Oracle® Collaborative Planning

Implementation and User's Guide

Release 11*i*

Part No. B12168-01

October 2003

ORACLE®

Oracle Collaborative Planning Implementation and User's Guide, Release 11*i*

Part No. B12168-01

Primary Author: Jennifer Covert Mosinski

Contributing Authors: Manish Patel, Sriram Bala, Bryan Wada, Linda Rodish

Contributors: Prasanta Dash, Arup Chatterjee, Elizabeth Looney, Jiangang (James) Guo, Preetam Dandapani, Michael Hasan, Yvon Tang

Contents

2 Setup

3 Forecasting

4 Vendor Managed Inventory

5 Collaborative Inventory Visibility

6 Exceptions

7 Waterfall Analysis

8 Horizontal and Advanced Horizontal View

9 Workflow

D Key Tables

Glossary

Index

Send Us Your Comments

Oracle Collaborative Planning Implementation and User's Guide, Release 11*i*

Part No. B12168-01

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 by electronic mail on mfgdoccomments_us@oracle.com.

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

Preface

Audience for This Guide

Welcome to Oracle Applications Release 11*i* of the Oracle Collaborative Planning Implementation and User's Guide.

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

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Oracle Collaborative Planning

  If you have never used Oracle Collaborative Planning, Oracle suggests you attend one or more of the Oracle Collaborative Planning 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's 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 Collaborative Planning

- Chapter 1 contains an introduction to Oracle Collaborative Planning and its functionality.
- Chapter 2 contains setup and implementation information for Oracle Collaborative Planning.
- Chapter 3 discusses collaboration with suppliers.
- Chapter 4 discusses collaboration with customers.
- Chapter 5 discusses vendor managed inventory.
- Chapter 6 discusses collaborative inventory visibility.
- Chapter 7 discusses how to create custom exceptions.

- Chapter 8 discusses how waterfall analysis is used in Oracle Collaborative Planning.
- Chapter 9 discusses the advanced horizontal view feature of Oracle Collaborative Planning.
- Appendix A lists the profile options associated with Oracle Collaborative Planning.
- Appendix B discusses common errors you might encounter when using Oracle Collaborative Planning.
- Appendix C discusses XML transactions and Oracle Collaborative Planning.
- Appendix D lists and describes key tables used in Oracle Collaborative Planning.

Documentation Accessibility

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible, with good usability, to the disabled community. To that end, our documentation includes features that make information available to users of assistive technology. This documentation is available in HTML format, and contains markup to facilitate access by the disabled community. Standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle Corporation is actively engaged with other market-leading technology vendors to address technical obstacles so that our documentation can be accessible to all of our customers. For additional information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/.

Accessibility of Code Examples in Documentation

JAWS, a Windows screen reader, may not always correctly read the code examples in this document. The conventions for writing code require that closing braces should appear on an otherwise empty line; however, JAWS may not always read a line of text that consists solely of a bracket or brace.

Accessibility of Links to External Web Sites in Documentation

This documentation may contain links to Web sites of other companies or organizations that Oracle Corporation does not own or control. Oracle Corporation neither evaluates nor makes any representations regarding the accessibility of these Web sites.

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 Collaborative Planning.

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

Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online (HTML or PDF).

- **Online Help** - The new features section in the HTML help describes new features in Oracle Applications Release 11*i*. This information is updated for each new release of Oracle Collaborative Planning. The new features section also includes information about any features that were not yet available when this guide was printed. For example, if your administrator has installed software from a mini-packs an upgrade, this document describes the new features. Online help patches are available on Oracle*MetaLink*.
- **11*i* Features Matrix** - This document lists new features available by patch and identifies any associated new documentation. The new features matrix document is available on Oracle*MetaLink*.
- **Readme File** - Refer to the readme file for patches that you have installed to learn about new documentation or documentation patches that you can download.

Related User's Guides

Oracle Collaborative Planning shares business and setup information with other Oracle Applications products. Therefore, you may want to refer to other user's guides when you set up and use Oracle Collaborative Planning

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.

Guides Related to All Products

Oracle Applications User's Guide

This guide explains how to enter data, query, run reports, and navigate using the graphical user interface (GUI) available with this release of Oracle Collaborative Planning (and any other Oracle Applications products). This guide also includes information on setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing reports and concurrent processes.

You can access this user's guide online by choosing Getting Started with Oracle Applications from any Oracle Applications help file.

User Guides Related to This Product

Oracle Advanced Planning Implementation and User's Guide

This guide describes how to use Oracle's planning solution for supply chain planning performance. This guide can be used as a reference when you are implementing Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning with Oracle Collaborative Planning.

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 Order Management User's Guide

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 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.

Installation and System Administration

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 Applications-wide features such as Business Intelligence (BIS), languages and character sets, and Self-Service Web Applications.

Installing Oracle Applications

This guide provides instructions for managing the installation of Oracle Applications products. In Oracle Applications Release 11*i*, much of the installation process is handled using Oracle Rapid Install, which minimizes the time to install Oracle Applications, the Oracle9 technology stack, and the Oracle9*i* Server technology stack by automating many of the required steps. This guide contains instructions for using Oracle Rapid Install and lists the tasks you need to perform to finish your installation. You should use this guide in conjunction with individual product user's 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 Oracle Applications Release 11*i*. This guide describes the upgrade process and lists database and product-specific upgrade tasks. You must be either at Oracle Applications Release 10.7 (NCA, SmartClient, or character mode) or Oracle Applications Release 11.0, to upgrade to Oracle Applications Release 11*i*. You cannot upgrade to Oracle Applications Release 11*i* directly from releases prior to 10.7.

Maintaining Oracle Applications

Use this guide to help you run the various AD utilities, such as AutoUpgrade, AutoPatch, AD Administration, AD Controller, AD Relink, License Manager, and others. It contains how-to steps, screenshots, and other information that you need to run the AD utilities. This guide also provides information on maintaining the Oracle applications file system and database.

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 concurrent processing.

Oracle Alert User's Guide

This guide explains how to define periodic and event alerts to monitor the status of your Oracle Applications data.

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 for Forms-Based Products*. It also provides information to help you build your custom Oracle Forms Developer 6*i* forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products

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.

Other Implementation Documentation

Oracle Applications Product Update Notes

Use this guide as a reference 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, enhancements, and changes made to database objects, profile options, and seed data for this interval.

Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications

If you use the Multiple Reporting Currencies feature to record transactions in more than one currency, use this manual before implementing Oracle Collaborative Planning. This manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing Oracle Collaborative Planning with this feature.

Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications

This guide describes how to set up and use Oracle Collaborative Planning with Oracle Applications' Multiple Organization support feature, so you can define and support different organization structures when running a single installation of Oracle Collaborative Planning.

Oracle Workflow Administrator's Guide

This guide explains how to complete the setup steps necessary for any Oracle Applications product that includes workflow-enabled processes, as well as how to monitor the progress of runtime workflow processes.

Oracle Workflow Developer's Guide

This guide explains how to define new workflow business processes and customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. It also describes how to define and customize business events and event subscriptions.

Oracle Workflow User's Guide

This guide describes how Oracle Applications users can view and respond to workflow notifications and monitor the progress of their workflow processes.

Oracle Workflow API Reference

This guide describes the APIs provided for developers and administrators to access Oracle Workflow.

Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide

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

Oracle eTechnical Reference Manuals

Each eTechnical Reference Manual (eTRM) 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. Oracle eTRM is available on Metalink

Oracle Manufacturing APIs and 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 API's and open interfaces found in Oracle Manufacturing.

Oracle Order Management Suite APIs and 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 API's and open interfaces found in Oracle Order Management Suite.

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 Oracle Applications Release 11*i*.

Training and Support

Training

Oracle offers a complete set of training courses to help you and your staff master Oracle Collaborative Planning and reach full productivity quickly. These courses are organized into functional learning paths, so you take only those courses appropriate to your job or area of responsibility.

You have a choice of educational environments. You can attend courses offered by Oracle University at any one of our many Education Centers, you can arrange for our trainers to teach at your facility, or you can use Oracle Learning Network (OLN), Oracle University's online education utility. In addition, Oracle training professionals can tailor standard courses or develop custom courses to meet your needs. For example, you may want to use your organization structure, terminology, and data as examples in a customized training session delivered at your own facility.

Support

From on-site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep Oracle Collaborative Planning 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 Oracle9*i* server, and your hardware and software environment.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

Oracle STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications data unless otherwise instructed.

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 Oracle Applications can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications, you may 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 to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. 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, an integrated suite of more than 160 software modules for financial management, supply chain management, manufacturing, project systems, human resources and customer relationship management.

Oracle products are available for mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, network computers and personal digital assistants, allowing 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 applications products, along with related consulting, education, and support services, in over 145 countries around the world.

Your Feedback

Thank you for using Oracle Collaborative Planning and this user's guide. Oracle values your comments and feedback. At the beginning of this guide is a Reader's Comment Form you can use to explain what you like or dislike about Oracle Collaborative Planning or this user's guide. You can send comments to us at the e-mail address mfgdoccomments_us@oracle.com.

1

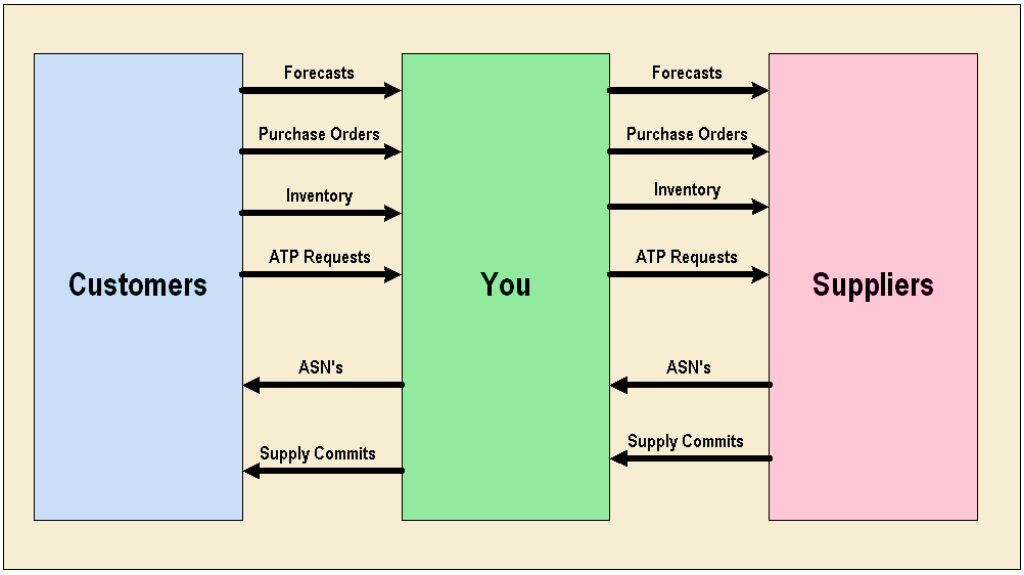
Introduction

This chapter introduces Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are addressed:

Overview of Oracle Collaborative Planning

Oracle Collaborative Planning provides advanced capabilities for communicating, planning, and optimizing supply and demand information for trading partners across the supply chain. Oracle Collaborative Planning enables you to reduce inventory levels, improve visibility across your supply chain, increase the speed of information and materials, and promise delivery more accurately.

The following image depicts how Oracle Collaborative Planning works between you, your customers and your suppliers:



Oracle Collaborative Planning integrates with Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning, Oracle Demand Planning, and Oracle iSupplier Portal for a complete supply chain solution. You also can integrate Oracle Collaborative Planning with legacy ERP systems or use it as a standalone product.

Through integration, Oracle Collaborative Planning enables you to:

- Use data collections to acquire setup data from ERP legacy systems (items, customers, suppliers, users, company associations)
- Use data collections to access execution data, such as purchase orders and sales orders

- Publish order forecasts from Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning to your suppliers in Oracle Collaborative Planning
- Receive supply commits from Oracle Collaborative Planning to Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning
- Publish sales forecasts from Oracle Demand Planning to your customers in Oracle Collaborative Planning

Collaboration Methods

You can send and receive information into Oracle Collaborative Planning using the publish programs from Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning and Oracle Demand Planning, direct entry through the user interface, flat file loads, or XML.

For more information about direct entry of information and flat file loads, refer to Overview of Setup on page 2-2.

For more information about XML transactions in Oracle Collaborative Planning, refer to Overview of XML on page C-2.

Collaborate with Customers

There are two types of collaboration business processes:

- Sales forecast collaboration
- Order forecast collaboration

Sales forecast collaboration is prevalent in the consumer goods industries, where promotions by both retailers and manufacturers have direct impact on end-consumer demand.

Order forecast collaboration is more common in manufacturing environments. Customers provide demand forecasts, and suppliers provide supply commit information based on their ability to meet the demand. Oracle Collaborative Planning enables your customers to publish forecasts in Oracle Collaborative Planning. You can then provide accurate supply commits based on those forecasts.

For more information about collaborating with customers, refer to Overview of Forecasting on page 3-2.

Collaborate with Suppliers

Collaboration with suppliers is similar to that with customers. With supplier collaboration, however, you are in the customer role and the supplier takes on your role. You must provide your suppliers with enough visibility to enable them to be more responsive to your requirements, reduce material shortages, get early visibility into constraints, and track performance. There are two types of information collaborations:

- Sales forecast
- Order forecast

For more information about collaborating with suppliers, refer to Overview of Forecasting on page 3-2.

Multi-tier Collaborations

Oracle Collaborative Planning enables you to model any level of complexity in your supply chain and promote a seamless flow of information and materials across your extended supply chain. This enables you to provide visibility of your requirements to all tiers of your supply chain so that you can have visibility of all issues and constraints in your supply chain.

Multi-tier collaborations enable you to:

- Communicate requirements to contract manufacturers and suppliers
- Get visibility to supplier capacity and customer requirements
- Reallocate key components
- Make alternate sourcing decisions

Complete the following steps to establish a multi-tier collaboration:

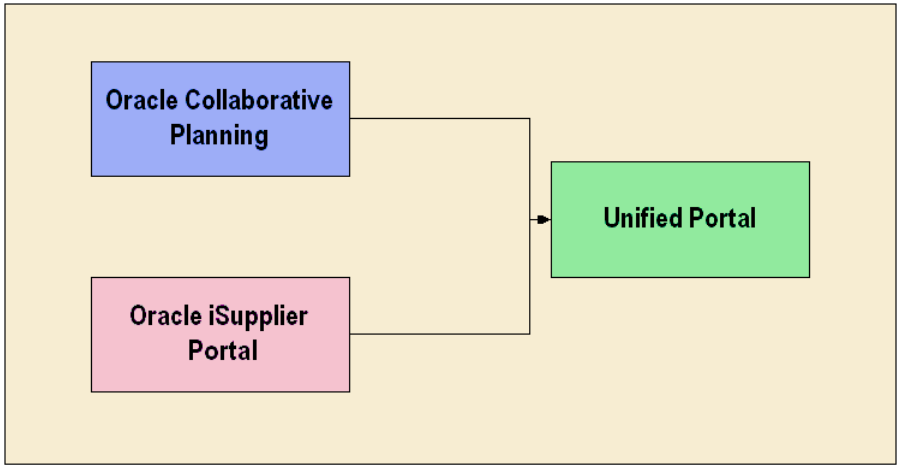
- Come to consensus on demand with your customer.
- Involve your entire supply chain.
- Communicate the requirements for your contracted assemblies and requirements for critical components to other tiers of the supply chain. This enables you to simultaneously provide visibility into your plans to the entire supply chain.
- Receive commitments from all tiers of the supply chain simultaneously, providing you warn early about disruptions in the flow of material, and the ability to pro actively identify contingency plans and alternate strategies.

- Provide accurate commitments to your customers that take into account an up-to-date assessment of your supply chain capabilities.

Oracle iSupplier Portal

When Oracle iSupplier Portal and Oracle Collaborative Planning are licensed, they can be combined in a unified portal (if they are deployed together in the same database instance). This provides your suppliers with one point of entry for planning and execution data.

The following image depicts how Oracle iSupplier Portal and Oracle Collaborative Planning combine to a unified portal:



The unified portal of Oracle Collaborative Planning and Oracle iSupplier Portal provides you with several capabilities. The following table lists those capabilities, and which application provides them.

Capability	Application
Orders	Oracle iSupplier Portal
ASN (Advanced Shipment Notices)	Oracle iSupplier Portal
Receipts	Oracle iSupplier Portal
Invoices	Oracle iSupplier Portal

Capability	Application
Payments	Oracle iSupplier Portal
Vendor Managed Inventory	Oracle iSupplier Portal and Oracle Collaborative Planning
Suppliers, products, order modifiers, approved supplier lists, sourcing	Oracle iSupplier Portal and Oracle Collaborative Planning
Exceptions	Oracle Collaborative Planning
Forecasts	Oracle Collaborative Planning
Capacity	Oracle Collaborative Planning
Pegging	Oracle Collaborative Planning
Waterfall Analysis	Oracle Collaborative Planning

For more information about how to set up Oracle Collaborative Planning with Oracle iSupplier Portal, refer to Overview of Setup on page 2-2.

Collaborate with Suppliers

Suppliers can respond to purchase orders and initiate purchase order change requests directly through the Oracle iSupplier Portal. When this happens, Oracle Collaborative Planning auto-creates (for the purposes of supply/demand tracking and exception management within Oracle Collaborative Planning) a supplier sales order containing the acknowledgement information. Suppliers can provide their sales order reference information directly through Oracle iSupplier Portal. This not only reduces overhead of maintaining documents in two separate places, but also enables a more streamlined business process. For more information about collaborating with suppliers, refer to Overview of Forecasting on page 3-2.

Oracle Collaborative Planning Functionality

Collaborative planning is accomplished using several functionalities. The following table lists and describes the functionalities that facilitate collaboration:

Function	Description
Collaborative Planning and Forecasting	You can involve your customers in the forecasting process to drive to consensus and improve forecast accuracy. After running your internal planning process, you can communicate the output of your supply chain plan to your suppliers. Your supplier's response to forecast information can be included in the planning cycle.
Vendor Managed Inventory	Vendor Managed Inventory enables you to automate the replenishment process, lower inventory, improve supplier performance, and drive out non-valued added costs. You can provide suppliers all the information needed to manage inventory they provide. It is integrated with the execution system to allow any desired level of automation in the order creation process. For more information about Vendor Managed Inventory, refer to Overview of Vendor Managed Inventory on page 4-2.
Oracle Supply Chain Exception Management	Even as the frequency of planning increases, disruptions in between planning runs are still inevitable. Oracle Collaborative Planning enables you to adapt to disruptions in the supply chain by using Supply Chain Exception Management. You can define your own exceptions or use seeded exceptions. Workflow is used to automate notifications and corrective action processes. For more information about exceptions, refer to Overview of Exceptions on page 6-2.
Collaborative Inventory Visibility	Collaborative Inventory Visibility enables you to create groups and share inventory among members of those group. For more information about Collaborative Inventory Visibility, refer to Overview of Collaborative Inventory Visibility on page 5-2.

Time Buckets

Oracle Collaborative Planning uses time buckets to represent supply and demand information. You can use time buckets to specify a duration for demand and supply information, in terms of days, weeks, and months.

Exception Management

Any mismatches in supply and demand information are flagged using exception messages. You can view each exception message in Oracle Collaborative Planning,

or as a workflow notification. You can choose to view only those exceptions that are of interest to you, and rank them according to your preference.

Exception Summary and Details

The Exceptions Summary window lists the exception types and number of exceptions. From the Summary window you can navigate to the Exception Details window. The Exception Details window displays each exception together with all details pertinent to that exception and navigation into other windows to aid you with the resolution process.

Exception Thresholds

An administrator can specify the tolerance for each exception type that can lead to an exception. By setting appropriate tolerances, you can avoid exception overloads and ensure that issues are flagged when required.

Supply Chain Event Manager

To generate exceptions and send notifications you must run the Supply Chain Event Manager. To run this program your username must be assigned to the Advanced Planning System Administrator responsibility. Contact your system administrator if you do not have this responsibility.

Complete the following steps to run the Supply Chain Event Manager:

1. Log in under the Advanced Planning Administrator responsibility.
2. Navigate to Other > Supply Chain Event Manager.
3. Enter a value for each of the parameters.

> **Note:** The default value is set to No.

4. Select OK.
5. Select Submit.

Requests

Whenever you load information into the system using Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning, you receive a request ID. You can view the progress of your

requests of any information you load in the Oracle Collaborative Planning system. When you view your requests, the system displays whether the load was successful.

1. From the Home window of Oracle Collaborative Planning, select the Admin tab.
2. Select View Requests.
3. In the Requests window select a status and then select Go.
4. To view specific request details, select Details.
5. You can view the following information in the Request Details window:

- Summary
- Parameters
- Notifications
- Printing
- Diagnostics

2

Setup

This chapter describes setup procedures and implementation considerations for Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are addressed:

Overview of Setup

Your implementation of Oracle Collaborative Planning depends on the application(s) you integrate with. Depending on the system, if any, you integrate Oracle Collaborative Planning with, you load data using different methods. Consider whether the following apply to your implementation:

- Implementation with Oracle e-Business Suite
- Implementation with Oracle Advanced Planning and Scheduling
- Implementation with Legacy systems
- Standalone setup

The following table depicts the setup steps necessary to implement Oracle Collaborative Planning, depending on your implementation type.

Step	Oracle e-Business Suite or Oracle Advanced Planning and Scheduling	Standalone Setup
Set up Profile Options	Required	Required
Define customers, suppliers, and sites	Required	Required
Define users and assign responsibilities	Required	Required
Set up calendars	Required	Required
Set up items and other entities	Required	Required
Set up Oracle iSupplier portal	Optional	Not applicable

Deployment Configurations

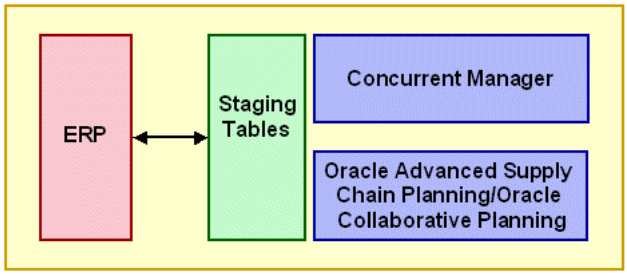
Begin your setup process by deciding on your deployment hardware configuration. Oracle Collaborative Planning supports one, two and three machine implementations. These different deployment configurations enable planning calculations to be performed on different machines than the machine that performs transactions. This results in better system response.

The following are types of deployment configurations:

- Single Machine Implementation on page 2-3

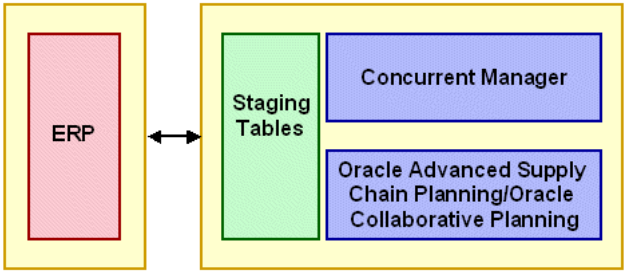
Single Machine Implementation

For small implementations, source and destination can reside on the same machine and in the same instance. The following image illustrates this configuration:



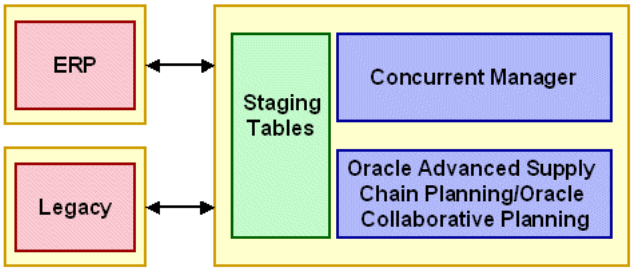
Two Machine Implementation

For larger implementations various instances can be deployed on separate machines. The following image depicts a two machine implementation:



Three Machine Implementation

A three-machine deployment allows for the manipulation of high-dimensionality, large-scale demand planning data to occur on a machine separate from the planning calculations done on the planning server. The following image depicts this type of implementation:



For all deployment configurations, a collection process brings data from the source to the destination instance.

Setup with Oracle e-Business Suite

The setup for a deployment with the Oracle e-Business Suite or with Oracle Advanced Planning and Scheduling requires the same steps.

1. Set up Profile Options on page 2-5
2. Define Customers, Suppliers, and Sites on page 2-7
3. Define Users and Assign Responsibilities on page 2-8
4. Set Up Calendar on page 2-16
5. Set Up Items on page 2-19
6. Setup Oracle iSupplier Portal on page 2-20

When you deploy Oracle Collaborative Planning with Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning, or as part of the Oracle e-Business Suite:

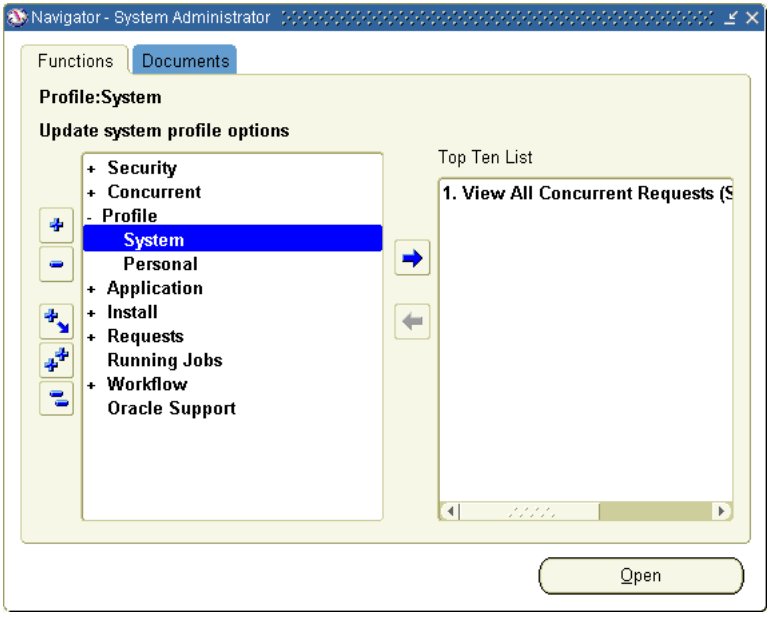
- Key entities are set up in source ERP instances
- Oracle Advanced Planning and Scheduling collection programs are used to enable setups in Oracle Collaborative Planning
- Supplies and demands in the source instance are collected to Oracle Collaborative Planning
- Trading partner supplies and demands are uploaded using flat files

Set up Profile Options

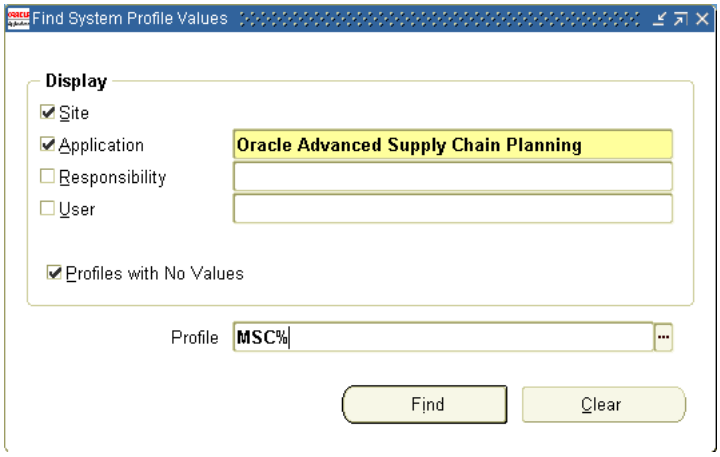
Set profile options to correctly use Oracle Collaborative Planning in your business. For example, if you configure Oracle Collaborative Planning with Oracle iSupplier Portal, you must set the MSC: Configuration profile option to include Oracle Collaborative Planning and Oracle iSupplier Portal.

Complete the following steps to set up profile options:

1. Log in under the System Administrator responsibility.
2. Navigate to Profile > System. The following image depicts this navigational path:



3. In the Find System Profile Values window, select Application. The following image depicts the Find System Profile Values window:



4. Search and select Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning in the Application field.
5. In the Profile field, enter MSC% and select Find.
6. On the System Profile Values window, set the necessary profile options. The following table lists the profile options, their necessary values, and profile option descriptions.

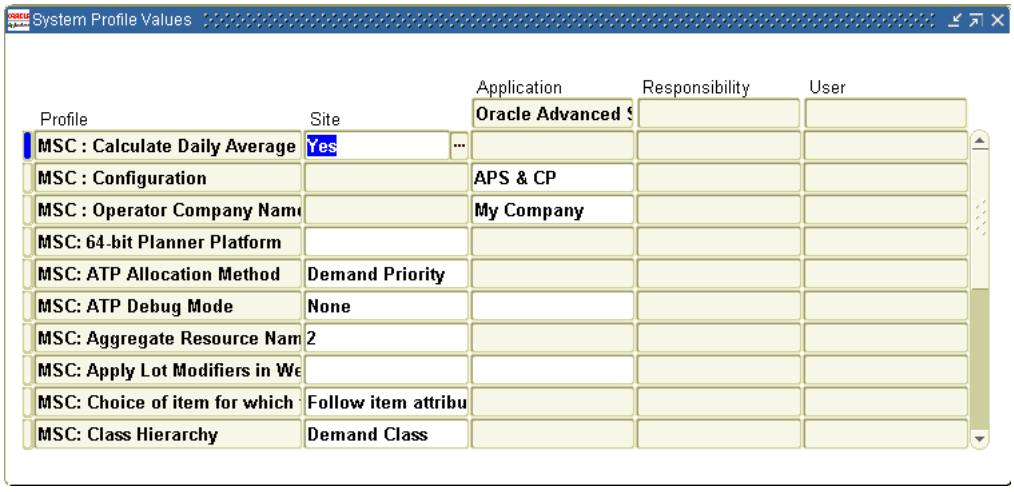
Profile Option	Value	Description
MSC: Configuration:	APS & CP	Indicates that the APS data model is activated.
MSC: Operator Company Name	Your company name	Name issued by the company deploying Oracle Collaborative Planning.
MSC: Vertical View Default Query	Yes	Ensures that the vertical view displays a default set of results.
MSC: VMI Default Query	Yes	Ensures that the VMI screen displays a default set of results.

