



Siebel Territory Management Guide

Version 8.0, Rev. A
July 2008

ORACLE®

Copyright © 2005, 2008, Oracle. All rights reserved.

The Programs (which include both the software and documentation) contain proprietary information; they are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are also protected by copyright, patent, and other intellectual and industrial property laws. Reverse engineering, disassembly, or decompilation of the Programs, except to the extent required to obtain interoperability with other independently created software or as specified by law, is prohibited.

The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice. If you find any problems in the documentation, please report them to us in writing. This document is not warranted to be error-free. Except as may be expressly permitted in your license agreement for these Programs, no part of these Programs may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose.

PRODUCT MODULES AND OPTIONS. This guide contains descriptions of modules that are optional and for which you may not have purchased a license. Siebel's Sample Database also includes data related to these optional modules. As a result, your software implementation may differ from descriptions in this guide. To find out more about the modules your organization has purchased, see your corporate purchasing agent or your Oracle sales representative.

If the Programs are delivered to the United States Government or anyone licensing or using the Programs on behalf of the United States Government, the following notice is applicable:

U.S. GOVERNMENT RIGHTS. Programs, software, databases, and related documentation and technical data delivered to U.S. Government customers are "commercial computer software" or "commercial technical data" pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, use, duplication, disclosure, modification, and adaptation of the Programs, including documentation and technical data, shall be subject to the licensing restrictions set forth in the applicable Oracle license agreement, and, to the extent applicable, the additional rights set forth in FAR 52.227-19, Commercial Computer Software--Restricted Rights (June 1987). Oracle USA, Inc., 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood City, CA 94065.

The Programs are not intended for use in any nuclear, aviation, mass transit, medical, or other inherently dangerous applications. It shall be the licensee's responsibility to take all appropriate fail-safe, backup, redundancy and other measures to ensure the safe use of such applications if the Programs are used for such purposes, and we disclaim liability for any damages caused by such use of the Programs.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

The Programs may provide links to Web sites and access to content, products, and services from third parties. Oracle is not responsible for the availability of, or any content provided on, third-party Web sites. You bear all risks associated with the use of such content. If you choose to purchase any products or services from a third party, the relationship is directly between you and the third party. Oracle is not responsible for: (a) the quality of third-party products or services; or (b) fulfilling any of the terms of the agreement with the third party, including delivery of products or services and warranty obligations related to purchased products or services. Oracle is not responsible for any loss or damage of any sort that you may incur from dealing with any third party.

Contents

Chapter 1: What's New in This Release

Chapter 2: Overview of Territory Management

- About Territory Management 7
- Terminology For Territory Management 8
- Roadmap for Using Territory Management 9

Chapter 3: Setting Up Territory Management

- About Setting Up Territory Management 11
- About Territory Hierarchies and Divisions 11
- Process of Setting Up Territory Management 13
 - Verifying Enterprise Data for Territory Management 13
 - Enabling Component Groups for Territory Management 14
 - Activating Workflows for Territory Management 14
 - Setting up Assignment Manager's Load Splitter for Territory Management 15
 - Setting Up Divisions and Positions for Territory Management 16
 - Setting Up a Territory Hierarchy 16
 - Setting Up Territory Nodes 17
- Configuring End-Date Behavior for Territory Nodes 19

Chapter 4: Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments

- About Territory Alignments: Major, Intermediate, and Minor 21
- About Rules for Territory Management 22
- About Conditions in Territory Management 24
- About Versioning of Territory Alignments and Rules 27
- Scenario for Running Territory Alignments 28
- Process of Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments 29
 - Excluding Addresses of Contacts, Accounts, or Assets from Territory Alignments 30
 - Setting Up Territory Alignment for Assignment of Sales Representatives 30
 - Running Territory Alignments 34
 - Viewing Results of Territory Alignment Runs 37

- Reviewing and Changing Your New Territory Assignments (Sales Representative) 38
- Reviewing Sales Representatives Changes in Territory Assignments 38
- Tracking Information About Territory Alignments 39

- Configuring Additional Attributes for Territory Conditions 40

Chapter 5: Sales Quotas and Territory Management

- About Sales Quotas and Territory Management 47
- Process of Creating and Aligning Sales Quotas 47
 - Setting Up Territories and Territory Hierarchies for Sales Quota Alignment 48
 - Creating the Sales Quota Record 48
 - Defining Sales Quotas 49
 - Checking and Publishing the Sales Quotas 53
 - Calculating the Sales Quotas for Management 54
- Viewing the Effect of a Territory Change on Sales Quotas 54

Chapter 6: Activating and Maintaining Territory Alignments

- About Activating and Maintaining Territory Alignments 57
- About the Special Behavior for Position-Specific Contact Data in Life Sciences 58
- Scenario for Activating and Maintaining Territory Alignments 59
- Activating Territory Alignments 60
- Rolling Back Major Territory Alignment Activations 61
- Combining Territory Alignments 62
- Generating Reporting Structures Based on Territory Hierarchy 63
- Viewing and Editing Rules for Individual Territories 64
- Using the Periodic Runs Workflow to Maintain Territory Alignments 65
- Maintaining Territory Hierarchies 66

Chapter 7: Using EIM with Territory Management

- About Using EIM for Territory Management 71
- Which Territory Management Records to Bulk Load? 71
- Loading Territory Management Data into the Siebel Database 71

Index

1

What's New in This Release

What's New in Siebel Territory Management Guide, Version 8.0, Rev. A

Table 1 lists changes described in this version of the documentation to support release 8.0 of the software.

Table 1. New Features in Siebel Territory Management Guide, Version 8.0, Rev. A

Topic	Description
"Enabling Component Groups for Territory Management" on page 14	Added this section describing a necessary prerequisite task for Territory Management.
"Activating Workflows for Territory Management" on page 14	Added this section describing a necessary prerequisite task for Territory Management.
"Setting up Assignment Manager's Load Splitter for Territory Management" on page 15	Added this section describing a necessary prerequisite task for Territory Management.
"Configuring Additional Attributes for Territory Conditions" on page 40	Added more information about this configuration.
"Generating Reporting Structures Based on Territory Hierarchy" on page 63	Added more information about how to generate reporting structures.

What's New in Siebel Territory Management Guide, Version 8.0

Table 2 lists changes described in this version of the documentation to support release 8.0 of the software.

Table 2. New Product Features in Siebel Territory Management Guide, Version 8.0

Topic	Description
"One Territory in Multiple Hierarchies" on page 12	You can include one territory in multiple hierarchies.
"About Territory Alignments: Major, Intermediate, and Minor" on page 21	There is now an intermediate alignment in addition to major and minor alignment. The intermediate alignment is similar to the minor alignment in previous versions.
"About Using Divisions as Attributes of Conditions" on page 27	You can use divisions as attributes of conditions.
"About Renumbering and Inserting Conditions" on page 27	If you change the sequence number of a condition, the application automatically renumbers subsequent conditions. This helps you to insert new conditions.

Table 2. New Product Features in Siebel Territory Management Guide, Version 8.0

Topic	Description
“About Copying Conditions from Another Alignment” on page 27	You can copy conditions from an existing alignment to use as the basis of the conditions for a new alignment.
“About Versioning of Territory Alignments and Rules” on page 27	You can create different versions of rules that run at different times by creating similar alignments with different activation dates and expiration dates.
“Excluding Addresses of Contacts, Accounts, or Assets from Territory Alignments” on page 30	You can flag some addresses for a contact, account, or asset so they are not used in the alignment.
“Setting Up Territory Alignment for Assignment of Sales Representatives” on page 30	The Assignment Object, Rep Action, From Territory #, and From Territory fields are added to Rules records.
“Reviewing and Changing Your New Territory Assignments (Sales Representative)” on page 38 and “Reviewing Sales Representatives Changes in Territory Assignments” on page 38	Sales representatives can review and change their new territory assignments. The administrator reviews the representatives changes.
Chapter 5, “Sales Quotas and Territory Management”	You can create sales quotas and use Territory Management to assign them to sales representatives.
“Combining Territory Alignments” on page 62	You can combine the last major alignment with all minor updates that have been done since then to create a new Alignment record that reflects the current state of the alignment.
“Maintaining Territory Hierarchies” on page 66	There are several new methods of maintaining territory hierarchies.

2

Overview of Territory Management

This chapter is about the concepts and terminology required to understand the Siebel Territory Management product.

It includes the following topics:

- [“About Territory Management” on page 7](#)
- [“Terminology For Territory Management” on page 8](#)
- [“Roadmap for Using Territory Management” on page 9](#)

About Territory Management

The purpose of Siebel Territory Management is to manage sales and service territories. For example, territory management can be used to assign sales representatives to accounts and contacts based on territory or to assign ownership of assets to field service engineers based on territory.

You create (or bulk load) rules in the application. These rules determine how the assignments are made. You can review the results of these rules before the actual assignments are made in the database. Then you align territory assignments based on these rules.

Why Is Territory Management Important?

Maintaining sales representatives and their managers is a major cost to organizations. For this reason, it is very important to keep territories well aligned with the sales force. You want to make sure that your sales representatives are working most efficiently. You do not want sales representatives without enough accounts to fill their time. Similarly, you do not want sales representatives to have so many accounts that they lose key opportunities because they cannot call on all their accounts.

The same concerns affect the costs of keeping service engineers in the field.

Siebel's Territory Management module does not tell you how to align your territories with your sales force, but it makes territory alignments faster and simpler so that you can align and realign your territories as needed.

About Territory Management for Siebel Industry Applications

This guide uses Life Sciences examples to describe the features of Territory Management. However, you can use Territory Management with the other Siebel Business applications.

NOTE: Geo zone rules and assignment by asset are only available for the Siebel Industry applications.

Terminology For Territory Management

Table 3 defines some terms that are used in this book and in the application's user interface.

Table 3. Terms Used in Territory Management

Term	Description
territory	<p>A territory is a collection of accounts, contacts, assets, or a combination thereof that are assigned to an employee. Usually a territory is based on a geographic area: either a collection of postal codes or geo zones.</p> <p>For example, a sales representative in the San Francisco area has a territory consisting of all neurologists (contacts) and teaching clinics (accounts) in ZIP Codes for the city. Also as part of her territory, she has some accounts outside the city where she already has established strong relationships.</p> <p>Territories can be related to each other through the territory hierarchy.</p> <p>NOTE: The word territory is used other places in the Siebel Business applications, where it is not related to the Territory Management feature described in this guide. For example, the Territory field in the Accounts form is unrelated to the Territory Management feature.</p>
territory hierarchy	<p>The territory hierarchy is a collection of territory nodes. It determines which territories are active and available for assignment.</p> <p>For example, territories may be defined for the whole country, but you can define a territory hierarchy that only contains active territories for the southwest region, so only this region of the country is considered for update when you run the territory alignment for this hierarchy.</p> <p>The territory hierarchy is also used to set up parent-child relationships between territories, and these relationships can be displayed graphically in an explorer view.</p>
territory nodes	<p>A territory node record is created for each territory in the hierarchy. The territory nodes can be linked to each other by specifying parents for nodes. The activation dates associated with territory nodes determine whether the territory is active, that is, available for assignment.</p>
division	<p>In Territory Management, a division is typically used to represent a sales force. A division may only be associated with one territory hierarchy. However, you can have multiple divisions in one territory hierarchy.</p> <p>For example, the oncology sales force and the neurology sales force can together make up the specialty territory hierarchy.</p>

Table 3. Terms Used in Territory Management

Term	Description
territory alignment	<p><i>Territory alignment</i> is the mapping of positions (employees), accounts, contacts, and assets to territories. This mapping is determined through rules.</p> <p>The territory alignment record contains both the rules describing the alignment and the assignments that are made when the rules are applied.</p> <p>When a territory alignment is run, the results of the rules are calculated. However, accounts, contacts, and assets are not actually assigned to employees in the database until the alignment becomes active.</p>
rules	Rules determine how territories are mapped to positions, accounts, contacts, and assets.
geo zones	<p>A <i>geo zone</i> represents a geographic area. Geo zones are used as alternatives to postal codes, for example, where sales data is not available by postal code but is available by some other geographic area.</p> <p>In the pharmaceutical industry, geo zones are often called <i>bricks</i>.</p> <p>Geo zones are only available in the Siebel Industry Applications.</p>

Roadmap for Using Territory Management

To use Territory Management, perform the following processes and tasks:

- [“Process of Setting Up Territory Management” on page 13](#)
- [“Process of Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments” on page 29](#)
- [“Process of Creating and Aligning Sales Quotas” on page 47 \(optional\)](#)
- [“Activating Territory Alignments” on page 60](#)
- [“Using the Periodic Runs Workflow to Maintain Territory Alignments” on page 65](#)

3

Setting Up Territory Management

This chapter is about the administrative tasks you have to perform before you can start running territory alignments. It includes the following topics:

- [“About Setting Up Territory Management” on page 11](#)
- [“About Territory Hierarchies and Divisions” on page 11](#)
- [“Process of Setting Up Territory Management” on page 13](#)
- [“Configuring End-Date Behavior for Territory Nodes” on page 19](#)

About Setting Up Territory Management

This chapter describes the applications administration tasks that are specific to Territory Management. Use this chapter in combination with the *Siebel Applications Administration Guide* and the *Siebel Security Guide*.

