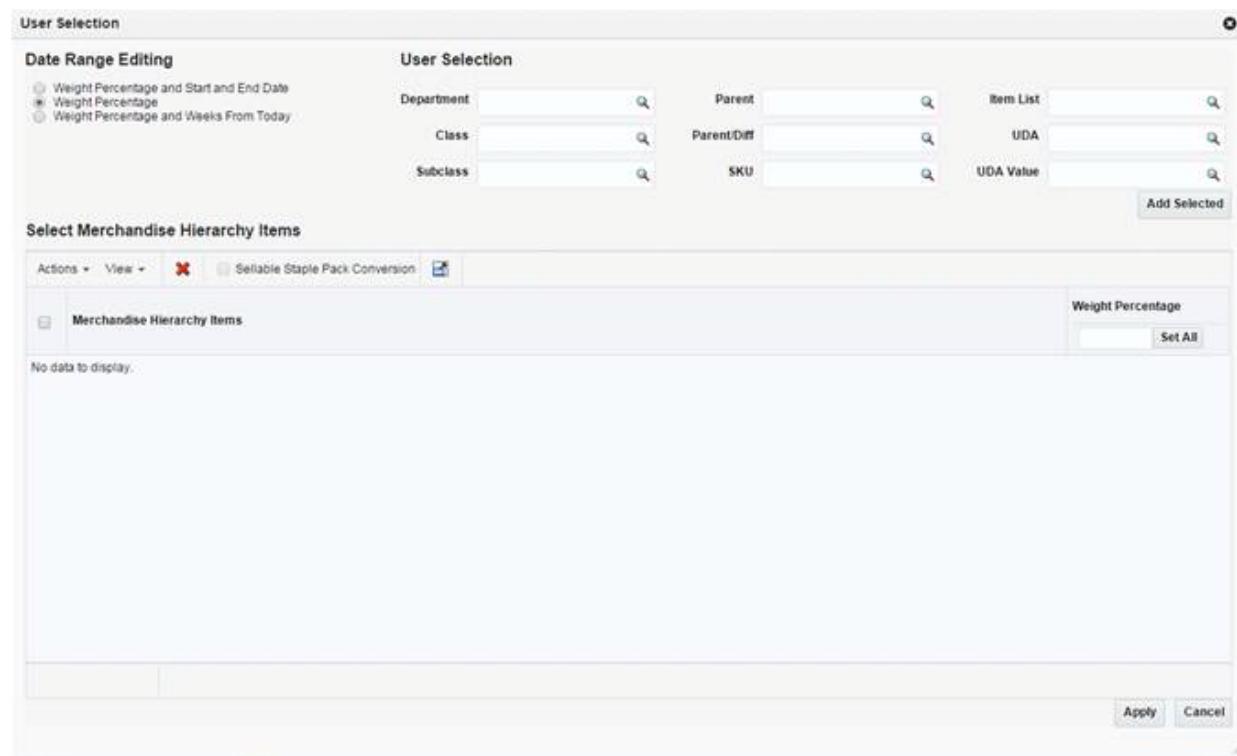
Note:

- Item need for an allocation is determined by calculating the need for each item on the allocation from the selected rule for the organizational hierarchy level selected.
-

Allocating by User Selection

To allocate using user selection:

1. In the Level section, select **User Selection**.
2. Click **Edit**. The User Selection window appears.

Figure 5–9 User Selection Window

3. In the Date Range Editing section select an option:
 - Weight Percentage
 - Weight Percentage and Start and End Date
 - Weight Percentage and Weeks from Today
4. In the User Selection section enter an ID in the appropriate field to select a merchandise hierarchy level.
5. Click **Add**. The merchandise hierarchy is added to the Select Merchandise Hierarchy Items section.
6. Enter the weight or percentage to adjust the need calculated for the user selection in the **Weight** column.
7. Enter the start and end date in the **Start Date** and **End Date** column.

Note:

- The Start Date and End Date columns appear only if you have selected **Weight Percentage and Start and End Date** option.
 - You need to select two start and end dates when the demand source is **History, Forecast, or Plan**.
-

8. Enter a number in the **Weeks From Today** column. This value specifies the number of weeks all approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers as stock on hand and future fulfillment, are included at the store or warehouse in the need calculation. The value can range between 1 and 52 only.

Note:

- The Weeks From Today columns appear only if you have selected Weight Percentage and Weeks from Today option.
 - If no number is entered, the system includes all stock on hand at the store and future inventory regardless of the date on the purchase orders or transfers.
-

Setting Inventory Parameters

The inventory parameters comprise of Rule Level On Hand, Include In Inventory, and Include Inventory Dates.

Selecting Rule Level On Hand

To set Rule Level On Hand:

1. Select one of the following options available in the **Rule Level On Hand** section:
 - Do Not Use
 - Snap Shot
 - Real Time
-

Note:

- When Rule Level On Hand is used with User Selection, the on-hands is based on the rule level of the like merchandise hierarchy selected.
 - For performance purposes, the Rule Level On Hand Snap Shot is stored in a database table which can be refreshed through a batch program to be run at your discretion.
-

Selecting Include in Inventory

Currently, when allocating the net need using either Stock on Hand (SOH) or Rule Level On Hand (RLOH), the values for on-hand is derived from using the summation of five RMS Inventory buckets. You can select to include or exclude one or more of these buckets.

To include inventory details:

1. Select from the following options in the **Include** section:
 - On Hand
 - On Order
 - In Transit
 - Inbound Allocation
 - Outbound Allocation (only for warehouse locations)
2. Select the **Clearance Stock** option to include clearance stock in the need calculation.

Include Inventory Dates

In the Include Inventory Dates section, when you enter a date in the On Order Commit Date field, all approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers dated on or before the date are included in the calculation of on-hand quantity.

When you enter the number of weeks, it is used to determine how many weeks into the future should be used to pull approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers into the calculation for on-hand quantity.

Selecting a Date Range

On the Policies window, you can select the date range.

Start/End Week Ending Dates

1. Enter the start date in the **1st Period Start** field.
2. Enter the end date in the **1st Period End** field.

Note: You may select a second time period by entering dates in the **2nd period Start** and **End** fields.

Weeks From Today

Enter the number of weeks to search back or forward, depending on the rule type selected. The system starts searching with the last completed week.

Change Weights

1. Click **Change Weights**. The Change Weights window appears.

Note: The date displayed is the end of the week selected as defined in the allocation configuration files.

2. Enter the new weights as appropriate.
3. Click **OK** to save changes.

Selecting a Type

To select a type:

1. In the Type section **Need is** field, select how the Allocation should determine the quantity of items sent to a location.
2. In the **Mode** field, select the type of algorithm calculation.
3. In the **Allocate To** field, select the need type for calculation, values available are **Net** and **Gross**.

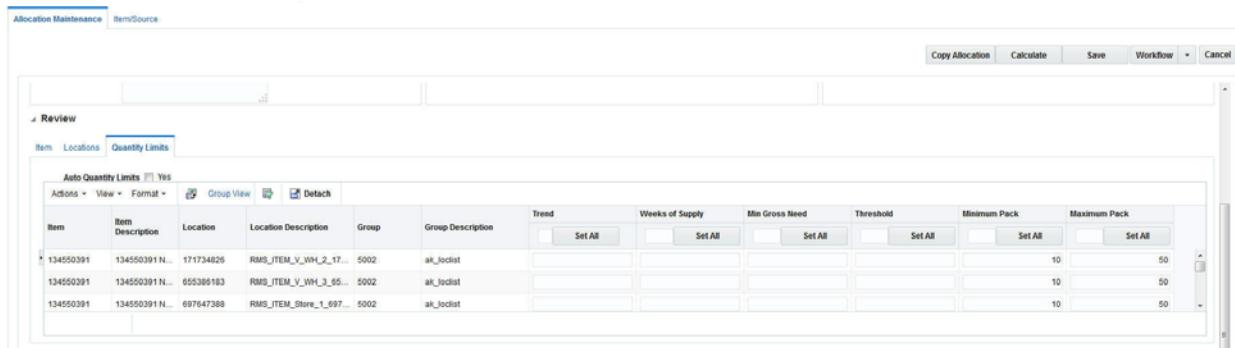
Setting Quantity Limits

The quantity limits section allows you to set parameters for the allocation at the item/location level. The section allows you to set the parameters for different stages of the allocation.