Note: If Oracle Collaborative Planning and Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning are installed on a different server than the rest of your Oracle ERP applications, you must set two additional profile options:

FND: Debug Log Enables = Blank or No

ICX: Session Timeout = Blank

The following image depicts the System Profile Values window:



7. Save your work.

For more information about the profile options used in Oracle Collaborative Planning, refer to Profile Options on page A-2.

Define Customers, Suppliers, and Sites

Create customers, suppliers, and in the source instance, then collect them to Oracle Collaborative Planning. After you set up your information in an Oracle ERP system, the data is collected into Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning and Oracle Collaborative Planning.

Define Customers and Customer Sites

Customers are defined in Oracle Order Management, using the Customers – Standard window. When defining a customer, enter the customer site in the location column. After defining your customers, run a targeted trading partners data collection to collect new customers into Oracle Collaborative Planning.

For more information about defining customers, refer to the *Oracle Order Management Implementation Suite.*

Define Suppliers and Supplier Sites

Suppliers are defined in Oracle Purchasing using the Supply Base - Suppliers window. When defining a supplier, enter the supplier site in the location column. After defining your suppliers and their sites, run a targeted trading partners data collection to collect new suppliers into Oracle Collaborative Planning.

For more information about defining suppliers, refer to the *Oracle Payables User Guide.*

Define Users and Assign Responsibilities

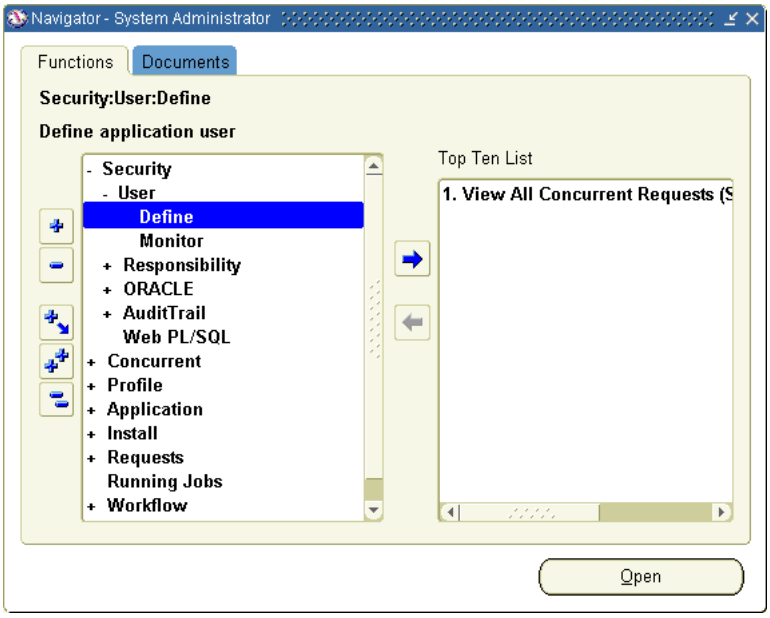
The system administrator of the Oracle ERP system sets up new accounts for users. You must specify the contact persons when defining customers in Oracle Order Management or suppliers in Oracle Purchasing. After specifying the contact persons the system administrator defines the user. Provide the following information:

- Username
- Contact Person
- Description

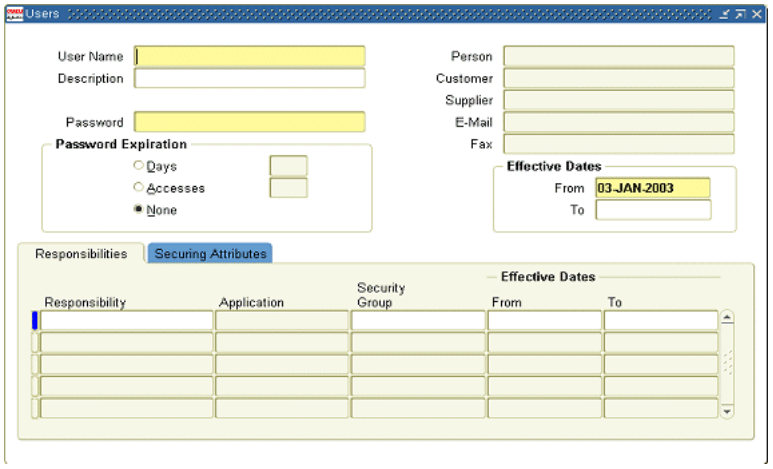
Define Users

You can define users that belong to your company, your supplier's company, or your customer's company. You must set up supplier users as contacts for supplier sites before they can be registered as users. Customer users must be setup as contacts for customer sites before they can be registered as users. After establishing the users in the Oracle ERP system, run a targeted user company association data collection to collect new users. Select the option to create and enable user company association.

1. Using the System Administrator responsibility, in an Oracle application, navigate to Security > User > Define. The following image depicts this navigational path:

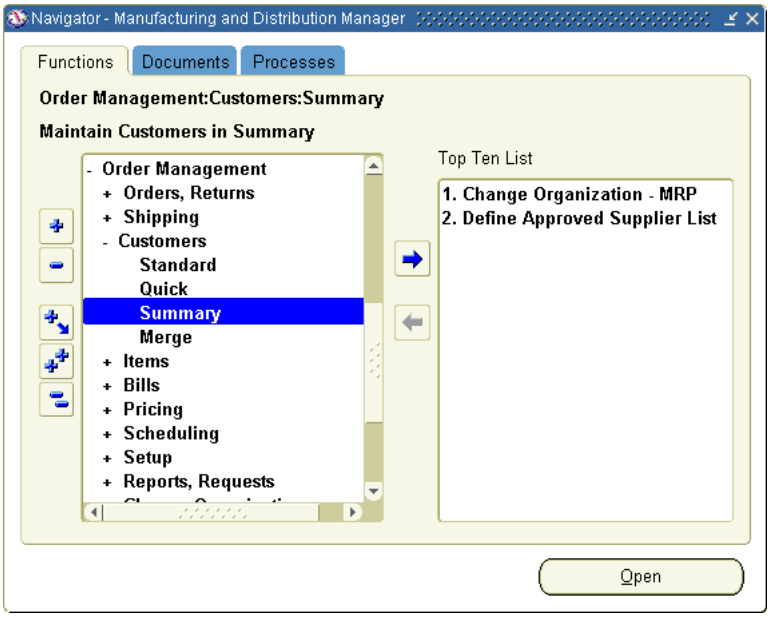


2. In the Users window, enter the username you created in the source instance and assign the user the Supply Chain Collaboration Planner responsibility. The following image depicts the Users window:

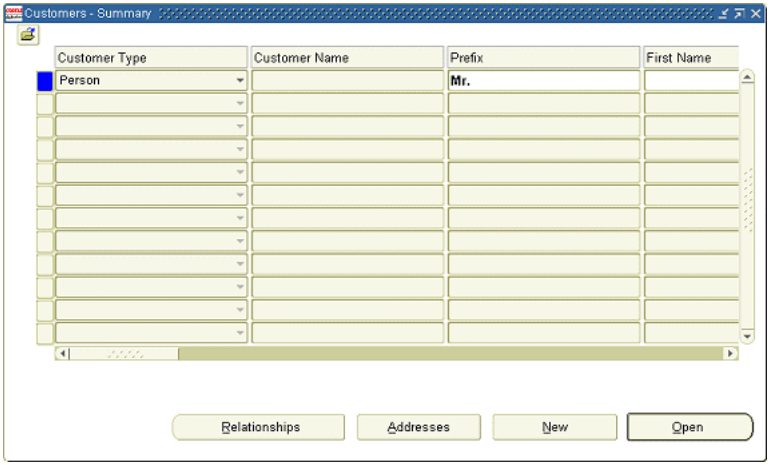


3. A user must be a member of your company or a member of an established customer or supplier in the Oracle ERP system. Customers are maintained in the Oracle Order Management system. You must have certain responsibilities to create a new user. To establish a customer user in Oracle Collaborative Planning, you must complete the following in the Oracle ERP system:

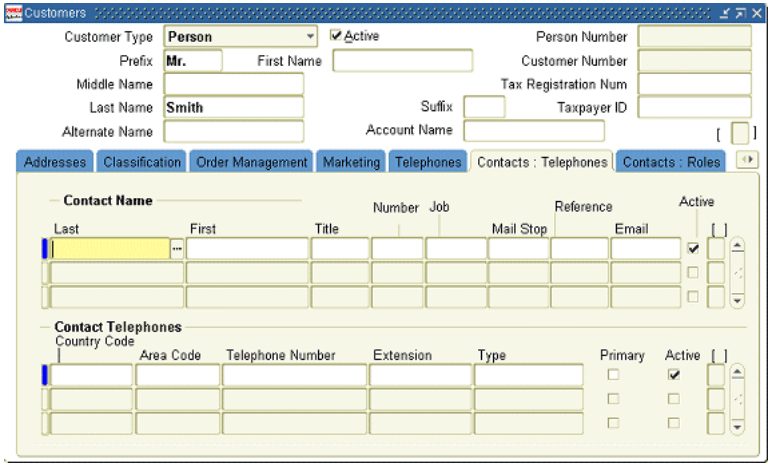
   a. In Oracle Order Management, navigate to Order Management > Customer > Summary. The following image depicts this navigational path:



b. In the Customers - Summary window, search for a customer and select Open. The following image depicts the Customers - Summary window:



c. In the Customers window, enter a customer name and contact person. The following image depicts the Customers window:



d. Save your work.

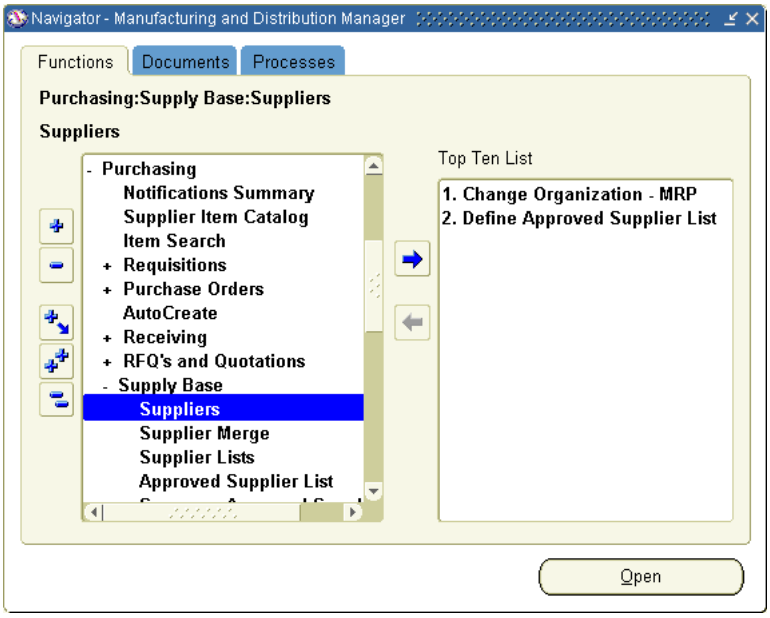
e. Change the responsibility to System Administrator and navigate to Security > User > Define.

f. In the Users window enter a user name, description, and contact person.

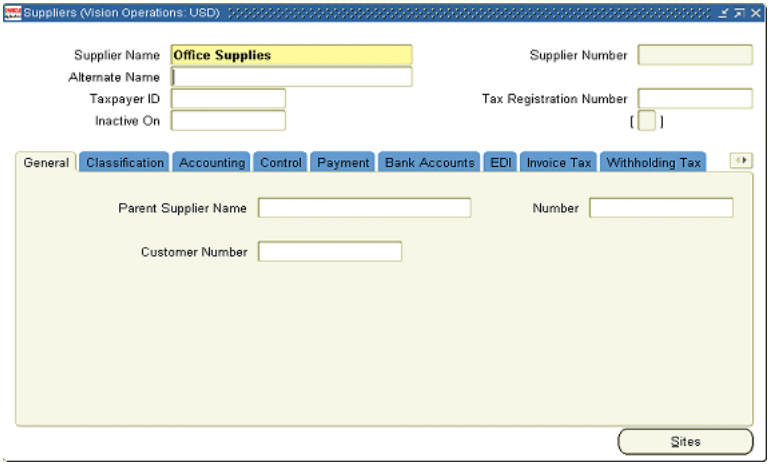
Supplier information is maintained in Oracle Purchasing.

To establish a supplier user in Oracle Collaborative Planning, enter the following in your source instance:

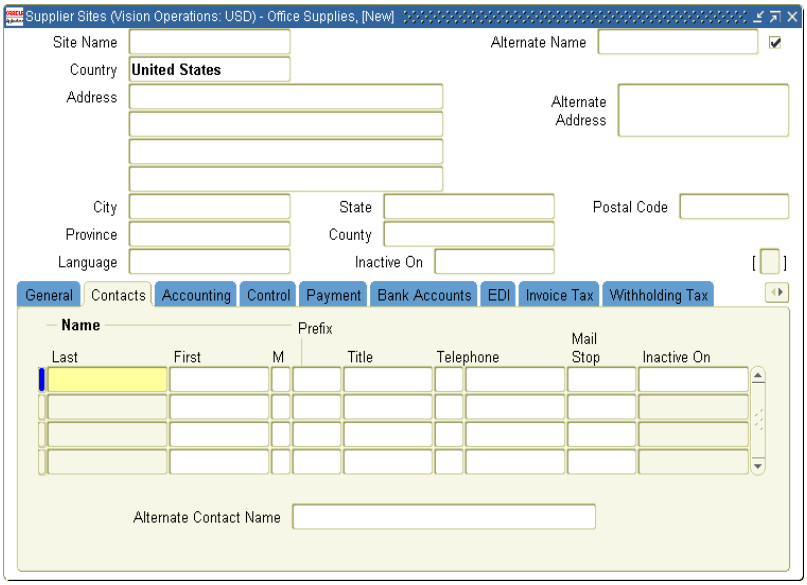
a. In the Oracle Purchasing system, navigate to Purchasing > Supply Base > Suppliers. The following image depicts this navigational path:



b. In the Suppliers window, search for Supplier Name and select Sites. The following image depicts the Suppliers window:



c. In the Supplier Sites window, select the Contact tab and enter information for a contact person. The following image depicts the Supplier Sites window:



d. Save your work.

e. Switch to the System Administrator responsibility and navigate to Security > User > Define.

f. On the Users window, enter a user name, description, and assign the Supply Chain Collaboration Planner responsibility.

g. Search and select a contact name. Oracle Collaborative Planning links the contact supplier information to the new user.

4. If your implementation of Oracle Collaborative Planning exists on a separate machine from the Oracle ERP system, then customer or supplier users must be established in the Oracle Collaborative Planning system.

To establish a customer or supplier user in Oracle Collaborative Planning, you must complete the following steps:

a. Define a new user by navigating to Security > User > Define. The System Administrator creates new accounts.

b. In the Users window, enter the same username you created in the Oracle ERP system and assign the Supply Chain Collaboration Planner responsibility.

c. Run a targeted data collection to collect company user association from the Oracle ERP system into the Oracle Collaborative Planning system. Set the flag on the Company User Association parameter to enable user company association. For more information on running data collections, refer to Run Data Collections on page 2-35.

d. Maintain the company site information in the Oracle ERP system and collect data to Oracle Collaborative Planning.

e. Customers and suppliers can post their supplies and demands into the Oracle Collaborative Planning system.

To create users and enable user company association:

a. Switch to the Advanced Supply Chain Planner responsibility. Navigate to Collections > Oracle Systems > Data Collection.

b. In the Planning Data Collections window, select the Parameters field.

c. In the Parameters window, complete the following fields:

- Instance
- Purge Previously Collected Data = No
- Collection Method = Target Refresh
- User Company Association = Create Users and Enable User Company Association

d. Select OK.

e. Start data collections. After successfully collecting data to the Oracle Collaborative Planning system, new users can log into Oracle Collaborative Planning and view or create new transactions. For more information on running data collections, Run Data Collections on page 2-35.

Assign Responsibilities

Reserve the Supply Chain Collaboration Administrator responsibility for a system administrator who has responsibility for the whole deployment. The following table lists the different types of users, which responsibilities you can assign to them, and the responsibility description:

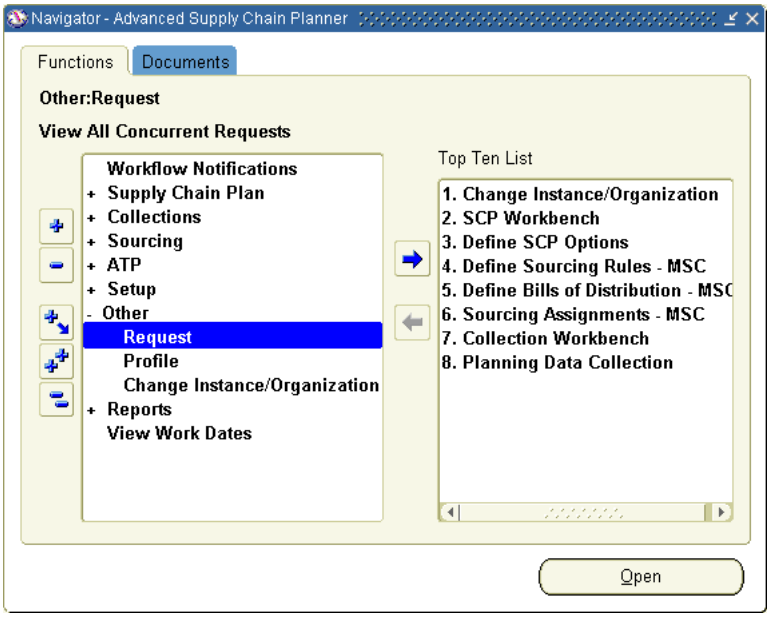
Responsibility	Company Users	Supplier Users	Customer Users	Responsibility Description
Supply Chain Collaboration Planner	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provides users access to planner tasks.
Supply Chain Collaboration Manager	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provides users access to planner and administrative tasks.
Supply Chain Collaboration Administrator	Yes	No	No	Provides users access to planner and administrative tasks. The user can create security rules that apply to supplies and demands posted by all companies.

Set Up Calendar

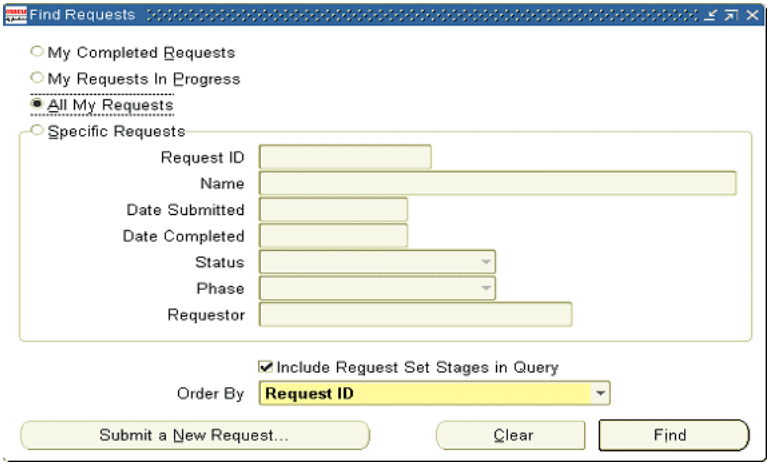
The calendar in Oracle Collaborative Planning is a 7-0 calendar, where all days are workdays, the week begins on Monday, and the month begins on the first day of the calendar month. Set up the calendar for Oracle Collaborative Planning by running the concurrent program Build Collaborative Planning Calendar.

Complete the following steps to set up the calendar in Oracle Collaborative Planning.

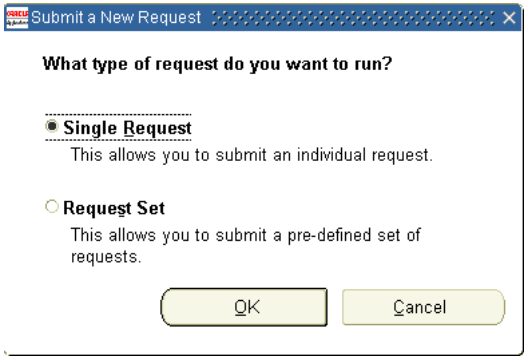
1. Log in using the Advanced Supply Chain Planner responsibility.
2. Navigate to Other > Request. The following image depicts this navigational path:



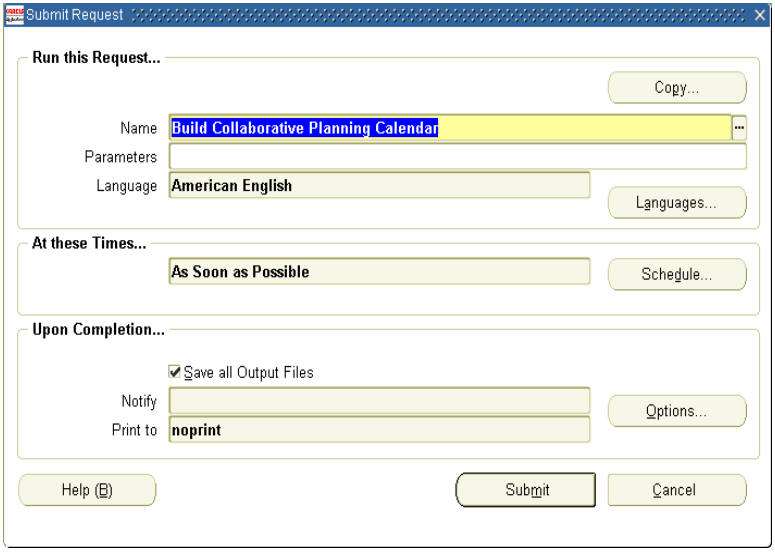
3. In the Find Requests window, select Submit a New Request. The following image depicts the Find Requests window:



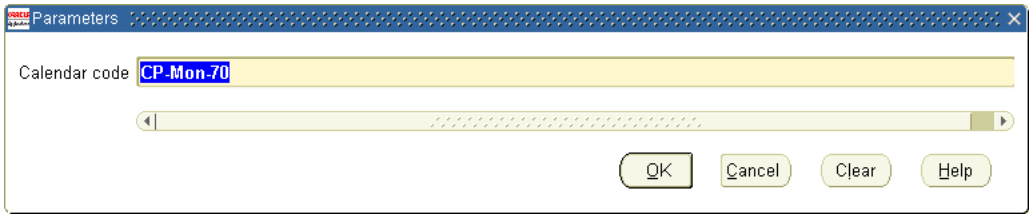
4. On the Submit a New Request window, select Single Request and select OK. The following image depicts the Submit a New Request window:



5. In the Submit Request window select Build Collaborative Planning Calendar. The following image depicts the Submit Request window:



6. In the Parameters window, select OK. The following image depicts the Parameters window:



7. In the Submit Request window, select Submit.

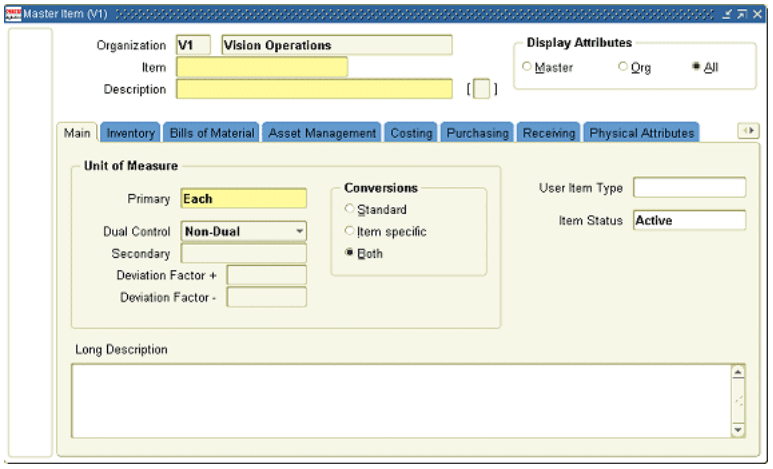
Set Up Items

If you deploy Oracle Collaborative Planning with the Oracle e-Business Suite, you create items in the Oracle ERP system and collect them into the Oracle Collaborative Planning system.

Items are created in Oracle Inventory. Run an items data collection to receive items into Oracle Collaborative Planning. You must run a data collection to collect any new items that may be part of your collaboration with your customers and suppliers.

Complete the following steps to set up items:

1. Log in using the Manufacturing and Distribution Manager responsibility.
2. In the Manufacturing and Distribution Manager window, navigate to Inventory > Items > Master Items.
3. In the Master Item window, enter your item information. For more information about item setup, refer to the *Oracle Inventory User's Guide.* The following image depicts the Master Item window:



4. Save your work.
5. Run a data collection to load the items into Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning and Oracle Collaborative Planning. For more information on running data collections, refer to Run Data Collections on page 2-35.

Setup Oracle iSupplier Portal

When you deploy Oracle iSupplier Portal and Oracle Collaborative Planning together, your supplier users can access both applications through a combined portal. This is accomplished by assigning supplier users the Supplier Collaboration Full Access responsibility. After creating Supplier Collaboration responsibility, you can then access a combined home page that features the functionality of both Oracle iSupplier Portal and Oracle Collaborative Planning.

To setup Oracle iSupplier Portal and Oracle Collaborative Planning together, you must install Oracle Collaborative Planning on the same instance as your Oracle ERP system. You must have the System Administrator responsibility to assign responsibility to users.

Complete the following steps to set up users for access to Oracle iSupplier Portal and Oracle Collaborative Planning:

1. Log in under the Supplier User Management responsibility.
2. Navigate to supplier User Management > Register Supplier User.

3. Provide registration details.
4. Save your work.

OEM User Setup

An OEM user is a member of your company that uses Oracle Collaborative Planning. This person will have access to your company data. Complete the following steps to create this type of user.

1. Log in under the System Administrator responsibility.
2. Navigate to Security > Users > Define.
3. Enter a username and assign the Supply Chain Collaboration Planner responsibility. If the user already exists, add the Supply Chain Collaboration Planner responsibility to the user and save your changes. If your implementation of Oracle Collaborative Planning exists on a separate machine from your Oracle ERP system, then you must create the user in the Oracle ERP system first.
4. Switch responsibilities to Advanced Supply Chain Planner > Collections > Oracle Systems > Data Collection
5. To perform a targeted collection, set the parameter value Purge Previously Collected Data to No. Set all other values to No. Set the value for the User Company Association parameter to Enable User Company Association.
6. Select Submit.

Standalone Setup

The following platforms are available for a standalone setup of Oracle Collaborative Planning:

- Standalone collaboration platform
- Collaboration platform with legacy systems

If you are performing a standalone setup of Oracle Collaborative Planning, you must load all of your data through flat file loads. You can bulk load the following:

- Calendar information
- Calendar Exception Information
- Category Sets

- Company Users
- Customer Items
- Item Categories
- Items
- Planners
- Shift Exceptions
- Shift Times
- Supplier Items
- Supply/Demand Information
- Trading Partners
- Trading Partner Sites
- Unit of Measure
- Workday Patterns

To view specific information about each spreadsheet type, review the Readme document contained in *OATemplate.zip.* You must load calendar information before loading supply/demand information; specific dates, such as receipt dates, are used in supply and demand transactions. You must load items and trading partners before proceeding with customer items and supplier items.

To perform a standalone setup of Oracle Collaborative Planning, complete the following steps:

1. Set Up the Legacy Instance on page 2-23
2. Set Up Profile Options on page 2-23
3. Define Customers, Suppliers, and Sites on page 2-26
4. Define Users and Assign Responsibilities on page 2-26
5. Set Up Calendar on page 2-27
6. Set Up Items and Other Entities on page 2-30

Set Up the Legacy Instance

To set up Oracle Collaborative Planning as a standalone product, you must first set up the legacy instance and then load planning organizations, customers, and suppliers.

Complete the following steps to set up the legacy instance:

1. Apply the legacy integration patch on the concurrent manager node on which you installed Oracle Collaborative Planning. If you have multiple concurrent manager nodes that are not NFS mounted, you must apply this patch on all the nodes. The patch copies all the control files to the $MSC_TOP/patch/115/import directory. You must enter the complete path of this directory as a value for the Control Files Directory parameter of the flat file load stage when you run the legacy system data collection.

   Use steps 2 through 6 to create a partition for a new instance.

2. Log in using the System Administrator responsibility.
3. Select Requests > Run.
4. Select Single Request and select OK.
5. In the Name field, enter Create APS Partitions and select OK.
6. Enter the number of plan partitions and instance partitions and select OK.
7. Change to the Advanced Planning Administrator responsibility. Select Admin > Instances.
8. Specify the Instance Code for the Legacy Instance and set the Instance Type as Other. Leave the fields From Source to APS and From APS To Source blank. Fill the other fields for the instance as specified in the on-line help.

   You can now use the batch load solution. Upload the Calendar data for this instance.

