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EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Planning Order Promising 8.12.1 Guide

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Contents

About This Documentation Preface

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementation guides provide you with the information that you need to implement and use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications from Oracle.

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application prerequisites.
- Application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and printed documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common fields in implementation guides.

Note. Implementation guides document only elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If an element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common fields for the section, chapter, implementation guide, or product line. Fields that are common to all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are defined in this preface.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

You might also want to complete at least one introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, forms, or windows. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

Application Fundamentals

Each application implementation guide provides implementation and processing information for your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals implementation guide. Most product lines have a version of the application fundamentals implementation guide. The preface of each implementation guide identifies the application fundamentals implementation guides that are associated with that implementation guide.

The application fundamentals implementation guide consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals implementation guides. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Printed Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Download and order printed documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website. Through the Documentation section of Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your Implementation Guides Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full line of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your implementation guides CD-ROM.

Important! Before you upgrade, you must check Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. Oracle continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, http://www.oracle.com/support/support_peoplesoft.html

Downloading and Ordering Printed Documentation

In addition to the complete line of documentation that is delivered on your implementation guide CD-ROM, Oracle makes JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation available to you via Oracle's website. You can:

- Download PDF files.
- Order printed, bound volumes.

Downloading PDF Files

You can download PDF versions of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation online via the Oracle Technology Network. Oracle makes these PDF files available online for each major release shortly after the software is shipped.

See Oracle Technology Network, http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/psftent.html.

Ordering Printed, Bound Volumes

You can order printed, bound volumes of selected documentation via the Oracle Store.

See Oracle Store, http://oraclestore.oracle.com/OA_HTML/ibeCCtpSctDspRte.jsp?section=14021

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on Oracle’s PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps
Interactive Services Repository	Support, Documentation, Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Pre-Built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs)	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Supported Platforms
Documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
Implementation guides support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Product release roadmap	Support, Roadmaps + Schedules
Release notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Release value proposition	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition
Statement of direction	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction
Troubleshooting information	Support, Troubleshooting
Upgrade documentation	Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.
- Country, region, and industry identifiers.
- Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in implementation guides:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
Italics	Indicates field values, emphasis, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter *O*.
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
`Monospace font`	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
" " (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.
. . . (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe (|).

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
[ ] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

Implementation guides contain the following visual cues.

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!,* the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

Implementation guides provide cross-references either under the heading “See Also” or on a separate line preceded by the word *See.* Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: “(FRA) Hiring an Employee”

Example of a region-specific heading: “(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation”

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- USF (U.S. Federal)
- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about implementation guides and other Oracle reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to your product line documentation manager at Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065, U.S.A. Or email us at appsdoc@us.oracle.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Fields Used in Implementation Guides

As of Date	The last date for which a report or process includes data.
Business Unit	An ID that represents a high-level organization of business information. You can use a business unit to define regional or departmental units within a larger organization.
Description	Enter up to 30 characters of text.
Effective Date	The date on which a table row becomes effective; the date that an action begins. For example, to close out a ledger on June 30, the effective date for the ledger closing would be July 1. This date also determines when you can view and change the information. Pages or panels and batch processes that use the information use the current row.

Once, Always, and **Don't Run**	Select Once to run the request the next time the batch process runs. After the batch process runs, the process frequency is automatically set to Don't Run. Select Always to run the request every time the batch process runs. Select Don't Run to ignore the request when the batch process runs.
Process Monitor	Click to access the Process List page, where you can view the status of submitted process requests.
Report Manager	Click to access the Report List page, where you can view report content, check the status of a report, and see content detail messages (which show you a description of the report and the distribution list).
Request ID	An ID that represents a set of selection criteria for a report or process.
Run	Click to access the Process Scheduler request page, where you can specify the location where a process or job runs and the process output format.
SetID	An ID that represents a set of control table information, or TableSets. TableSets enable you to share control table information and processing options among business units. The goal is to minimize redundant data and system maintenance tasks. When you assign a setID to a record group in a business unit, you indicate that all of the tables in the record group are shared between that business unit and any other business unit that also assigns that setID to that record group. For example, you can define a group of common job codes that are shared between several business units. Each business unit that shares the job codes is assigned the same setID for that record group.
Short Description	Enter up to 15 characters of text.
User ID	An ID that represents the person who generates a transaction.

EnterpriseOne Order Promising 8.12.1 Preface

This preface discusses:

- Related documentation.
- Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues.

Note. This Implementation Guide documents only page elements that require additional explanation. If a page element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then it either requires no additional explanation or is documented with the common elements for the section, or chapter.

The *EnterpriseOne Order Promising 8.12.1Implementation Guide* provides you with information about how to implement and use your *EnterpriseOne Order Promising 8.12.1* system. However, additional essential information describing deployment and supplemental third party software options resides in the*EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Planning Hardware and Software Requirements Guide*. You should be familiar with the contents of this guide.

Related Documentation

This section discusses how to:

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Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on the EnterpriseOne Customer Connection web site. Through the Documentation section of EnterpriseOne Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your PeopleBook Library.

Note. Before you upgrade, you must check EnterpriseOne Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. EnterpriseOne continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

EnterpriseOne Customer Connection web site, http://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.asp

Ordering Printed Documentation

You can order printed, bound volumes of the complete EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your CD-ROM. EnterpriseOne makes printed documentation available for each major release shortly after the software is shipped. Customers and partners can order printed EnterpriseOne documentation by using any of these methods:

- Web
- Telephone
- Email

Web

From the Documentation section of the EnterpriseOne Customer Connection web site, access the EnterpriseOne Press web site under the Ordering PeopleBooks topic. The EnterpriseOne Press web site is a joint venture between EnterpriseOne and Consolidated Publications Incorporated (CPI), the book print vendor. Use a credit card, money order, cashier's check, or purchase order to place your order.