To set quantity limits:

- On the Allocation Maintenance window, select the **Quantity Limits** tab from the Review section. The Quantity Limits window appears.

Figure 5–10 Allocation Maintenance - Quantity Limits Window



- In the **By Location Aggregate** field, the location level is set to **Store** for Simple mode.
- Select **Include Inventory Minimum** or **Include Inventory Maximum** to include stock on hand of the item at the location to calculate the net need.

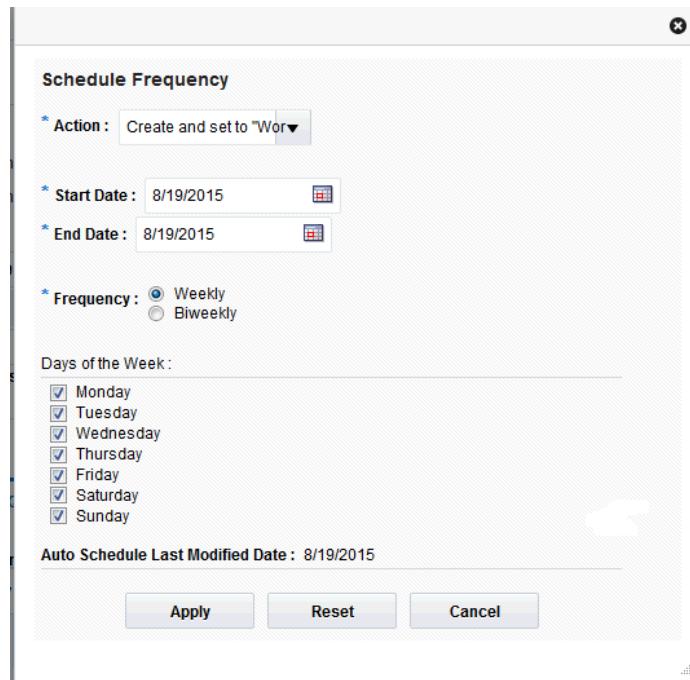
Note: The **Include Inventory Minimum** and **Include Inventory Maximum** check boxes are selected by default.

- Enter the quantity limits at the appropriate intersection for item/location and limiter.

Scheduling an Allocation

To schedule an allocation:

- On the Allocation Maintenance window, click **Schedule Frequency**. The Schedule Frequency window appears.

Figure 5–11 Schedule Frequency Window

2. Select an action in the **Action** field.
3. Enter the start and end dates in the **Start Date** and **End Date**.

Note: Scheduled allocations are only created if the frequency defined falls on or between the start and end dates. Scheduling allocations also depends on batch run time.

4. Select either **Weekly** or **BiWeekly** depending on when the scheduled allocation has to be run again.
5. Select the day of the week on which the scheduled allocation is created.

Note: You can select more than one day in a week. Allocation can be scheduled to run twice a week, thrice a week, and so forth.

6. The **Auto Schedule Last Modified Date** is the system generated date/timestamp, which displays the last date/timestamp of when the Auto-Schedule criteria was last modified. This field is non-editable.
7. Click **Apply**.

6

Managing Allocations

This chapter describes how to view, edit, and perform various other operations on an existing allocation. This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Viewing Allocations](#)
- [Understanding the Allocation Maintenance Window](#)
- [Editing Allocations](#)
- [Updating the Final Allocated Quantity - View Assortment Window](#)
- [Updating the Final Allocated Quantity](#)

Viewing Allocations

You can search and select to view allocations from the Manage Allocations window.

To view allocations:

1. From the Tasks menu, select **Manage Allocations**. The Manage Allocations window appears.

Figure 6–1 Manage Allocations Window with Advanced Search Options

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Allocation' window with the following details:

Search Section: Contains fields for searching by Allocation ID, Subclass, Item, Source, ASN, PO, Transfer, BOL, Allocation Type, Alloc Flow, Season, Phase, UDA Value, and Alloc Type.

Actions and View: Includes buttons for Actions, View, Detach, and a toolbar with icons for New, Open, Save, Print, and Delete.

Table View: Displays a list of allocations with columns: Allocation ID, Parent ID, Allocation Description, Allocation Status, Status, Alloc Type, Alloc Flow, Created By, Created Date, and Context. The table lists approximately 20 entries, such as 1480005, 1460010, 1460009, etc., each with its respective details.

2. Optionally, click **Advanced** to see the advanced search options. The Add Field button is added to the window with the extra search fields. Click **Add Fields**, to include more fields for the search.
3. Enter the search criteria in the available fields.
4. Click **Search**. The allocations matching the search criteria are listed.
5. Select the allocation that you want to view.
6. Click **View Allocation**. Alternatively, you can also select **View Allocation** from the **Actions** menu. The Allocation window appears in view mode. You can view the following on the Allocation window:
 - To view the allocation details, select the **Item** tab in the Review section.
 - To view the policies applied, click **View Policy** in the Summary section.
 - To view the item/ source relationship, click the **Item/Source** tab.

Understanding the Allocation Maintenance Window

The Allocation Maintenance window includes three distinct sections.

- **Summary:** The summary section includes three sub sections.
 - Header section contains general information of the allocation.
 - Locations section enables the selection of location groups.
 - Rules section enables the selection of a policy.
- **Review:** This section contains three tabs Item, Locations, and Quantity Limits, which contain the following tables: an Item Summary Table, a Locations table, and a Quantity Limits table respectively.
 - The Item Summary table shows the items included in the allocation, and allows the entry of optional and required parameters, as well as the management of the available inventory which can be spread across the allocation. For fashion allocations, a parent/diff may be selected from the worksheet and shown on the Item Summary table in place of an item.
 - The Quantity Limits tab allows you to specify quantity limits by location.
- **Results:** This section shows the detailed information of the allocation at the item/location level. It shows the quantity allocated for each location and then allows various methods to manually adjust the allocation. This table appears only after the allocation is calculated.

Editing Allocations

You can edit items, locations, and policies, copy or split an allocation, spread the demand/need, or delete an allocation. The following procedures describe how to edit existing allocations.

Editing Items

To edit items:

1. Search for the allocation on the Manage Allocations window.
2. Click the Allocation ID link for the allocation that you want to edit. The Allocation window appears in edit mode.

Adding Items to an Allocation

1. On the Allocation window, select the **Item/Source** tab.
2. To add more items to the list of items, select **Quick Item Add** from the Actions menu. A window appears with the item search options.
3. Search and retrieve the items you want to add to the allocation. Click **Add to Worksheet**. The items are added to the list on the Item/Source tab.
4. If you want to delete any items from the list, select the items and click the delete icon.
5. Select the items to add and click **Add To Allocation**. The items are added to the **Item** tab on the Allocation Maintenance window.

Deleting Items from an Allocation

To delete items from an allocation:

1. In the Review section of the Allocation Maintenance window, select the items you want to delete.
2. Click the **Delete** icon.

Editing Locations

To edit locations:

1. Search for the allocation on the Manage Allocations window.
2. Click the Allocation ID link for the allocation that you want to edit. The Allocation window appears in edit mode.
3. On the Allocation Maintenance tab, click **Edit** in the Location section. The Add Locations window appears.
4. Select the locations you want to add and click **Apply**.

Editing Policies

To edit policies:

1. Search for the allocation on the Manage Allocations window.
2. Click the Allocation ID link for the allocation that you want to edit. The Allocation window appears in edit mode.
3. On the Allocation Maintenance tab, click **Edit** in the Rules section. The Policies window appears.
4. Update as necessary and click **Apply**.

Copying an Allocation

To copy an allocation:

1. Search for the allocation on the Manage Allocations window.
2. Click the Allocation ID link for the allocation that you want to edit. The Allocation window appears in edit mode.
3. Click **Copy Allocation**. A copy of the existing allocation is created and opened.