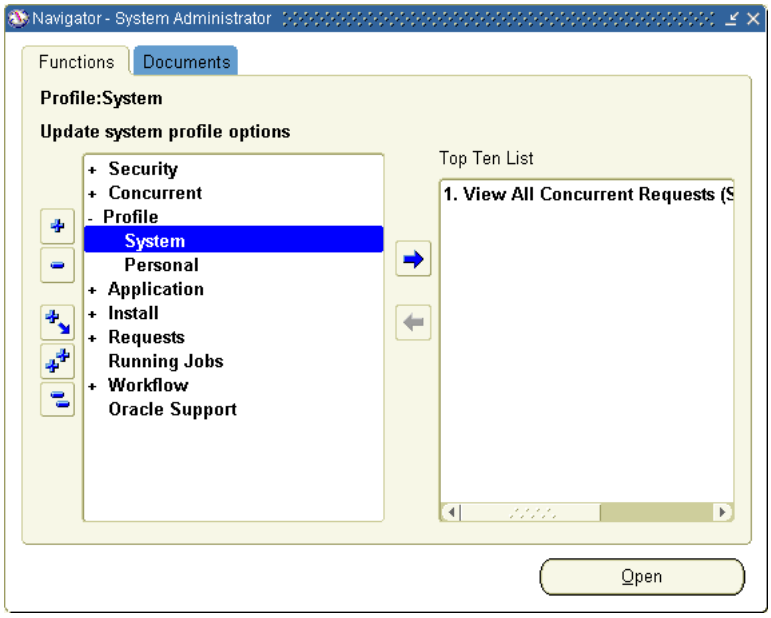
Note: The batch upload and legacy instance setup steps can occur parallel to script for data upload creation. The instance code is required to retrieving data files from the scripts.

Set Up Profile Options

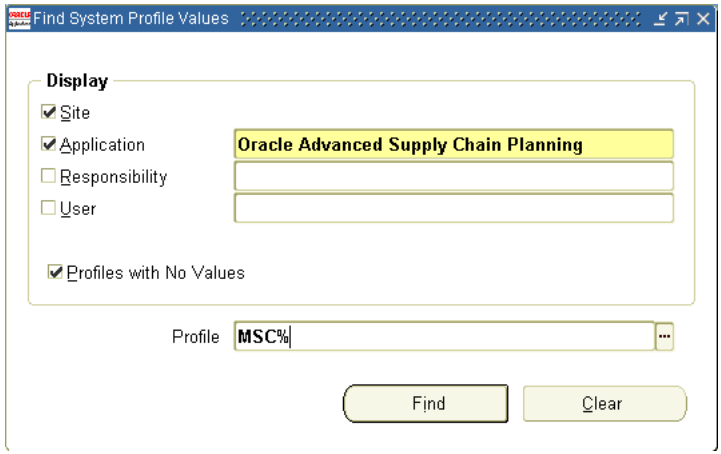
Profile options setup for a standalone implementation is the same as for an integrated implementation.

Complete the following steps to set up profile options:

1. Log in under the System Administrator responsibility.
2. Navigate to Profile > System. The following image depicts this navigational path:



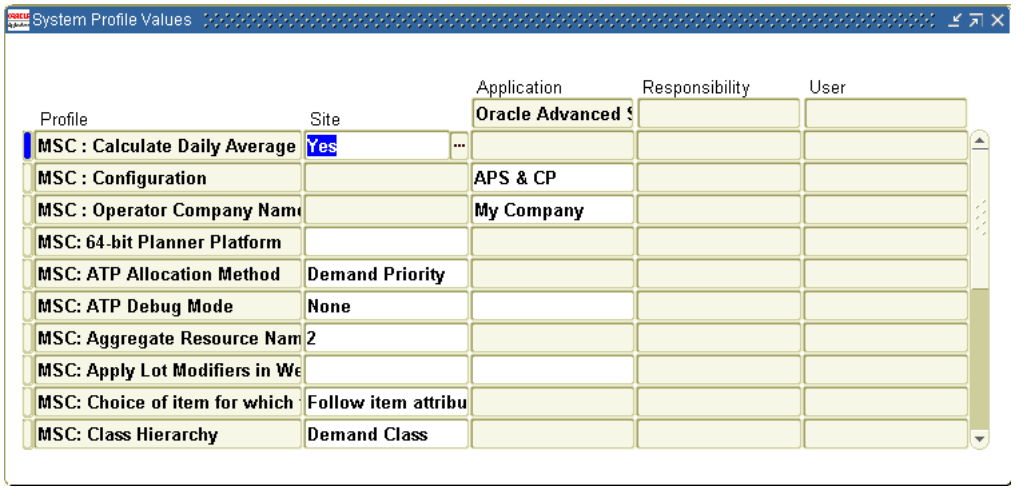
3. In the Find System Profile Values window, select Application. The following image depicts the Find System Profile Values window:



4. Search and select Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning in the Application field.
5. In the Profile field, enter MSC% and select Find.
6. On the System Profile Values window, set the necessary profile options. The following table lists the profile options, their necessary values, and profile option descriptions.

Profile Option	Value	Description
MSC: Configuration:	CP	Indicates that collection programs are used.
MSC: Operator Company Name	Your company name	Name issued by the company deploying Oracle Collaborative Planning.
MSC: Vertical View Default Query	Yes	Ensures that the vertical view displays a default set of results.
MSC: VMI Default Query	Yes	Ensures that the VMI screen displays a default set of results.

The following image depicts the System Profile Values window:



7. Save your work.

For more information about the profile options used in Oracle Collaborative Planning, refer to Profile Options on page A-2.

Define Customers, Suppliers, and Sites

For a standalone setup of Oracle Collaborative Planning, customers, suppliers, and sites must be loaded using flat files. Use the flat file *tradingpartner.dat* to load customers, and *tradingpartnersite.dat* to load customer sites. Use the flat file *tradingpartner.dat* to load suppliers, and *tradingpartnersite.dat* to load supplier sites. When defining sites, upload *tradingpartner.dat* and *tradingpartnersite.dat* in a single zip file.

For more information about uploading data into Oracle Collaborative Planning refer to Loading and Publishing Data on page 2-30.

Define Users and Assign Responsibilities

For a standalone setup of Oracle Collaborative Planning, define users and assign responsibilities through flat file loads.

Define Users

Upload the *partnercontact.dat* flat file to define contacts for trading partner sites. To set up users, you must provide the following information:

- Username
- Customer or supplier information

For more information about uploading data into Oracle Collaborative Planning, refer to Loading and Publishing Data on page 2-30.

Assign Responsibilities

You can assign the following responsibilities for a standalone setup:

- Supply Chain Collaboration Planner
- Supply Chain Collaboration Manager

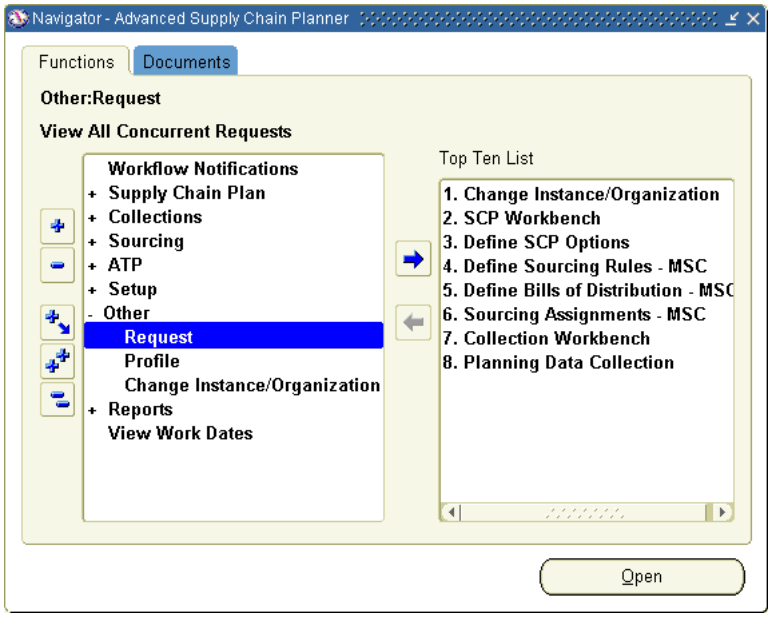
The Supply Chain Collaboration Planner responsibility provides users with access to planner tasks. The Supply Chain Collaboration Manager responsibility provides users with access to planner and administrative tasks.

Set Up Calendar

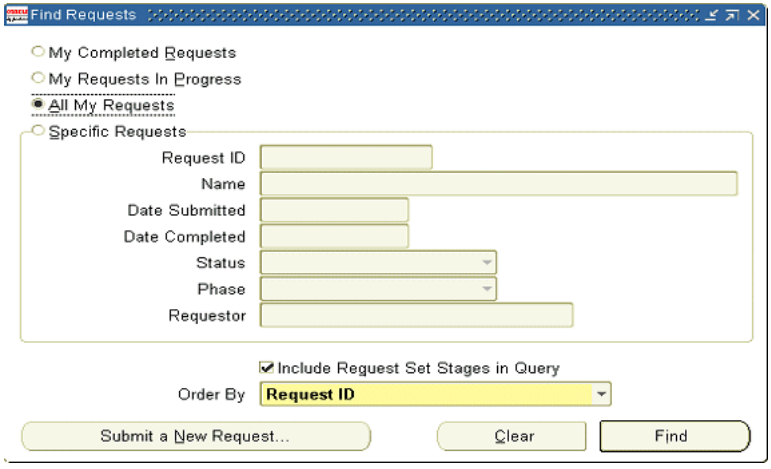
The calendar in Oracle Collaborative Planning is a 7-0 calendar, where all days are workdays, the week begins on Monday, and the month begins on the first day of the calendar month. Set up the calendar for Oracle Collaborative Planning by running the concurrent program Build Collaborative Planning Calendar.

Complete the following steps to set up the calendar in Oracle Collaborative Planning.

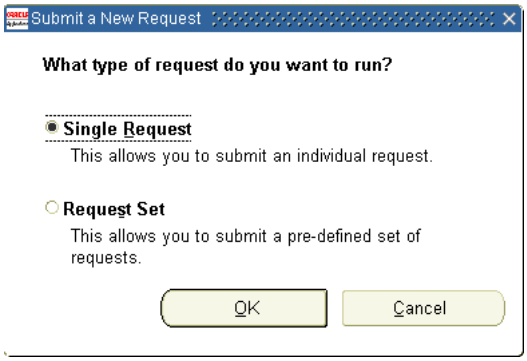
1. Log in using the Advanced Supply Chain Planner responsibility.
2. Navigate to Other > Request. The following image depicts this navigational path:



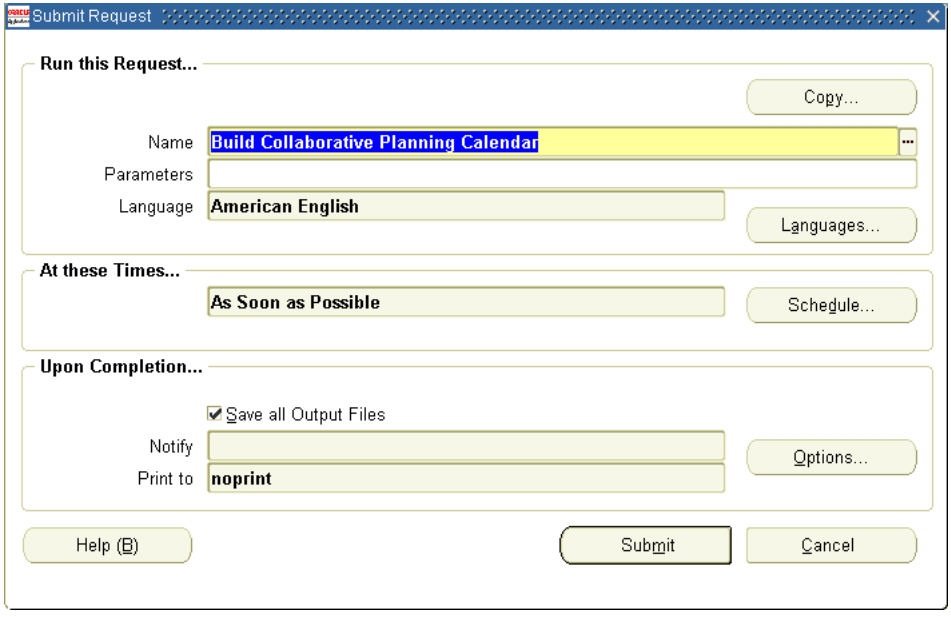
3. In the Find Requests window, select Submit a New Request. The following image depicts the Find Requests window:



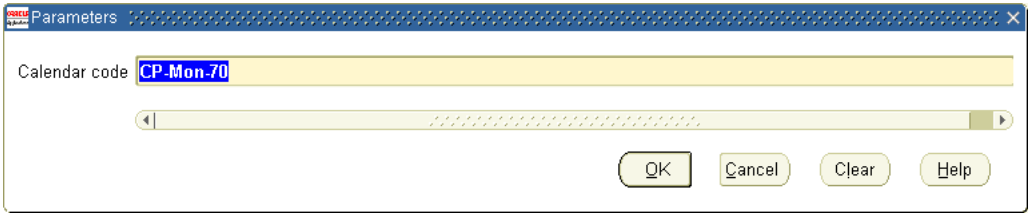
4. In the Submit a New Request window, select Single Request and select OK. The following image depicts the Submit a New Request window:



5. In the Submit Request window select Build Collaborative Planning Calendar. The following image depicts the Submit Request window:



6. In the Parameters window, select OK. The following image depicts the Parameters window:



7. In the Submit Request window, select Submit.

Set Up Items and Other Entities

For a standalone setup of Oracle Collaborative Planning, defining items and other entities is achieved using flat file loads. Upload the *item.dat* flat file to set up your items. Upload the *supplieritems.dat* flat file to cross-reference a supplier item with one of your items. Upload the *customeritems.dat* flat file to cross-reference a customer item with one of your items.

For more information about uploading flat files, refer to Loading and Publishing Data on page 2-30.

Loading and Publishing Data

You can load all of your setup data into the system if you are not using Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning. If you are using Advanced Supply Chain Planning in conjunction with Oracle Collaborative Planning, set up the majority of your information in the system. You can, however, add files using flat file loads. You can bulk load the following into the Oracle Collaborative Planning:

- Calendar Information
- Calendar Exception Information
- Category Sets
- Company Users
- Customer Items
- Item Categories

- Items
- Planners
- Shift Exceptions
- Shift Times
- Supplier Items
- Supply/Demand Information
- Trading Partners
- Trading Partner Sites
- Unit of Measure
- Workday Patterns

For all collaborative processes and order types, demand and supply data are uploaded through a flat file. Download this template in the Admin page of Oracle Collaborative Planning.

Oracle Collaborative Planning supports flat file data loads for the following supply/demand order types:

- Historical sales
- Negotiated capacity
- Order Forecast
- Purchase order
- Supply Commit
- Purchase requisition
- Safety stock
- Sales forecast
- Sales order
- Sell through forecast
- Purchase order acknowledgement

During flat file uploads specify sync indicators to identify whether you are deleting or inserting records. The following table lists the available sync indicators and their definitions.

Sync Indicator	Definition
D (Delete)	Enables you to delete rows that match the item, publisher, publisher site, supplier, supplier site, order type, order number, release number, line number, end order number, or end order line number.
R (Replace)	For a row in the upload file the system searches for all records in Oracle Collaborative Planning that match the item, publisher, publisher site, supplier, supplier site (or customer, customer site for sales orders), order type, order number, release number, line number, end order number, and end order line number and delete them. This is done for each row in the uploaded file, at the end of which the new rows are inserted into Oracle Collaborative Planning.

To upload flat files into Oracle Collaborative Planning, complete the following steps:

1. Access the Oracle Collaborative Planning application.
2. Select the Admin tab.
3. On the Admin page, select Load Setup Data link. The following image depicts the Admin window in Oracle Collaborative Planning.

4. Download the template.
5. View the *Readme* document to learn how to fill in the spreadsheet.
6. Complete the spreadsheet.
7. Upload the template on the Load Setup Data page.

> **Note:** You must load trading partners (customers and suppliers) before loading company users. Trading partners establish companies, and company users assign specific users to their companies. All companies in Oracle Collaborative Planning must have a trading partner relationship with your company.

Export Data

Oracle Collaborative Planning enables you to export either demand or supply information. Oracle Collaborative Planning supports export transactions using a tab-delimited flat file through XML.

Complete the following step to export data from Oracle Collaborative Planning.

1. Access the Oracle Collaborative Planning application.
2. Select the Planning tab.
3. From the Planning window, select Vertical View.
4. Search for and select your specific information (order type, item, customer).
5. Select Export to download a formatted spreadsheet.

For more information about XML transactions in Oracle Collaborative Planning, refer to Overview of XML on page C-2.

Publish Data Using Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning

When Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning is installed, you can use with Oracle Collaborative Planning to publish and receive order information. Generate supply information using Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning prior to publishing its contents to Oracle Collaborative Planning. Filters enable you to publish information selectively to your trading partners. You can publish order forecasts and supply commits, and receive supplier capacities.

Complete the following steps to publish or receive demand and supply information:

1. Log in using the Advanced Planning Administrator role.
2. Select Collaboration.
3. Select one of the following:

- Publish Order Forecast (if you are publishing an order forecast to your suppliers)
- Publish Supply Commits (if you are publishing a supply commit to your customers)
- Receive Supplier Capacity (if you are receiving a supplier capacity from your suppliers)

4. In the Parameters window, complete any of the fields and select OK.

5. In the Publish Order Forecast, Publish Supply Commits, or Receive Supplier Capacity window, enter any additional information.
6. Select Submit.

Publish Data Using Oracle Demand Planning

When Oracle Demand Planning is installed, you can use it with Oracle Collaborative Planning to publish and receive sales forecasts to and from your customers. Generate and commit to forecasts using Oracle Demand Planning prior to publishing its contents to Oracle Collaborative Planning. Filters enable you to publish information selectively to your customers.

Complete the following steps to publish or receive a sales forecast:

1. Log in using the Advanced Planning Administrator role.
2. Select Collaboration.
3. Select one of the following:

- Publish Forecast to Customer (if you are publishing a forecast)
- Receive Forecast from Customer (if you are receiving a sales forecast)

4. In the Parameters window, complete any of the fields and select OK.
5. In the Publish Forecast to Customer or Receive Forecast from Customer window, enter any additional information.
6. Select Submit.

Run Data Collections

To run data collections you must assign yourself the Advanced Supply Chain Planner responsibility. To run data collections, complete the following steps:

1. Change responsibilities to Advanced Supply Chain Planner. Navigate to Collections > Oracle Systems > Data Collections.
2. On the Planning Data Collections window, select the Parameters field.
3. On the Parameters window you must enter information in several fields. The following table identifies these fields and the values you must enter:

Field	Value
Instance	Desired instance
Purge Previously Collected Data	No
Collection Method	Target Refresh
User Company Association	Enable User Company

4. Select OK.
5. Start data collections. After the system loads the data to Oracle Collaborative Planning, the new user can log into Oracle Collaborative Planning and view or create new transactions.

For more information about running data collections, refer to the *Advanced Supply Chain Planning Implementation and User's Guide.*

Orders

This section discusses orders in Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are discussed:

- Create an Order on page 2-36
- Add Orders on page 2-37
- View Order History on page 2-37

Create an Order

You can use the following method for posting demand or supply information. This procedure is additional to uploading files. You edit demand or supply information manually using the Enter Order Details page.

1. From the Home page in Oracle Collaborative Planning, select the Planning tab.
2. Select Create Order.
3. In the Enter Order Details page, enter information in the following fields:

- Orders
- Item
- Trading partners

- Dates
- Shipping
- Pegging
- Comments

4. Select Add.

Note: To reference field definitions, select Hint.

Add Orders

In addition to bulk loading order information, you can add an order manually within the system. You can only update or delete existing transactions by loading the *SupplyDemand.dat* flat file. For an order, you can enter the following information:

- Orders
- Item
- Trading partners
- Dates
- Shipping
- Pegging
- Comments

You can access the Enter Order Details page by selecting Create Order from the Planning tab in Oracle Collaborative Planning.

View Order History

Oracle Collaborative Planning enables you to view versions of an order, make changes as necessary to current orders, and track those changes. You can make changes to any planning (for example, sales or order forecasts) or execution (for example, purchase or sales orders) documents you view in a vertical view. For example, you might need to know what the previous quantity was for a particular order. Oracle Collaborative Planning enables you to view that order information and make any necessary revisions to your order. You changes any of the following parts of an order:

- Quantity

- Receipt date (for an execution document only)
- Revision date information (view only)
- Updated by information (view only)
- Comments

Complete the following steps to view an order history:

1. From the Home page of Oracle Collaborative Planning, select the Planning tab.
2. On the Planning page, select Vertical View.
3. Enter your search criteria and select Search.
4. Choose an order and select View History in that order's row.
5. On the Auditing Details page, view your order.

Order Types

This section discusses order types used in Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are discussed:

- Supported Order Types on page 2-38
- Renaming Order Types on page 2-40

Supported Order Types

Oracle Collaborative Planning comes seeded with several different order types. The following table lists theses order types and their descriptions.

Order Type	Description
Sales Forecast	Expected future customer shipments. Suppliers can post expected customer future shipments. Quantity and Comments can be edited using vertical view.
Order Forecast	Anticipated future customer orders for a specific item, period, and location. Customers post when supplier should ship the goods. Quantity and Comments can be edited using vertical view.
Supply Commit	Anticipated future supplier shipments to customers. Suppliers post when customers should receive the goods. Quantity and Comments can be edited using vertical view.

Order Type	Description
Historical Sales	Actual customer sales for a specific item, period, and location. Quantity and Comments can be edited using vertical view.
Sell through Forecast	Same as Sales Forecast. Quantity and Comments can be edited using vertical view.
Negotiated Capacity	Supplier capability to produce quantities of an item for particular period and location. Quantity and Comments can be edited using vertical view.
Safety Stock	Supplier inventory quantity at present time or customer inventory quantity at the present time. Quantity and Comments can be edited using vertical view.
Allocated Onhand	Trading partner inventory quantity in stock. Stock is intended for a specific supplier or customer. Quantity and Comments can be edited using vertical view.
Unallocated Onhand	Trading partner's inventory quantity physically in stock that can be designated for any request or order.Quantity and Comments can be edited using vertical view.
Purchase Order	Customer commitment to procure an item from a supplier. Customer can post when the supplier should make shipment. You can edit Quantity, Requested Ship Date, Requested Receipt Date, Original Promise Date, and Comments fields using vertical view.
Purchase Order Acknowledgment	Supplier's acceptance of the customer's purchase order. Also supplier can post when the customer should receive the goods. You can edit Quantity, Ship Date, Receipt Date, and Comments fields using vertical view.
Purchase Requisition	Customer intent to procure an item from the supplier. If purchase request is for a VMI item, the system submits the requisition to an Oracle Purchasing requisition import manager. You can edit Quantity, Requested Ship Date, Requested Receipt Date, Original Promise Date, and Comments fields using vertical view.
Replenishment Order	Used for an order created through by either the customer or supplier VMI to replenish a VMI item. A replenishment order does not appear in the list of values on the manual order entry page.
Sales Order	Supplier response to the customer purchase order. The supplier can post when the customer can expect to receive the goods. You can edit Quantity, Ship Date - Promised, Receipt Date - Promised, Requested, and Comments fields using vertical view.

Order Type	Description
ASN (Advanced Shipment Notice)	Supplier posts when a shipment is coming for the customer. Also supplier can post when the customer should expect the goods. You can edit the Quantity, Ship Date - Actual, Receipt Date - Planned, and Comments fields using vertical view.
Shipment Receipt	Customer's physical acceptance of a shipment. You can edit the Quantity, Delivery Date, and Comments fields in the vertical view.
Work Order	Your suppliers can provide you with visibility into their work in process inventory. Suppliers can upload supplies of order type Work Order and provide quantity, order number, start date, and completion dates.
Purchase Order From Plan	Represents purchase orders that exist in the plan as of the publish process, with receipt date as displayed date. Order type published through the Publish Order Forecast program. Published whenever the program runs. Available for selection in the horizontal view preference set. Available for search using vertical view and horizontal view. Not part of the system default preference set.
Released Planned Order	Represents planned orders released in the Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning plan as of the time of publishing. Published only through the Publish Order Forecast program. Is published anytime the program runs. Displays receipt date. Cannot be uploaded manually through UI or through flat file loads. Is not included in the planned order quantity. Available for selection in the horizontal view preference set. Available for search using vertical view and horizontal view. Not part of the system default preference set.
Planned Order	Represents planned orders in Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning as of publishing time. Published only through the Publish Order Forecast program. Is published anytime the program runs. Displays receipt date. Cannot be uploaded manually through UI or through flat file loads. Is not included in the planned order quantity. Available for selection in the horizontal view preference set. Available for search using vertical view and horizontal view. Not part of the system default preference set.

Renaming Order Types

System Administrators can rename any seeded order type. This is completed at the time of implementation. After an order type is renamed, all users within the system see the renamed order type. Users can load renamed order types and view the data

through the Planning and Exceptions tabs. If any data was entered using an old order type, that data is displayed with the new order type. You can load data for a renamed order type using any of the current loading methods.

> **Note:** To rename an order type you must have the Advanced Planning System Administrator responsibility assigned to your username.

Complete the following steps to rename an order type:

1. Access the Oracle Applications System.
2. Log in under the Advanced Planning Administrator responsibility.
3. In the Oracle Applications window, select Admin, then Lookups.
4. In the Oracle Manufacturing Lookups window, place your cursor on the Type field and select the search icon.
5. In the Lookup Types search window, select MSC_X_ORDER_TYPE. Select OK.
6. In the Oracle Manufacturing Lookups window, you see the order types and their descriptions. Select the order type you wish to change and edit the value in the meaning column.
7. Save your changes.

You can return to Oracle Collaborative Planning and view the renamed order type. You must now use the order type's new name to load transactional data or create orders.

Assign Planner Codes to Items

Exception notifications are sent to the individuals who have been identified as planners for a give item in an exception. The supplier or customer contact is also notified. To assign planners to items, first create a planner in the organization. Next, assign the planner to the item. You can set up planners in an organization as follows:

1. Using the Manufacturing & Distribution responsibility, navigate to Inventory.
2. Navigate to Setup > Planners.
3. Select the organization in which your item exists.

4. Create and save a planner code.
5. Save your work.

Complete the following steps to assign planners to items:

1. Using the Manufacturing & Distribution responsibility, navigate to Inventory.
2. Navigate to Items > Organization Items.
3. Query your item.
4. Navigate to the General Planning tab.
5. Assign a planner in the Planner field.
6. Save your work.

Security Rules

You can define security rules to grant access of data to other trading partners. You can create, edit, and view security rules. A security rule has three components:

- Objects that identify the set of transactions on which the security rule applies
- Grantee to whom the access is given by the security rule
- Scope in which the security rule is applicable

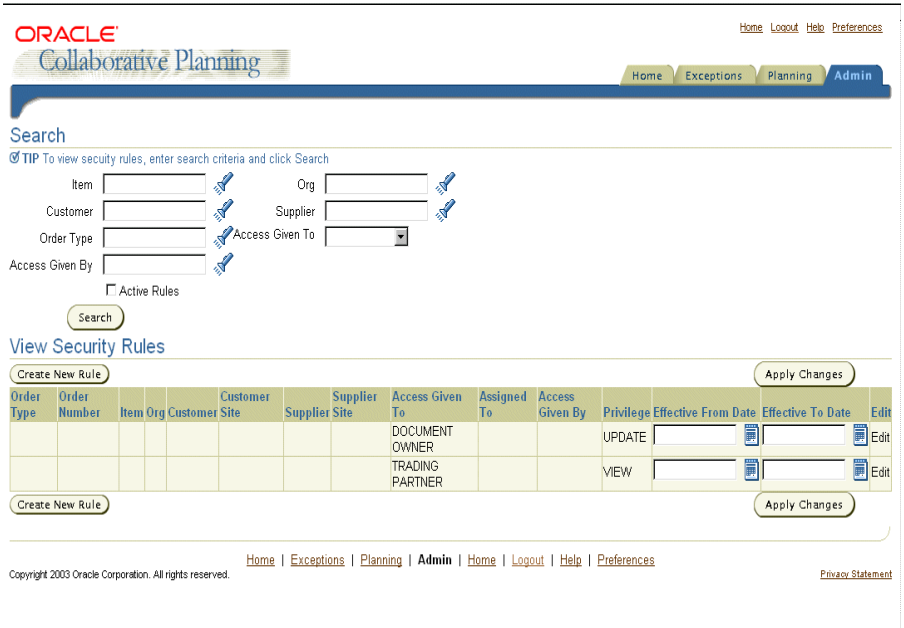
Create Security Rules

You can create security rules related to transactions owned by your company. Administrators can create any security rules within the scope of their company.

Complete the following steps to create security rules:

1. Log in to Oracle Collaborative Planning.
2. Select the Admin tab.The following image depicts the Admin tab in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

3. From the Admin tab, select View/Define Security Rules. The following image depicts the View Security Rules window in Oracle Collaborative Planning:



4. Select Create New Rule.
5. Enter the required information in the Add Security Rule window. The following fields are required:

- Access Given By
- Privilege
- Access Given To
- Assigned To

The following image depicts the Add Security Rule window:

6. Select Submit.

Edit Security Rules

You can edit security rules as transactions change with your trading partners. You can edit only those rules for which you have authority. You can enable or disable any of the security rules by editing the effective From Date and the Effective To Date. Administrators can edit all security rules.

Complete the following steps to edit security rules:

1. Select View/Define Security Rules from the Admin window.

2. Enter your search criteria and select Search.
3. Select a security rule you want to edit and select Edit.
4. On the Edit Security Rule window, complete or update the required fields and select Submit. The following fields are required:

- Access Given By
- Privilege
- Access Given To
- Assigned To

5. Select Submit.

Edit Effective Dates

Complete the following steps to edit effective dates:

1. Select View/Define Security Rules in the Admin window.
2. Enter your search criteria and select Search.
3. Select the security rule you want to edit and edit the following fields:

- Effective From Date
- Effective To Date

4. Select Apply Changes.

View Security Rules

You can view security rules to monitor existing rules within the scope of your company. Administrators can view all security rules.

Complete the following steps to view security rules:

1. Select View/Define Security Rules in the Admin window.
2. Enter your search criteria and select Search.
3. Review your security rule(s) in the View Security Rules section.

