Oracle® Release Management Implementation Manual

Release 11i

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Oracle Release Management Implementation Manual

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Primary Author: Brian Gause

Contributing Authors: Kathleen Gahan, Pradeep Kumar, David Keith

Contributors: - Sai Addepalli, Ashwin Kulkarni, Madhuri Nandella, Anil

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Preface

Welcome to Release 11*i* of the Oracle® Release Management Implementation Manual.

This implementation manual assumes that you are using installation notes provided with the media to perform the installation. It does not contain information regarding the information steps necessary to transfer the Applications from the disbursement media to the computer system.

Once the installation has been completed, this manual may be used to step through the setup and implementation steps required to get Oracle Release Management functional.

This preface also explains how this implementation manual is organized and introduces other sources of information that can help you.

About This Manual

This manual contains overviews as well as task and reference information for implementing Oracle Release Management. This manual includes the following chapters and appendices:

Chapter 1 describes the user procedures for setting up a new installation of Oracle Release Management.

Chapter 2 describes the contains the necessary steps for completing the e-Commerce Gateway implementation of inbound planning, shipping, and production sequence Schedules needed in Oracle Release Management.

Chapter 3 provides you with an overview of using the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway for processing inbound demand schedules from your trading partners into Oracle Release Management.

Appendix A details the two spreadsheets used in the Automotive Upgrade from Release 10.7 and 11.0 to Release 11.5.

Audience for This Guide

This implementation manual, combined with Oracle Manufacturing, Distribution, Sales and Service Open Interfaces Manual, should provide you with all the information needed to implement Oracle Release Management. This manual is intended for the use of the team implementing Oracle Release Management. In order to effectively implement, this team should include all levels of individuals including but not limited to:

- Project Leaders
- System Analysts
- Department Managers involved with the Order Management cycle
- Application Administrators
- Database Administrators
- EDI Administrators

Prerequisites to Using This Manual

This manual assumes an intermediate level of understanding of Oracle Applications and their setup. In order to perform the implementation steps required by this document, you or a member of your implementation team will need to have access to the following functions:

- Database administration
- UNIX system administration
- Oracle Application system administration
- EDI expertise

Other Information Sources

You can choose from many sources of information, including on-line documentation, training, and support services, to increase your knowledge and understanding of Oracle® Release Management.

If this guide refers you to other Oracle Applications documentation, use only the Release 11*i* versions of those guides unless otherwise specified.

On-line Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available on line in HTML and PDF formats. The technical reference guides are available in paper format only. Note that the HTML documentation is translated into over twenty languages.

The HTML version of this guide is optimized for onscreen reading, and you can use it to follow hypertext links for easy access to other HTML guides in the library. When you have an HTML window open, you can use the features on the left side of the window to navigate freely throughout all Oracle Applications documentation.

- You can use the Search feature to search by words or phrases.
- You can use the expandable menu to search for topics in the menu structure we provide. The Library option on the menu expands to show all Oracle Applications HTML documentation.

You can view HTML help in the following ways:

- From an application window, use the help icon or the help menu to open a new Web browser and display help about that window.
- Use the documentation CD.
- Use a URL provided by your system administrator.

Your HTML help may contain information that was not available when this guide was printed.

Related User Guides

Oracle® Release Management shares business and setup information with other Oracle Applications products. Therefore, you may want to refer to other user guides when you set up and use Oracle® Release Management.

You can read the guides on line by choosing Library from the expandable menu on your HTML help window, by reading from the Oracle Applications Document Library CD included in your media pack, or by using a Web browser with a URL that your system administrator provides.

If you require printed guides, you can purchase them from the Oracle store at http://oraclestore.oracle.com.

User Guides Related to All Products

Oracle Applications User Guide

This guide explains how to navigate the system, enter data, and query information, and introduces other basic features of the GUI available with this release of Oracle® Release Management (and any other Oracle Applications product).

You can also access this user guide on line by choosing *Getting Started and Using Oracle Applications* from the Oracle Applications help system.

Oracle Alert User Guide

Use this guide to define periodic and event alerts that monitor the status of your Oracle Applications data.

Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard User Guide

If you are implementing more than one Oracle product, you can use the Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard to coordinate your setup activities. This guide describes how to use the wizard.

Oracle Applications Developer's Guide

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library components needed to implement the Oracle Applications user interface described in the *Oracle Applications User Interface Standards*. It also provides information to help you build your custom Oracle Developer forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications User Interface Standards

This guide contains the user interface (UI) standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the UI for the Oracle Applications products and how to apply this UI to the design of an application built by using Oracle Forms.

User Guides Related to This Product

Oracle Applications Demonstration User's Guide

This guide documents the functional story line and product flows for Vision Enterprises, a fictional manufacturer of personal computers products and services. As well as including product overviews, the book contains detailed discussions and examples across each of the major product flows. Tables, illustrations, and charts summarize key flows and data elements.

Oracle Bills of Material User's Guide

This guide describes how to create various bills of materials to maximize efficiency, improve quality and lower cost for the most sophisticated manufacturing environments. By detailing integrated product structures and processes, flexible product and process definition, and configuration management, this guide enables you to manage product details within and across multiple manufacturing sites.

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User's Guide

This guide describes how Oracle e-Commerce Gateway provides a means to conduct business with trading partners via Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). Data files are exchanged in a standard format to minimize manual effort, speed data processing and ensure accuracy.

Oracle Inventory User's Guide

This guide describes how to define items and item information, perform receiving and inventory transactions, maintain cost control, plan items, perform cycle counting and physical inventories, and set up Oracle Inventory.

Oracle Master Scheduling/MRP and Oracle Supply Chain Planning User's Guide

This guide describes how to anticipate and manage both supply and demand for your items. Using a variety of tools and techniques, you can create forecasts, load these forecasts into master production schedules, and plan your end-items and their component requirements. You can also execute the plan, releasing and rescheduling planning suggestions for discrete jobs and repetitive schedules.

Oracle Order Management User's Guide

This guide describes how to enter sales orders and returns, copy existing sales orders, schedule orders, release orders, plan departures and deliveries, confirm shipments, create price lists and discounts for orders, and create reports. should be This guide describes how to enter sales orders and returns, copy existing sales orders, schedule orders, release orders, create price lists and discounts for orders, run processes, and create reports.

Oracle Receivables User's Guide

Use this manual to learn how to implement flexible address formats for different countries. You can use flexible address formats in the suppliers, banks, invoices, and payments windows.

Oracle Work in Process User's Guide

This guide describes how Oracle Work in Process provides a complete production management system. Specifically this guide describes how discrete, repetitive, assemble-to-order, project, flow, and mixed manufacturing environments are supported.

Oracle Workflow Guide

This guide explains how to define new workflow business processes as well as customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. You also use this guide to complete the setup steps necessary for any Oracle Applications product that includes workflow-enabled processes.

Reference Manuals

Oracle Technical Reference Manuals

Each technical reference manual contains database diagrams and a detailed description of database tables, forms, reports, and programs for a specific Oracle Applications product. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications, integrate Oracle Applications data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Applications products.

You can order a technical reference manual for any Oracle Applications product you have licensed.

Oracle Release Management Implementation Manual

This manual describes the setup and implementation of the Oracle Applications used for the Oracle Automotive solution, including Oracle Release Management and Oracle Automotive.

Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual

This manual contains up-to-date information about integrating with other Oracle Manufacturing applications and with your other systems. This documentation includes open interfaces found in Oracle Manufacturing.

Oracle Applications Message Reference Manual

This manual describes all Oracle Applications messages. This manual is available in HTML format on the documentation CD-ROM for Release 11i.

Oracle Project Manufacturing Implementation Manual

This manual describes the setup steps and implementation for Oracle Project Manufacturing.

Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide

This guide provides flexfields planning, setup, and reference information for the Oracle® HRMS implementation team, as well as for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This guide also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

Installation and System Administration Guides

Oracle Applications Concepts

This guide provides an introduction to the concepts, features, technology stack, architecture, and terminology for Oracle Applications Release 11*i*. It provides a useful first book to read before an installation of Oracle Applications. This guide also introduces the concepts behind, and major issues, for Applications-wide features such as Business Intelligence (BIS), languages and character sets, and self-service applications.

Installing Oracle Applications

This guide provides instructions for managing the installation of Oracle Applications products. In Release 11*i*, much of the installation process is handled using Oracle One-Hour Install, which minimizes the time it takes to install Oracle Applications and the Oracle 8*i* Server technology stack by automating many of the required steps. This guide contains instructions for using Oracle One-Hour Install and lists the tasks you need to perform to finish your installation. You should use this guide in conjunction with individual product user guides and implementation guides.

Upgrading Oracle Applications

Refer to this guide if you are upgrading your Oracle Applications Release 10.7 or Release 11.0 products to Release 11*i*. This guide describes the upgrade process in general and lists database upgrade and product-specific upgrade tasks. You must be at either Release 10.7 (NCA, SmartClient, or character mode) or Release 11.0 to upgrade to Release 11*i*. You cannot upgrade to Release 11*i* directly from releases prior to 10.7.

Using the AD Utilities

Use this guide to help you run the various AD utilities, such as AutoInstall, AutoPatch, AD Administration, AD Controller, Relink, and others. It contains how-to steps, screen shots, and other information that you need to run the AD utilities.

Oracle Applications Product Update Notes

Use this guide as a reference if you are responsible for upgrading an installation of Oracle Applications. It provides a history of the changes to individual Oracle Applications products between Release 11.0 and Release 11*i*. It includes new features and enhancements and changes made to database objects, profile options, and seed data for this interval.

Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide

This guide provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Applications System Administrator. It contains information on how to define security, customize menus and on-line help, and manage processing.

Oracle Self-Service Purchasing Implementation Manual

This manual describes how to set up Oracle Self-Service Purchasing. Self-Service Purchasing enables employees to requisition items through a self-service, Web interface.

Oracle Workflow Guide

This guide explains how to define new workflow business processes as well as customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. You also use this guide to complete the setup steps necessary for any Oracle Applications product that includes workflow-enabled processes.

Training and Support

Training

We offer a complete set of training courses to help you and your staff master Oracle Applications. We can help you develop a training plan that provides thorough training for both your project team and your end users. We will work with you to organize courses appropriate to your job or area of responsibility.

Training professionals can show you how to plan your training throughout the implementation process so that the right amount of information is delivered to key people when they need it the most. You can attend courses at any one of our many Educational Centers, or you can arrange for our trainers to teach at your facility. We also offer Net classes, where training is delivered over the Interned, and many multimedia-based courses on CD. In addition, we can tailor standard courses or develop custom courses to meet your needs.

Support

From on-site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep Oracle® HRMS working for you. This team includes your Technical Representative, Account Manager, and Oracle's large staff of consultants and support specialists with expertise in your business area, managing an Oracle server, and your hardware and software environment.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

We STRONGLY RECOMMEND that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications tables, unless we tell you to do so in our guides.

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL*Plus to modify Oracle Applications data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle Applications form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications forms, you might change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications forms to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. But, if you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

About Oracle

Oracle Corporation develops and markets an integrated line of software products for database management, applications development, decision support and office automation, as well as Oracle Applications. Oracle Applications provides the E-business Suite, a fully integrated suite of more than 70 software modules for financial management, Interned procurement, business intelligence, supply chain management, manufacturing, project systems, human resources and sales and service management.

Oracle products are available for mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, network computers, and personal digital assistants, enabling organizations to integrate different computers, different operating systems, different networks, and even different database management systems, into a single, unified computing and information resource.

Oracle is the world's leading supplier of software for information management, and the world's second largest software company. Oracle offers its database, tools, and application products, along with related consulting, education and support services, in over 145 countries around the world.

Your Feedback

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We value your comments and feedback. This guide contains a Reader's Comment Form you can use to explain what you like or dislike about Oracle® HRMS or this user guide. Mail your comments to the following address or call us directly at (650) 506-7000.

Oracle Applications Documentation Manager
Oracle Corporation
500 Oracle Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
U.S.A.

Or, send electronic mail to **appsdoc@us.oracle.com**.

Send Us Your Comments

Oracle Release Management Implementation Manual, Release 11i

Part No. A83743-01

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- Did you find any errors?
- Is the information clearly presented?
- Do you need more information? If so, where?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
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If you have problems with the software, please contact your local Oracle Support Services.

1

Oracle Release Management Setup

This chapter describes the user procedures for setting up a new installation of Oracle Release Management, in the order in which they should occur.

- Step 17: Optionally Utilize RLM Trading Partner or Descriptive Flexfields on page 1-14
- Step 18: Define Sourcing Rules for Supply Chain Planning on page 1-15
- Step 19: Optionally Define Additional Inventory Transaction Reasons for CUM Adjustments on page 1-15

Overview of Setup Steps

The following chart lists all the steps required to setup Oracle Release Management. Each of these steps is described in more detail in the following sections.

Step	Description
1	Install Release 11i Oracle Applications
2	Define Oracle Release Management Profile Options
3	Define Customers, Addresses and Locations
4	Define Warehouse Shipping Calendars
5	Define Customer Receiving Calendars
6	Define Trading Partner Specific Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes
7	Define Pricing Agreements
8	Define Inventory Items
9	Define Customer Items and Cross-References
10	Define Release Management Setup Terms
11	Create and Assign CUM Keys to R11 shipments of Ship-From Customer Items under CUM Management
12	Verify CUM figures of Ship-From Customer Items under CUM Management
13	If CUM does not match, Enter CUM Adjustment transactions as needed
14	Define e-Commerce Gateway Code Conversion Values
15	Enable e-Commerce Gateway SPSI, SSSI, PSQI Transactions
16	Optionally Define Additional e-Commerce Gateway Column Rules
17	Optionally Utilize RLM Trading Partner or RLM Descriptive Flexfields
18	Define Credit Check Rules to Manage Forecast Sales Order Lines
19	Assign Credit Check Rules to Customers
20	Define Sourcing Rules for Supply Chain Planning
21	Optionally Define Additional Inventory Transaction Reasons for CUM Adjustments

Step 1: Install Release 11i Oracle Applications

Release 11i Oracle Applications should be installed according to their specific installation procedures, including Release Management and e-Commerce Gateway for SPSI, SSSI, PSQI, DSNO, and INO transactions. Once they are successfully installed:

- Release Management Setup steps are defined in this document
- Other applications have their own setup procedures which must be completed before proceeding

Step 2: Define Oracle Release Management Profile Options

During implementation, this document assumes that you have gone through the Manufacturing Implementation Manual and have set the profiles to the appropriate values required to make other manufacturing applications work properly.

