Oracle® Release Management User's Guide

Release 11i

April 2000

Part No. A83737-01

ORACLE

Oracle Release Management User's Guide

Part No. A83737-01

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Send Us Your Comments

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Oracle Corporation welcomes your comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document. Your input is an important part of the information used for revision.

- 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?
- What features did you like most?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, please indicate the document title and part number, and the chapter, section, and page number (if available). You can send comments to us in the following ways:

- FAX: 650-506-7294 Attn: *Oracle Release Management User's Guide*
- Postal service:
  Oracle Corporation
  Oracle Release Management User's Guide Documentation
  500 Oracle Parkway, Mailstop 3op5
  Redwood Shores, California 94065
  USA

If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, telephone number, and (optionally) electronic mail address.

If you have problems with the software, please contact your local Oracle Support Services.

Preface

Audience for This Guide

Welcome to Release 11*i* of the Oracle® Release Management User's Guide.

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Oracle® Release Management

  If you have never used Oracle® Release Management, we suggest you attend one or more of the Oracle® Release Management training classes available through Oracle University.
- The Oracle Applications graphical user interface.

  To learn more about the Oracle Applications graphical user interface, read the *Oracle Applications User Guide.*

See Other Information Sources for more information about Oracle Applications product information.

How To Use This Guide

This guide contains the information you need to understand and use Oracle® Release Management.

This preface explains how this user guide is organized and introduces other sources of information that can help you. This guide contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 1 gives you an overview of Release Management.

> **Note:** Implementation information and procedures are included in the Oracle® Release Management Implementation Manual.

- Chapter 2 explains the Release Management Processing Rules.
- Chapter 3 describes how to define and use your own Shipment Delivery Pattern Rules in Release Management.
- Chapter 4 describes the Release Management Workbench and explains how to navigate the windows to manage incoming demand.
- Chapter 5 explains the use of Cumulative Accounting in Release Management and describes the CUM Workbench where you can manage your Cumulative Accounting rules.
- Chapter 6 provides an explanation of Release Management reports and processes.
- The appendices provide you with complete navigation paths to all windows in Release Management as well as information on the available profile options.

Finding Out What's New

From the HTML help window for Oracle® Release Management, choose the section that describes new features or what's new from the expandable menu. This section describes:

- New features in 11*i*. This information is updated for each new release of Oracle® Release Management.
- Information about any features that were not yet available when this user guide was printed. For example, if your system administrator has installed software from a mini pack as an upgrade, this document describes the new features.

Other Information Sources

You can choose from many sources of information, including online 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.

Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online 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 online 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 online 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 storyline 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, screenshots, 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 online 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 Internet, 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, Internet 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

Thank you for using Oracle® HRMS and this user guide.

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**.

1

Release Management

Introduction and Overview

This manual is intended as an overview of Oracle Release Management. Oracle Release Management automates high volume electronic demand management by continually incorporating your customers' demand into your order and planning processes. Release Management validates, archives, manages and reconciles customers' planning, shipping and production sequence schedules with timely updates to sales orders and forecasts.

By defining and applying hierarchical processing rules, you can easily determine correct quantities, dates, and other valuable information required to ensure on-time delivery of goods to your customer. You can electronically collaborate with your customers and manage demand more accurately. Oracle Release Management provides a centralized view of current order status.

See Also

Release Management Processing Rules

Shipment Delivery Rules

Release Management Workbench

CUM Workbench

Reports and Processes

Profile Options

2

Release Management Processing Rules

This chapter provides you with the information you need to set up Release Management Processing Rules:

- Overview of Processing Rules on page 2-2
- Processing Rules on page 2-5
- Release Management Processing Rules on page 2-10
- Matching Attributes on page 2-23

Overview of Processing Rules

When managing customer demand it is imperative to consider internal and external business rules which dictate how demand is processed into the order management and production fulfillment cycle. The Release Management Processing Rules form provides a single location for defining and maintaining business rules applied to inbound schedules lines for calculation of the optimum shipment date, quantity and sourcing information. The Release Management Processing Rules are maintained for three levels of customer and business relationships information:

- Ship-From / Customer Rules
- Ship-From / Ship-To Rules
- Ship-From / Customer Item Rules

Processing Rules are defined in terms of specific ship-from organizations. When all Rules are consistent for customer addresses and customer items, only the Ship-From / Customer Rules needs to be defined. To override Rules from the customer level, you can enter address information at the Ship-From / Ship-To Rules level. Further, if you want to associate a customer item to a specific address or customer, you can define processing rules at the Ship-From / Customer Item level. For example, this may be useful for cases in which you want to disable CUM calculation for a specific item for which the address or customer has CUM Management enabled.

The Demand Processor obeys the following hierarchy when using the processing rules:

1. Ship-From / Address / Customer Item Rules
2. Ship-From / Customer Item Rules
3. Ship-From / Address Rules
4. Ship-From / Customer Rules

The Release Management Processing Rules form is composed of two windows: a find window for entering search parameters and a summary window for entering data and viewing key customer information.

Prerequisites

In order to define ship-from customer item information, you must perform the following steps:

- Define Customer Addresses. See: Oracle Accounts Receivables.
- Define Warehouse/Inventory Organization. See: Oracle Inventory.
- Define Inventory Items. See: Oracle Inventory.
- Define Customer Item. See: Oracle Inventory.
- Define Pricing Agreements. See: Oracle Order Management.
- Define Price List for the preferred inventory item if you do not want to use a pricing agreement on this item. See: Oracle Order Management.
- Define Sales Order Header. See: Oracle Order Management.
- Define Customer Receiving Calendar. See: Oracle Shipping Execution.
- Define Warehouse Shipping Calendar. See: Oracle Shipping Execution.

Establish Release Management Processing Rules

- Determine which method of CUM Management will be used.

  In Oracle Release Management, add any additional information to the customer address that will be used to define the addresses associated with your customer. This information is entered by warehouse or inventory organization, so for every warehouse that does business with this customer address, you have defined CUM Org Level Setup, CUM Rule, etc.

- Determine your Intransit time.

  The value of the Intransit Time will be used to determine the shipment date between a particular warehouse and a customer address.

- Determine the sales order number.

  Demand will be loaded to the sales order number defined at the lowest level for this ship-from / ship-to relationship.

- Define any new shipment delivery pattern codes and override transmitted customer codes, as desired.

  Oracle Release Management allows you to override the ship delivery pattern code transmitted on inbound demand transactions by your customer and use a code of your own choosing.

  Using the Ship Delivery Pattern Rules form, create any desired custom pattern codes. Once established, you can use these codes as a default at the customer address level on this form by setting the default ship delivery pattern code to the desired value. Be sure to indicate any overrides on the demand management tab of the Release Management Processing Rules Details window.

See Also

Processing Rules

Matching Attributes

Overview of CUM Workbench

Overview of Shipment Delivery Rules

Release Management Demand Processor

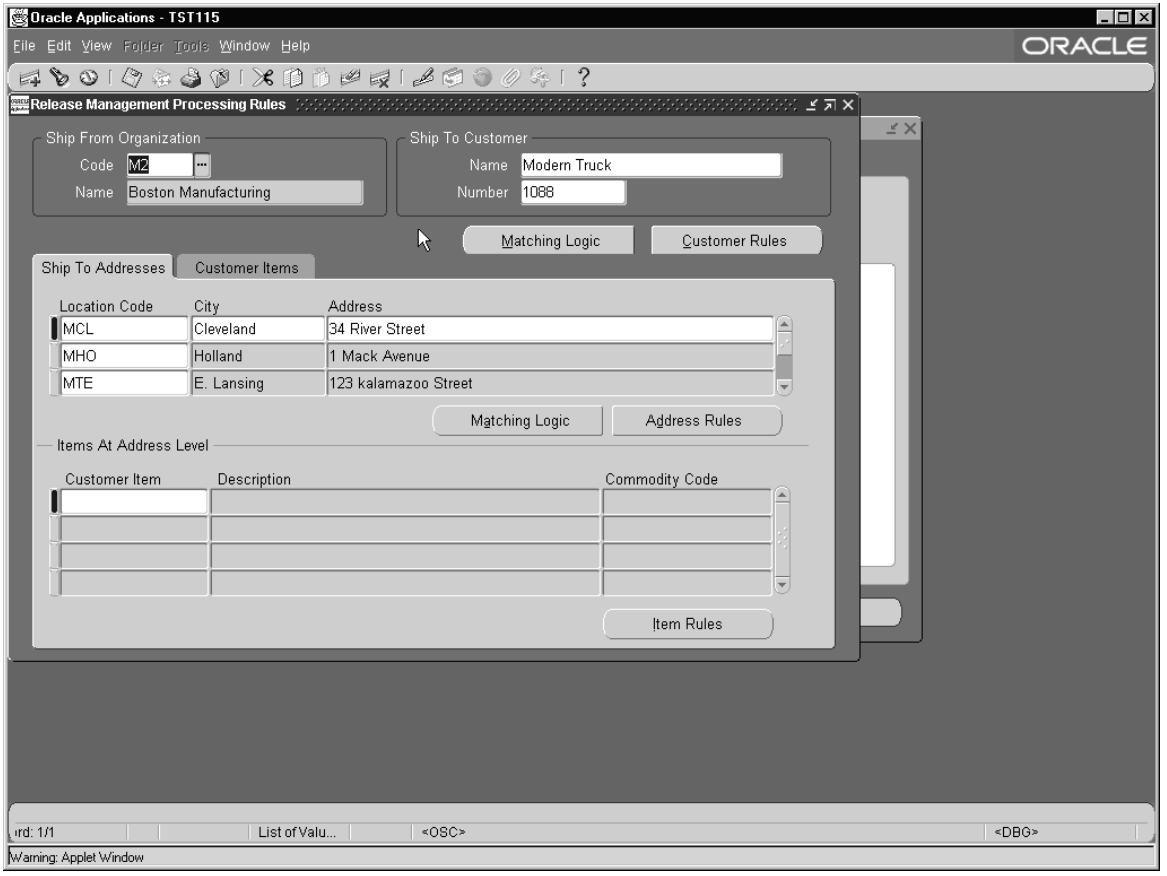
Processing Rules

The summary window displays those relationships for which you have defined processing rules. This window allows you to view these processing rules or, if you have sufficient security access, enter and modify processing rules on your own.

The processing rules window is composed of three regions. The Ship-From Organization region in the top leftmost portion of the window includes the customer name and code of the ship-from organization. These fields will be completed upon query or, if you have sufficient security access to enter or modify processing rules, you can manually make changes.

The Ship-To Customer region in the top rightmost portion of the window includes fields that display the customer name and number. If you are entering or modifying processing rules, both of these fields are accessible. There are also two buttons in this region: Matching Logic and Customer Rules.

Tabbed Regions



- Ship-To Addresses--the top half displays the EDI location codes, cities and addresses for the corresponding customer selected above.

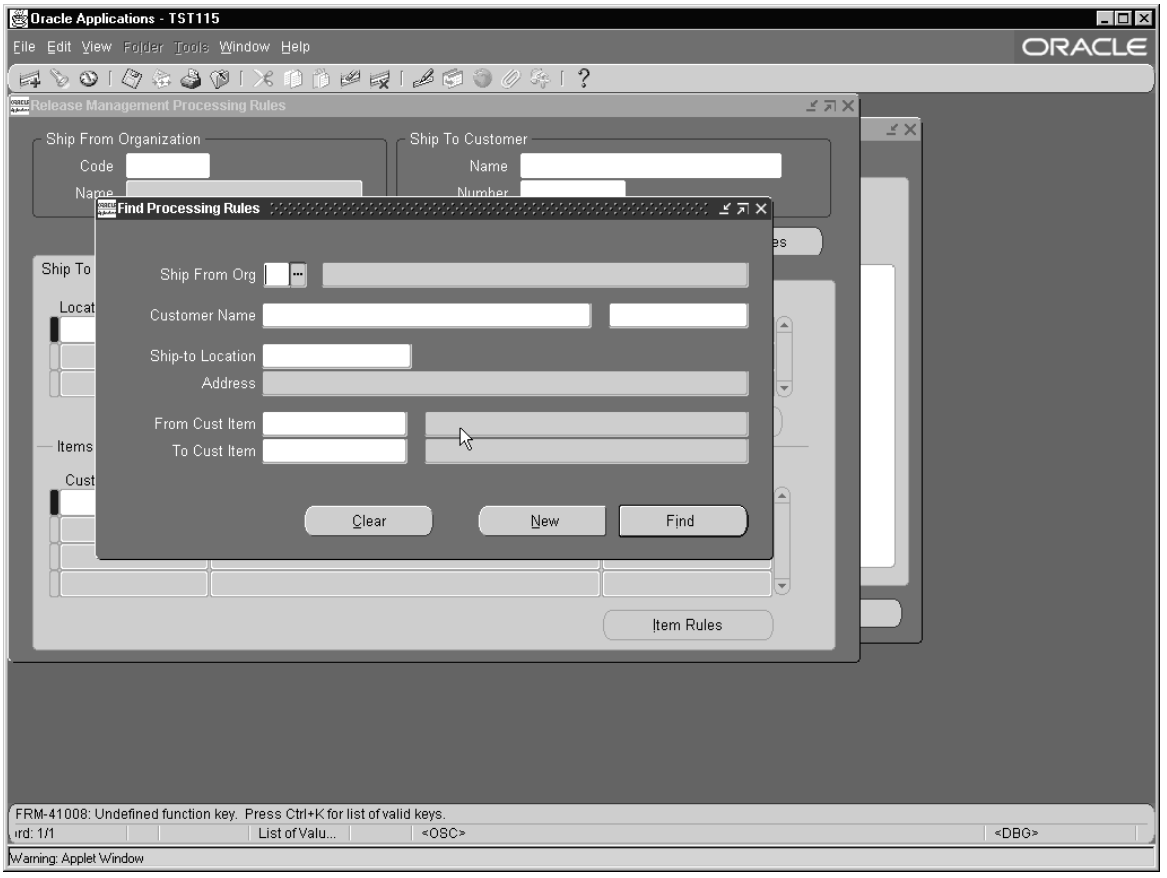
  The lower half of the Ship-To Addresses tab includes information more directly related to items at the address level: customer item, description and commodity code.

- Customer Items--displays customer item, description and commodity code for the corresponding customer selected above.

Buttons

- Matching Logic--opens the Matching Attributes window for the current record.
- Customer Rules--opens the Release Management Processing Rules Details window defaulted at the customer level.
- Address Rules--opens the Processing Rules Details window defaulted at the address level.
- Item Rules (Ship-To Addresses tab)--opens the Processing Rules Details window defaulted at the address item level.
- Item Rules (Customer Items tab)--opens the Processing Rules Details window defaulted at the customer item level.

Find Processing Rules



This window allows you to query the processing rules using specific selection criteria. If you have sufficient security access to enter processing rules directly, you can bypass this window without entering a query.

Query the processing rules using a range of criteria:

- Ship From Org - To limit the query to processing rules for a single organization, enter the organization code which represents the supplier's ship-from location.

- Customer Name / Number - Enter the customer name or number to limit the query to processing rules for a single customer. If you do not specify a customer, all processing rules matching your other selection criteria will display in the summary window.
- Ship-To Location - Enter the customer shipping address code to limit the query to processing rules for a single customer shipping address. If you do not enter a ship-to location code, demand for all shipping addresses associated with the specified selection criteria will display in the summary window.
- Customer Item Number - Enter the customer item to limit the query to processing rules for a single customer item. If you do not enter a specific customer item, all processing rules matching your other selection criteria will display in the summary window.

See Also

Matching Attributes

Release Management Processing Rules

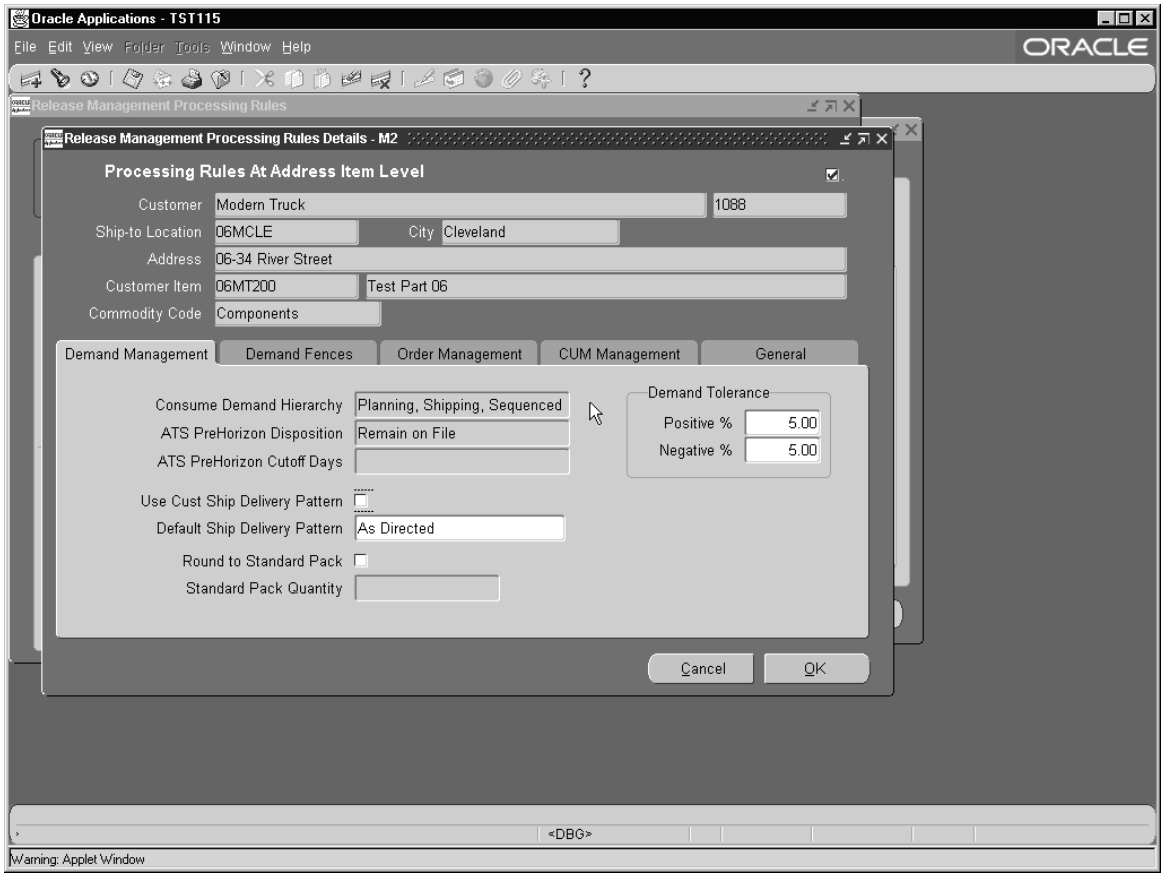
Release Management Processing Rules

The Release Management Processing Rules Details window can be accessed in a number of different ways, each defaulting to the most appropriate record to facilitate data entry. This window allows you to view details of the processing rules for the current row in the summary window. Several tabs give access to various categories of these rules. If you have sufficient security access, you can also enter and modify processing rules in this window.