3

Forecasting

This chapter discusses collaboration and forecasting. The following topics are addressed:

Overview of Forecasting

There are two types of collaborative business processes associated with forecasting: sales forecast collaboration and order forecast collaboration. Sales forecast collaboration is prevalent in the consumer goods industries, where promotions by both retailers and manufacturers influence consumer demand. The purpose of sales forecast collaboration is to come to a consensus on what end-consumer demand will be. Order forecast collaboration is more universal. Order forecast collaboration occurs when the customer provides a forecast of demand, and the supplier provides its supply commitment indicating its ability to meet that demand.

Customers and suppliers collaborate as trading partners and can post their statements of demand and supply in Oracle Collaborative Planning. This enables them to communicate their needs. A customer can post its order forecast to a supplier who can, in turn, respond with a supply commitment to meet the forecast. When discrepancies occur between supply and demand, Oracle Collaborative Planning computes exceptions and sends notifications identifying issues and expediting resolutions. Oracle Collaborative planning works across trading partners to provide an efficient means to communicate requirements and changes in requirements to resolve issues across the extended supply chain. Better collaboration results in fewer disruptions in the supply chain.

In sales forecast collaboration you exchange a sales forecast with your customers for demand planning purposes. By using Oracle Demand Planning in conjunction with Oracle Collaborative Planning, you can receive and publish sales forecasts using the Receive Forecast From Customer and Publish Forecast to Customer programs.

Program	Order Type	Capability
Receive Forecast From Customer	Sales Forecast	Receive a sales forecast from Oracle Collaborative Planning into Oracle Demand Planning as a custom data stream.
Publish Forecast to Customer	Sales Forecast	Publish the result of a demand plan as a sales forecast from Oracle Demand Planning into Oracle Collaborative Planning.

In order forecast collaboration, you collaborate with both your customers and suppliers for demand and supply planning purposes. Using Oracle Demand Planning and Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning in conjunction with Oracle Collaborative Planning, you can:

- Receive an order forecast from your customer and respond with a supply commit

- Publish an order forecast to your suppliers and receive their supply commits as supplier capacity for supply chain planning

Program	Order Type	Capability
Receive Forecast From Customer	Order Forecast	Receive an order forecast posted by your customer from Oracle Collaborative Planning into Oracle Demand Planning as a custom data stream.
Publish Forecast to Customer	Order Forecast	Publish the result of a supply chain plan as an order forecast from Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning to Oracle Collaborative Planning.
Receive Supplier Capacity	Supply Commit	Receive supply commits posted by your suppliers from Oracle Collaborative Planning into Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning.
Publish Supply Commit	Supply Commit	Respond to your customer's order forecast with a supply commit from Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning to Oracle Collaborative Planning.

To access the programs listed you must have the Advanced Planning Administrator responsibility. You can select the appropriate program from the Collaboration menu option of the Advanced Planning Administrator responsibility.

Using Oracle Collaborative Planning, you can view your supplies or demands in several ways. The following table outlines how you can view your supply and demand:

Viewing Capability	Description
Horizontal View	When you view your plan horizontally, the system assembles your plan data over a period of time. You can also graph your information.
Vertical View	When you view your plan vertically, you filter your search criteria to view plan data. You can view information for an order type, due date, or quantity.
Custom View	You can set up a custom view that suits your business needs.

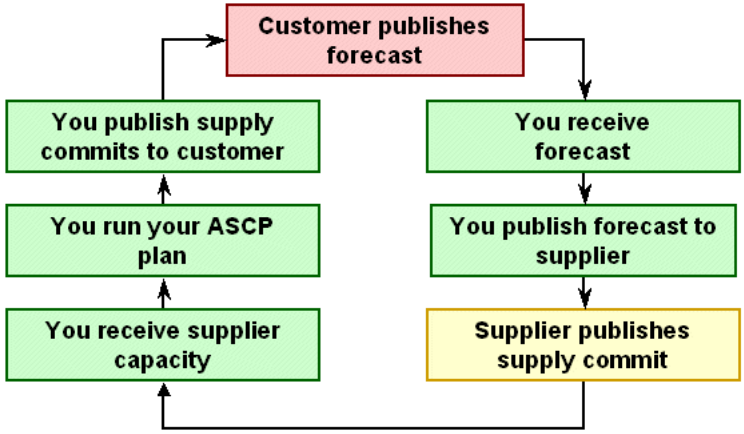
Viewing Capability	Description
Vendor Managed Inventory	You can view inventory quantities that your supplier is responsible for. You can also view current in-transit shipment information. With VMI, you can respond to replenishment needs of your items quickly while creating requisitions to fulfill those requirements.
Forecast Comparison	You can post forecasts to and from the system. You can also compare versions of forecasts on the system. For more information about forecast comparison, refer to Overview of Waterfall Analysis on page 7-2.

The Collaboration Cycle

Collaboration consists of the following several steps:

- Your customer publishes an order forecast.
- You receive your customer's forecast.
- You publish your forecast to your supplier.
- Your supplier publishes a supply commit based on your forecast.
- You receive your supplier's capacity.
- You run your ASCP plan.
- You publish your supply commits to your customer.

The following image depicts the collaboration cycle:



Forecast Versioning

As a demand planner, you may want to involve your trading partners in your forecasting process to improve forecast accuracy. You run a supply chain plan in Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning and publish your planned orders to your suppliers as an order forecast. Suppliers review the order forecast, build their supply chain plans, and post their supply commits to Oracle Collaborative Planning. You can make changes to your forecast and publish it to Oracle Collaborative Planning as a new version. Oracle Collaborative Planning enables you to compare two or more versions of a forecast. To facilitate a collaborative demand planning process, you can do the following:

- Publish forecasts to Oracle Collaborative Planning.
- Share demand data with trading partners.
- Provide designators when publishing forecasts.
- Provide a version when submitting a demand plan.
- Provide start and end dates when publishing plans.
- Use filters when publishing data.
- Perform forecast comparison using two or more streams of data.
- Compare two data streams.

Collaborate with Customers

This section discusses collaboration with customers. The following topics are addressed:

- Publish Forecasts
- Publish Supply Commits
- Receive Forecasts in Oracle Demand Planning
- Customer Collaboration Automation

Publish Forecasts

You can publish forecasts from Oracle Demand Planning to your customers using the Publish Forecast to Customer program. Complete the following steps to publish forecasts to your customers:

1. Run the Publish Forecast to Customer program
2. Provide forecast name and scenario as parameters

Your customers must complete the following steps to load forecasts into Oracle Collaborative Planning:

1. Download supplydemand.dat
2. Prepare the template

- Item = enter a valid item number
- Order Type = Order forecast
- Publisher = enter a valid publisher name
- Publisher Site = enter the publisher site
- Supplier = enter a valid supplier
- Supplier Site = enter a valid supplier site
- Receipt Date = enter a valid date
- Bucket End Date = enter a valid date
- Bucket Type = enter a valid type
- Designator: An optional field that is used to denote the name of the forecast
- Version: An optional field that is used to denote the version of the forecast

3. Save and upload the flat file

Publish Supply Commits

When publishing supply commits to your customers, you can embed any supplies that are pegged to customer sales orders. A supply commit statement that includes supplies pegged to sales orders provides your total supply picture for a given time horizon to your customers.

If customers only share with you their planned orders (not including requisitions and purchase orders), you would not include any supplies that are pegged to customer sales orders. The Publish Supply Commits process is launched as an SRS concurrent request

You can publish supply commits to your customers by completing the following steps:

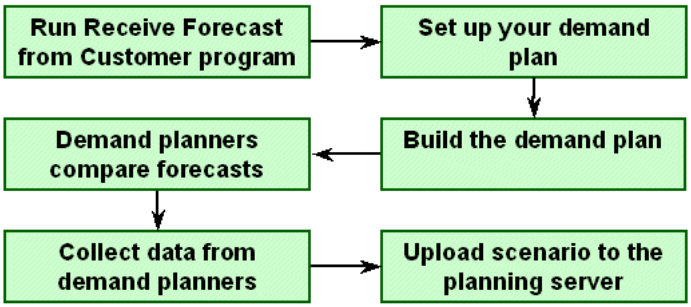
1. Run the Publish Supply Commit program
2. Provide plan name and version as parameters

Receive Forecasts in Oracle Demand Planning

To receive customer forecasts in Oracle Demand Planning complete the following steps:

1. Run the Receive Forecast from Customer program. Provide the forecast name as a parameter (Navigation: APS Administrator > Collaboration)
2. Setup your demand plan, using order forecasts from customers as an input parameter (Navigation: DP System Administrator > Demand Plans).
3. Build the demand plan.
4. Demand planners compare customer forecast to internally generated forecast and adjust internal forecast if appropriate.
5. Collect data from demand planners.
6. Upload the Oracle Demand Planning scenario to the planning server.

The following image depicts the steps for receiving forecasts in Oracle Demand Planning:



Customer Collaboration Automation

Oracle Collaborative Planning enables you to automate your customer collaborations. When a customer uploads or enters a forecast into Oracle Collaborative Planning and then selects Send Forecast to Supplier in the Admin tab, the Receive Forecast From Customer concurrent process automatically runs. This reads the customer forecast into the seeded Oracle Demand Planning data stream Order Forecast From Customers with a forecast name of CP_ORDER_FORECAST. Any demand plan that uses Order Forecast From Customers as an input parameter can then be updated with the new customer forecast data via the Download Data From Planning Server batch process. The Quick download option enables the download of just fact data from the selected input parameters.

The capabilities of customer collaboration automation include:

- Customer posts an order forecast to Oracle Collaborative Planning
  - Automatic launch of Supply Chain Event Manager (SCEM) to compute material excess and shortage exceptions and send notifications
- Customer notifies you that a new forecast has been uploaded
  - Trigger to launch receive forecast from customer
- Publish Supply Commit to Customer
  - Option to publish supply commit from ASCP Planner Workbench
  - Automatic launch of SCEM to compute exceptions

Complete the following steps to enable automatic customer collaboration in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

1. Set profile options

- MSC: SCEM Engine Launch Events
  - None: Do not launch SCEM automatically
  - Load: Automatically start SCEM when an order forecast data load occurs
  - Publish: Automatically start SCEM when a Publish order forecast (from ASCP plan) occurs
  - All: Automatically start SCEM when either a Publish or a data load occurs
- MSC: Configuration
  - Set to APS & CP

2. Customer posts an order forecast to you, which starts workflow to compute exceptions.
3. Customer notifies you that a new order forecast has been posted

- Workflow launches Receive Forecast From Customer program
- Forecast Name defaulted to CP_ORDER_FORECAST

4. Publish Supply Commit to Customer from PWB

Collaborate with Suppliers

This section discusses collaboration with suppliers. The following topics are discussed:

- Supplier Collaboration Automation
- Publish Order Forecasts
- Receive Supplier Capacity
- Respond to and Edit Purchase Orders
- On-hand Inventory Visibility
- Access the Planner Workbench

Supplier Collaboration Automation

Oracle Collaborative Planning enables you to automate your supplier collaboration. When a supplier uploads or enters a forecast into Oracle Collaborative Planning and then selects Send Supply Commit to Customer in the Admin tab, the Receive

Supplier Capacity concurrent process automatically runs. This reads the supplier's supply commit into the supplier capacity records on the ASCP planning server. After that, if the profile option MSC: New Supply Commit Auto Plan contains a valid ASCP plan name, that plan is automatically launched.

The capabilities of supplier collaboration automation include:

- Publish Order Forecast to Supplier
  - Option to publish an order forecast from ASCP Planner Workbench
  - Automatic launch of SCEM to compute material excess and shortage exceptions and send notifications
- Supplier posts a Supply Commit to Collaborative Planning
  - Automatic launch of SCEM to compute material excess and shortage exceptions and send notifications
- Supplier Notifies You That a New Supply Commit has been Uploaded
  - Trigger to launch Receive Capacity from Supplier
  - Automatic launch of supply chain plan in constrained mode

Complete the following steps to enable supplier collaboration automation:

1. Set profile options.

- MSC: SCEM Engine Launch Events
  - None: Do not launch SCEM automatically
  - Load: Automatically start SCEM when an order forecast data load occurs
  - Publish: Automatically start SCEM when a publish order forecast (from ASCP plan) occurs
  - All: Automatically start SCEM when either a publish or a data load occurs
- MSC: Configuration
  - Set to APS & CP
- MSC: New Supply Commit Auto Plan
  - Enter a valid plan name

  For more information about profile options associated with Oracle Collaborative Planning, refer to Profile Options on page A-2.

2. Post an order forecast to your suppliers from the Planner Workbench. This launches SCEM to compute exceptions.
3. Supplier posts a supply commit; launches SCEM to compute exceptions.
4. Supplier notifies you that a new supply commit has been posted.

- Trigger to launch Receive Supplier Capacity program.

5. Constrained plan runs automatically.

Publish Order Forecasts

You can publish forecasts from Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning to your suppliers using the Publish Order Forecast program. Complete the following steps:

1. Run the Publish Order Forecast program
2. Provide plan name and version as parameters

In addition to publishing planned orders to your suppliers, you can also embed purchase requisitions and/or purchase orders within the order forecast. This order forecast will provide your total demand statement for a given time horizon to your suppliers.

The publish order forecast transaction selects data from MSC_SUPPLIES to be sent to suppliers in Oracle Collaborative Planning. This is accomplished by:

- The Publish Order forecast program selects all planned orders sourced from suppliers. The user has the option of including the following order types:
  - Purchase Orders
  - PO in Receiving
  - Purchase Requisitions
  - Intransit Shipments
  - Intransit Receipts
- The receipt date communicated to Oracle Collaborative Planning must be a valid workday as per the delivery calendar in the ASL for the item/org record being published. Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning ensures that the dock date for orders sourced from suppliers is a valid day on the delivery calendar. There are two conditions under which the publish program will apply the delivery calendar logic:
  - ASCP does not provide a dock date

- The order is firmed in the Planner's workbench.

Supply commits should be published after the supplier collaboration cycle; this accounts for constraints imposed by suppliers. Your suppliers must complete the following steps to publish forecasts in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

1. Download *supplydemand.dat*
2. Prepare the template

- Order Type = Supply commit
- Item = enter a valid item number
- Publisher = enter a valid publisher name
- Publisher Site = enter the publisher site
- Supplier = enter a valid supplier
- Supplier Site = enter a valid supplier site
- Ship Date = enter a valid date
- Bucket End Date = enter a valid date
- Bucket Type = enter a valid type
- Designator: An optional field that is used to denote the name of the supply commit
- Version: An optional field that is used to denote the version of the supply commit

3. Save and upload the flat file.

Receive Supplier Capacity

You can receive supplier capacity using the Receive Supplier Capacity program. Complete the following steps:

1. Run the Receive Supplier Capacity program
2. Provide parameters

Respond to and Edit Purchase Orders

Suppliers can respond to purchase orders and initiate purchase order change requests directly through the Oracle iSupplier Portal. When this happens, Oracle Collaborative Planning auto-creates (for the purposes of supply/demand tracking

and exception management within Oracle Collaborative Planning) a supplier sales order containing the acknowledgement information. Suppliers can provide their sales order reference information directly through Oracle iSupplier Portal. This not only reduces overhead of maintaining documents in two separate places, but also enables a more streamlined business process.

Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning refers to the promised date on a purchase order as the dock date. If a promised date is not provided, then the dock date is recognized as the need by date.

If the supplier provides a promised date and any sales order information (sales order and line for each PO shipment), Oracle Collaborative Planning creates a Sales Order order type that is pegged to the purchase order shipment. Suppliers can provide a sales order line number for each purchase order shipment number.

If the sales order number and the sales order line number are not provided by the supplier, Oracle Collaborative Planning creates a sales order with the same number as the purchase order and line number. For example, if the PO # is 1174, line 1, shipment 1, the sales order will be SO1174, line 1.

If the supplier provides the sales order number and the sales order line number through Oracle iSupplier Portal at a later date, all previously existing sales orders that were system created will be deleted for that PO/Line/Shipment. Instead, the new sales order will be created and pegged to the purchase order.

If the supplier later changes the sales order number and line number for the purchase order, line, shipment, then Oracle Collaborative Planning replaces the previous sales order number with the new one. The following table depicts possible supplier responses on a purchase order acknowledgement and what the corresponding sales order would show in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

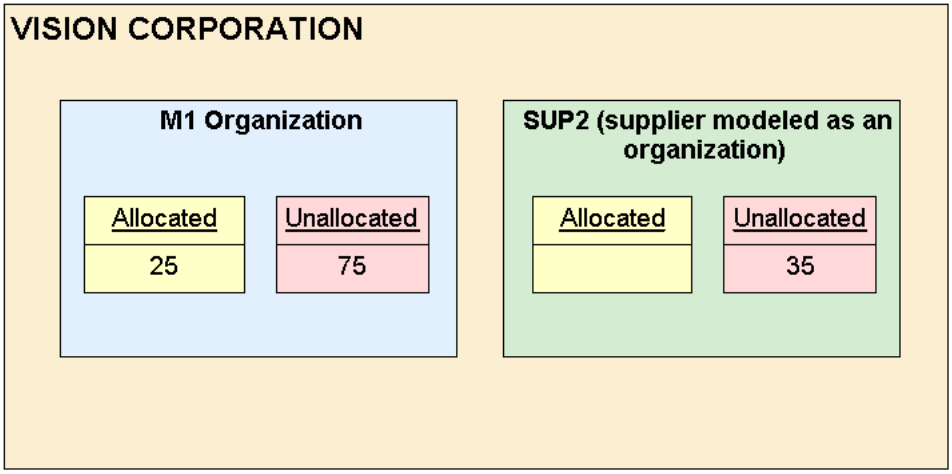
Supplier Response on Purchase Order Acknowledgement	Sales Order in Oracle Collaborative Planning
Promise Date: Null or Jan 15, 2003	Need By Date: Null or Jan 15, 2003
Sales Order Number: Null or 1125	Order Number: (SO + PO + Line) or 1125
Sales Order Line Number: Null or 001	Line Number: (SO + PO SHIPMENT) or 001

On-hand Inventory Visibility

You can collect on-hand inventory records from all inventory organizations and view them in Oracle Collaborative Planning. On-hand inventory associated with a supplier and supplier site will be displayed in Oracle Collaborative Planning as

allocated on-hand. If the inventory is not identified with a supplier and supplier site, Oracle Collaborative Planning will display the record as unallocated on-hand. If the inventory organization is associated with a supplier, all on-hand records will be displayed as allocated on-hand.

The following image is for reference in example for this section:



Example 1

Let's say that supplier 1 is responsible for replenishing inventory to Vision/M1 (VMI). Oracle Collaborative Planning will collect the allocated onhand and use that quantity (25) in the VMI calculation.

Example 2

If we want to display it the unallocated quantity, Oracle Collaborative Planning collects it and displays it as unallocated on-hand and ensures that the VMI engine does not use it in the VMI calculation.

Example 3

In this case, supplier SUP2 is modeled as an organization in Vision. SUP2 posts the on-hand inventory in his warehouse into org SUP2 using EDI. It is collected over to Oracle Collaborative Planning and displayed there as Allocated On-hand.

If Vision and SUP2 want to use VMI, then the following must occur:

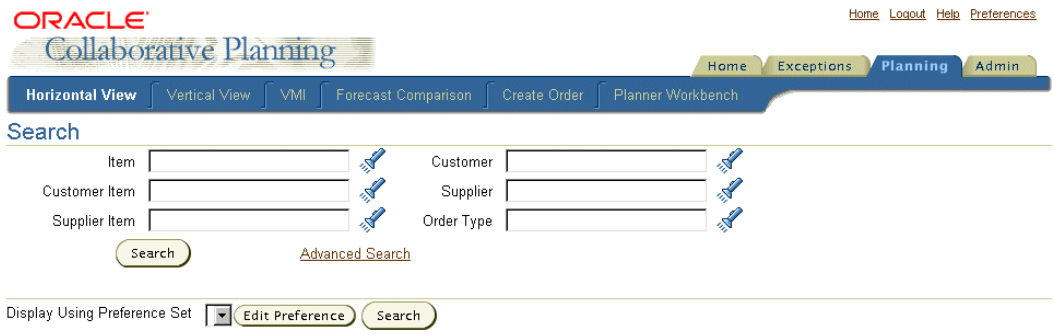
- Vision will set up a local ASL, with the owning org as M1 and supplier as SUP2, in order to enable VMI.

Access the Planner Workbench

You can provide your suppliers with view-only access to the Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning Planner Workbench through Oracle Collaborative Planning. If you have modeled the supplier as an organization, the supplier will have access to supply/demand information for that organization. If you have not modeled the supplier as an organization, the supplier will have access to the supply/demand information restricted to that supplier.

To access the Planner Workbench from Oracle Collaborative Planning, complete the following steps:

1. Select the Planning tab in Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following image depicts the Planning tab in Oracle Collaborative Planning:



2. Select Planner Workbench.

The Planner Workbench sub-tab is visible only to users who belong to a company that has a supplier role (the supplier can be modeled either as an Org or not as an Org).

When you launch the Planner Workbench from the Planning tab, only the plans that meet both the following criteria will display:

- The plans that are marked Production
- The plans for which the supplier is included. Examples of this include:

- For suppliers modeled as Orgs, their Org should be one of the planned Orgs in the plan
- For suppliers not modeled as Orgs the Supplier should be included in the Sourcing Rule used by the plan.

4

Vendor Managed Inventory

This chapter discusses how Vendor Managed Inventory is used in Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are addressed:

Overview of Vendor Managed Inventory

Vendor Managed Inventory enables you to share on-hand, supplies, and forecast information with suppliers, transfer replenishment responsibility to suppliers, and automate replenishment processes.

Oracle Collaborative Planning uses Vendor Managed Inventory to automate the replenishment process, lower inventory, improve supplier performance, and drive out non-valued added costs. You can provide suppliers necessary information to manage inventory they provide. Vendor Managed Inventory is integrated with the execution system to enable any desired level of automation in fulfillment.

With VMI, all planning activities can be monitored in the system. You can view the following:

- Forecasts you provided for your suppliers.
- Current onhand inventory quantities for materials shipped by your suppliers.
- Suggested replenishment quantity (calculated in Oracle Collaborative Planning) when available inventory is below the specified minimum. The suggested replenishment quantity is calculated by taking the difference between the maximum quantity and the available inventory. Available inventory is calculated using the following equation:

  Allocated onhand + Requisitions + Purchase Orders + ASNs + Receipts
- Replenishment quantity. Replenishment quantity is the amount of an item that is requested by the user. The default value of this column is less than or equal to the suggested replenishment quantity minus in-process quantity. You can choose to release a quantity less than the suggested replenishment quantity.
- In-process quantity which is the replenishment quantity released since the last VMI engine run. It is set to zero after each VMI engine run.
- Current open quantities on purchase orders and requisitions.
- Current quantities received, but not delivered into inventory.
- Current in-transit shipment information that your VMI supplier is responsible for managing.

You can enable vendor managed inventory through approved supplier lists. With approved suppliers lists. you can:

- Set up local or global approved supplier lists. If you want a supplier site to manage inventory for an item at two or more inventory organizations, each with its own replenishment parameters, you can set up a local approved

supplier lists. If the supplier site will manage the item at several inventory organizations, all with the same replenishment parameters, you can set up a global approved supplier list.

- Specify in approved supplier lists an indicator describing the supplier or supplier site responsible for managing your replenishments.
- Select a replenishment method. If you select the Automatic replenishment method, the system will calculate replenishment quantity. If you select the Manual replenishment method, Oracle Collaborative Planning will generate material shortage exception, but will not suggest a replenishment quantity. You must also use manual replenishment processes to order more material.
- Select approval levels. The following table depicts how replenishment orders can be released.

Approval By	Description
Buyer	Only a user within the customer company releases a replenishment order.
Buyer/supplier	Users from both companies can release a replenishment order.
None	After a replenishment order is created the system automatically releases it.

- Use replenishment points in the form of minimum/maximum reorder planning points.
- Create replenishments or requisitions for your plan.
- Integrate replenishments with your ERP system.

Vendor Managed Inventory enables you to initiate replenishments when available inventory falls below minimum levels. You can:

- Send notification to the planner of specific item
- Suggest a replenishment quantity that equals maximum available inventory

Order Types

Vendor managed inventory uses the following order types:

- ASN (from supplier)
- Requisition (from buyer)

- Purchase Order (from buyer)
- Receipt (from buyer)
- Allocated Onhand (from buyer)
- Order forecast (optional from buyer)

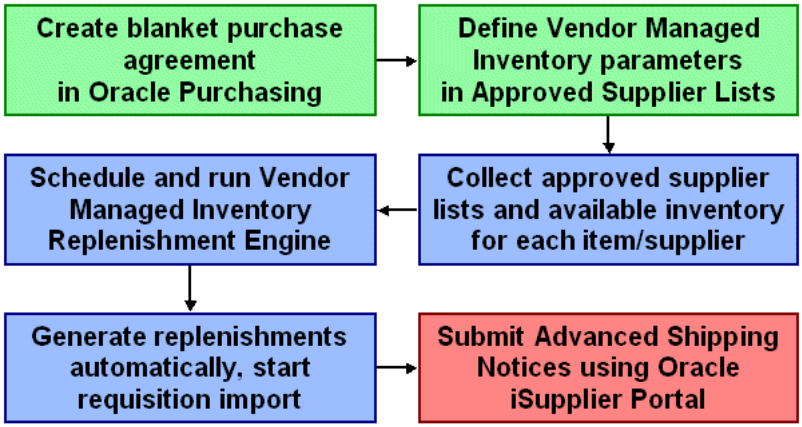
To learn more about the order types supported by Oracle Collaborative Planning, refer to Order Types on page 2-38.

User Setup and Process

The user setup and process for Vendor Managed Inventory consists of the following several steps:

1. Create Blanket Purchase Agreements (performed in Oracle Purchasing).
2. Define Vendor Managed Inventory Parameters in approved supplier lists (performed in Oracle Purchasing).
3. Collect Approved Supplier Lists and available inventory for each item/supplier.
4. Schedule and Run the VMI Replenishment EngineSchedule and run the VMI replenishment engine.
5. Generate Replenishments and start requisition import.
6. Submit Advance Shipment Notices (performed in Oracle iSupplier Portal).

The following image depicts the user setup flow for Vendor Managed Inventory:



Create Blanket Purchase Agreements

Blanket purchase agreements are defined in Oracle Purchasing. For more information about setting up blanket purchase agreements, refer to the *Oracle Purchasing User Guide.*

Define Vendor Managed Inventory Parameters

Vendor Managed Inventory parameters are defined in approved supplier lists. You can create approved supplier lists in Oracle Purchasing. Use approved supplier lists to perform the following:

- Enable an item, supplier, and supplier site for Vendor Managed Inventory.
- Indicate whether Vendor Managed Inventory parameters apply to a specific inventory organization.

Use global Approved Supplier Lists when Vendor Managed Inventory parameters apply across all of your organizations.

You must complete the following mandatory steps when you set up approved supplier lists:

- Select replenishment method
- Specify minimum and maximum inventory levels
- Automatic allowed:

- Suggested replenishment quantity is calculated
- Quantity can be released automatically, by the buyer, or the buyer/supplier
- Notifications sent to item planner and supplier contact

- Automatic not allowed:
  - Replenishment quantity is not calculated and has to be determined by the buyer or supplier
  - Exceptions generated when supply is less than minimum inventory

For more information about creating approved supplier lists, refer to the *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide.*

Collect Approved Supplier Lists

Collections are scheduled in Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning. Schedule collections to retrieve approved supplier lists and supply information.

For more information about scheduling collections, refer to the *Oracle Advanced Planning and Scheduling Implementation and User Guide.*

Schedule and Run the VMI Replenishment Engine

To schedule the Vendor Managed Inventory Replenishment Engine, provide a Replenishment Time Fence multiplier. A time fence multiplier of 1 (default) denotes that the VMI engine will calculate available inventory over one times the processing lead time of the vendor managed inventory item.

Generate Replenishments

After you schedule and run the VMI replenishment engine, you can view replenishments in Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following columns are specific to VMI:

- Replenishment Date. This date appears as the Need By Date on purchase requisitions/purchase orders.
- Suggested Replenishment Quantity.
- Replenishment Quantity.
- In-process quantity.

For more information about these fields, refer to Monitor Inventory Status on page 4-7.

Submit Advance Shipment Notices

A supplier creates an Advanced Shipment Notice (ASN) to communicate that material has shipped. Advance shipment notices are created using Oracle iSupplier Portal. The following information is required:

- Quantity
- Ship Date - Actual
- Receipt Date - Planned
- Comments (optional)

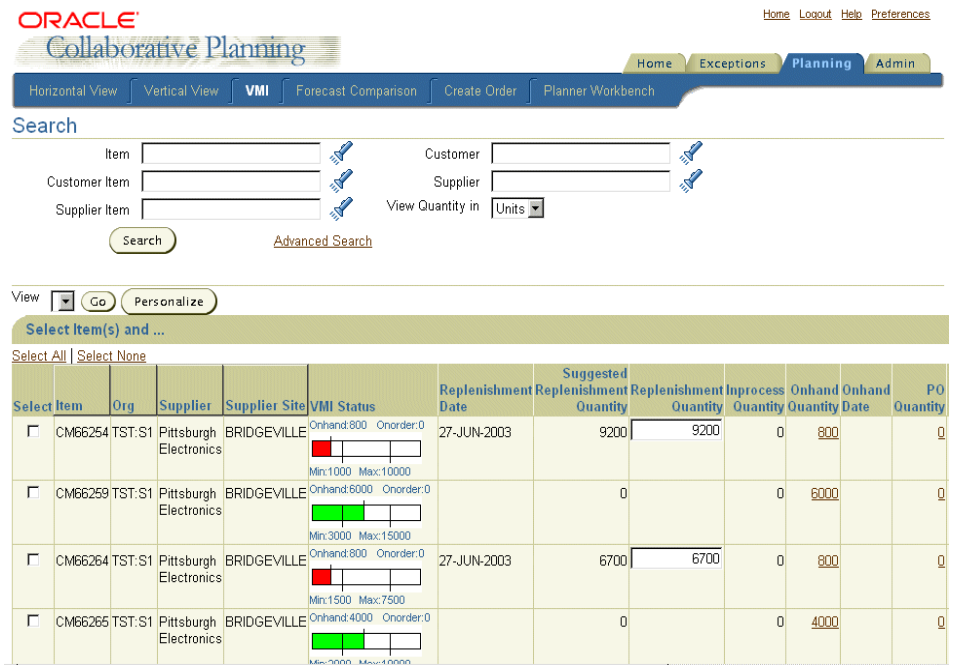
Monitor and Replenish Inventory

Monitor Inventory Status

Your suppliers monitor inventory levels using the inventory status screen.