Release Management Specific Profile Options

Oracle Release Management has four profile options, as listed in the following table. See the *Oracle System Administrator User's Guide* and the *Oracle Release Management User's Guide* for more information.

1. Navigate to the Find System Profiles window.
2. Enter RLM% into the Find field and then press Find. This will return all Release Management profiles.

You can set or view the following profile options in Oracle Release Management. The table also includes profile options from other applications that are used by Oracle Release Management. This table indicates whether you (the "User") can view or update the profile option and at which System Administrator levels the profile options can be updated: User, Responsibility, Application, or Site levels.

A "Required" profile option requires you to provide a value. An "Optional" profile option provides a default value which you may change if you do not want to accept this default.

Profile Option	User	System Administrator				Requirements	
	User	User	Resp	App	Site	Required?	Default Value
RLM: MRP Forecast Selection List	0	0	0	0	X	No	No Default
RLM: Print CUM Data on Shipping Documents	X	X	X	X	X	No	Yes
RLM: Debug Mode	X	X	X	X	X	No	NULL
RLM: CUM Management Enabled	0	0	0	0	X	No	Yes
RLM: Workflow Enabled	X	X	X	X	X	No	No
Key:	X You can update the profile option value. - You can view the profile option value but you cannot change it. 0 You cannot view or change the profile option value.						

Release Management Profiles

Enable the Oracle Release Management functionality within Oracle Applications by setting four profile options.

RLM: MRP Forecast Selection List

Provides a means to specify the forecast source list that will house all the names of Forecasts that are candidates for the inbound Automotive forecast demand items to be assigned.

The default value is “none”.

This profile can be set at the Site level.

Note: This profile option is required if you import forecast data into Oracle Planning using the Demand Time Fence Forecast to Planning. See Processing Rules for more information.

RLM: CUM Management Enabled

Determines whether or not CUM Management is enabled at the Site level. To use the CUM Management features of Oracle Release Management, this must be set to Yes. Available values are:

Yes - CUM Management is enabled for this site.

No - CUM Management is disabled for this site.

The default is Yes.

This profile is updatable only at the Site level.

RLM: Print CUM Data on Shipping Documents

Determines whether or not CUM Data should be printed on shipping documents. Available values are:

Yes - CUM Data is printed on shipping documents.

No - CUM Data is excluded from shipping documents.

The default is Yes.

This profile is updatable at all levels.

RLM: Debug Mode

Determines if debug file is written for running the Demand Processor. Available values are:

0 - highest debug level

Null - no debug

The default value is Null.

This profile is updatable at all levels.

RLM: Workflow Enabled

Determines whether or not the Demand Processor is enabled to run in workflow mode. Available values are:

Yes - The Demand Processor is enabled to run in workflow mode.

No - The Demand Processor is disabled for workflow mode.

The default is No.

This profile is updatable at all levels.

Other Necessary Profiles

The following profile options must also be set for full functionality within Oracle Release Management.

Profile Option	User	System Administrator				Requirements	
	User	User	Resp	App	Site	Required?	Default Value
ECE: SPSI-Enabled	0	0	X	0	X	Yes	No Default
ECE: SSSI-Enabled	0	0	X	0	X	Yes	No Default
ECE: PSQI Enabled	0	0	X	0	X	Yes	No Default
ECE: Input File Path	-	-	X	-	X	Yes	No Default
ECE: Output File Path	-	-	X	-	X	Yes	No Default
ECE: DSNO-Enabled	0	0	X	0	X	No	No Default
ECE: INO-Enabled	-	0	X	0	X	No	No Default
WSH: Invoice Numbering Method	X	X	X	X	X	Yes	Automatic
Key:	X You can update the profile option value. - You can view the profile option value but you cannot change it. 0 You cannot view or change the profile option value.						

ECE: SPSI Enabled

Determines whether or not inbound planning schedule transaction is enabled.

There is no default value.

This profile can only be set at the site and responsibility levels.

ECE: SSSI Enabled

Determines whether or not inbound shipping schedule transaction is enabled.

There is no default value.

This profile can only be set at the site and responsibility levels.

ECE: PSQI Enabled

Determines whether or not inbound sequenced shipping schedule transaction is enabled.

There is no default value.

This profile can only be set at the site and responsibility levels.

ECE: Input File Path

Specifies the directory where inbound data files are expected. This value must match the actual directory on disk and that designated in the INIT.ORA file.

There is no default value.

This profile can only be set at the site and responsibility levels.

ECE: Output File Path

Specifies the directory where outbound interface data files are written. This value must match the actual directory on disk and that designated in the INIT.ORA file.

There is no default value.

This profile can only be set at the site and responsibility levels.

Note: For the e-Commerce Gateway, you must create inbound and outbound directories on your server, and then specify them in the INIT.ORA file and in the "ECE: Inbound File Path" and "ECE: Outbound File Path" profile options, respectively. See: Defining Data File Directories, O*racle e-Commerce Gateway Implementation Manual, Release 11i.*

ECE: DSNO Enabled

Specifies whether or not the DSNO transaction is enabled.

There is no default value.

This profile can only be set at the site and responsibility levels.

ECE: INO Enabled

Specifies whether or not the INO transaction is enabled at the site level.

There is no default value.

This profile can only be set at the site and responsibility levels.

WSH: Invoice Numbering Method

Determines whether invoice numbers are automatically generated or are, instead, mapped to the delivery name. Available values are:

Delivery Name - The delivery name is used as the invoice number.

Automatic - Autoinvoice, automatically creates the invoice number.

The default is Automatic.

Step 3: Define Customers, Addresses and Locations

Refer to the Accounts Receivable and Order Management Setup Steps in their respective Implementation Manuals.

Step 4: Define Warehouse Shipping Calendars

Using the BOM Calendar Form, define your Warehouse Shipping Calendar. These calendars can be assigned to each Ship-From/Ship-To business entity for which Release Management will process demand.

Step 5: Define Customer Receiving Calendars

Using the BOM Calendar Form, define each Customer Receiving Calendar. These calendars can be assigned to each Ship-From/Ship-To business entity for which Release Management will process demand. You may also define a generic Customer Receiving Calendar and assign it to multiple customers.

Step 6: Define Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes

Using the Maintain Ship/Delivery Pattern Codes Form, verify that seeded Ship/Delivery Pattern Codes are present, and optionally define your own Trading Partner specific patterns which vary from the seeded values. Seeded codes cannot be modified.

- Verify system defined codes, which include all ASC X12 (element 678) and EDIFACT (code 2015) Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes which represent either a pattern of specific day(s) of a week or no pattern.

Step 7: Define Pricing Agreements

Using the Enter Pricing Agreements form in Order Management, enter one Pricing Agreement for each customer blanket purchase order whose releases arrive as inbound demand transactions processed by Release Management. The Pricing Agreement Signature date will be used as the cumulative starting date if the CUM Management Type is “CUM By PO Only”.

Step 8: Define Inventory Items

Using the Define Items Form, define the Inventory Items which will processed by Release Management.

Step 9: Define Customer Items and Cross-References

Using the Define Customer Items Form, define the Customer Items which will processed by Release Management, their corresponding Inventory Items and preference ranking.

Step 10: Define Release Management Processing Rules

Using the Release Management Processing Rules form, define the Release Management attributes associated with each Ship-From/Ship-To business entity for which Release Management will process demand. If terms are not defined at the optional lower levels, they will default from higher levels.

There are three levels where Processing Rules can be defined:

- Ship-From / Customer (mandatory)
- Ship-From / Address (optional)
- Ship-From / Customer Item (optional; can be linked to either of the other two levels)

There are five categories of Processing Rules attributes:

- Demand Management
- Demand Fences
- Order Management
- CUM Management
- General

Step 11: Create and Assign CUM Keys

Using the CUM Upgrade program, assign the correct CUM Key to each shipment line for each Ship-From Customer Item if:

- the Ship-From/Ship-To business entity is under CUM Management
- the Ship-From Customer Item CUM Management flag is ON
- shipment date falls on or after the start date of the current CUM Period

Step 12: Verify CUM of Ship-From Customer Items

For each Ship-From Customer Item under CUM Management, verify the CUM shipped quantity against internal shipment records and external systems (e.g. CARaS if this is an Automotive Upgrade, or a legacy system if this is a new installation). Manually verify that:

- the CUM shipped quantity was calculated accurately based on the CUM Management Rule defined for the Ship-From/Ship-To business entity;
- the CUM shipped quantity matches the external system CUM shipped quantity after CUM Keys are assigned.

Step 13: Enter CUM Adjustment Transactions as Needed

If a CUM Adjustment is needed to synchronize the CUM shipped quantity of a Ship-From Customer Item under CUM Management with that of the external system, use the Customer CUM Workbench form to enter a CUM Adjustment for Starting CUM Value.

This step is needed if:

- the CUM shipped quantity does not match the external system CUM shipped quantity after CUM Keys are assigned (e.g. some shipments pertaining to the CUM Period were not made under Release 11 Oracle Shipping);
- the Customer Item ID was not associated with the Release 11 Oracle Shipping detail, which would prevent a CUM Key from being assigned.

Step 14: Define Oracle e-Commerce Gateway Code Conversion Values

Generic Code Conversions:

It may be necessary to define additional Code Conversions for UOM (Unit of Measure), a category used in multiple e-Commerce Gateway transactions.

- Existing UOM code conversions should be evaluated to ensure that all internal and external values to be used on inbound demand transactions are defined. Additional values may be required, both generic and Trading Partner-specific.
- Any new internal value must also be set up within the Oracle Inventory application (e.g. UOM Conversions).

RLM Code Conversions where additional internal values are allowed: RLM_SHP_DEL_CODE

This code specifies the days for routine shipments and deliveries. The seed data for e-Commerce Gateway Code Conversion includes both ANSI X12 (ele. 678) and EDIFACT (code 2015) Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes.

You may define additional generic or Trading Partner-specific Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes. This Code Conversion allows you to define customer-specific internal Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes using the Release Management Maintain Ship/Delivery Pattern Codes form, and map them to external EDI values using customer keys in the e-Commerce Gateway as needed.

RLM Code Conversions where additional internal values are not allowed:

It may be necessary to define Trading Partner-specific values of RLM Data Elements requiring Code Conversion which are used for inbound demand.

For example, one customer may consider a Purpose Code of Change to mean a Replacement of a subset of items on a previous schedule; another customer may consider a Purpose Code of Change to mean a Net Change of all data on a previous schedule. To ensure that the Demand Processor would handle the data from the first situation correctly, a Trading Partner-specific Code Conversion for RLM_TRX_PURP must be defined that would link the external Purpose Code of Change to the internal Purpose Code of Replacement.

- The following RLM Code Conversions are defined for inbound demand, and are used for SPSI, SSSI, and PSQI transactions. New internal values cannot be added, but new generic and Trading Partner-specific external values may be cross-referenced to existing internal values:
  - RLM_SCHED_TYPE
  - RLM_DTL_TYPE
  - RLM_DTL_SUBTYP
  - RLM_DATE_TYPE
  - RLM_QTY_TYPE
  - RLM_TRX_PURP
- Examine each Trading Partner's EDI Implementation Guide for applicable inbound demand transactions to determine if the seeded values will handle the Trading Partner's EDI demand properly in the Demand Processor.
  - For example, Modern Truck uses the EDIFACT DELJIT message for two different schedule types; they assign element 1001 of the BGM segment with a value of 241 for Shipping Schedules and 242 for Sequenced Production Schedules. If Modern Truck is one of your trading partners, additional code conversions for RLM_ SCHED_TYPE could be set up as follows:

Internal	External 1	External 2	EDI Standard
Sequenced	DELJIT	242	EDIFACT
Shipping	DELJIT	241	EDIFACT

  - However, if another trading partner uses 242 with DELJIT to indicate a Kanban Shipping Schedule, you should set up these code conversions using trading partner keys. If not, define Trading Partner-specific external values for applicable internal values using the Define Code Conversions form.

Step 15: Enable e-Commerce Gateway SPSI, SSSI, PSQI transactions

If you are upgrading from Release 11 to Release 11i, enable applicable e-Commerce Gateway inbound demand transactions (SPSI, SSSI, and PSQI) for each trading partner set up in CARaS under Release 11.

Step 16: Optionally Define Additional e-Commerce Gateway Column Rules

If you are utilizing the Release Management Trading Partner Layer, it may be necessary to define additional e-Commerce Gateway Column Rules and corresponding Actions for specific trading partner requirements regarding inbound demand transactions (SPSI, SSSI, and PSQI). Each trading partner implementation guide should be evaluated for gaps between the standard processing and trading partner requirements. For more detailed information, refer to the *Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User's Guide*.

Step 17: Optionally Utilize RLM Trading Partner or Descriptive Flexfields

Evaluate the data storage and processing provided by Release Management for gaps to Trading Partner specific requirements for Demand, Order, Shipping, and CUM Management.