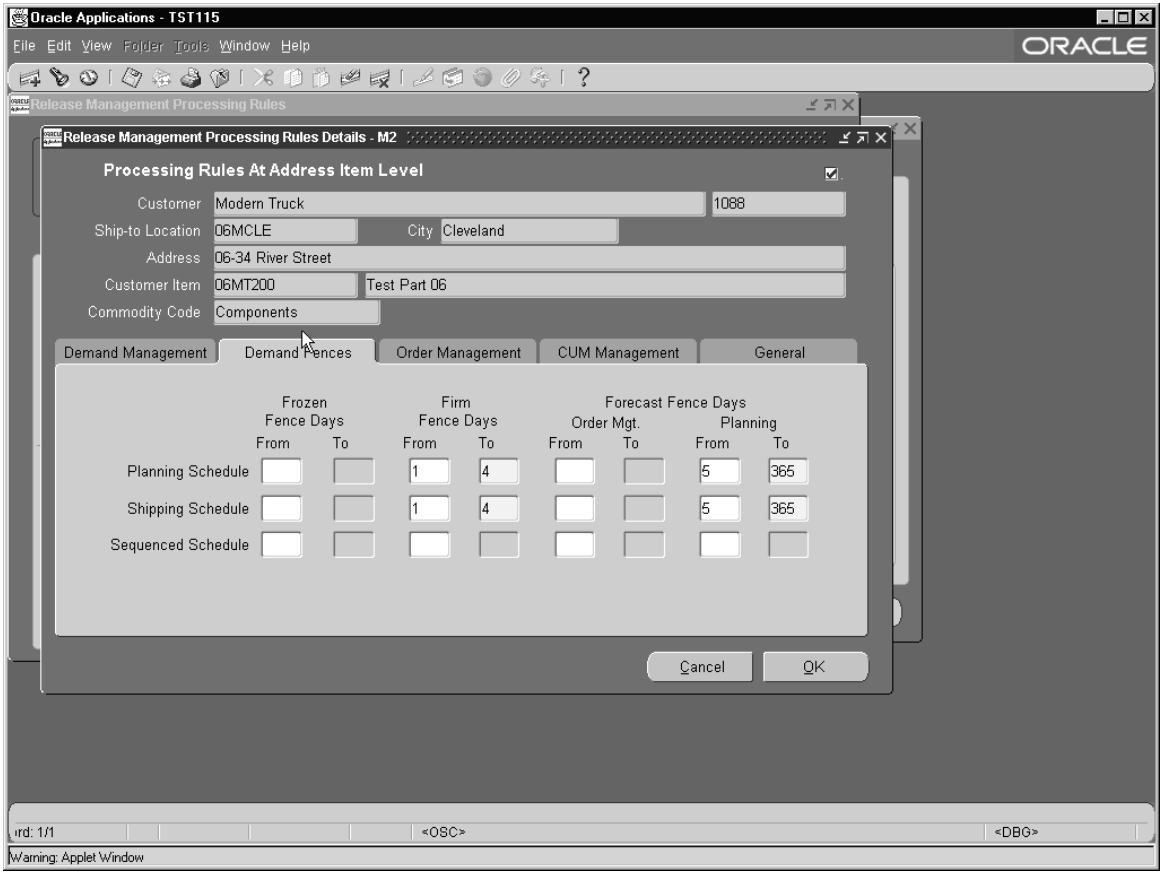
The top half of the Release Management Processing Rules Details window is composed of fields that correspond to the Rules level. As a result, some of these fields may not be present at all times.

You can view information in the following fields: Customer Name, Number, Ship-to Location, City, Address, Customer Item, Commodity Code.

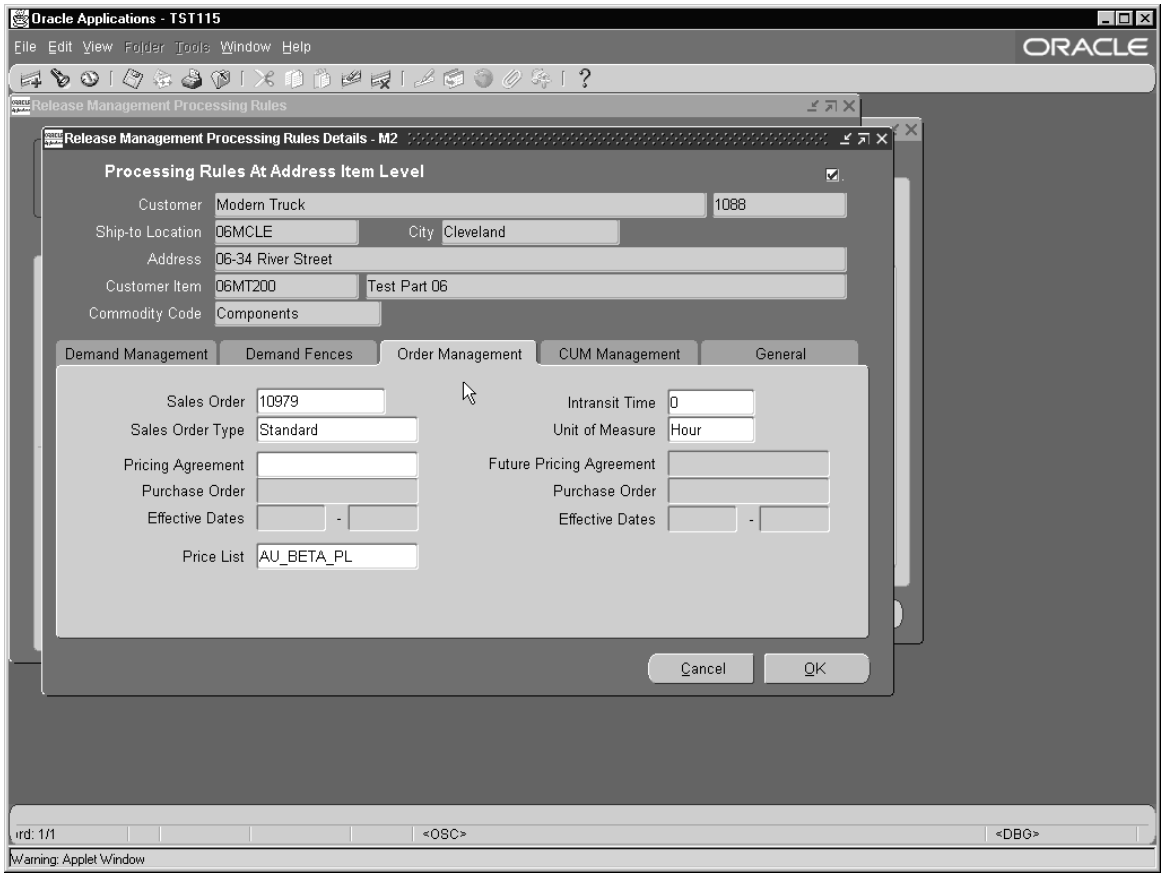
Tabbed Regions



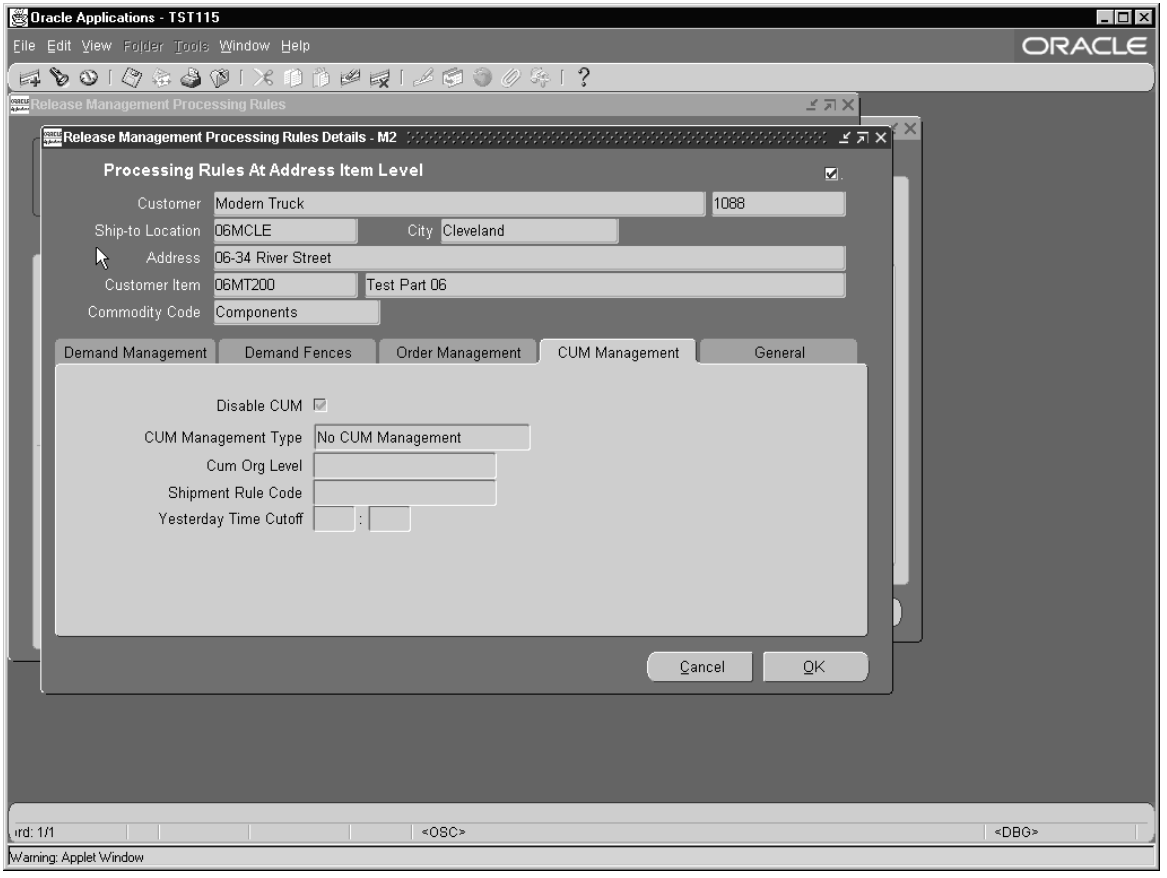
- Demand Management--displays the following information: consume demand hierarchy, ATS PreHorizon disposition / cutoff days, use customer's ship delivery pattern, default ship delivery pattern, round to standard pack, standard pack quantity and demand Tolerances (positive / negative).



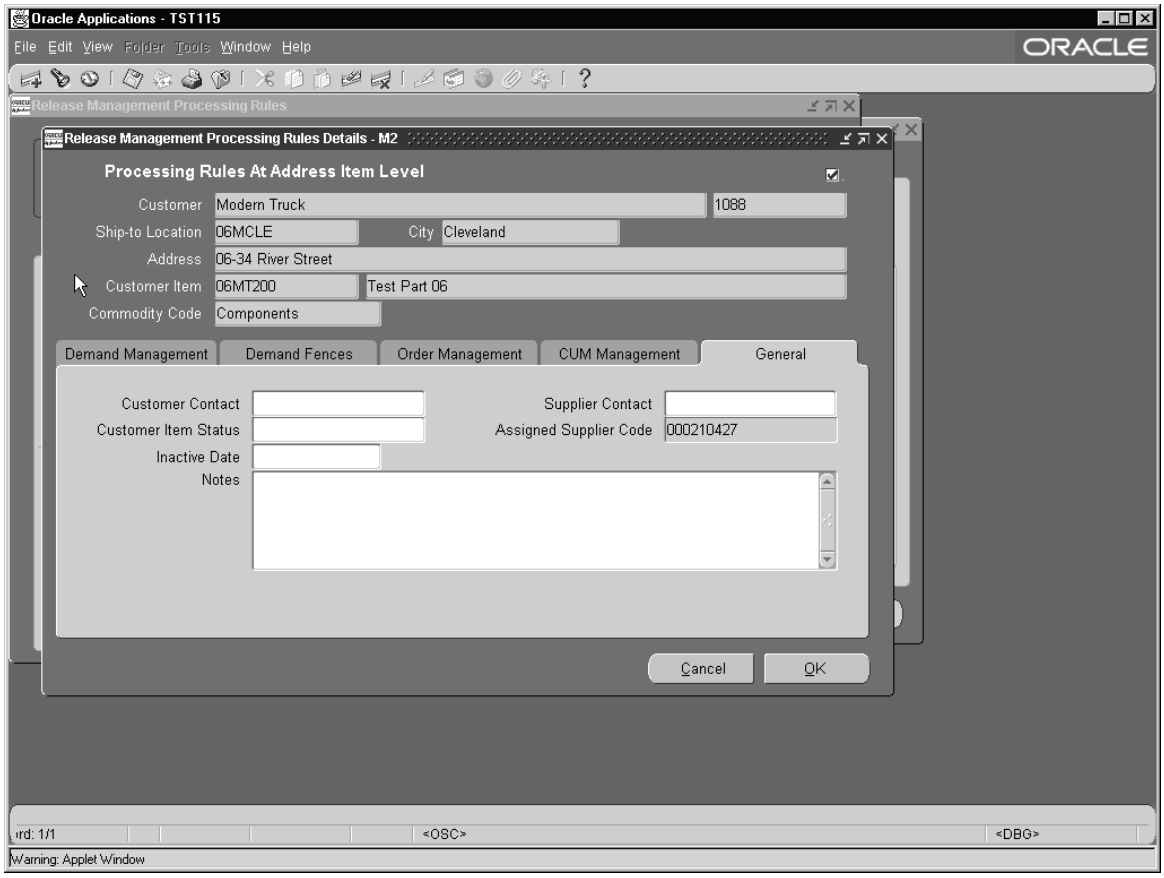
- Demand Fences--displays the frozen, firm and forecast fences to Oracle Planning and forecast fence to Oracle Order Management for planning, shipping and sequenced schedules.



- Order Management--displays the following information: sales order, purchase order, current and future pricing agreements (with effective dates), price list, in-transit time and UOM.



- CUM Management--displays the CUM management type, CUM org level, shipment rule code and yesterday time cutoff information. For cases in which you have defined Processing Rules at the Item Level, an additional flag is available for disabling CUM Management for the current item.



- General--displays the customer contact, supplier contact, assigned supplier code, inactive date and any notes related to the current row in the summary window.

Consume Demand Hierarchy

Consume Demand Hierarchy logic controls the reconciliation of demand from lower ranking schedules with demand from a new higher ranking schedule using Match Across Attributes.

Three types of inbound demand schedules are recognized by the Demand Processor: Planning, Shipping, and Sequenced. When demand from more than one of these schedule types exists on the Sales Order, demand from lower ranking schedules is overlaid or consumed by demand on a new higher ranking schedule, based on the applicable value of the Consume Demand Hierarchy Code in context of the new scheduleís horizon start and end dates.

Consume Demand Hierarchy logic is used only when the new scheduleís Purpose Code is Replace or Change; other purpose codes are excluded. Whether the demand is overlaid or consumed depends on the existing demand scheduled ship date and bucket type in context of the scheduleís horizon:

- Existing demand is overlaid (replaced) if its scheduled ship date and period of time represented by its corresponding bucket type falls completely within the scheduleís horizon
- Existing demand is consumed if its scheduled ship date with bucket type includes a period of time after the scheduleís horizon end date

Consume Demand Hierarchy Code is defined in Release Management Processing Rules at the Ship From / Customer or the Ship From / Address levels. You may assign the value that reflects the trading partnerís business practices as to how the inbound demand schedules relate to one another for demand consumption. The following list indicates the six choices for Consume Demand Hierarchy Code with their corresponding demand consumption rules:

Planning, Shipping, Sequenced (Default)

- Planning Schedule does not overlay other schedules
- Shipping Schedule overlays Planning but not Sequenced
- Sequenced Schedule overlays Shipping and Planning

Planning, Sequenced, Shipping

- Planning Schedule does not overlay other schedules
- Sequenced Schedule overlays Planning but not Shipping
- Shipping Schedule overlays Sequenced and Planning

Shipping, Planning, Sequenced

- Shipping Schedule does not overlay other schedules
- Planning Schedule overlays Shipping but not Sequenced
- Sequenced Schedule overlays Shipping and Planning

Shipping, Sequenced, Planning

- Shipping Schedule does not overlay other schedules
- Sequenced Schedule overlays Shipping but not Planning
- Planning Schedule overlays Shipping and Sequenced

Sequenced, Planning, Shipping

- Sequenced Schedule does not overlay other schedules
- Planning Schedule overlays Sequenced but not Shipping
- Shipping Schedule overlays Planning and Sequenced

Sequenced, Shipping, Planning

- Sequenced Schedule does not overlay other schedules
- Shipping Schedule overlays Sequenced but not Planning
- Planning Schedule overlays Sequenced and Shipping

Consume Demand Hierarchy Example

For example, suppose we have recently received six replacement schedules from our trading partner, and each one includes a daily bucket with a demand requirement for today. This trading partner setup has the default Consume Demand Hierarchy Code of "Planning, Shipping, Sequenced".

Because the different schedules have the same date and bucket type for today, there will only be one sales order line to reflect todayís demand, and the quantity and schedule type will change to reflect the most recent schedule which updated it.

The following chart illustrates the results of Consume Demand Hierarchy logic for today's demand line:

Schedule			Sales Order Line		
Reference	**Ship Date**	**Quantity**	**Scheduled Ship Date**	**Demand Quantity**	**Schedule Type**
Planning #1	Today	1	Today	1	Planning
Shipping #1	Today	2	Today	2	Shipping
Sequenced #1	Today	3	Today	3	Sequenced
Shipping #2	Today	4	Today	3	Sequenced
Planning #2	Today	5	Today	3	Sequenced
Sequences #2	Today	6	Today	6	Sequenced

Notice that the second shipping and planning schedules did not update the sales order line, because they have a lower hierarchy than the sequenced schedule.

ATS Pre-Horizon Disposition Rule Application

If unshipped firm demand exists on the sales order dated before the schedule horizon start date, it is managed according to the value of ATS Pre-Horizon Disposition Code.

Oracle Release Management allows you to control how the Demand Processor handles unshipped firm (ATS) sales order demand dated before the schedule horizon. For each Ship-From / Customer or Ship-From / Address relationship you can select the appropriate value for ATS Pre-Horizon Disposition Code by selecting from the following options: Remain on File, Cancel after N Days, and Cancel All.

The value you select depends on how your customer's new demand schedules reflect past due demand. Some customers change the date of the past due demand, some leave it as it was originally sent, some cancel it and increase their requirements for dates within the new schedule horizon.

Tolerance Changes

When you define a customer item in the Customer Item form within Oracle Inventory, you can identify values for positive and negative demand tolerances.

You may also define positive and negative demand tolerances specific to the Ship-From / Customer or Ship-From / Address relationship in Oracle Release Management Processing Rules.

When the Demand Processor's Reconcile Old and New Demand procedure finds a match with an existing demand record and attempts to make a change to quantity, a calculation is made to verify that the change quantity doesnít violate the lowest applicable level of tolerances. If the calculation determines that the quantity change does exceeds a tolerance, Oracle Release Management processes the change but raises a warning on the exceptions report.