Complete the following steps to access the Inventory Status window in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

1. From the Home page in Oracle Collaborative Planning, select the Planning tab.
2. Under the Planning tab, select VMI. The Inventory Status window displays. The following image depicts the Inventory Status window:



In the Inventory Status window you can view the replenishment information. The following table describes pertinent columns you can view in the Inventory Status window:

Column	Description
Replenishment Date	Date when replenishment is necessary. This is calculated by adding item processing lead time to the VMI Engine run date.
Suggested Replenishment Quantity	Quantity Oracle Collaborative Planning recommends for replenishment.
Replenishment Quantity	Quantity you wish to release. This number must be less than or equal to the suggested replenishment quantity,
In-process quantity	Quantity released for replenishment. This number is set to zero after each replenishment engine run.

Replenish Inventory

In Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI), a supplier is responsible for managing inventory replenishment at a customer location. The customer posts onhand inventory information and the supplier posts in-transit information. This results in available quantity. Available quantity is the sum of the following:

- Onhand inventory
- Open purchase requisitions
- Open purchase orders
- In-transit shipments
- Receipts awaiting delivery

When the available quantity at the customer location is less than a specified minimum (the replenishment trigger point) Oracle Collaborative Planning notifies the customer and supplier. The supplier can then replenish the necessary inventory.

Exceptions

Inventory shortage and excess exceptions are generated for VMI items only when Manual is the replenishment method (Automatic Allowed is unchecked). You can access the detail information by selecting the Exceptions tab in Oracle Collaborative Planning.

For VMI, material shortage exceptions have two notices:

- VMI item shortage at your site
- VMI item shortage at your customer's site, replenishment required

For VMI, material excess exceptions have two notices:

- VMI item excess at your site
- VMI item excess at your customer's site

These exceptions are generated to assist you in identifying which vendor managed inventory items have material shortages or excess inventory. For more information about exceptions, refer to Overview of Exceptions on page 6-2.

VMI Replenishment Engine

To generate VMI exceptions and send notifications you must run the VMI Replenishment Engine. To run the VMI Replenishment Engine you must have the Advanced Planning System Administrator responsibility assigned to your username.

To schedule the VMI replenishment engine you must provide a replenishment time fence (RTF) multiplier. Supplies that fall within the time period (RTF x multiplier) are considered as available inventory.

To run the VMI replenishment engine, complete the following steps:

1. Log into under the Advanced Planning Administrator responsibility.
2. Navigate to Other > VMI Replenishment Engine.
3. Enter a value for the Replenishment Time Fence multiplier and select OK.

> **Note:** The replenishment time fence is the point in time that marks a boundary within which supplies should be considered before triggering replenishments. This boundary is calculated by taking the sum of the processing lead time and the VMI engine run date. This time fence would allows you to specify time horizons of supply for items, which may have very short/long in-transit times.

4. Select Submit.

Notifications

To view notifications, log onto the system. The main Collaborative Planning Home page displays any outstanding notifications that relate to your vendor managed inventory items. Alternatively, you can select the Exceptions tab to view any relevant exceptions.

> **Note:** You must run the VMI Replenishment Engine to generate exceptions and send notifications.

5

Collaborative Inventory Visibility

This chapter discusses collaborative inventory visibility and how it used in Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are addressed:

Overview of Collaborative Inventory Visibility

Collaborative Inventory Visibility enables you to share inventory levels at key locations with your strategic trading partners.

With Collaborative Inventory Visibility, you can:

- Create trading partner groups with whom you share inventory levels
- Create security rules that enable member companies to view your inventory levels
- Maintain a supply of unallocated inventory at strategic locations

Setup

The following steps outline the setup for Collaborative Inventory Visibility:

- Create groups
- Define member companies of groups
- Create security rules
- Upload unallocated on-hand inventory
- Enable customer search for inventory
- Configure descriptive flexfields (this step is optional)

The step to configure the descriptive flexfields is required only when you want to support non-standard columns in an upload file. For more information about descriptive flexfields, refer to the *Oracle Applications AOL Manual.*

Create Groups

Use *group.dat* to define you group. To create a group, complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to the Load Setup Data window.
2. Select Download templates.
3. Open group.dat.
4. Enter the group name.
5. Enter the group type Private (use the type Public only when other companies use the group).

6. Enter the source instance code (your specific instance code).
7. Save the file.
8. Return to the Load Setup Data window and upload group.dat.

Define Group Members

Use *groupcompany.dat* to define group members. To define group members, complete the following steps:

1. Open *groupcompany.dat* from the previously downloaded templates.
2. Enter the group name.
3. Enter the company names.
4. Enter the source instance code (your specific instance code).
5. Save the file.
6. Navigate to the Load Setup Data window and upload groupcompany.dat.

Define Security Rules

Define security rules that enable group members to view your unallocated on-hand inventory. The following fields are required:

- Access Given By
- Privilege
- Access Given To

Complete the following steps to define security rules:

1. Navigate to Create New Rule window.
2. Enter your company name in the Access Given By field.
3. Enter the order type. For example, if you want group members to view your unallocated on-hand inventory, enter Unallocated On-hand.
4. Enter the item number (this step is optional, if you do not enter item number, all items will be considered for the security rule).
5. Select one of the following privileges for your group members:

- View

- Update

6. Select one of the following for Access Given To:

- Company
- User
- Responsibility
- Group
- Global

7. Enter the Assigned To field.
8. Select effective dates.
9. Select Submit.

Upload Unallocated On-hand Inventory

Complete the following steps to upload unallocated on-hand inventory. You can skip steps 1 and 2 if you have already downloaded the templates.

1. Navigate to the Load Supply/Demand window.
2. Select Download templates.
3. Open supplydemand.dat.
4. Enter the Synch Indicator.
5. Enter the Item Name.
6. Enter the Order Type.

> **Note:** For the Unallocated On-hand order type, do not enter customer or supplier name.

7. Enter the Quantity.
8. Enter the UOM.
9. Enter the Publisher Company.
10. Enter the Publisher site.
11. Save your work.

12. Return to the Load Supply/Demand window and upload your file.

Search for Inventory

Your customers can now search for your inventory using Vertical View. Complete the following steps to search for and find inventory:

1. Navigate to the Vertical View window.
2. Enter information in at least one of the following fields:

- Item
- Order Type
- Select search.

3. Choose an item from the results.

6

Exceptions

This chapter discusses exceptions and how they are used in Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are addressed:

Overview of Exceptions

Exceptions are notifications that identify issues that need resolution. Oracle Collaborative Planning generates an exception whenever an actual process does not match the required process. For example, if you and your supplier's forecasts do not match, Oracle Collaborative Planning generates a forecast mismatch exception. Exceptions ensure that the decision-making process remains focused, occurs in a timely manner, and makes the supply chain more responsive.

Oracle Collaborative Planning exceptions are grouped into several categories that correspond to supply chain problems. The categories are:

- Late orders
- Early orders
- Potential late orders
- Material shortage
- Material excess
- Forecast mismatch
- Response required
- Change orders
- Forecast accuracy
- Performance below target

Exception notifications for an item are sent to the supply chain collaboration planner for the item. If no planner is specified for an item, notification is sent to an Administrator. Any planner can view an exception through the Exceptions tab. You can also view counts for a given exception type.

Supply Chain Event Management Engine

The Supply Chain Event Management engine computes exceptions on a net change basis. Exceptions are computed only for every transaction that has received additional information since the last Supply Chain Event Management Engine run.

The Supply Chain Event Management Engine is a background process which usually runs at a specified frequency. Your Advanced Planning administrator can change this frequency.

View Exceptions

Complete the following steps to view exceptions in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

1. From the Oracle Collaborative Planning application, select the Exceptions tab.
2. On the Exceptions Summary page, select the exception type you want to view and then select Show Details.
3. You will see the details of the selected exceptions. You can perform a search on this page.

Seeded Exceptions

Late Orders

Late order exceptions occur when either you or your supplier are late in meeting a required date for an order. For example, if the Need By Date of a purchase order is 07/12/2003 and the system date is 07/22/2003, a late order exception is generated. The following late order exceptions are generated in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

- Late Replenishment to Customer
  - You see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the receipt date on your sales order is later than the receipt date on the customer's purchase order and the threshold.
- Late Replenishment from Supplier
  - You see this exception as the customer of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the receipt date on the supplier's sales order is later than the receipt date on your purchase order and the threshold.
  - By selecting this exception, you can navigate to the details of the purchase order that caused the exception (and related sales orders from the suppliers).
- Replenishment to Customer is Past Due
  - You see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the system date is later than the receipt date on the customer's purchase order adjusted by the threshold.

- Replenishment From Supplier is Past Due
  - You see this exception as the customer of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the system date is later than the receipt date on your purchase order and threshold.
  - By selecting this exception, you can navigate to the details of the purchase orders that caused the exception.

The details you can view of the purchase orders or sales orders that caused the exception include number of days the order is late by, exception types, order types, order numbers, release numbers, line numbers, items, quantities, order schedule dates (receipt date for the sales order, receipt date for the purchase order), order creation dates, and threshold days.

Material Shortage

Material shortage exceptions are discrepancies between your initial demand or supply and the corresponding supply or demand from your trading partner. The following Material Shortage exceptions are generated in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

- Supply Commit is Less Than Customer Order Forecast
  - You see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is generated when the order forecast of a customer is more than your supply commit, adjusted to the threshold. The threshold is defined as percentage of order forecast.
- Supplier's Supply Commit is Less Than Order Forecast
  - You see this exception as the customer of an item.
  - This exception is generated when supplier's supply commit is less than your order forecast, adjusted to threshold. Threshold for this exception is defined as percentage of order forecast.
- Short Supply for Customer Purchase Order
  - You see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the quantity on your sales order is less than the quantity on the customer's purchase order.
  - By selecting this exception, you can navigate to the details of the sales orders that caused the exception (and related purchase orders).

- Short Supply from Supplier for Purchase Order
  - You see this exception as the customer of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the quantity on the supplier's sales order is less than the quantity on your purchase order.
  - By selecting this exception, you can navigate to the details of the purchase orders that caused the exception (and related sales orders).
- VMI Item Shortage at Customer Site, Replenishment Required
  - You can see this exception as the supplier of a VMI item.
  - This exception is generated only for items which are enabled for VMI in the Approved Supplier List (ASL).
  - This exception is generated when the total quantity of on-hand, requisitions, purchase orders, ASN (in-transit), and receipts for the item is less than the minimum quantity set for it.
- VMI Item Shortage at Your Site
  - You can see this exception as the customer of a VMI item.
  - This exception is generated for items those are marked as VMI in the ASL.
  - This exception is generated when the total quantity of On hand, Requisitions, Purchase orders, ASN, Receipts is below the minimum quantity set for the item.

From all these exceptions, you can navigate to the underlying transaction records, and review details.

Material Excess

Material excess exceptions occur when a quantity demanded is less than a supply provided. The following Material Excess exceptions are generated in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

- Supply Commit Exceeds Customer Order Forecast
  - You see this exception as the supplier of an item
  - This exception is generated when supply commit is more than the order forecast, adjusted to the threshold. Threshold in this exception is defined as percentage of order forecast.
- Supplier Supply Commit Exceeds Order Forecast

- You see this exception as the customer of an item.
- This exception is generated when supply commit is more than the order forecast, adjusted to the threshold. The threshold in this exception is defined as percentage of order forecast.

- Excess Replenishment for Customer Purchase Order
  - You see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the item quantity on your sales order is greater than the item quantity on the customer's purchase order, adjusted to threshold.
- Excess replenishment from supplier for purchase order
  - You see this exception as the customer of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the quantity on the supplier's sales order is more than the quantity on your purchase order, adjusted to threshold.
- VMI Item Excess at the Customer Site
  - You see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is generated when supplies for an item, the total of on-hand, requisitions, purchase orders, ASNs, and receipts is greater than the maximum limit set for this item.
- VMI Item Excess at Your Site
  - You see this exception as the customer of an item.
  - This exception is generated when supplies for an item, the total of on-hand, requisitions, purchase orders, ASNs, and receipts, is greater than the maximum limit set for this item.
  - To take resolution action for this exception, you can navigate to the VMI details screen from exceptions screen.

Response Required: Response to Trading Partner Required

Response to Trading Partner Required exceptions occur when responses to transactions by your trading partners are not posted within an acceptable time limit. Oracle Collaborative Planning generates these exceptions when the appropriate threshold is crossed. In this category, the following exceptions are generated in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

- Response Required for Customer Purchase Order

- You see this exception as the supplier of an item.
- This exception is triggered when a sales order does not exist for a purchase order posted by the customer within the threshold number of days.

- Response Required for Supplier Sales Order
  - You see this exception as the customer of an item. The customer receives the sales order from a supplier.
  - This exception is triggered when a purchase order does not exist for a sales order posted by the supplier within a threshold number of days.

Response Required: Trading Partner Response Required

Response to Trading Partner Required exceptions occur when your trading partners do not post responses to your transactions within acceptable time limit. In this category, the following exceptions are generated:

- Supplier Response Required for Purchase Order
  - You see this exception as the customer of an item
  - This exception is triggered when a sales order does not exist for a purchase order posted by you.
- Customer Purchase Order Does Not Exist for Your Sales Order
  - You see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when a purchase order does not exist for a sales order for your supplier.

From the Exceptions Details window you can navigate to view the details of the purchase orders or sales orders that caused the exception.

Potential Late Orders

Potential Late Order exceptions demonstrate the ability of Oracle Collaborative Planning to process information across multiple supply chain tiers. The evaluation requires Oracle Collaborative Planning to check every possible order against all sales orders, purchase orders, and multiple orders. The following potential late order exceptions are generated in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

- Potential Late Order Due to Upstream Lateness
  - You can view this exception as any trading partner (customer or supplier) of an item.

- This exception is triggered when a sales order from supplier is late compared to the purchase order anywhere in the pegging tree. For example, PO1 is pegged to SO1, SO1 is pegged to PO2, and PO2 is pegged to SO2. If SO2 is going to be late when compared to PO2, a potential late order is raised for PO1.
- From this exception, you can navigate to the underlying transactions and its pegging tree to review details and take actions for resolution.

- Purchase Order Compresses Lead Time
  - You can view this exception as the customer of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the time duration between the receipt date on your purchase order and the creation date of the purchase order is less than the item lead time specified by the supplier.
  - By selecting this link, you can view the details of the purchase orders that caused the exception.
- Customer Purchase Order Compresses Lead Time
  - You see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the time duration between the receipt date on the customer's purchase order and the creation date of the purchase order is less than the item lead time specified by you.
- Sales Order Requires Lead Time Compression
  - You can view this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the time duration between the ship date on your sales order and the creation date of the sales order is less than the item lead time specified by you.

Forecast Mismatch

A forecast mismatch exception is a discrepancy between you and your trading partner's forecast. Forecast mismatch exceptions pertain mostly to the horizontal or bucketed view. The following forecast mismatch exceptions are generated in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

- Customer Sales Forecast Exceeds Your Sales Forecast
  - You see this exception as the supplier of an item.

    - This exception is triggered when sales forecast provided by your customer exceeds the sales forecast posted by you, adjusted with threshold, for an item in a bucket.
- Customer Sales Forecast is Less than Your Sales Forecast
    - You see this exception as the supplier of an item.
    - This exception is generated when sales forecast provided by your customer is less than the sales forecast posted by you, adjusted by threshold, for an item in a bucket.
- Supplier Sales Forecast Exceeds Your Sales Forecast
    - You see this exception as the customer for an item.
    - This exception is generated when sales forecast posted by your supplier exceeds the sales forecast posted by you adjusted with threshold for an item in a bucket.
- Supplier Sales Forecast is Less Than Your Sales Forecast
    - You see this exception as the supplier for an item.
    - This exception is generated when sales forecast provided by the supplier is less than the sales forecast provided by you adjusted with threshold, for an item in a bucket.

Early Orders

Early orders exceptions occur when either your supplier or customer are scheduled to receive a shipment before the intended need-by date. You receive the following early orders exceptions:

- Early Replenishment to Customer
    - You see this exception as the supplier of an item.
    - This exception is triggered when the receipt date on the sales order is earlier than the receipt date on the customer’s purchase order, adjusted by the threshold.
- Early Replenishment from Supplier
    - You see this exception as the customer of an item.
    - This exception is triggered when the receipt date on the supplier's sales order is earlier than the receipt date on your purchase order and the threshold set for the exception.

Change Orders

Change order exceptions let you know that there is a change to your purchase order. You receive the following change order exceptions:

- Customer Purchase Order has been Cancelled
  - You can see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when purchase order placed by the customer to you is cancelled.
- Your Customer's Purchase Order to You is Rescheduled
  - You can see this exception as supplier of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the receipt date of a purchase order placed to you is changed.

Forecast Accuracy

Forecast accuracy exceptions enable you to see whether your forecast is greater than previous or current sales. You receive the following forecast accuracy exceptions in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

- Customer Sales Forecast Exceeds Actual Sales
  - You can see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the sum of your historical sales forecast provided by customer, increased by the threshold percentage, exceeds actual sales (historical sales) for last three months.
- Sales Forecast Exceeds Actual Sales
  - You can see this exception as the customer of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when your sales forecast, increased by the threshold percentage, exceeds actual sales (historical sales) provided by the supplier for last three months
- Customer Order Forecast Exceeds Actual Orders
  - You can see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is triggered when the order forecast provided by customer, increased by the threshold percentage, exceeds total of purchase orders for last three months
- Order Forecast Exceeds Actual Orders

- You can see this exception as the customer of an item.
- This exception is triggered when your order forecast, increased by the threshold percentage, exceeds total of purchase orders placed for the item to the supplier for last three months

Performance Measure Below Target

Performance Measure Below Target exceptions measure performance. Performance is a calculation such as forecast error (forecast minus actual sales divided by the forecast), inventory turns, number of stock-outs, or fill rates. The period over which performance is measured is three months. For example, number of stock-outs is counted over the last three months. The resultant number is compared to threshold value, and then a notification is sent to a planner. The following Performance Measure Below Target exceptions are available in Oracle Collaborative Planning:

- Customer Forecast Error Exceeds the Threshold
  - You can see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - This exception is generated when the mean average percentage of error (MAPE) for the forecast in a given period exceeds the acceptable limit set by the threshold. By default, MAPE is calculated over a period of three months. A deviation of actual sales from forecast is considered as an error in the forecast.
- Forecast Error Exceeds the Threshold
  - You can see this exception as the customer of an item.
  - The condition for this exception is same as the Customer Forecast Error Exceeds the Threshold exception; the only difference is that it is visible to the customer of an item.
- You Have Exceeded a Stock Out Threshold
  - You can see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - A zero on hand quantity is considered as stock out. So when the number of stock outs over last three months exceeds the acceptable limit (set by threshold), this exception is triggered.
- Supplier On-Time Performance is Below Threshold
  - You can see this exception as the customer of an item.
  - If the actual receiving date of a purchase order is on or before the need by date, then the order is considered as on-time. Otherwise it is not on-time. If

number of such violations from a supplier for an item exceeds a pre-set acceptable limit (set by threshold), this exception is triggered.

- On-time Delivery Performance is Below Threshold
  - You can see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - Condition for this exception is the same as condition for Supplier On-Time Performance is Below Threshold exception. The only difference is that this exception is visible to the supplier.
- Inventory Turns for VMI Item Below Threshold
  - You can see this exception as the customer of an item.
  - Inventory turn is calculated by dividing the actual sales of an item with the average on-hand inventory. Inventory turn is calculated for a period of three months, and if it is less than the acceptable inventory turn limit set by the threshold, then this exception is generated.
- Customer Inventory Turns for VMI Item Below Threshold
  - You can see this exception as the supplier of an item.
  - Condition for this exception is same as the Inventory Turns for VMI Item Below Threshold exception, except that it is visible to the supplier of an item.

Custom Exceptions

To prevent disruptions in the supply chain you must monitor and identify problems, determine the severity of issues to recognize when action is required, determine the appropriate corrective action, and measure performance to ensure appropriate actions are being taken. Custom exceptions enable you to define conditions that identify potential problems in the supply chain, receive notifications as problems are identified, and control the sensitivity of conditions by associating exception thresholds.

Oracle Collaborative Planning enables you to create business-specific custom exceptions. You can only edit the exceptions you created. When an exception condition is met an exception is generated, and a notification alerts you to the problem.

For custom exception definition, data is represented by three different views such as Company view, Supplier view, and Customer view. Attributes from these views are identified by the corresponding prefixes.

You must complete the following steps to create a custom exception:

Name the Exception

Choose a name by which you will recognize and understand your exception. In this window you also can enter a description of your exception.

Define Exception Scope

You can limit the scope of a custom exception by entering filtering criteria. By limiting the scope, you are restricting the number of records to be evaluated for the exception condition. Setting proper scope helps improve performance of the exception generation process.

You can limit the scope of the exception by entering the following attributes and dates:

- Limit Supply/Demand Attributes
  - Company and/or Company Site
  - Supplier and/or Supplier Site
  - Customer and/or Customer Site
  - Item and/or Owner Item
  - Supplier Item and/or Customer Item
  - Order Number
  - Order Type Description
  - Release Number
- Limit Supply/Demand Dates

- Date Type
- Date Range
- Rolling Time Period
- Period to Date

While entering dates, you can use any of the date attributes present in the transaction by selecting suitable date type. You can define the range of dates as date range, rolling time period, or period to date which starts or ends on the current system date.

Define Exception Condition

This is the heart of the exception definition. Depending on the complexity of the exception definition, you can use Simple or Advanced conditions to model the exception condition.

Simple Condition

When defining an exception condition, verify that when the condition is true it results in an exception. Select whether to generate the exception when all the conditions are met, or when any of the conditions are met. Define the exception using the following criteria:

- Attribute
- Operator
- Value (from)
- Value (to)

While defining simple condition, you can also specify for this exception whether you want all the conditions required, or any of the conditions required. This is accomplished by selecting one of the following options:

- When all of the conditions are met
- When any of the conditions are met

Advanced Condition

If the Simple Condition window does not meet your exception definition, use the Advanced Condition definition window. In this window you use SQL to define conditions. In advanced condition, you can define conditions using attributes from three views such as Company, Customer, and Supplier.

Define Exception Output Attributes

Select the columns to display in your exception output by selecting attributes from the Available Attributes list. There are number of attributes available from all the three views. Carefully select the attributes required for your exception definition.

Define Schedule

You can schedule your custom exception to run independently or along with standard exceptions. If you decide to run the custom exception independently, then indicate when the system should start and how often it will evaluate the exception condition. Enter the following information:

- Start Date
- Recurrence

If you decide to run it along with standard exceptions, it will be evaluated along with other seeded exceptions (with the frequency of Supply Chain Event Management engine).

Specify Recipients

In this step, you can perform the following major tasks:

- Configure notification heading
- Specify workflow
- Specify recipient for the notification

Configure Notification Heading

In this step, you enter the text of the notification heading. You also can select from the output attributes by using tokens. For example, if one of your output attributes is Item Number, and you select this as token in notification header, the token will be substituted with the actual item number when the exception is generated.

Specify Workflow

By default, custom exceptions are governed by MSC:User Defined Workflow, and the User Defined Exception Workflow process. This workflow and workflow process generates the notification for each custom exception, and sends to the right users. You can customize this workflow, and workflow process, or add a new workflow process under the parent workflow, or add a new workflow to model

your resolution procedure. If you have multiple workflows or workflow processes you can select the most appropriate workflow for a particular exception in this screen. For more information about workflows and how they are used in Oracle Collaborative Planning, refer to Using Oracle Workflow in Oracle Collaborative Planning on page 9-2.

Specify Recipients

Recipients can be specified as user, responsibility, item planner, or an e-mail address. For example, if you select recipient type as user, then the list of values for recipient will contain list of users in your instance. If you select item planner, the actual planner for the item will receive notification when the exception is generated.

You can enter whether to give access to the exception by enabling access to the Oracle Collaborative Planning exceptions window, by sending notification, or both by selecting appropriate check boxes.

Save

In the final step of custom exception creation you can review all of the setup data for your exception before saving it. After reviewing your exception and correcting any errors, select Submit.

Edit Custom Exception

Complete the following steps to edit a custom exception:

1. From Oracle Collaborative Planning Home page, select Admin tab
2. Select Define Custom Exceptions from under Planner Tasks.
3. Search for your exception and select Go.
4. Select the exception you want to edit.

Copy Custom Exception

Complete the following steps to copy a custom exception:

1. From the Custom Definition Search window in Oracle Collaborative Planning, find the exception you want to copy and select Copy.
2. On the Copy Exception page, enter a new exception name and description.
3. Select Submit.

4. If the system copied the exception successfully, select OK.

Exception Thresholds

An exception threshold is a control limit placed on an exception condition. The administrator user sets thresholds to adjust the sensitivity to a supply or demand problem. For example, a sales order is considered late when the ship date is later than the receipt date on the purchase order. The threshold describes the degree of lateness, so that if the ship date is more than five days past the receipt date the planner is notified of the problem. In this example, the threshold is set at five days or greater.

Define Exception Thresholds

Complete the following steps to define an exception threshold:

1. From the Home page in Oracle Collaborative Planning select the Admin tab.
2. Select Define Exception Thresholds. You can also access Define Exception Thresholds link from the Oracle Collaborative Planning Home page.
3. On the Define Exception Thresholds page, select an exception you want to edit and select Edit. You can define thresholds for both predefined and custom exceptions.
4. On the Define Exception Threshold Values page, select Add Another Row.
5. Select a value for the Assigned To field.

> **Note:** The values in the Assigned To field are in order from least restrictive to the most restrictive. For example, if you select All Item-All Orgs-All Customers, the system assigns the notification to all items for all organizations, for all customers. If you select Item-Org-Customer Site, the system only assigns the notification to a specific item, for a specific organization, for a specific customer site.

6. Select an Item, Organization, Customer, Customer Site, and then enter a Threshold Value.
7. Select Save.

Note: If you define multiple thresholds for one exception, where one threshold is a subset of another, Collaborative Planning generates the exception for the more granular threshold.

Delete Exception Thresholds

Complete the following steps to delete an exception threshold:

1. From the Admin tab in Oracle Collaborative Planning, select Define Exception Thresholds.
2. Select the exception you want to delete and select Edit.
3. Choose the threshold you want to delete and select Delete.
4. On the Warning page, select Yes to delete the threshold or No to return to the Define Exception Threshold Values window.

Pegging

Supply and demand orders that are interrelated can be pegged or linked together. The Pegging window enables you to track orders from your customer's purchase order through your supplier's sales order to the supplier shipment and the shipment's receipt at the customer site. By using pegging, you connect supply and demand information through your orders.

Enter Pegging Information

To link two orders in Oracle Collaborative Planning you must specify the parent or end-order's information. The following list identifies and describes which end order-related details should be specified on the new order:

- End order's order type: Specify purchase order, sales order, order forecast, etc. as appropriate.
- End order number: Enter the end order's order number.
- End order publisher and publisher's site: Enter the publisher of the end order and the publisher's site.
- Line number of the end order: Enter the line number on the end order if applicable.

- End order's release number (if applicable): If the end order has a release, specify it in this field.

> **Note:** If the end order line number is not set, Oracle Collaborative Planning assumes that the item in the document is the same as the one being referenced in the end order document. The pegging tree shows all the lines associated with this item in the end order release number.

Access Pegging Information

Complete the following steps to access the Pegging window:

1. From the Home page of Oracle Collaborative Planning, select the Planning tab.
2. On the Planning page, select Vertical View.

> **Note:** You can also access pegging information from the Exceptions tab, or by selecting an exception notification from the Home page of Oracle Collaborative Planning. Select an exception and then select Pegging to view end order information.

3. Search for your order.
4. Select your order and select the order number.

The Supply Chain Hierarchy describes the order's genealogy, information, and other pertinent information. The system displays such as the schedule impact, receipt date, and quantity. Select the plus icon to view the end order's information.

You can expand or contract the pegging information by selecting Expand All or Collapse All, respectively.

View Pegging Information

The Pegging window can be used to track orders up and down the pegging tree. For example, a user can peg up to the customer's purchase order to the end manufacturer, and down to the supplier's shipment.

The applicable information is displayed for each order that is in the pegging tree. The orders are automatically pegged to each other based on the end order numbers.

From the pegging window, customers can infer how far their purchase order information has traversed through the supply chain. For example, if there is no supplier sales order displayed, a customer could infer that the supplier has not yet committed to meeting the customer's demand.

Throughout the supply chain, customers can detect any date or quantity mismatches against their purchase orders. They are able to track whether their order shipped on time, whether it arrives by the need-by date, and whether the right quantity shipped.

7

Waterfall Analysis

This chapter discusses waterfall analysis and how it used in Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are addressed:

Overview of Waterfall Analysis

Waterfall analysis is a graphical and tabular display of successive iterations of a forecast, generated at different points in time for comparison and analysis. You can compare forecast to see how it has changed over time and examine the accuracy of the forecast as it evolved. For example, waterfall analysis allows you to compare and analyze a 6-month forecast generated in consecutive periods or months such as January, February, and March. The following order types can be used in a waterfall analysis: Sales forecast, Order forecast, and Supply commit.

The waterfall analysis capabilities Oracle Collaborative Planning enable you to:

- Retrieve and compare previous forecasts
- Track forecast changes over time

Forecast names can be used to indicate when forecasts were generated or the type of forecast.