If data storage gaps exist, evaluate where the required data should be stored:

- Use Descriptive Flexfields for data on inbound demand schedules which simply needs to be carried through Order Management and Shipping.
- Use Trading Partner Flexfields for data on inbound demand schedules which will be referenced in Trading Partner-specific Workflow customizations.

If processing gaps exist, evaluate where customization of the workflow is needed to accommodate the requirement. Refer to the *Oracle Automotive Trading Partner Toolkit User's Guide* for details about trading partner specific processing.

The following tables must have the same definition in AOL for Descriptive Flexfield Attributes for the RLM Demand Processor:

- Headers
  - RLM_INTERFACE_HEADERS
  - RLM_SCHEDULE_HEADERS
  - OE_ORDER_HEADERS
- Lines
  - RLM_INTERFACE_LINES
  - RLM_SCHEDULE_LINES
  - OE_ORDER_LINES

Step 18: Define Sourcing Rules for Supply Chain Planning

In Oracle Supply Chain Planning, use the Define Supply Chain Sourcing Rules form to define any sourcing rules needed to split demand to multiple Inventory Organizations. The Demand Processor will use the sourcing rules to split the requirements accordingly.

Step 19: Optionally Define Additional Inventory Transaction Reasons for CUM Adjustments

If you would like to use additional CUM Adjustment Reasons which are not in the list below, define additional reasons using the Define Transaction Reasons form in Oracle Inventory.

The following CUM Adjustment Reasons are seeded:

CUM Adjustment Reason	Description
Starting CUM	Indicates that this adjustment is the initial cumulative shipped quantity for this CUM entity.
CUM Adjustment	Indicates that the customer has requested a CUM Adjustment because the ship-from organization's cumulative shipped quantity is out of sync with the customer's cumulative shipped/received quantity.
Damaged Goods	Indicates that this adjustment corrects the ship-from organization's cumulative shipped quantity to reflect goods damaged while in transit which must be replaced without reducing the customer's additional demand.
Lost Shipment	Indicates that this adjustment corrects the ship-from organization's cumulative shipped quantity to reflect goods lost while in transit which must be replaced without reducing the customer's additional demand.

2

Additional e-Commerce Gateway Setup Steps

This chapter contains the necessary steps for completing the e-Commerce Gateway implementation of Inbound Planning, Shipping, and Production Sequence Schedules in Oracle Release 11i.

Overview of Setup Steps

The following table lists the steps you must perform in Oracle e-Commerce Gateway to enable Inbound Planning, Shipping and Production Sequence Schedules. Each of these steps is described in more detail in the following sections.

Step	Description
1	Setup Oracle Release Management
2	Define Code Conversion Values
3	Define Profile Option Values
4	Enable Inbound EDI transactions for each trading partner
5	Optionally Define Additional Column Rules
6	Validate Interface Data File Map for each trading partner
7	Validate Interface Data File Business Rules by the EDI Translator

Step 1: Setup Oracle Release Management

For details of all required setup procedures, refer to Chapter 1, Oracle Release Management Setup.

Step 2: Define Code Conversion Values

Generic Code Conversions:

It may be necessary to define additional Code Conversions for UOM (Unit of Measure), a category used in multiple e-Commerce Gateway transactions.

- Existing UOM code conversions should be evaluated to ensure that all internal and external values to be used on inbound demand transactions are defined. Additional values may be required, both generic and Trading Partner-specific.
- Any new internal value must also be set up within the Oracle Inventory application (e.g. UOM Conversions).

RLM Code Conversions where additional internal values are allowed: RLM_SHP_DEL_CODE

This code specifies the days for routine shipments and deliveries. The seed data for e-Commerce Gateway Code Conversion includes both ANSI X12 (ele. 678) and EDIFACT (code 2015) Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes.

You may define additional generic or trading partner-specific Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes. This Code Conversion allows you to define customer-specific internal Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes using the Release Management Maintain Ship/Delivery Pattern Codes form, then map them to external EDI values using customer keys in the e-Commerce Gateway as needed.

RLM Code Conversions where additional internal values are not allowed:

It may be necessary to define Trading Partner-specific values of RLM Data Elements requiring Code Conversion which are used for inbound demand.

For example, one customer may consider a Purpose Code of Change to mean a Replacement of a subset of items on a previous schedule; another customer may consider a Purpose Code of Change to mean a Net Change of all data on a previous schedule. To ensure that the Demand Processor will handle the data from the first situation correctly, a Trading Partner-specific Code Conversion for RLM_TRX_PURP must be defined to link the external Purpose Code of Change to the internal Purpose Code of Replacement.

- The following RLM Code Conversions are defined for inbound demand, and are used for SPSI, SSSI, and PSQI transactions. New internal values cannot be added, but new generic and Trading Partner-specific external values may be cross-referenced to existing internal values:
  - RLM_SCHED_TYPE
  - RLM_DTL_TYPE
  - RLM_DTL_SUBTYP
  - RLM_DATE_TYPE
  - RLM_QTY_TYPE
  - RLM_TRX_PURP

- Examine each Trading Partner's EDI Implementation Guide for applicable inbound demand transactions to determine if the seeded values will handle the Trading Partner's EDI demand properly in the Demand Processor.
  - For example, Modern Truck uses the EDIFACT DELJIT message for two different schedule types; they assign element 1001 of the BGM segment with a value of 241 for Shipping Schedules and 242 for Sequenced Production Schedules. If Modern Truck is one of your trading partners, additional code conversions for RLM_SCHED_TYPE could be set up as follows:

Internal	External 1	External 2	EDI Standard
SEQUENCED	DELJIT	242	EDIFACT
SHIPPING	DELJIT	241	EDIFACT

  - However, if another trading partner uses 242 with DELJIT to indicate a Kanban Shipping Schedule, you should set up these code conversions using trading partner keys. If not, define Trading Partner-specific external values for applicable internal values using the Define Code Conversions form.

Step 3: Define Profile Option Values for ECE: Address Precedence (SPSI and SSSI)

Define Profile Option Value for ECE: Address Precedence for each inbound demand transaction (SPSI, SSSI, and PSQI).

This Profile Option defines the order of precedence by which trading partner addresses are derived and applies only to inbound transactions.

When inbound EDI transactions are imported into Oracle Applications, the unique business site address must be established before the transaction can be processed. Each trading partner must have a unique address.

A trading partner is a site, such as a plant, a warehouse, a bank branch, or some other business unit. A trading partner is not necessarily a company; one company can have several sites.

The correct address can be obtained from one to three sources, each of which has a precedence code:

Precedence Code	Meaning
LON	Unique ID number for location name.
LTC	Location / translator code combination.
PHA	Physical address or site detail.

When you set this profile option using the Transaction Profiles window, you must select from the following values:

- LTC, PHA, LON (*default*).
- LTC, LON, PHA.
- PHA, LTC, LON.
- PHA, LON, LTC.
- LON, LTC, PHA.
- LON, PHA, LTC.

You must set up each inbound transaction to derive the correct address based on the precedence of the three precedence codes, LON, LTC, and PHA. For example, one transaction may be set up to derive the address based first on location / translator code (LTC), then the physical address (PHA), and finally, the location name (LOC).

This means that the first attempt to derive the trading partner uses the combination of the EDI location code and the translator code. If a unique address ID is not found, a second attempt uses the physical site address. Finally, if the second attempt fails, the location name is used.

Step 4: Enable Inbound transactions for Trading Partners

Once data file directories, trading partner information, code conversions, and optional customizations of interface data file formats have been performed, use Oracle Applications Standard Request Submission to run extract programs for outbound transactions and import programs for inbound transactions.

Enable Inbound Planning (SPSI), Shipping (SSSI) and Production Sequence Schedules (PSQI) for each applicable Trading Partner. Specify which EDI Standard is used for the transaction.

Step 5: Optionally Define Additional Column Rules

It may be necessary to define additional e-Commerce Gateway Column Rules and corresponding Actions for specific trading partner requirements regarding Inbound Planning, Shipping and Production Sequence Schedules. Each trading partner implementation guide should be evaluated for gaps between the standard processing and trading partner requirements. For more detailed information, refer to the e-Commerce Gateway User's Guide.

Step 6: Validate Interface Data File Map for Each Trading Partner

It may be necessary to adjust the layout of the interface data file or the mapping of data elements in e-Commerce Gateway to meet the needs of your trading partners for Inbound Planning and Shipping Schedules. Refer to the e-Commerce Gateway User's Guide for details.

Step 7: Validate Interface Data File Business Rules by the EDI Translator

Validate that the EDI Translator is implementing the following rules for populating the interface data file for Inbound Planning, Shipping and Production Sequence Schedules:

Note: Some of the rules below are specific to Production Sequence Schedules; be sure that these rules are implemented for the appropriate Inbound EDI schedules.

- All mapping from the EDI transaction to the interface data file is done according to the Master Spreadsheet.
- In the Test Indicator attribute of the Common Control Record (0010), a test transaction is identified as “T” and production by “P”.
- For Planning Schedule/Material Release, constant value “SPSI” must be placed in the Document ID attribute of the Common Control Record (0010).
- For Shipping Schedules, constant value “SSSI” must be placed in the Document ID attribute of the Common Control Record (0010).
- For Production Sequence Schedules, constant value “PSQI” must be placed in the Document ID attribute of the Common Control Record (0010).
- The standard-specific EDI transaction name identifier must be placed in the Schedule Source 1000 record. For example,
  - X12 - “830”, “862” or “866”
  - ODETTE - “DELINS”
  - EDIFACT - “DELJIT” or “DELFOR”
- The Note/Special Instruction segment is a floating segment which may occur anywhere in the transaction, but its placement in the interface data file will depend on the value of the qualifier and whether it applies to the schedule as a whole or to the scheduled item. If this segment is “GEN”, “DEL”, or “PUR”, then it should be loaded into record 1010. If this segment is “LIN”, then it should be loaded into record 2140.

Note: For Production Sequence Schedules, if the Note/Special Instruction segment is “LIN”, then it should be loaded, instead, into record 4030.

- The date format is “CCYYMMDD HHMMSS” which is 15 characters. Note the blank between the date and time. If time is irrelevant to the data field, it must be all zeros or blank.
- For Planning and Shipping Schedules, the Quantity Qualifier from the EDI transaction beginning segment (BFR05, BSS11) must be assigned by the EDI Translator application to each demand detail from the FST segment (past due, firm, or forecast requirements) in record 4000, but not with authorizations, shipment/receipt, or other information.
- For Production Sequence Schedules, the Quantity Qualifier from the EDI transaction beginning segment (BSS11) must be associated by the EDI Translator application with each requirement detail within the DTM segment loop, in the interface data file at 2000 or 4000 level unless specifically overridden by a value in QTY01 element.
- The Purchase Order Number, if specified in a segment in the header level, e.g. the EDI transaction beginning segment (BFR11, BSS10), must be associated by the EDI Translator application with each schedule item detail which does not have a different Purchase Order Number specified in the detail level 2000 record.
- If the JIT segment is used in a Shipping Schedule to indicate multiple requirement quantities/times in a period, each JIT segment must have its own 5000 level record. On the 5000 record, you must populate the Shipment Time and the Quantity, but leave the Ship-To Destination Code and UOM blank.

  For example, a firm demand quantity of 1000 to be delivered on 11/1/97 with order number 1234 has five timed deliveries for that day. This would be indicated in the 862 as:

  FST*1000*C*D*110197**002*ON*1234

  JIT*100*0700

  JIT*150*1000

  JIT*200*1200

  JIT*250*1400

  JIT*300*1700

One 4000 record would be written to the interface data file, with the date, order number, firm demand status, and bucket (day) from the FST segment.

Five 5000 records would be written to the interface data file, with the appropriate time and quantity from the JIT segment. The quantity of all five 5000 records would total 1000.

In the RLM Demand Lines Interface, five item detail rows would be written, containing all 4000 record information combined with the 5000 record. The time from the 5000 record would be concatenated to the date from the 4000 record, yielding a date/time in Oracle standard date format. The quantity of all five item detail rows would total 1000.

- If the SDQ segment is used in a Shipping Schedule to indicate multiple destinations for a single FST requirement, each pair of identification code and quantity elements (e.g. SDQ03/SDQ04 or SDQ05/SDQ06) must have its own 5000 level record. On the 5000 record, populate the Ship-To Destination Code, the Quantity, and UOM, but leave the Shipment Time blank.

  For example, a firm demand quantity of 1000 to be delivered on 11/1/97 with order number 1234 is to be specifically split among three different destinations: 200 to 002BDY, 300 to 002ASY, and 500 to 002DAT. This would be indicated in the 862 as:

  FST*1000*C*D*110197**002*ON*1234

  SDQ*EA*92*002BDY*200*002ASY*300*002DAT*500

  One 4000 record would be written to the interface data file, with the date, order number, firm demand status, and bucket (day) from the FST segment.

  Three 5000 records would be written to the interface data file, each with the appropriate ship-to code and quantity from the SDQ segment. The quantity of all three 4000 records would total 1000.

In the RLM Demand Lines Interface, three item detail rows would be written, containing all 4000 record information combined with the 5000 record. The ship-to code from the 5000 record would replace and override the default ship-to information, including any specified default ship-to address fields. The quantity of all three item detail rows would total 1000.

- For Production Sequence Schedules, each 3000 or 4000 record (LIN or SLN) must be assigned a unique transaction sequence number by the EDI Translator software, representing its actual sequence in the EDI transaction.
- For Production Sequence Schedules, if the DTM/LIN/SLN/PID loop is being utilized, all Subline Product Descriptions must be concatenated into a single occurrence of Notes Record 4030.
- For Production Sequence Schedules, if the DTM/LIN/SLN/PID loop is being utilized, all Subline Item Measurements must be concatenated into a single occurrence of Record 4050.