Demand Fences

To better control how demand is managed on your schedules, you can specify ranges of days from the demand schedule's horizon start date within which you want to override the customer-specified status of demand which has been processed through the e-Commerce Gateway. However, manually entered schedules are not affected by Frozen, Firm, and Forecast Fences.

- Frozen - A Frozen Fence prevents new demand in the Demand Processor from changing the existing Sales Order demand. New demand is not updated to the Sales Order and a warning is issued if frozen demand has been changed on the schedule.
- Firm - A Firm Fence overrides the customer demand status by updating to the Sales Order as Firm (i.e. shippable), regardless of the customer-specified status on the schedule.
- Forecast (Order Management) - A Forecast Fence to Order Management overrides the customer demand status by updating to the sales order as Forecast (not authorized to ship), regardless of the customer-specified status on the schedule. When either forecast fence is specified, requirements dated later are dropped. When a forecast fence is not specified but a firm fence is, requirements dated later than the firm fence are updated to the Sales Order based on the customer-specified status.

- Forecast (Planning) - A Forecast Fence to Planning overrides the customer demand status by updating to Oracle Planning as Forecast, regardless of the customer-specified status on the schedule. When either of these forecast fences is specified, requirements dated later are dropped. When a forecast fence is not specified but a firm fence is, requirements dated later than the firm fence are updated to the Sales Order based on the customer-specified status.

Each type of demand schedule has its own set of frozen, firm, and forecast fences. You can tailor demand fence processing to supplier relationships at any of the three Rules levels: customer, address, or customer item.

The following rules apply when entering From and To Fence Days for a specific schedule type:

- Frozen, firm, and forecast fences cannot overlap or have gaps between them.
- When multiple fences are defined, firm fences must follow frozen fences and forecast fences must follow firm fences.
- You must enter a From Day before you can enter a To Day.
- To Days must be greater than or equal to From Days.
- A NULL From Day means the fence does not apply. The status of demand on the schedule or another fence will be updated to the sales order.
- A ZERO From Day means no demand of this category will be updated to the sales order.
- ZERO is not allowed for Frozen From Day.
- If a ZERO From Day is specified, all higher From Days must also be ZERO (e.g. if Frozen From Days = 0, then Firm and Forecast From Days must also = 0).
- NON-ZERO NUMBER in From Day and To Day means to calculate an effective date range using the schedule's horizon start date, starting on the From Day and ending on the To Day.

◗◗ To enter processing rules at the customer level:

1. Select Setup>Processing Rules from the main window.
2. From the Release Management Processing Rules window, select the customer from the list of values.
3. Click Customer Rules to display the Release Management Processing Rules Details window defaulted at the customer level.
4. Enter processing rules as desired.
5. Click OK to return to the Release Management Processing Rules window.

◗◗ To enter processing rules at the address level:

1. Select Setup>Processing Rules from the main window.
2. From the Release Management Processing Rules window, select the customer from the list of values.
3. Select the address from the list of values on the Ship-To Addresses tab.
4. Click Address Rules to display the Release Management Processing Rules Details window defaulted at the address level.
5. Enter processing rules as desired.
6. Click OK to return to the Release Management Processing Rules window.

◗◗ To enter processing rules at the address item level:

1. Select Setup>Processing Rules from the main window.
2. From the Release Management Processing Rules window, select the customer from the list of values.
3. Select the customer item from the list of values on the Ship-To Addresses tab.
4. Click Item Rules to display the Release Management Processing Rules Details window defaulted at the address item level.
5. Enter processing rules as desired.
6. Click OK to return to the Release Management Processing Rules window.

◗◗ To enter processing rules at the customer item level:

1. Select Setup>Processing Rules from the main window.
2. From the Release Management Processing Rules window, select the customer from the list of values.
3. Select the customer item from the list of values on the Customer Items tab.
4. Click Item Rules to display the Release Management Processing Rules Details window defaulted at the customer item level.
5. Enter processing rules as desired.
6. Click OK to return to the Release Management Processing Rules window.

See Also

Processing Rules

CUM Workbench

Overview of Shipment Delivery Rules

Matching Attributes

Matching Attributes

Oracle Release Management's Flexible Matching Logic allows you to identify specific attributes used by the Demand Processor for determining if inbound schedules are new demand or changes to existing demand. Flexible matching logic allows you to match incoming demand with existing demand by defining criteria at the address or customer level, thereby giving you the ability to address the needs of specific business relationships. Additionally, you can reset these values to predefined system defaults at any time. In the Matching Attributes window you can view the set of demand processor mandatory and optional matching attributes for the current business relationship.

In this window you can also enable optional attributes which allow you to tailor the matching logic to data elements sent by trading partners on planning / release, shipping, and sequenced schedules.

Evaluate the data elements your trading partners send with item information on planning / release, shipping, and sequenced schedules to determine whether optional matching attributes should be enabled. Enable those attributes included on the demand schedule from the customer which are unique and should not be combined on the same shipment line.

A data element can be a Matching Attribute if any of the following are true:

- it is required as turnaround data by the trading partner
- it is a CUM Key component and the trading partner requires CUM Management
- demand associated with a different value for this data element is considered unique by the trading partner

Additionally, a data element can be a Critical Attribute if both of the following are true:

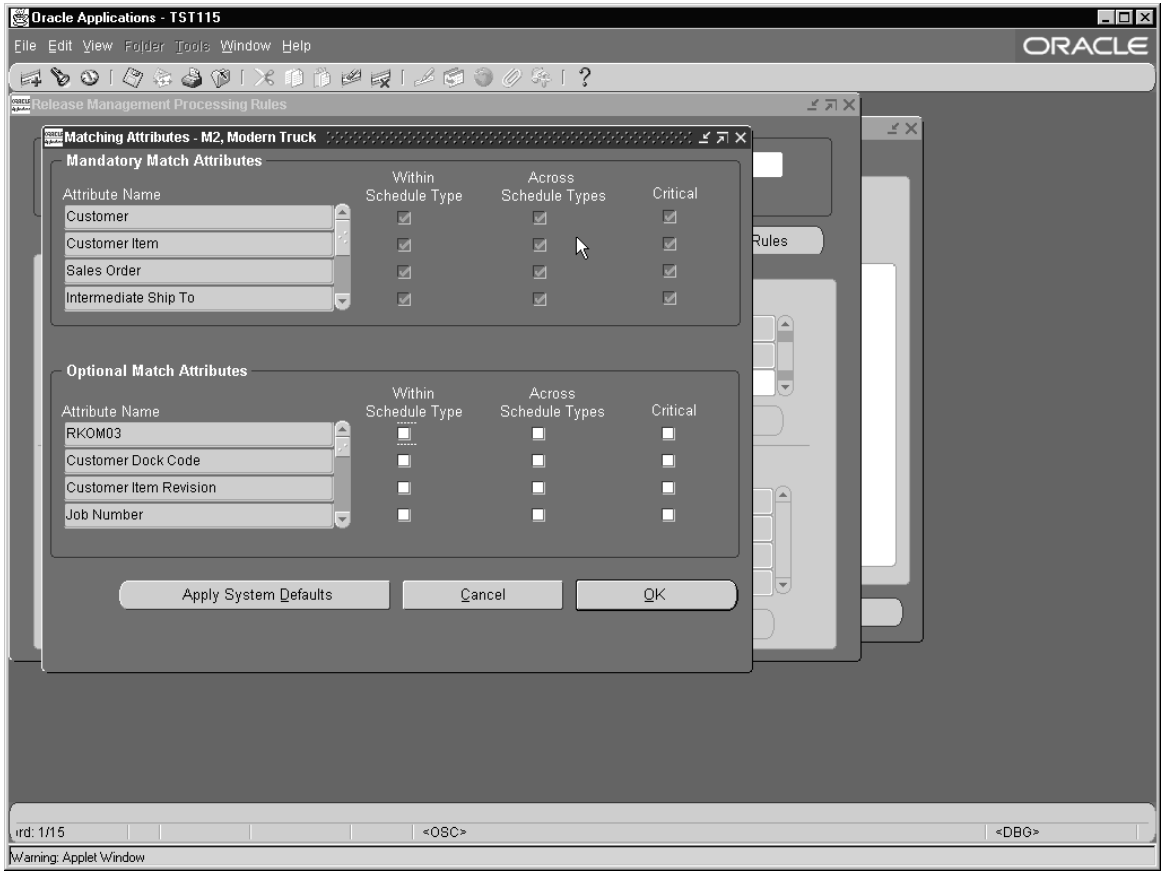
- it is required as turnaround data by the trading partner
- it is enabled as a Within Like Schedule Type matching attribute

> **Attention:** The Demand Processor will halt processing if Critical Attributes are missing.

If a matching attribute is needed, set the flags for matching Within Like Schedule Type and matching Across Schedule Type according to the needs of the business relationship:

- Within Schedule Type - Select the Within Schedule Type checkbox if the data element is a Matching Attribute when processing demand for this business relationship and the existing demand comes from the same schedule type.
- Across Schedule Type - Select the Across Schedule Type checkbox if the data element is included on all types of demand schedules for this business relationship and is a Matching Attribute when processing demand, regardless of the type of demand schedules from which the existing demand originated.
- Critical - Select the Critical checkbox if the data element should always have a value as turnaround data. If this box is checked and the attribute is missing on demand, the Demand Processor will issue a warning exception to identify the discrepancy. Before you can enable the data element as a Critical Attribute, you must first enable it as a Match Within Attribute.

◗◗ To enable optional Matching Attributes:



1. Through Setup>Processing Rules on the main menu, navigate to the Release Management Processing Rules window.
2. Click Matching Logic to open the Matching Attributes window.
3. Select the checkboxes corresponding to those matching attributes you wish to enable.
4. Save your work.

See Also

Processing Rules

Release Management Processing Rules Details

Overview of CUM Workbench

3

Shipment Delivery Rules

This chapter introduces the Shipment Delivery Rules. It explains how to create and maintain shipment and delivery pattern codes for Release Management.

- Overview of Shipment Delivery Rules on page 3-2
- Maintain Ship / Delivery Pattern Code on page 3-4

Overview of Shipment Delivery Rules

Customer demand schedules are received indicating either a required shipment date or delivery date. When requirements are stated in shipment dates, the supplier must ship the material at the specified date/time. If requirements are stated by delivery date, the supplier must offset the requirement date by transportation lead time and valid delivery dates. With Oracle Release Management's Shipment Delivery Rules you can effectively manage schedule requirements to meet both shipment and delivery date shipping requirements.

This chapter explains how to manage shipment and delivery pattern codes in Oracle Release Management for calculating the date material should be shipped.

Prerequisites

In order to use the shipment and delivery rules, you must first perform the following setup steps:

- Define Customer Receiving Calendar.

  Using the Define Calendars form, set up a calendar to represent your customer destination's receiving days. You can set up one receiving calendar for each customer or customer ship-to address, or, alternatively, share the calendar among different customers. See: Oracle Shipping Execution.

- Define Warehouse Shipping Calendar.
- Using the Define Calendars form, set up a calendar to represent your warehouse's shipping days. You can set up one shipping calendar for all of your warehouses or define separate calendars for each warehouse or for groups of warehouses. See: Oracle Shipping Execution.
- Define Transportation Lead Times between you and the customer destination.

  When you define the shipping lane between your ship-from organization and the customer location, you will indicate the intransit time on the Release Management Processing Rules form. This intransit time will be used to calculate the scheduled ship date for the customer destination requirements.

- Verify system defined Ship Delivery Pattern Codes.

  Oracle Release Management is seeded with industry-standard ship delivery pattern codes. Codes used by the ANSI X12 and EDIFACT standards can be viewed and some can be modified on the Maintain Ship/Delivery Pattern Codes form.

- Add your own Ship Delivery Pattern Codes.

  You can define your own ship delivery pattern rules on the Maintain Ship / Delivery Pattern Codes form. These codes can then be used as a default on the Processing Rules form for either single or multiple customers. If a customer uses a standard code in a non-standard way, you can build a custom ship delivery pattern code to represent this non-standard use, then use the EDI Gateway code conversion functionality to map their code to the code you created.

- Determine default Ship Delivery Pattern Code for a customer destination.

  When you define your Processing Rules, you can specify whether to use the customer's ship delivery pattern or override this with your own ship delivery pattern code.

- Associate a default Ship Delivery Pattern Code to a customer destination.

  When you define your Processing Rules, you must specify a default ship delivery pattern rule for each customer.

  Each default ship delivery pattern rule is used with a flag in the Processing Rules Details window that specifies not to use the customer's ship delivery pattern code. When this flag is set to override the EDI transmitted ship delivery pattern code, the default ship delivery pattern code set at the Ship From / Ship To Processing Rules level will be used instead. This default will also be used if the customer does not transmit a Ship Delivery Pattern Code. You can select from ship delivery pattern codes defined using the Maintain Ship / Delivery Pattern Codes form.

- Associate a default Ship Delivery Pattern Code to a Ship-From Customer Item.

  When you define your ship-from customer item processing rules, you can optionally specify a default ship delivery pattern rule to be used for that item. This ship delivery pattern rule will be used if you have indicated on the Processing Rules form that you do not want to use the ship delivery pattern transmitted by the customer on the EDI transaction. You can select from any of the ship delivery pattern rules defined using the Maintain Ship Delivery Pattern Rules form.

See Also

Maintain Ship / Delivery Pattern Code

Overview of Processing Rules

Maintain Ship/Delivery Pattern Code

Use this window to view and edit shipment and delivery pattern codes. Oracle Release Management will define certain ship and delivery pattern rules with associated percentages to represent a subset of the X12 and EDIFACT pattern codes. To preserve the integrity of the shipment date calculations that Oracle Release Management will automatically perform as part of the Calculate Scheduled Shipment Date program, some of the seeded ship and delivery patterns rules are not user-maintainable. These will be indicated by an unselected checkbox.

This window displays the following fields for entering and viewing information:

Code The ship delivery pattern code is displayed in this field. Both the X12 standard codes and the EDIFACT standard codes are displayed.

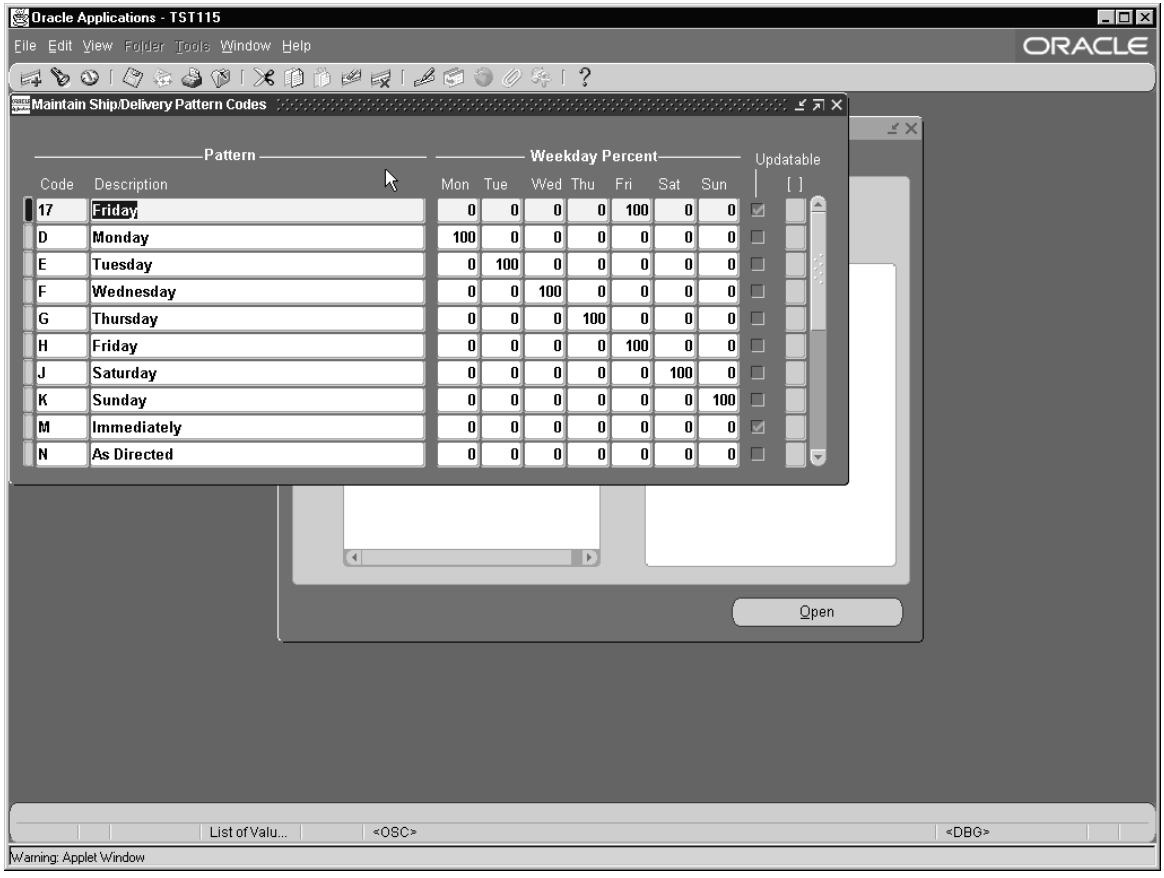
Description The description associated with the ship delivery pattern code is displayed in this field.

Weekday Percentage This set of fields displays the percentage shipped each day under the current ship delivery pattern rule. Each field will default to zero and the status bar will indicate the total percentage remaining out of one hundred.

Updatable This checkbox indicates whether you can update this ship delivery pattern code and its associated data. When you define your own ship delivery pattern rules, this box is checked.

Trading partners may not always use pattern codes in a standardized way and it may be necessary to define your own custom pattern codes.

◗◗ To define your own custom pattern code:



1. Navigate to the Maintain Ship / Delivery Pattern Codes window by selecting Shipment Delivery Rules from the menu.
2. Enter a unique pattern code name in the Code field.
3. Enter a description of the new pattern in the Description field.

4. Enter daily percentages in the appropriate fields under Weekday Percent. These must equal either 100 or zero. Zero is used to indicate a pattern code for which you don't want to change the requested date the customer transmitted. An example of this is "Y = None." Oracle Release Management will not change quantities or scheduled ship dates for any demand that uses this pattern code.
5. Save your changes.
6. Navigate to the Release Management Processing Rules window and click Address Terms.
7. On the Demand Management tab of the Terms at Address Level window, clear the Use Customer's Ship Delivery Pattern Code checkbox.
8. Enter the previously defined custom pattern code in the Default Ship Delivery Pattern field.
9. Click OK to save your changes and proceed.

You can use any of the ship delivery pattern codes (seeded or user-defined) to set a default rule at the Ship-From / Ship-To Processing Rules or Ship-From Customer Item level. Default rules will be used by the Calculate Scheduled Shipment Date program if you indicate you want to override the ship delivery pattern code sent by the customer on the EDI transmission or if no ship delivery pattern code was sent by the customer when one was expected.