Telephone

Contact CPI at 800 888 3559.

Email

Send email to CPI at psoftpress@cc.larwood.com.

See Also

EnterpriseOne Customer Connection web site, http://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.asp

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.

Typographical Conventions

The following table contains the typographical conventions that are used in PeopleBooks:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Italics	Indicates field values, emphasis, and EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the number 0, not the letter O.
" " (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.
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Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
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Cross-references	PeopleBooks provide cross-references either below the heading "See Also" or on a separate line preceded by the word See. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

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PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues.

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Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the EnterpriseOne system.

Note. Example of a note.

A note that is preceded by Important! is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Note. Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Note. Example of a warning.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about PeopleBooks and other EnterpriseOne reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to:

EnterpriseOne Product Documentation Manager EnterpriseOne, Inc. 4460 Hacienda Drive Pleasanton, CA 94588

Or send email comments to doc@EnterpriseOne.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with Order Promising 8.12.1

This chapter provides an overview of Order Promising and discusses:

- Order Promising business process.
- Batch and real-time integration architecture
- Order Promising implementation

Order Promising Overview

Customers often need to receive immediate feedback about their orders. Using EnterpriseOne and Order Promising real-time integration, customers can be promised a specific delivery date at the time that their order is entered into the system. The Order Promising Server reviews the inventory, outstanding work orders, manufacturing routings, location of distribution centers, calendars, and company order-promising preferences to determine the feasibility of meeting a customer request date. Order Promising returns the order fulfillment results to EnterpriseOne for acceptance. The results also include the calculated costs associated with the available-to-promise (ATP), capable-to-promise (CTP), and profitable-to-promise (PTP) delivery of items. Configured items are supported.

From EnterpriseOne Sales Order Entry, a customer service representative can automatically determine whether an order can be fulfilled for the order based on a selected service objective. If the initial fulfillment option is not acceptable to the customer, the customer service representative can select alternate service objectives until an acceptable result is found. Through Order Promising, you can optimize the internal costs of supplying your customers using available inventory, unused production capacity, or a combination of both. You can also make your inventory more flexible by reducing the need to consume expensive warehouse space with finished or semi-finished goods.

The Order Promising web application is also available to provide information about the simulated sales orders used for testing, available inventory, service objective definitions, allocated resources and administrative details.

Order Promising Business Process

The following process flow illustrates the Order Promising business processes:

1. The customer service representative enters order information in the EnterpriseOne Sales Order Entry program and submits the sales order inquiry for order promising using the Auto Promise option from the Form menu.

Each customer is assigned a service objective in EnterpriseOne that corresponds to the service objectives configured in Order Promising. These service objectives instruct the Order Promising Server about how to fulfill the order. The customer service representative can override the service objective set for the customer, and choose a different service objective when entering the sales order. Any sales orders not associated with a service objective are promised using the Standard service objective.

2. EnterpriseOne sends the message containing the sales query information to the Order Promising Server.
3. The Order Promising Server receives a query message and attempts to fulfill the order based on its service objective. If the Order Promising server determines that the order can be manufactured based on the associated service objective, manufacturing algorithms are applied.

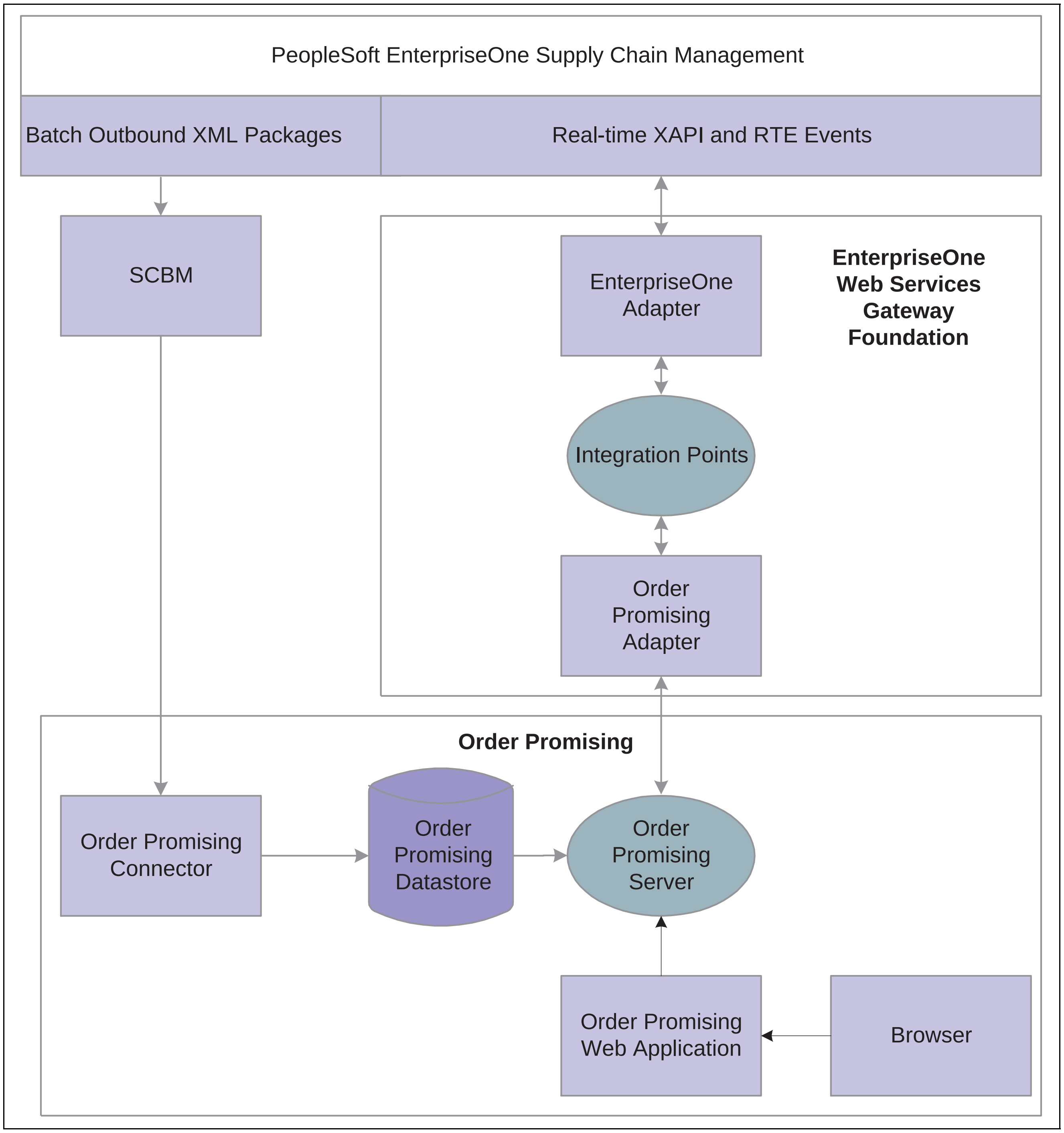
   If proximity searching has been selected for the customer, the Order Promising server converts the customer's location into geographic coordinates and then uses the Proximity Search algorithm to determine the locations that can most effectively fulfill this order. If preferred sourcing has been selected for this customer, Order Promising attempts to fulfill the order from the chosen locations.
4. The Order Promising Server returns the results of the query to EnterpriseOne Sales Order Entry including details about how Order Promising has fulfilled the order.
5. The customer service representative can commit the order if the customer is agreeable to the proposed fulfillment option. Alternatively, they can resubmit the customer order using a different service objective or change the customer request date or quantity.
6. EnterpriseOne sends the committed order in real time to Order Promising. In addition, any changes to sales orders, purchase orders, transfer orders, and manual inventory adjustments are communicated to Order Promising in real-time. Order Promising first consumes available inventory (ATP), and then manufacturing capacity or resources (CTP) if applicable.