3

e-Commerce Gateway for Inbound Demand

The e-Commerce Gateway for Inbound Demand chapter covers the following topics.

Overview

The Oracle e-Commerce Gateway provides a bridge from the EDI translator of your choice to the Oracle Release Management Demand Processor Open Interface.

This essay focuses on using the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway for processing inbound demand schedules from your trading partners into Oracle Release Management. This essay addresses the following areas:

- Interface Data File Mapping
- Trading Partner Setup
- Code Conversion Setup
- Process Automation
- Exception Management
- Inbound Demand Customization

Inbound Demand Transaction Types

Three types of EDI inbound demand documents are supported by the Oracle Release Management Demand Processor:

- Planning / Material Release Schedules
- Shipping Schedules
- Production Sequence Schedules

Specific EDI documents are identified with a specific e-Commerce Gateway Transaction Type Code and mapped using the corresponding interface data file format. There are several EDI transactions or messages which can be processed as inbound demand, having various functionality and EDI standards.

SPSI for Planning/Release:

The code “SPSI” is used for Planning Schedules and Material Release Schedules, which can include both forecast and firm requirements. The following inbound EDI transactions are loaded into the interface data file using the SPSI code:

- ASC X12 Planning Schedule With Release Capability (830)
- EDIFACT Delivery Schedule (DELFOR)
- ODETTE Delivery Instruction (DELINS)

SSSI for Shipping:

The code “SSSI” is used for Shipping Schedules, which contain firm delivery information and are intended by the customer to refine requirements already presented in the Planning Schedule. The following inbound EDI transactions are loaded into the interface data file using the SSSI code:

- ASC X12 Shipping Schedule (862)
- EDIFACT Delivery Just In Time (DELJIT)
- ODETTE Delivery Instruction (DELINS)
- ODETTE Delivery Just In Time (CALDEL)
- ODETTE Kanban Signal (KANBAN)

PSQI for Sequencing:

The code “PSQI” is used for Production Sequence Schedules, which contain demand with information to facilitate delivery and use at the customer site, such as specifying the customer production line sequence or the conveyance packing sequence. The following inbound EDI transactions are loaded into the interface data file using the PSQI code:

- ASC X12 Production Sequence (866)
- EDIFACT Delivery Just In Time (DELJIT)
- ODETTE Delivery Just In Time with production sequence (SYNCRO)
- ODETTE Delivery Just In Time with packing sequence (SYNPAC)

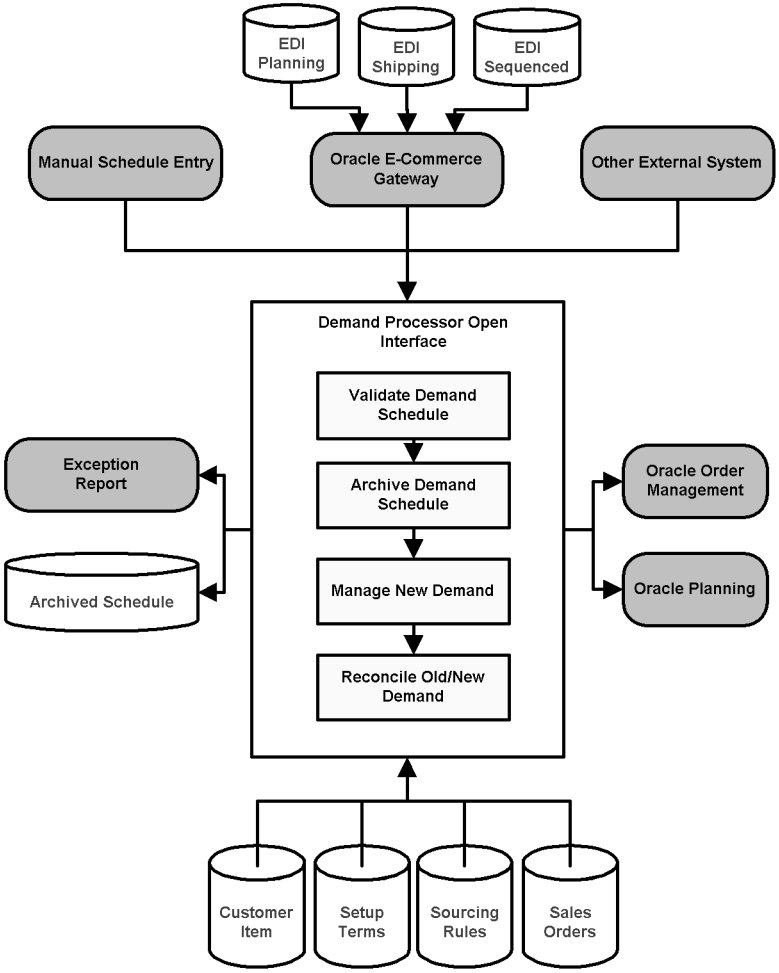
Process Flow

The EDI translator of your choice creates a interface data file in a specific format for the e-Commerce Gateway as it translates the EDI demand schedule document:

The e-Commerce Gateway Inbound Processor reads the demand schedule data in the interface data file and loads it the Oracle Release Management Demand Processor interface tables using mapping defined in the transaction spreadsheet to populate columns.

The Demand Processor can then verify the demand schedules, manage the schedule information based on Release Management processing terms, and reconcile the demand with existing sales orders and forecasts.

The following figure displays how inbound demand schedules are loaded into the Oracle Release Management Demand Processor Interface and subsequently processed:



Using e-Commerce Gateway for Inbound Demand

Features of the e-Commerce Gateway for Inbound Demand apply to various aspects of processing. This section describes the steps required in each aspect of the process.

Interface Data File Mapping

Trading Partner Interface Data File Mapping Evaluation

Demand Management begins when Oracle e-Commerce Gateway receives an incoming EDI demand document from a trading partner and loads it into the Demand Processor interface tables.

Oracle EDI Translation CAI Partners have developed general EDI translator data maps or templates for the three inbound demand transaction types.

It is important to evaluate the data storage and processing provided by Release Management for gaps to Trading Partner specific requirements for Demand, Order, Shipping, and CUM Management.

The following Interface Data File Mapping evaluation procedure is recommended when implementing Oracle e-Commerce Gateway for inbound demand schedules:

1. Examine each Trading Partner's EDI Implementation Guide for each applicable inbound demand transaction in context of the general EDI translator data maps or templates to determine if the default mapping provides a destination column for each element included in Trading Partner's EDI demand.
2. Examine each Trading Partner's EDI Implementation Guide for outbound Ship Notice/Manifest for required turnaround data elements.
3. Identify external data elements which are not represented in the destination columns.
4. Decide whether the external data elements is generic in nature (many or all trading partners use the external data) or Trading Partner specific in nature (the external data element is unique to one or few trading partner locations).
5. Decide which interface level and destination column would be most appropriate for the external data element, such as an appropriately named column if one exists, Descriptive Flexfields, or Trading Partner Flexfields.
6. Decide whether validation logic within Oracle e-Commerce Gateway is desirable for the destination column; if so, define appropriate Column Rules for Rule Based Exception Processing.

7. Decide whether validation or processing logic within Oracle Release Management Demand Processor is desirable for the destination column; if so, define appropriate trading partner specific customizations. Refer to separate Trading Partner Layer implementation documentation for details about this step.

If external data elements which are not represented in the destination columns have been identified, refer to the section entitled Inbound Demand Customization in this essay.

Trading Partner Setup

e-Commerce Gateway Trading Partner Setup

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway's Trading Partner form lets you define customers that send or receive different EDI documents. For inbound demand, you must define the customer and the corresponding locations as an Oracle e-Commerce Gateway trading partner locations and enable the inbound demand documents they will send.

Release Management Trading Partner Processing Rules

Release Management Processing Rules form lets you define processing rules for customers, and optionally for their related ship-to locations and customer items when the customer level rules are inappropriate. Processing rules relate to Demand Management, Demand Fences, Order Management, CUM Management, and General Rules.

See also Oracle Release Management User's Guide.

Demand Processor Uses Both Setups

The Demand Processor verifies schedule information based on the e-Commerce Gateway Trading Partner Setup in conjunction with Oracle Release Management Processing Rules.

Code Conversion Setup

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway utilizes code conversions to determine the corresponding internal value used within the Oracle Release Management Demand Processor for several external data elements occurring on the inbound demand schedule. They are applicable to all inbound demand schedule types: Planning, Shipping, and Production Sequence.

Code Conversion Categories used within Oracle Release Management Demand Processor include the following: Schedule Type, Purpose Code, Detail Type, Detail Subtype, Date Type, Quantity Type, Unit of Measure, and Shipment Delivery Pattern.

Seeded Code Conversion values are provided to link external codes used in ASC X12 and EDIFACT EDI standards with the corresponding internal value used within the Oracle Release Management Demand Processor.

Code Conversion Search Keys

You can identify unique conversion codes at the customer, customer site, or up to five levels of a search key: for example, a customer with multiple ship-to locations, each of which has unique carrier codes, all of which must be converted to internal carrier codes.

Trading Partner Code Conversion Evaluation

The following Code Conversion evaluation procedure is recommended when implementing Oracle e-Commerce Gateway for inbound demand schedules:

1. Examine each Trading Partner's EDI Implementation Guide for each applicable inbound demand transaction to determine if the seeded values will handle the Trading Partner's EDI demand properly in the Demand Processor
2. Note any external values related to the Code Conversion Category which are not represented in the seeded Code Conversion values
3. Decide which internal value most closely represents the external value
4. Decide whether the Code Conversion is generic in nature (all trading partners who use this code have the same meaning for it) or Trading Partner specific in nature (trading partner locations who use this code have different meanings for it)
5. Define code conversion values as needed in the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway Code Conversion Values folder window

Schedule Header Mandatory Code Conversion Categories

There are two Code Conversion Categories which provide internal values which occur at the header level and are mandatory for all inbound demand schedules, Schedule Type and Purpose Code.

Schedule Type (RLM_SCHED_TYPE)

Schedule Type is used by the Demand Processor to differentiate which demand details are applicable for matching across and matching within schedule types, and to identify the hierarchical reconciliation with other schedule data.

Additional internal values are not allowed for this Code Conversion Category; however, new generic and Trading Partner-specific external values may be cross-referenced to existing internal values.

The following example illustrates a situation where seed data for Schedule Type is not adequate. Trading partner TP1 uses the EDIFACT DELJIT message for two different schedule types; they assign element 1001 of the BGM segment with a value of 241 for Shipping Schedules and 242 for Sequenced Production Schedules. Trading partner TP2 uses 242 with DELJIT to indicate a Kanban Shipping Schedule. The necessary code conversions for RLM_SCHED_TYPE could be set up using trading partner keys as follows:

Internal	External 1	External 2	EDI Standard	Trading Partner
Sequenced	DELJIT	242	EDIFACT	TP1
Shipping	DELJIT	241	EDIFACT	TP1
Shipping	DELJIT	242	EDIFACT	TP2

Schedule Purpose Code (RLM_TRX_PURP)

A Schedule Purpose Code is used by the Demand Processor to determine how new demand is reconciled to old demand of the same schedule type. The Demand Processor interprets demand for each item within the schedule horizon date range based on the value of the Schedule Purpose Code.

Additional internal values are not allowed for this Code Conversion Category; however, new generic and Trading Partner-specific external values may be cross-referenced to existing internal values.

The following internal purpose code values are recognized by the Demand Processor:

Add	Schedule demand is added to any previously established requirements which fall within the horizons of this message
Cancel	Schedule demand included on the message cancels previously established requirements
Change	Schedule demand supersedes any previously established requirements for only those parts included on the message
Confirmation	The issuer's transmission to confirm an emergency requirement communicated but not transmitted
Delete	removing a part or shipment requirement sent on a previous transaction. Data for other part numbers previously transmitted and not included in this transmission must be retained.
Original	Initial transmission related to a given transaction
Replace	Schedule demand supersedes any previously established requirements which fall within the horizons of this message

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway also provides the ability to define trading partner specific Code Conversion for the external schedule Purpose Code values. This feature is useful when the trading partner uses a code which does not have a seeded Code Conversion, or there is a difference between the standard meaning of the purpose code in the Demand Processor and the specific use by a trading partner. For example, your trading partner sometimes sends X12 schedules with a purpose code '07' meaning 'Duplicate'. This schedule would generate a fatal error and would not be processed. However, if you define trading partner specific Code Conversion for the external code '07' which maps to Confirmation, one of the seven valid internal Purpose Codes, the schedule would be processed as a Confirmation.

The following illustration shows the rule for each purpose code and how it affects the resulting demand picture for a particular Ship From/Ship To/Customer Item, assuming that all Match Within Attributes are identical and aggregation of like demand occurs:

New Demand received on a Shipping Schedule:

Date = Today, Quantity = 50
Date = Tomorrow, Quantity = 0

Existing Order Lines within the schedule horizon from other Shipping Schedules:

Date = Today, Quantity = 10
Date = Tomorrow, Quantity = 20

Resulting Order Lines from Shipping Schedules within the schedule horizon for various Schedule Purpose Codes:

Table 3-1 Example of Purpose Code Rules

Replace/Change/Original	Add	Cancel/Delete	Confirmation
New demand replaces old demand within the schedule horizon	*New demand is added to old demand if it exists*	*New demand is matched to and subtracted from old demand*	*New demand does not update old demand*
Date = Today, Quantity = 50	Date = Today, Quantity = 60	Date = Today, Quantity = 0	Date = Today, Quantity = 0
Date = Tomorrow, Quantity = 0	Date = Tomorrow, Quantity = 20	Date = Tomorrow, Quantity = 20	Date = Tomorrow, Quantity = 20

Schedule Line Mandatory Code Conversion Categories

There are two Code Conversion Categories which provide internal values which occur at the line level and are mandatory for all inbound demand schedules: Date Type.