If you want to override the ship delivery pattern code transmitted by the customer on the EDI transaction, the Calculate Scheduled Shipment Date program will look first at the Ship-From Customer Item level for a default ship delivery pattern code. If no code is set at the Ship-From Customer Item level, it will look at the Ship-From / Ship-To Processing Rules level where it is mandatory.

See Also

Overview of Processing Rules

4

Release Management Workbench

This chapter outlines the Release Management Workbench. It explains how to view and enter data in the Workbench.

- Overview of Release Management Workbench on page 4-2
- Schedule Summary on page 4-6
- Overview of Schedule Details on page 4-12
- Schedule Details - Header View on page 4-14
- Schedule Details - Lines View on page 4-16
- Schedule Details - Exceptions View on page 4-22
- Authorizations on page 4-23
- Horizontal Demand on page 4-26
- Horizontal Schedule on page 4-28

Overview of Release Management Workbench

The Release Management Workbench facilitates the management of customer demand by providing visibility to all archived customer demand schedules, the current Sales Order demand, and additional Release Management information.

With the Release Management Workbench you can view raw schedules as your customers send them before they have been manipulated by the Processing Rules or you can view the demand generated from the schedule by the Demand Processor after applying processing rules. In addition, you can view the link to the actual sales order line which will allow you to see the order status. In this way, the Release Management Workbench gives you the ability to evaluate scheduling trends and quantity fluctuations to better predict and forecast customer requirements using:

- Customer Demand Schedules
- Horizontal Picture of Customer Demand from Schedule
- Current Customer Demand
- Horizontal Picture of Current Customer Demand with Ahead/Behind Status
- Customer Item Information
- Shipment History
- Authorization History

Using the Release Management Workbench, you can also enter manual schedules which will be processed in the same way that automated schedules received from your customers are processed, from validation to reconciliation.

Process Status	Description	Updatable on Release Management Workbench?
Available to Process	Indicates the schedule has not yet been validated, archived, or managed through the Demand Processor.	Yes
In Process	Indicates the schedule has not yet been completely processed through the Demand Processor, and should not be viewed.	No
Processed With Error	Indicates the schedule has been validated and has fatal errors which prevented any further processing of the header or any corresponding lines through the Demand Processor. This schedule did not update the netted demand.	Yes

Process Status	Description	Updatable on Release Management Workbench?
Processed Successfully	Indicates the schedule and all its corresponding lines has been completely and successfully processed through the Demand Processor and has updated the netted demand.	No
Partially Processed with Errors	Indicates the schedule has some lines which were fully processed and some which did not. Check the status of the corresponding lines.	Yes, for errored lines

Prerequisites

This section outlines the procedures you should follow to use the features of the Release Management Workbench.

Set Up Oracle Applications

In order to use the Release Management Workbench, you need to set up the following Oracle Applications:

- Oracle Receivables. See: Oracle Receivables.
- Oracle Inventory. See: Oracle Inventory.
- Oracle Order Management. See: Oracle Order Management.
- Oracle e-Commerce Gateway. See: Oracle e-Commerce Gateway.

Set Up Release Management

Before you can use the Release Management Workbench you must perform the following setup tasks for Oracle Release Management:

- Use the Release Management Processing Rules Form to:
  - associate Ship-From Organizations with the Customer Locations from which you receive demand transactions.
  - define the applicable CUM Management Type for each of these Ship-From / Ship-To business entities.
  - associate the Ship-From Organizations with the Customer Items.
  - associate the Pricing Agreement referencing the applicable Purchase Order with the Customer Items.
- Use the Release Management Processing Rules Form to:
  - enter Customer Items associated with the Customer or Address.

Note: Entering Customer Items at this level is only necessary when you wish to define separate processing rules for the Item Level.

Tools Menu

The Tools Menu provides access to additional windows, processing, and forms which support Release Management. The following functions are available from this menu:

- Workflow Monitor - choose Tools>Workflow Monitor to display the Workflow Monitor window. In this window, you can find a diagrammatic representation of the activities in the Demand Processor to view the status of workflow processes. See the Workflow User's Guide for more information.
- Workflow Status - choose Tools>Workflow Status to display the Workflow Status window. This window shows a table of all the activities executed within the process instance and the status of each. See the Workflow User's Guide for more information.
- Authorizations - choose Tools>Authorizations to display the Authorizations window. See: Authorizations.
- Submit Demand Processor - choose Tools>Submit Demand Processor to submit the current schedule to the Demand Processor concurrent process. This is not available for fully processed schedules. See: Release Management Demand Processor.
- Processing Rules - choose Tools>Processing Rules to open the Release Management Processing Rules form for the Customer associated with the current schedule. See: Release Management Processing Rules.
- CUM Workbench - choose Tools>CUM Workbench to open the CUM Workbench form with detail associated with the current schedule. See: CUM Workbench.

See Also

Schedule Summary

Overview of Schedule Details

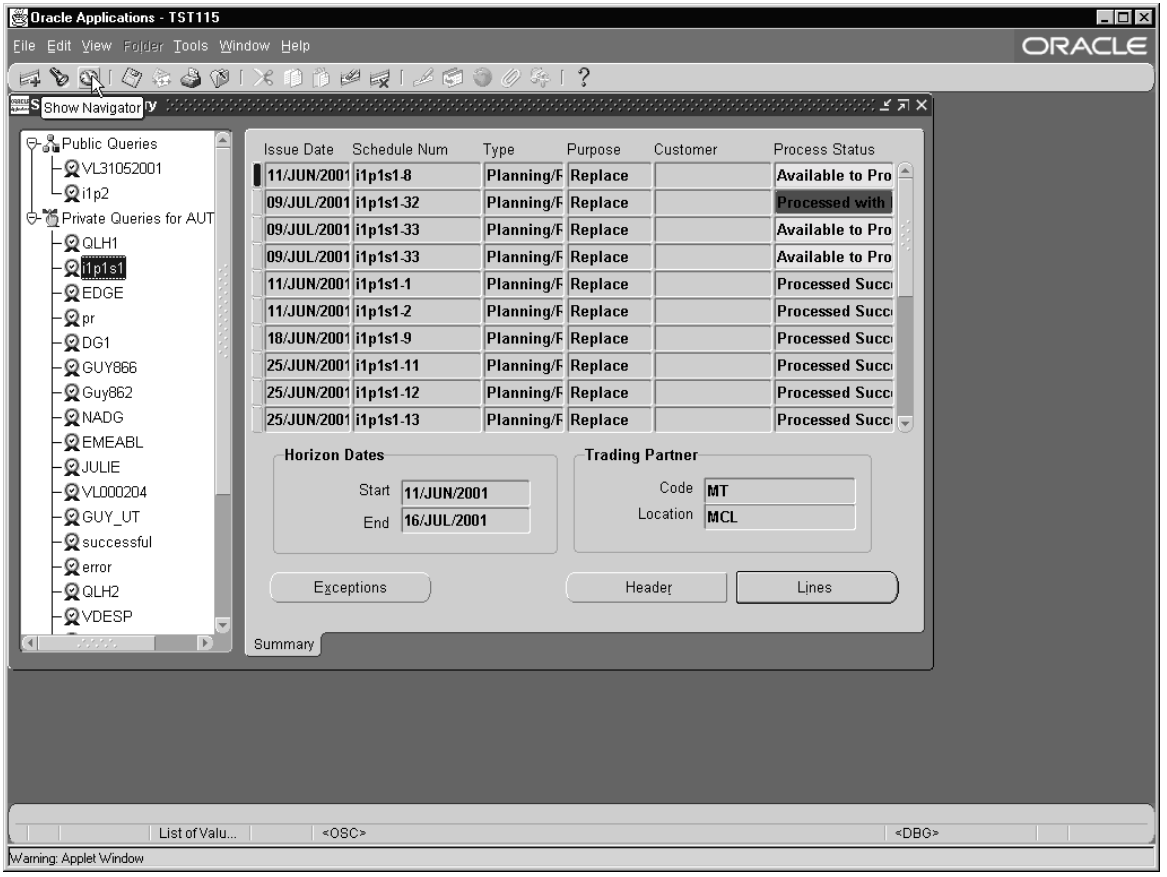
Line Addresses Details

Horizontal Demand

Horizontal Schedule

Overview of CUM Workbench

Schedule Summary



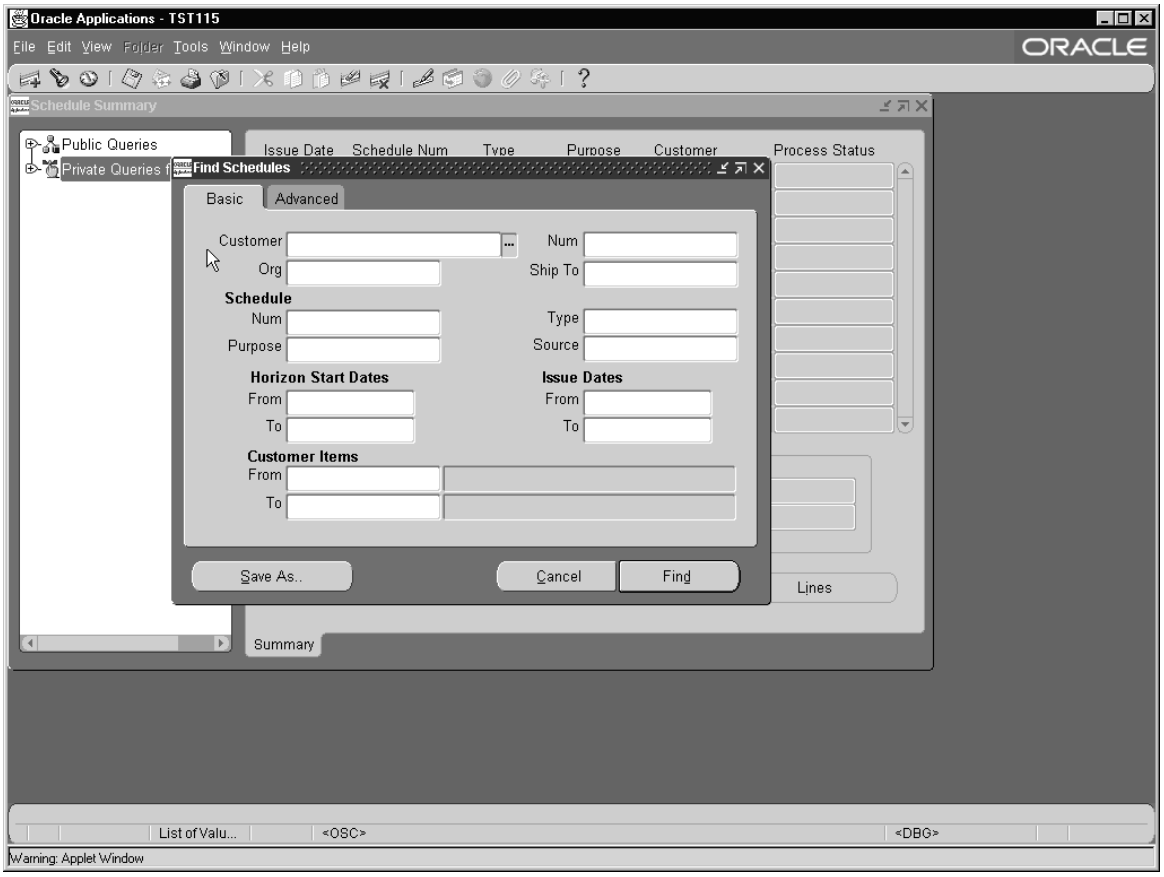
The primary window in the Release Management Workbench is the Schedule Summary window. You can view all schedules in this window, as well as manually enter new schedules. The Schedule Summary window is composed of two parts: on the left, the Query Navigation Tree, and on the right, the Summary tab.

Queries

On the left side of the Workbench, the Query Navigation Tree lists all public queries and any private queries you have created. All users can see and use public queries, no matter who created them. Private queries are only available to the user who created them. The icon for each query identifies it as public or private.

- Single-click on any query to execute it. The Summary tab on the right will display schedule header data.
- Right-click on any query to gain access to the query menu:
  - New Query allows you to create a new query from the current Query while leaving the original Query intact
  - Edit Query allows you to modify the parameters of the current Query
  - Delete Query allows you to delete the current Query if it is a Private Query you have created

Find Window



If you select either New Query or Edit Query from the query menu, the find window will display for you to enter search parameters. This window has two tabs, Basic and Advanced, on which you can enter a number of optional parameters for limiting the query to demand associated with these attributes.

Tabbed Regions

- Basic--includes the following parameters: customer name and number, ship-from organization, customer ship-to location, schedule reference number, schedule type, schedule purpose, schedule source, horizon start date range, schedule issue date range, and customer item range.
- Advanced--includes the following parameters: pull signal reference number, process status, customer PO number, production sequence number, customer intermediate ship-to location, processed date range, inventory item range and a checkbox for newest schedule.

Summary Tab

The right side of the Schedule Summary window displays a table of all schedule headers, both processed and unprocessed, matching the selection criteria. You can open the Schedule Details window to view the current schedule in greater detail by pressing one of three buttons at the bottom of the tab: Header, Lines, Exceptions.

The last column on the right of each schedule displays the process status of the schedule. Each schedule is listed as Available to Process, Processed with Errors or Processed Successfully. Additionally, these fields are color-coded: yellow for Available to Process and red for Processed with Errors.

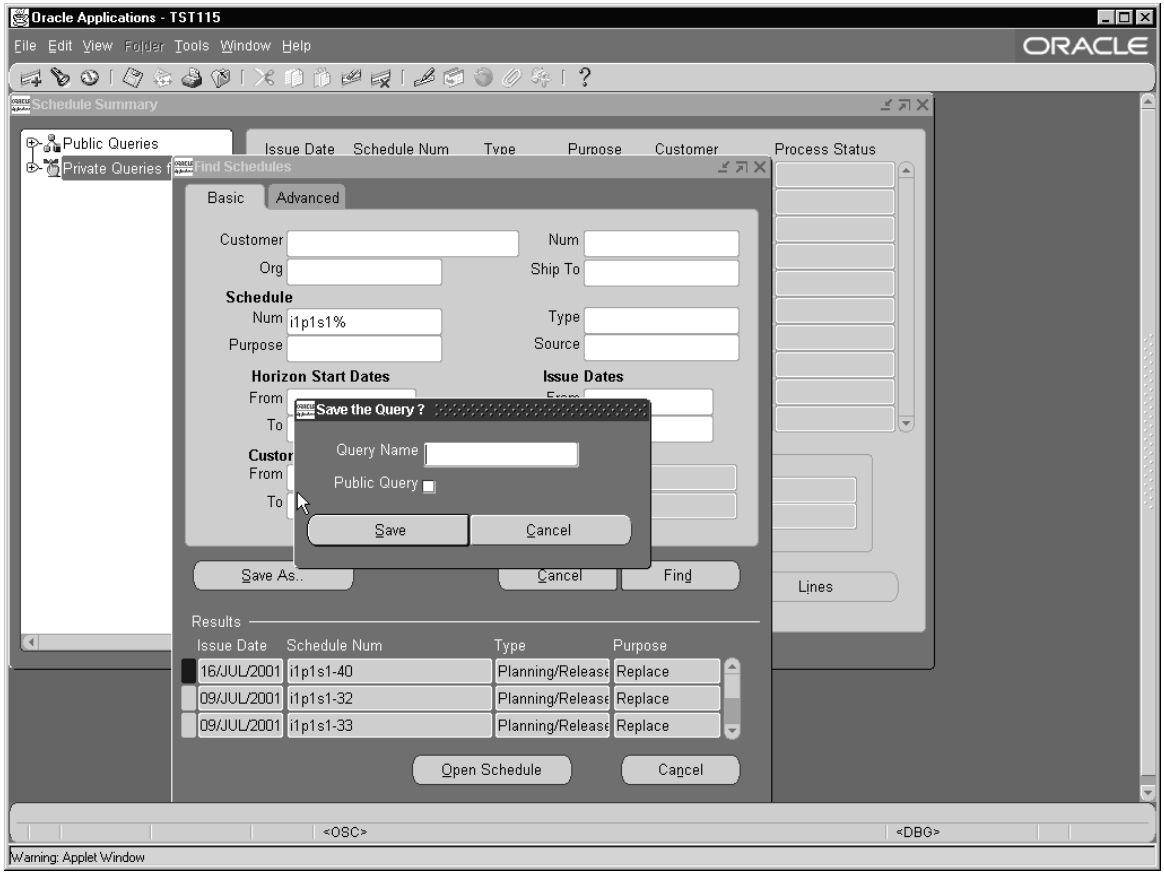
◗◗ To view a schedule:

1. Navigate to the Schedule Summary window through Release Management>Release Management Workbench on the main menu.
2. Right-click in the query navigation tree to gain access to the query menu.
3. From the query menu, select new query.
4. In the Find window, enter the desired search criteria.

> **Note:** The Process Status field on the Advanced tab of this window enables you to search for schedules by current status. In this way, you can search for either processed or unprocessed schedules.

5. Press Find to search for a schedule.
6. In the results portion of the query window, select a schedule to view.
7. Press Open Schedule to view the schedule in the Release Management Workbench.

◗◗ To save a query:



1. In the Find Window of the Release Management Workbench, press the Save As... button.
2. In the Save The Query? window that displays, enter a query name.
3. Select the Public Query checkbox if you want this query to be public.
4. Save your work.

   Your new query will now be included in the query navigation tree on the left of the Release Management Workbench. As with other queries, you can single-click on your new query to execute it.

Overview of Schedule Details

The Schedule Details window allows you to view schedule item information in a convenient, well-organized way. Three views of schedule information are available:

Header View

This view displays schedule header information. See: Schedule Details - Header View.

Lines View

This view will display schedule data in two different formats, non-sequenced and sequenced, depending on the current schedule type. See: Schedule Details - Lines View.

- Non-Sequenced

  This view groups schedule lines by ship-from organization, ship-to address and customer item (appropriate for Planning or Shipping Schedules; alternative view for Sequenced Production Schedules). The left side of the window lists the ship-from organization, ship-to address, and customer item included on the schedule. The right side of the window displays corresponding schedule item information and lines for the current ship-from organization, ship-to address, or customer item. See: Schedule Details - Lines View.

- Sequenced

  This view groups schedule lines by ship-from organization, ship-to address, and date (appropriate for Sequenced Production Schedules). The left side of the window lists ship-from organization, ship-to address, and date included on the schedule. The right side of the window displays corresponding schedule information and lines for the current business relationship. See: Schedule Details - Lines View.

Exceptions View

This view displays information about exceptions (both warnings and errors) generated during the most recent run of Demand Processor for the current schedule. When a schedule has an error status, data may be corrected in the Workbench and re-submitted to the Demand Processor. See: Schedule Details - Exceptions View.

◗◗ To enter a schedule manually:

1. Navigate to the Schedule Summary window through Release Management>Release Management Workbench on the main menu.
2. Select File>New.
3. In the Header view of the Schedule Details window, enter data in the appropriate fields.
4. Select the Lines view of the Schedule Details window and enter data in the appropriate fields.
5. Save your work.