Order Promising Batch and Real-time Integration Architecture

Order Promising supports two forms of integration with EnterpriseOne:

- Batch
- Real-time

The following process flow illustrates how batch and real-time data moves between EnterpriseOne and Order Promising:


PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Management
Batch Outbound XML Packages
Real-time XAPI and RTE Events
SCBM
EnterpriseOne Adapter
EnterpriseOne Web Services Gateway Foundation
Integration Points
Order Promising Adapter
Order Promising
Order Promising Connector
Order Promising Datastore
Order Promising Server
Order Promising Web Application
Browser

Order Promising Real-time and Batch Integrations

EnterpriseOne outputs batch extracts that contain key Supply Chain information in XML format. Batch integration is fundamental and required to load the Order Promising model. The Supply Chain Business Modeler transforms the EnterpriseOne batch extracts, which the Order Promising Connector then uses to directly update the Order Promising datastore. If you are going to promise orders in real time, it is recommended that batch routines also be run on a regular basis to synchronize the EnterpriseOne and the Supply Chain Planning Order Promising models.

Real-time integration allows EnterpriseOne sales orders containing either standard or configured items to be promised by the Order Promising Server for a specific date. Any changes in sales orders, purchase orders, transfer orders, and manual inventory adjustments are communicated to the Order Promising in-memory model as they occur. Work orders, work order parts lists and routings are also transmitted in real-time for sales orders containing configured items when they are committed. This communication ensures that the information that Order Promising uses to fulfill orders is up-to-date.

Note. For standard sales orders that don't contain configured items, work orders and work order parts list and routings details are updated in the Order Promising datastore when the Order Promising server is restarted.

Batch Integration Process

The batch extract processor can be run either manually, from the Supply Chain Planning command line, or by the EnterpriseOne Scheduler, which automates the scheduling. EnterpriseOne creates these XML packages that can be exported into the Supply Chain Business Modeler:

- Base
- Beginning Inventory
- Customer
- Distribution
- Manufacturing
- Purchase Orders
- Sales Orders
- Supplier
- Transfer Orders
- Work Orders

The SCBM Outbound Processor (R34A700) is used to export XML packages without the requirement for custom manipulation of the data files.