Date Type (RLM_DATE_TYPE)

Date Type is used by the Demand Processor to determine how the start and end date on each schedule line should be interpreted.

For Demand Detail Types (Past Due, Firm, and Forecast), the Date Type is critical, because it indicates whether the schedule demand is shipment-based or delivery-based. The Demand Processor has a procedure which calculates shipment dates based on date type, lead time, shipping and receiving calendars, and Ship/Delivery Pattern Codes.

For other Detail Types (Authorizations, Shipped/Received Information, and Other) the Date Type is simply informational, and not used in processing.

Additional internal values are not allowed for this Code Conversion Category; however, new generic and Trading Partner-specific external values may be cross-referenced to existing internal values.

Detail Type (RLM_DTL_TYPE)

Detail Type is used by the Demand Processor to determine how the schedule line itself should be interpreted. Six Detail Types are supported: Past Due Demand, Firm Demand, Forecast Demand, Authorizations, Shipped/Received Information, and Other Information.

Additional internal values are not allowed for this Code Conversion Category; however, new generic and Trading Partner-specific external values may be cross-referenced to existing internal values.

Detail Subtype (RLM_DTL_SUBTYP)

Detail Subtype is used by the Demand Processor to determine how the schedule line should be interpreted in context of its corresponding Detail Type.

Additional internal values are not allowed for this Code Conversion Category; however, new generic and Trading Partner-specific external values may be cross-referenced to existing internal values.

Each Detail Type has a corresponding list of valid Detail Subtypes:

Demand Detail Types	Valid Detail Subtypes represent demand bucketing: Day, Week, Flexible, Month, or Quarter
Authorizations	Valid Detail Subtypes represent type of Authorizations: Finished Goods, Raw Materials, Labor & Materials, Labor, or Prior Cumulative Required
Shipped/Received Information	Valid Detail Subtypes represent type of information: Shipment, Receipt, or Customer CUM
Other Information	Valid Detail Subtypes represent type of information: Ahead/Behind, Inventory Balance, or In Holdout

Quantity Type (RLM_QTY_TYPE)

Quantity Type is used by the Demand Processor to determine how the quantity on schedule line should be interpreted in context of its Detail Type and Detail Subtype. There are two valid internal values for Quantity Type: Actual and Cumulative.

If Demand schedule lines have a Cumulative Quantity Type, the Demand Processor calculates actual quantity based on the corresponding Cumulative Shipped/Received Quantity and other Demand schedule lines.

Additional internal values are not allowed for this Code Conversion Category; however, new generic and Trading Partner-specific external values may be cross-referenced to existing internal values.

Unit of Measure (UOM)

Unit of Measure (UOM) is used by the Demand Processor to determine how the quantity on schedule line should be interpreted.

UOM category is used in several other e-Commerce Gateway transactions. If you have other EDI transactions implemented within the e-Commerce Gateway, you probably already have the necessary UOM code conversions in place.

However, since new EDI transactions are being implemented, it may be necessary to define additional Code Conversions for UOM (Unit of Measure).

- Existing UOM code conversions should be evaluated to ensure that all internal and external values to be used on inbound demand transactions are defined. Additional values may be required, both generic and Trading Partner-specific
- When any new Oracle Inventory UOM Conversion is defined, corresponding UOM Code Conversions for each EDI standard must also be defined

Schedule Line Optional Code Conversion Categories

There is one Code Conversion Category which provides an optional line level internal value applicable to demand Detail Types only.

Ship Delivery Pattern (RLM_SHP_DEL_CODE)

This code specifies the days for routine shipments and deliveries. The Demand Processor has a procedure which calculates shipment dates based on date type, lead time, shipping and receiving calendars, and Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes. The internal value of this Code Conversion is the key of the Release Management Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes table. The internal value is used when the Release Management Processing Rules indicate that the EDI pattern should be used rather than the default Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes.

The seed data for e-Commerce Gateway Code Conversion includes both ANSI X12 (ele. 678) and EDIFACT (code 2015) Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes which have a meaning that can be expressed in terms of percentages on specific days of a week. However, codes which reflect ambiguous days of the week (such as “Monday through Thursday”), and specific weeks of the month are not included in seed data.

Additional internal values are allowed for this Code Conversion Category. First, define the Shipment Delivery Pattern Code in the Release Management Shipment Delivery Pattern Codes form. Secondly, define generic or Trading Partner specific Code Conversions in the e-Commerce Gateway as needed to map them to external EDI values.

Process Automation

Running the e-Commerce Gateway for Inbound Demand

You can use the Oracle Standard Report Submittal form to launch a concurrent program in the e-Commerce Gateway for a specific interface data file containing a single transaction type.

Multiple inbound demand schedules of the same transaction type may be included in a interface data file as long as they have the same transaction type. For example, you can have three planning schedules (SPSI) in one interface data file, but you cannot have one planning schedule (SPSI) and two shipping schedules (SSSI) in the same interface data file.

It is recommended that you launch the complete group of processes for inbound demand to avoid any delay in visibility of the updated trading partner demand in the Order Management application.

- e-Commerce Gateway
- Demand Processor
- Demand Processor Exception Report

If you run the e-Commerce Gateway and Demand Processor in a group, the concurrent processes execute sequentially, displaying the status of each concurrent request underneath the parent request.

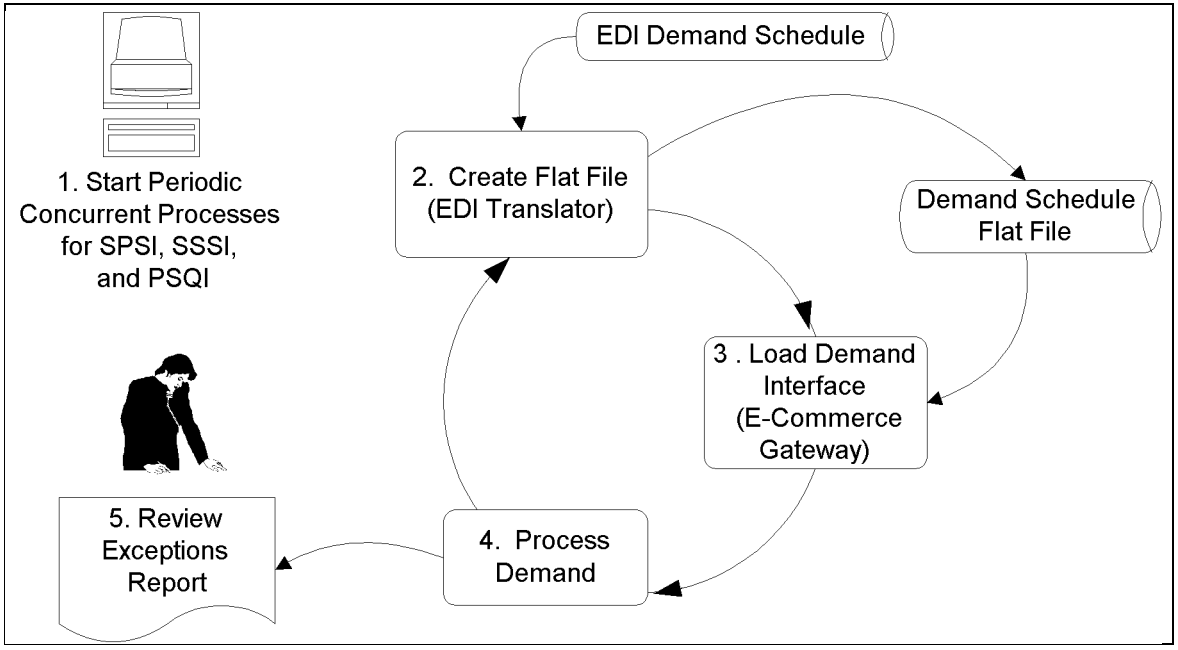
Automating Demand Processing

The steps for receiving inbound EDI demand schedule transactions in Oracle e-Commerce Gateway and loading them from Oracle e-Commerce Gateway to Oracle Release Management can be automated.

To automate Oracle Release Management's demand processing, you submit up to three periodic concurrent requests for report sets to process the e-Commerce Gateway inbound demand schedule and subsequently run the Demand Processor. You need one periodic concurrent request for each schedule type which your trading partners communicate to you:

- Inbound EDI Planning Schedules (SPSI)
- Inbound EDI Shipping Schedules (SSSI)
- Inbound EDI Production Sequence Schedules (PSQI)

The following figure details how you can automate the demand management process.



Exception Management

Inbound Demand Exception Messages

Exceptions relating to inbound demand transactions are generated by either the e-Commerce Gateway or the Release Management Demand Processor when exception conditions are detected.

e-Commerce Gateway

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway has Rule Based Exception Processing for inbound transactions. Using Process Rules and Column Rules, the e-Commerce Gateway for inbound demand transactions performs validation schedule data in the interface data file is being processed in its own staging tables before loading into the Demand Processor Interface tables. When these rules are violated, exceptions are logged.

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway performs validation for the following Process Rules, with the corresponding action when violation occurs:

- Trading Partner Not Found - Skip Document
- Test/Production Flag Discrepancy - Log Only
- Invalid Translator & Location Code Combination - Skip Document

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway performs validation for the following Column Rules, with the corresponding action when violation occurs:

- Value is Required - Skip Document
- Simple Table Lookup - Skip Document
- Valueset Lookup - Skip Document
- Null Dependency - Skip Document
- Datatype Checking - Skip Document

Release Management Demand Processor

The Demand Processor generates exceptions that occur while the interface schedule is being validated, processed, archived, and reconciled with existing demand.

For a complete list of Demand Processor exception conditions and subsequent recommended actions, see the Demand Exception Reporting topical essay.

Viewing Exceptions and Correcting Exception Conditions

Exceptions relating to inbound demand transactions may be viewed and corrected within the application that generated them.

e-Commerce Gateway

Two type of data rule exceptions can be found during data validation, processing rules and column rules. After running the inbound transaction process or resubmitting transactions for re-validation, you can see exceptions in the View Staged Document window.

Release Management Demand Processor

Exceptions generated by or the Release Management Demand Processor may be viewed on the Demand Processor Exceptions Report, or online using the Release Management Workbench. Exception conditions can be corrected by following the specific instructions in the message text.

Inbound Demand Customization

Changes are easy to make since the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway Inbound Engine is generic in nature and data driven. The program itself does not require changes.

See also Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User's Guide.

Change Seed Data

If you need to populate a new column in the Interface tables, or change the default mapping.

If data storage gaps exist, three options for destination column exist in the Release Management Demand Processor Interface tables:

- Use an appropriately named column if one exists
- Use Descriptive Flexfields for data on inbound demand schedules which simply needs to be carried through Order Entry and Shipping
- Use Trading Partner Flexfields for data on inbound demand schedules which is Trading Partner specific in nature and will be referenced in Trading-Partner-specific Workflow customizations

The following tables must have the same definition in AOL for Descriptive Flexfield Attributes for the RLM Demand Processor:

- Headers
  - RLM_INTERFACE_HEADERS
  - RLM_SCHEDULE_HEADERS
  - OE_ORDER_HEADERS
- Lines
  - RLM_INTERFACE_LINES
  - RLM_SCHEDULE_LINES
  - OE_ORDER_LINES

Implementing Descriptive and Trading Partner Flexfields on Inbound Demand Schedules

Comply with trading partner requirements to handle additional data on inbound demand transactions customize the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway inbound demand interface data file definition and/or the generic inbound processor at predefined stages. Flexfields (attributes) are user-defined fields in the Oracle Applications. They are found in both inbound and outbound transactions. You have to modify the general EDI translator data maps or templates to use flexfields.

See also *Oracle Application Object Library User's Guide*.

A

Automotive Upgrade Spreadsheets

This appendix details the two spreadsheets used in the Automotive Upgrade from Release 10.7 and 11.0 to Release 11.5.

Spreadsheet One

Completing this spreadsheet is optional. If you choose not to load parameter values here, however, you must enter them manually before running the post-upgrade steps. After entering all input data, the Input Data worksheet should be exported as a comma delimited text file, with the name “setupdata.txt”, and stored in the directory specified in the **ECE: Inbound File Path** profile option.

Note: Please refer to the Automotive page on Metalink for sample spreadsheets and for a more detailed structure of the Input Data Worksheet.

This spreadsheet contains three worksheets:

Input Data	You can enter the Processing Rules parameter values on this worksheet. These are mandatory processing rules for Release 11*i* which cannot be derived from information in the Release 10.7 / 11 Automotive Extras forms.
Help	This worksheet describes the structure for the Input Data worksheet and indicates which columns to populate for each level.
Glossary	This worksheet lists all the parameter columns, information about the parameter, and a list of valid values when applicable. You can copy the value to the clipboard and paste it into the desired cell of the Input Data worksheet. If the parameter value can be determined using information from the CARaS environment, this worksheet indicates where it is located in CARaS.

CARaS information relevant to Release Management Processing Rules

The CARaS environment contains some information relevant to Release Management not contained in Automotive Extras tables, for Trading Partners corresponding to Oracle Customers and CARaS Companies corresponding to Oracle Inventory Organizations. You can use the following table as a guide for completing the spreadsheet.

Source in CARaS	Spreadsheet Column	Notes
Trading Partner Profiles field “TP Code”	B - Trading Partner Code	
Abbreviation Cross-References field “Destination Code”	C - TP Location Code	
Part Master File Maintenance field “Customer Part”	D - Customer Item	
Company Options field “Current Model Year”	E - CUM Management Type	If “Y”, then “CUM_BY_DATE_RECORD_ YEAR”.
Company Options field “PO Significance”	E - CUM Management Type	If “Y”, then “CUM_BY_PO”.
Part Destination File	F - CUM Org Level Code	“Ship_To_Ship_From”, unless otherwise mentioned. Check your CUM setup to verify this value.