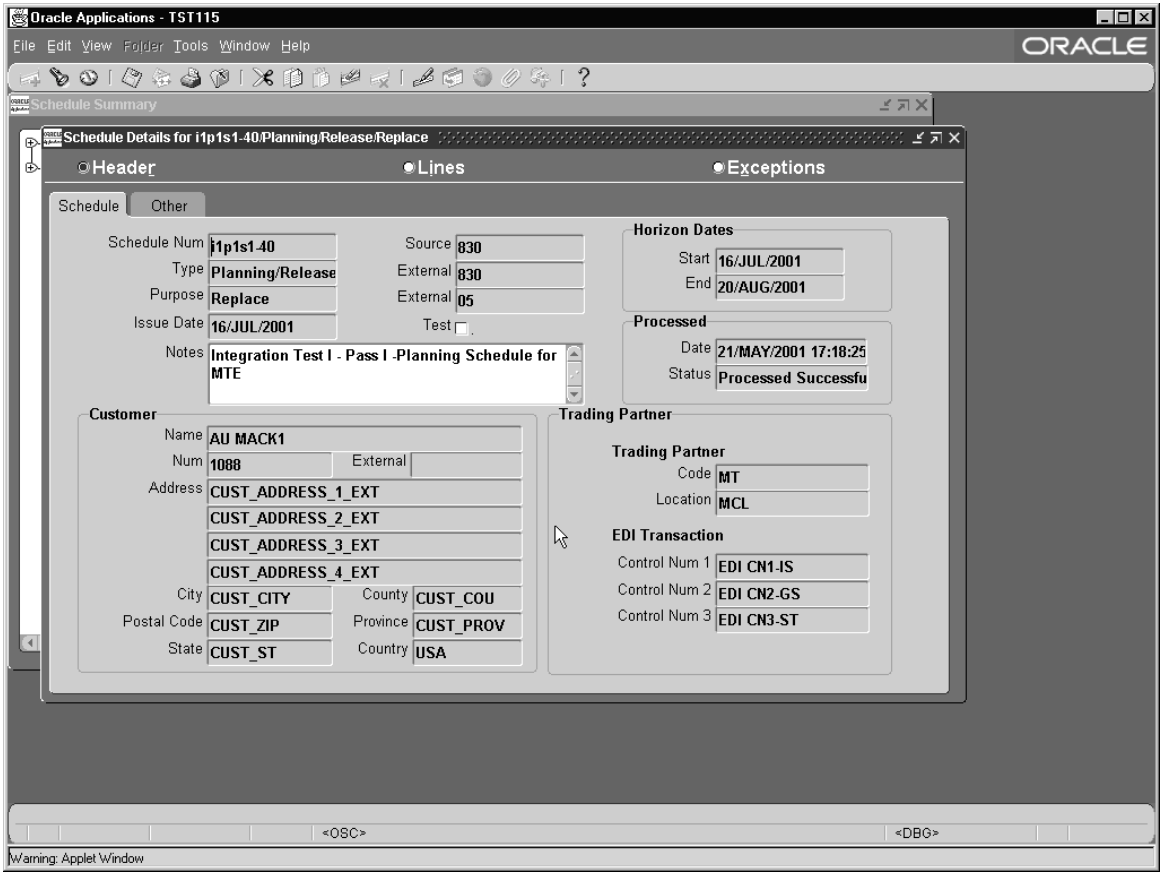
◗◗ To submit a schedule for processing:

1. Navigate to the Schedule Details window of an unprocessed schedule you wish to submit for processing.
2. Select Tools>Submit Demand Processor.

◗◗ To view exceptions on a schedule:

1. Navigate to the Schedule Summary window through Release Management>Release Management Workbench on the main menu.
2. Right-click in the query navigation tree to gain access to the query menu.
3. From the query menu, select new query.
4. In the query window, enter the desired search criteria.
5. Press Find to search for a schedule.
6. In the results portion of the query window, select a schedule to view.
7. Press Open Schedule to view the schedule in the Release Management Workbench.
8. In the Summary Schedule window, select the appropriate schedule.
9. Press Exceptions to open the Exceptions View of the Schedule Summary window.

Schedule Details - Header View



The Header View displays schedule header information using two tabs: Schedule and Other. This window displays when you:

- Click Header in the Summary window to view details of currently selected schedule
- Click Open Schedule in the Query Results region of the Find window

Tabbed Regions

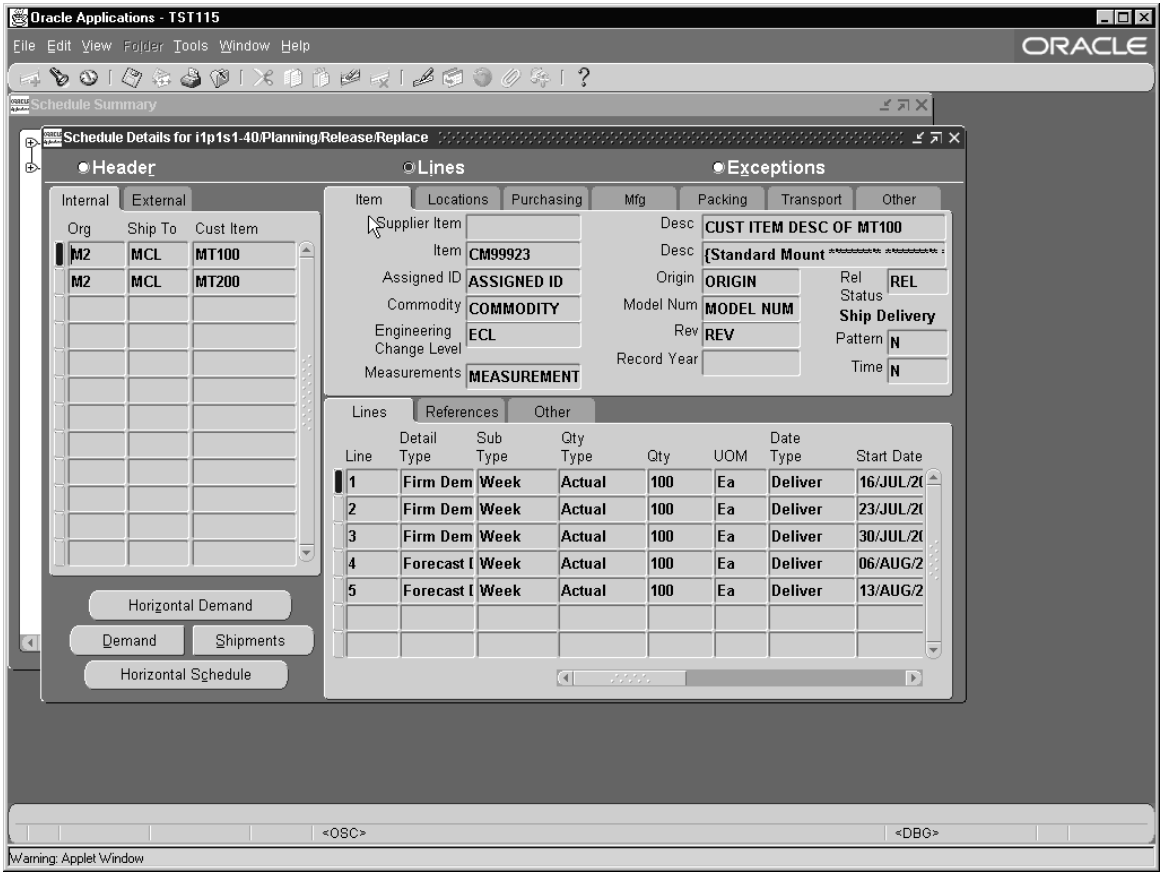
- Schedule--displays information in three regions. Across the top of the tab, you will see fields pertaining to the schedule itself, including schedule number, schedule source and further information about type, purpose and issue date. Also, the start and end horizon dates are presented with processing dates.

  The Customer region on the lower left of the tab shows the customer information relating to this schedule, including the name and address of the customer, as well as the customer code.

  On the lower right of this tab, the Trading Partner region shows the EDI trading partner codes and EDI control numbers which correspond to the schedule.

- Other--the Header Contacts region shows schedule level contact information including contact codes and values. Header References shows corresponding schedule level reference code and value pairs.

Schedule Details - Lines View



Non-Sequenced View

This window displays the schedule details in non-sequenced view mode. Two tabs on the left side, Internal and External, distinguish between the codes the customer sent on the schedule (External) and the data these codes were converted to by the Demand Processor (Internal).

- Information common to all details of the schedule's ship-from organization, ship-to address, or customer item is shown on the left side & upper right side of the window.

- All the schedule lines for the currently selected ship-from organization, ship-to address, or customer item are displayed on the lower right section of the window.

Upper Tabbed Regions

- Item--displays general attributes sent on the schedule by the customer describing the physical item and status, including the following parameters: supplier item and description, item and description, assigned ID, origin, commodity code, model number, engineering change, revision, measurements, record year, release status, ship delivery pattern and ship delivery time.
- Locations--displays information relating to addressing, including bill-to, intermediate ship-to, customer dock code, other business entity names and any notes you may have for this schedule.

  Additionally, by clicking Addresses on this tab, you can view the Line Addresses Details window which will display complete mailing address for ship-from, ship-to, bill-to and intermediate ship-to locations for the present schedule. See: Line Addresses Details.
- Purchasing--displays information relating to the purchase order and import/export licenses, including the following parameters: number, date, release, line and contract number of the purchase order, import license number and date, letter of credit number and expiration date, customer price and UOM.
- Mfg.--displays information relating to manufacturing, including production sequence number, manufacturer, model serial number, lading quantity, production line, assembly, process, job number, set number, order, contractor part and any notes you may have for the current schedule.
- Packing--displays information relating to packing, including handling code, returnable container code, hazardous material information, standard pack, bar code labels and free-form shipping label information to be used by third party software systems.
- Transport--displays information relating to transport of the current schedule, including carrier qualifier and code, routing sequence and description, transit qualifier and time, equipment type and number, transport qualifier, transport location, transport method, weight, weight qualifier and UOM.
- Other--displays codes and values for Item References and Contacts for the current schedule.

The lower right section of this window displays schedule lines for the selected ship-from organization, ship-to address, or customer item. It display each in a multi-row format sorted by sequence number, detail type and subtype. Three sets of flexfields (schedule, industry, and trading partner) are accessible if enabled under the Others tab.

Lower Tabbed Regions

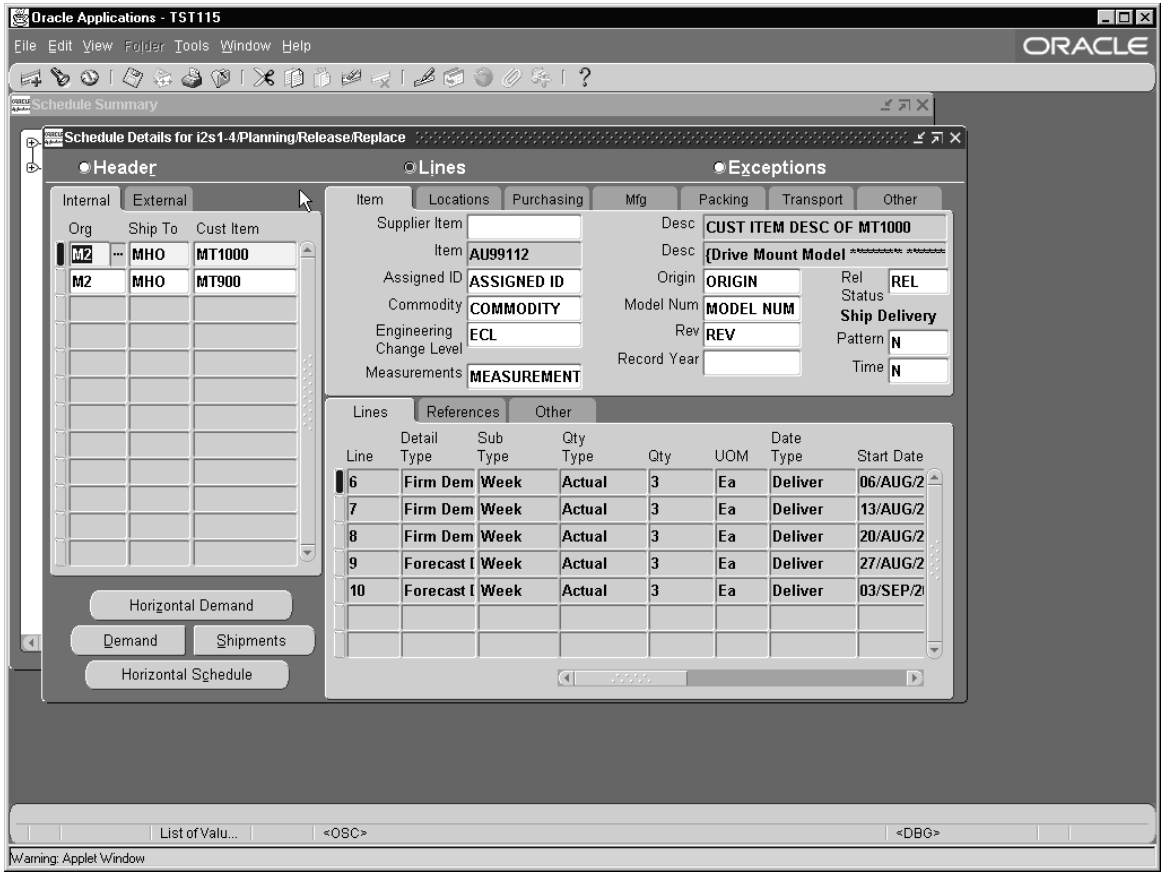
- Lines--displays information relating to the line item, including quantity type, quantity, UOM, data type, start date, corresponding external values and end date.
- References--displays miscellaneous code and value pairs, pull signal reference and serial numbers associated with the detail.
- Other--displays the sequence number, description, configuration code, assigned ID, quantity, UOM, customer item number, model number, process status, and three flexfields.

Buttons

The following buttons are available in the Non-Sequenced Schedule Results window:

- Horizontal Schedule--click Horizontal Schedule to view the schedule demand for the current ship-from organization, ship-to address, or customer item in a horizontal bucketed format showing demand type, bucket type, start date, bucket quantity, UOM, and CUM demand quantity. Shipment and receipt information included on the schedule will also be displayed. See: Horizontal Schedule.
- Shipments--click Shipments to view shipments associated with the current ship-from organization, ship-to address, or customer item.
- Demand--click Demand to view the sales order demand associated with the current row of schedule demand.
- Horizontal Demand--click Horizontal Demand to view the sales order demand in horizontal time buckets associated with the current ship-from organization, ship-to address, or customer item. See Horizontal Demand.

Sequenced View



This window displays the schedule details in sequenced view mode. On the left is the current ship-from organization, ship-to address, and start date information which corresponds to schedule lines outlined in further detail on the right.

This view of the Schedule Details window groups schedule lines by ship-from organization, ship-to organization, and start date (appropriate for sequenced production schedules). The leftmost set of tabs identifies all combinations of organization, ship-to and start date contained in the schedule. Two tabs, Internal and External, which distinguishes between the codes the customer sent on the schedule (External) and the data these codes were converted to by the Demand Processor (Internal).

The right side of the window includes tabs that display lines of detail associated with the current ship-from organization, ship-to address and start date. Also listed at the bottom of these tabs is the customer item and description, item and description, quantity, UOM and process status for the current item.

Tabbed Regions

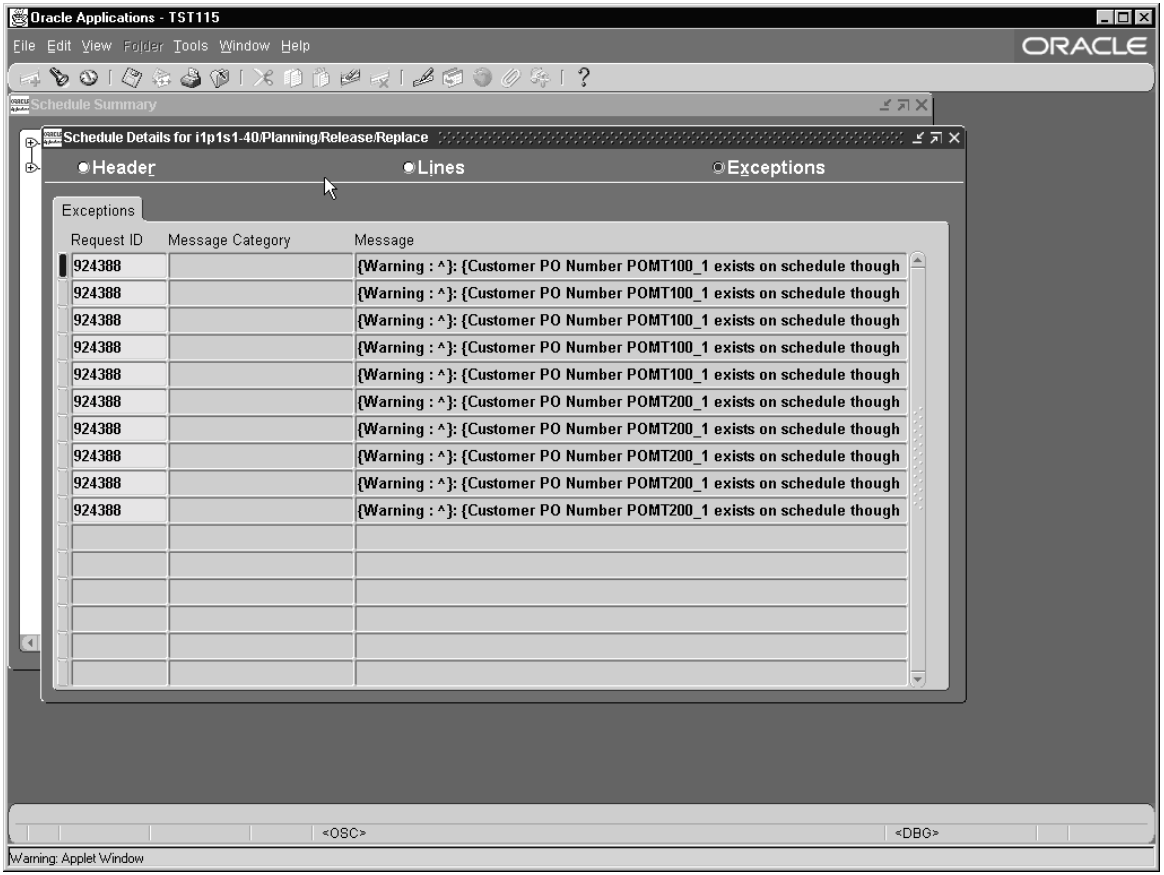
- Lines--displays information relating to lines on the schedule, including production sequence number, customer item, quantity type, quantity, UOM, detail type, sub type, production line, model serial number, job number, dock, assembly, process, external values, order and data type.
- Item--displays information relating to the customer item, including transaction sequence, customer item, UOM, assigned ID, supplier item, description, origin code, model number, commodity, engineering change, revision, measurements, record year, number, release, date, line, ship delivery pattern, ship delivery time and release status.
- Locations--displays addressing information, including intermediate ship-to and bill-to addresses for this schedule.
- References--displays information relating to item detail references including code and value pairs. Also displayed are start and end serial numbers and a reference number for each transaction sequence.
- Other--displays additional information relating to each transaction sequence, including sequence number, description, assigned ID, quantity, UOM, customer item, model number, configuration code and three flexfields.