The *Siebel Applications Administration Guide* and the *Siebel Security Guide* cover the setup tasks that are common to all Siebel Business Applications, such as using license keys, defining employees, and defining your company's structure. The *Siebel Applications Administration Guide* also provides the information that you need to perform data administration and document administration tasks.

This guide assumes that you have already installed or completed the upgrade of your Siebel application. If you have not, go to the Installation/Upgrade section of the Siebel Bookshelf and click the links to the guides that are relevant to your company's implementation.

The *Siebel Installation Guide* for the operating system you are using describes how to create the Siebel Administrator account used to perform the tasks described in this guide.

About Territory Hierarchies and Divisions

A hierarchy is a group of territories and of sales forces (or in Siebel terminology, *divisions*).

[Figure 1 on page 12](#) shows an example of a hierarchy with two divisions.

Depending on your business needs, you may choose to have one division in your territory hierarchy or multiple divisions in the territory hierarchy. For large hierarchies, it may be better to set up several divisions. This option gives you more flexibility when running territory alignments. With multiple divisions, you can run an alignment for a whole territory hierarchy or for just one division at a time within a territory hierarchy. [Figure 1](#) shows a territory hierarchy made up of two divisions.

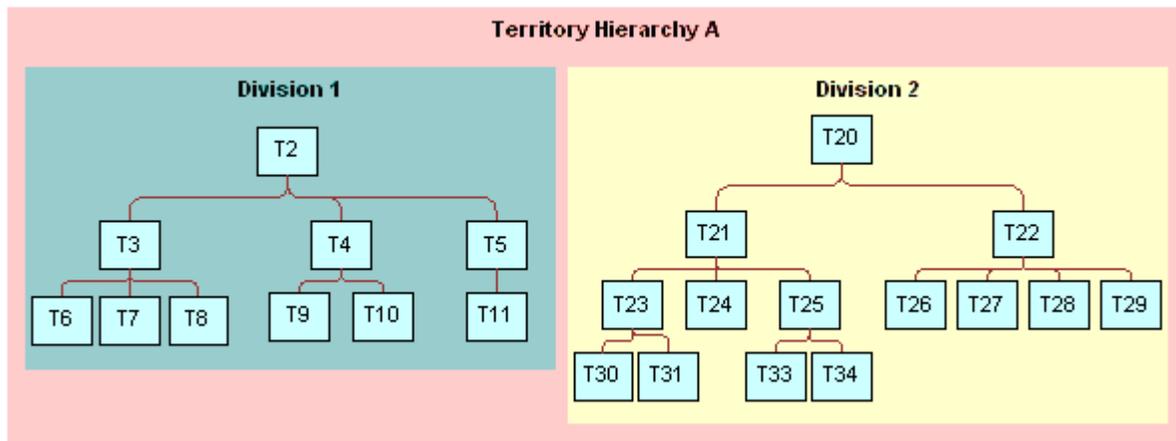


Figure 1. Schematic Example of a Territory Hierarchy Made Up of Two Divisions

Position Reporting Structure and Territory Hierarchy

Usually, but not necessarily, the position reporting structure in the division matches the territory hierarchy. That is, primary employees who are assigned to child territories usually report to the manager who is the primary for the parent territory. For example, referring to [Figure 1](#), if territory 6 is the child of territory 3, the sales representative assigned to territory 6 reports to the sales manager who is assigned to territory 3.

However, this need not be the case. For example, the sales representative for territory 8 leaves the company. You assign territory 8 to the sales representative for territory 10. This sales representative now has two territories and continues to report to the sales manager for territory 4 (not the sales manager for territory 3).

There is a feature in Territory Management that you can use to automatically reassign the reporting structure so that it parallels your territory hierarchy. The reporting structure can be updated territory-by-territory or for a whole hierarchy at time.

One Territory in Multiple Hierarchies

You can include one territory in multiple hierarchies. For example, Territory 1 can belong to both Hierarchy 1 and Hierarchy 2.

One hierarchy must be the primary hierarchy for the territory.

This feature allows you to create alignments of the same territories that are based on different hierarchies. For example, you can define Alignment 1 for Hierarchy 1 and define Alignment 2 for Hierarchy 2, with Territory 1 belonging to both Hierarchy 1 and Hierarchy 2.

This makes it possible to create hierarchies that organize your territories in several different ways, and to run alignments for all of these hierarchies, to see how the different hierarchies affect the assignment. For example, you could set up multiple hierarchies to test how quotas would change if you reduce the number of nodes at an intermediate levels of the hierarchy.

Only the alignment for the primary hierarchy can be activated. When you activate a hierarchy, the application checks to see that all the territories in the hierarchy have this hierarchy as their primary hierarchy. If they do not, the application does not let you activate the hierarchy.

The other hierarchies are used to simulate other results. You must run major alignments on all hierarchies except for the primary hierarchy. You can run minor and intermediate alignments only on the primary hierarchy.

Running a major alignment on a non-primary hierarchy shows the complete result set for that non-primary hierarchy, but it does not show changes relative to existing assignments for territories in the primary hierarchy. You may need to compare this result set with existing assignments to identify delta changes.

After you have run alignments for the non-primary hierarchies, and you have seen which gives you the best results, then you should make the appropriate changes in the primary hierarchy, so you can run and activate the primary hierarchy.

For more information about hierarchies, see [“Maintaining Territory Hierarchies” on page 66](#).

Process of Setting Up Territory Management

To set up Territory Management, perform the following tasks:

- 1 [“Verifying Enterprise Data for Territory Management” on page 13](#)
- 2 [“Enabling Component Groups for Territory Management” on page 14](#)
- 3 [“Activating Workflows for Territory Management” on page 14](#)
- 4 [“Setting up Assignment Manager’s Load Splitter for Territory Management” on page 15](#)
- 5 [“Setting Up Divisions and Positions for Territory Management” on page 16](#)
- 6 [“Setting Up a Territory Hierarchy” on page 16](#)
- 7 [“Setting Up Territory Nodes” on page 17](#)

This process is a step in [“Roadmap for Using Territory Management” on page 9](#).

Verifying Enterprise Data for Territory Management

Siebel Territory Management uses data that has probably already been entered in your Siebel Business applications, such as accounts and contacts. You should verify that this data has been entered and is available for Territory Management.

This task is a step in [“Process of Setting Up Territory Management” on page 13](#).

Table 4 summarizes the enterprise data used by Territory Management.

Table 4. Territory Management Administrative Tasks

Enterprise Data	Description	For More Information
Account and Contact objects	If you are going to be assigning accounts and contacts to territories, make sure that the data for these objects is accurate and complete.	<i>Siebel Applications Administration Guide</i>
Asset objects	If you are going to be assigning assets to territories, make sure that the data for these objects is accurate and complete.	<i>Siebel Field Service Guide</i>
Geo zone objects (or bricks)	You can define your territories by geo zone instead of by postal code. For example, if your syndicated data is provided for geo zone, then define your territories by geo zone.	<i>Siebel Life Sciences Guide</i>
Opportunity objects	If you align territories by opportunity, then you must create the opportunities and assign them to sales representatives.	<i>Siebel Applications Administration Guide</i>

Enabling Component Groups for Territory Management

You must enable the component groups on the server that are used by Territory Management.

This task is a step in [“Process of Setting Up Territory Management” on page 13](#).

To enable component groups

- 1 Navigate to the Administration – Server Configuration screen, Enterprises, and then Component Groups view.
- 2 In the Component Groups list and Components sublist, select the following components and click Enable:
 - Assignment Management group, Batch Assignment component.
 - Workflow Management group, Workflow Process Manager component.
 - Siebel RTI group, RTI Batch component.

Activating Workflows for Territory Management

You must activate the workflows that are used by Territory Management.

This task is a step in [“Process of Setting Up Territory Management” on page 13](#).

To activate workflows

- 1 Navigate to the Administration – Business Process screen, Workflow Deployment view.
- 2 In the Workflow Processes list, in the Name field, query for *Align**.
All workflows that begin with Align appear.
- 3 Select all these workflows and click Activate.

Setting up Assignment Manager’s Load Splitter for Territory Management

Siebel Assignment Manager is used to run territory alignments, and you must set up the load splitter that distributes the load of records for processing in Assignment Manager.

For more information, see *Siebel Assignment Manager Administration Guide*.

This task is a step in “[Process of Setting Up Territory Management](#)” on page 13.

To set up load splitter

- 1 Navigate to the Assignment Administration screen, Load Splitter Configuration view.
- 2 Create a new record in the Load Splitter Configuration applet and complete the necessary fields, described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Name	Enter your machine's name.
Threshold	Enter <i>10,000</i>
Minimum Batch Size	Enter <i>5,000</i>

- 3 Scroll down and create a new record in the Server Configuration Applet. Complete the necessary fields, described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Priority	Enter <i>1</i>
Server Name	Enter the name of your server.
Number of Tasks	Enter <i>10</i>

- 4 Write down the Configuration ID for the current record in Load Splitter Configuration applet.
- 5 Set system preferences:
 - a Navigate to the Administration - Application screen, System Preferences view.

- b** Query for *RunAlignmentLoadBalancerConfig* and *ActivationLoadBalancerConfig*.
 - c** If you can not find these properties, create them.
 - d** Set the values of these properties to the Configuration ID you copied in [Step 4](#).
- 6** Synchronize the server:
- a** Navigate to the Administration - Server Configuration screen, Enterprises, and then Synchronize view.
 - b** Click the Synchronize button.
 - c** Wait until the task is finished.

Setting Up Divisions and Positions for Territory Management

In Territory Management, divisions are used to represent sales forces. Typically, you want to create a division for each of your sales forces. For example, a pharmaceutical company creates three divisions, one each for the neurology, cardiovascular, and oncology pharmaceutical sales forces.

Positions are assigned to the divisions. These positions represent the employees in your sales force. Typically, you have one position for each employee in your sales force. (An exception to this might be if two part-time employees share a full-time job.)

If your employees already use the Siebel application, appropriate divisions and positions are probably already set up.

See the *Siebel Security Guide* for detailed information about creating divisions and positions.

NOTE: When you create positions (and elsewhere on the UI), you see a field called Territory; this field is not related to Territory Management.

This task is a step in [“Process of Setting Up Territory Management”](#) on page 13.

Setting Up a Territory Hierarchy

To set up the territory hierarchy, you create the record for the territory hierarchy, then assign the hierarchy to the division, and then add the territory records.

At this stage, you create the territory records and can give them names that reflect geographic areas. However, you do not define specific postal codes (or geo zones); you define this specification later as part of the territory alignment. For example, you may create a territory record once, create a new territory node for it every six months, determine its boundaries when you do major alignment, and then adjust its boundaries monthly in a minor alignment.

NOTE: For information about creating territories through bulk loading, see [Chapter 7, “Using EIM with Territory Management.”](#)

This task is a step in [“Process of Setting Up Territory Management”](#) on page 13.

To create a territory hierarchy and territory records

- 1 Create the territory hierarchy record:
 - a Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Hierarchies List view.
 - b Create a new record and complete the necessary fields.
- 2 Create the territory records:
 - a Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Territories Administration view.
 - b Create a new record and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Territory #	This is typically a number or a number–letter combination.
Primary Hierarchy	Select the primary hierarchy for this territory. Alignments can be activated only for the primary hierarchy. Non-primary hierarchies are used only for simulation, as described in “One Territory in Multiple Hierarchies” on page 12 .
Division	Make sure you have assigned the hierarchy to divisions before entering the division here. You can only specify divisions that belong to the hierarchy.

- c Repeat [Step b](#) until all records for all territories in the territory hierarchy have been added.

Setting Up Territory Nodes

Territory nodes determine whether a territory is available for assignment. You need to have an active node for each territory that you want to have assigned. To be active, a node must have a start date in the past and either no end date or an end date in the future.

This task is a step in [“Process of Setting Up Territory Management” on page 13](#).

About Structuring Territory Nodes as a Family Tree

Territory node records are also used to determine the structure of the territory hierarchy. You create the structure of the territories in the hierarchy by specifying parent-child relationships between territory nodes. These relationships create a family-tree structure for your hierarchy.

You do not have to specify parent-child relationships for the territory nodes in your hierarchy. Some or all your nodes can have no parent, and territory assignment will be made. However, there are advantages to structuring territory nodes into a family tree:

- You can generate a reporting hierarchy. For information, see [“Generating Reporting Structures Based on Territory Hierarchy” on page 63](#).
- The application maintains consistent start and end dates for child nodes based on the dates you set for the parent node.