Source in CARaS	Spreadsheet Column	Notes
Use Transfer code "CADSTC_MNT", then field "CUM Update Type"	G - CUM Shipment Rule Code	
Supplier Profiles field "Supplier Id 1"	H - Assigned Supplier Code	
Company Options field "Enable Firm / Planning Codes"	I - Use EDI Ship / Delivery Code? (Y or N)	
Daily / JIP Schedule Options Part Destination File	J - Shipment Delivery Rule Name	
Part Destination File	K - ATS Pre-Horizon Disposition	
Part Destination File	L - ATS Pre-Horizon Cutoff Days	
Cross-Reference 1st Time Interval in Days = "S"	M - Firm Fence - Start N - Firm Fence - End	
Cross-Reference 2nd Time Interval in Days = "F"	O - Forecast Fence - Start P - Forecast Fence - End	
Part Destination File	Q - Organization Name	
Abbreviation Cross-Reference "Order Number"	R - Order Number	
Abbreviation Cross-Reference "Order Type"	S - Order Type	

Note: Some values in CARaS may be case-sensitive, so be sure to verify the accuracy of the data you enter onto the spreadsheet.

Note: In Release 11i, forecasts may be moved either to Oracle Order Management or Oracle Planning.

This spreadsheet should be completed with the following structure as a pre-upgrade step.

Customer Level Record

Address Level Record 1

...

Address Level Record n

Customer Item Level Record 1

...

Customer Item Level Record n

Customer Level

Record Indicator	Column	Description
1000	A	Record Indicator
2000		
3000		
1000	B	Trading Partner Code
2000		
3000		
1000	C	Trading Partner Location Code (blank for customer level; blank for customer item level)
2000		
3000		
1000	D	Customer Item (leave blank for customer level)
2000		
3000		
1000	E	CUM Management Type (leave blank for customer item level)
2000		
3000		

Record Indicator	Column	Description
1000	F	CUM Org Level Code (leave blank for customer item level)
2000		
3000		
1000	G	CUM Shipment Rule Code (leave blank for customer item level)
2000		
3000		
1000	H	Assigned Supplier Code (leave blank for customer item level)
2000		
3000		
1000	I	Use EDI Ship / Delivery Code? (Y or N)
2000		
3000		
1000	J	Shipment Delivery Rule Name
2000		
3000		
1000	K	ATS Pre-Horizon Disposition (leave blank for customer item level)
2000		
3000		
1000	L	ATS Pre-Horizon Cutoff Days (leave blank for customer item level)
2000		
3000		
1000	M	Firm Fence - Start
2000		
3000		
1000	N	Firm Fence - End
2000		
3000		

Record Indicator	Column	Description
1000	O	Forecast Fence - Start
2000		
3000		
1000	P	Forecast Fence - End
2000		
3000		
1000	Q	Organization Name
2000		
3000		
1000	R	Order Number
2000		
3000		
1000	S	Order Type
2000		
3000		

Trading Partner Code

Specifies the two digit Code of Trading Partner to be upgraded.

Trading Partner Location Code

Specifies the Location code for the trading partner to be upgraded

Customer Item Number

Specifies the Customer Item Number for the Trading Partner to be upgraded

CUM Management Type

Specifies whether or not CUM Accounting is required; if so, define applicable data elements which control accumulation, such as record keeping year, start date, purchase order, etc. If CUM Management is not enabled, select "NO_CUM". Do not enter for Customer Items.

Valid Values:

- NO_CUM
- CUM_BY_PO_ONLY
- CUM_BY_DATE_ONLY
- CUM_BY_DATE_RECORD_YEAR
- CUM_BY_DATE_PO
- CUM_UNTIL_MANUAL_RESET

CUM Org Level Code

Specifes the relationship between the supplier and customer business entity for accumulation if CUM Management is enabled. Do not enter for Customer Items.

Valid Values:

- SHIP_TO_SHIP_FROM
- BILL_TO_SHIP_FROM
- SHIP_TO_ALL_SHIP_FROMS
- INTRMD_SHIP_TO_SHIP_FROM

CUM Shipment Rule Code

Specifies the Rule for when shipments update the cum quantity if CUM Management is enabled. If CUM Management is not enabled, leave this field blank. Do not enter for Customer Items.

Valid Values:

- AS_OF_CURRENT
- AS_OF_PRIOR
- AS_OF_YESTERDAY

Assigned Supplier Code

Specifies the Code by which the Customer identifies you as Supplier in the EDI demand transaction. Do not enter for Customer Items.

Use EDI S/D Code? (should be Y or N)

Specifies whether Ship Delivery Code specified on the EDI demand transaction should be used. If "Y", a valid code on the EDI demand transaction will overrule the Shipment Delivery Rule Name.

Valid Values:

- Y
- N

S/D Rule Name

Specifies the Shipment Delivery Rule Name to be used to calculate shipment dates in the Demand Processor. This will overrule the Ship Delivery Code specified on the EDI demand transaction if: 1) "Use EDI S/D Code?" is "N", or 2) if the Ship Delivery Code specified on the EDI demand transaction is not in the valid values list.

Valid Values:

Value	Description
D	Monday
E	Tuesday
F	Wednesday
G	Thursday
H	Friday
J	Saturday
K	Sunday
M	Immediately
N	As Directed
O	Daily Monday through Friday
P	1/2 Monday and 1/2 Thursday

Q	1/2 Tuesday and 1/2 Thursday
R	1/2 Wednesday and 1/2 Friday
S	Once anytime Monday through Friday
T	1/2 Tuesday and 1/2 Friday
U	1/2 Monday and 1/2 Wednesday
V	1/3 Monday, 1/3 Wednesday, 1/3 Friday
X	1/2 by Wednesday, balance by Friday
Y	None
Z	Mutually Defined
SG	Tuesday through Friday
SL	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
SP	Monday, Tuesday and Friday
SX	Wednesday and Thursday
SY	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday
SZ	Tuesday, Thursday and Friday
ZZ	Mutually Defined / None
13	Monday
14	Tuesday
15	Wednesday
16	Thursday
17	Friday
18	Saturday
19	Sunday
21	As Directed
23	Daily Monday through Friday

ATS Pre-Horizon Disposition

Specifies how the Demand Processor handles past due requirements (unshipped Available To Ship Sales Order demand dated before the schedule horizon start date). Do not enter for Customer Items.

Valid Values:

- REMAIN_ON_FILE
- CANCEL_AFTER_N_DAYS
- CANCEL_ALL

ATS Pre-Horizon Cutoff Days

ATS Pre-Horizon Cutoff Days is related to the ATS Pre-Horizon Disposition option of "Cancel after N Days". This specifies how many days you want to keep the past due demand intact. Leave this field blank if you did not select option of "Cancel after N Days". Do not enter for Customer Items.

Order Number

Specifies the Sales Order Number into which schedule demand will be loaded. Use the same value you specified in CARaS Abbreviation Cross-Reference, field Order Number.

Order Type

Specifies the Order Type corresponding to the Sales Order Number into which schedule demand will be loaded. Use the same value you specified in CARaS Abbreviation Cross-Reference field Order Type.

Firm Fence - Start

Specifies the starting day of Firm Fence relative to the schedule horizon start date. Calculate this value based on the CARaS Abbreviation Cross-Reference 1st Time Interval in Days associated with Demand Policy = "S".

Firm Fence - End

Specifies the Ending value of Firm Fence relative to the schedule horizon start date. Calculate this value based on the CARaS Abbreviation Cross-Reference 1st Time Interval in Days associated with Demand Policy = "S".

Forecast Fence - Start

Specifies the Starting value of Forecast Fence relative to the schedule horizon start date. Calculate this value based on the CARaS Abbreviation Cross-Reference 2nd Time Interval in Days associated with Demand Policy = "F".

Forecast Fence - End

Specifies the Ending value of Forecast Fence relative to the schedule horizon start date. Calculate this value based on the CARaS Abbreviation Cross-Reference 2nd Time Interval in Days associated with Demand Policy = "F".

Spreadsheet Two

Completing this spreadsheet is optional. However, if you do not enter data at this time, you will not be able to change this manually later and it will not be available on shipping documents. After entering all input data, the Input Data worksheet should be exported as a comma delimited text file, with the name “carasdata.txt”, and stored in the directory specified in the **ECE: Inbound File Path** profile option.

> **Note:** Please refer to the Automotive page on Metalink for sample spreadsheets and for a more detailed structure of the Input Data Worksheet.

This spreadsheet contains three worksheets:

Input Data	This worksheet is where you will enter the turnaround data.
Help	This worksheet describes the structure for the Input Data worksheet and indicates which columns to populate for each level.
Glossary	This worksheet lists all the parameter columns, information about the parameter, and a list of valid values when applicable. You can copy the value to the clipboard and paste it into the desired cell of the Input Data worksheet. If the parameter value can be determined using information from the CARaS environment, this worksheet indicates where it is located in CARaS.

Source in CARaS	Spreadsheet Column	Notes
	A - Record Indicator	Record Indicator = 1000
Part Destination File	B - Requirement Ext.	
Part Destination File	C - Assembly Line Feed Location	
Part Master File Maintenance field “Buyer Code”	D - Buyer	
Part Master File Maintenance field “Engineering Change Level”	E - Customer Item Engineering Change Number	
Part Master File Maintenance field “Customer Part”	F - Customer Item Number	
Part Destination File	G - Customer Item Reference Number	
	A - Record Indicator	Record Indicator = 2000
Part Destination File	B - Intermediate Consignee code	
Part Destination File	C - Manufacturer Code	
Part Master File Maintenance field “Purchase Order Date”	D - Purchase Order Date	
Part Destination File	E - Purchase Order Line Number	
	A - Record Indicator	Record Indicator = 3000
Part Destination File	B - Release Number	
Part Destination File	C - Returnable Container Part Number	
Part Master File Maintenance field “Supplier Id”	D - Supplier Code	
Part Master File Maintenance field “Our Part Number”	E - Supplier Item Number	
Abbreviation Cross-Reference Maintenance field “Interchange Id” or “Group Id”	F - Supplier Ship-From code	Either of these values may be correct, depending on the trading partner.

Source in CARaS	Spreadsheet Column	Notes
Abbreviation Cross-Reference Maintenance field “Destination Code”	G - Customer Ultimate Destination Code	
Part Destination File	H - Vehicle ID Number	

Note: Much of the data for completing this spreadsheet is available by running Release Reports in CARaS, e.g. Release History or Firm / Planning Requirements Summary.

This spreadsheet should be completed with the following structure before running CARaS Turnaround Attributes upgrade.

Record 1

Record Indicator = 1000

Record Indicator = 2000

Record Indicator = 3000

Record 2

...

...

Record N

Record Indicator	Column	Description
1000	A	Record Indicator = 1000
2000		Record Indicator = 2000
3000		Record Indicator = 3000
1000	B	Requirement Ext
2000		Intermediate Consignee Code
3000		Release Number
1000	C	Assembly Line Feed Location
2000		Manufacturer Code
3000		Returnable Container Part Number
1000	D	Buyer
2000		Purchase Order Date
3000		Supplier Code
1000	E	Customer Item Engineering Change Number
2000		Purchase Order Line Number
3000		Supplier Item Number
1000	F	Customer Item Number
2000		
3000		Supplier Ship-From Code
1000	G	Customer Item Reference Number
2000		
3000		Customer Ultimate Destination Code
1000	H	
2000		
3000		Vehicle ID Number

Requirement Ext
Internal value generated for CARaS which is used to link to Oracle demand lines.

Assembly Line Feed Location
The customer's assembly identification, as sent on the LIN segment of the 866 transaction.

Buyer
The buyer that was sent in on the customer's schedule.

Customer Item Engineering Change Number
Customer part revision included on schedule.

Customer Item Number
External Customer part number Cross Reference.

Customer Item Reference Number
Internal references to the item that the customer sent on the schedule

Customer Model Number
Customer's Model Number for this sequenced detail.

Export License Date
European requirements

Export License Number
European requirements

Import License Date
European requirements

Import License Number
European requirements

Intermediate Consignee code

EDI Cross Referencing to Customer Address ID or Supplier ID; where ship-to is different from ultimate destination.

Kanban

Routing information may be specified for inclusion on customerís Kanban ship labels: facility / dock, location build area, part description, first delivery location, empty container location, beginning Kanban serial, ending Kanban serial, pickup date / time.

Manufacturer Code

EDI Cross Referencing to Supplier Org ID.

Pool Point Location

The specific shipping location (such as pool point or airport) corresponding to the shipping location qualifier, as sent by the customer on the TD5 segment.

Purchase Order Date

Customer-specified effectivity date of Purchase Order number included on schedule.

Purchase Order Line Number

Customer Purchase Order line number included on schedule.

Release Number

Customer Purchase Order Release number included on schedule.

Returnable Container Part Number

Returnable container specified by customer for item shipment.

Supplier code

Supplier code as specified by the customer on the schedule.

Supplier Item Number

Supplier item number specified by customer.

Supplier Ship-From code

Customer specified ship from organization code external value.

Customer Ultimate Destination Code

External ship-to address Cross Reference.

Glossary

A

ABR

Attribute Based Release system. This is an alternate acronym for FBO or FBR used by Navistar.

Advanced Ship Notice (ASN)

An electronic document that notifies the customer of a supplier shipment and its contents. This document can include a list of shipment contents, order information, product description, physical characteristics, type of packaging, marking carrier information and configuration of the goods within the transportation equipment.