Note: The copied allocation is created in an uncalculated state/worksheet status.

4. Edit the copy of the allocation as necessary.
5. Click **Calculate** to begin the calculation process or click **Save** to commit changes.

Splitting an Allocation

To split an allocation:

1. Search for the allocation on the Manage Allocations window.
2. Click the Allocation ID link for the allocation that you want to edit. The Allocation window appears in edit mode.
3. Select the items you would like to shift to a separate allocation.
4. Click **Split Allocation**. A new allocation is created with the selected items.

Note: Split Allocation is disabled when the allocation contains only one item.

Deleting Allocations

To delete allocations:

1. Search for the allocations on the Manage Allocations window.
2. Select the allocations to delete.
3. Click the delete icon. Alternately, you can select **Delete** from the **Actions** menu.

Updating the Final Allocated Quantity - View Assortment Window

To updated allocated quantity using Assortment View window:

1. Search for the allocation on the Manage Allocations window.
2. Click the Allocation ID link for the allocation that you want to update. The Allocation window appears in edit mode.
3. In the Results section, select **Assortment View - SKU Level** or **Assortment View - Transaction Level** from the **Actions** menu. The Assortment View window appears.

The SKU view breaks down the allocation all the way to SKU level (so packs are broken down into SKU counts). The SKU view is view only. The Transaction Level view shows the specific loose items and packs which will be sent to each store. The Transaction Level view is editable.

Figure 6–2 Assortment View - SKU Level Window

The screenshot shows a software interface titled "Assortment View". At the top, there are two columns of headers: "138050334 Style 1 D" and "138050431 Style 2 D". Below these headers is a row of data. The first column contains the value ", 5002 - ak_loclist". The second column contains the value "1,224". The third column contains the value "1,853". At the bottom of the window, there is a toolbar with several buttons: "View Quantities" (radio button), "Tran Level" (radio button), "SKU" (radio button), "Item Rollup" (button), "Parent" (button), "Export To Excel" (button), "Apply & Close" (button), and "Cancel" (button).

	138050334 Style 1 D	138050431 Style 2 D
, 5002 - ak_loclist	1,224	1,853

4. Click the cell for the store that you want to update and enter the updated quantity.
5. Click **Apply & Close**.

Updating the Final Allocated Quantity

To update the final allocated quantity:

1. Search for the allocation with **Calculated** status on the Manage Allocations window.
2. Click the Allocation ID link for the allocation that you want to update. The Allocation Maintenance window appears in edit mode.

Figure 6–3 Allocation Maintenance Window - Review and Results View

The screenshot shows the Allocation Maintenance window with the following sections:

- Summary:** Contains fields for Header (Allocation Status: Worksheet, Status: Calculated, Rush Shipment: On, Allocation Name: 138050334 Style 1 Diff 2, Release Date: 2023-09-15, Context: [dropdown], Comments: [dropdown]), Locations (Group Type: [dropdown], Group Value: [dropdown], Enforce Supply Chain: Yes, Update Group: Yes, Valid Locations: [dropdown], Exclusion: Show), and Policies (Apply Policy: Select One, Demand Source: Plan, Merchandise Level: Subclass).
- Review:** A grid table with columns: Actions, Warehouse, Item ID, Item Name, Source ID, Source Type, Available Quantity, BackOrder Quantity, Target Stock Ratio, Calculation Multiple Value, Gross Need, Net Need, and Filt. It shows two rows of data:

Warehouse	Item ID	Item Name	Source ID	Source Type	Available Quantity	BackOrder Quantity	Target Stock Ratio	Calculation Multiple Value	Gross Need	Net Need	Filt
▶ [checkbox]	138050431	138050431 ...			∞ ∞	0			700.0	700.0	
▶ [checkbox]	138050334	138050334 ...			∞ ∞	0			700.0	700.0	

3. In the review section, enter the quantity in **Final Allocated Quantity** field.
4. From the Actions menu, select **Spread To All Locations**.
5. Click **Recalculate** to recalculate the allocation. The quantity entered is spread to all the locations in the allocation.

Freezing Final Allocated Quantity

To freeze final allocated quantity before you spread to all locations:

1. In the Results section of the Allocation Maintenance window, select the Freeze check box next to the quantity you want to freeze.
2. Perform the Spread to All Locations operation.

Note: Currently, the Freeze indicator is not respected by the Recalculate option.

Managing Foundation Data

This chapter explains how to manage foundation data in Oracle Retail Allocation. This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Managing Policy Templates](#)
- [Managing Location Groups](#)
- [Managing Size Profiles](#)
- [Managing System Options](#)
- [Managing Auto Quantity Limits](#)

Managing Policy Templates

You can manage policy templates using the following procedures.

Creating Policy Templates

To create a policy template:

1. From the Tasks menu, select **Allocation Foundation > Manage Policy Templates**. The Manage Policy Template window appears.
2. From the **Actions** menu, select **Create**. The Policy Template window appears.

Figure 7–1 Policy Template Window

The screenshot shows the 'Policy Template # < x' window from 'Manage Policy Templates'. It includes tabs for 'Rules and Parameters', 'Gross Need Parameters', 'Inventory Parameters', and 'Calculation Parameters'. The 'Gross Need Parameters' tab is active, displaying fields for Demand Source (History selected), Merchandise Level (Merchandise Hierarchy selected), Date Range (Weeks From Today selected), Rule Level On Hand (Do Not Use selected), Include (On Hand, On Order, In Transit, Inbound Allocation, Outbound Allocation (-) checked), and Calculation Parameters (Factors, Size Determination, Size Profile Selection). Buttons for Save, Save & Close, and Cancel are at the top right.

3. Enter a name in the **Policy Name** field.
4. Update as necessary and click **Save**. The policy template is saved.

Selecting a Demand Source

To select a demand source:

1. In the Demand Source field, select the source of demand from the list of values:

Table 7–1 Select Demand Source Options

Source	Description
History	Use the item's historical sales for the date range selected to determine the gross need of item on the allocation.
Corporate Rules	Use custom pre-defined rules to determine the need of the item on the allocation.
History and Plan	Use both the item's sales history and plan for the date range selected to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.
Forecast	Use the item's forecast for the date range selected to determine the gross need of item on the allocation.
Plan	Use the item's plan for the date range selected to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.
Receipt Plan	Use the item's receipt plan to determine the gross need of the item in the Allocation system in order to create pre-allocations.
Plan Re-project	Use to compare the item's actual sales to the plan, re-forecast the plan based on performance for the date range selected, and use the re-projected plan to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.

2. In the Sales History Type section, select the check boxes for the type of history to include.

Selecting a Level

The demand is derived from the level of product hierarchy selected. On the Policies window, you can select to allocate items using hierarchy or user selection.

Allocating by Hierarchy To allocate items using hierarchy:

1. In the Level section, select **Merchandise Hierarchy**.

Note:

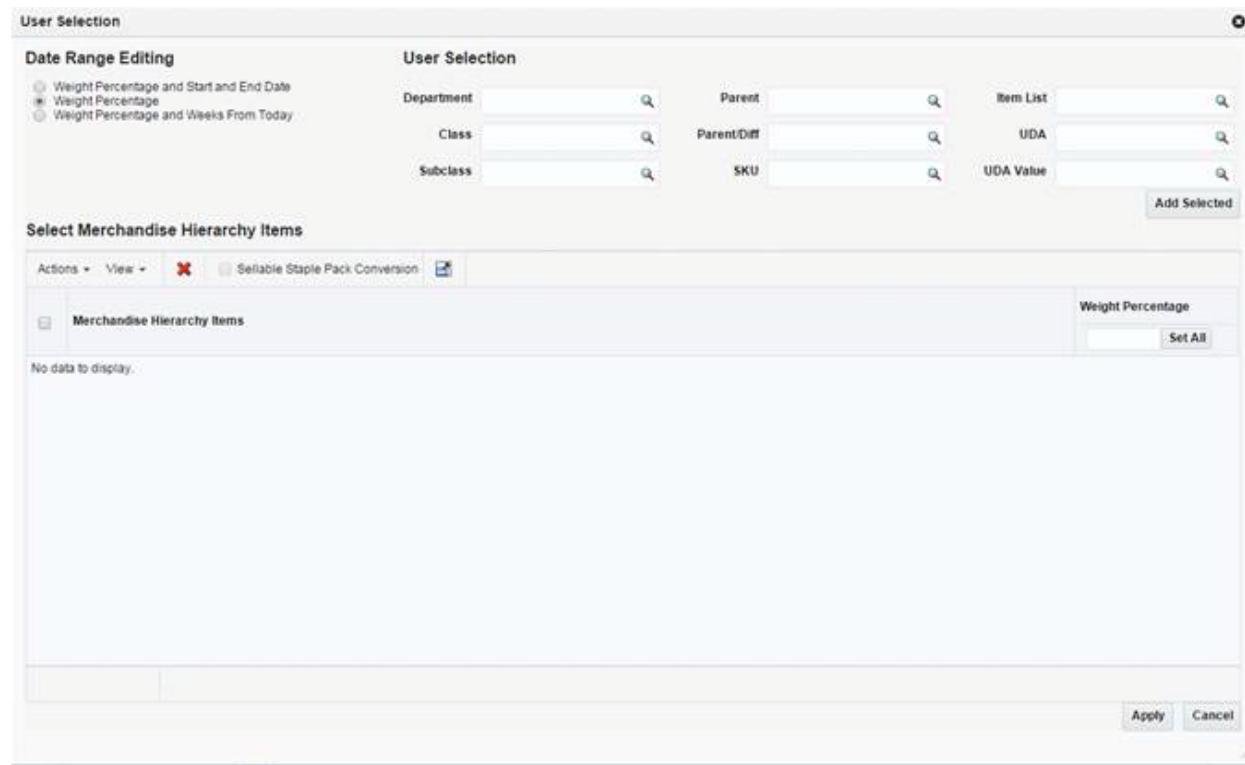
- Pack Distribution mode is not applicable for Item hierarchy.
 - If the component items have more than one distinct department/class/subclass then User Selection must be used.
-

2. Select the hierarchy level to allocate by from the list.

Note: Item need for an allocation is determined by calculating the need for each item on the allocation from the selected policy for the organizational hierarchy level selected.

Allocating by User Selection To allocate items using user selection:

1. In the Level section, select **Other - User Selection**.
2. Click **Edit**. The User Selection window appears.

Figure 7–2 User Selection window

3. In the Date Range Editing section select an option:
 - Weight Percentage
 - Weight Percentage and Start and End Date
 - Weight Percentage and Weeks from Today
4. In the User Selection section enter an ID in the appropriate field to select a merchandise hierarchy level.
5. Click **Add**. The merchandise hierarchy is added to the Select Merchandise Hierarchy Items section.
6. Enter the weight or percentage to adjust the need calculated for the user selection in the **Weight** column.
7. Enter the start and end date in the **Start Date** and **End Date** column.

Note:

- The Start Date and End Date fields appear only if you have selected **Weight Percentage and Start and End Date** option.
 - You need to select two start and end dates when the demand source is **History, Forecast, or Plan**.
-

8. Enter a number in the **Weeks From Today** column. This value specifies the number of weeks all approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers as stock on hand and future fulfillment, are included at the store in the need calculation. The value can range between 1 and 52 only.

Note:

- The **Weeks From Today** columns appear only if you have selected **Weight Percentage and Weeks from Today** option.
 - If no number is entered, the system includes all stock on hand at the store and future inventory regardless of the date on the purchase orders or transfers.
-

Weeks From Today

Enter the number of weeks to search back or forward, depending on the rule type selected. The system starts searching with the last completed week.

Change Weights

1. Click **Change Weights**. The Change Weights window appears.

Note: The date displayed is based on the end of week day selected as defined in the allocation system options.

2. Enter the new weights as appropriate.
3. Click **OK** to save changes.

Setting Inventory Parameters

The inventory parameters comprise of Rule Level On Hand, Include In Inventory, and Remove Future Fulfilment.

Selecting Rule Level On Hand To set Rule Level On Hand:

1. Select one of the following options available in the **Rule Level On Hand** section:
 - Do Not Use
 - Snap Shot
 - Real Time

Note:

- When Rule Level On Hand is used with User Selection, the on-hands is based on the rule level of the like merchandise hierarchy selected.
 - For performance purposes, the Rule Level On Hand Snap Shot is stored in a database table which can be refreshed through a batch program to be run at your discretion.
-

Selecting Include in Inventory Currently, when allocating the net need using either Stock on Hand (SOH) or Rule Level On Hand (RLOH), the values for on-hand is derived from using the summation of five RMS Inventory buckets. You can select to include or exclude one or more of these buckets.

To include inventory details:

1. Select from the following options in the **Include** section:

- On Hand
 - On Order
 - In Transit
 - Inbound Allocation
 - Outbound Allocation
2. Select the **Clearance Stock** option to include clearance stock in the need calculation.
- Include Inventory Dates** In the Include Inventory Dates section, when you enter a date in the On Order Commit Date field, all approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers dated on or before the date are included in the calculation of on-hand quantity.
- When you enter the number of weeks, it is used to determine how many weeks into the future should be used to pull approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers into the calculation for on-hand quantity.
- ### Selecting Factors
- To select factors:
1. In the Factors section **Need Is** field, select how the Allocation should determine the quantity of items sent to a location.
 2. In the **Mode** field, select the type of algorithm calculation. The modes available are Simple, Spread Demand, and Pack Distribution.
-
- Note:**
- Simple mode is applicable for both staple and fashion items. Pack Distribution mode is not applicable for fashion items.
 - Spread Demand is applicable for Subclass or higher level.
-
3. In the **Allocate To** field, select the need type for calculation, values available are **Net** and **Gross**.

Setting Size Profile Logic

To set the method used to determine what to allocate:

1. Select one of the following options in the Size Determination section:
 - **Size Profile** to use the store size profile ratio as a guide to determine what to allocate. This option is the default selection.
 - **Selling Curve** to use the selling curve derived from the policies (the demand source and hierarchy level) selected within the allocation as a guide to determine what to allocate.
-

Note: Selling Curve option can be used only when the level is Parent, Parent/diff, or Item.

2. Select **Limit SKU Overages** to limit the SKU overages.
3. Enter the acceptable overage percentage in the **Overage Threshold** field.

Managing Location Groups

You can manage location groups using the following procedures.

Searching for Location Groups

To search for location groups:

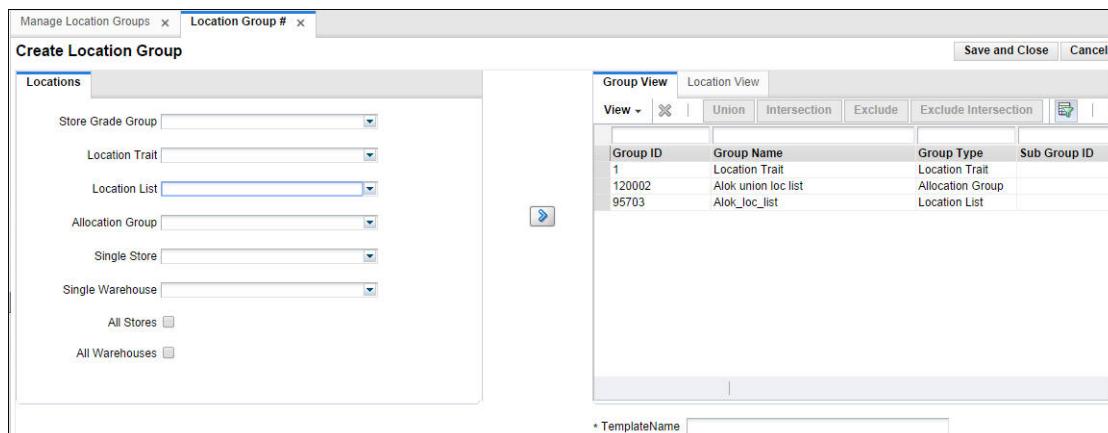
1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Location Group Search**. The Location Group Search window appears.
2. Enter information in one or more fields for the search.
3. Click the **Search** button. The location groups matching the criteria are displayed in the **Search Results** pane.