- You can view this tree structure in the Territory Explorer view. This is a good way to review and understand the arrangement of your hierarchy.

Restrictions on Effective Start and End Dates for Territory Nodes

For many situations, good practice is to keep all the end dates the same (or blank) for the territory nodes in your hierarchy.

There are various restrictions related to start and end dates on territory nodes. These restrictions are designed to:

- Maintain data integrity by not allowing expired nodes to be edited or deleted
- Prevent orphan nodes by not allowing parent nodes to expire before their children

Some of these restrictions are:

- You can only edit a record if the end date is in the future.
- You cannot delete active or expired territory nodes. You can only delete nodes where the start date is in the future.
- You cannot set a parent node to expire before its children. The end dates for the children are automatically changed to match the parent's end date.
- You cannot have two nodes for the same territory with overlapping dates. The start date for second node must be on or after the end date of the first node.

For information about configuring start and end dates for nodes, see [“Configuring End-Date Behavior for Territory Nodes” on page 19](#).

Procedure

NOTE: For information about creating territory nodes through bulk loading, see [Chapter 7, “Using EIM with Territory Management.”](#)

To create territory nodes

- 1 Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Hierarchies List view.
- 2 Click the Name field of a hierarchy record to drill down on it.

- 3 In the Territory Nodes list, create a node record for each territory, and complete the fields.

If you are specifying parent-child relationships between nodes, create the parent nodes before creating the children.

Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Territory #	Select a territory that you created in “Setting Up a Territory Hierarchy” on page 16.
Parent Territory #	If this is a child node, select its parent node. You can select only active and future nodes. (Expired nodes cannot be selected as parents.)
Effective Start Date	Typically, Enter dates that are in the future, because you are running, reviewing, and refining a territory alignment some weeks before you are rolling it out.
Effective End Date	When you create a new territory node record, the Effective Start Date field defaults to the current day + 1. For more information about these fields, see “Restrictions on Effective Start and End Dates for Territory Nodes” on page 18.

Configuring End-Date Behavior for Territory Nodes

In the preconfigured application, territory node records become read-only when a record’s effective end date has passed.

Depending on your business requirements, you may want to reconfigure this behavior so that territory node records do not become read-only after the effective end date.

To allow territory nodes to be edited after the effective end date

- In Oracle’s Siebel Tools, for the Territory Hierarchy Node business component, inactivate the user property called BC Read Only Field.

4

Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments

This chapter is about setting up rules and running territory alignments. It includes the following topics:

- [“About Territory Alignments: Major, Intermediate, and Minor” on page 21](#)
- [“About Rules for Territory Management” on page 22](#)
- [“About Conditions in Territory Management” on page 24](#)
- [“Scenario for Running Territory Alignments” on page 28](#)
- [“Process of Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments” on page 29](#)
- [“Configuring Additional Attributes for Territory Conditions” on page 40](#)

About Territory Alignments: Major, Intermediate, and Minor

There are three types of territory alignment that you can run:

- **Major.** Typically, you want to run major alignments when you run an alignment for a sales force for the first time and when you make significant changes to an alignment. Major alignments provide a full refresh of the alignment. To a first approximation, the major alignment drops existing rules from the territories and adds the new rules from the major alignment.
- **Minor.** Typically, you want to run minor alignments at other times, when you are making smaller changes to a sales force that has already been aligned. To improve performance, the minor alignment processes only the minimum number of objects needed to change the current alignment more into consideration, maintaining the alignment by both adding and dropping rules. You cannot change position rules in minor alignments.
- **Intermediate.** Intermediate alignments take the current alignment into account, and they process all objects based on all active rules, including Active Territory Rule (without Effective End Date or Effective End Date > Today) and Add and Drop Rules for Alignment, so their performance is not as fast as minor alignments. You can run intermediate alignments if you want to change position rules but do not want to run a full alignment.

NOTE: Minor and intermediate alignments are available only for primary hierarchies. Only major alignments are available for non-primary hierarchies.

You can activate minor and intermediate alignments only after at least one major alignment has been activated. You can activate alignments only for primary hierarchies.

About Objects with Multiple Addresses and No Addresses

Postal code and geo zone rules can assign accounts or contacts with multiple addresses to more than one territory.

For example, if an account has two addresses that are in different ZIP Codes and the postal code rules assign these ZIP Codes to different territories, then sales representatives for both territories are assigned to the account team.

Geo zone rules assign accounts and contacts only if they have addresses. If the account or contact has no address, then the geo zone rule does not consider them. In some cases this may cause alignment to fail because there is no contact or account data to process.

About Rules for Territory Management

To perform a territory alignment, you need to set up rules that map the territories to positions. You also need to set up rules to map territories to at least one of the following:

- Contacts
- Accounts
- Assets (used only in Life Sciences)
- Geography
- Geo zones (also called bricks, used only in Life Sciences)
- Products
- Industries

Table 5 lists the types of rules you can create for territory assignment if you are aligning territories by sales representative.

NOTE: Drop action examples are only applicable to minor alignments and intermediate alignments.

Table 5. Types of Rules for Assignment of Sales Representatives to Territories

Rule Type	Applies to...	This Type of Rule...	Examples
Direct rule	Contacts, accounts, and assets	Assigns one account, contact, or asset to one territory. NOTE: Direct rules are not supported for assignment of opportunities.	<i>Add:</i> Dr. Mike Adler is assigned to territory A102. <i>Drop:</i> City Hospital is removed from territory A102.
Indirect rule	Geography, geo zones, products, and industries	Assigns the accounts, contacts, assets, opportunities or a combination thereof in a given area (postal code or geo zone), for a given product, or for a given industry, to one territory. NOTE: Asset assignment for geo zones is not available unless you configure the application using Oracle's Siebel Tools.	<i>Add:</i> Assets in ZIP Code 07920 are assigned to territory A102. <i>Drop:</i> Accounts in geo zone 42 are removed from territory T85.
Position rule	Positions	Assigns one position to one territory.	<i>Add:</i> Assign position Sales Rep 3 to territory A102. <i>Drop:</i> Remove position Sales Rep 4 from territory A102.

NOTE: Drop examples are only applicable to minor and intermediate alignments.

About Conditions in Territory Management

If you use indirect rules, you can also use conditions to limit the pool of objects (accounts, contacts, and assets) that are available for assignment by indirect rules. [Table 6](#) describes the types of conditions.

Table 6. Types of Conditions

Rule Type	Applies to...	This Type of Rule...	Examples
Global condition	Accounts, contacts, assets, and opportunities	Constrains the set of accounts, contacts, assets, or opportunities available for assignment by indirect rules. Conditions can be combined using AND or OR.	Limit contacts available for assignment to those who have been called on this year.
Local condition	Accounts, contacts, assets, and opportunities within a given territory, geography, geo zone, or combination ²	Further restricts the set of accounts, contacts, assets or opportunities available for assignment by indirect rules, on a per territory, geography or geo zone basis. Local conditions cannot be used to relax global conditions, only to further restrict them.	Limit the contacts in geo zone 42 to those where Last Call Date > 01 January 2005.

This section presents some important points and some examples of how conditions can be used in Territory Management. Because conditions cannot be explicitly grouped, the conditions that you can create for territory alignments are somewhat limited, and you need to understand these limitations in order to use conditions effectively.

What Is Scope?

For global conditions, a scope is a set of conditions for the same object type. For local conditions, a scope is a set of conditions for a given object type, territory, postal code, and geo code combination. Figure 2 shows five scopes, some global and some local.

Sequence ▲	Object	Attribute	Operator	Value	Territory #	Postal Code	Geo Zone	And/Or	
0	TM Contact	Primary Specialty	=	Cardiology				AND	Global Scope
1	TM Contact	Last Call Date	>	01/01/05				AND	
100	TM Account	Account Type	=	Hospital				OR	
101	TM Account	Account Type	=	Clinic				AND	Global Scope
102	TM Account	Account Status	=	Active				AND	
500	TM Contact	Job Title	=	Doctor	T2	94404		OR	Local Scope
501	TM Contact	Contact Type	=	Physician	T2	94404		AND	
600	TM Account	Beds	<	200		07078		AND	Local Scope
700	TM Account	Account Type	<	250		20190		AND	Local Scope

Figure 2. Global and Local Scopes

Condition Evaluation Within a Given Scope

One important difference between conditions in Territory Management and ordinary Boolean conditions is that, for a given scope, you must:

- Place all the OR conditions first or
- Place all the AND conditions first.

You cannot put OR conditions between AND conditions or vice versa. See [Figure 3 on page 26](#).

These grouped conditions are evaluated as follows:

- A condition that includes only ANDs is evaluated in the usual way. The entire condition is true only if all the subconditions are true.
- A condition that includes only ORs is evaluated in the usual way. The entire condition is true if any one of the subconditions is true.
- A condition where the ANDs precede the ORs is evaluated as if it were grouped in the following way: 1 AND 2 AND 3 AND 4 OR 5 OR 6 is evaluated as 1 AND 2 AND 3 AND (4 OR 5 OR 6).

- A condition where the ORs precede the ANDs is evaluated as if it were grouped in the following way: 1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 AND 5 AND 6 is evaluated as (1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4) AND 5 AND 6.

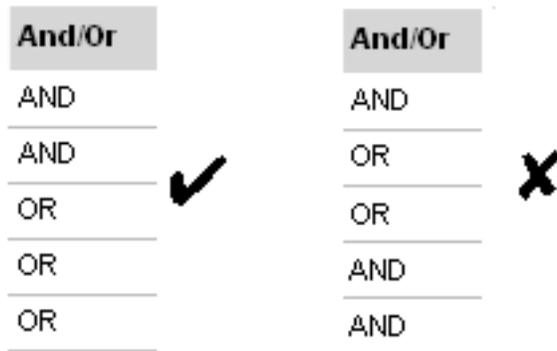


Figure 3. Within a Scope, Group Like Conditions Together (ANDs with ANDs; ORs with ORs)

Condition Evaluation Between Scopes

The AND operator is always automatically applied between global and local conditions. All subconditions must evaluate as true for the entire condition to be true. You cannot use the AND and OR operators between scopes, only within the same scope.

Local conditions for different scopes are handled separately. For example, consider the condition:

A AND B AND c AND d OR e

where A and B are global conditions, c is a local condition, and d and e are also local conditions but in a different scope from c.

It is evaluated as:

[(A AND B) AND c] OR [(A AND B) AND (d OR e)]

About Using Dates as Attributes for Conditions

Without configuration, the application has three condition attributes for dates:

- Last Call Date (for TM_Contact)
- Installed Date (for TM_Asset)
- Purchase Date (for TM_Asset)

If you create conditions using any of these attributes, you need to be aware of the following:

- When you enter a value for a date attribute, enter the date only, for example, 06/08/05. Do not include the time.
- Assignment Manager interprets this date as midnight in the server's time zone, for example, 06/08/05 12:00:00 AM.
- Using the equals (=) operator with date attributes is not recommended. Use greater than or less than operators (<, <=, >, >=) or combine two conditions to specify a range.

About Using Divisions as Attributes of Conditions

To define alignments with different business rules that apply to different sales forces, use the Divisions field of the Conditions list applet. This allows you to create conditions that apply to one sales force, since divisions represent sales forces.

NOTE: You cannot combine division conditions with other types of conditions in a single condition record. For example, you cannot specify Division = Primary Care AND Territory = XYZ in a single condition.

About Renumbering and Inserting Conditions

To allow you to insert conditions in the list, if you change the sequence number of a condition, the application automatically renumbers all conditions that follow. This allows you to insert new conditions in the sequence by renumbering only one condition.

For example, you have defined ten global conditions for contacts, with sequence numbers from 1 to 10. You change the sequence number of the seventh condition from 7 to 15. The application changes 8 to 16, 9 to 17, and 10 to 18. This allows you to insert new conditions with sequence numbers between 7 and 14.

When you renumber conditions, the application checks that no overlap occurs. In this example, if there were already a condition with sequence number 17, this existing number would overlap with the new sequence numbers that are created automatically. The system displays an error message so you cannot make this change until you have corrected the condition that causes the overlap.

About Copying Conditions from Another Alignment

Conditions are not incremental. You must define the entire set of conditions for each alignment.

You can click the Copy From Alignment button in the Alignment Administration screen, Conditions view to copy conditions from a previous alignment. Then you can use them as the basis of the conditions for a new alignment and modify them as needed for the new alignment.

When you click this button, it displays a dialog box that allows you to choose among conditions that have been created for the same territory hierarchy.

NOTE: When you copy conditions from a multi-division alignment into a single-division alignment, do not copy division local conditions in this way.

CAUTION: When you copy conditions in this way, they overwrite any existing records in the Conditions list.