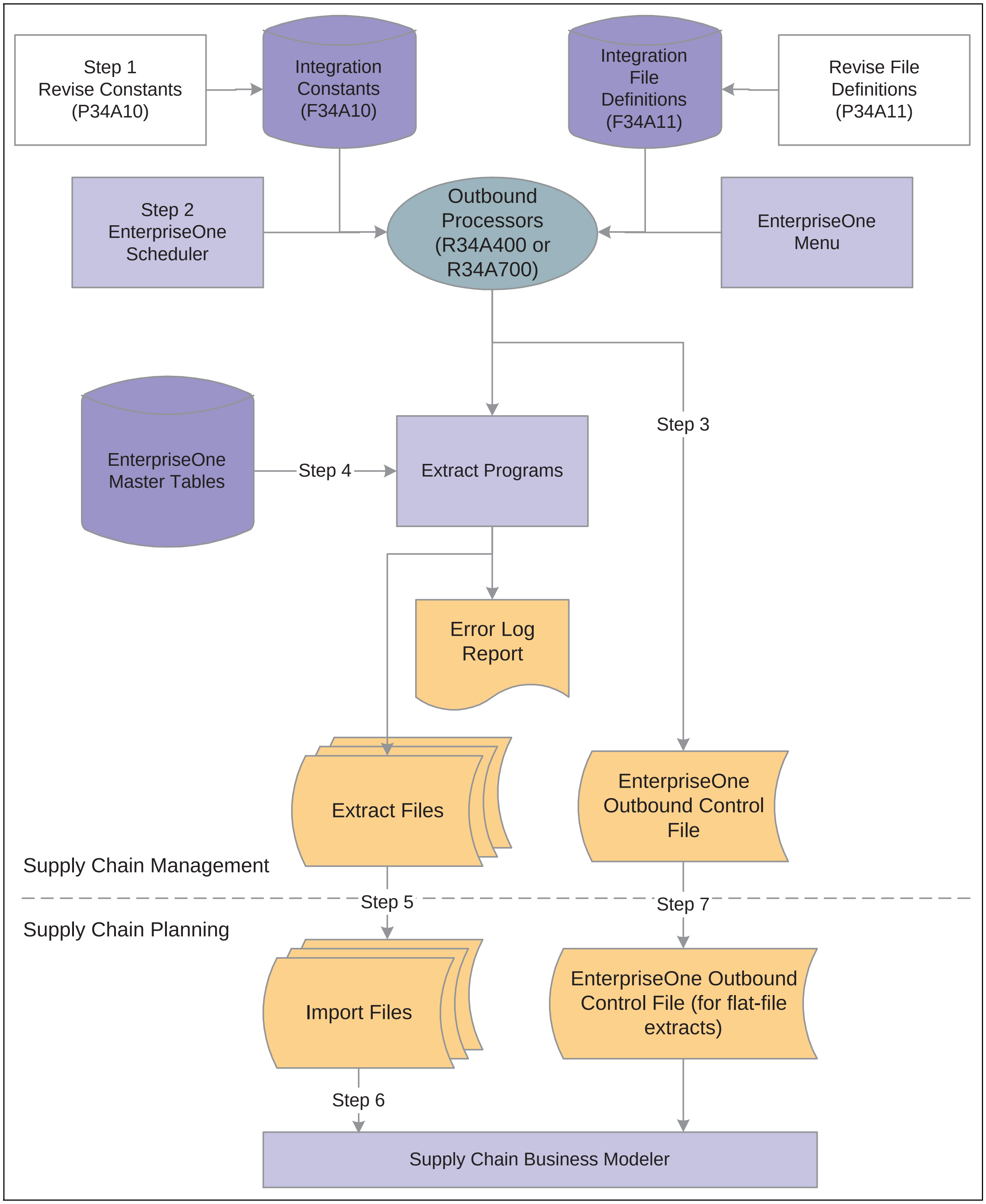
The system flow for outbound integration from Supply Chain Management to Supply Chain Planning is:

1. Set up integration constants and file definitions using an interactive application.
2. Launch the outbound processor either through the EnterpriseOne Scheduler, from a menu option, or through the RunUBE command from the Supply Chain Planning command line.
3. The system verifies that the previous batch job has processed.
4. The system calls the extract programs that you specified in the processing options.
5. The extract programs create the XML files that you requested and transfers them directly to the Supply Chain Business Modeler extract directory.
6. The Supply Chain Business Modeler imports the EnterpriseOne XML extract files from the extract directory and transforms the data into the level of detail required for a tactical planning application like Order Promising.

   Finally, the Supply Chain Business Modeler exports the data from the Tactical Model.
7. The Order Promising Connector imports the data from the SCBM Tactical Model and transforms the data.

8. The Order Promising Connector updates the Order Promising datastore.

This flowchart illustrates the preceding steps:


Step 1
Revise Constants
(P34A10)
Integration Constants (F34A10)
Integration File Definitions (F34A11)
Revise File Definitions (P34A11)
Step 2
EnterpriseOne Scheduler
Outbound Processors (R34A400 or R34A700)
EnterpriseOne Menu
Step 3
EnterpriseOne Master Tables
Step 4
Extract Programs
Error Log Report
Extract Files
EnterpriseOne Outbound Control File
Supply Chain Management
Step 5
Step 7
Supply Chain Planning
Import Files
EnterpriseOne Outbound Control File (for flat-file extracts)
Step 6
Supply Chain Business Modeler

Order Promising Batch Integration with EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Management

Real-time Integration Process

This section provides overviews of the real-time sales order query and model updating processes.