Examples of waterfall analysis include the following:

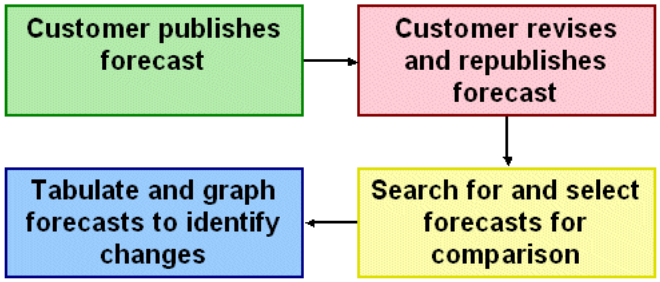
- You want to compare how a customer's sales and order forecasts have changed over time.
- You want to compare how a supplier's supply commits have changed over time.

Setup

To use waterfall analysis, the following steps must be completed:

1. Your customer publishes a forecast
2. Your customer revises and republishes the forecast with a different name (if your customer republishes with the same name, the old file is overwritten)
3. You navigate to the Forecast comparison page on the Planning tab and search for and select forecasts for comparison
4. You select, tabulate and graph forecasts to identify changes

The following image depicts the steps that must be completed to use waterfall analysis:



Upload Customer Forecasts

Your customers can upload forecasts by completing the following steps:

1. Navigate to the Load Supply/Demand page on the Admin tab.
1. Download *supplydemand.dat*
2. Prepare the template
3. Save and upload the flat file
4. Repeat these steps for the second forecast.

Search For and Compare Forecasts

To retrieve forecasts for comparison navigate to the Forecast Comparison page (Oracle Collaborative Planning Home > Planning tab > Forecast Comparison) and enter any of the following criteria in the Search window:

- Item
- Customer
- Supplier
- From Date
- To Date
- Order Type

Select the forecasts you want to compare from the search results. After selecting Compare Forecast, you can view a graphical comparison of the forecasts you chose.

8

Horizontal and Advanced Horizontal View

This chapter discusses advanced horizontal view and how it used in Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are addressed:

Advanced Horizontal View Overview

A horizontal view displays planning data over time. With advanced horizontal view, you can select specific items using the search functionality. Advanced horizontal view also enables you to graphically view your supply and demand information.

Advanced Horizontal View enables you to do the following:

- Use Oracle Discoverer to query Oracle Collaborative Planning data
- Customize data display
- Perform user-defined calculations
- Define end-user queries (administrators only)
- View and navigate reports and graphs

Advanced horizontal view enables you to manipulate display data using Oracle Discoverer. You can group and aggregate your planning data in different ways and define custom calculations for supplies and demands. The calculation is created in terms of order types and the sum of the quantities of those order types. After a custom view is created you can edit or delete any portion of your custom view. You must be assigned the Supply Chain Collaboration Administrator responsibility to set up a custom view. Advanced horizontal view enables you to:

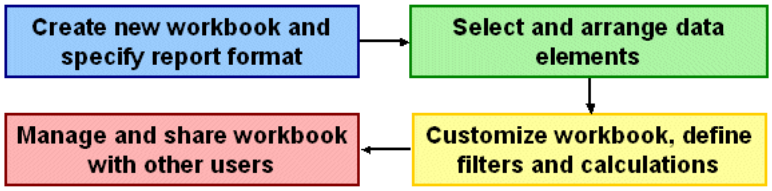
- Search over the time horizon to view details or summaries of planning data.
- Search on items for collaboration information.
- Search organizations and sites for collaboration information.

Setup Advanced Horizontal View

To set up advanced horizontal view, your administrator must complete the following steps:

- Create new workbooks and specify report format
- Select and arrange data elements
- Customize the workbooks and define filters and calculations
- Manage and share workbooks with other users

The following image depicts the administrator setup flow for advanced horizontal view.



Create Workbooks

Complete the following steps to create a workbook:

1. From the Home page in Oracle Collaborative Planning, select the Admin tab.
2. In the Admin page, select Define Custom Bucketed View.

> **Note:** When you select Custom View, the system launches Oracle Discoverer.

3. In the Workbook Wizard, select Create a new workbook.
4. Select the type of view you want for the workbook.
5. Select the columns to display by choosing from the Available column.

> **Note:** You can move an element back to the Available column from the Selected column. After you select an element, you can rearrange elements for your specific business needs.

6. Select Next.
7. Define your query conditions.
8. Select Next.
9. On the Format page, you can format data and your heading as well as editing the heading.
10. Select Next.
11. On the Conditions page, you can create a conditional statement. Select New.

Note: Your conditional statement will limit information. Select OK after completing your statement.

12. Select Next.
13. In the Calculations page, you can create a calculation for your condition. To define calculations, enter information in the following fields:

- Calculation Name
- Show
- Calculation

Repeat this procedure for every calculation you want in your workbook.

14. Select Next.
15. On the Percentage page, you can create a percentage for your condition.
16. Select Next.
17. On the Totals page, you can summarize the results of your calculations.
18. Select Next.
19. On the Parameters page, you can enter parameters for your conditional statement.
20. Select Finish. The system will now load your new workbook.

Share Workbooks

Workbooks can be shared with all users, including customers and suppliers. The following information is required to share a workbook:

- Workbook name
- User(s) who will access the workbook

After you create a workbook you can share your workbook. To share your workbook, complete the following steps:

1. With your new workbook open in Oracle Discoverer, navigate to Sharing under Manage Workbooks.
2. Select users who you want to view the workbook.

View Workbooks

Complete the following steps to view a workbook:

1. From the Home page in Oracle Collaborative Planning, select the Planning tab.
2. Select Custom View.

> **Note:** Oracle Discoverer automatically launches when you select Custom View.

3. Select the workbook you want to view.
4. To enter or change parameters for limiting a query over a time horizon, select Options.
5. Enter the following information in the options window:

- Query governor
- Worksheets
- Summary data
- Fan-trap detection
- End user layer access
- Locale selection

6. Select Apply.
7. View the report.

Horizontal View

The seeded horizontal view enables you to view supply and demand information over time. In order to use the horizontal view, you must create a preference set.

Preference Sets

Before you can view your supply and demand information in the horizontal view, you must determine how to display the data. In Oracle Collaborative Planning, you can create or edit a preference set that enables you to view your data in various ways. For example, you can create a preference set to view data horizontally for

only purchase orders and replenishments. A preference set enables you to do the following:

- Set aggregation with your company and trading partners
- Display or hide order types
- Arrange order types in the display
- Specify time periods (time horizons) over which data is viewed and time buckets
- Arrange preference sets

> **Note:** When Oracle Collaborative Planning passes information to the horizontal view from different pages, the default preference set you create filters that information. For example, if an order type from Vendor Managed Inventory doesn't exist in your preference set, then you cannot view that information in the horizontal view.

Complete the following steps to create a preference set:

1. From the Home page in Oracle Collaborative Planning, select the Admin tab.
2. Select Define User Preferences.
3. Select Create New Preference Set.
4. Enter information in the following required fields:

- Preference Set Name
- Company Aggregation
- Trading Partner Aggregation
- Graphing Options
- Display Buckets

5. Select any order type(s) from the Available Order Types column and select Move or Move All.

Note: The Sales Forecast order type can be used as standalone or implicit pair with a trading partner's Sales Forecast. Customers and suppliers can post this order type. You have the option of rendering a response to a trading partner's sales forecast if your trading partner has posted one to you. When the option is enabled, then the horizontal view renders a Sales Forecast row. If the option is disabled, then the horizontal view will not render the Sales Forecast row.

6. In the Selected Order Types column, you can arrange your order types in whatever order you wish. Select an order type and select either the up or down arrows to move the order type within the column.
7. To set your preference as the default, select the set as the default preference set option. You can make the preference step a public preference set. A public preference set will be available to all users and cannot be made a default preference set.
8. Select Save.

Complete the following steps to edit a preference set:

1. Select a preference set from the Preference Set Details window.
2. Select Go.
3. Edit your preference set.
4. Select Save.

Running Totals of Supply and Demand

You can tailor your horizontal plan preference set to enable the display of running total demand and running total supply rows. When you do so, you must also choose to display the Order Forecast and Supply Commit order types. Company and trading partner aggregation is respected when displaying the running total rows. Row totals are displayed after the last time period in the horizon.

Edit Order Quantities

You can edit order quantities in the horizontal view for orders your company publish. The following order types can be edited in the horizontal view:

- Sales forecast
- Sell through forecast
- Order forecast
- Supply commit
- Negotiated capacity
- Historical sales

If an order forecast is published by a customer to its supplier, the supplier will see a rendered supply commit row (if it has not yet published a supply commit response). The rendered supply commit row is editable, enabling the supplier to acknowledge an order forecast by accepting the values in the supply commit row or by modifying the values and saving changes.

Available Columns

There are several columns displayed using horizontal view. The following table lists those columns and their descriptions:

Column	Description
Items	Items are set up using Oracle Inventory. For more information about item setup, refer to Overview of Setup on page 2-2.
Customer (Sites)	For more information about customer and customer site setup, refer to Overview of Setup on page 2-2.
Supplier (Sites)	For more information about supplier and supplier site setup, refer to Overview of Setup on page 2-2.
Order Type	For more information about supported order types in Oracle Collaborative Planning, refer to Overview of Setup on page 2-2.
Net Forecast	A calculated column that displays when Display Net Forecast and Total Supply Commit is checked. Net forecast in a bucket = [Order forecast - (PO + Requisitions + ASNs] in a bucket.
Total Supply Commit	A calculated column that displays when Display Net Forecast and Total Supply Commit is checked. Net forecast in a bucket = [Supply commit + sales orders)] in a bucket.

9

Workflow

This chapter discusses the workflows associated with Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are addressed:

Using Oracle Workflow in Oracle Collaborative Planning

Oracle Workflow manages activities, executes functions, sends notifications, maintains completed activity history, detects errors, and initiates error processes.

This appendix provides details about how Oracle Workflow is used in Oracle Collaborative Planning to best meet your business needs. This appendix also provides detailed information regarding the workflow processes that come seeded with Oracle Collaborative Planning.

For information regarding implementation and setup of Oracle Workflow, refer to the *Oracle Workflow Guide.*

Setting Up Oracle Workflow in Oracle Collaborative Planning

The *Oracle Workflow Guide* provides a list of setup steps for Oracle Workflow, and explains the setup necessary for all modules. For example, the guide explains that an access level of 100 in Oracle Workflow Builder is necessary. Do not change this access level.

Warning: Oracle Corporation does not provide support if the access level of 100 is changed.

For more information about extending the seeded Oracle Collaborative Planning workflow processes, refer to.

For more information about setting up Oracle Workflow, refer to the *Oracle Workflow Guide.*

Extending Workflows in Oracle Collaborative Planning

Overview

This section provides guidelines for extending the Oracle Collaborative Planning seeded workflow processes to meet your business needs. Oracle Corporation supports the extension of workflows. Extensions include using existing seeded subprocesses and functions to build new workflow processes and modifying parameters of a subprocess without changing process logic.

If the Oracle Collaborative Planning seeded workflows do not meet your business processing needs, you can create new flows by using any of the following methods:

- Copy a seeded workflow, change its internal name, display name, and description in the Oracle Workflow Builder. Change the definition as desired.
- Use the seeded flows as examples to create new flows using the seeded functional processes in the Oracle Workflow Builder.
- Use the seeded flows as examples to create new flows using the seeded functional subprocesses and include your own custom activities in the Oracle Workflow Builder.

Warning! Oracle Corporation provides support only for its seeded activities, processes, and the types of extensions described in this manual. Oracle Corporation does not provide support for your custom activities and processes.

Customizations

A customization changes the logic of the core application. Oracle Corporation does not support customizations to seeded workflows. Examples of customizations include:

- Changing the basic logic of a seeded process. Adding or deleting activities from a seeded process alters seeded data. However, you can however copy and rename a process and then insert a notification function activity.
- Modifying the integration of Oracle Collaborative Planning with another application.

Warning! Customization refers to the modification of the logic of a process or subprocess, and is not supported by Oracle Corporation.

Exceptions

The following exceptions to customization are supported by Oracle Corporation:

- You may change the item attribute OM WF Administrator to another responsibility (it defaults as SYSADMIN).
- You may tailor message bodies on seeded messages to meet your business needs.

- You can set the default error process of RETRY_ONLY on any new functions, processes or flows that you define.

> **Note:** The RETRY_ONLY error process supports retrying only of the activity in an error state. RETRY_ONLY does not support aborting the flow or skipping the activity in an error state. Do not specify any other error process. Do not leave the error process field empty.

For more information about extending workflows or to learn how to create your own workflows, refer to the *Oracle Workflow Guide.*

Extending Workflow

When extending existing workflows to meet your business needs, always copy the seeded process and rename both the internal and display names before modifying the workflow. This process ensures that you do not modify seeded data. It also prevents patches containing the*.wft* files (which contain all the seeded flows and related information) from overriding your modifications.

> **Warning! If you modify any of Oracle Corporation's seeded workflow data, your changes are not supported. Any changes to the seeded workflow data are overwritten when a patch containing the*.wft* file is applied.**

For example, you should not directly change a subprocess by adding or deleting activities from it. Copy and rename what you want to change before making modifications. Do not modify predefined data; this includes all function activities, subprocesses, processes, and item attributes.

Always modify a copy of a subprocess instead of function activities. The subprocess is designed to handle exceptions, and it may perform other functions as well.

Guidelines

When extending workflow processes to meet your business needs, stay within the following guidelines:

- Always specify RETRY_ONLY as the default error process for any workflow activity you define.

For more details on creating and extending workflows refer to the *Oracle Workflow Guide.*

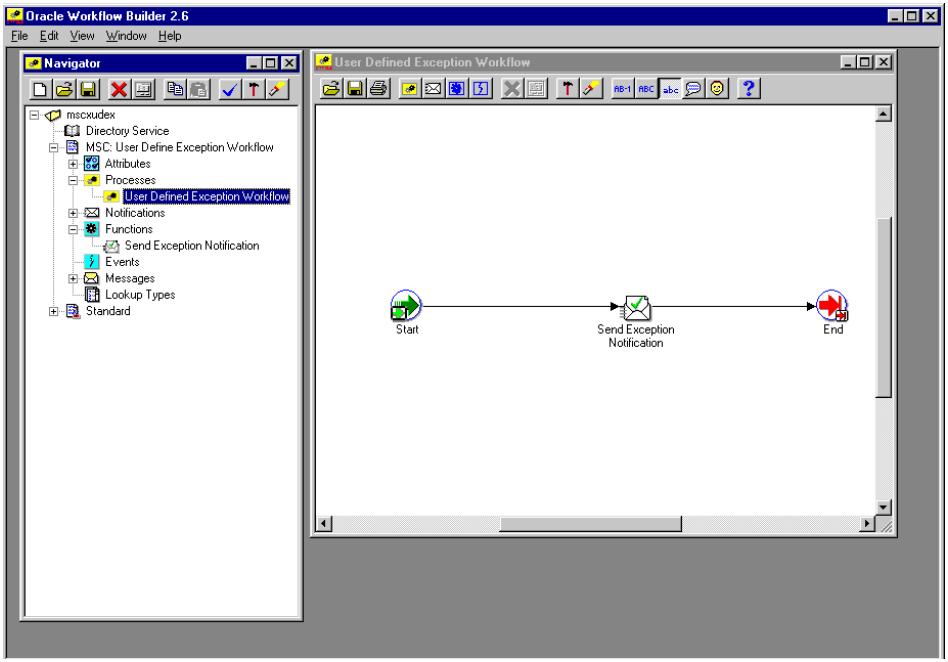
Viewing Processes in Oracle Workflow Builder

From within the Oracle Workflow Builder you can view the different workflow processes discussed in this appendix and their associated functions, messages, subprocesses, notifications, and properties.

To view processes in Oracle Workflow Builder, complete the following steps:

1. Within Oracle Workflow Builder, select Open from the File menu, and connect to the database.
2. Expand the data source, then select the item type branch within that data source.
3. Expand the processes branch within your item type and select a process activity to display the diagram of the process in a Process window.

The following image depicts the Oracle Workflow Builder:



Seeded Data Files

Each of the Oracle Collaborative Planning seeded workflows and their associated activities are contained in the following seeded data files:

- *mscxewf.wft*
- *mscxudex.wft*
- *mscxnet.wft*
- *mscxvmir.wft*
- *mscxdprf.wft*
- *mscxpbof.wft*
- *mscxpbsc.wft*
- *mscxrcsc.wft*
- *mscxscem.wft*

- *mscxascp.wft*

Seeded Data File *mscxewf.wft*

Item Types

The seeded data file *mscxewf.wft* contains the following item type:

- Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning Item Type on page 9-26

Processes

The seeded data file *mscxewf.wft* contains the following process:

- Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply Process on page 9-29

Seeded Data File *mscxudex.wft*

Item Types

The seeded data file *mscxudex.wft* contains the following item type:

- MSC: User Define Exception Workflow Item Type on page 9-13

Processes

The seeded data file *mscxudex.wft* contains the following process:

- User Define Exception Workflow Process on page 9-30

Seeded Data File *mscxnet.wft*

Item Types

The seeded data file *mscxnet.wft* contains the following item type:

- Supply/Demand Mismatch Item Type on page 9-24

Processes

The seeded data file *mscxnet.wft* contains the following process:

- Supply/Demand Mismatch Process on page 9-31

Seeded Data File *mscxvmir.wft*

Item Types

The seeded data file *mscxvmir.wft* contains the following item type:

- Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Item Type on page 9-11

Processes

The seeded data file *mscxvmir.wft* contains the following process:

- Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Process on page 9-33

Seeded Data File *mscxdprf.wft*

Item Types

The seeded data file *mscxdprf.wft* contains the following item type:

- DP Receive Forecast Item Type on page 9-27

Processes

The seeded data file *mscxdprf.wft* contains the following process:

- DP Receive Forecast Process on page 9-36

Seeded Data File *mscxpbof.wft*

Item Types

The seeded data file *mscxpbof.wft* contains the following item type:

- Publish Order Forecast Item Type on page 9-23

Processes

The seeded data file *mscxpbof.wft* contains the following process:

- Publish Order Forecast Process on page 9-38

Seeded Data File *mscxpbsc.wft*

Item Types

The seeded data file *mscxpbsc.wft* contains the following item type:

- Publish Supply Commit Item Type on page 9-24

Processes

The seeded data file *mscxpbsc.wft* contains the following process:

- Publish Supply Commit Process on page 9-39

Seeded Data File *mscxrcsc.wft*

Item Types

The seeded data file *mscxrcsc.wft* contains the following item type:

- Start Receive Supplier Capacity Item Type on page 9-23

Processes

The seeded data file *mscxscem.wft* contains the following process:

- Start Receive Supplier Capacity Process on page 9-40

Seeded Data File *mscxscem.wft*

Item Types

The seeded data file *mscxscem.wft* contains the following item type:

- Start SCEM Engine Item Type on page 9-23

Processes

The seeded data file *mscxscem.wft* contains the following process:

- Start SCEM Engine Process on page 9-42

Seeded Data File *mscxascp.wft*

Item Types

The seeded data file *mscxascp.wft* contains the following item type:

- Start ASCP Engine Item Type on page 9-22

Processes

The seeded data file *mscxascp.wft* contains the following process:

- Start ASCP Engine Process on page 9-35

Item Types

The following section discusses the different item types used in Oracle Collaborative Planning seeded workflows. Oracle Collaborative Planning contains the following item types:

- Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Item Type on page 9-11
- MSC: User Define Exception Workflow Item Type on page 9-13
- Start ASCP Engine Item Type on page 9-22
- Start SCEM Engine Item Type on page 9-23
- Publish Order Forecast Item Type on page 9-23
- Start Receive Supplier Capacity Item Type on page 9-23
- Publish Supply Commit Item Type on page 9-24
- Supply/Demand Mismatch Item Type on page 9-24
- Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning Item Type on page 9-26
- DP Receive Forecast Item Type on page 9-27
- Standard

The different items types are contained in different seeded data workflow files.

To learn more about the Standard item type, refer to the *Oracle Workflow Guide.*

Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Item Type

Currently there is one process associated with Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment:

- Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Process on page 9-33

The Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment item type has several attributes associated with it. These attributes reference information in the Oracle Collaborative Planning application tables. The attributes are used and maintained by function activities and notification activities throughout the process. The following table lists the Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment item type attributes:

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Replenish Time Fence	The replenishment time fence multiplier.	Number	None
Auto Release Flag		Number	None
Inventory Item ID	The inventory identification number for the item.	Number	None
Organization ID	The organization identification number for the item.	Number	None
Seller Name	The selling company's name.	Role	None
Buyer Name	The buying company's name.	Role	None
Plan ID	Identification number of your plan.	Number	None
Sr Instance ID	Identification number of the SR Instance.	Number	None
Supplier ID	Identification number for the supplier.	Number	None
Supplier Site ID	Identification number for the supplier site.	Number	None
Allocation Percent	Allocation percent number.	Number	None
Order Quantity	Quantity ordered.	Number	None
Total Allocated Onhand	The total amount of allocated on-hand inventory.	Number	None
Item Name	The name of the item.	Text	None

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Requisition Transaction ID	Identification number of the requisition transaction.	Number	None
SCE Organization ID	Identification number of the SCE organization.	Number	None
SCE Supplier ID	Identification number of the SCE supplier.	Number	None
SCE Supplier Site ID	Identification number of the SCE supplier site.	Number	None
Customer Name	The customer's name.	Text	None
Customer Site Name	The name of the customer site.	Text	None
Supplier Name	The name of the supplier.	Text	None
Supplier Site Name	The name of the supplier site.	Text	None
Replenishment Transaction ID	Identification number of the replenishment.	Number	None
Supplier Item Name	Name of an item provided by the supplier.	Text	None
Customer Item Name	Name of an item provided by the customer.	Text	None
Item Description	A text description of an item.	Text	None
Allocated Onhand Quantity	The amount of allocated on-hand inventory.	Number	None
Minimum MinMax Quantity	The minimum amount of an item required in inventory before replenishment is necessary.	Number	None
Maximum MinMax Quantity	The maximum amount of inventory that can be held or replenished.	Number	None
Customer UOM Code	The customer's code for units of measure.	Text	None
Supplier UOM Code	The supplier's code for units of measure.	Text	None

MSC: User Define Exception Workflow Item Type

Currently there is one process associated with MSC: User Define Exception Workflow:

- User Define Exception Workflow Process on page 9-30

The MSC: User Define Exception Workflow item type has several attributes associated with it. These attributes reference information in the Oracle Collaborative Planning application tables. The attributes are used and maintained by function activities and notification activities throughout the process. The following table lists the MSC: User Define Exception Workflow item type attributes:

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Exception Group	The assigned group for the user-defined exception.	Text	80
Exception Name	The user-assigned name of the exception.	Text	80
Exception Type	The type of the user-defined exception.	Number	None
Exception Detail ID	Identification number of the user-defined exception detail.	Number	None
Transaction ID	Identification number of the transaction.	Number	None
Customer Transaction ID	The customer's transaction identification number.	Number	None
Supplier Transaction ID	The supplier's transaction identification number.	Number	None
Details URL	The URL for the exception details.	URL	Full Window
Notification Title	The title assigned to the exception.	Text	2000
Exception Exist	Indicates whether any exceptions exist.	Number	None
Company: Days Early	Days early at the company.	Number	None
Company: Days Late	Days late for the company.	Number	None
Company: Quantity Excess	Quantity excess for the company.	Number	None

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Company: Quantity Shortage	Quantity shortage for the company.	Number	None
Customer: End Order Release Number	End order release number for the customer.	Text	240
Customer: Order Number	Customer order number.	Text	240
Company: Average Annual Demand	Average annual demand for the company.	Number	None
Company: Bill Of Lading	The company's bill of lading.	Text	30
Company: Bucket Type	The bucket type for the company.	Text	20
Company: Carrier Code	The carrier code for the company.	Text	30
Company: Category	The category for the company.	Text	200
Company: Need By Date	The need by date for the company.	Date	None
Company: Published Date	The published date for the company.	Date	None
Company: Document Owner Site	The document owner site for the company.	Text	40
Company: Receipt Date	The receipt date for the company.	Date	None
Company: Request Date	The request date for the company.	Date	None
Company: Container Quantity	The container quantity for the company.	Number	None
Company: Container Type	The container type for the company.	Text	20
Company: Customer Address	The customer address for the company.	Text	240
Customer: Item Description	The item description for the customer.	Text	240
Company: Customer Item	The customer item for the company.	Text	240
Company: Customer Site	The customer site for the company.	Text	40
Customer: Average Annual Demand	The average annual demand for the customer.	Number	None

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Customer: Bill Of Lading Number	The bill of lading number for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: Bucket Type	The bucket type for the customer.	Text	10
Customer: Carrier Code	The carrier code for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: Container Quantity	The container quantity for the customer.	Number	None
Customer: Container Type	The container type for the customer.	Text	20
Customer: Designator	The designator for the customer.	Text	100
Customer: End Order Line Number	The end order line number for the customer.	Text	20
Customer: End Order Number	The end order number for the customer.	Text	240
Customer: End Order Publisher Name	The end order publisher name for the customer.	Text	255
Customer: End Order Publisher Site Name	The end order publisher site name for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: Inventory Status	The inventory status for the customer.	Text	20
Customer: Item Category	The item category for the customer.	Text	250
Customer: Line Code	The line code for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: New Schedule Date	The new schedule date for the customer.	Date	None
Company: Order Placement Date	The order placement date for the company.	Date	None
Customer: Order Line Number	The order line number for the customer.	Text	20
Company: Originally Promised Date	The original promise date for the company.	Date	None
Customer: Owning Site	The owning site for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: Planner Code	The planner code for the customer.	Text	10

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Customer: Planning Group	The planning group for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: Posting Party	The posting party for the customer.	Text	255
Customer: Primary Quantity	The primary quantity for the customer.	Number	None
Customer: Primary UOM	The primary unit of measure for the customer.	Text	3
Customer: Project Number	The project number for the customer.	Text	30
Company: Customer Quantity	The customer quantity for the company.	Number	None
Customer: Receipt Date	The receipt date for the customer.	Date	None
Customer: Order Release Number	The order release number for the customer.	Text	20
Customer: Release Status	The release status for the customer.	Number	None
Customer: Request Date	The request date for the customer.	Date	None
Customer: Serial Number	The serial number for the customer.	Text	255
Company: Ship Date	The ship date for the company.	Date	None
Customer: Ship From Address	The ship from address for the customer.	Text	240
Customer: Ship From Party	The ship from party for the customer.	Text	255
Customer: Ship From Party Site	The ship from party site for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: Shipping Method	The shipping method for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: Ship To Address	The ship to address for the customer.	Text	240
Customer: Ship To Party	The ship to party for the customer.	Text	255

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Customer: Ship To Party Site	The ship to party site for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: Task Number	The task number for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: Trading Partner UOM Code	The trading partner unit of measure code for the customer.	Text	3
Customer: Tracking Number	The tracking number for the customer.	Text	100
Customer: Unit Number	The unit number for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: UOM Code	The unit of measure code for the customer.	Text	3
Customer: Vehicle Number	The vehicle number for the customer.	Text	30
Customer: Document Version	The document version for the customer.	Text	40
Company: Customer	The company's customer.	Text	250
Company: Designator	The company's designator.	Text	100
Company: End Order Line Number	The end order line number for the company.	Text	20
Company: End Order Number	The end order number for the company.	Text	240
Company: End Order Publisher Name	The end order publisher name for the company.	Text	255
Company: End Order Publisher Site Name	The end order publisher site name for the company.	Text	30
Company: End Order Release Number	The end order release number for the company.	Text	20
Company: Inventory Status	The company's inventory status.	Text	20
Company: Item Description	The company's item description.	Text	240
Notification Body	The body text of the notification being sent.	Text	4000
Company: Line Code	The line code for the company.	Text	30

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Company: Line Number	The line number for the company.	Text	240
Company: Order Number	The order number for the company.	Text	240
Company: Release Number	The release number for the company.	Text	20
Company: Owner Item Description	The owner item description for the company.	Text	240
Company: Owner Item	The owner item for the company.	Text	250
Company: Owning Site Name	The owning site name for the company.	Text	30
Company: Planner Code	The company's planner code.	Text	30
Company: Planning Group	The planning group for the company.	Text	30
Company: Posting Party Name	The company's posting party's name.	Text	255
Company: Project Number	The project number for the company.	Text	30
Company: Publisher Address	The publisher address for the company.	Text	240
Company: Document Owner	The company's document owner.	Text	255
Company: Order Type Desc	The company's order type description.	Text	80
Company: Quantity	The quantity for the company.	Number	None
Company: Release Status	The release status for the company.	Number	None
Company: Serial Number	The serial number for the company.	Text	40
Company: Ship From Address	The ship from address for the company.	Text	240
Company: Shipping Party	The shipping part for the company.	Text	255
Company: Ship from party site	The ship from party site for the company.	Text	40

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Company: Ship Method	The ship method for the company.	Text	30
Company: Ship To Address	The ship to address for the company.	Text	240
Company: Ship To Party	The ship to party for the company.	Text	255
Company: Ship to Party site	The ship to party site for the company.	Text	40
Supplier: Average Annual Demand	The average annual demand for the supplier.	Number	None
Supplier: Bill Of Lading Number	The bill of lading for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: Bucket Type	The bucket type for the supplier.	Text	10
Supplier: Carrier Code	The carrier code for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: Item Category	The item category for the supplier.	Text	250
Supplier: Container Quantity	The container quantity for the supplier.	Number	None
Supplier: Container Type	The container type for the supplier.	Text	20
Supplier: Designator	The designator for the supplier.	Text	100
Supplier End Order Number	The end order number for the supplier.	Text	240
Supplier: End Order Line Number	The end order line number for the supplier.	Text	20
Supplier: End Order Publisher Name	The end order publisher name for the supplier.	Text	255
Supplier: End Order Publisher SIte Name	The end order publisher site name for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier End Order Release Number	The end order release number for the supplier.	Text	20
Supplier: Full Lead time	The full lead time for the supplier.	Text	20

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Supplier: Inventory Status	The inventory status for the supplier.	Text	20
Supplier: Line Code	The line code for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: New Schedule Date	The new schedule date for the supplier.	Date	None
Supplier: Order Number	The order number for the supplier.	Text	240
Supplier: Order Line Number	The order line number for the supplier.	Text	20
Supplier: Originally Promised Date	The original promise date for the supplier.	Date	None
Supplier: Owning Site Name	The owning site name for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: Planner Code	The planner code for the supplier.	Text	10
Supplier: Planing Group	The planning group for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: Posting Party	The posting party for the supplier.	Text	255
Supplier: Primary Quantity	The primary quantity for the supplier.	Number	None
Supplier: Primary UOM	The primary unit of measure for the supplier.	Text	3
Supplier: Project Number	The project number for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: Supplier Quantity	The supplier quantity for the supplier.	Number	None
Supplier: Receipt Date	The receipt date for the supplier.	Date	None
Supplier: Release Order Number	The release order number for the supplier.	Text	20
Supplier: Release Status	The release status for the supplier.	Number	None
Supplier: Request Date	The request date for the supplier.	Date	None

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Supplier: Serial Number	The serial number for the supplier.	Text	255
Supplier: Ship Date	The ship date for the supplier.	Date	None
Supplier: Ship From Address	The ship from address for the supplier.	Text	240
Supplier: Ship From Party	The ship from party for the supplier.	Text	255
Supplier: Ship From Party Site	The ship from party site for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: Ship Method	The ship method for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: Ship To Address	The ship to address for the supplier.	Text	240
Supplier: Ship To Party	The ship to party for the supplier.	Text	255
Supplier: Ship To Party Site	The ship to party site for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: Task Number	The task number for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: Trading Partner UOM Code	The trading partner unit of measure for the supplier.	Text	3
Supplier: Tracking number	The tracking number for the supplier.	Text	100
Supplier: Unit Number	The unit number for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: UOM Code	The unit of measure code for the supplier.	Text	3
Supplier: Vehicle Number	The vehicle number for the supplier.	Text	30
Supplier: Document Version	The document version for the supplier.	Text	40
Company: Supplier Address	The supplier address for the company.	Text	240
Supplier: Item Description	The item description for the supplier.	Text	240
Company: Supplier Item	The supplier item for the company.	Text	250

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Company: Supplier	The company's supplier.	Text	255
Company: Supplier Site	The company's supplier's site.	Text	30
Company: Task Number	The company's task number.	Text	30
Company: Trading Partner Item Description	The company's trading partner item description.	Text	240
Company: Trading Partner UOM	The company's trading partner unit of measure.	Text	3
Company: Tracking Number	The tracking number for the company.	Text	240
Company: Order Type	The order type for the company.	Number	None
Company: UOM	The unit of measure used by the company.	Text	3
Company: Vehicle Number	The company's vehicle number.	Text	30
Company: Version	The version for the company.	Text	240
Company: Unit Number	The company's unit number.	Text	30

Start ASCP Engine Item Type

This item type manages the Start ASCP Engine workflow process.