About Versioning of Territory Alignments and Rules

You can create similar alignments with different activation dates and expiration dates. This allows you to create different versions of rules that run at different times.

For example, you might assign all the postal codes in northern California to one representative and all the postal codes in southern California to another representative. The boundaries of the territories may change slightly at the end of the year. You can create an alignment that assigns representatives the appropriate postal codes for the year 2006, with expiration date of December 31, 2006, and an alignment that assigns the representatives the appropriate postal codes for the year 2007, with the activation date January 1, 2007.

Scenario for Running Territory Alignments

This scenario provides an example of how alignments are set up and run by the territory administrator and his team. Your company may follow a different process according to its business requirements.

A pharmaceutical company is preparing for a major alignment of its neurology sales force. The group working on the territory alignment begin work well in advance of the due date. They want to make sure that all parties involved have input into the territory alignment and that there is time to do as many trial runs as necessary to get the alignment right.

The Administrator Sets Up Rules and Conditions

The first step is to set up the rules and conditions for the territory alignment.

Position rules. The group begin by creating the position rules that map each sales representative, sales manager, and district manager in the sales force to a territory. The sales representatives are assigned to territories that are child territories of the sales managers. Sales managers are assigned to territories that are child territories of the district managers. In some cases, multiple positions are assigned to one territory (where an experienced sales representative is working with a trainee). In other cases, multiple territories are assigned to a single position (where a high-performing sales representative has two territories).

Indirect rules. To a first approximation, this company bases its territory assignments on postal codes. They create rules that map postal codes to territories. Then, all contacts with addresses in those postal codes are indirectly mapped to territories.

Direct rules. In addition to assigning contacts to territories according to postal code, the company has some contacts that it wants to assign to certain sales representatives' territories even though the contacts are outside the geographic area of the representative's territory. In many cases, assignments outside the geographic area occur because particular representatives have long-standing relationships with these contacts. Such assignments are made by creating direct rules that can assign individual contacts to particular territories.

Global Conditions. Because the neurology sales force does not call on all the contacts in the company's database, global constraints are used to constrict the contacts assigned. Only contacts who specialize in neurology are to be assigned.

Local Conditions. In addition to the global conditions, some extra conditions are applied to specific postal codes. In some metropolitan areas, the company wants to further limit the neurologists assigned; for certain postal codes, only neurologists who have been called on within the last six months will be assigned.

The Administrator Runs, Reviews, Refines, and Reruns the Territory Alignment

After the rules and conditions have been set up, the administrator runs the alignment to review what the resulting territory assignments look like. He does a series of trial runs, making edits to the rules after each run. (These results are just written to a list. No actual changes are made to the sales representatives' territories until the alignment is *activated*.)

The administrator then creates a report of the results (territories listed with their assigned accounts, contacts, and sales representatives). He distributes this report to the sales managers, asking them for their feedback. The responses that the administrator receives lead to some rule changes and rerunning of the territory alignment. Now, he has a finalized set of rules and conditions that are ready to be used to roll out new territories for the sales force at the beginning of the next quarter.

Process of Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments

To set up and run territory alignments perform the following tasks:

- 1 [“Excluding Addresses of Contacts, Accounts, or Assets from Territory Alignments” on page 30](#). By default, all address for a contact, account, or asset are included in alignments. You can flag some addresses so they are not used in the alignment.
- 2 [“Setting Up Territory Alignment for Assignment of Sales Representatives” on page 30](#). The territory administrator sets up the alignment and creates the rules which determine how territories are assigned to sales representatives.
- 3 [“Running Territory Alignments” on page 34](#). The territory administrator runs the alignment. The new territory assignments are created, but they do not take effect until the alignment is activated.
- 4 [“Viewing Results of Territory Alignment Runs” on page 37](#). The territory administrator can review the territory alignment results and, if necessary, can go back to [Step 2](#) to make change the territory alignment rules and to [Step 3](#) to rerun the alignments.
- 5 [“Reviewing and Changing Your New Territory Assignments \(Sales Representative\)” on page 38](#). Sales representatives can view the new territory assignments that apply to them, and they can change the rules to suggest changes in these assignments.
- 6 [“Reviewing Sales Representatives Changes in Territory Assignments” on page 38](#). The territory administrator reviews changes suggested by sales representatives.
- 7 [“Tracking Information About Territory Alignments” on page 39](#). Throughout the process, the territory administrator can track the changes that are made.

NOTE: If you are using Territory Management to align sales quotas, you must also perform the tasks described in [“Viewing the Effect of a Territory Change on Sales Quotas” on page 54](#).

This process is a step in [“Roadmap for Using Territory Management” on page 9](#).

Excluding Addresses of Contacts, Accounts, or Assets from Territory Alignments

By default, all the addresses for a contact, account, or asset are used in alignments. You can exclude some of these addresses from alignments by deselecting the Alignment Flag checkbox of the address record.

You can change this default by changing the user property Filter Addresses of the Target Object Selector business service. This user property has the following options:

- **Primary.** Only primary addresses are used.
- **Alignment Flag.** Only Addresses with Alignment Flag selected are used.
- **Primary & Align Flag.** Only addresses with either Primary or Alignment Flag selected are used.
- **None.** All addresses are used.

The default value for this user property is Primary & Align Flag. The following procedure applies only if you have not changed this default.

This task is a step in [“Process of Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments” on page 29](#).

To exclude addresses of contacts, accounts, or assets from alignments

- 1 Navigate to the Contacts, Accounts, or Assets screen, List view.
- 2 In the list, drill down on the name of the desired contact, account, or asset.
- 3 In the Address field, click the select button.
- 4 In the Contact Addresses, Account Addresses, or Assets Addresses dialog box, deselect the Alignment Flag checkbox for all addresses that you do not want used in alignments, and click OK.

Setting Up Territory Alignment for Assignment of Sales Representatives

This topic describes how to create the alignment record and enter the rules and conditions that determine how objects and positions are assigned to territories.

NOTE: For information about creating rules and conditions through bulk loading, see [Chapter 7, “Using EIM with Territory Management.”](#)

CAUTION: Before creating rules, make sure that you understand how the rules that you create in your alignments combine with any rules that are currently active in territories.

This task is a step in the [“Process of Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments” on page 29](#).

To set up a territory alignment to assign sales representatives

- 1 Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Alignments Administration view.

- 2 Create a new record and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Name	Enter the name of the territory alignment.
Division	If the territory hierarchy contains more than one division and you want to align only the territories in one of the divisions (not all territories in the hierarchy), enter a division in this field.
Status	For information about this field, see “About the Status Field” on page 35.
Activation Date	Enter the activation date. This value is the date in the future that you want the new assignments to take effect, that is, to be rolled out to all the sales representatives in the hierarchy (or in the division and hierarchy combination). Only territory nodes that are active on this date are included in the alignment.
Expiration Date	Optionally, enter an expiration date, used when the alignment is activated to enter an Effective End Date for the alignment rules that are activated.
Hierarchy	Select the territory hierarchy that you want to align. You will be able to activate this alignment only if this is the primary hierarchy for all territories under the alignment. You align non-primary hierarchies only to simulate results.
Coverage	This field currently has no function and can be left blank.
Type	Select major, intermediate, or minor territory alignment. (See “About Territory Alignments: Major, Intermediate, and Minor” on page 21.)

- 3 Click the value in the Name field to drill down on the alignment.
- 4 In the lower link bar, click Positions, and in the list, create rule records that map positions to territories.

Although you can assign a position from any division to a territory, in most cases, you only assign positions from the division that is associated to your territory hierarchy.

- 5 Create rules for assigning accounts, contacts, and assets to territories by clicking one or more of the following view tabs in the lower link bar:
 - **Contacts.** Create direct rule records for contacts. Use contact rules to add (or drop) contacts directly to territories.
 - **Accounts.** Create direct rule records for accounts. Use account rules to add (or drop) accounts directly to territories.
 - **Assets.** Create direct rule records for assets. Use asset rules to add (or drop) assets directly to territories.

- **Geography.** Create indirect rules that assign contacts, accounts, assets, or opportunities in specified postal codes, cities, or states territories. If you create geography rules, do not create geo zone rules.
- **Geo Zones.** Create indirect rules that assign contacts, accounts, or opportunities in specified geo zones to territories. If you create geo zone rules, do not create geography.
- **Products.** Create indirect rules that assign contacts, accounts, or opportunities for specified products to territories.
- **Industries.** Create indirect rules that assign contacts, accounts, or opportunities for specified industries to territories.

Some fields used in these views are described in the following table.

Field	Comment
Assignment Object	<p>If you are creating indirect rules, use this field to specify which object is assigned to the sales representatives.</p> <p>For example, you create an indirect rule for Geography to assign the Postal Code 94709 to the Territory A000. In the Assignment Object field, you choose Account. The accounts in this postal code will be assigned to the sales representative for Territory A000. Likewise, you can select Contact or Opportunity in the Assignment Object field to assign all contacts and opportunities in this postal code to the sales representative for this territory.</p>
Affiliation Object	<p>Select another object that is linked to the object being assigned and that is also assigned ed to the sales representative.</p> <p>For example, you use the Alignment Administration screen, Rules view, Contacts list to assign contacts to sales representatives. In the Affiliation Objects field, you select Opportunity. When a contact is assigned to a sales representative, the opportunities associated with that contact are also assigned to that sales representative.</p>
Rep Action	<p>This field determines whether the rules will be submitted to the sales representative for review. Select Include to submit this rule for review, or select Exclude if you do not want this rule submitted for review.</p>

Field	Comment
From Territory #	<p>This field determines which position-specific data is associated with the rule. The application retrieves the primary position associated with the territory you select in this field, and it uses this as the source of position-specific data in the rule.</p> <p>The rule does not include any position-specific data if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The From Territory field is empty. ■ The From Territory is specified, but there is no primary position associated with it. <p>This field is included in all views except for the Assets view.</p>
From Territory	Displays the name of the territory that you select in the From Territory field.

The buttons on the Rules list provide shortcuts for creating rules, as described in the following table.

Button	Use this button to
Drop	Change the Action field from Add to Drop for selected records.
Move	Drop from one territory and add to another. The button changes the Action on the selected record to Drop and creates a new record where the Action is Add.
Copy From Territory	Create rules based on current rules for selected territories. (To view the current rules for territories, see “Viewing and Editing Rules for Individual Territories” on page 64.)
Copy Manual Contacts	Create Rules based on manual assignments directly from the contact, account, or asset teams. It lists all objects that have been mapped to the position

6 (Optional) Create conditions using the following substeps:

NOTE: For information about conditions, see [“About Conditions in Territory Management”](#) on page 24.

- a Click the Conditions view tab.
- b If you want to copy conditions from an existing alignment and use them as the basis of the conditions for this alignment, click Copy From Alignment, use the dialog box to select which alignment you want to copy the conditions from, and modify these conditions as needed for the new alignment.

- c As needed, create new Condition records and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Sequence	The sequence number is supplied automatically. You can edit the sequence field to reorder conditions, but some hard-coded restrictions apply according to the type of condition. For example, sequence numbers 0–299 are reserved for <i>global</i> conditions. (Global conditions apply to all objects and are not restricted to particular territories, postal codes, or geo zones.) If you edit a sequence field, subsequent sequence numbers are automatically renumbered.
Object	Choose to apply the condition to accounts, contacts, or assets.
Attribute	Choose an attribute. You can configure new attributes using Oracle's Siebel Tools. See "Configuring Additional Attributes for Territory Conditions" on page 40 .
Operator	Choose one of the standard operators.
Value	Enter the value used in the condition.
Division	You can use any of these alone or combine Territory with Postal Code or Territory with Geo Zone.
Territory	
Postal Code	These are used to specify <i>local</i> conditions.
Geo Zone	
And/Or	For information about the And/Or operator, see "About Conditions in Territory Management" on page 24 .

Running Territory Alignments

When you run an alignment, a job is submitted to the Workflow Process Manager. The workflow creates assignment rules and submits a batch job to Assignment Manager. When the Assignment Manager job has finished, the results are presented in the Results view of the Territory Management screen.

No changes are made to the current assignments of accounts, contacts, or assets in the database—these changes do not occur until the alignment becomes active.

NOTE: While an alignment is being run, no other alignment in the same hierarchy can be run at the same time.

About the Status Field

The status field is an important indicator about the state of the alignment, from creation of the alignment record through to the rollout of the new assignments in the database. [Table 7](#) lists the possible values for the Status field.