The ASC X12 transaction name for this EDI document is the 856. The EDIFACT message name for this EDI document is DESADV. Also referred to as Ship Notice / Manifest.

ahead

Quantities were delivered in advance of the customer's anticipated delivery date, or an over shipment in quantities occurred. The supplier must control this situation in such a way that he will not manufacture or deliver these quantities again. See: Behind.

AIAG

Automotive Industry Action Group, an organization which publishes combined EDI implementation requirements for the major automotive industry manufacturers and suppliers.

ANSI

American National Standards Institute which establishes national standards for the United States. The parent organization for X12 and also serves as the North American representative to ISO (International Standards Organization).

ANX

Automotive Network Exchange. A common, global TCP/IP network infrastructure created to meet the data communications needs of the automotive industry. Using ANX, each automotive supplier and OEM needs only a single commercial-grade TCP/IP data transport connection to communicate globally with all trading partners. This network meets specific automotive industry requirements for performance, reliability, security and management.

archival

The saving of transaction data. There are different types of archival relating to EDI transactions; this document uses the second meaning when referring to archival:

1) Legal Archival: setting aside a copy of the actual EDI transaction in its legal state immediately before (for outbound) or after (for inbound) electronic transmission, prior to any manipulation or interpretation of data by the EDI translator or application software

2) Oracle Application Archival: setting aside a copy of data contained in the EDI transaction loaded into the Release Management Archived Schedule tables after defaulting, derivation, and validation processing in the Release Management Demand Processor Open Interface, but before applying delivery date and quantity calculation rules and netting procedures.

ASC

Accredited Standards Committee X12 group. Accredited by ANSI, this group maintains and develops EDI standards for the United States and Canada.

ATS

Authorized To Ship. This term applies to sales order lines eligible to enter the workflow processes which ultimately result in shipment of the product to the customer (such as production, departure planning, picking, and ship/confirm). It distinguishes them from sales order lines which are not eligible for any shipment-related processing.

Automotive Address Extras

Used in Release 11 of Oracle Automotive. The Automotive Address Extras represented ship-from / ship-to data that was established in Oracle Automotive, and exported to Radley CARaS.

Automotive address extras is not used in Release 11i. Instead, the ship-from / ship-to terms window is used to store information critical to Oracle Release Management.

B

balancing out

The process of monitoring and balancing production of a scheduled item as it moves into a later phase in its life cycle. The item's planned change in status may be known up to a year in advance, and is closely monitored during the last few months of the model year by both the customer and supplier.

Base Layer

The generic code independent of a Trading Partner. It consists of PL / SQL program units published as customizable by Oracle Development teams. Trading Partner Layers can be built only on those program units designated by an Oracle Development team as published.

behind

Quantities were not delivered in time (past due) in context of the customer's anticipated delivery date, or an under shipment occurred. The supplier must control this situation in such a way that he will deliver these quantities as soon as possible. **See: ahead.**

best discount

The most advantageous discount for the customer. For example, suppose you have a customer discount of 15% and a item discount of 25% for Product B. If you enter an order line for the customer for Product A, the line is discounted 15%. If you enter an order line for the customer for product B, the line is discounted 25%.

bill of lading

A carrier's contract and receipt of goods transported from one location to another.

bill-to address

The customer's billing address. It is also known as **invoice-to address**. It is used as a level of detail when defining a forecast. If a forecast has a bill-to address associated with it, a sales order only consumes that forecast if the bill-to address is the same.

branch

A link between a Trading Partner Layer program unit and a Base Layer program unit.

bucket days

The number of workdays within a repetitive planning period.

bucket type - daily

Bucket based on a single calendar day.

bucket type - flexible

When the customer specifies the start date and end date of the bucket, instead of using standard bucket types of daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly.

bucket type - monthly

Bucket based on a calendar month.

bucket type - quarterly

Bucket based on calendar quarters (Jan - Mar, Apr - Jun, Jul - Sep, Oct - Dec.)

bucket type - weekly

Bucket based on a weekly interval, usually Monday through Sunday.

C

call out

A site-specific customization independent of a Trading Partner.

container

The receptacle (box, tank, etc.) in which items to be shipped are placed.

Critical Attributes

Optional Matching Attributes should always have a value as turnaround data, regardless of what schedule type is associated with the demand. If this flag is on and the attribute does not have a value, the Demand Processor will issue a warning exception identifying it.

CUM entity

The identifier of the customer's business entity applicable for CUM Management when the supplier ships to a particular customer location. This may be the Ship To Location, Deliver To Location or Bill To Location, depending on the CUM Entity Type assigned to the Ship To / Ship From Terms relationship.

CUM entity type

The customer's business entity type applicable for CUM Management when the supplier ships to a particular customer location. The valid CUM Entity Types are: Ship To / Ship From, Bill To / Ship From, Deliver To / Ship From, Ship To / All Ship Froms, Bill To / All Ship Froms, Deliver To / All Ship Froms.

CUM key

The set of attribute values applicable to accumulation of shipments and CUM adjustments of a Customer Item in a Ship To / Ship From relationship. The applicable attributes are determined by the CUM Management Type and CUM Entity selected for the Ship To / Ship From relationship; the applicable values are captured at the time the CUM Key is created.

CUM management type

The style of CUM Management applicable to a customer / supplier relationship. One of six styles of CUM Management may be associated with a customer / supplier relationship: No CUM Management, CUM By Date, CUM By Date / Record Year, CUM By Date / PO, CUM By Purchase Order, CUM Until Manual Reset at Item.

CUM period

A defined period of time during which cumulative shipment, requirement, and resource authorization quantities are calculated, e.g. Record keeping year, Calendar Year, or life of Purchase Order. In the automotive industry, the CUM Period typically coincides with a customer's scheduled plant shutdown for record keeping year tooling changeovers. All ship-from locations to the same customer destination will share the same CUM Period.

CUM Rule

The definition of how the CUM is to be calculated for Customer Items under Release Management within a specific Ship To / Ship From relationship. The rule consists of the following components: CUM Management Type, CUM Entity, CUM Start Date, Shipment Inclusion Rule.

cumulative received quantity

The total quantity of goods (e.g. shipped or received) during a defined period of time, e.g. Model Year. This can be used by suppliers to represent year-to-date shipped and by trading partners as year-to-date received.

customer control number

AIAG term for an external customer's order number for a finished good, e.g. a vehicle, apart from job numbers assigned in the production process.

customer item

Allows you to define specific attributes for items per customer class, customer and ship-to / bill-to location. Demand Tolerance is an example for such an attribute.

customer job number

The number customers assign to jobs on their production line. These numbers are arbitrarily assigned and not sequential.

customer line number Vs. supplier line number

The term 'customer line number' represents the line sequence number as defined in the Purchasing application. Once this number or code is assigned to a line in the *Purchase Order*, it should not be changed. The general term 'supplier line number' or Oracle Order Management's 'order line number' represents the line sequence number as defined in the Order Management application. Once this number or code is assigned to a line in the *sales order*, it should not be changed.

customer model serial number

In the Automotive industry, this is the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).

customer production line number

The identifier for the customer's production line, i.e. the line on which they are building the product. This can affect the delivery and departure if, for example, the customer wants all items for production line A123 to be on the same delivery.

customer production sequence number

A customer (trading partner) may have a particular sequence in which items are built into an assembly. For example, the customer may specify that the front axle of a car has a production sequence 45 assigned to it, while the production sequence of the rear axle is 46. **see loading order sequence, planning production sequence number.**

Customs Invoice

An electronic or paper document for international shipments similar to a Ship Notice / Manifest, but including additional information to satisfy all customs requirements of the borders through which the shipment must pass, such as the value of the shipment, VAT code and amounts, tariff and duty information, port information, customs broker identification, exporter identification, import license information, and letter of credit information.

D

delivery

A set of order lines to be shipped to a customer's ship-to location on a given date in a given vehicle. Multiple deliveries can be grouped into a single departure. A single delivery may include items from different sales orders and may include backorders as well as regular orders.

delivery assignment

Defines the relationship of deliveries and child deliveries through consolidations as well as the relationship between delivery details and itself to track containerization of items.

delivery date

The date on which the product is to arrive at the Ship-To Location. This date is either specified by the customer on a delivery-based demand transaction, or calculated by applying in-transit lead time to a customer-specified Shipment Date.

delivery detail

Contains items to be shipped out of a warehouse. This may be a sales order line, an RMA line, a WIP line or a PO line. They can be referred to as deliverables.

Delivery Instruction (DELINS)

The Delivery Instruction Message is sent by a buyer to provide information regarding details for both short term delivery instructions and medium-to-long-term requirements for planning purposes according to conditions set out in a contract or order.

delivery lead time

Time (in days) is takes for items to reach the customer once it is shipped. It accounts for any non-working days in between.

delivery leg

A single segment of a delivery. Every delivery consists of at least two legs, when the delivery is picked up and dropped off, but may travel through several intermediate legs.

delivery line

A shippable and booked line from the planning pool which has been allocated to a delivery. After allocation, the line is no longer available in the planning pool. After the delivery is closed, the delivery line will also be considered closed.

Delivery Shipping Notice Outbound (DSNO)

An Advanced Ship Notice generated by Oracle e-Commerce Gateway for a shipped delivery.

demand

Current or future product need communicated by the customer to the supplier, via EDI or other means. Sources of demand include Purchase Orders, Planning Schedules, Shipping Schedules, and Sequenced Production schedules.

Demand Processor

The Oracle Release Management program that resolves items from an Oracle open interface demand schedule file, validates demand data against Oracle Applications information, then passes the demand into Oracle Order Management to create or replace sales order lines or into Oracle Planning (Oracle Master Scheduling / MRP and Oracle Supply Chain Planning) to create or replace forecasts.

demand schedule

A planning, shipping, or sequenced production schedule received by a supplier from a customer, usually in an EDI file format.

destination-street

The destination street name and number are very important. The consignee is extremely difficult to locate without the exact and proper street address to which the shipment is to be delivered. Therefore to avoid additional delivery charges and possible delays, it is imperative that this information be furnished.

destination-zip

The zip is required to determine the exact location of the shipping point. Zip codes are the basis for many carriers freight charges.presented to the user as a workbench.

detail container

Inner container that is enclosed within the master container. **See master container.**

DSNO

Transaction code assigned to outbound electronic Departure Based Ship Notice / Manifest transaction in the Oracle E-Commerce Gateway, based on information processed through the Oracle Departure Planning application.

E

EDI

See **Electronic Data Interchange (EDI).**

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

Exchanging business documents electronically between trading partners. EDI subscribes to standard formats for conducting these electronic transactions as stated by various standards.

Evaluated Receipts Settlement (ERS)

A Payment on Receipt system, a process whereby Trading Partners generate payment obligation transactions in their accounts payable system upon receipt of a shipment of goods, eliminating the need for invoices or invoice transactions. This system combines information from the electronic Advance Shipment Notice (ASN), the receipt, and the purchase order. It ensures accurate and timely data processing. Also known as Self Billing.

export paper

A document required by governmental agencies that provides information on goods shipped out of or into a country.

export licenses

A government license to supply certain products to certain countries that would otherwise be restricted.

extended line amount

Oracle Order Management prints the extended order line amount for each order line.

extended price

The extended price is the cost of the line. This is computed by multiplying the selling price per unit by the number of units ordered on that line. Thus, if two of item A cost $10.00 each, the extended price is $20.00 for the line.

extensible order contacts model

How will we specify contacts for the order for any purpose relevant to your business.

external forecast

This is the forecast that is created based on the customers transmitted “forecasted” demand for a specific time horizon. The transmission of this forecast is predominantly via EDI. In Release Management any forecast information that is interfaced to MRP by the Demand Processor is considered external forecast.

external system

Any application outside of the Oracle environment.

F

FAS

Final Assembly Schedule. A discrete job created from a custom configuration or a standard configure-to-order item and linked to a sales order.

FBO

Feature Based Ordering (FBO), also known as Feature Based Releasing (FBR) and Attribute Based Releasing (ABR), is a business process of ordering and releasing product by specifying a feature or group of features rather than the traditional upper level identifier or item number.

FBR

Feature Based Releasing. This is an alternate acronym for FBO or ABR, used by Ford and others.

firm demand

Inbound demand that Oracle Release Management passes as Authorized To Ship (ATS) to a sales order in Oracle Order Management.

firm fence

An optional Release Management setup feature which defines a range of days either from the beginning of the demand schedule horizon or following the optional frozen fence. The firm fence instructs the Demand Processor to override the demand status on the schedule with a Firm status when updating the sales order lines.

forecast demand

A part of your total demand that comes from forecasts, not actual sales orders.

forecast fence (OM)

An optional Release Management setup feature which defines a range of days from the beginning of the demand schedule horizon or following the optional Frozen and firm fences. The Forecast Fence instructs the Demand Processor to override the demand status on the schedule with a Forecast status when updating the sales order lines.

forecast fence (MRP)

An optional Release Management setup feature which defines a range of days from the beginning of the demand schedule horizon or following the optional Frozen, Firm, and OM Forecast Fences. The MRP Forecast Fence instructs the Demand Processor to override the demand status on the schedule with a Forecast status and update MRP Planning rather than the sales order. When the demand is scheduled to be shipped later than the ending day of MRP Forecast Fence, the demand is not updated to MRP Planning.

frozen

Term to describe the independence of the Archive data from the standing data.

frozen fence

An optional Release Management setup feature which defines a range of days from the beginning of the demand schedule horizon. The frozen fence instructs the Demand Processor to leave existing sales order demand intact if the schedule indicates changes to demand within this time.

fulfilled quantity

In the Order Management schema, the accepted quantity was the number of items received from the customer on a given line that are approved to issue credit for. In Order Management, the accepted quantity is referred to as the fulfilled quantity.

fulfillment

Fulfilled sales order lines have successfully completed all Workflow processing activities up to the point of becoming eligible for invoicing.

fulfillment method

Fulfillment method is an activity which will be considered as a prerequisite before a line or a group of lines can be fulfilled. The fulfillment method must be associated with one and only one work flow activity. In this document fulfillment method and fulfillment activity have been used in the same context. If no fulfillment activity has been set in a flow for a line which is not part of any fulfillment set or PTO / KIT, the line will not wait at the fulfillment.

fulfillment set

Items in a fulfillment set will be available for scheduling and shipping only when all the items are available and ready to be scheduled / shipped. Fulfillment sets can be complete only, or partially allowed but in proportions. ATO model, and a PTO Ship model Complete will be in a fulfillment set.