Currently there is one process associated with Start ASCP Engine:

- Start ASCP Engine Process on page 9-35

The Start ASCP Engine item type has one attribute associated with it. This attribute references information in the Oracle Collaborative Planning application tables. The attribute is used and maintained by function activities and notification activities throughout the process. The following table lists the Start ASCP Engine item type attribute:

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Constrained Plan Flag	The constrained plan flag number.	Number	None

Start SCEM Engine Item Type

Currently there is one process associated with Start SCEM Engine:

- Start SCEM Engine Process on page 9-42

The Start SCEM Engine item type has no attributes associated with it.

Publish Order Forecast Item Type

Currently there is one process associated with Publish Order Forecast:

- Publish Order Forecast Process on page 9-38

The Publish Order Forecast item type has one attribute associated with it. This attribute references information in the Oracle Collaborative Planning application tables. The attribute is used and maintained by function activities and notification activities throughout the process. The following table lists the Publish Order Forecast item type attribute:

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Plan ID	The identification number for the plan.	Number	None

Start Receive Supplier Capacity Item Type

Currently there is one process associated with Start Receive Supplier Capacity:

- Start Receive Supplier Capacity Process on page 9-40

The Start Receive Supplier Capacity item type has several attributes associated with it. These attributes reference information in the Oracle Collaborative Planning application tables. The attributes are used and maintained by function activities and notification activities throughout the process. The following table lists the Start Receive Supplier Capacity item type attributes:

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Start Date	The specified start date.	Date	None
End Date	The specified end date.	Date	None

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Supplier ID	The identification number for the supplier.	Number	None
Notification to Trading Partner	The notification issued to a trading partner.	Text	None
Trading Partner Name	The name of your trading partner.	Text	None
Notification Recipient Role	The role of the assigned recipient of a notification.	Text	None
Request ID	The identification number of the request.	Number	None

Publish Supply Commit Item Type

Currently there is one process associated with Publish Supply Commit:

- Publish Supply Commit Process on page 9-39

The Publish Supply Commit item type has one attribute associated with it. This attribute references information in the Oracle Collaborative Planning application tables. The attribute is used and maintained by function activities and notification activities throughout the process. The following table lists the Publish Supply Commit item type attribute:

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Plan ID	The identification number of the specified plan.	Number	None

Supply/Demand Mismatch Item Type

Currently there is one process associated with Supply/Demand Mismatch:

- Supply/Demand Mismatch Process on page 9-31

The Supply/Demand Mismatch item type has several attributes associated with it. These attributes reference information in the Oracle Collaborative Planning application tables. The attributes are used and maintained by function activities and notification activities throughout the process. The following table lists the Supply/Demand Mismatch item type attributes:

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Salute	Salute	Text	None
Slogan	Slogan	Text	None
Company ID	The company's identification number.	Number	None
Company Name	The company's name.	Text	None
Company Site ID	The identification number of the company site.	Number	None
Company Site Name	The company site name.	Text	None
Supplier ID	The supplier's identification number.	Number	None
Supplier Name	The supplier's name.	Text	None
Supplier Site ID	The supplier site identification number.	Number	None
Supplier Site Name	The name of the supplier site.	Text	None
Supplier Item Name	The supplier's name of the item.	Text	None
Customer ID	The customer's identification number.	Number	None
Customer Name	The customer's name.	Text	None
Customer Site ID	The identification number of the customer site.	Number	None
Customer Site Name	The name of the customer site.	Text	None
Customer Item Name	The customer's name of the item.	Text	None
Item ID	The item identification number.	Number	None
Item Name	The item name.	Text	None
Item Description	The item description.	Text	None
Exception Type	The type assigned to the exception.	Number	None
Quantity	The item quantity.	Number	None
Quantity1		Number	None
Quantity2		Number	None

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Transaction ID1		Number	None
Transaction ID2		Number	None
Threshold		Number	None
Lead Time	The specified necessary lead time.	Number	None
Item Min Qty	Minimum item quantity	Number	None
Item Max Qty	Maximum item quantity	Number	None
Date1	The actual date	Date	None
Date2		Date	None
Date3		Date	None
Order Creation Date1		Date	None
Order Creation Date2		Date	None
Forward To Username	The planner's username.	Text	100
Notification Message Name	The name of the notification message to be sent.	Text	None
Event Name	The name of the event.	Text	None
Item Key	The item key.	Text	None
Exception Description	The description of the exception.	Text	None
Order Number	The order number.	Text	None
Release Number	The release number.	Text	None
Line Number	The line number.	Text	None
End Order Number	The end order number.	Text	None
End Order Release Number	The end order release number.	Text	None
End Order Line Number	The end order line number.	Text	None
Planner	The planner name.	Text	None

Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning Item Type

Currently there is one process associated with Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning:

- Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply Process on page 9-29

The Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning item type has several attributes associated with it. These attributes reference information in the Oracle Collaborative Planning application tables. The attributes are used and maintained by function activities and notification activities throughout the process. The following table lists the Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning item type attributes:

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Forward to Username	The planner's username.	Text	100
Error message	The name used for the error message.	Text	240
Document Creation Date	The date of the document creation.	Date	None
Error list	String containing the errors for the planner.	Text	4000
Transaction type	The transaction type.	Text	100
Plan name	The name of the plan.	Text	240
Number of Planners	Contains the number of planners in an organization.	Number	None
Partner Site ID	The identification number of the partner site.	Number	None
Header ID	Parent header identification number.	Number	None
Number of visits	The number of visits	Number	None
Publisher's organization	The publisher's organization.	Text	255
File to Upload	Name of the file to be uploaded.	Text	80

DP Receive Forecast Item Type

Currently there is one process associated with DP Receive Forecast:

- DP Receive Forecast Process on page 9-36

The DP Receive Forecast item type has several attributes associated with it. These attributes reference information in the Oracle Collaborative Planning application tables. The attributes are used and maintained by function activities and notification

activities throughout the process. The following table lists the DP Receive Forecast item type attributes:

Display Name	Description	Type	Length/Format/Lookup Type/Frame Target
Customer ID	The customer identification number.	Number	None
Start Date	The workflow start date.	Date	None
Notification to Trading Partner	The notification text sent to the trading partner.	Text	None
Trading Partner Name	The name of the trading partner	Text	None
Notification Recipient Role	The role of the notification's recipient.	Text	None
Horizon Days	The amount of days on the horizon.	Number	None
Request ID	The request identification number.	Number	None

Workflow Processes Used In Oracle Collaborative Planning

Oracle Collaborative Planning comes seeded with the following workflow processes:

- Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply Process on page 9-29
- User Define Exception Workflow Process on page 9-30
- Supply/Demand Mismatch Process on page 9-31
- Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Process on page 9-33
- Start ASCP Engine Process on page 9-35
- DP Receive Forecast Process on page 9-36
- Publish Order Forecast Process on page 9-38
- Publish Supply Commit Process on page 9-39
- Start Receive Supplier Capacity Process on page 9-40
- Start SCEM Engine Process on page 9-42

Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply Process

This process sends notification when you conduct flat file or XML loads to Oracle Collaborative Planning and when loading a supply/demand flat file or loading an XML file adhering to *000_sync_forecast_001.dtd*.

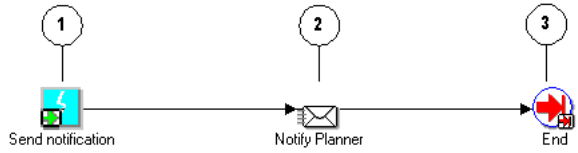
The Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply process is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxewf.wft on page 9-7 and is associated with the Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning Item Type on page 9-26.

Summary of the Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply Process

To view the properties of the Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply process, select the process in the navigator tree and then select Properties from the Edit menu. This process is runnable, which indicates that it can be assigned to a transaction type.

The Details property page of the process activity indicates that Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply has an error item type of WFERROR. This item type is associated with the RETRY_ONLY error process. The purpose of this error handling process is to alert an administrator when an error occurs in a process and prompt the administrator to retry the process in error. This error process is initiated only when an unexpected error with Oracle Workflow is encountered in the process.

When you display the Process window for the Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply, you see that the process consists of 3 unique activities, which comprise the 3 nodes that appear in the workflow diagram. The following diagram depicts the Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply. Each node of this process is numbered for referencing.



The Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply workflow begins at node 1 with the Send Notification event.

The workflow then proceeds to the Notify Planning notification activity in node 2. After notification is sent, the process continues on to the End activity in node 3 on page 9-52.

Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply Activities

The following table provides descriptions of each activity in Error Notifications for Excel Import of Forecast/Supply.

For more information about the individual activities, refer to Functions on page 9-43.

Activity	Function	Result Type	Required
End on page 9-52	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes

User Define Exception Workflow Process

In this process, a user-defined custom exception is run and generates a number of results (exceptions). For each generated exception, a notification is sent to the recipient of the exception. The workflow is called for each generated exception. The recipients and subject of the notification can be specified in the Custom Exceptions recipients page.

The User Define Exception Workflow process is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxudex.wft on page 9-7 and is associated with the MSC: User Define Exception Workflow Item Type on page 9-13.

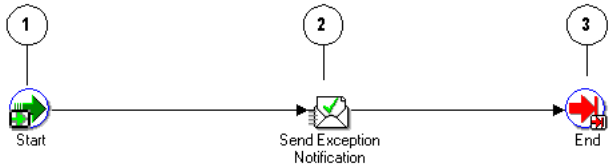
Summary of the User Define Exception Workflow Process

To view the properties of the User Define Exception Workflow process, select the process in the navigator tree and then select Properties from the Edit menu. This process is runnable.

The Details property page of the process activity indicates that User Define Exception Workflow has an error item type of WFERROR. This item type is associated with the RETRY_ONLY error process. The purpose of this error handling process is to alert an administrator when an error occurs in a process and prompt the administrator to retry the process in error. This error process is initiated only when an unexpected error with Oracle Workflow is encountered in the process.

When you display the Process window for the User Define Exception Workflow, you see that the process consists of 3 unique activities, which comprise the 3 nodes

that appear in the workflow diagram. The following diagram depicts the User Define Exception Workflow. Each node of this process is numbered for referencing.



The User Define Exception Workflow workflow begins at node 1 with the Start activity on page 9-53.

The workflow then proceeds to the Send Exception Notification activity in node 2 on page 9-46. After the activity is complete, the process continues on to the End activity in node 3 on page 9-52.

User Define Exception Workflow Activities

The following table provides descriptions of each activity in User Define Exception Workflow.

For more information about individual activities, refer to Functions on page 9-43.

Activity	Function	Result Type	Required
Start on page 9-53	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes
Send Exception Notification on page 9-46	MSC_X_USER_EXCEP_GEN.SEND_NTF	None	Yes
End on page 9-52	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes

Supply/Demand Mismatch Process

This process is the Supply Chain Event Manager Exceptions notification workflow.

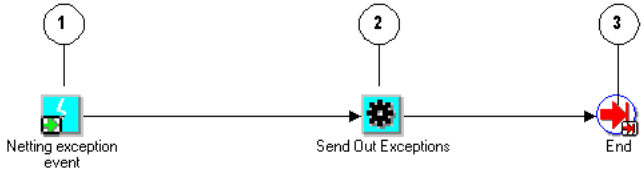
The Supply/Demand Mismatch process is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxnet.wft on page 9-7 and is associated with the Supply/Demand Mismatch Item Type on page 9-24.

Summary of the Supply/Demand Mismatch Process

To view the properties of the Supply/Demand Mismatch process, select the process in the navigator tree and then select Properties from the Edit menu. This process is runnable.

The Details property page of the process activity indicates that Supply/Demand Mismatch has an error item type of WFERROR. This item type is associated with the RETRY_ONLY error process. The purpose of this error handling process is to alert an administrator when an error occurs in a process and prompt the administrator to retry the process in error. This error process is initiated only when an unexpected error with Oracle Workflow is encountered in the process.

When you display the Process window for the Supply/Demand Mismatch, you see that the process consists of 3 unique activities, which comprise the 3 nodes that appear in the workflow diagram. The following diagram depicts the Supply/Demand Mismatch workflow. Each node of this process is numbered for referencing.



The Supply/Demand Mismatch workflow begins at node 1 with the Netting Exception Event.

The workflow then proceeds to the Send Out Exceptions activity in node 2 on page 9-50. After the activity is complete, the process continues on to the End activity in node 3 on page 9-52.

Supply/Demand Mismatch Activities

The following table provides descriptions of each activity in Supply/Demand Mismatch.

For more information about individual activities, refer to Functions on page 9-43.

Activity	Function	Result Type	Required
Start on page 9-53	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes
Send Out Exceptions on page 9-50	WF_STANDARD.NOTIFY	None	Yes
End on page 9-52	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes

Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Process

This process is the workflow for the VMI replenishment engine.

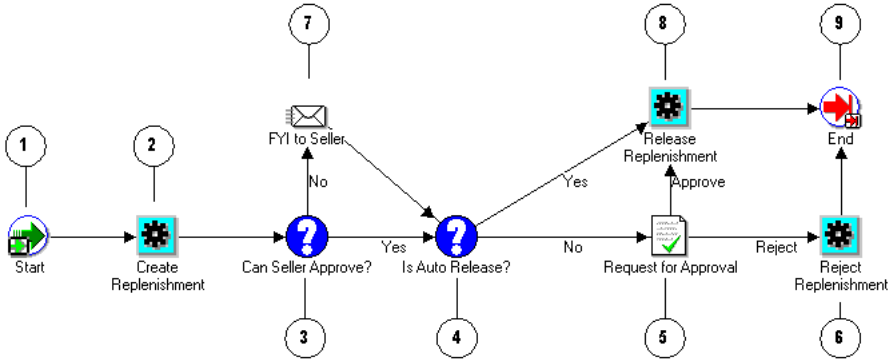
The Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment process is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxvmir.wft on page 9-8 and is associated with the Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Item Type on page 9-11.

Summary of the Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Process

To view the properties of the Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment process, select the process in the navigator tree and then select Properties from the Edit menu. This process is runnable.

The Details property page of the process activity indicates that Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment has an error item type of WFERROR. This item type is associated with the RETRY_ONLY error process. The purpose of this error handling process is to alert an administrator when an error occurs in a process and prompt the administrator to retry the process in error. This error process is initiated only when an unexpected error with Oracle Workflow is encountered in the process.

When you display the Process window for Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment, you see that the process consists of 9 unique activities, which comprise the 9 nodes that appear in the workflow diagram. The following diagram depicts the Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment. Each node of this process is numbered for referencing.



The Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment workflow begins at node 1 with the Start activity on page 9-53.

The workflow then proceeds to the Create Replenishment activity at node 2 on page 9-44. After the activity is complete, the process continues to the Can Seller Approve? activity at node 3 on page 9-44. If there is a Yes result, the process moves to the End activity at node 4 on page 9-45. If there is a No result, the process moves to the Request for Approval message activity at node 5. If approval is granted, the process moves to Release Replenishment at node 8 on page 9-46, then moves on to the End activity in node 9 on page 9-52. If the request is rejected, the process moves to the Reject Replenishment at node 6 on page 9-45, and then to the End activity in node 9 on page 9-52.

Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Activities

The following table provides descriptions of each activity in Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment.

For more information about individual activities, refer to Functions on page 9-43.

Activity	Function	Result Type	Required
Start on page 9-53	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes
Create Replenishment on page 9-44	MSC_X_REPLENISH.VMI_ REPLENISH	None	Yes
Can Seller Approve? on page 9-44	MSC_X_REPLENISH.IS_SELLER_ APPROVE	Yes/No	Yes

Activity	Function	Result Type	Required
Is Auto Release? on page 9-45	MSC_X_REPLENISH.IS_AUTO_RELEASE	Yes/No	Yes
Release Replenishment on page 9-46	MSC_X_REPLENISH.VMI_RELEASE	None	Yes
Reject Replenishment on page 9-45	MSC_X_REPLENISH.VMI_REJECT	None	Yes
End on page 9-52	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes

Start ASCP Engine Process

This process facilitates the automation of launching an ASCP plan after receiving an order forecast or supply commit from Oracle Collaborative Planning.

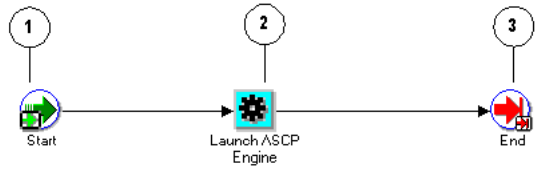
The Start ASCP Engine process is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxascp.wft on page 9-10 and is associated with the Start ASCP Engine Item Type on page 9-22.

Summary of the Start ASCP Engine Process

To view the properties of the Start ASCP Engine process, select the process in the navigator tree and then select Properties from the Edit menu. This process is runnable.

The Details property page of the process activity indicates that Start ASCP Engine has an error item type of WFERROR. This item type is associated with the RETRY_ONLY error process. The purpose of this error handling process is to alert an administrator when an error occurs in a process and prompt the administrator to retry the process in error. This error process is initiated only when an unexpected error with Oracle Workflow is encountered in the process.

When you display the Process window for the Start ASCP Engine, you see that the process consists of 3 unique activities, which comprise the 3 nodes that appear in the workflow diagram. The following diagram depicts the Start ASCP Engine. Each node of this process is numbered for referencing.



The Start ASCP Engine workflow begins at node 1 with the Start activity on page 9-53.

The workflow then proceeds to the Launch ASCP Engine activity in node 2 on page 9-47. After the activity is complete, the process continues on to the End activity in node 3 on page 9-52.

Start ASCP Engine Activities

The following table provides descriptions of each activity in Start ASCP Engine.

For more information about individual activities, refer to Functions on page 9-43.

Activity	Function	Result Type	Required
Start on page 9-53	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes
Launch ASCP Engine on page 9-47	MSC_X_CP_FLOW.LAUNCH_ASCP_ENGINE	None	Yes
End on page 9-52	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes

DP Receive Forecast Process

This process facilitates receiving forecasts from Oracle Demand Planning into Oracle Collaborative Planning.

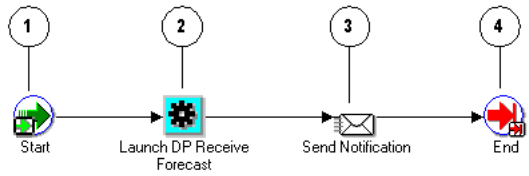
The DP Receive Forecast process is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxdprf.wft on page 9-8 and is associated with the DP Receive Forecast Item Type on page 9-27.

Summary of the DP Receive Forecast Process

To view the properties of the DP Receive Forecast process, select the process in the navigator tree and then select Properties from the Edit menu. This process is runnable.

The Details property page of the process activity indicates that DP Receive Forecast has an error item type of WFERROR. This item type is associated with the RETRY_ONLY error process. The purpose of this error handling process is to alert an administrator when an error occurs in a process and prompt the administrator to retry the process in error. This error process is initiated only when an unexpected error with Oracle Workflow is encountered in the process.

When you display the Process window for the DP Receive Forecast, you see that the process consists of 3 unique activities, which comprise the 3 nodes that appear in the workflow diagram. The following diagram depicts DP Receive Forecast. Each node of this process is numbered for referencing.



The DP Receive Forecast workflow begins at node 1 with the Start activity on page 9-53.

The workflow then proceeds to the Launch DP Receive Forecast activity in node 2 on page 9-52. After the activity is complete, notification is sent at node 3. The process then continues on to the End activity in node 4 on page 9-52.

DP Receive Forecast Activities

The following table provides descriptions of each activity in DP Receive Forecast.

For more information about individual activities, refer to Functions on page 9-43.

Activity	Function	Result Type	Required
Start on page 9-53	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes
Launch DP Receive Forecast on page 9-52	MSC_X_CP_FLOW.DP_Receive_Forecast	None	Yes
End on page 9-52	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes

Publish Order Forecast Process

This process facilitates the automatic launch of the Publish Order Forecast program from Planner Workbench.

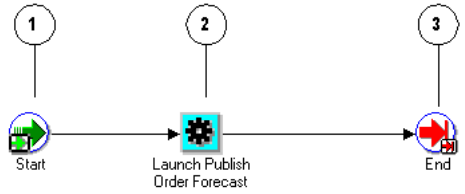
The Publish Order Forecast process is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxpbof.wft on page 9-8 and is associated with the Publish Order Forecast Item Type on page 9-23.

Summary of the Publish Order Forecast Process

To view the properties of the Publish Order Forecast process, select the process in the navigator tree and then select Properties from the Edit menu. This process is runnable.

The Details property page of the process activity indicates that Publish Order Forecast has an error item type of WFERROR. This item type is associated with the RETRY_ONLY error process. The purpose of this error handling process is to alert an administrator when an error occurs in a process and prompt the administrator to retry the process in error. This error process is initiated only when an unexpected error with Oracle Workflow is encountered in the process.

When you display the Process window for the Publish Order Forecast, you see that the process consists of 3 unique activities, which comprise the 3 nodes that appear in the workflow diagram. The following diagram depicts Publish Order Forecast. Each node of this process is numbered for referencing.



The Publish Order Forecast workflow begins at node 1 with the Start activity on page 9-53.

The workflow then proceeds to the Launch Publish Order Forecast on page 9-48 activity in node 2. After the activity is complete, the process continues to the End activity at node 3 on page 9-52.

Publish Order Forecast Activities

The following table provides descriptions of each activity in Publish Order Forecast.

For more information about individual activities, refer to Functions on page 9-43.

Activity	Function	Result Type	Required
Start on page 9-53	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes
Launch Publish Order Forecast on page 9-48	MSC_X_CP_FLOW.PUBLISH_ORDER_FORECAST	None	Yes
End on page 9-52	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes

Publish Supply Commit Process

This process facilitates the automatic launch of the Publish Supply Commit program from the Planner Workbench.

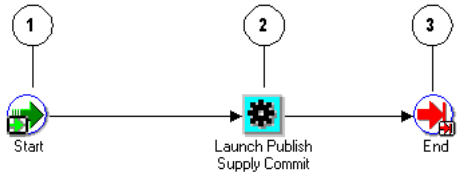
The Publish Supply Commit process is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxpbsc.wft on page 9-9 and is associated with the Publish Supply Commit Item Type on page 9-24.

Summary of the Publish Supply Commit Process

To view the properties of the Publish Supply Commit process, select the process in the navigator tree and then select Properties from the Edit menu. This process is runnable.

The Details property page of the process activity indicates that Publish Supply Commit has an error item type of WFERROR. This item type is associated with the RETRY_ONLY error process. The purpose of this error handling process is to alert an administrator when an error occurs in a process and prompt the administrator to retry the process in error. This error process is initiated only when an unexpected error with Oracle Workflow is encountered in the process.

When you display the Process window for the Publish Supply Commit, you see that the process consists of 3 unique activities, which comprise the 3 nodes that appear in the workflow diagram. The following diagram depicts the Publish Supply Commit. Each node of this process is numbered for referencing.



The Publish Supply Commit workflow begins at node 1 with the Start activity on page 9-53.

The workflow then proceeds to the Launch Publish Supply Commit on page 9-49 activity in node 2. After the activity is complete, the process continues on to the End activity in node 3 on page 9-52.

Publish Supply Commit Activities

The following table provides descriptions of each activity in Publish Supply Commit.

For more information about individual activities, refer to Functions on page 9-43.

Activity	Function	Result Type	Required
Start on page 9-53	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes
Launch Publish Supply Commit on page 9-49	MSC_X_CP_FLOW.PUBLISH_SUPPLY_COMMITS	None	Yes
End on page 9-52	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes

Start Receive Supplier Capacity Process

This process facilitates the automatic start of the Receive Supplier Capacity program when a supply commit is loaded into Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning.

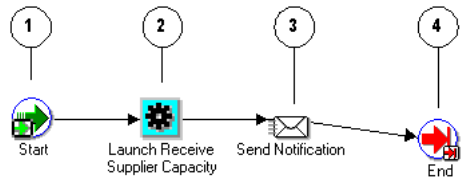
The Start Receive Supplier Capacity process is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxrcsc.wft on page 9-9 and is associated with the Start Receive Supplier Capacity Item Type on page 9-23.

Summary of the Start Receive Supplier Capacity Process

To view the properties of the Start Receive Supplier Capacity process, select the process in the navigator tree and then select Properties from the Edit menu. This process is runnable.

The Details property page of the process activity indicates that Start Receive Supplier Capacity has an error item type of WFERROR. This item type is associated with the RETRY_ONLY error process. The purpose of this error handling process is to alert an administrator when an error occurs in a process and prompt the administrator to retry the process in error. This error process is initiated only when an unexpected error with Oracle Workflow is encountered in the process.

When you display the Process window for the Start Receive Supplier Capacity, you see that the process consists of 4 unique activities, which comprise the 4 nodes that appear in the workflow diagram. The following diagram depicts the Start Receive Supplier Capacity. Each node of this process is numbered for referencing.



The Start Receive Supplier Capacity workflow begins at node 1 with the Start activity on page 9-53.

The workflow then proceeds to the Launch Receive Supplier Capacity activity in node 2 on page 9-48. After the activity is complete, notification is sent at node 3. The process continues on to the End activity in node 4 on page 9-52.

Start Receive Supplier Capacity Activities

The following table provides descriptions of each activity in Start Receive Supplier Capacity.

For more information about individual activities, refer to Functions on page 9-43.

Activity	Function	Result Type	Required
Start on page 9-53	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes
Launch Receive Supplier Capacity on page 9-48	MSC_X_CP_FLOW.RECEIVE_SUPPLIER_CAPACITY	None	Yes
End on page 9-52	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes

Start SCEM Engine Process

This process facilitates the automatic launch of the supply chain event manager when an order forecast or supply commit is loaded into Oracle Collaborative Planning.

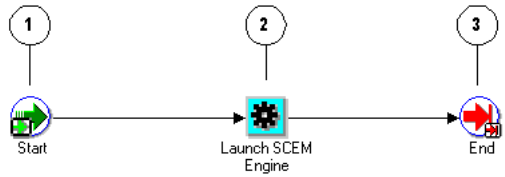
The Start SCEM Engine process is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxscem.wft on page 9-9 and is associated with the Start SCEM Engine Item Type on page 9-23.

Summary of the Start SCEM Engine Process

To view the properties of the Start SCEM Engine process, select the process in the navigator tree and then select Properties from the Edit menu. This process is runnable.

The Details property page of the process activity indicates that Start SCEM Engine has an error item type of WFERROR. This item type is associated with the RETRY_ONLY error process. The purpose of this error handling process is to alert an administrator when an error occurs in a process and prompt the administrator to retry the process in error. This error process is initiated only when an unexpected error with Oracle Workflow is encountered in the process.

When you display the Process window for the Start SCEM Engine, you see that the process consists of 3 unique activities, which comprise the 3 nodes that appear in the workflow diagram. The following diagram depicts the Start SCEM Engine workflow. Each node of this process is numbered for referencing.



The Start SCEM Engine workflow begins at node 1 with the Start activity on page 9-53.