Creating Location Groups

You can create complex location groups using the Add Location window. To create location groups:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Allocation Foundation > Manage Location Groups**. The Manage Location Groups window appears.
2. From the **Actions** menu, select **Create**. The Create Location Group window appears.

Figure 7-3 Create Location Group Window



3. Select the location criteria using the following lists:

- Store Grade Group
- Location Trait
- Location List
- Allocation Group
- Single Store
- Single Warehouse
- All Stores
- All Warehouses

4. Click the  icon. The location groups matching the search criteria are displayed in the **Group View** tab.
5. Select the groups you want to combine to form a new location group.
6. If you want to delete any locations before creating the location group, do the following:
 1. Select the **Location View** tab. The locations available in the selected groups are displayed.
 2. Select the locations you want to delete.
 3. Click the delete icon.
7. Click the **Union, Intersection, Exclude, or Exclude Intersection** button to form the desired combination.
8. Enter a name for the location group in the **Location Group Name** field.
9. Click **Save and Close** to save the location group.

Managing Size Profiles

Size Profile refers to the ratio derived out of historical sales figures to give an accurate estimate of the number of items of different sizes or colors that must be allocated to the destination store and applies only to fashion items within Allocation.

One of the sources of this data is the Oracle Retail Size Profile Optimization (SPO) system which resides on RPAS and creates optimal profiles of size distribution both by merchandise category and store. In the Store Size Profile Optimization product, you can now create seasonal store size profiles. These multiple store size profiles created in SPO are assigned Generation ID's (GIDs).

A combination of a merchandise hierarchy and store may have multiple size profiles specific to different seasons. These multiple profiles or GIDs are displayed as an option in the Policy Maintenance window and they can be used while performing a fashion allocation depending on the items being allocated and their expected date of arrival at the stores. A fashion item may have different summer and fall profiles defined and you can select the appropriate profile based on the time period of the year when the item is being allocated.

Warehouse Size Profiles

The following options are available for warehouse size profiles:

- **% to Total**

When this option is selected, the system allocates based on the percentage of each size to the total available quantity. This is determined using the following steps -.

Step 1: Determine the percentage availability of each size to the total available quantity to allocate at the source location. Refer to the following table for this calculation:

Style-Color	Red Navy Shirt	Available Quantity	% to Total
SKU	SM Red Navy Shirt	250	21
SKU	MD Red Navy Shirt	300	26
SKU	LG Red Navy Shirt	450	38

Style-Color	Red Navy Shirt	Available Quantity	% to Total
SKU	XL Red Navy Shirt	175	15

Step 2: To allocate 200 units to the destination warehouse based on its need value.

Step 3: Apply the **% to Total** values obtained in **Step 1** against the allocated quantity of 200 units going out to the destination warehouse. The results would be as follows:

Style-Color	Red Navy Shirt	200	
SKU	SM Red Navy Shirt	43	200*21
SKU	MD Red Navy Shirt	51	200*26
SKU	LG Red Navy Shirt	77	200*38
SKU	XL Red Navy Shirt	30	200*15

Size SM = 21% of the total available quantity, $200*21\% = 43$ units

Size MD = 26% of the total available quantity, $200*26\% = 51$ units

Size LG = 38% of the total available quantity, $200*38\% = 77$ units

Size XL = 15% of the total available quantity, $200*15\% = 30$ units

Total allocated by size to warehouse = 200 units

Note: The total available quantity refers to the total number of units present in the set of sources selected for an item linked to the specific warehouse within an allocation.

Consider the following example:

PO1 for WH1 = 100 units

PO2 for WH2 = 175 units

SOH at WH1 = 55 units

SOH at WH2 = 45 units

- If both PO1 and SOH are selected as sources for WH1, then the total available quantity for allocations sourced out of WH1 = **100 + 55 = 155 units**
- For WH2, if only SOH is selected as the source, then the total available quantity for allocation sourced out of WH2 = **45 units** (ignoring the 175 units present in PO2).

So, based on the source(s) selected within an allocation for a fashion item, the total available quantity is subject to change.

Note: This method does not apply to What-if allocations which will completely rely on records in the database table ALC_SIZE_PROFILE. An exception is thrown if there are no records in this table just like it works for store locations for this type of an allocation.

Any holdback quantity specified in the source warehouse is not considered while determining the warehouse availability.

- **WH Sales Curve**

This option is valid only for the Demand Source = **History**. An error pop-up is encountered if you try to apply this option for other demand sources.

When applied, this will apply a curve using a weighted average logic from all the data present in the Issues column from the existing RMS owned ITEM_LOC_HIST table for the warehouse locations. For any store locations, the check-boxes linked with the sales type that are checked will act as an additional filter.

For example, if Regular and Promotional are selected in the Policy window, both these types of sales issues in the ITEM_LOC_HIST table will be considered.

In case of no records present for the warehouse in the table, the allocation will be moved to the Calculation Error state.

Understanding the Manage Size Profiles Window

The Manage Location Size Profiles window allows you to view, edit, and create size profiles, or size curves, at any merchandise hierarchy level including department, class, subclass, parent, diff. Allocation allows you to load size profiles (curves) from Oracle Retail Curve, a module of Oracle Retail Demand Forecasting.

Figure 7–4 Manage Size Profiles Window

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Size Profiles' window. At the top, there are tabs for 'Manage Location Groups', 'Location Group #', and 'Manage Size Profiles'. Below the tabs are buttons for 'Save', 'Save and Close', 'Cancel', and 'Done'. A 'Search' bar with an 'Advanced' button is followed by sections for 'Selection Criteria' (Generation ID, Size Profile Level), 'Merchandise Selection Criteria' (Department, Class, Subclass, Parent), 'Location Selection Criteria' (Location type: Single Store or Single Warehouse, Store, Warehouse), and 'Size Group Selection Criteria' (Size Group). Below these sections is a toolbar with 'Actions' (New, View, Edit, Delete), 'Copy Entire Parent', 'Copy Single Diff', and 'Detach'. The main area displays a table with columns: GID, GID Description, Level : Level Id, Size Profile, and Ratio. A message 'No Data to Display' is shown.

GID	GID Description	Level : Level Id	Size Profile	Ratio
No Data to Display				

Following are the fields available on the Size Profile window:

■ **Generation ID**

Indicates the generation IDs (GIDs) sent from Oracle Retail Size Profile Optimization (SPO). GIDs are seasonal store size profiles.

■ **Size Profile Level**

Indicates the merchandise hierarchy level for which the size profile records are retrieved. This list contains the following values:

- Department
- Class
- Subclass
- Parent
- Parent/Diff

■ **Department**

Indicates the Department ID that the size profile is associated with.

■ **Class**

Indicates the Class ID that the size profile is associated with.

■ **Subclass**

Indicates the Subclass ID that the size profile is associated with.

■ **Parent**

Indicates the Parent ID that the size profile is associated with.

- **Parent/Diff**
Indicates the Parent/Diff ID that the size profile is associated with.
- **Single Store**
Indicates the Store ID used for the size profile search.
- **Single Warehouse**
Indicates the Warehouse ID used for the size profile search.
- **Location Group** (Advanced search option)
Following are the options available:
 - **Store Grade Group**
Indicates the Store Grade Group ID the size profile is associated with.
 - **Store Grade**
Indicates the Store Grade ID the size profile is associated with.
 - **Location List**
Indicates the Location List ID the size profile is associated with.
 - **Location Trait**
Indicates the Location Trait ID the size profile is associated with.
- **All Stores** (Advanced search option)
Indicates that the size profile details for the items in the allocation for all the valid stores for which the item range exists is displayed.
- **All Warehouses** (Advanced search option)
Indicates that the size profile details for the items in the allocation for all the valid warehouses for which the item range exists is displayed.
- **Size Group**
Indicates the size group linked to the size profile. Displays a list of non-aggregated size groups for the selected merchandise hierarchy and it is applicable to the levels: Department, Class, and Subclass.