Table 7. Possible Values for the Status Field in the Alignment Record

Status Value	Indicates That...	Part of Process
In Progress	The alignment record has been created but the alignment has not yet been run. Additional information, such as activation date, rules, and conditions, may have been entered for the alignment record. The alignment remains In Progress until you click the Run Alignment button.	Creation
Creating Assignment Rules	Territory Management is creating an Assignment Manager rule group and Assignment Manager rules based on the alignment's rules and conditions.	Running
Splitting Assignment Tasks	Load Splitter is splitting the assignment tasks based on the load splitting configuration. For information about configuring the Load Splitter for alignment runs, see the <i>Siebel Assignment Manager Administration Guide</i> .	Running Activation
Identifying Affected Objects	The TOS service is searching the database to identify which objects (contacts, accounts, assets, opportunities, or a combination thereof) are affected by the alignment. The purpose is to select only those objects affected and not all object in the database.	Running Activation
Request Submitted	The request for alignment has been successfully submitted to Assignment Manager.	Running
Run Completed	The Assignment Manger run has been successfully completed. When an alignment is run, this value is the final status. (You need to monitor the Server Management Administration screen, Tasks view to see when the Assignment Manager job is complete.)	
Moving Territory Rules	The rules defined by the alignment are being copied to each of the territories covered by the alignment. During this process, territory rules are compared against the alignment rules and updated accordingly.	Activation
Scheduling Assignment Run	An Assignment Manager job is being scheduled to run on the activation date.	Activation
Scheduled	The scheduling of the Assignment Manager job has completed, and the alignment is scheduled to run.	Activation

Table 7. Possible Values for the Status Field in the Alignment Record

Status Value	Indicates That...	Part of Process
Update Rules for Production	The assignment rules are being converted to reflect the production environment.	Activation
Active	<p>The request for alignment activation has been successfully submitted to Assignment Manager.</p> <p>When an alignment is activated, this value is the final status. (You need to monitor the Server Management Administration screen, Tasks view to see when the Assignment Manager job is complete.)</p>	Activation
Alignment Run Failed	<p>The alignment run did not complete successfully.</p> <p>This status can indicate some user-related issue such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No position rules ■ Conflicting conditions ■ An alignment activation date before territory nodes effective start dates ■ No add rules (Every alignment must contain at least one add rule.) <p>It can also indicate some system-related issues, such as the server component Workflow Process Manager is not enabled.</p>	Running
Alignment Activation Failed	<p>The alignment activation did not complete successfully.</p> <p>This status can indicate some user-related issue such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No position rules ■ An alignment activation date before territory nodes effective start dates <p>It can also indicate some system-related issues, such as the server component group Territory Management is not enabled.</p> <p>If the status is Alignment Activation Failed, the alignment cannot be rerun or reactivated. You need to copy the alignment, fix the problem, and then run and activate the copied alignment.</p>	Activation

Procedure

This task is a step in the [“Process of Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments”](#) on page 29.

To run a territory alignment

- 1 Review the dates on the territory nodes to make sure that all the territories that you want to assign have active nodes:
 - a Navigate to the Territory Management screen > Hierarchies List view.
 - b Drill down on the hierarchy record.
 - c In the Territory Nodes list, review the Effective Start Date and Effective End Date for each territory.
- 2 Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Alignments Administration view.
- 3 Drill down on the desired alignment record.
- 4 Click Run Alignment.
- 5 Refresh the screen to monitor the status as the alignment runs.

For information about status values, see [Table 7 on page 35](#).
- 6 When the status shown is Request Submitted, from the applet menu, select Go to Server Tasks to view the status of the job submitted to the Assignment Manager.

When the alignment has finished running, you can see the results by navigating to the Territory Management screen, Alignments List, and then Results view.

Viewing Results of Territory Alignment Runs

When the alignment has finished running, the territory administrator can view the results in the Results list views and, can create reports of the results for printing and electronic distribution.

This allows the administrator to decide whether to activate the results of this alignment or to change the rules and rerun the alignment before deciding to activate it.

This task is a step in the [“Process of Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments” on page 29](#).

To view the results of a territory alignment

- 1 Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Alignments Administration view.
- 2 Drill down on an alignment record.
- 3 Click the Results view tab.
- 4 In the lower link bar, click Contacts, Accounts, Opportunities, Quotas, or Assets according to which results you want to view.

The results of the alignment appear in the list.
- 5 To save the results in a format that can be printed or distributed electronically, run a report.

(For information about running reports, see *Siebel Fundamentals*. For information about customizing reports, see *Siebel Reports Administration Guide*.)
- 6 To submit results to sales representatives for review, in the Alignment form, click Publish Results.

Reviewing and Changing Your New Territory Assignments (Sales Representative)

After the territory administrator has run the alignment, sales representatives can look at their new territory assignments. If sales representatives want to change any assignments, they can edit the rules that determine that assignment and submit the modified rule to their reporting manager.

When sales representatives navigate to the Territories Management screen, Territories List view and display My Territories, they see only the territories that they have been assigned to by the published alignment.

This task is a step in the [“Process of Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments”](#) on page 29.

To review and change territory assignments

- 1 Navigate to the Inbox screen, Inbox Items List.

There is one inbox item for each alignment published.

- 2 Drill down on the name of the inbox item.

The application displays the alignment in the Territory Management screen, Alignments List view.

- 3 In the Alignments list, drill down on the alignment whose rules you want to review.

- 4 Under the Rules tab for the alignment, click the Contacts, Accounts, or Geography view tab to display the rules that you want to review.

The Geography view tab displays either postal code or geo zone rules, depending on which of these the Territories Administrator created.

- 5 For any rule you want to change, select Exclude in the Rep Action field.

When you select Exclude in the Rep Action field, the Action value is reversed: Add is changed to Drop and Drop is changed to Add.

- 6 After you have made all needed changes in rules, on the Alignment Form of Alignments List view, click Submit Changes.

The Rep Action fields in these rules become read-only for the sales representative. The changed rules are submitted to the territory administrator.

Reviewing Sales Representatives Changes in Territory Assignments

The manager reviews the sales representatives' changes in territory rules and accepts them or rejects them.

This task is a step in the [“Process of Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments”](#) on page 29.

To review and change territory assignments

- 1** Navigate to the Territories Management screen, Alignments Administration view.
- 2** In the Alignments list, drill down on the alignment you want to review.
- 3** In the Rules view, click the Contacts, Accounts, or Geography view tab to display the rules that you want to review.
 - If you want to retain any change that a sales representative has made, select the record and click Accept Changes.
 - If you want to reject any change that a sales representative has made, select the record and click Undo Changes.
- 4** Run the alignment again, as described in [“Running Territory Alignments” on page 34](#).

Tracking Information About Territory Alignments

Performing territory alignment is a project that typically takes place over a period of weeks as initial alignments are run, results reviewed by multiple people, and rules and conditions adjusted to optimize the alignment.

You can use the Activities, Attachments, and Audit Trail views on the Territory Management screen, Alignments Administration view to keep track of information about and changes made to an alignment.

This task is a step in the [“Process of Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments” on page 29](#).

To keep track of alignment-specific information

- 1** Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Alignments Administration view.
- 2** Drill down on an alignment record.

- 3 Click the Activities, Attachments, or Audit Trail view tab.

Subview	Use This Subview to...
Activities	<p>Create activities related to the alignment, assign the activity to the appropriate employee, and specify completion dates.</p> <p>Example: You have sent out the first draft of an alignment. You want to create an activity for every team member so that each one can review the alignment by the end of the week. During the week, you can look at the activity list to see which team members have completed their activity.</p>
Attachments	<p>Attach documents related to the alignment.</p> <p>Example 1: After creating a report of alignment results, you attach it to the alignment record.</p> <p>Example 2: After reviewing the report, a sales manager emails you with suggestions for additional changes to the alignment. You attach this email to the alignment.</p>
Audit Trail	<p>View an audit trail of changes that have been made. The fields that can be audited are the fields in the form applet in the Alignments List view.</p> <p>For general information about Audit Trail, see the <i>Siebel Applications Administration Guide</i>.</p>

Configuring Additional Attributes for Territory Conditions

In the preconfigured application the Attribute field for TM_Account, TM_Asset, and TM_Contact contains a short list of attributes that can be used for conditions in Territory Management.

For example, the attributes available for creating TM_Account conditions are Account Status, Account Type, and Beds, and you want to create conditions on the Industry field. The following procedure outlines the modifications you need to make in Oracle's Siebel Tools to add additional attributes for creating conditions.

NOTE: If joins are required for the additional attributes, it is important that the same join that is configured in the <object> business component must be also be configured in the TOS* <object> business components. For example, if there is a join for the Account business component, there must be the same joins for the TOS*Account business components. If there is not, the Wfprocmgr component may terminate during TOS step of the Alignment Process.

For general information about configuring workflow policy objects and columns and assignment attributes and columns, see the *Siebel Assignment Manager Administration Guide*.

NOTE: The following procedure uses Industry as an example of an attribute. The actual values you must use depend on the actual attribute and the data model you are working with.

To make additional attributes available for conditions

- 1 In Oracle's Siebel Tools, create a new workflow policy column record and complete the fields as follows:

Property	Example
Name	Industry
Table Name	S_INDUST
Column Name	NAME
PickList	PickList Industry
Source Field	Name

- 2 Add a new workflow policy component column:
 - a Navigate to the workflow policy object TM Account, workflow policy component Industry.
 - b Create a new workflow policy component column.
 - c Complete the fields as follows:

Property	Example
Workflow Column Name	Industry
Parent Name	Industry
Workflow Object Name	TM Account

- 3 Create a new assignment attribute record and complete the fields as follows; or, if the assignment record already exists, skip to [Step 4](#).

Property	Example
Bounded	TRUE
Data Type	Varchar
Name	Industry Name
Pick List	PickList Industry
Use Range	FALSE

- 4 For the assignment attribute you created in [Step 3](#), create a new assignment attribute column and complete the fields as follows:

Property	Example
Name	Industry
Assignment Object	TM Account
Workflow Policy Object	TM Account
Workflow Policy Component	Industry
Workflow Component Column	Industry Name

- 5 Create a new assignment criteria record and complete the fields as follows:

Property	Example
Name	Industry
Display Name	Industry Name
Team	FALSE
Use Expertise	FALSE

NOTE: As a best practice, you should use the same name for the TM Attribute LOV value and the corresponding Assignment Criteria in order to maintain consistency.

- 6 For the assignment criteria record you created in [Step 5](#), create a new assignment criteria attribute and complete the fields as follows:

Property	Example
Name	Industry
Assignment Attribute	Industry Name
Store Column	1
Display Sequence	1
Display Name	Industry Name

- In your Siebel application, in Administration - Data screen, List of Values view, add a new value to the Attribute LOV and complete the fields as follows:

Field	Value	Example
Type	TM_ASGN_ATTRIBUTE	TM_ASGN_ATTRIBUTE
Display Value	<i>Text string</i>	Industry Name
Language Independent Code	<i>Text string</i>	INDUSTRY NAME
Parent LIC	<i>TM Object Name</i>	TM ACCOUNT

For general information about adding a new value to an existing list of variables, see the *Siebel Applications Administration Guide*.

- In Oracle's Siebel Tools, in the Alignment Condition business component, create a new user property and complete the fields as follows:

Property	Value	Example
Name	Alignment Condition Attribute <i>n</i>	Alignment Condition Attribute 4
Value	<i>"Parent LIC", "LOV LIC", "criteria name", "business object name, business component name, component field name"</i>	"TM ACCOUNT", "INDUSTRY NAME", "Industry", "Account,Account,Industry"

- 9 Add a field record for the new attribute to the TOS business components related to the assignment object.

In this Industry example, to add the Industry field you need to create two new joins:

Property	Join 1	Join 2
Alias	S_ORG_INDUST	S_INDUST
Table	S_ORG_INDUST	S_INDUST
Outer	Y	Y
Destination Column (Join Specification)	OU_ID	ROW_ID
Source Field (Join Specification)	Id	Industry Id

And, add both the Industry and Industry Id to the TOS*Account business components:

Property	Field 1	Field 2
Name	Industry Id	Industry
Join	S_ORG_INDUST	S_INDUST
Column	INDUST_ID	NAME
Type	DTYPE_TEXT	DTYPE_TEXT
Force Active	Y	Y

The TOS*Account business components are:

- TOS Account
- TOS Target Alignment-Position-Territory-Account
- TOS Target Alignment-Position-Territory-Country-Account
- TOS Target Alignment-Position-Territory-Geo Zone-Account
- TOS Target Alignment-Position-Territory-Industry-Account
- TOS Target Alignment-Position-Territory-Postal Code-Account
- TOS Target Alignment-Position-Territory-Product-Account
- TOS Target Alignment-Position-Territory-State-Account
- TOS Target Alignment-Territory-Account
- TOS Target Alignment-Territory-Country-Account
- TOS Target Alignment-Territory-Geo Zone-Account
- TOS Target Territory-Industry-Account
- TOS Target Territory-Postal Code-Account
- TOS Target Territory-Product-Account

■ TOS Target Territory-State-Account

You can display a complete list of the TOS*Account business components to add by querying in the Siebel Tools Business Components view for the string *TOS*Account*.