The workflow then proceeds to the Launch SCEM Engine activity in node 2 on page 9-47. After the activity is complete, the process continues on to the End activity in node 3 on page 9-52.

Start SCEM Engine Activities

The following table provides descriptions of each activity in Start SCEM Engine.

For more information about individual activities, refer to Functions on page 9-43.

Activity	Function	Result Type	Required
Start on page 9-53	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes
Launch SCEM Engine on page 9-47	MSC_X_CP_FLOW.LAUNCH_SCEM_ENGINE	None	Yes
End on page 9-52	WF_STANDARD.NOOP	None	Yes

Functions

The following section discusses the functions contained in the workflow processes used by Oracle Collaborative Planning. The functions are discussed according to their associated item types:

Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Functions

Can Seller Approve?

The Can Seller Approve? activity is a Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning activity that determines whether a seller can approve a VMI replenishment.

The Can Seller Approve? activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_X_REPLENISH.IS_SELLER_APPROVE`.

The Can Seller Approve? has a result type of Yes/No. The result of this activity will be either Yes or No.

The following image depicts the Can Seller Approve? activity:

The Can Seller Approve? activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxvmir.wft on page 9-8, and is associated with the Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Item Type on page 9-11.

Create Replenishment

The Create Replenishment activity is a Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment activity that creates a VMI replenishment.

The Create Replenishment activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_X_REPLENISH.VMI_REPLENISH`.

The following image depicts the Create Replenishment activity:

The Create Replenishment activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxvmir.wft on page 9-8, and is associated with theOracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Item Type on page 9-11.

Is Auto Release?

The Is Auto Release? activity is a Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment activity that determines whether an VMI replenishment is eligible for auto release.

The Is Auto Release? activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_X_REPLENISH.IS_AUTO_RELEASE`.

Is Auto Release? has a result type of Yes/No. The result of this activity will be either Yes or No.

The following image depicts the Is Auto Release? activity:

The Is Auto Release? activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxvmir.wft on page 9-8, and is associated with the Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Item Type on page 9-11.

Reject Replenishment

The Reject Replenishment activity is a Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment activity that rejects a VMI replenishment request.

The Reject Replenishment activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_X_REPLENISH.VMI_REJECT`.

The following image depicts the Reject Replenishment activity:

Reject Replenishment activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxvmir.wft on page 9-8, and is associated with the Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Item Type on page 9-11.

Release Replenishment

The Release Replenishment activity is a Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment activity that releases a VMI replenishment.

The Release Replenishment activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_X_REPLENISH.VMI_RELEASE`.

The following image depicts the Release Replenishment activity:

The Release Replenishment activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxvmir.wft on page 9-8, and is associated with the Oracle Collaborative Planning VMI Replenishment Item Type on page 9-11.

MSC: User Define Exception Workflow Functions

Send Exception Notification

The Send Exception Notification activity is a MSC: User Define Exception activity that sends an exception notification.

The Send Exception Notification activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_X_USER_EXCEP_GEN.SEND_NTF`.

The following image depicts the Send Exception Notification activity:

The Send Exception Notification activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxudex.wft on page 9-7, and is associated with the MSC: User Define Exception Workflow Item Type on page 9-13.

Start ASCP Engine Functions

Launch ASCP Engine

The Launch ASCP Engine activity is a Start ASCP Engine activity that launches the ASCP Engine.

The Launch ASCP Engine activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_X_CP_FLOW.Launch_ASCP_Engine`.

The following image depicts the Launch ASCP Engine activity:

The Launch ASCP Engine activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxascp.wft on page 9-10, and is associated with the Start ASCP Engine Item Type on page 9-22.

Start SCEM Engine Functions

Launch SCEM Engine

The Launch SCEM Engine activity is a Start SCEM Engine activity that launches the SCEM Engine.

The Launch SCEM Engine activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_X_CP_FLOW.Launch_SCEM_Engine`.

The following image depicts the Launch SCEM Engine activity:

The Launch SCEM Engine activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxscem.wft on page 9-9, and is associated with the Start SCEM Engine Item Type on page 9-23.

Publish Order Forecast Functions

Launch Publish Order Forecast

The Launch Publish Order Forecast activity is a Publish Order Forecast activity that publishes an order forecast.

The Launch Publish Order Forecast activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `msc_x_cp_flow.publish_order_forecast`.

The following image depicts the Launch Publish Order Forecast activity:

The Launch Publish Order Forecast activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxpbof.wft on page 9-8, and is associated with the Publish Order Forecast Item Type on page 9-23.

Start Receive Supplier Capacity Functions

Launch Receive Supplier Capacity

The Launch Receive Supplier Capacity activity is a Start Receive Supplier Capacity activity that launches the SCEM Engine.

The Launch Receive Supplier Capacity activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `msc_x_cp_flow.Receive_Supplier_Capacity`.

The following image depicts the Launch Receive Supplier Capacity activity:

The Launch Receive Supplier Capacity activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxrcsc.wft on page 9-9, and is associated with the Start Receive Supplier Capacity Item Type on page 9-23.

Publish Supply Commit Functions

Launch Publish Supply Commit

The Launch Publish Supply Commit activity is a Publish Supply Commit activity that publishes a supply commit to Oracle Collaborative Planning.

The Launch Publish Supply Commit activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `msc_x_cp_flow.publish_supply_commits`.

The following image depicts the Launch Publish Supply Commit activity:

The Launch Publish Supply Commit activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxpbsc.wft on page 9-9, and is associated with the Publish Supply Commit Item Type on page 9-24.

Supply/Demand Mismatch Functions

Send Out Exceptions

The Send Out Exceptions activity is a Supply/Demand Mismatch activity that sends out exceptions.

The Send Out Exceptions activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `WF_STANDARD.NOTIFY`.

The following image depicts the Send Out Exceptions activity:

The Send Out Exceptions activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxnet.wft on page 9-7, and is associated with the Supply/Demand Mismatch Item Type on page 9-24.

Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning Functions

Build Error Message

The Build Error Message activity is a Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning activity that builds an error message for a planner.

The Build Error Message activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_SCE_WF.BUILD_ERR_MSG`.

The following image depicts the Build Error Message activity:

The Build Error Message activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxewf.wft on page 9-7, and is associated with the Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning Item Type on page 9-26.

Clean Up

The Clean Up activity is a Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning activity that closes all open cursors.

The Clean Up activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_SCE_WF.CLOSE_CURSOR`.

The following image depicts the Clean Up activity:

The Clean Up activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxewf.wft on page 9-7, and is associated with the Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning Item Type on page 9-26..

Determine Planners

The Determine Planners activity is a Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning activity that determines the planners corresponding to a party.

The Determine Planners activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_SCE_WF.DETERMINE_PLANNERS`.

The following image depicts the Determine Planners activity:

The Determine Planners activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxewf.wft on page 9-7, and is associated with the Workflows for Oracle Collaborative Planning Item Type on page 9-26..

DP Receive Forecast Functions

Launch DP Receive Forecast

The Launch DP Receive Forecast activity is a DP Receive Forecast activity that receives an Oracle Demand Planning forecast into Oracle Collaborative Planning.

The Launch DP Receive Forecast activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `MSC_X_CP_FLOW.DP_Receive_Forecast`.

The following image depicts the Launch DP Receive Forecast activity:

The Launch DP Receive Forecast activity is contained in the Seeded Data File mscxdprf.wft on page 9-8, and is associated with the DP Receive Forecast Item Type on page 9-27.

Standard Functions

Oracle Workflow provides some generic activities you can use to control your processes. The activities are associated with the Standard item type but can be used with any process you define. The Standard item type is automatically installed on your Oracle Workflow server. The following are the Standard activities used by Oracle Collaborative Planning. For more information about the Oracle Workflow Standard activities, refer to the *Oracle Workflow Guide.*

End

The End activity marks the end of a process and does not perform any action. You can use it to return a result for a completed process by specifying a Result Type for the activity. Although it is not necessary, you may include it in your process diagram to visually mark the end of your process as a separate node.

The following image depicts the End activity:

The End activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `WF_STANDARD.NOOP`.

Start

The Start activity marks the start of a process and does not perform any action. Although it is not necessary, you may include it in your process diagram to visually mark the start of a process as a separate node.

The following image depicts the Start activity:

The Start activity calls the PL/SQL procedure named `WF_STANDARD.NOOP`.

A

Profile Options

This appendix lists the profile options associated with Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics is addressed:

Profile Options

The following table lists the profile options used by Oracle Collaborative Planning. Valid values, default values and profile option descriptions are also listed in the table.

Profile Option	Valid Values	Default Value	Description
MSC: CP Debug Level	Debug-Off/ Debug-On/ Debug-High	Debug - High	Controls the level of detail in the concurrent program log messages for Collaborative Planning. Off = no debug messages are generated; On = short debug messages are generated; High = detailed debug messages are generated.
MSC: SCEM Engine Launch Events	None/Load/ Publish/All	All	Launches the Supply Chain Event Manager when data is loaded, published, or both.
MSC: New Supply Commit Auto Plan	A valid ASCP Plan	Null	ASCP plan launched when a supplier provides supply commits to Oracle Collaborative Planning. This should be a constrained plan.
MSC: Launch Workflow-Enabled Exception Message Notifications	Yes/No	Yes	Determines if notification messages are sent when an Oracle Collaborative Planning exception is generated.
MSC: New Forecast Auto Plan	A valid ASCP Plan	Null	ASCP plan launched when a customer provided forecast into Oracle Collaborative Planing. This plan should be unconstrained.
MSC: Configuration	APS/APS & CP/CP	APS	Indicates whether Oracle Collaborative Planning is deployed. If it is deployed together with an Oracle ERP instance use APS & CP. If it is standalone use CP.
MSC: Operator Company Name	Your company name	Not Applicable	Provides the name of the company that deployed Collaborative Planning. All subsequent supply and demand records loaded for this company should use this value.

Profile Option	Valid Values	Default Value	Description
MSC: Vertical View Default Query	Yes/No	Yes	Used by Oracle Collaborative Planning to determine whether default results are displayed for the vertical view.
MSC: VMI Default Query	Yes/No	Yes	Used by Oracle Collaborative Planning to determine whether default results are displayed in the vendor managed inventory window.
MSC: Purchase Order Dock Date Calculation Preference	Promise Date/Need By Date	Promise Date	Determines the date used by planning as the dock date of a purchase order.
MSC: ATP Allocation Method	Demand Priority/User-Defined Allocation Percentage		Enables you to decide which allocation method to use.
MSC: Class Hierarchy	Demand Class		

B

Troubleshooting

This appendix discusses common errors you might encounter when using Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are addressed:

Loading Data

The following table lists issues you might encounter while loading data and their solutions.

Problem	Solution
You successfully uploaded an order forecast using *supplydemand.dat*, but you cannot view data in any Oracle Collaborative Planning screens.	Run the Build Collaborative Planning Calendar concurrent program. Without this calendar file, uploads in weekly or monthly buckets fail.
You attempted to upload an order forecast using *supplydemand.dat* but received a Publisher is Not Valid error message.	The system cannot find a match between the value for publisher and valid customer and supplier values. Verify that MSC:Operator Company Name matches the Publisher value. Verify that Customer Name in Oracle Order Management or Supplier Name in Oracle Purchasing matches the Publisher value.
You uploaded *supplydemand.dat* and received a Publisher Site is Not Valid error message.	The system cannot find an exact match between the publisher site value and a valid inventory organization, customer site, or supplier site. Verify that Customer Site in Oracle Order Management or Supplier Site in Oracle Purchasing matches the value used for publisher site.
You uploaded *supplydemand.dat* with sync indicator D to delete records. The records still appear in the vertical view.	For each record that you want to delete, you must provide: item, publisher, publisher site, supplier, supplier site (or customer, customer site for sales orders), and order type. For purchase orders, sales orders and ASNs, you must also provide: ■ Order number ■ Release number ■ Key date ■ Line number ■ End order number ■ End order line number

Problem	Solution
You successfully uploaded *supplydemand.dat* with allocated onhand records. After uploading *serialnumber.dat*, you are unable to navigate to the serial number screen in Oracle Collaborative Planning.	Your item must be serial-controlled. Verify that you have set the serial controlled flag to Yes in the item master.

Vertical View

The following table lists issues you might encounter while using vertical view in Oracle Collaborative Planning. Solutions are also listed in the table.

Problem	Solution
You are unable to update the date or quantity for a record in the vertical view.	You can only update a record in the vertical view if your company is the publisher of the record or if the publisher of the record provides you with update privileges. Update privileges are granted using security rules.
Your customer successfully published an order forecast but you are unable to view any records in Oracle Collaborative Planning.	The system is unable to determine which company's user you are. The system administrator must run collections with the Enable User-Company Association parameter set to Yes.

Vendor Managed Inventory

The following table lists issues you might encounter while using vendor managed inventory in Oracle Collaborative Planning. Solutions are also listed in the table.

Problem	Solution
Purchase order releases were created in Oracle Purchasing for Vendor Managed Inventory items, but they do not appear on the Vendor Managed Inventory screen.	Only Vendor Managed Inventory-enabled items appear in the Vendor Managed Inventory screen. Verify whether the item is Vendor Managed Inventory- enabled in the Approved Supplier List. New purchase orders appear only after the collections program runs.

Problem	Solution
You set up a blanket purchase order for a Vendor Managed Inventory item but no purchase releases are created after you approved replenishments in the Vendor Managed Inventory screen.	You must associate a planner with the Vendor Managed Inventory item. Define planners in Oracle Inventory.

Horizontal View

The following table lists issues you might encounter while using horizontal view in Oracle Collaborative Planning. Solutions are also listed in the table.

Problem	Solution
You set your preferences to display the Planned Supply/Planned Demand graph but are unable to view the graph in the horizontal view.	To view a Purchase Order/Sales Order graph you must include the order types Purchase Order and Sales Order in your preference set. Select the order forecast and supply commit order types for display.

Security Rules

The following table lists issues you might encounter while using security rules in Oracle Collaborative Planning. Solutions are also listed in the table.

Problem	Solution
You defined a group and its member companies. You also created a security rule that gives viewing privileges to members of the group. You are unable to view any records that group members should see in the vertical view.	Your company must be included in a group even if you defined the group and its members. Add your company to the group using *groupcompany.dat*.

Exceptions

The following table lists issues you might encounter while using exceptions in Oracle Collaborative Planning. Solutions are also listed in the table.

Problem	Solution
You can view exceptions but are not receiving any notifications.	1. You must be an item planner or listed as a site contact to receive exception notifications. 2. Verify in the workflow mailer configuration file that the AUTOCLOSE_FYI parameter is set to No.

XML Gateway

The following table lists issues you might encounter while using XML Gateway in Oracle Collaborative Planning. Solutions are also listed in the table.

Problem	Solution
The XML Gateway execution engine fails to process XML messages.	Review the error messages of the log file located ECX: Log File Path profile option. Review ECX_OBJECTS and verify that 000_sync_fore-cast_001.dtd is loaded. Review ECX_OBJECTS and verify that a map is loaded.

C

XML

This appendix discusses XML transactions and Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topics are addressed:

Overview of XML

Oracle Collaborative Planning enables trading partners to establish and maintain an electronic relationship by transmitting order information via XML. Oracle Collaborative Planning is capable of receiving as well as sending XML compliant documents for supply and demand transactions.

Any supply chain participant, with an established trading partner relationship, can post transactions to Oracle Collaborative Planning. Based on the specifications embedded in an XML transaction, Oracle Collaborative Planning can interpret supply and demand order information.

The execution engine is an XML Gateway execution engine interfaces with the Oracle e-Business Suite to retrieve data from, and populate data into, tables

XML Transactions

There are two major ways by which you can populate Oracle Collaborative Planning using XML.

- Supply/Demand load
- Legacy Integration Load

Supply/Demand Load

Like loading flat file, you can communicate supply demand transactions using XML with Oracle Collaborative Planning. By this, your data is populated directly in Oracle Collaborative Planning. You can post different order types used in Collaborative Planning, such as sales forecast, purchase order, sales order, order forecast, or supply commit must be specified in the XML document.

The DTD (Document Type Definition) used for Supply/Demand XML loads is

000_sync_forecast_001.dtd

Some of the key fields in the Supply/Demand XML load are:

- Order's change status or Sync indicator (R: Replace or Add, D: Delete)
- Order type
- Order number
- Line number
- Customer's name and site

- Supplier's name and site
- Item
- Quantity
- UOM
- Date information (Ship Date, Receipt Date)
- Shipment information (Ship From or Ship To information)
- Version (if applicable)
- Forecast name (if applicable)

For more information about XML, contact your System Administrator or review the DTD. The content of an XML transaction for supply and demand information is similar to flat file loads for supply and demand. You can download the OA Template using Oracle Collaborative Planning. The *supplydemand.dat* flat file can be used as a template for the content of an XML transaction. For more information about downloading and uploading flat files into Oracle Collaborative Planning, refer to Loading and Publishing Data on page 2-30.

Set Up XML Gateway

Perform the following steps to set up XML Gateway:

- Set up the profile ECX: Log File Path with a valid path. Include this path in the utl_file_dir parameter in the init.ora file.
- Set up the profile ECX: System Administrator e-mail Address with the e-mail address of the error notification recipient.

Legacy Integration Loads

Another type of XML transaction available in Oracle Collaborative Planning is called Legacy Integration Loads. The difference between Legacy Integration loads and Supply/Demand loads is that all data loaded through Legacy Integration loads is also available to other Oracle Advanced Planning products such as Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning. In Legacy Integration loads data from XML documents are first loaded to interface tables for Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning and then the appropriate data is transferred to Oracle Collaborative Planning.

There are separate DTDs used for different entities. Contact your system administrator to find the right DTD for your transaction.

XML Legacy Integration loads are most suitable for synchronizing setup data among instances and among trading partners. Supply/Demand loads are most suitable for communicating supply and demand transactions among trading partners.

D

Key Tables

This appendix lists and describes key tables used in Oracle Collaborative Planning. The following topic is addressed:

Key Tables

The following table lists the key tables used in Oracle Collaborative Planning. Their descriptions are also listed.

Table Name	Description
MSC_SUP_DEM_ENTRIES	Stores supplies and demands in Oracle Collaborative Planning. Data is loaded into this table using: ■ Flat file loads ■ XML loads ■ Collections from ERP ■ Manually through the user interface ■ Publish processes in Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning and Oracle Demand Planning
MSC_COMPANIES	Stores list of companies. The company name in the profile option MSC: Operator Company Name is seeded in this table as Company_ID=1.
MSC_COMPANY_SITES	Stores the list of company sites. Sites may be customer sites, supplier sites, or inventory organizations.
MSC_COMPANY_RELATIONSHIPS	Stores the relationships between companies in Oracle Collaborative Planning.
MSC_x_EXCEPTION_DETAILS	Stores the exceptions generated by the Supply Chain Event Manager, Custom Exceptions, and VMI Replenishment Engine.
MSC_SECURITY_RULES	Stores security rules defined in Oracle Collaborative Planning.
MSC_TRADING_PARTNER_MAPS	Stores maps between company and company sites with trading partner and trading partner sites.
MSC_ITEMS	Stores the repository of items.
MSC_SYSTEM_ITEMS	Stores the items for each Organization and Instance combination.
MSC_SUP_DEM_HISTORY	Stores the history of transactions. Whenever data is loaded to MSC_SUP_DEM_ENTRIES, existing records are transferred to the MSC_SUP_DEM_ HISTORY for archiving.

Table Name	Description
MSC_ITEM_SUPPLIERS	Stores relationships between company items and supplier items.
MSC_ITEM_CUSTOMERS	Stores relationships between company items and customer items.

Glossary

allocated on-hand

Inventory amount posted by a trading partner indicating the quantity of inventory physically in stock that is intended for the use of the trading partner receiving the communication. The date be used by the trading partner for this order type is Actual Date. This indicates the physical inventory held by the trading partner for the intended purpose.

API

An application programming interface (API) is a published interface to accomplish a business or scientific function. An API defines a contract to its users by guaranteeing a published interface but hides it's implementation details.

assembly

An item that has a bill of material. You can purchase or manufacture an assembly item. **see assemble-to-order, bill of material.**

available to promise (ATP)

Refers to the ability to promise finished goods availability based on a statement of current and planned material supply.

ATP

See **available to promise.**

available capacity

The amount of capacity available for a resource or production line.

available to promise (ATP)

The quantity of current on-hand stock, outstanding receipts and planned production which has not been committed through a reservation or placing demand. In Oracle Inventory, you define the types of supply and demand that should be included in your ATP calculation.

available-to-promise rule

A set of Yes/No options for various entities that the user enters in Oracle Inventory. The combination of the various entities are used to define what is considered supply and demand when calculating available to promise quantity.

basic ATP

This term is used to describe the task of performing an ATP check against a given organization.

bill of distribution

Specifies a multilevel replenishment network of warehouses, distribution centers, and manufacturing centers (plants).

bill of material

A list of component items associated with a parent item and information about how each item relates to the parent item. Oracle Manufacturing supports standard, model, option class, and planning bills. The item information on a bill depends on the item type and bill type. The most common type of bill is a standard bill of material. A standard bill of material lists the components associated with a product or subassembly. It specifies the required quantity for each component plus other information to control work in process, material planning, and other Oracle Manufacturing functions. Also known as **product structures.**

bill of resources

A list of each resource and/or production line required to build an assembly, model, or option.

calculate ATP

An item attribute the planning process uses to decide when to calculate and print available to promise (ATP) for the item on the Planning Detail Report. The planning process calculates ATP using the following formula:
ATP = Planned production - committed demand.

calendar type

The period pattern used to define a manufacturing calendar.

capable to promise

CTP (Capable to Promise) refers to the additional ability to determine the availability of component materials and resources to meet unplanned demands.

capacity requirements planning

A time-phased plan comparing required capacity to available capacity, based on a material requirements plan and department/resource information. **See routing-based capacity and rate-based capacity.**

component demand

Demand passed down from a parent assembly to a component.

component item

An item associated with a parent item on a bill of material.

compression days

The number of days the planning process suggests you compress the order (in other words, reduce the time between the start date and the due date).

discrete job

Discrete jobs are used to manufacture assemblies using specific materials and resources within a start and end date. (Also known as work order or assembly order).

end item

Any item that can be ordered or sold. **See finished good and product.**

engineering change order (ECO)

A record of revisions to one or more items usually released by engineering.

firm planned order

An MRP-planned order that is firmed using the Planner Workbench. This allows the planner to firm portions of the material plan without creating discrete jobs or purchase requisitions. Unlike a firm order, a MRP firm planned order does not create a natural time fence for an item.

forecast

An estimate of future demand on inventory items. A forecast contains information on the original and current forecast quantities (before and after consumption), the confidence factor, and any specific customer information. You can assign any number of inventory items to the forecast and use the same item in multiple forecasts. For each inventory item you specify any number of forecast entries.

historical sales

Used by a customer to communicate to supplier the actual sales for a given item, location, and period combination. The date that used by the customer is the Actual Date, as an indication of when the sale actual took place.

independent demand

Demand for an item unrelated to the demand for other items.

item routing

A sequence of manufacturing operations that you perform to manufacture an assembly. A routing consists of an item, a series of operations, an operation sequence, and operation effective dates. Edits to an Item Routing do not automatically update a job routing.

material constrained plan

In this plan, all material constraints that can be specified in the form of a supply schedule from manufacturing plants or by statements of vendor capacity from vendors are considered. When material availability is not a concern, resource availability constraints are used only to generate exceptions arising due to over utilization or under-utilization of resources.

material and resource constrained plan

In this plan, you can generate a plan that respects material, resource, and transportation constraints. However, no plan objectives are considered.

need-by date

The need-by date for the end item is the demand date. The need-by dates for the dependent demands are calculated based on the lead-time offsets that are associated to the Items and routings used.

- If a constrained plan is run, the planning process will use the planned orders and actual routings for scheduling to derive the suggested due date.

- If an unconstrained plan is run, the suggested due date will simply be the same as the need by date.

Therefore, any differences between the lead time offsets (need by date) and actual manufacturing time (suggested due date) created by the planning process, will show up in the form of multiple exception messages.

negotiated capacity

Used by a supplier to communicate to a customer the capability to produce a quantity of a certain item at a given location and time period. This capacity may be negotiated as part of a contract and is for visibility purposes. The date that the supplier uses in the document is the Ship Date to convey when the goods can ship to the customer's receiving location.

operation data store (ODS)

It represents all the tables that acts as destination for the collected data from each of the data sources (both Oracle Applications or legacy systems). This acts as the input for the snapshot portion of the planning process.

optimized plan

In this plan, you can generate an optimized and executable plan based on plan objectives as well as material, resource, and transportation constraints.

order forecast

Used by a customer to communicate to the supplier the anticipated future orders for a given item, period, and location from the supplier. The date that the customer uses in the document is the Receipt Date to convey when he expects to receive the goods. Alternately, the customer can provide a Ship Date that conveys when he wants the supplier to make the shipment. When only a Ship Date is provided, Oracle Collaborative Planning will derive a Receipt Date from the in-transit lead time. In the absence of a lead time, the Receipt Date is the same as the ship Date.

pegging

The capability to identify for a given item the sources of its gross requirements and/or allocations. Pegging can be thought of as active where-used information.

planned order

A suggested quantity, release date, and due date that satisfies net item requirements.

Planner Workbench

You can use the Planner Workbench to act on recommendations generated by the planning process for a plan. You can implement planned orders as discrete jobs or purchase requisitions, maintain planned orders, reschedule scheduled receipts, and implement repetitive schedules. You can choose all suggestions from an MRP plan, or only those that meet a certain criteria.

planning data store (PDS)

It represents all the tables within Oracle ASCP which encompass those in the ODS and other output tables from planning. When we refer to PDS based ATP, we mean ATP based on planning output.

postprocessing lead time

The time required to receive a purchased item into inventory from the initial supplier receipt, such as the time required to deliver an order from the receiving dock to its final destination.

preprocessing lead time

The time required to place a purchase order or create a discrete job or repetitive schedule that you must add to purchasing or manufacturing lead time to determine total lead time. If you define this time for a repetitive item, the planning process ignores it.

processing lead time

The time required to procure or manufacture an item. For manufactured assemblies, processing lead time equals the manufacturing lead time.

projected available balance

Quantity on hand projected into the future if scheduled receipts are rescheduled or cancelled, and new planned orders are created as per recommendations made by the planning process. Calculated by the planning process as current and planned supply (nettable quantity on hand + scheduled receipts + planned orders) minus demand (gross requirements). Note that gross requirements for projected available includes derived demand from planned orders. Note also that the planning process uses suggested due dates rather than current due dates to pass down demand to lower level items. **See current projected on hand**.

projected on hand

The total quantity on hand plus the total scheduled receipts plus the total planned orders.

routing

A sequence of manufacturing operations that you perform to manufacture an assembly. A routing consists of an item, a series of operations, an operation sequence, and operation effective dates.

safety stock

Quantity of stock planned to have in inventory to protect against fluctuations in demand and/or supply.

sales forecast

A projection of future sales for a given item, period and location, the sales forecast order type is used by customers to communicate what they expect to sell. Alternately, it can be used by a supplier to communicate to the customer what the supplier projects the customer to ship in the future. This sales forecast order type will be useful for the sales forecast collaboration in the CPFR business process. In both cases, the date that will be provided in the document will be the Ship Date to convey the expected date that the goods will be shipped to a customer.

scheduled receipt

A discrete job, repetitive schedule, non-standard job, purchase requisition, or purchase order. It is treated as part of available supply during the netting process. Schedule receipt dates and/or quantities are not altered automatically by the MRP system.

sell through forecast

See sales forecast.

sourcing rule

Specifies how to replenish items in an organization, such as purchased items in plants.

suggested dock date

The date you expect to receive an order (to arrive on the receiving dock) as suggested by the planning process.

suggested due date

The date when scheduled receipts are expected to be received into inventory and become available for use as suggested by the planning process.

The need-by date for the end item is the demand date. The need by dates for the dependent demands are calculated based on the lead-time offsets that are associated to the Items and routings used.

- If a constrained plan is run, the planning process will use the planned orders and actual routings for scheduling to derive the suggested due date.
- If an unconstrained plan is run, the suggested due date will simply be the same as the need by date.

Therefore, any differences between the lead time offsets (need-by date) and actual manufacturing time (suggested due date) created by the planning process, will show up in the form of multiple exception messages.

suggested order date

The date that the planning process suggests an order for goods or services is entered. The earliest order date allowed is today and no compression days are allowed.

suggested start date

The date you or your suppliers expect to start to manufacture the order as suggested by the planning process.

supply chain ATP

This term is used to describe the task of performing an ATP check against multiple sourcing organizations for a given customer request.

Supply commit:

Used by a suppliers communicate to customers anticipated future shipments. The date the supplier uses in the document is the Ship Date to convey when he expects to ship the goods to the receiving location. Alternately, the supplier can provide only a Receipt Date that conveys when he expects the customer to receive the goods. When only a Receipt Date is provided, Oracle Collaborative Planning will derive a Ship Date from the intransit lead time. In the absence of a lead time, the Receipt Date is the same as the Ship Date.

supplier flex-fences

Specifies capacity tolerance percentages that vary over time for each source. This allows you to represent the ability of your supplier to flex capacity upwards based on the amount of advanced notice you provide.

time bucket

A unit of time used for defining and consuming forecasts. A bucket can be one day, one week, or one period.

unallocated onhand

Posted by a trading partner to communicate to another the quantity of inventory physically in stock that is intended for the use all trading partners who receive such communication. The date that used by the trading partner for this order type is Actual Date to indicate the physical inventory being held by the trading partner for the intended purpose.

unconstrained plan

In this plan, the system performs traditional MRP type planning and assumes infinite material availability and resource capacity. Statements of material availability and resource capacity are used to generate exceptions. Demand priorities are included during the planning run to determine the appropriate pegging relationships between supply and demand.

Index

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

K

L

M

N

O

P

R

S

T

U

V

W

X