Searching for Size Profiles

Generation IDs are sets of store size profile data created and maintained in Oracle's Size Profile Optimization (SPO) product. SPO to Allocation is required in order to search and select GIDs.

You can search for a size profile in three different combinations.

- **GID only search** – Displays all the records that correspond to the selected GID. The records displayed may be at the same merchandise hierarchy level or different ones.
- **GID and Merchandise Hierarchy combined search** – Displays records, common to the selected GID and merchandise hierarchy.
- **Merchandise Hierarchy only** – Displays records that correspond to the selected merchandise hierarchy. There may be more than one GID record (Summer Profile, Spring Profile, Winter Profile) but there is always only one set of non-GID records at a given level.

To search for a size profile:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Manage Location Size Profiles**. The Manage Location Size Profiles window appears.
2. In the **Generation ID** field, select an ID for a GID search or a GID merchandise combined search.
3. In the **Size Profile Level** field, select a level.
4. In the **Department** field, select the department.
5. If necessary based on the size profile level you selected in step 3, select the class, subclass, parent, or parent/diff.
6. In **Location Selection Criteria**, select the location for which the size profile must apply. You must select at least one location.
7. In **Size Group Selection Criteria**, select the size group for the size profile.
8. Click **Search**. The list of size profiles matching the criteria is displayed.

Creating and Editing Size Profiles

You can edit an existing size profile or create a size profile based on the criteria defined here:

GID based size profile

- If the current allocation is using a GID based profile, you can only edit or delete the size profile.
- If there is no data present in the database corresponding to the selected GID, then you must either select a different GID or a non-GID based profile. Data addition is not possible for a GID based size profile.

Non-GID based size profile

- If the current allocation is using a non-GID based profile, you can create, edit, or delete the size profile details.
- If there is no data present in the database corresponding to the item/location combination, you can add the size profile details through the system UI.

To create or edit size profiles:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Manage Size Profiles**. The Manage Size Profiles window appears.
2. Search and select the size profile that you want to edit.
3. Click the edit icon. The size profile is enabled for editing.

Figure 7-5 Size Profile Window - Search Result Pane

Actions	View	GID	GID Description	Level : Level Id	Size Profile	Ratio
		NON-GID		Dept:5007		

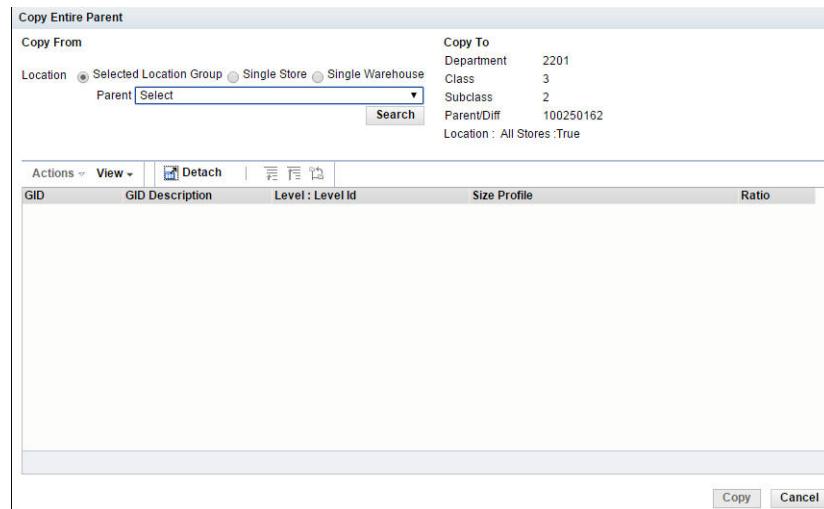
4. Enter a ratio in the **Ratio** column for each of the items.
5. Click **Save** to save the size profile.

Copying a Parent

To copy a parent:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Manage Size Profiles**. The Manage Size Profiles window appears.
2. Search and select the size profile that you want to copy to.
3. Click **Copy Entire Parent**. The Copy Entire Parent window appears.

Figure 7–6 Copy Entire Parent Window



4. In the **Copy From** field, select the parent. The size profile details appear.

Note: The parent to copy from must have the same sizes and diffs as the parent being copied to.

5. Select the size profile. The **Copy** button is activated.
6. Click **Copy**. The size profile is copied and the Size Profile window appears.
7. If required, you can edit the ratio in the **Ratio** column.
8. Click **Save** to save the size profile.

Copying a Single Diff

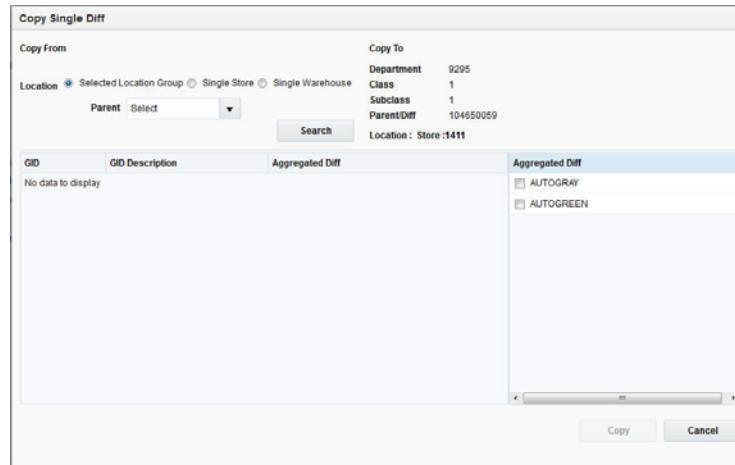
You can copy size profile ratios from single diff of the selected parent to one or more diffs of the current parent.

To copy a single diff:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Manage Size Profile**. The Manage Size Profiles window appears.
2. Search and select the size profile that you want to copy.
3. Click **Copy Single diff**. The Copy Single diff window appears.
4. In the **Copy From** field, select the parent. The size profile details appear.
5. Click the Expand icon to view the aggregated diffs available in the size profile.

- Select the diff from which you wish to copy. The **Copy** button is activated.

Figure 7-7 Copy Single diff Window - Single diff selected



- Click **Copy**. The single diff is copied and the Manage Size Profile window appears.
- If required, you can edit the ratio in the **Ratio** column.
- Click **Save** to save the size profile.

Deleting a Size Profile

To delete a size profile:

- From the **Tasks** menu, select **Manage Size Profiles**. The Manage Size Profiles window appears.
- Search and select the size profile that you want to delete.
- Click the delete icon.
- Click **OK** to confirm deletion of the size profile.

Managing System Options

You must have System Administrator or Allocation Manager access to the Allocation system in order to edit system options. The properties available on the System Options window can be classified into two types, System Properties and User Group Properties. The System Administrator has the authority to edit both System Properties as well as User Group Properties whereas the Allocation Manager can only edit the User Group Properties. The other user types Allocator and Buyer have only view rights for System Options.

Setting System Properties

The system properties are editable only by the System Administrator and no user groups can change these values. These properties are mostly technical in nature.

- **CALCULATION QUEUE POLLING INTERVAL**

Indicates the calculation queue polling interval in milliseconds.