5

Sales Quotas and Territory Management

This chapter describes how to create sales quotas and use Siebel Territory Management to assign the quotas to sales representatives. It includes the following topics:

- [“About Sales Quotas and Territory Management” on page 47](#)
- [“Process of Creating and Aligning Sales Quotas” on page 47](#)
- [“Viewing the Effect of a Territory Change on Sales Quotas” on page 54](#)

About Sales Quotas and Territory Management

A quota is the target amount or number of sales the sales representative is expected to achieve. Quotas are often based on the expected performance within the sales representative's territory.

You can use Siebel Territory Management to align sales quotas, in addition to using it to align territories. You can assign sales quotas based on accounts, contacts, postal codes, or geo zones.

The amount of the quota is defined at the customer level. For example, you are defining sales quotas by account. You have 500 hospitals that are your accounts. You have a specific drug that you sell to hospitals that you want to define a sales quota for. To do this:

- You define the sale quota for sales of that drug to each hospital for each period. The period could be month or quarter.
- The total national sales quota for that drug is the sum of the sales quotas you defined for all the individual hospitals. You get this amount by rolling up the sales quotas that you defined for all the individual hospitals for all the periods. The total sales quota could be for a year, so the application would roll up the quotas for all the hospitals for all the quarters or months in that year.
- The sales quota for each territory is a function of which hospitals are in each territory. You get these amounts by doing a territory alignment for the territory hierarchy that you associated with the sales quota. The sales representative for each territory is assigned the sales quota for that territory.

This example shows what happens when you define quotas for accounts, and the application works in a similar way when you define quotas for contacts, postal codes, or geo zones.

Process of Creating and Aligning Sales Quotas

To create and align sales quotas, perform the following tasks:

- 1 [“Setting Up Territories and Territory Hierarchies for Sales Quota Alignment” on page 48](#)
- 2 [“Creating the Sales Quota Record” on page 48](#)
- 3 [“Defining Sales Quotas” on page 49](#)
- 4 [“Checking and Publishing the Sales Quotas” on page 53](#)
- 5 [“Calculating the Sales Quotas for Management” on page 54](#)

This process is a step in [“Roadmap for Using Territory Management” on page 9](#).

Setting Up Territories and Territory Hierarchies for Sales Quota Alignment

Before you set up sales quotas, you must set up territories and territory hierarchies.

If you have already done this to align sales representatives to territories, you can continue with the rest of the process of creating and aligning sales quotas.

If you have not yet done this, you must begin by performing the tasks described in [“Process of Setting Up Territory Management” on page 13](#) before you can go on to create and align sales quotas.

This task is a step in [“Process of Creating and Aligning Sales Quotas” on page 47](#).

Creating the Sales Quota Record

The first step in defining the sales quota is to create the sales quota record. This quota includes:

- A product or product line that this is the quota for. For example, this may be a quota for the sale of the X23 laptop computer or for the entire product line of computers.
- A unit of measure for the quota, such as revenue from sales or number of units sold.
- The value of the quota, which is the amount that should be sold. For example, if the unit of measure is Units and the quota value is 1000, then the sales quota is 1000 units sold. The value is not entered in the Sales Quota record but is rolled up from amounts entered in period records.

This task is a step in [“Process of Creating and Aligning Sales Quotas” on page 47](#).

To create the Sales Quota record

- 1 Navigate to the Administration - Sales Quota screen, Quotas Administration view.

In the Quotas Administration list, add a new record and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comment
Name	Enter a name for this sales quota.
Period Type	Select the type of period that this quota applies to, such as year or month.
Quota Period	Select the actual period that this quota applies to. The options available depend on the period type that you selected. For example, if you selected month as period type, you could select January 2007 or February 2007 as the quota period.
Quota Value	Displays the rolled up value for the quota, after you have done the roll up.
Territory Hierarchy	Select the Territory Hierarchy that this quota will be applied to. Sales representatives for the territories in this hierarchy will be assigned
Split Method	Select the split method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you want to enter quotas for accounts and split them among contacts for that account, select Account Quota Split. For more information, see "Defining Sales Quotas for Accounts" on page 51. ■ If you want to enter quotas for contacts and split them among accounts for that contact, select Contact Quota Split. For more information, see "Defining Sales Quotas for Contacts" on page 52.
Product	Select the product that this quota applies to. (Enter a value either for Product or for Product line, but not for both.)
Unit of Measure	Select the unit of measure for the quota. Options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Calls. The quota specifies how many customer calls the sales representatives should make. ■ Revenues. The quota specifies the money value of the sales. ■ Units. The quota specifies the number of units sold.
Product Line	Select the product line that this quota applies to. (Enter a value either for Product or for Product line, but not for both.)

Defining Sales Quotas

To define the sales quota, you:

- Define the customers that this sales quota applies to by entering a list of accounts, contacts, postal codes, or geo zones.

- For each account, contact, postal code or geo zone that you entered, define the sales quota for each period.
- Roll up the quotas, so the total of the quotas you defined for all the periods are entered in the Sales Quota record.

This task is a step in [“Process of Creating and Aligning Sales Quotas” on page 47.](#)

Defining Sales Quotas for Postal Codes or Geo Zones

To define sales quotas by postal code or geo zone, enter the appropriate values in the Postal Codes or Geo Zones views.

This task is a step in the process described in [“Process of Creating and Aligning Sales Quotas” on page 47.](#)

To define sales quotas by postal code or geo zone

- 1 In the Quotas Administration list, drill down on the name of the sales quota that you want to align.
- 2 Click the Postal Code or Geo Zone view tab.
- 3 In the Postal Code or Geo Zone list, add new records and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Postal Code or Geo Zone	Select a postal code or geo zone that this is the sales quota for.
Amount	Do not enter a value here. This field displays the totals of the amounts you will enter in the Quota field of the periods list in Step 4.

- 4 For each postal code or Geo Zone, add new record to the Postal Code Quota Periods list or to the Geo Zones Quota Periods list for all the periods that you are defining a quota for, and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Period	Select a period. The periods that are available to select depend on the Quota Period that you selected in the Sales Quota record.
Quota	Enter the sales quota for this postal code or geo zone for this period.

- 5 After you have entered quotas for all periods for all postal codes or Geo Zones, in the Quotas form, click Rollup Quota.

The amounts for all the period quotas for each postal code or Geo Zone are rolled up into the Amount field of the Postal Code or Geo Zone records. The amounts for all the postal codes of Geo Zones are rolled up into the Amount field of the Sales Quota record.

Defining Sales Quotas for Accounts

Defining sales quotas for accounts is similar to defining sales quotas for postal codes or geo zones, with one difference. You can split the sales quota for the account among contacts at that account to create sales quotas for the contacts.

To define sales quotas by account

- 1 In the Quotas Administration list, drill down on the name of the sales quota that you want to align.
- 2 Click the Accounts view tab.
- 3 In the Accounts list, add new records and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Account	Select an account that you want to define a sales quota for.
Amount	Do not enter a value here. This field displays the totals of the amounts you will enter in the Quota field of the periods list in Step 4 .

- 4 For each account, add new records to the Account Quota Periods list all the periods that you are defining a quota for, and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Period	Select a period. The periods that are available to select depend on the Quota Period that you selected in the Sales Quota record.
Quota	Enter the sales quota for this account for this period.

- 5 Optionally, if you want to split the quota among contacts at the account, for each period record, add a new record to the Affiliated Contacts list and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Last Name	Select a contact associated with this account.
Quota Split %	Enter the percent of the account quota that will be assigned to this contact.
Quota Split Amount	Displays the amount of the account quota given to this contact, calculated by multiplying the Quota Split % times the Quota amount in the Account Quota Periods record.

Field	Comments
Contact Split %	Displays the percent of the affiliated contact's quota that will be assigned to this account.
Contact Split Amount	Displays the amount of the affiliated contact's quota assigned to this account.

- 6 After you have entered quotas for all periods for all accounts, in the Quotas form, click Rollup Quota.

The amounts for all the period quotas for each account or Geo Zone are rolled up into the Amount field of the Account or Geo Zone records. The amounts for all accounts are rolled up into the Quota Value field of the Sales Quota record.

Defining Sales Quotas for Contacts

Defining sales quotas for contacts is similar to defining sales quotas for accounts. If the same contact is at several accounts, you can split the sales quota among those accounts to create sales quotas for the contacts at each account. For example, if one doctor is on the staff of several hospitals, you can define sales quotas for that doctor and split it among the hospitals to get a separate quota for the amount that should be sold to that doctor at each of those hospitals.

To define sales quotas by contact

- 1 In the Quotas Administration list, drill down on the name of the sales quota that you want to align.
- 2 Click the Contacts view tab.
- 3 In the Contacts list, add new records and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Contact	Select an contact that you want to define a sales quota for.
Amount	Do not enter a value here. This field displays the totals of the amounts you will enter in the Quota field of the periods list in Step 4 .

- 4 For each contact, add new records to the Contact Quota Periods list for all the periods that you are defining a quota for, and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Period	Select a period. The periods that are available to select depend on the Quota Period that you selected in the Sales Quota record.
Quota	Enter the sales quota for this account for this period.

- Optionally, if you want to split the quota among different accounts for this contact, for each period record, add a new record to the Affiliated Accounts list and complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Name	Select an account associated with this contact.
Quota Split %	Enter the percent of the contact quota that will be the quota for the contact at this account.
Quota Split Amount	Displays the amount of the quota for this contact at this account, calculated by multiplying the Quota Split % times the Quota amount in the Contact Quota Periods record.
Account Split %	Displays the percent of the affiliated account's quota that will be assigned to this contact.
Account Split Amount	Displays the amount of the affiliated account's quota assigned to this contact.

- After you have entered quotas for all periods for all contacts, in the Quotas form, click Rollup Quota.

The Quota amounts for all the period quotas for each contact are rolled up into the Amount field of the Contacts records. The amounts for all contacts are rolled up into the Quota Value field of the Sales Quota record.

Checking and Publishing the Sales Quotas

After you have defined the sales quotas and rolled up the amounts, check the total sales quota to make sure it is what you want. If it is not, make necessary adjustments.

Once the total sales quota is correct, you publish it to assign the sales quota to the territories in the Territory Hierarchy that you associated with the Sales Quota record.

When you click Publish, to assign the sales quota to the territories, the application must

- Check Dates.** The application compares the sales quota periods with the start date and end date of the territory rules. If an entire sales quota period is within the start date and end date of a rule, the application assigns the entire quota to the territory specified by the rule. If only part of a sales quota period is within the start date and end date of a rule, the application assigns a pro rated share of that quota to the territory specified by the rule.
- Check Accounts.** One account may be in multiple territories. If so, the application assigns the quota for the account to those territories. The percentage of the total quota assigned to each account depends on the value in the Allocation Percentage field in the Territories Administration Quotas, Accounts, Contacts, Postal Code, or Geo Zone view.

This task is a step in [“Process of Creating and Aligning Sales Quotas”](#) on page 47.

To check and publish the sales quota

- 1 After rolling up the quota, check the value in the Quota Value field of the Quotas form.
- 2 If this is not the total sales quota that you want, repeat the steps in [“Defining Sales Quotas” on page 49](#), changing the period quotas to change the total quota value.
- 3 When the total Quota Value is correct, click Publish.

Calculating the Sales Quotas for Management

After publishing the sales quotas for sales representatives, calculate the sales quotas for the district managers and regional managers of those sales representatives. The calculated quotas for managers is a roll-up of the quotas of their reports.

This task is a step in [“Process of Creating and Aligning Sales Quotas” on page 47](#).

To calculate sales quotas for management

- 1 Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Territories Administration view.
- 2 Select the record for the appropriate territory.
- 3 In the Territory form, Click Calculate.

Viewing the Effect of a Territory Change on Sales Quotas

After you have set up and aligned sales quotas, as described in [“Process of Creating and Aligning Sales Quotas” on page 47](#), changes that you make in territory rules can affect these sales quotas, because the sales quotas are assigned to sales representatives based on territories.

You can check the effect of a territory alignment on sales quotas before activating the new territory alignment.

This task is a step in [“Roadmap for Using Territory Management” on page 9](#).

Associating the Quota with an Alignment

Before you run the alignment, you must associate the quota with the alignment.

To associate a quota with an alignment

- 1 Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Alignments Administration view.
- 2 Drill down on the desired alignment.
- 3 Click the Quotas view tab.
- 4 In the link bar, click Contacts, Accounts, Postal Codes, or Geo Zones, depending on which of these was used as the basis of the sales quota.

- 5 In the Quotas list, select the quotas that you want to associate with this alignment.

Viewing the Effect of the Alignment on Quotas

After you run the alignment, check the effect it has on quotas, so you can evaluate this result before you activate the alignment.