Sales Order Queries

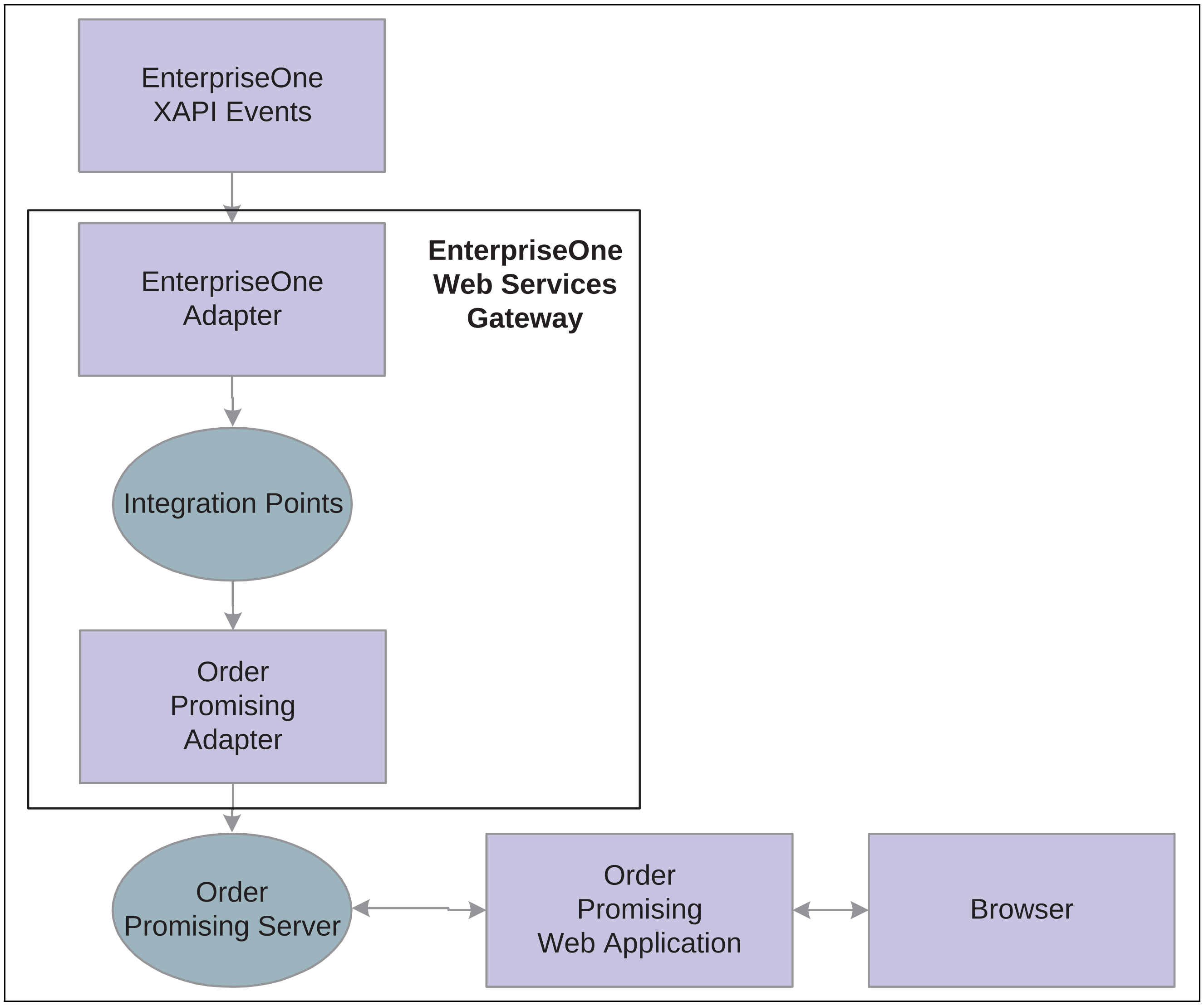
In real-time integration, when new sales orders are promised, EnterpriseOne immediately sends a query to Order Promising. Order Promising can promise both standard and configured sales orders. Configured sales orders are created when a customer service representative specifies the features and options for each item by using the Configurator program, which is started from within the Sales Order Entry program. For each configured item, the Configurator program generates a unique manufacturing routing and parts list, which needs to be communicated to Order Promising. These real-time events support order promising for both standard and configured items:

- notifySalesOrderPromise
- notifySalesOrderResponse

Note. In addition, the notifyWorkOrdersand notifyWorkOrderBOMR are sent in real time for any configured sales orders.

The real-time query does not consume any inventory, capacity or resources until the order is committed. After the order is committed, the Order Promising in-memory model is updated with the sales order information.

This process flow diagram shows how the EnterpriseOne events are processed between EnterpriseOne and Order Promising with the Order Promising web application monitoring the Order Promising Server:



Flow of real-time order promising messages between EnterpriseOne and Order Promising

These actions are associated with the processing of the EnterpriseOne sales order queries:

1. The customer service representative creates a sales order and selects a service objective for fulfilling the order. If no service objective is selected for the sales order, the service objective associated with the customer is used. When a service objective is not associated with the customer, the Standard service objective is assigned.
2. The customer service representative initiates order promising from the form exit using Auto Promise, sending the sales order query from EnterpriseOne to the EnterpriseOne adapter.
3. Integration points convert the data from the EnterpriseOne adapter to the format supported by the Order Promising Server, and transfer the sales query message to the Order Promising adapter.
4. The Order Promising adapter transfers the sales query message to the Order Promising Server. Based on the service option assigned to the customer, the best fulfillment option is computed.
5. The Order Promising Server sends the response to the Order Promising adapter.
6. Integration points convert the response message to the format used by EnterpriseOne, and send the data to the EnterpriseOne adapter.

7. The EnterpriseOne adapter sends the data to the EnterpriseOne Sales Order Entry program.

   The customer service representative uses the form exit to return to EnterpriseOne. From there, the representative can either commit the result or return the order to its prepromised state and rerun the query. If the customer service representative commits the order, the order details are transferred to the Order Promising Server, which updates the Order Promising in-memory model with the commitment. The Order Promising Server then allocates the necessary inventory and resources.

See "Appendix A: Understanding Real-time Message Mapping"

Model Updating

The Order Promising in-memory model is updated by EnterpriseOne in real time when:

- Customer service representatives commit the fulfillment option in the EnterpriseOne Sales Order Entry program, thereby transferring order details.
- Customer service representatives update a committed sales order.
- Service personnel on the shop floor modify a purchase order, transfer order, or manually adjust the inventory.

Note. For both production and maintenance work orders, these fields must be complete to successfully publish an order to Order Promising: Request Date, Order Status, Order Type, and Branch Plant.