- **ITEM LOCATION WARNING**

- Indicates whether a warning message needs to be displayed to the user in case of selection of an invalid item/location combination.
- **END OF WEEK DAY**
Indicates the day to be treated as the end of the week during any calculation operations. Sunday is equal to one and Saturday is equal to seven. This day must be identical to that set up in the merchandising system (such as RMS) for accurate results.
 - **BULK WAREHOUSE SETTING**
Indicates the Non-finisher virtual bulk warehouse ID for PO creation for What If allocations.
 - **AUTOMATIC GROUP UPDATE**
Indicates whether the location groups need to be updated for worksheet allocations.
 - **ALL ORDERS**
Indicates whether the 'On Order' quantities against open purchase orders are to be considered while calculating stock on hand (SOH) for the items in the order.
 - **WHAT IF ITEM SOURCE QUERY LEVEL**
Indicates the item source tier query level in case of a what if allocation. This is related to the merchandise hierarchy of the setup of the retailer. Valid values are:
D=Department, C=Class, S=Subclass or I=Item.
 - **LOCATION EXCEPTION REASONS - PRODUCT SOURCED ALLOCATION**
Indicates the item-location relationship status that needs to be excluded from product sourced allocations. If you want to specify more than one value, then use the space as a delimiter. Example: Location Exception Reason Product Sourced = C D I. If you want to exclude a non-existing item location relationship, add NULL to the list.
 - **LOCATION EXCEPTION REASON - "WHAT IF" ALLOCATION**
Indicates the item-location relationship status that needs to be excluded from What If allocations. If you want to specify more than one value, then use the space as a delimiter. Example: Location Exception Reasons What If = C D I. If you want to exclude a non-existing item location relationship, add NULL to the list.
 - **DEFAULT "WHAT IF" IMPORT WAREHOUSE**
Indicates the default warehouse for import based purchase orders from What If allocations.
 - **"WHAT IF" SUMMARY DEFAULT ACTION**
Indicates the What If Summary Default Action: Create or Update PO.
 - **FUTURE AVAILABLE FOR WHAT IF ALLOCATIONS**
Indicates whether or not to consider Future Available inventory for What If Allocations. True - Use the future SOH; False - Use the current SOH only.
 - **ENABLE SIZE PROFILE VALIDATION**
Indicates if the size profile validation should be done when the user hits the Calculate button.
 - **ENABLE PROMOTION**

Indicates that active promotions are visible and can be associated while creating an allocation. This property is only applicable if the Retail Price Management (RPM) application is used. If RPM is not used, this value is set to false.

- **ENABLE FUTURE RETAIL**

Indicates whether or not the retail values of the items being allocated are displayed in the Item window.

- **SIZE PROFILE VALIDATION LEVELS**

Indicates the levels at which the size profile validation should be done. The valid values are - STYLE, STYLE/COLOR, SUBCLASS, CLASS, DEPT. If you want to specify more than one value, then use the comma as a delimiter.

- **SISTER STORE SETUP**

Indicates whether the need of a like store can be used during allocation calculation. If this is set to True, the system uses the sister store's need when the records don't exist for a store. If this is set to False, the system uses the sister store's need when the records don't exist for a store or when there are existing records but with zero need.

- **LOCATION LIST THRESHOLD**

Indicates the threshold value to be used in SQL IN while fetching the location list.

- **UNLOCK MINUTES**

Indicates the locking timeout in minutes.

- **ENABLE OBIEE INTEGRATION**

Indicator to display Dashboard and Contextual Area reports. Follow the "Adding Dashboard" and "Adding Contextual Area" steps from the *Oracle Retail Allocation Operations Guide*.

Setting User Group Properties

The user group properties are editable by a user with the role of an Allocation Manager or System Administrator. This set of properties are functional in nature and require business knowledge and logic.

- **NUMBER OF DAYS BEFORE RELEASE DATE**

Indicates the number of days before the release date, that is used during the creation of a purchase order for a What If allocation. This field is set to three days by default.

- **BAYESIAN SENSITIVITY FACTOR**

Indicates the plan sensitivity value used while using the Plan Reproject policy. The sensitivity factor is set to 0.3 by default. This value can be changed to any value between zero to one based on the requirements.

- **SECONDARY**

Indicates whether to display secondary description of store or supplier in store list and supplier list respectively.

- **CROSSING LEGAL ENTITIES**

Indicates whether or not the user can cross legal entities.

- **YES** indicates Allocations cannot cross legal entities.

- **NO** indicates Allocation can cross legal entities. In this case, the Allocation system validates whether a warehouse/location combination is valid before processing. If a warehouse/location combination is not part of the same legal entity, the combination is skipped for processing. The system moves to the next combination.
- **BREAK PACK ENFORCEMENT**
Indicates whether the break pack functionality is to be enabled or not.
- **PRESENTATION MINIMUMS**
Indicates if presentation minimums are initially defaulted into the quantity limits UI. This field impacts the default setting of the Presentation Minimums and Quantity Limit check box on the Policy Maintenance window.
- **DEFAULT STORE/WH CALCULATION/PO MULTIPLE**
Indicates the default store/warehouse calculation multiple. Possible Values are:
 - **EA** - Each
 - **IN** - Inner
 - **CA** - Case
 - **PA** - Pallet
- **ITEM SOURCE DEFAULT FOR ITEM SEARCH PAGE**
Indicates the Item Source that will be checked by default when entering the Item Search page.
 - **A** - Allocation
 - **P** - Purchase order
 - **S** - Advanced shipping notification
 - **T** - Transfer
 - **B** - Bill of lading
 - **W** - Warehouse
- **DESCRIPTION LENGTH**
Indicates the maximum length to be used for display of Item descriptions in the user interface.
- **RULE VISIBILITY**
Indicates the rule type for which the need value is displayed on the Allocation Maintenance window.
- **PURGE NUMBER OF DAYS**
Indicates the number of days for which the Worksheets are stored in the Allocation system.
- **PACK VARIABLE ACCEPTANCE THRESHOLD**
Indicates the Pack Variance Acceptance Threshold value.
- **QL SPLIT METHOD FOR LOCATION GROUPS**
Indicates the method of splitting quantity limits across individual stores in a location group.
- **PACK RANGING**

Indicates the option of performing pack ranging at either of the following levels:

- Pack Level: Allows the retail to plan and execute at the same level.
- Component Level: Allows each unique component within the pack to be ranged to the store. If a single component of the pack is not ranged, the pack cannot be allocated to the store.

Managing Auto Quantity Limits

You can store a default set of quantity limits for the desired merchandise hierarchy and location groups. The auto quantity limits section allows you to set parameters for the allocation at the item/warehouse level demand constraints.

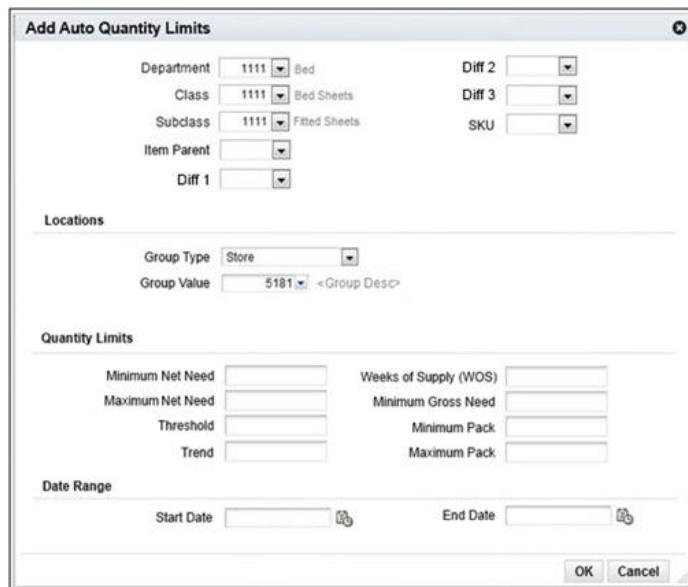
To manage auto quantity limits:

1. From the Tasks menu, select **Allocation Foundation > Manage Auto Quantity Limits**. The Manage Auto Quantity Limits window appears.

Figure 7-8 Manage Auto Quantity Limits window



2. Select **Create** from the Actions drop down list. The Add Auto Quantity Limits window appears.

Figure 7–9 Auto Quantity Limits window

3. Enter a Department, or select a value from the LOV.
4. Enter a Class, or select a value from the LOV.
5. Enter a Subclass, or select a value from the LOV.
6. Enter an Item Parent, or select a value from the LOV.
7. Enter a Diff, or select a value from the LOV.
8. Enter a SKU, or select a value from the LOV.
9. From the Locations area, enter the Group Type, or select a value from the LOV.
10. Enter the Group Value, or select a value from the LOV.
11. From the Quantity Limits area, enter the Minimum Net Need.
12. Enter the Maximum Net Need.
13. Enter the Threshold.
14. Enter the Trend.
15. Enter the Weeks of Supply (WOS).
16. Enter the Minimum Gross Need.
17. Enter the Minimum and Maximum Pack. The minimum pack quantity limit ensures that the destination location receives at least this number of packs irrespective of the calculated demand. The maximum pack quantity limit ensures that the store does not receive more than this number of units of the pack item.