To view the effect of the alignment on quotas

- 1 Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Territories Administration view.
- 2 Drill down on the desired territory.
- 3 Click the Quotas view tab.
- 4 In the link bar, click Contacts, Accounts, Postal Codes, or Geo Zones, depending on which of these was used as the basis of the quota.
- 5 In the Territory Contact Quota Rules list, select a rule.
- 6 In the Credit Allocation list, and the Period Quotas list, view what the quotas are after the alignment using this rule.

6

Activating and Maintaining Territory Alignments

This chapter is about making the territory alignments active so that the account, contact, and asset assignments take effect in the database, and then maintaining the alignment. It includes the following topics:

- [“About Activating and Maintaining Territory Alignments” on page 57](#)
- [“About the Special Behavior for Position-Specific Contact Data in Life Sciences” on page 58](#)
- [“Scenario for Activating and Maintaining Territory Alignments” on page 59](#)
- [“Activating Territory Alignments” on page 60](#)
- [“Rolling Back Major Territory Alignment Activations” on page 61](#)
- [“Generating Reporting Structures Based on Territory Hierarchy” on page 63](#)
- [“Viewing and Editing Rules for Individual Territories” on page 64](#)
- [“Using the Periodic Runs Workflow to Maintain Territory Alignments” on page 65](#)
- [“Maintaining Territory Hierarchies” on page 66](#)

About Activating and Maintaining Territory Alignments

About Activating Territory Alignments

When you activate an alignment, Territory Management creates the actual assignment rules for the territories. (Assignment rules are not created when the alignment is run.) These are the rules that are used by Assignment Manager to assign positions to the account, contact, and asset records.

When you create the rules for territories, any existing rules that conflict with the new rules are set to expire on the activation date (or the roll-out date if the activation date is in the past).

You can activate alignments only where all territories have the same primary hierarchy as the alignment hierarchy. Territories can be associated with multiple territory hierarchies so you can run alignments to simulate results, but the application does not allow to activate alignments for non-primary hierarchies. The application requires that you use only one primary hierarchy for alignment activation for a given group of Territories. The primary hierarchy that you defined for each territory is used to validate that all territories in the alignment have the same primary hierarchy as the alignment hierarchy. The alignment can be activated only if they are the same.

Table 8 describes two slightly different activation behaviors, depending on whether the activation date is in the future or the past.

Table 8. Scheduled Compared with Active

If the Activation Date Is...	Then Territory Management...	And, the Alignment Status Is...
In the future	Creates the rules for the territories and then schedules a workflow process to implement and roll out the rules on the activation date.	Scheduled, until the activation date Active, after the activation date
Now or in the past	Creates the rules for the territories and immediately runs the workflow process to roll out the rules.	Active

About Maintaining Territory Alignments

After the territory rules have been created, you can set Assignment Manager to rerun these rules at regular intervals. This action updates assignments as database records are added and changed.

About the Special Behavior for Position-Specific Contact Data in Life Sciences

NOTE: The preferred method of copying position-specific data is by using the From Territory # field when defining territory rules, as described in “Setting Up Territory Alignment for Assignment of Sales Representatives” on page 30. The method described here is retained for backward compatibility.

In Siebel Life Sciences, the contact record displays some position-specific data including rep specialty, last call date, and primary address. This position-specific data is stored in the position-contact table, S_POSTN_CON.

When a new position is added to a contact team during an alignment, the most recent data (for rep specialty, last call date, and primary address) is copied from a position in the same hierarchy and division to the new position’s row in the position-contact table. The effects of this copy action are:

- When a representative who is newly assigned to contact team looks at the contact record, he or she sees the last call date field populated with the date of the last call made by a representative in the same hierarchy and division.
- When the original representative is removed from a contact team and replaced by another, the rep specialty, last call date and primary address is not lost but is transferred.

If multiple positions in the same hierarchy and division belong to the team, the data copied is from most recently updated row in the position-contact table.

NOTE: If existing data already includes more than one representative, position-specific data is copied from the primary position of the territory.

Scenario for Activating and Maintaining Territory Alignments

This scenario provides an example of how alignment is rolled out to a sales force by the territory administrator and her team. Your company may follow a different process according to its business requirements.

A pharmaceutical company has run and optimized its territory alignments for its neurology sales force. The results of this major alignment have been reviewed, and the rollout of the assignments needs to take place at the beginning of the quarter, July 1st.

The time line for the rollout is as follows:

- **June 15.** The administrator sends email to all sales representatives in the neurology sales force to inform them of the rollout and to let them know that they will not be able to synchronize their laptops with the company's database on June 29th and 30th.
- **June 25.** The administrator sets the activation date for the alignment to June 29th, and she activates the alignment.
- **June 26.** The administrator confirms that the status of the alignment is scheduled and that the alignment has completed running.
- **June 27.** A sales manager calls and tells the administrator that one of the neurologists who had been assigned to territory B100 using a direct rule has just retired and so this rule must be deleted. To make this minor change, the administrator deletes the rule in the territory itself. This deletion allows the administrator to avoid having to cancel and reactivate the alignment. The administrator also deletes the rule in the alignment list so that the rules in the alignment record match what is actually rolled out on July 1st.
- **June 28.** At the end of the day, the administrator shuts down the Siebel Remote server so that the sales representatives no longer have access to the company's database.
- **June 29.** Territory alignment takes place. Positions in the contact and account teams are added and dropped accordingly.
- **June 30.** The administrator checks that the status for the alignment is active and that the rollout of the alignment is complete.

Company policy is to have sales representatives report to the sales manager responsible for their territories. Some sales representatives have changed territories in this major alignment, so the administrator adjusts the reporting structure so that these representatives are reporting to the correct managers.

- **July 1.** Early in the day, the administrator starts the Siebel Remote server so that the sales representatives can synchronize their laptops, downloading their new account and contact records.

The time line for the maintenance as follows:

- **July 2.** Sales representatives make changes and additions to account and contact records daily. To make sure that territory alignment keeps up with these changes, the administrator asks the Assignment Manager administrator to set up a weekly batch run that applies the alignment rules to the database, keeping position assignments current.

- **August 1.** The administrator is told that some territories in the hierarchy need to be inactivated as of September 30th. He prepares two minor alignments, both based on the current alignment. The first alignment drops the rules from the territories that are going to be removed from the hierarchy. The second alignment provides an adjustment in the current assignments to compensate for the loss of some territories from the hierarchy.
- **September 29.** The first minor alignment is run to expire rules from the territories are about to be dropped from the hierarchy.
- **September 30.** Some territories in the hierarchy are expired and then the second minor alignment is run to adjust the current assignments for a hierarchy with fewer territories.

Activating Territory Alignments

After you successfully run and review your alignment (as described in [Chapter 4, "Setting Up and Running Territory Alignments"](#)), you are ready to activate the alignment so the assignment of positions to account, contact, asset records or a combination thereof takes effect in your database.

NOTE: While an alignment is being activated, no other alignment in the same hierarchy may be activated at the same time.

This task is a step in ["Roadmap for Using Territory Management"](#) on page 9.

To activate a territory alignment

- 1 Decide the date that you want your alignment to take effect (become active).
- 2 Review the dates on the territory nodes to make sure that all the territories that you want to assign have active nodes:
 - a Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Hierarchies List view.
 - b Drill down on the hierarchy record.
 - c In the Territory Nodes list, review the Effective Start Date and Effective End Date for each territory.
- 3 Navigate to Territory Management screen, Alignments Administration view.
- 4 Enter or confirm the activation date.
- 5 Click Activate Rules.

- Refresh the screen to monitor the status as the alignment is activated.

If the Activation Is Successful and the Activation Date Is...	The Final Status Is...
Future	Scheduled (On the activation date, the alignment takes effect and the alignment status changes to active)
Past	Active

For more information about status values, see [Table 7 on page 35](#).

NOTE: If the status is Alignment Activation Failed, the alignment cannot be rerun or reactivated. You need to copy the alignment, fix the problem, and then run and activate the copied alignment.

Rolling Back Major Territory Alignment Activations

If a major alignment activation is scheduled for a date in the future, you can cancel the activation any time before the activation date. Canceling the activation rolls back the territory rules you set up when you scheduled the alignment activation and cancels the scheduled Assignment Manager job.

NOTE: If a rule activation is active, the alignment has already taken effect and you cannot roll back. You can only roll back an alignment if the alignment's status is Scheduled.

When a major, intermediate, or minor alignment is rolled back, territory rules are restored mostly to their previous state. The exception is that end dates on existing rules are lost upon roll back.

For active territory nodes in the hierarchy, roll back:

- Deletes rules where the start date (and time) match the activation date (the rule must also be present in the alignment)
- Deletes the end date from rules where the end date matches the activation date.

If a territory is associated with multiple hierarchies and the same rule is being updated by more than one hierarchy, the roll back begins with the last scheduled alignment and continues rolling back all scheduled alignments until it reaches the earliest scheduled alignment. If the application that either manual or alignment changes were made to any of the territories included in the alignment being rolled back, the application stops the roll back process and displays an error message saying you must undo the change before performing this rollback. This allows roll back to work with multiple future versions of alignments, as described in ["About Versioning of Territory Alignments and Rules" on page 27](#).

NOTE: Rules that are added manually or edited manually (for example if the start date is changed) are not rolled back.

To roll back a scheduled territory alignment activation

- Navigate to Territory Management screen, Alignments Administration view.

- 2 Select an alignment record where the status is Scheduled.
- 3 From the applet menu, select Roll Back Activation.

Combining Territory Alignments

After doing a major realignment, you might have to make minor updates to the territory alignment. Rather than changing the existing alignment and running the entire alignment again, you might create new alignment records that just contain the few new changes that have to be made at the time. You might do this several times before doing the next major realignment. As a result, when it comes the time for the next realignment, no single record exists that reflects the current alignment.

You can combine alignments to create a single record that represents the current alignment. You can combine the last major realignment and all the minor and intermediate alignments done since then to create a single alignment record representing the current situation.

The application combines these alignments based on the sequence number in the dialog box it displays. The sequence affects the final outcome, since rules in later records override rules in earlier records. Generally, it is recommended to keep the default sequence in the dialog box, which is based on activation date in which the alignments were actually run in the past. If you have some special reason for doing so, you can change the sequence numbers in the dialog box.

To combine territory alignments

- 1 Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Alignments Administration view.
- 2 In the alignments list, multi-select all the alignment records that you want to combine.
- 3 From the alignments list menu, select Combine Alignments.
TIP: You can use Alt-C instead of selecting this menu option.
- 4 In the dialog box, change sequence numbers of alignments if necessary, and click Combine.
- 5 In the newly created Alignment record, complete the necessary fields. Some fields are described in the following table.

Field	Comments
Name	Enter the name of the new combined territory alignment.
Hierarchy	Select the territory hierarchy that you want to align.
Status	The status is In Progress when the record is created. For information about this field, see “About the Status Field” on page 35 .
Type	Select Major. (See “About Territory Alignments: Major, Intermediate, and Minor” on page 21 .)
Division	If the territory hierarchy contains more than one division and you want to align only the territories in one of the divisions (not all territories in the hierarchy), enter a division in this field.

Field	Comments
Activation Date	<p>Enter the date in the future that you want the new alignment to take effect, that is, to be rolled out to all the sales representatives in the hierarchy (or in the division and hierarchy combination).</p> <p>Even though this combined alignment replicates the current assignments, you must enter an activation date, as you do for other alignments.</p>
Coverage	Indicate whether territory coverage is nationwide or sparse (for example, in metropolitan areas only).

- The alignment rules are created automatically by looping through the rules for all the alignments that you combined.

Generating Reporting Structures Based on Territory Hierarchy

This procedure is optional. Only perform it if you want to change the parent positions for the positions belonging to the divisions in the hierarchy. This option may or may not be the right course of action for your organization's needs. Typically, you would use it if you want your management structure to parallel the territory hierarchy.

Although this procedure can be performed any time after your hierarchy has been set up, typically you choose to perform it just before or just after an alignment becomes active. For example, you might generate reporting structures based on territory hierarchy immediately after the activation of a major alignment is completed and before employees log back into the application to review their new assignments.

The application sets the parent positions by using the primary position currently assigned to the parent territory. If Parent territory or primary position for parent territory does not exist, the application does not set the parent position.

NOTE: Activation of new alignments may expire existing position rules from the Territory. But the primary position of the Territory will not be updated to the position in the active position rule. You have to set manually the primary position of the territory to the position in the active position rule.

To generate a reporting structure based on territory hierarchy

- Make sure the position in the active position rule is the same as the primary position for each territory in the hierarchy:
 - Navigate to the Territory management screen, Territories Administration view.
 - Drill down on the Territory # field.
Rules for that territory appear.
 - Click the Positions tab under the Rules tab to display position rules.