Buttons

The following buttons are available in the Sequenced Schedule Results window:

- Demand--click Demand to view the sales order demand associated with the current row of schedule demand.
- Shipments--click Shipments to view shipments associated with the current ship-from organization, ship-to address, or customer item.
- Horizontal Demand--click Horizontal Demand to view the sales order demand in horizontal time buckets associated with the current ship-from organization, ship-to address, or customer item. See: Horizontal Demand.

Schedule Details - Exceptions View



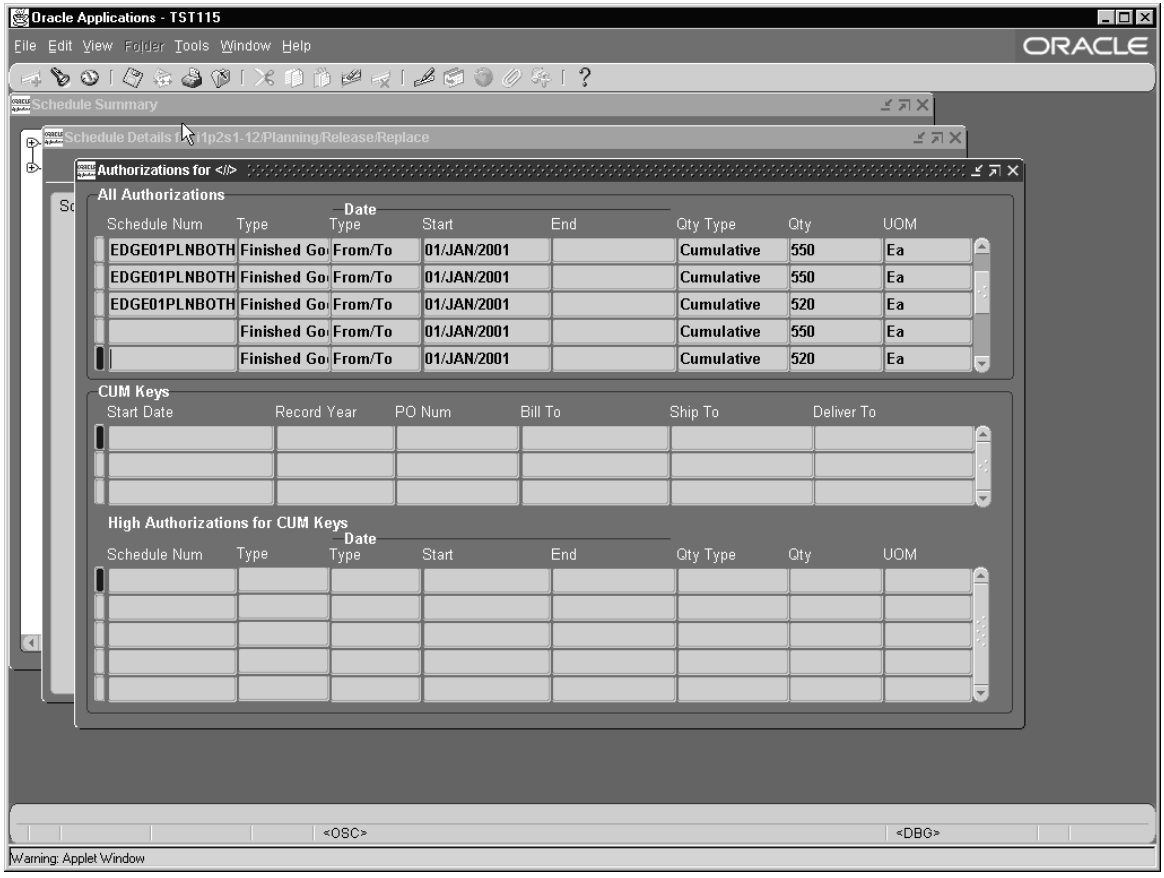
The Exceptions View of the Schedule Details window displays information about warnings and errors generated during the most recent run of Demand Processor for the schedule.

On the Release Management Workbench and in the Schedule Details - Exceptions View window, the exception status is color-coded for easier viewing:

- gray - processed successfully
- yellow - available to process
- red - processed with errors

When a schedule has an error status, data may be corrected in the Workbench and re-submitted to the Demand Processor. See: Release Management Demand Processor.

Authorizations



Authorizations are the customer's promise to pay for costs incurred for procuring material with long lead times or producing items regardless of whether or not they are ultimately shipped to the customer. Different types of authorizations, such as for raw material or finished goods, may be included in planning schedules and material release transactions.

You can access the Authorizations window from the Tools Menu while looking at either the Header or Lines View of the Schedule Details window. This window displays the complete authorization history for the current ship-from organization, ship-to address, or customer item.

To view authorizations for a schedule:

1. Navigate to the Schedule Summary window through Release Management>Release Management Workbench on the main menu.
2. Right-click in the query navigation tree to gain access to the query menu.
3. From the query menu, select new query.
4. In the Find window, enter the desired search criteria.

> **Note:** The Process Status field on the Advanced tab of this window allows you to search for schedules by current status. In this way, you can search for either processed or unprocessed schedules.

5. Press Find to search for a schedule.
6. In the results portion of the query window, select a schedule to view.
7. Press Open Schedule to view the schedule in the Release Management Workbench.
8. In the Schedule Details window of the schedule for which you want to view an authorization, select Tools>Authorizations.
9. The Authorizations window will open with data corresponding to the current schedule.

The upper portion of the Authorizations window displays all authorizations in reverse chronological order from all customer demand schedules archived by the Demand Processor. This includes schedule number, type, date type, start and end dates, quantity type, quantity and UOM.

The middle portion of this window displays information on the CUM Keys, including start date, record year, PO number, billing, shipping and delivery addresses.

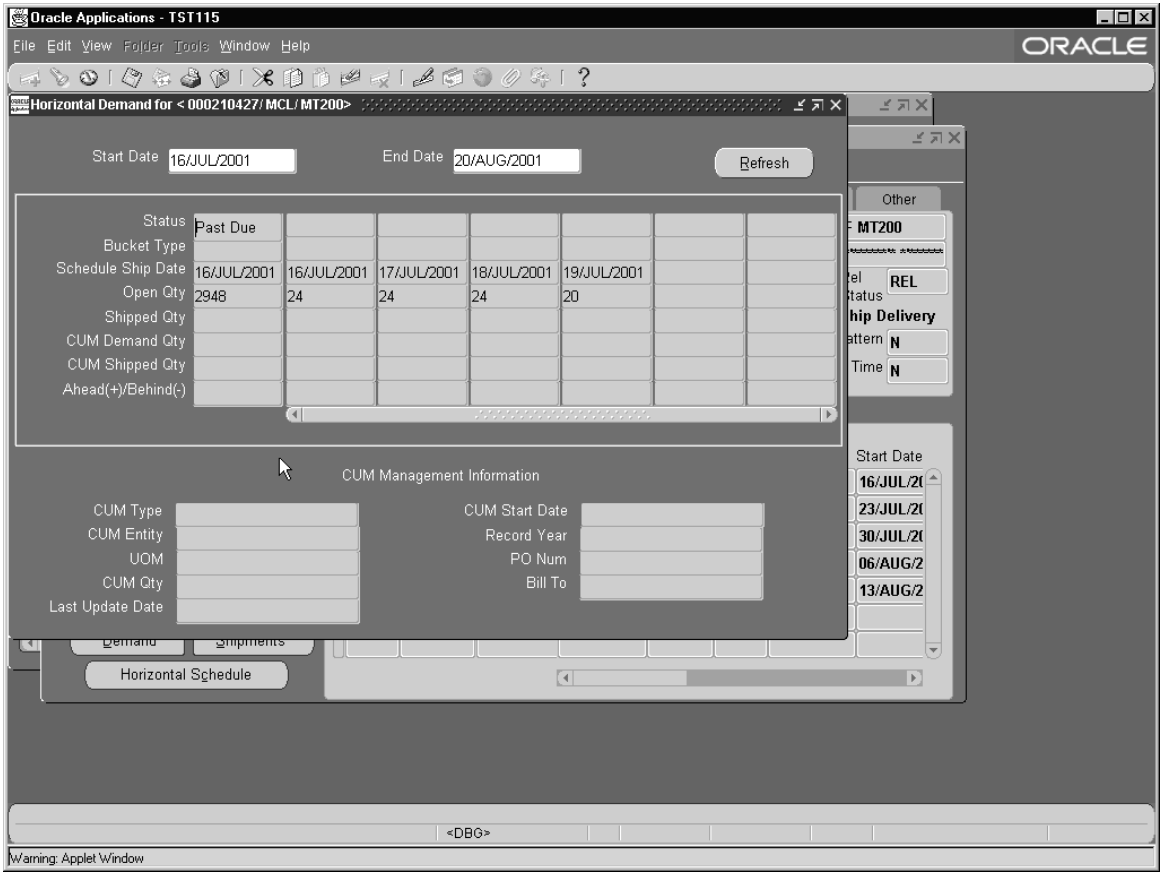
The lower portion of the window identifies the highest authorizations from customer demand schedules for each CUM period associated with the ship-from organization, ship-to address, or customer item, if the current Ship-To Location is managed by CUM accounting rules. This includes schedule number, schedule type, date type, start and end dates, quantity type, quantity and UOM.

See Also

Schedule Details - Lines

Overview of CUM Workbench

Horizontal Demand



This window displays open demand from the Sales order form for the current schedule item in horizontal format with cumulative quantities.

The current item information is displayed in three regions:

- at the top of the window is the current start and end dates and the refresh button;
- in the center of the window, in horizontal format, the current status, bucket type, schedule ship date, open quantity, shipped quantity, CUM demand quantity, CUM shipped quantity and ahead / behind estimate is reported for open demand;
- the bottom portion of the window reports CUM management information including CUM type, CUM entity, UOM, CUM quantity, last update date, CUM start date, record year, PO number and billing address.

> **Note:** CUM demand data displayed in this window varies dependent on the date range selected at the top of the window.

Buttons

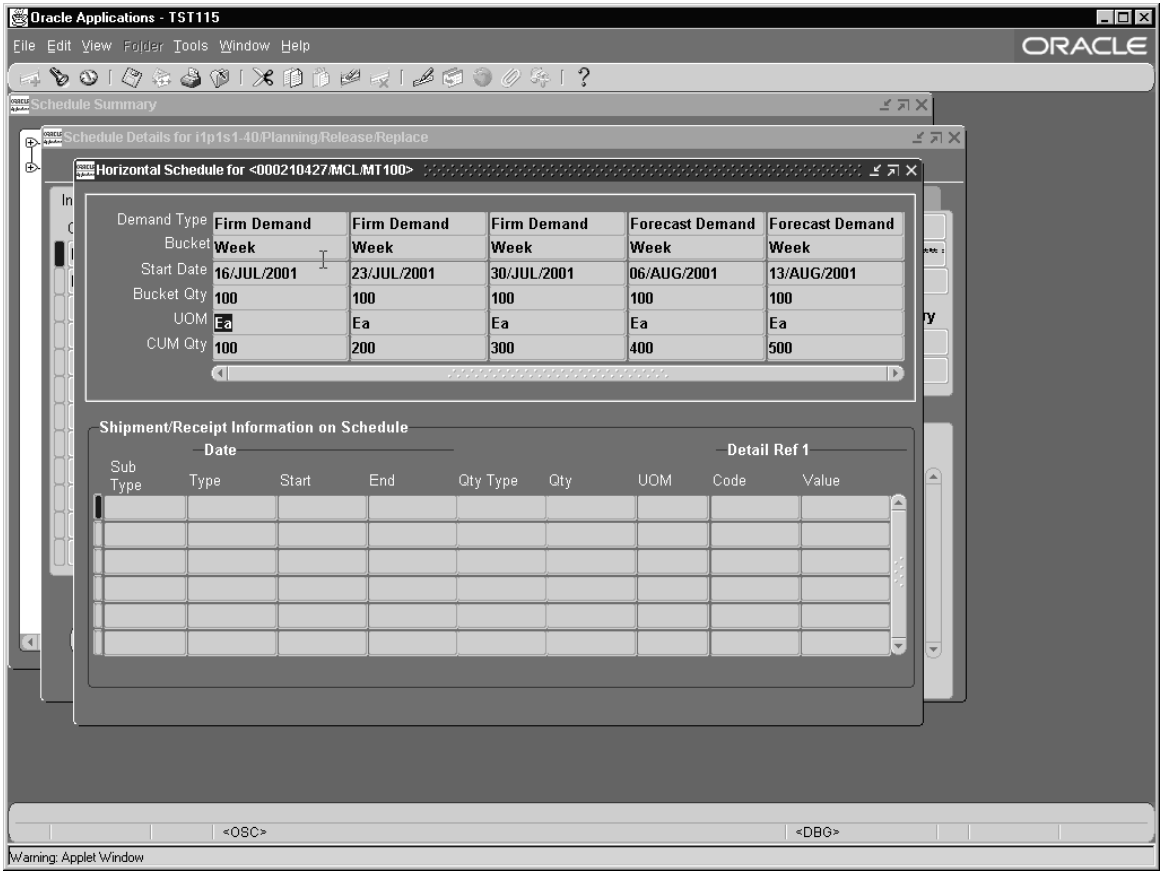
- Refresh--press to refresh the window with the current item information.

See Also

Schedule Details - Lines

Overview of CUM Workbench

Horizontal Schedule



This window displays demand for the current schedule item in horizontal format with cumulative quantities.

The current schedule item information is displayed in two regions. At the top of the window, in horizontal format, is the demand type, bucket type, start date, bucket quantity, UOM, and CUM quantity. The lower half of the window contains the shipment and receipt information for the current schedule, including subline type, date type, start and end dates, quantity type, quantity, UOM, detail reference I (code and value).

See Also

Schedule Details - Lines

Workflows

Oracle Release Management is workflow enabled. By running the Demand Processor with workflow enabled, you can access the Workflow Monitor and Workflow Status windows for additional information on the specific processes within the Demand Processor. You can view a diagrammatic representation of the basic activities of the Demand Processor, including Validate Demand Flow, Manage Forecast Flow, Manage Demand Flow, and Reconcile Demand Flow. In this way, you can see the actual flow of the transaction and know whether each completed successfully without exceptions, failed with valid exceptions or aborted due to other issues. For more information about workflows in Oracle Applications, see the Oracle Workflow User's Guide.

5

CUM Workbench

This chapter describes Release Management CUM Workbench. It explains how to view and edit cumulative accounting information using the CUM Workbench.

- Overview of CUM Workbench on page 5-2
- CUM Management on page 5-6
- CUM Workbench on page 5-7
- CUM Key Details on page 5-9
- Creating a CUM Key on page 5-12
- Entering a CUM Adjustment on page 5-10

Overview of CUM Workbench

In some industries, including the automotive industry, cumulative accounting, or CUM processing is mandated by many customers. CUM accounting entails a trading partner sending a discrete quantity with a cumulative ship-to-date quantity which indicates their order over a specified period.

In cases in which trading partners send CUM quantities instead of discrete quantities, Oracle Release Management allows you to process, reconcile and convert these CUMs to a discrete quantity you can more easily manage.

Prerequisites

CUM Management is composed of three primary tasks: preprocessing setup, daily processing, and CUM rule change processing. Here is a brief overview of this process:

Setup:

1. Define your customer's CUM rule with each ship-from organization, and define any variations for related shipping addresses. Furthermore, you can explicity disable CUM management for customer items at the items or items/address level.

   Customers may have different methods for calculating CUMs. A customer's CUM rule defines how you calculate the CUMs for that customer. The CUM rule for each customer is set on the Release Management Processing Rules form. All CUM Rule attributes are found on the CUM Management tab at the customer or address level, except the CUM start date and the customer purchase order number, which are both derived from the latest customer demand schedule. On this form, you can specify whether or not the customer uses CUMs. If so, this is where you indicate the significant attributes of the CUM rule, including record year, shipment inclusion rule, etc. See: CUM Key Details.

2. Create CUM Keys. (Optional) See: Creating a CUM Key.

3. Perform a CUM adjustment transaction to set the beginning CUM quantity. (Optional)

   The CUM Adjustments feature on the CUM Workbench form lets you set the CUM for a particular item/CUM key combination. See: Entering a CUM Adjustment.

Daily Processing:

1. Receive demand from your customer with their CUM value included.

   As part of Oracle Release Management, you will receive electronic demand from your customer. If your customer uses CUM processing, the electronic demand will include the customer's current CUM for each item. This information will be stored in the Release Management Schedule Archives for each schedule, and will also be used in the demand processor to report any descrepancies between your CUM and your customer's CUM, and to derive new and changed demand from your customer.

2. Adjust the customer's demand to account for any in-transit shipments.

   Compare the customer's last received shipment with the last shipment sent to search for any in-transit shipments not included in the customer's CUM. If a discrepancy exists, the demand processor will adjust incoming demand to account for these in-transit shipments.

3. Calculate CUM on your shipments.

   CUM Calculation is done with Shipping Confirmation if the Ship-From / Ship-To business entity is under CUM Management and the item being shipped is CUM enabled.

   CUM Calculation for CUM enabled items includes the following events:

   - The CUM is calculated based on CUM Management and Shipment Inclusion Rules defined for the Ship-From / Ship-To business entity.
   - The calculated CUM is stored in a sales order line industry attribute and referenced on shipping documents and loaded into the EDI Gateway DSNO flat file.
   - The applicable CUM Key ID is assigned to each sales order line.
   - The CUM Key CUM quantity is updated based on Shipment Inclusion Rules.

4. Compare the customer's CUM value on the inbound demand to your current CUM value.

   The demand processor will compare current calculated CUM residing in Oracle Applications to the CUM sent by the customer to reflect shipments and CUM adjustments for the current item, including in-transit shipments. An exception report is generated to indicate any discrepancies.

5. If discrete quantities are not sent in the demand, calculate discrete quantities using the customer's CUM.

   If the customer has indicated demand in cumulative rather than discrete quantities, the demand processor will calculate discrete quantities for easier importing into Oracle Order Management as a sales order line.

6. View sales order information with corresponding CUM information.

   The Release Management Workbench displays sales order information with the appropriate CUM information on the Horizontal Demand window.

   Note: The Horizontal Demand window is the only display of sales order information which includes corresponding CUM information.

7. View CUM information on the Release Manachement Workbench, CUM Management Workbench and Release Management reports.

   The Release Management Workbench will display CUM information relating to the current schedule. The CUM Management Workbench will display the shipment transactions and adjustments that compose an item's CUM. Demand reports in the Release Management Workbench will also display CUM information, with ahead and behind visibility.

   Note: If problems occur when updating the CUM within the shipment process, you may have to rerun certain processes or adjust the CUM manually in order to prevent CUM discrepancy.