Note: The pack quantity limits can be applied only in cases where the allocation contains only pack items that have been selected to be allocated as a single entity.

Note: The available packs is a sum of all the item sources linked with the pack selected by the user in the current allocation.

18. From the Date Range area, enter the Start Date, or select a value by clicking the calendar icon.
19. Enter the End Date, or select a value by clicking the calendar icon.
20. Click **OK** to save the information and return to the Manage Auto Quantity Limits window. You can now use the Auto Quantity Limits checkbox to load the default quantity limits for creating an allocation for all work flows.

Appendix: Introducing the Common User Interface Controls

Oracle Retail applications, like Oracle Retail Allocation, include some common interface options and controls that you can use throughout the application workflow. The following sections describe these user interface controls in more detail.

Although you may have more than one Oracle Retail application installed on your system, each application may use many of the same interface components and abides by common rules and constraints.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- [Using the Help](#)
- [Tasks](#)
- [Using Detach and Export Options](#)
- [Specifying Preferences](#)
- [Logging Out of the Application](#)

Using the Help

This application contains an online HTML help that can guide you through the user interface. User information is included to describe high-level processes and procedures, as well as provide step-by-step instructions for completing a task.

You can access online help for a particular page by clicking on the Help link at the top of the application home page. Once in the help, you can access additional information through the table of contents or by using the index.

Tasks

Oracle Retail applications support a variety of navigational tools and methods that allow you to move efficiently between application pages. Information on how to use and manage each of the tools and methods is included in this section.

A task is a set of links to a series of task flows organized in a specific sequence to accomplish a business process or procedure. For example, tasks can be defined for common multi-step procedures or processes so that you can quickly step through tasks. By navigating sequentially to the pages outlined in the task, you are assisted in stepping through the business process or activity.

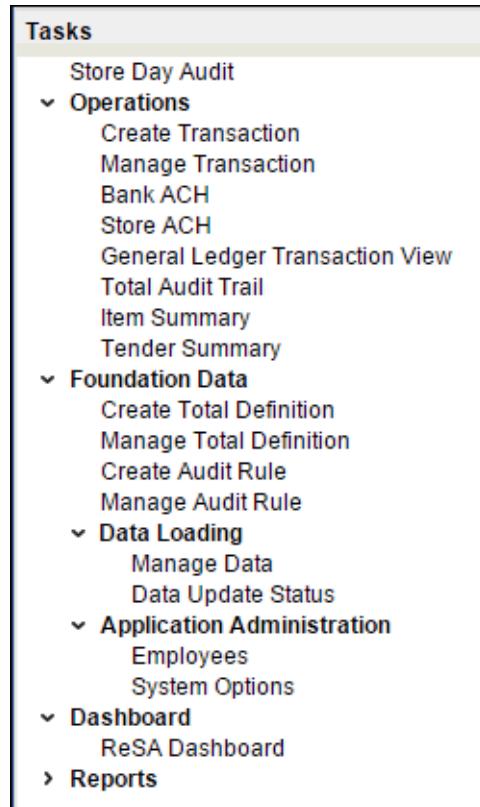
Your Tasks list appears on the extreme left side of the home page. All of the tasks to which you have access appear in the list on the Tasks window. You can either click on

the specific task name to open or use the Task Search component to search for a Task that you want to open.

To begin working with a task, choose the application feature or process from the list.

Note: Your task menu may appear slightly different, depending on your retail application.

Figure A-1 Tasks Menu



Using Detach and Export Options

You can view the tables displayed in the application in a separate window and even save these tables in as a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

- To view any table in a separate window, click **Detach**. The table appears in a new window.
- To export the table to an Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, click the **Export** icon . The table is saved as a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Specifying Preferences

The Preferences pages are where you specify the default regional, language, and accessibility settings that you want to use throughout the system.

To set your preferred preferences, click **user name > Preferences** at the top of the application home page. The Preferences page appears. The standard preference options available are as follows:

- Regional
- Language
- Accessibility

To return to the application home page, click **Back to Home** at the top of the page. The Preferences pages are where you specify the default regional, language, and accessibility settings that you want to use throughout the system.

Regional Options

Use the following options to specify the default formats for territory, date, time, number, and time zone you want to use throughout the system.

Table A–1 Regional Options

Value	Description
Territory	Specify the country details.
Date Format	Select the date format that you want to use.
Time Format	Select the time format that you want to use.
Number Format	Select the number format that you want to use.
Time Zone	Select the time zone you want to use.

Language Options

Use the following options to specify the default language you want to use throughout the system.

Table A–2 Language Options

Value	Description
Default	Specify the default language you want to use.
Current Session	Specify the language you want to use for the current session.

Accessibility Options

Use the following options to specify the default accessibility preferences you want to use throughout the system.

Table A–3 Accessibility Options

Value	Description
Accessibility	Select the accessibility option you want applied.
Color Contrast	Specify the color contrast that you want to use.
Font Size	Specify the font size that you want to use.

Notifications

The Notifications link, at the top of the Oracle Retail application home page, is optional for the application. It is where the system quickly alerts the user to issues within the system, such as calculation failures, successes, and other important information.

Note: Your view may vary, depending upon the features selected during the setup process.

Figure A-2 Notifications menu



Click the menu link to open the Recent Notifications. This provides a concise list of the most recent notifications.

Figure A-3 Recent Notifications window

Recent Notifications		
		New Type Desc
		9/8/15 11:58 AM
1825003-YAT Style 2 1234/1/2		
		ADSF
		9/8/15 11:57 AM
1830003-Style 1		
		Error in Calculation
		9/8/15 11:56 AM
Calculation Failure		
		buyer
		9/8/15 11:43 AM
Approval Failure		
		buyer
		9/3/15 9:48 PM
Test Notification		
Show All Notifications		

Click **Show All Notifications** to open the Notifications tab to view more detail on all of the Notifications.

Figure A–4 Notifications tab

Notifications								
Actions			View	Format	X	Detach	Mark as Read	
Severity	Status	Message Summary	Type	Assigned To	Creation Date	Created By	Last Updated Date	Last Updated By
!		1840001-PS_Item4	Approval Failure		8/26/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1830005-YAT Style2 1234/3/1	Calculation Failure		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1830004-YAT Style2 1234/3/1	Calculation Failure		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1830003-Style1	Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1825002-YAT Style2 1234/3/1	Calculation Failure		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1825001-YAT Style2 1234/3/1	Calculation Failure		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1820006-Style1	Calculation Failure		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1820004-Style1	Calculation Failure		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1815001-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Re Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!	●	1815003-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Re Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1815003-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Re Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1815003-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1815001-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1815001-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1815001-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1815001-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1805004-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1805003-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1805002-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1805001-138051759 NSCP Diff 2	Calculation Completed		8/25/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1440003-Style1	Calculation Completed		8/24/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!	●	1440003-Style1	Calculation Failure		8/24/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!	●	1440003-Style1	Calculation Failure		8/24/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!	●	1800002-137600681 Pack5	Calculation Completed		8/24/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator
!		1780005-138050334 Style 1 Diff 2	Calculation Completed		8/24/2015	Allie_...	8/26/2015	Allie_allocator

To make modifications, click the **Message Summary** column to open the specific notification.

Switch Between Applications

The Application Navigator, is optional for the application, and provides the ability to switch between applications.

Note: Your view may vary, depending upon the features selected during the setup process.

To switch between applications:

- At the top left of the application, click the icon to open the list of available applications.

Figure A–5 Application Navigator

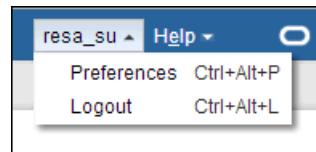


2. Select one of the listed applications. The application will open in a new tab.

Logging Out of the Application

Use the **user name** menu to log out of the application.

Figure A–6 Logging Out of the Application



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