These messages transfer information from EnterpriseOne to Order Promising:

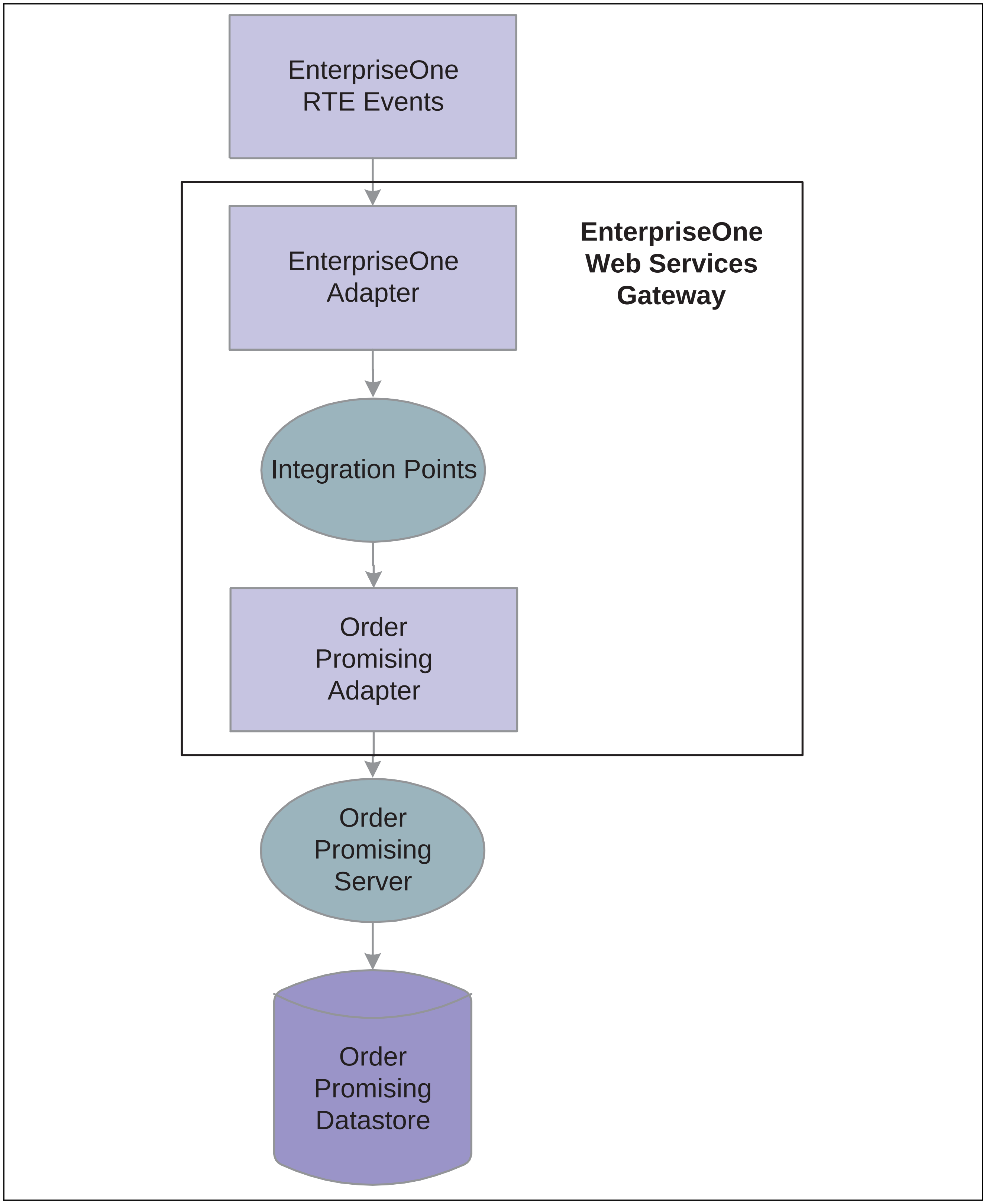
- notifyItemBalance
- notifyPurchaseTransferOrder
- notifySalesOrder
- notifyWorkOrder
- notifyWorkOrderBOMR

Note. The notifyPurchaseTransferOrder contains both purchase order and transfer order information.

Note. When sales orders are committed, the notifySalesOrder message is sent from EnterpriseOne to Order Promising in real time. In addition, non-standard sales orders containing configured items send the notifyWorkOrder and notifyWorkOrder BOMR messages to Order Promising in real time.

Other changes to work orders, parts lists and routings are reflected in the Order Promising model after the Order Promising server is restarted.

This flowchart shows how the EnterpriseOne messages are processed between EnterpriseOne and Order Promising:



Flow of real-time model updating messages between EnterpriseOne and Order Promising

The following steps are associated with the processing of EnterpriseOne messages to update the Order Promising in-memory model:

1. When a change to a sales order, manual inventory adjustment, purchase order or transfer order occurs, EnterpriseOne sends the details to the EnterpriseOne adapter.
2. Integration points convert the message from the EnterpriseOne adapter to the SCP format supported by the Order Promising Server, and transfer the message to the Order Promising adapter.
3. The Order Promising adapter transfers the message to the Order Promising Server.
4. The Order Promising Server updates the Order Promising in-memory model.
5. The Order Promising datastore is updated when the Order Promising server session is ended.

See “Appendix A: Understanding Real-time Message Mapping”

Order Promising Implementation

The Order Promising implementation can be divided into these phases:

- Setting up a data model.
- Configuring the Order Promising system.
- Setting up real-time integration between EnterpriseOne and Order Promising.

In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and PeopleBooks. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface, with information about where to find the most current version of each.

Setting Up the Data Model

The steps discussed in this section define information in your Order Promising data model. The information that you define in the datastore is used as the foundation for all order promises.

Step	Reference
Set EnterpriseOne processing options to extract batch files.	*Integrating PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.12.1 SP1 with Supply Chain Planning, "Defining General Integration Settings"* *Integrating PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.12.1 SP1 with Supply Chain Planning, "Setting Up the SCBM Outbound Processor (R34A700)"*
Extract the EnterpriseOne batch extracts to the Supply Chain Business Modeler extract directory.	*Integrating PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.12.1 SP1 with Supply Chain Planning, "Transferring Data Between EnterpriseOne and Supply Chain Planning"*
Set the Supply Chain Business Modeler to import the EnterpriseOne extracts.	*Supply Chain Business Modeler 8.12.1 PeopleBook, "Understanding Data for Importing Into and Exporting From Supply Chain Business Modeler"*
Transform the EnterpriseOne data into the level of detail required for a tactical planning application.	*Supply Chain Business Modeler 8.12.1 PeopleBook, "Setting Up Models"*

Step	Reference
Export the data in the Tactical Model from the Supply Chain Business Modeler.	*Supply Chain Business Modeler 8.12.1 PeopleBook, "Exporting Data from Supply Chain Business Modeler"*
Run the Order Promising Connector to update the Order Promising datastore with the data from the SCBM Tactical Model.	*"Using the Order Promising Connector"*

Configuring the Order Promising System

The steps discussed in this section enable you to configure the default Order Promising parameters, geographic aliases, and service objectives that govern the functioning of the Order Promising program.