CUM Change Processing:

1. Create a new CUM Key when the customer resets the CUM.

   Occasionally, customers will reset their CUMs. When this happens, you need to create a new CUM Key on the CUM Workbench form with information on the new CUM.

2. Adjust the CUM key identifier on shipment transactions if the customer's CUM key needs to be back-dated. (Optional)

   When the customer resets the CUM, they may choose to backdate the CUM start date so that it has already passed. When this happens, you will need to reset the CUM Key ID on shipment and CUM adjustment transactions that have occurred since the start date of the new CUM Key. By using the Adjust CUM Transactions CUM Key ID program to do this, you can be sure that all shipment transactions and CUM adjustment transactions that are affected will recalculate the CUM for the old and new CUM Keys.

See Also

CUM Management

CUM Workbench

CUM Key Details

Creating a CUM Key

Entering a CUM Adjustment

CUM Management

On certain occasions, you may need to access and change CUM information based on customer request or internal adjustments. With the CUM Management Workbench you can:

- Make adjustments to a CUM
- View the shipments that make up the CUM
- Create new CUM Keys

Attention: If you are using CUM Management, records must be processed through the Demand Processor for the CUM to be updated. To ensure that CUMs for manually entered records are updated correctly, enter these records in the CUM Workbench, not through Order Management.

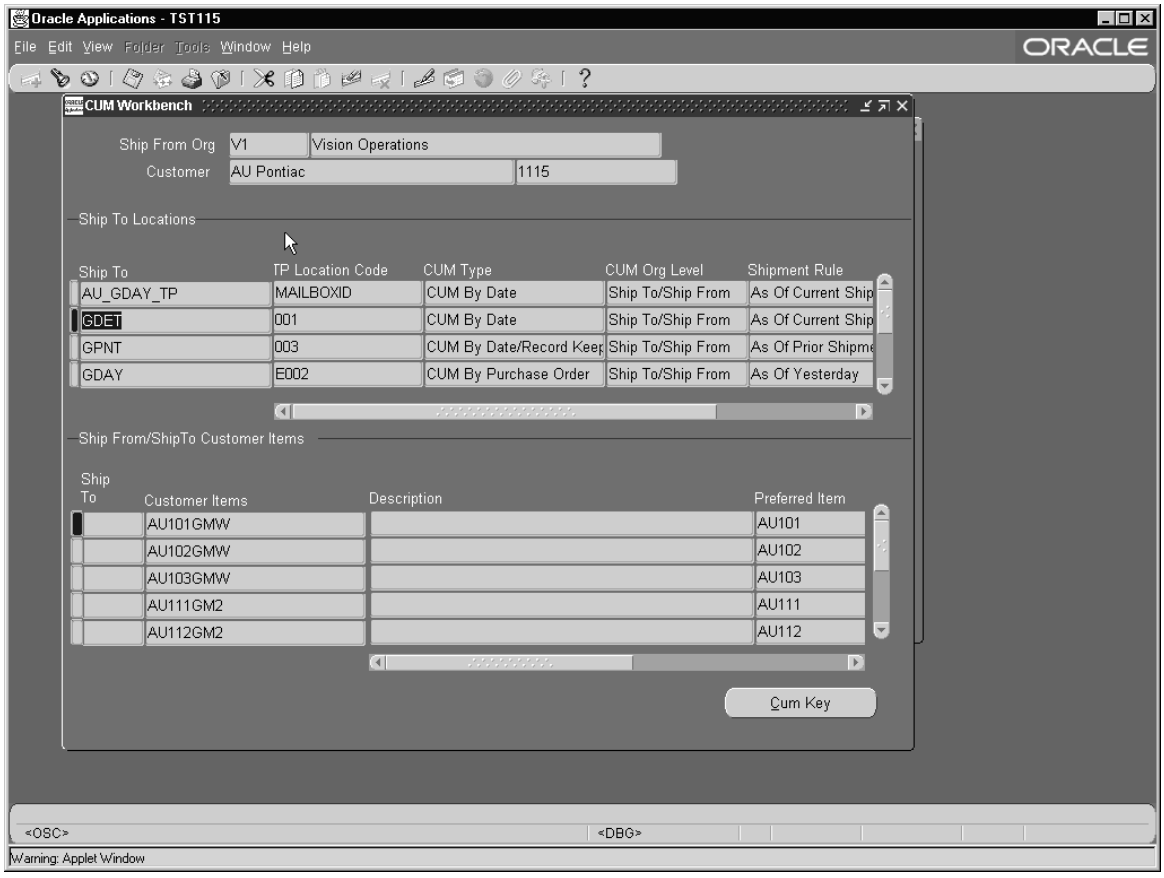
Queries

The Query window allows you to specify selection criteria for querying the CUM Workbench or to go directly to the CUM workbench window without querying. Start date and end date are used for querying shipments.

See Also

CUM Workbench

CUM Workbench



This window allows you to choose a customer and view the corresponding CUM Management information. It displays all corresponding ship-to site use and inventory organization relationships which have been associated with the selected customer in Oracle Release Management. Current CUM Management information for each site use relationship is displayed. You can also see ship-from organization, ship-to address, and customer items for current shipping addresses.

You can view corresponding CUM key information associated with current Ship-From / Ship-To business entity by clicking CUM Key.

The CUM Workbench is separated into three regions:

At the top of the workbench with the ship-from organization code and name is the current customer information, including customer name and number.

The Ship-To Locations region displays addressing information, including: ship-to location code, EDI trading partner location code, CUM type, CUM Management organization level, CUM current start date, current record year, shipment rule, and cut-off time.

The Ship-From / Ship-To Customer Items region of this form shows the following information relating to the current customer item: ship-to location, customer item, customer item description, preferred item, current CUM start date, pricing contract, and purchase order number.

Buttons

- CUM Key--click CUM Key to display the CUM Key Details window for the current record.

See Also

CUM Management

CUM Key Details

CUM Key Details

The CUM Key Details window displays CUM Key information including all associated shipment details and adjustment information relevant for the current business entity.

This window is separated into two regions:

At the top of the CUM Key Details window, you will see information relating to the current CUM Key, including CUM quantity, UOM, CUM start date, record year, customer purchase order, and last CUM update date.

The lower portion of the CUM Key Details window contains two tabs.

Tabbed Regions

- Shipments--displays CUM quantity, transaction date, quantity, UOM, delivery name, ship-from location code, ship-to location, deliver-to location, bill-to location, and last shipped by user.
- Adjustments--displays transaction date, quantity, UOM, adjustment reason, reference, and last adjusted by user.

Buttons

- Create CUM Keys--opens the Create CUM Keys window.
- Enter Adjustments--opens the Enter a CUM Adjustment window.

> **Note:** The total CUM is composed of shipments and adjustments. If an adjustment was made between one shipment and another, the running CUM on the shipments window will not appear to be consecutive, i.e. the previous running CUM quantity plus the quantity on the current shipment line will not equal the new running quantity.

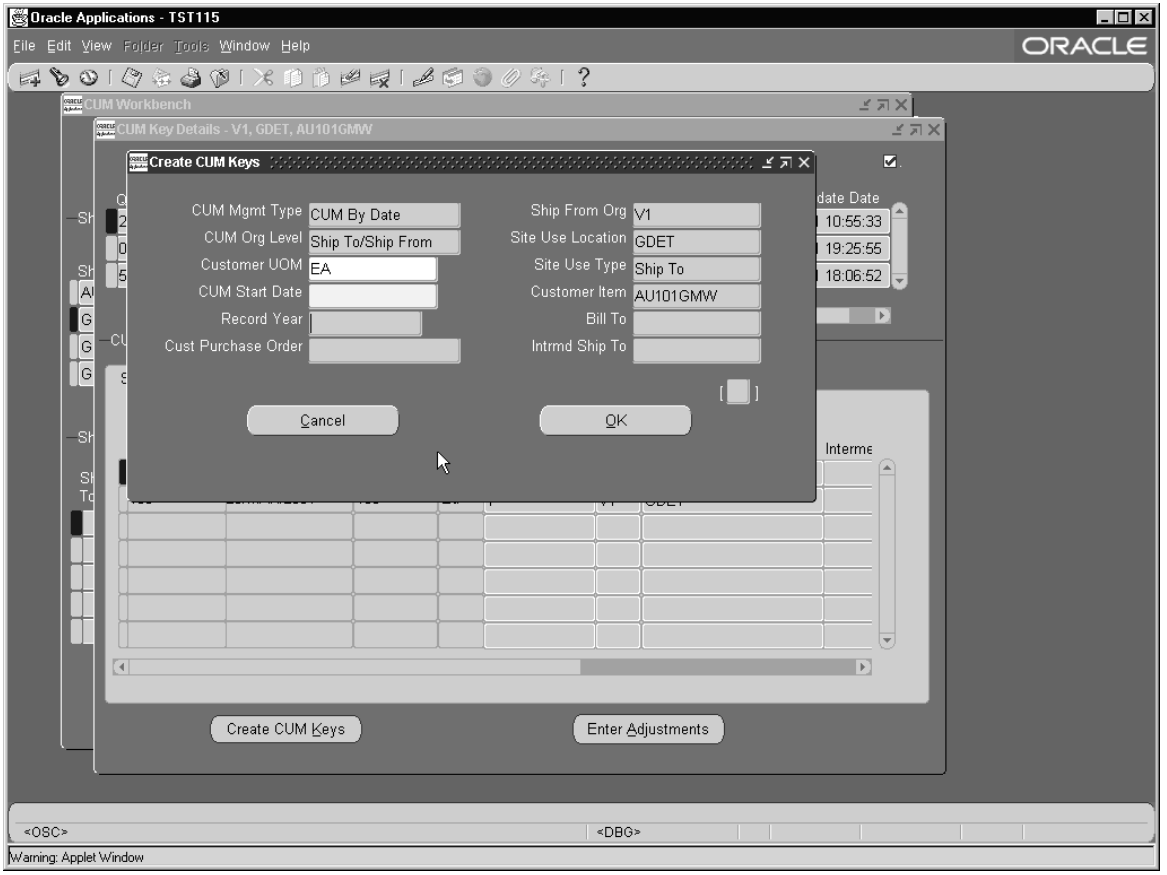
See Also

Creating a CUM Key

Entering a CUM Adjustment

Creating a CUM Key

The Create CUM Key window allows you to create and define CUM Keys for specific business entities. For example, you will create a CUM Key when you need to enter a CUM Adjustment transaction to record the starting CUM Quantity before the first shipment of Oracle Release Management demand.



◗◗ To create a CUM Key:

1. Select CUM Workbench from the main menu.
2. Select Org, Item, etc.
3. Press CUM Key to open the CUM Key Details window.

4. Click Create CUM Key.
5. Verify and change billing and shipping address values in the Create CUM Keys window.
6. Click OK to create CUM Key and continue.

> **Note:** You cannot open this window if the CUM Management Type of the current Ship-From / Ship-To business entity is No CUM.

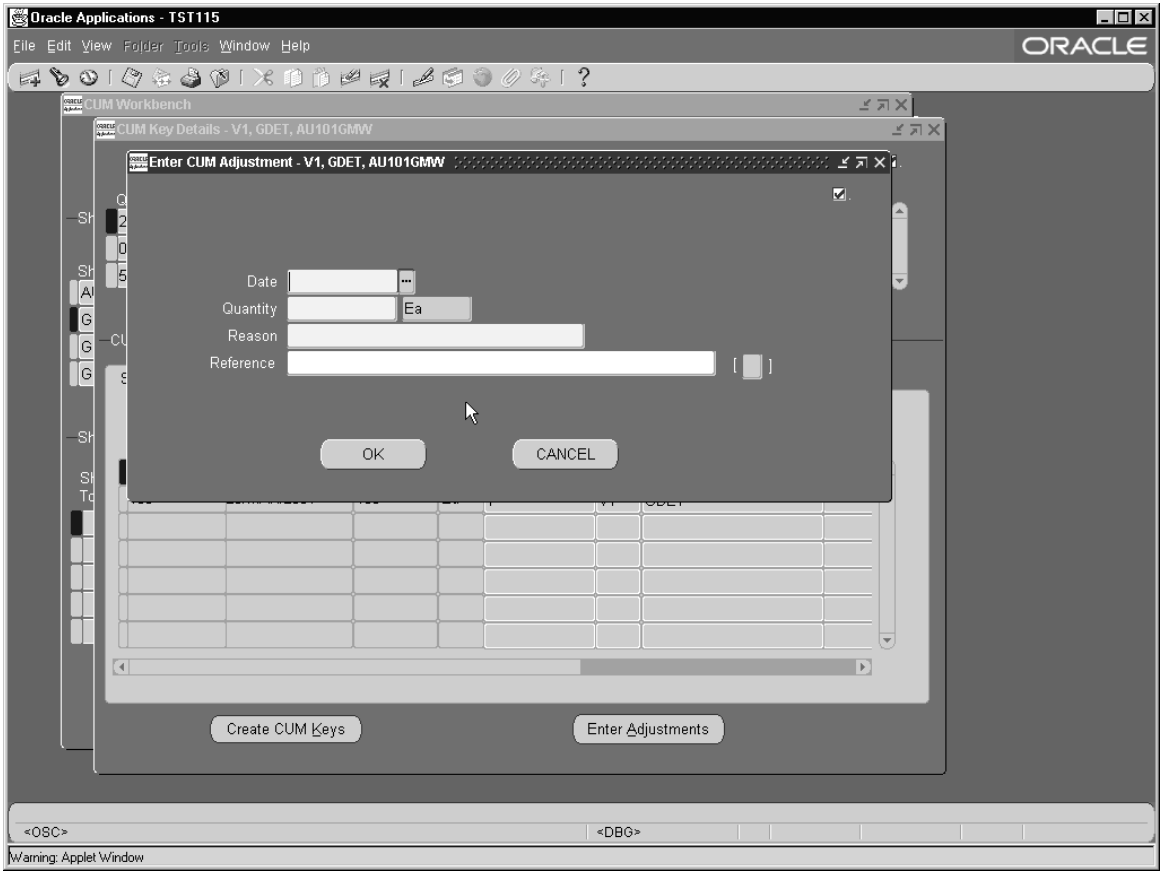
See Also

CUM Key Details

Entering a CUM Adjustment

Entering a CUM Adjustment

This window allows you to create a CUM Adjustment Transaction associated with the current CUM Key for the current ship-from customer item of the current business entity. You can enter only one CUM adjustment at a time for the current record in the CUM keys block.



◗◗ To enter a CUM Adjustment:

1. Select CUM Workbench from the main menu.
2. Select Org, Item, etc.
3. Press CUM Key to open the CUM Key Details window.

4. Click Enter Adjustments to open the Enter a CUM Adjustment window.
5. Enter the CUM Adjustment transaction date.

   This field defaults to the current system date and time. Enter the time if the customer's CUM Management Shipment Calculation rule has an associated cut-off time.

   Note: If the CUM Management Type for this business entity is CUM By Date, CUM By Date/Record keeping year, CUM By Date/PO, or CUM Until Manual Reset at Item, this date cannot be earlier than the cumulative period start date for the CUM Key.

6. Enter the CUM Adjustment Quantity in the displayed unit of measure. This quantity cannot be zero. If you wish to reduce the cumulative shipped quantity, enter a negative number here.
7. Enter the reason code for this CUM Adjustment. This can be any of those defined in Oracle Inventory.
8. Enter any additional text to describe this CUM Adjustment.
9. Click OK to enter CUM Adjustment and continue.

   Note: The total CUM is composed of shipments and adjustments. If an adjustment was made between one shipment and another, the running CUM on the shipments window will not appear to be consecutive, i.e. the previous running CUM quantity plus the quantity on the current shipment line will not equal the new running quantity.

See Also

CUM Key Details

Creating a CUM Key

Oracle Inventory User's Guide.

6

Reports and Processes

Overview of Reports and Processes

Oracle Release Management provides you with a variety of reports that provide release and demand management information, and processes, which enable the automation of the release management process. Each of the following sections includes an overview of the report and the submission process, as well as a description of submission parameters.

Reports

- Demand Status Inquiry Report on page 6-2
- Net Change Report on page 6-5
- Release Management Exceptions Report on page 6-7
- Release Management Retro Billing Report on page 6-10

Process Inbound Transactions

- EDI Inbound Transactions on page 6-11

Demand Transactions

- Release Management Demand Processor on page 6-13

CUM Key Adjustment

- CUM Transactions CUM Key Adjustment on page 6-17

Demand Status Inquiry Report

The Demand Status Inquiry Report reports on netted demand, demand in the context of CUM Management and current resource authorizations issued by trading partners. Use this report to get a detailed picture of sales order and forecast demand for a particular warehouse, customer, customer ship-to, or item in Order Management.

The Demand Status Inquiry Report prints the following:

- Firm Requirements - including customer item, requirement date, order number, address abbreviation, unit of measure, required quantity, shipped quantity, cancelled quantity, pick released quantity, back-ordered quantity, invoiced quantity, job number, production sequence number, and
- Forecasts - including requirement date, address abbreviation, forecast name, forecast level, unit of measure, and required quantity.

Submission

◗◗ To run the Demand Status Inquiry Report:

1. Through Reports on the menu, navigate to the Submit Requests window.
2. Select Single Request.
3. Select Demand Status Inquiry Report from the available list of values.
4. Enter required and optional parameters.
5. Choose Submit to submit the process.

Parameters

Ship-From

Enter the shipping organization or supplier to limit the report to demand for a specific organization.

Customer Name

Enter the customer name to limit the report to demand for a specific customer.

Ship-To

Enter the shipping address to limit the report to demand for a specific shipping location associated with the selected trading partner.

Intermediate Ship-To

Enter the delivery location to limit the report to demand for a specific location associated with the selected trading partner.

Title

Define the title that will be printed on the report. The default is Demand Status Inquiry Report.

Requirement Date Range

Enter beginning and ending requirement dates to limit the report to requirements within a specific range of scheduled ship dates.

(C)ustomer or (I)nventory Item

Enter “I” to limit the report to requirements for a range of inventory items. You can then enter a range of inventory items for the report.

Enter “C” to limit the report to requirements for a range of customer items. You can then enter a range of customer items for the report.

Item Range

Select a range of items to be printed in the report.

Order Range

Select a range of orders to limit the report to requirements associated with a specific range of sales orders.

Requirements (F)irm, F(O)recast, (B)oth

Select the desired requirement status for the report: firm, forecast, or both. The default is Both.

Include Canceled Lines (Y/N)

Enter Yes to include fully canceled sales order lines. Enter No to omit canceled sales order lines. The default is No.

(S)hipped, (U)nshipped or (B)oth

Select from three options for reporting on Sales Order Lines based on their shipment status: Shipped, Unshipped, or Both. The default is Both.

- Shipped - includes only shipped sales order lines; excludes unshipped and canceled lines. This option supersedes the value for the Include Canceled Lines parameter.
- Unshipped - includes only unshipped sales order lines; excludes shipped lines. Canceled lines can be included or excluded based on the value for the Include Canceled Lines parameter.
- Both - includes both shipped and unshipped sales order lines. Canceled lines can be included or excluded based on the value for the Include Canceled Lines parameter.