G

gross weight

The weight of the fully loaded vehicle, container, or item, including packed items and packaging material.

H

hierarchical levels

The nesting of information within an electronic Ship Notice/Manifest. Each hierarchical level is identified with its own unique sequence number and, if nested, the sequence number of its parent hierarchical level.

hierarchical structure

Defines the actual layout of different hierarchical levels indicating the nesting of information in an electronic Ship Notice/Manifest transaction.

hold

A feature that prevents an order or order line from progressing through the order cycle. You can place a hold on any order or order line.

I

Industry Attributes

Elements specific to an individual industry. An example of an industry attribute for the automotive industry would be the model year.

INO

Transaction code assigned to outbound electronic Invoice transaction in the Oracle E-Commerce Gateway, based on information processed through the Oracle AutoInvoice application.

internal forecast

The forecast information created by the planners. It differs from the external forecast which is fed into MRP by transmissions from the customer.

Item/Entity Relationship

The collection of key attributes defined by the customer which cause Planning or Shipping Schedule details to be processed together as a group. If the customer manages CUMs, it is usually the collection of key attributes on which the cumulative quantity is based. An Item/Entity consists of a unique combination of: Customer Item Number, Address entities deemed relevant to the customer, Other customer-specific identifiers which separate items on a schedule, such as Purchase Order, Record-Keeping Year, or Item Revision.

K

kanban

A method of Just-in-Time production that uses standard containers or lot sizes with a single card attached to each. It is a pull system in which work centers signal with a card that they wish to withdraw parts from feeding operations or suppliers. The Japanese word *kanban*, loosely translated, means *card*, *billboard*, or *sign*. The term is often used synonymously for the specific scheduling system developed and used by the Toyota Corporation in Japan.

KANBAN Signal Message (KANBAN)

The KANBAN Signal ODETTE Message is an electronic transaction issued by a consignee giving authorization to the consignor to ship material based upon receiving a Kanban signal and following the principles of the Just-In-Time philosophy.

key attributes

A set of demand attributes which uniquely identifies the requirement, consisting of all mandatory matching attributes and those optional matching attributes which have been enabled. Demand Processor uses key attributes to determine if incoming demand is new or a change on previously transmitted demand.

L

lane

Single Origin / Destination pairs which can be established at any level of a geographic hierarchy (a given address, Postal Code, City, County, State, Country, Zone).

layer

Encapsulates the trading partner specific modifications to Oracle code. This is equivalent to a trading partner library. A layer consists of a set of PL / SQL program units that perform trading partner specific processing or validations. Layer Providers create Trading Partner Layers by developing and importing trading partner specific code into cohesive layers which can be shipped as a single unit.

layer provider

An organization or entity that builds layers for Oracle Automotive Trading Partner Architecture.

load interface - Create 830 / 862 Flatfile

In Oracle Supplier Scheduling, the e-Commerce Gateway Interface tables are populated for confirmed planning or shipping schedules for all electronic supplier sites. The appropriate outbound 830 or 862 flat file is then created.

M

mandatory matching attributes

Matching Attributes always applied to demand regardless of the specific business entities or schedule type associated with the demand. They are always enabled within like schedule type and across different schedule types.

master container

Outer-most container in a “container within container” scenario. See: Detail Container.

matching attributes

Data elements used by Oracle Release Management’s Demand Processor to compare new demand lines on inbound demand schedules to existing demand lines on Sales Orders for the purpose of demand reconciliation, to prevent unwarranted duplication of demand.

N

NAFTA

North American Free Trade Association.

NATS

Not Authorized To Ship. This term applies to sales order lines which are forecast status only, not eligible to enter any workflow processes which ultimately result in shipment of the product to the customer, such as production, departure planning, picking, and ship / confirm. This distinguishes them from sales order lines which are eligible for all shipment-related processing (ATS).

net weight

Weight of the contained load. Commonly calculated as GROSS - TARE, this includes the weight of any packing materials (paper, cardboard separators, Styrofoam peanuts, etc.).

O

optional matching attributes

Matching Attributes which can vary based on the business needs of specific business entities or schedule type associated with the demand.

P

Package level tags

Package level tags can appear anywhere after a “CREATE OR REPLACE” statement and before any uncommented package contents, including variables, program units, etc. For example,

--<TPA_LAYER=layer name>

indicates that the package belongs to the specified Trading Partner Layer.

pick release

An order cycle action to notify warehouse personnel that orders are ready for picking.

picking line

An instruction to pick a specific quantity of a specific item for a specific order. Each pick slip contains one or more picking lines, depending on the number of distinct items released on the pick slip.

picking rule

A user-defined set of criteria to define the priorities Order Management uses when picking items out of finished goods inventory to ship to a customer. Picking rules are defined in Oracle Inventory.

planning schedule

An EDI document (830 / DELFOR / DELINS) used to communicate long-range forecast and material release information to suppliers.

production lineset

The units committed and sequenced to build in production for a specific number days at a customer’s manufacturing facility.

Production Sequence Schedule (PSQI)

An EDI document (866/CALDEL/SYNCRO & SYNPAC) used to request the order in which shipments of goods arrive, or to specify the order in which the goods are to be unloaded from the conveyance method, or both. This specifies the sequence in which the goods are to enter the materials handling process, or are to be consumed in the production process, or both. Dates are always discrete, never “bucketed”.

profile option

A set of changeable options that affect the way your applications run. In general, profile options can be set at one or more of the following levels: site, application, responsibility, and user.

Program Unit

Any packaged PL/SQL procedure or function.

Program Unit Level Tags

Program unit level tags must appear immediately after keyword 'IS'.

TPS Program Unit: --<TPA_TPS>

Public Program Unit

Those program units published as customizable by Oracle Development teams. Layers can be built only on those program units that are designated by an Oracle Development team as public. These may also be referred to as “published” or “customizable” program units.

Q

QS-9000

An automotive quality standard incorporating the ISO 9000 series requirements and those specific to the automotive industry, agreed upon by the Big Three plus five truck manufacturers, who joined forces to streamline their quality system requirements.

R

RAN Number

Release Authorization Number. This may be included in an electronic Shipping Schedule (862) transaction. If given, it must be referenced on the shipping documents, ASN, and invoice which are sent to the customer.

See Ship Reference Number.

release

An actual order of goods and services you issue against a blanket purchase agreement. The blanket purchase agreement determines the characteristics and the prices of the items. The release specifies the actual quantities and dates ordered for the items. You identify a release by the combination of blanket purchase agreement number and release number.

resource authorizations

Resource Authorizations address the supplier's need to have long lead time components or to invest in material processing without incurring economic hardship if requirements are reduced.

Retroactive Billing

A pricing system which can extend to shipped products. Pricing is based on customer purchase order modifications, for example, changes in commodity prices or expected production volume. The difference between the price originally billed when the product shipped and the new applicable price is calculated and applied to applicable shipped quantities. The customer is billed (or credited) for the adjustment.

route

An ordered sequence of Lane Segments, from point of Origin to point of Ultimate Destination for a shipment. The sum of all of the lane segments, i.e.: where "A" to "B" and "B" to "C" are lane segments, the route will be "A" to "C".

S

schedule

A transaction containing current or future product demand, communicated by the customer to the supplier via EDI or other means. Types of schedules include Planning, Shipping, and Sequenced Production schedules.

schedule horizon

Consists of the dates enclosed by the Horizon Start Date and the Horizon End Date. In a customer demand schedule, demand requirements and resource authorizations will be dated on or within this date range.

schedule item

A specific Customer Item on a demand schedule associated with a specific set of business entities and important CUM-related qualifiers. Demand and other information is grouped by the customer within Schedule Item.

schedule item number

The number assigned to all demand, authorizations, shipment/receipt information, and other information related to the Schedule Item. This number is not applicable to sequences schedules.

schedule purpose code

Criteria used by the Release Management Demand Processor to interpret demand for each item on a schedule within the horizon date range.

scheduled ship date

The date on which the product is scheduled to depart from the Ship-From Location.

Sequenced Delivery Message (SYNCRO)

Issued by a consignee giving authorization to the consignor to ship material in sequence based upon actual production requirements following the principles of the Just-In-Time philosophy.

ship confirm

A process in Shipping Execution which allows you to identify shipped quantities, assign inventory control information for released lines, assign freight charges, and specify whether or not to backorder unfulfilled quantities of released line items.

Ship Delivery Pattern Code

Usually applied against a weekly quantity to describe how demand is allotted. This code indicates which days of the week the customer wants the quantity delivered and how the weekly quantity is to be divided between the different ship days.

ship-to address

A location where items are to be shipped.

shipment reference number

A unique reference number associated with a unique shipment date/time and quantity combination.

shipment set

A group of items that must ship-together.

shipping schedule

An EDI document (862/DELJIT/DELINS) used by a customer to convey precise shipping schedule requirements to a supplier, and intended to supplement the planning schedule transaction set (830/DELFOR).

SPSI

Transaction code assigned to inbound electronic Planning Schedule with Release Capability transaction in the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway. Data from this transaction feeds into Oracle Release Management Demand Processor.

SSSI

Transaction code assigned to inbound electronic Shipping Schedule transaction in the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway. Data from this transaction feeds into Oracle Release Management Demand Processor.

supply chain sourcing rules

A set of rules that define the supplier priority rank and percentage split for the ship-to organization's planning requirements or the ship-from organization's demand routing.

T

TAG

Truck Advisory Group. An association of heavy truck and off-road vehicle manufacturers, suppliers, carriers, and value added networks.

tare weight

The weight of an item, excluding packaging or included items.

TPA metadata file

Contains information extracted from the TPA repository about TPA enabled program units and layers built on top of them. This file is used to ship the TPA registry, or repository, and merge layers at the customer site. This file must be shipped with any patch that contains TPA enabled program units.

TPA package

The package containing TPA program units. This package is always generated from the TPA repository.

TPA program unit

The mirror program unit for a public program unit. For every public program unit, Oracle developers will designate a TPA program unit. TPA program units are generated by the architecture to insulate generic code from custom code. All calls to customizable generic code and custom code are made through the TPA program unit.

TPA repository

The registry which stores data required for the functioning of the Trading Partner Architecture. It includes information about public program units, TPA program units, TPS program units and complete definition of the layers including the Oracle Base Layer.

TPA tag

One-line hyphen comments which appear at the beginning of a new line and provide information about customizable program units within Oracle code. The syntax for a TPA tag is:

--<tag name=tag value>

For example, a label is specified as follows,

--<TPA_LABEL=label>

trading partner

Any company that sends and receives documents via EDI.

Trading Partner Architecture (TPA)

The framework that supports PL/SQL based layer development and deployment.

trading partner flexfield

Descriptive flexfields reserved on several base tables for capturing additional attributes applicable to specific trading partners. They are provided for most of the base tables in Oracle Release Management, Shipping and Order Management.

trading partner layer

The trading partner specific code created to replace Base Layer code. The layer consists of a set of PL/SQL program units that perform trading partner specific processing or validations in place of the generic code provided by Oracle Development.

Layer Providers develop this code and populate the Trading Partner Layers by importing the trading partner specific code into the TPA repository. In this way, Layer Providers can develop Trading Partner Layers composed of trading partner specific code for various trading partners.

Trading Partner Selector (TPS)

A program unit which accepts context information for the business transaction and derives trading partner entities being processed in the current transaction instance.

All TPS Program units must have the following five output (OUT/IN OUT) arguments:

Name	Argument
Trading Partner Group Code	x_tp_group_code
Customer Number	x_customer_number
Ship To EDI Location Code	x_ship_to_ece_locn_code
Intermediate Ship To EDI Location Code	x_inter_ship_to_ece_locn_code
Bill To EDI Location Code	x_bill_to_ece_locn_code

transaction set

A complete business document such as an invoice, a purchase order, or a remittance advice. Synonym for document or message.

transportation network

The organized substructure which defines the path and means of transportation between points of origin and points of ultimate destination. Includes Routes, Lanes, Zones, Locations.

trip

An instance of a specific Freight Carrier departing from a particular location containing deliveries. The carrier may make other stops on its way from the starting point to its final destination. These stops may be for picking up or dropping off deliveries.

trip stop

A location at which the trip is due for a pick-up or drop-off.

trip stops

Represents a point along the route a trip makes to its final destination. This point may also have some activity associated with it. The activity might include picking up a new delivery, dropping off a delivery or both.

V

Value Added Network (VAN)

A secure and privately owned network offering services such as mailboxing, reliable data transmission, carbon copy services, access methods and other value-added capabilities.

vehicle

An exact instance of a vehicle type (for example, truck123). This information is sent to the customer through the Advance Ship Notice.

vehicle type

The outermost container, such as a truck or railcar.

X

X12

ANSI standard for inter-industry electronic interchange of business transactions.

XML

Extensible Markup Language. Used to describe information which is usually associated with Web based applications and documents destined for usage or access by or through the Internet. It is a structured way of representing data that will be electronically exchanged and is platform and standards independent.

Z

zone

The geographic region surrounding a city, a postal code, a county, a state, a country to which carriers' transportation lead time and rate for the city, postal code, county, state, or country also apply.

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