Step	Reference
Configure the Order Promising server variables.	*“Configuring the Promising Server”*
Configure the default Order Promising datastore variables.	*“Setting Datastore Configuration Variables”*
Add any additional geographic aliases.	*“Defining Geographic Aliases”*
Create service objectives.	*“Defining Service Objectives”*
Create any resource allocations.	*“Allocating Resources”*
Test the functioning of the service objectives with a sample sales order to verify the effectiveness of your service objectives.	*“Simulating Sales Order Processing”*

Setting Up Real-time Integration between EnterpriseOne and Order Promising

The steps discussed in this section provide the information necessary for configuring a real-time integration with EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management.

Step	Reference
Install and configure real-time integration components.	*Integrating PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.12.1 SP1 with Supply Chain Planning, "Setting Up PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to Integrate with Supply Chain Planning”*
Configure EnterpriseOne UDC tables and processing options for real-time integration.	*Integrating PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.12.1 SP1 with Supply Chain Planning, "Defining General Integration Settings”* *Integrating PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.12.1 SP1 with Supply Chain Planning, "Setting Up Real-time Order Promising"*
Start and configure the EnterpriseOne adapter.	*PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.95 Web Services Gateway Installation and Setup Guide (Microsoft Windows and UNIX Systems), “Configuring the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Adapter”*

Step	Reference
Start and configure the Order Promising adapter.	*PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.95 Web Services Gateway Installation and Setup Guide (Microsoft Windows and UNIX Systems), "Configuring the PeopleSoft Order Promising Adapter"*
Install the Order Promising integration points.	*Integrating PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.12.1 SP1 with Supply Chain Planning, "Reviewing the Installation and Configuration Steps"* *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.12.1 SP1 Integration Points Installation (Microsoft Windows and UNIX Systems)*
Install and start the Order Promising Server.	*PeopleSoft Supply Chain Planning 8.12.1 Installation Guide for Windows/UNIX contains information about how to install and configure the PeopleSoft Supply Chain Planning programs such as Order Promising, Supply Chain Business Modeler, and Demand Management.*
Create and send a sales order to Order Promising.	*PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.12.1 SP1 Sales Order Management PeopleBook, "Generating Delivery Proposals with PeopleSoft Order Promising"*

CHAPTER 2

Understanding Order Promising Components

This chapter discusses Order Promising's major components. They include:

- Order Promising Server
- Order Promising data
- Order Promising Web application
- Order Promising Data Connector
- EnterpriseOne integration components

Order Promising Server

The Order Promising Server receives EnterpriseOne real-time messages from the EnterpriseOne Web Services Gateway. The Order Promising Server compares the real-time sales order requests against the Order Promising model of your supply chain that resides in memory. Throughout the order promising cycle, this representation is updated to reflect the changing demands and constraints that affect your supply chain. When the Order Promising server performs queries, it tries to allocate the available inventory and capacity to a sales order inquiry. Based on the configuration and service objectives selected by your organization, and the requested delivery date, the Order Promising server returns the best fulfillment option to the EnterpriseOne Sales Order Entry program.

Order Promising provides three sophisticated functions that can be used with your external systems to determine the most effective delivery date for sales orders based on the service objectives set by your organization. They are:

- Available to Promise
- Capable to Promise
- Profitable to Promise

Available to Promise

Available to Promise (ATP) checks projected inventory levels across the supply chain for a defined planning horizon. Order Promising uses ATP functionality to return the best fulfillment solution for your customers using available inventory, while respecting business constraints and minimizing cost. Finished goods and co-products can be promised using ATP as long as they are currently in inventory and no manufacturing is required to fulfill the order.

Capable to Promise

Capable to Promise (CTP) extends ATP by checking manufacturing constraints and costs. If inventory is not available, CTP determines when the inventory can be produced. When determining the fulfillment solution for your customers, CTP considers:

- Production capacities
- Material availability (or material manufacturing time)
- Subassemblies (material availability, manufacturing time, costs)

An ATP timefence can be assigned on an item-by-item basis. Any orders for an item with an ATP timefence requested after the set date will be produced by CTP, and not exhaust the available inventory.

Profitable to Promise

Profitable to Promise (PTP) allows you to maximize the profitability of fulfilling an order. In Order Promising, costs are determined by the unit cost, the distance and cost involved in shipping the unit, and the cost of manufacturing the item if required. Service objectives can be configured to instruct the server to search for the most profitable solutions. You can also configure the fulfillment rules associated with each service objective to emphasize less expensive approaches to shipping, manufacturing, and sourcing. The cost and profit details are displayed with the fulfillment solution.

Order Promising Data

The Order Promising data component includes:

- Order Promising model and configuration datastore
- Geographic database

These two forms of data interact to provide the information Order Promising requires to fulfill orders.

Understanding the Order Promising Model and Configuration Datastore

The Order Promising datastore is the repository for the Order Promising model, configuration, and service objective information. It is loaded into memory when the Order Promising server is started to facilitate rapid searching and quick response to queries. To maximize promising performance, the data representation on disk is not updated with the real-time messages until the Order Promising server is properly stopped. To protect against any loss of data, every message from EnterpriseOne is also recorded in the .requestJournal file. In the case of system failure, the .requestJournal file updates the datastore on disk when the Order Promising server is restarted.