Summarize by Date & Bucket (Y/N)

Enter Yes to summarize demand from sales order lines which have the same requirement date and bucket. Enter No to view specific identifiers which have resulted in multiple Sales Order lines for the same requirement date and bucket. The default is No.

Include Current Resource Authorizations (Y/N)

Enter Yes to include current resource authorizations on the report. Enter No to omit current resource authorizations. The Current Resource Authorizations section of the report will print only that demand from planning / release schedules that include resource authorizations. The default is Yes.

Net Change Report

The Net Change Report will display any changes that a trading partner has made to requirements based on a comparison of any two schedules. Use this report to track increases or decreases in requirements from the trading partner. This allows you to better monitor requirement fluctuations for seasonal or sporadic changes. With this report, you can monitor changes by customer, customer ship-to, item or item range. You can define a percentage of change acceptable and report only those items which change outside of the tolerance limits.

The information contained in this report is obtained from archived schedule data within Oracle Release Management. This report can only be run for those schedules which have been successfully validated and archived.

Submission

◗◗ To run the Net Change Report:

1. Through Reports on the menu, navigate to the Submit Requests window.
2. Select Single Request.
3. Select Net Change Report from the available list of values.
4. Enter required and optional parameters.
5. Choose Submit to submit the process.

Parameters

Customer

Enter the external customer for which this report is to be run. This field is mandatory if no trading partner is selected.

Schedule Type

Select the schedule type to be compared: Planning/Release, Sequenced or Shipping.

New Schedule

Enter a new schedule number to restrict the report to specific schedule numbers.

Old Schedule

Enter a valid old schedule number. This schedule must be of the same type as the schedule entered in New Schedule.

Ship-From

Enter the ship-from location for which this report is to be run.

Ship-To

Enter the shipping address for which this report is to be run.

Customer Item Start

Select a customer item starting range for the schedules to be compared. This field is mandatory if Customer Item End is completed.

Customer Item End

Select a customer item ending range for the schedules to be compared. This field is mandatory if Customer Item Start is completed.

Production Sequence Start

Enter a date for the customer's production sequence starting range for the schedules to be compared. This field is mandatory if Production Sequence End is completed.

Production Sequence End

Enter a date for the customer's production sequence ending range for the schedules to be compared. This field is mandatory if a Production Sequence Start is completed.

Include Authorization Quantities (Y/N)

Enter Yes to include authorized quantities in this report. The default value is No.

Include Other Detail (Y/N)

Enter Yes to include other detail types in the report. The default value is No.

Include Lines with no change (Y/N)

Enter Yes to include lines with no change in this report. The default value is Yes.

Include Percentage Change More Than

Include in the report only those lines changed by at least this percentage.The default value is 0%.

Release Management Exceptions Report

The Release Management Exceptions Report provides explanatory information for errors generated when a problem is encountered during demand processing. Some examples of exceptions generated when requirements have not been met are:

- customers, billing and shipping addresses must exist in Oracle Receivables,
- orders, including Sales Order and Order Type, must already exist in Oracle Order Management,
- items must be active items defined in Oracle Inventory,
- forecast names must be defined in Oracle Master Scheduling / MRP,
- redundant firm requirements are encountered, or
- discrepancy in the CUM.

This report prints a report cover page section and a report main section which includes:

- request ID and schedule header identifiers,
- order number, order type and message category,
- schedule line identifiers and exception message text,
- optional detailed exception text.

Submission

This report is automatically generated when the Demand Processor runs if exceptions (information, warning and error) were generated during processing. See: Release Management Demand Processor.

◗◗ To run the Release Management Exceptions Report manually:

1. Through Reports on the menu, navigate to the Submit Requests window.
2. Select Single Request.
3. Select Release Management Exceptions Report from the available list of values.
4. Enter required and optional parameters.
5. Choose Submit to submit the process.

Parameters

Request ID Range

Enter a range of request numbers to limit the report to exceptions noted for specific request identifiers.

External Ship-From

Enter the shipping location to limit the report to exceptions noted for a specific location.

External Customer Name Range

Enter a range of customer names to limit the report to exceptions noted for specific customers.

Trading Partner Range

Enter a range of trading partners to limit the report to exceptions noted for specific trading partners.

External Trading Partner Location

Enter the trading partner location to limit the report to exceptions noted for a specific trading partner location.

External Customer Item Range

Enter a range of customer items to limit the report to exceptions noted for specific customer items.

Inventory Item Range

Enter a range of inventory items to limit the report to exceptions noted for specific items.

Order Number Range

Enter a range of order numbers to limit the report to exceptions noted for specific order numbers.

Order Type Range

Enter a range of active order types to limit the report to exceptions noted for specific order types.

Schedule Number Range

Enter a range of schedule numbers to limit the report to exceptions noted for specific schedules.

Message Category Range

Enter a range of exception message categories to limit the report to specific message categories. Leave this field blank to include all message categories in the report.

Exception Severity

Enter exception severity to limit the report to a minimum level of exception severity. Exception severity may be reported at an error, warning, or information level:

- Error

  The report will include fatal errors only. Warnings and informational messages will not print.

- Warning

  The report will include fatal errors and warnings, but informational messages will not print. This is the default.

- Information

  The report will include fatal errors, warnings, and informational messages.

Print Details

Enter Yes to display the report with detailed information including incoming schedule and matching sales order lines. Enter No for a simple view of the report.

Creation Date Range

Enter a range of dates to limit the report to exceptions generated on a specific date.

Sort by

Choose from a list of criteria to sort the report using a specific parameter value.

Release Management Retro Billing Report

The Release Management Retro Billing Report identifies adjustments to already invoiced items. This report allows you to generate a list of invoices that may be eligible for retroactive billing. Based on old price versus new price, this report identifies the variance and possible associated adjustments. After invoicing, you must manually adjust the customer's account balance to reflect the price change, and you may need to notify the customer via credit or debit memos.

Submission

◗◗ To run the Retro Billing Report:

1. Through Reports on the menu, navigate to the Submit Requests window.
2. Select Single Request.
3. Select Retro Billing Report from the available list of values.
4. Enter required and optional parameters.
5. Choose Submit to submit the process.

Parameters

Customer

Select the customer to restrict the report to specific customers.

Address

Select the customer address to restrict the report to a specific customer location.

Invoice Number Range

Select the range of invoice numbers to restrict the report to a range of invoices.

Invoice Date Range

Select the range of invoice dates to restrict the report to specific invoices on specific dates.

Title

Define the title that will be printed on the report. The default is Release Management Retro Billing Report.

Item Range

Select the range of items to restrict the report to specific items.

Order By

Select the method in which you want the report sorted. Select Invoice Date to sort the information in the report by invoice date. Select Invoice No to sort the information by invoice number.

EDI Inbound Transactions

The EDI Inbound Transactions concurrent program allows you to process an EDI transaction and load Release Management interface tables manually.

Submission

To run EDI Inbound Transactions:

1. Through Process Inbound Transactions on the menu, navigate to the Submit Requests window.
2. Select Single Request.
3. Select EDI Inbound Transactions from the available list of values.
4. Enter required and optional parameters.
5. Choose Submit to submit the process.

Parameters

Inbound File Path

Enter the location of the inbound flat file. The default value is the current value set for the profile option ECE: Input File Path.

Inbound File Name

Enter the name of the inbound transaction.

Execute DSP Flag?

Enter Yes to execute the Demand Processor. Enter No to bypass immediate execution of the Demand Processor. The default is No.

Transaction Type

Select the transaction type from the list of values for this inbound transaction. The default is SPSI.

Map Code

Select the map code, as defined in the e-Commerce Gateway, from the list of values.

Debug Mode?

Select the level of detail for the debug mode. The default value is 0.

Release Management Demand Processor

Oracle Release Management's processing engine, the Demand Processor is an Oracle Open Interface which provides complete defaulting, derivation, and validation for inbound demand schedules regardless of their source. The Demand Processor can process customer demand schedules from diverse sources including:

- EDI planning, shipping, and production sequence schedules processed through the Oracle e-Commerce Gateway
- Manually entered schedules via Oracle Release Management Workbench
- External system schedules loaded into the Demand Processor Interface via a custom process

The Demand Processor performs the following procedures:

- Defaulting, Derivation, and Validation of schedule
- Archive validated schedule
- Manage New Demand: CUM discrepancy check, cumulative to discrete demand quantity conversion, application of Supply Chain Sourcing Rules, application of delivery pattern rule and lead time offset to calculate ship / delivery dates, application of frozen, firm and forecast fences, aggregation of demand, and rounding to standard pack quantity using the Processing Rules in effect for a particular ship-from, customer, ship-to, or customer item.
- Reconcile Old / New Demand: cancellation of old demand not-authorized-to-ship before Horizon start date, processing appropriate for schedule purpose code, getting eligible and matching existing demand, performing reconciliation of customer and supplier shipments, reconciliation of Past Due firm demand, reconciliation of Restricted demand, matching of old / new demand, and updating the sales order or forecast

The Demand Processor generates appropriate warning and error exceptions and informational messages during each of these procedures.

Prerequisites

To ensure that the Demand Processor works effectively, you should prepare Oracle Order Management and Oracle Release Management for any new customer demand data you want to import, including customers, pricing agreements, items, shipment and delivery rules, and CUM Management.

Before using the Demand Processor, you should:

- Define Customer. See: Oracle Receivables.
- Define Customer Addresses. See: Oracle Receivables.
- Define Customer Receiving Calendar. See: Oracle Shipping Execution.
- Define Warehouse Shipping Calendar. See: Oracle Shipping Execution.
- Set up shipment delivery rules. See: Overview of Shipment Delivery Rules.

  You should perform the following tasks for each customer sending demand transactions:

  - Define transportation lead times between your site and the customer destination. See: Release Management Processing Rules.
  - Verify the system defined ship delivery pattern rules.
  - Add your own ship delivery pattern rules.
  - Determine default ship delivery pattern rule for a customer destination.
  - Associate a default ship delivery pattern rule to a customer destination.
  - Associate a default ship delivery pattern rule to a customer item.
- Define Release Management Processing Rules

  Using the Release Management Processing Rules form, set up relationships between the ship-from organizations, customers, and addresses, defining attributes which are dependent on this relationship and used in the Oracle Release Management Demand Processor. See: Overview of Processing Rules.
- Set up ship-from customer items terms for Release Management using the Release Management Processing Rules form.

  Define ship-from / ship-to relationships for each customer item using the Processing Rules form. For each ship-from organization effective for the customer item, identify the sales order to which all demand for the customer item should be loaded. Optionally define the standard pack quantity and rounding rule and the intransit lead time. See: Overview of Processing Rules.

- Set Up Supply Chain Sourcing Rules

  You can define the schedule sourcing and splitting rules using the Supply Chain Sourcing Rules form if:

  - the customer demand schedule specifies an incorrect ship-from organization for the customer item

  Define a new sourcing rule for the schedule's ship-from organization or the default warehouse associated with the customer ship-to site, with shipping organization type of "Make At" and allocation percentages for the desired ship-from organization(s). Then, create an assignment set for the sourcing rule, and assign the sourcing rule to the ship-to customer and site, and to the most preferred inventory item for the customer item specified on the customer demand schedule. See: Oracle Supply Chain Planning.

Workflow Enabled

Oracle Release Management is workflow enabled in Release 11*i*. By setting the **RLM: Workflow Enabled** profile option, you can run the Demand Processor with or without the workflow option.

Submission

◗◗ To run the Release Management Demand Processor:

1. Through Demand Transactions on the menu, navigate to the Submit Requests window.
2. Select Single Request.
3. Select Release Management Demand Processor from the available list of values.
4. Enter required and optional parameters.
5. Choose Submit to submit the process.

Parameters

Schedule Purpose Code

Choose a code from the list of valid purpose codes to limit processing to demand schedules of a specific purpose code type.

Date Range

Enter a range of dates to limit processing to demand schedules with a Generation Date.

Trading Partner Range

Enter the customer code to limit processing to demand schedules for a particular customer.

Ship-To Address Range

Enter the shipping address to limit processing to demand schedules for a specific shipping address.

Schedule Number

Enter the schedule number to limit processing to demand schedules

CUM Transactions CUM Key Adjustment

Use Adjust CUM Transactions CUM Key ID concurrent program to:

- change the CUM key identifier on previously shipped Release Management Order Lines if the customer has reset the CUM by back dating the current cumulative start date;
- assign a Cum Key ID in the case of a new installation of Oracle Release Management on an existing installation of Oracle Order Management, where shipped sales order lines exist;
- assign a CUM Key ID if the customer turns on CUM management after Oracle Release Management has been in use for that customer.

This applies to the CUM key ID on the shipment transactions and on the CUM adjustment transactions that have occurred since the start of the new CUM rule.

The following values of CUM Org Level determine which sales order lines will be selected and updated in this program:

- Bill-To / Ship-From

  Select sales order lines associated with the specified shipping location and the corresponding billing location and shipping organization.

- Ship-To / Ship-From

  Select sales order lines associated with the specified shipping location and shipping organization.

- Intermediate Ship-To / Ship-From

  Select sales order lines associated with the specified intermediate shipping location and shipping organization.

- Ship-To / All Ship-Froms

  Select sales order lines associated with the specified shipping location without regard to shipping organization.

This program is applicable only to the following CUM management types:

- by date only
- by date and record year
- CUM until manual reset at item
- by date and purchase order

Prerequisites

Before using the Adjust CUM Transactions CUM Key ID program, you should:

1. Set Up CUM Management.

   Define the CUM Rule for each customer destination and establish each customer item's initial CUM quantity value based on the CUM Rule defined.

   - Use the processing rules form to set up the CUM Management Rule for each customer destination sending demand transactions.

2. Set Up Customer Items for Release Management.

   Define ship-from / ship-to relationships for each customer item using the Processing Rules form. For each shipping organization effective for the customer item, identify the sales order to which all demand for the customer item should be loaded. Optionally define standard pack quantity and rounding rule, and the lead time for shipment date calculations.

3. Have Sales Order Shipments of Release Management Demand.

   An order line must have a matching value for each applicable component of the CUM Key in order to be processed in Adjust CUM Transactions CUM Key ID program.

4. Create a Cum Key. See: Cum Key Details.

Submission

◗◗ To run the CUM Transactions CUM Key Adjustment:

1. Through CUM Key Adjustment on the menu, navigate to the Submit Requests window.
2. Select Single Request.
3. Select Cum Transactions Cum Key Adjustment from the available list of values.
4. Enter required and optional parameters.
5. Choose Submit to submit the process.

Parameters

Adjust CUM Transactions CUM Key ID program has the following parameters in the Parameters field of the Run Concurrent Programs form:

Ship-From Organization

Enter the shipping organization to whom the shipment transaction CUM identifier adjustment applies. You can choose from any inventory organization which has been defined as a ship-from business entity for the customer in Oracle Release Management.

Customer Name

Enter the customer to whom the shipment transaction CUM identifier adjustment applies.

Ship-To Organization

Enter the shipping address of the customer to whom the CUM identifier adjustment applies. You can choose from any address for the customer which is currently assigned a ship-to business purpose.

Intermediate Ship-To Organization

If the CUM organization level for this ship-from / ship-to business entity is intermediate ship-to, enter the intermediate shipping location of the customer to whom the CUM identifier adjustment applies. You can choose from any address for the customer which is currently assigned a ship-to business purpose.

Bill-To Location

If the CUM organization level for this ship-from / ship-to business entity is bill-to / ship-from, enter the billing address of the customer to whom the CUM identifier adjustment applies. You can choose from any customer address currently assigned a bill-to business purpose. This field defaults to the billing address associated with the specified shipping address.

Customer Item

Select a customer item for which you want to adjust the CUM Key from the list of values. If nothing is selected here, all the customer items for the above selected criteria will be adjusted.

Transaction Start Date

Enter the shipment transaction start date. Shipment transactions within the range you specify will be eligible for CUM identifier adjustment if they are associated with the eligible CUM key components. This date must be less than the shipment transaction end date.

Transaction End Date

Enter the shipment transaction end date. Shipment transactions within the range you specify will be eligible for CUM identifier adjustment if they are associated with the eligible CUM key components. This date must be greater than the shipment transaction start date. The default is the current system date.

See Also

Release Management Processing Rules

A

Windows and Navigator Paths

Windows and Navigator Paths

This appendix shows the default navigator path for each Oracle Release Management window. Refer to this appendix when you do not already know the path for windows you want to use.

Text in brackets [ ] indicates a button.

Window	Navigator Menu Path
Create CUM Keys	Release Management > CUM Workbench > [CUM Key] > [Create CUM Keys]
CUM Key Details	Release Management > CUM Workbench > [CUM Key]
CUM Workbench	Release Management > CUM Workbench
Enter CUM Adjustment	Release Management > CUM Workbench > [CUM Key] > [Enter Adjustments]
Find CUM Details	Release Management > CUM Workbench
Find Processing Rules	Release Management > Setup > Processing Rules
Horizontal Demand	Release Management > Release Management Workbench > Schedule Summary > [Lines] > Schedule Details - Lines View > [Horizontal Demand]
Horizontal Schedule	Release Management > Release Management Workbench > Schedule Summary > [Lines] > Schedule Details - Lines View > [Horizontal Schedule]
Line Addresses Details	Release Management > Release Management Workbench > Schedule Summary > [Lines] > Schedule Details - Lines View > [Addresses]
Maintain Ship / Delivery Pattern Codes	Release Management > Release Management > Setup > Shipment Delivery Rules
Matching Attributes	Release Management > Setup > Processing Rules > Release Management Processing Rules > [Matching Logic]

Window	Navigator Menu Path
Processing Rules At Address Item Level	Release Management > Setup > Processing Rules > Release Management Processing Rules > [Item Rules]
Processing Rules At Address Level	Release Management > Setup > Processing Rules > Release Management Processing Rules > [Address Rules]
Processing Rules At Customer Item Level	Release Management > Setup > Processing Rules > Release Management Processing Rules > [Item Rules]
Processing Rules At Customer Level	Release Management > Setup > Processing Rules > Release Management Processing Rules > [Customer Rules]
Release Management Processing Rules	Release Management > Setup > Processing Rules
Release Management Workbench	Release Management > Release Management Workbench
Schedule Details - Exceptions View	Release Management > Release Management Workbench > Schedule Summary > [Exceptions] > Schedule Details - Exceptions View
Schedule Details - Header View	Release Management > Release Management Workbench > Schedule Summary > [Header] > Schedule Details - Header View
Schedule Details - Lines View	Release Management > Release Management Workbench > Schedule Summary > [Lines] > Schedule Details - Lines View
Schedule Summary	Release Management > Release Management Workbench > Schedule Summary

B

Release Management Profile Options

Overview of Profile Options

During Implementation, you set a value for each user profile option to specify how Oracle Release Management controls access to and processes data.

Generally, your system administrator sets up and updates profile option values. The Oracle Applications System Administration User's Guide contains more information on profile options, including the internal names of each Release Management profile option. The following information is included here for your convenience.

Profile Option Settings

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
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.						

The following profile options affect the operation of the Demand Processor:

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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).

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

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.

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.

trading partner

Any company that sends and receives documents via EDI.

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.

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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