- d** Make sure that the position listed in the active rule is the same as the Primary Position in the form above, if you want that position to be given the parent position specified in the rule.
 - e** If there is more than one active position rule, one of the positions in these rules can be selected as the primary position of the territory.
- 2** Generate the reporting hierarchy:
- a** Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Territory Explorer view.
 - b** In the hierarchy pane, select a hierarchy.
The Generate Reporting Hierarchy button becomes visible.
 - c** Click Generate Reporting Hierarchy.

NOTE: You can also generate the reporting hierarchy structure for selected territory nodes by using the Update Reporting Hierarchy button on the Hierarchies List, Territory Nodes view.

Viewing and Editing Rules for Individual Territories

After a territory alignment has been scheduled or activated for the first time for a hierarchy, the Rules list is populated for individual territories, according to the rules set up in the Alignments view.

These territory records contain the (master) rules that are used by Assignment Manager to make changes to the database. When the alignment is rolled out or when the Assignment Rule Group is rerun for maintenance (as described in [“Using the Periodic Runs Workflow to Maintain Territory Alignments”](#) on page 65), Assignment Manager reads and applies these rules.

This Rules list for individual territories can be used to:

- View the current rules for a territory
- View the expired rules for a territory (This provides a history of the territory.)
- Make changes to rules for a territory

If you do make changes to rules for individual territories, remember that these changes are not reflected in the alignment record. If you do need to make a change to a territory rule, it is good practice to similarly update the alignment. To do this, you need to copy the original alignment, update the rules, and then rerun the alignment so that you have an alignment whose results are the same as what is rolled out to the sales force.

To view or edit rules for individual territories

- 1** Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Territories List view.
- 2** Drill down on the territory record.

3 Depending on the type of rule you want to view or edit, click one of the links in the lower link bar.

CAUTION: Only make edits for objects where rules already exist. For example, if there are already contact rules in an alignment, you can add another contact rule to a territory and the rule will be applied. However, if there are no contact rules for the alignment, you can add the rule, but it does not take effect because no assignment rule group has been created for contacts for that alignment.

Some buttons are described in the following table.

Button	Comments
Move	<p>Use this button to move rules from the current territory to another territory. You are prompted for an expiration date (the day you want the rules to move) and the territory you want the rules to move to. The Move button behaves in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Expired rules (and rules set to expire before the move date) are not moved. ■ Rules that are current on the move date are set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Expire on the move date for the current territory ■ Start on the move date for the destination territory ■ Rules that start in the future are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Deleted from the current territory ■ Moved to the destination territory
Expire	Use this button to set the effective end date for selected records.
Expire All	Use this button to set the end date for all records in the list.

NOTE: You cannot view conditions that have been created for the territory, except through the Assignment Manager user interface.

Using the Periodic Runs Workflow to Maintain Territory Alignments

In day-to-day operations, contact, account, and asset records are added, deleted, and changed. You want to make sure that as changes are made to these records, your territory alignment is updated accordingly.

For example, when a new account is added, when a contact's primary specialty changes, or when an asset is moved to a new address, you want to have the sales team or owner for the record updated automatically and within a short period of time.

To maintain the alignment, you set up the Periodic Runs workflow to run the alignment rules in batch mode at regular intervals, for example, once a day or once a week.

This workflow:

- Converts global conditions from a dummy alignment into a TOS search specification and invokes the TOS service.
- Passes the resulting filtered object ids to an Assignment Manager Batch job.
- Finds the Assignment Manager rule group based on the Hierarchy and Division, and uses the same rule group while invoking the Assignment Manager Batch job.

As a result:

- Newly added objects are assigned to the appropriate positions.
- Changed objects that no longer satisfy the global conditions are dropped.

This task is a step in [“Roadmap for Using Territory Management” on page 9](#).

To run the Periodic Runs workflow

- 1 Activate the workflow Alignment - Periodic Runs.
- 2 Create a new alignment with the same global conditions as previous active alignment.

This dummy alignment need not have rules. It must use the same Hierarchy and Division combination as the previous active alignment.

- 3 Get the row Id of this alignment.
- 4 Create a batch job for Workflow Process Manager with the following parameters:

Parameter	Value
WorkflowProcess Alignment	Periodic Runs
Object Id	The alignment ID you got in Step 3 .

- 5 Submit the job

You can create the job as repeating instance, for example at every 24 hour interval. Each time the job is run, all the new account, contact, asset, and opportunity records will be assigned based on the rules and local conditions in the previous active alignment.

Maintaining Territory Hierarchies

The following tasks describe how to work with territory Hierarchies:

- [“Viewing All Hierarchies for a Territory” on page 67](#)
- [“Copying Territory Hierarchies” on page 67](#)
- [“Deleting Territory Hierarchies” on page 68](#)

- ["Removing Territory Nodes from Hierarchies" on page 68](#)

Viewing All Hierarchies for a Territory

One territory can be in several hierarchies, as described in ["About Territory Hierarchies and Divisions" on page 11](#).

You can view all the hierarchies that a given territory is in.

To view all hierarchies that a territory is in

- 1 Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Territories List view.
- 2 In the Territories list, drill down on the Territory # field for the desired territory.
- 3 Click the Hierarchies List view tab.
- 4 A list of all hierarchies for this territory appears. You can display any of these hierarchies and its territory nodes by clicking the Name field in the Hierarchies list.

Copying Territory Hierarchies

When you copy a hierarchy, the application does a deep copy, copying all active nodes within the hierarchy. You enter a new name for the copied hierarchy, and the application includes all the active nodes from the original hierarchy under the new copy of the hierarchy.

If you are creating a new hierarchy that is similar to an existing hierarchy, you can copy the existing hierarchy and then modify the copy.

Copying Only Active Nodes

By default, when you copy hierarchies, the copy includes only the active nodes of the original hierarchy. You can configure the application so the copy includes all the nodes of the original hierarchy.

You can copy all nodes by changing the user property Copy All Territory Nodes in the buscomp Territory Hierarchy. The default value is N.

Copying the Hierarchy

Use the following procedure to copy the hierarchy.

To copy a hierarchy

- 1 Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Hierarchies List view.
- 2 In the Hierarchies list, select the desired hierarchy.
- 3 From the Hierarchies list menu, select Copy Hierarchy.

TIP: Instead of the menu selection, you can press Alt+C.

- 4 Enter the name of the copy of the Hierarchy.

When you step off the record, the application creates a copy of the original hierarchy and its nodes with the new name that you entered.

Deleting Territory Hierarchies

When you delete a territory hierarchy, the application performs a cascade delete, which deletes all the nodes in the hierarchy as well as deleting the hierarchy record.

The application will not delete hierarchies with active nodes. Before you can delete a hierarchy, you must make sure that none of its nodes is active.

To delete a hierarchy

- 1 Navigate to the Territory Management screen, Hierarchies List view.
- 2 In the Hierarchies list, select the desired hierarchy.
- 3 Click Delete.

Removing Territory Nodes from Hierarchies

Only active territory nodes are considered in territory alignments. Because of this, you need to exercise care in how you set nodes to expire; you need to make sure that the rules associated with expired nodes also expire as planned.

Consider the case where a territory, say T3, contains rules with effective end dates of December 31st and where you set the end date for the node to be September 30th. Because T3 is removed from the hierarchy on September 30th, the rules associated with the hierarchy are ignored after September 30th. This means that the rules are not dropped after December 31st and any assignments made by those rules persist after December 31st (no matter how many times the alignment for the hierarchy is activated—as long as T3 remains inactive).

To avoid this type of problem, before removing nodes from a hierarchy, explicitly expire the associated rules, as outlined in the procedure below.

To remove territory nodes from a hierarchy and expire the associated rules

- 1 Identify the nodes that you want to remove from the hierarchy.
- 2 Create, run, and activate a minor alignment for the hierarchy in order to drop rules from the territories that you no longer want:
 - a Copy the current alignment.
 - b For each node you want to remove, change the add rules to drop rules.
 - c Run the alignment.

d Activate the alignment.

(Using the dates of the example, this alignment would be scheduled to run early in the day on September 30th.)

This has the effect of expiring all rules in the territories that you want to remove.

3 Edit the Effective End Date for the nodes that you want to remove from the hierarchy.

4 Create, run, and activate a new alignment for the hierarchy.

This alignment is the alignment you want, without reference to the territory nodes identified in [Step 1](#).

(Using the dates of the example, this alignment would be scheduled to run late in the day on September 30th.)

7

Using EIM with Territory Management

This chapter covers information about using Siebel Enterprise Integration Manager (EIM) to load Territory Management data into your Siebel database. It includes the following topics:

- [“About Using EIM for Territory Management” on page 71](#)
- [“Which Territory Management Records to Bulk Load?” on page 71](#)
- [“Loading Territory Management Data into the Siebel Database” on page 71](#)

About Using EIM for Territory Management

The tasks described in the preceding chapters of this book describe how to set up territories, territory hierarchies, and rules directly in the Siebel user interface. This approach works well on the small scale: for example, when you are working in a test environment. However, in a production environment and even for large-scale tests, EIM is a preferred way to enter data.

Which Territory Management Records to Bulk Load?

[Table 9](#) lists the types records that you are most likely to want to bulk load for Territory Management.

Table 9. Types of Territory Management Records Suitable for EIM Loading

Record Type	Where Found on Territory Management Screen
Territories	Territories List view
Territory nodes	Hierarchies List, Territory Nodes view
Rules	Alignments List, Rules view, Accounts, Contacts, Assets, Postal Codes, and Geo Zones subviews
Conditions	Alignments List, Conditions view

Loading Territory Management Data into the Siebel Database

Use Siebel EIM to load Territory Management data into the Siebel database. For general information about using Siebel EIM, see *Siebel Enterprise Integration Manager Administration Guide*.

Use the following EIM tables to load data from your external source into the Territory Management application (base) tables:

- EIM_TERR_HIER
- EIM_TERRITORY
- EIM_TERRALGN
- EIM_TERRALGN_D
- EIM_ALGNPOSCON
- EIM_ALGNPOSAST
- EIM_ALGNPOSACC

Index

A

- activating territory alignments**
 - about 57
 - procedure 60
- activities for territory alignments** 39
- alignments in Territory Management**
 - See territory alignments
- attachments for territory alignments** 39
- Audit Trail for territory alignments** 39

B

- bulk loading of Territory Management data**
 - about 71
 - tables for 71

C

- changing territory assignment** 38
- conditions in Territory Management**
 - about 22
- configuring**
 - end-date behavior for territory nodes 19
- contact data in Life Sciences, about special behavior** 58
- copying conditions** 27
- creating and aligning sales quotas** 47
- creating Sales Quota record** 48

D

- defining sales quotas** 49
- divisions as attributes of conditions** 27
- divisions in Territory Management**
 - about 11
 - setting up 16

E

- EIM**
 - in Territory Management, about 71
- EIM tables**
 - in Territory Management 71
- end-date behavior**
 - configuring for territory nodes 19
- excluding addresses from territory alignments** 30

F

- features, new** 5
- features, new in this release of Territory Management** 5

G

- getting started with Territory Management, about** 11

H

- hierarchies**
 - See territory hierarchies

I

- including one territory in multiple hierarchies** 12
- inserting conditions** 27

M

- maintaining territory alignments**
 - about 57
 - using Periodic Runs workflow 65

N

- new features** 5

P

- Periodic Runs workflow** 65
- positions**
 - setting up for Territory Management 16
- position-specific contact data in Life Sciences, about** 58
- publishing sales quotas** 53

R

- renumbering conditions** 27
- reporting structures for territory hierarchies**
 - about 12
 - generating 63
- reporting structures, generating for territory hierarchies** 63
- reviewing sales representatives changes in territory alignments** 38
- reviewing territory assignment** 38

roadmap to Territory Management for Life Sciences 9
rolling back major territory alignments 61
rules in Territory Management
 about 22
running territory alignments
 procedure 34
 process 29
 scenario 28

S

sales forces in Territory Management
 See divisions in Territory Management
sales quotas
 about 47
 creating record 48
 defining 49
 publishing 53
setting up territory alignments 30

T

territories
 creating 16
 editing rules for individual 64
 viewing rules for individual 64
territory alignments
 about 21
 activating, about 57
 activating, procedure 60
 activities for 39
 attachments for 39
 Audit Trail for 39
 maintaining, about 57
 rolling back major activations 61

running, procedure 34
 running, process 29
 running, scenario 28
 setting up 30
 viewing results 37

territory hierarchies

about 11
 generating reporting structures 63
 removing nodes 68
 setting up 16

territory in multiple hierarchies

 12

Territory Management

about 7
 bulk data loading for 71
 getting started, about 11
 roadmap for Life Sciences 9
 setup tasks 13
 terminology 8

territory nodes

configuring end-date behavior 19
 removing from territory hierarchies 68
 setting up 17

V

version 7.8, new features in Territory Management

 5

versioning of rules

 27

versioning of territory alignments

 27

viewing effect of territory change on sales quotas

 54

W

workflows

Periodic Runs 65