The Order Promising datastore, formatted in XML, is updated in four ways:

- EnterpriseOne batch extracts that supply SCBM, and then Order Promising
- Real-time changes to the EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Management model
- Order Promising web application changes
- Manual XML changes

Note. File locking on the Order Promising datastore restricts access at any given time by either one session of the Order Promising server or the Order Promising connector.

EnterpriseOne Batch Extracts

The Order Promising datastore model contains supply chain management information from EnterpriseOne including:

- Beginning Inventory
- Calendar
- Customer
- Manufacturing
- Purchase Order
- Supplier
- Transfer Order
- Work Order

The EnterpriseOne supply chain management information is initially sent to the Supply Chain Business Modeler, which augments and reformats the data, finally exporting the data in the form of the Tactical Model. The Tactical Model is loaded into the Order Promising datastore after being transformed by the Order Promising Connector.

Real-time Changes to the EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Management Model

Changes in EnterpriseOne sales orders, purchase orders, transfer orders, manual inventory, and configured work orders and their parts list and routings update the Order Promising datastore in real time. These events are sent to the Order Promising server by EnterpriseOne through the EnterpriseOne adapter, the integration points, and finally, by the Order Promising adapter which updates the in-memory promising model.

Standard work orders, work order parts list and routing events are also sent to the Order Promising server in real time but unlike the other real-time events, they do not update the in-memory promising model. They are recorded in the .requestJournal, a file that logs all the real-time messages received from EnterpriseOne. This file updates the datastore with all the real-time EnterpriseOne messages received during the current session when the Order Promising server is stopped. When the Order Promising server is restarted, the contents of the datastore are loaded into the in-memory promising model and used to promise subsequent real-time orders.

Order Promising Web Application Changes

The Order Promising web application allows you to create, modify and delete service objectives used by Order Promising to determine how orders are fulfilled. In addition, you can simulate a sales order and promise it in Order Promising. All changes made to service objectives and simulated sales orders in the Order Promising web application are stored in the datastore at the end of the current session.

Manual XML Changes

Some of the datastore objects can only be updated manually in XML. They include:

- Order Promising server variables

  These variables configure the Order Promising server by specifying the port, datastore directory, schema directory, log file, geographic data file, reports, and troubleshooting options.
- Datastore variables

  These variables determine the functioning of the promising function, such as the horizon start time and length, item rounding, material procurement, and other integration information.
- Resource allocation data

The information required to allocate resources in the future for the production of a specific item for a customer.

- Geographic aliases

  The different sales order city, state, and country spelling combinations that are acceptable to the geographic database, ensuring the proper sourcing of items and materials, and the determination of order costs and profitability.

Note. Although Order Promising allows you to access the XML documents when the Order Promising server is running, you will not be able to save the changes until the Order Promising server has been stopped. This is because the XML documents are overwritten by the EnterpriseOne real-time messages when the Order Promising server is shutdown, therefore any changes made during the session will become obsolete.

See Also

"Appendix B: Understanding the Supply Chain Planning XML Format"

“Creating Allocation Contracts”

“Restoring the Real-time EnterpriseOne Messages to the Datastore”

"Appendix C: Understanding the Order Promising XML Format"

"Defining Service Objectives"

“Simulating Sales Order Promising”

"Configuring Server Variables"

"Setting Datastore Configuration Variables"

"Defining Geographic Aliases"

Supply Chain Business Modeler 8.12.1 PeopleBook, “Exporting Data from Supply Chain Business Modeler”

Integrating PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.12.1 SP1 with Supply Chain Planning, “Setting Up the SCBM Outbound Processor (R34A700)”

Geographic Database

The geographic database contains information about approximately 2.85 million cities, towns, and villages, along with their geographic coordinates. When an order is entered for a specific customer, Order Promising initiates a proximity search using the city specified in the sales order. During the proximity search, the Order Promising server converts addresses to longitude and latitude to calculate distance, delivery cost per unit ordered, and lead times for shipping and arrival dates. The geographic database also enables Order Promising to determine the best plant or distribution center to fulfill an order.

Order Promising Web Application

The Order Promising Web Application provides customers with five tabs that can be used to configure, test and review order promising settings:

- Simulated Sales Orders
- Service Objectives

- Allocation Manager
- Available Inventory
- Administration

The Order Promising application is deployed on a web application server and accessed through a browser.

Simulated Sales Orders Tab

The Sales Orders tab allows you to simulate and verify the promising of orders by the Order Promising Server once the service objectives and fulfillment rules have been configured. From this tab, you can create, edit, duplicate and delete sales orders and their line items. Each sales order can be linked with a specific service objective, and can be configured to either allow or disallow partial order shipments, backorders, partial line item shipments, multisourcing, or product substitutions. After reviewing the promised results, you can return to the sales order, make changes, and then repromise until you achieve the results you want.

Service Objectives Tab

A large global enterprise can have a vast supply chain. EnterpriseOne Order Promising considers this situation and can determine thousands of possibilities to fulfill orders. The Order Promising server tailors the possibilities using service objectives. These service objectives help EnterpriseOne Order Promising to provide answers that reflect the methods in which you fulfill sales orders.

You might, for example, have inventory at different distribution centers around the world, which would normally never be promised to a particular order in North America. You might also have premium manufacturing capacity in your supply chain that could be used when economies of scale dictate. However, you would never promise orders based on scheduling overtime, when the order might be available from regular production capacity or from the available inventory supply on the next day.

The Service Objectives tab provides you with the capability to configure and compare service objectives. Multiple service objectives can be created to differentiate the level of service offered to your customers when the order is being promised, thereby affecting how the order is fulfilled. You can configure your service objectives to offer better service to your most important customers or maximize profitability. You can specify both the level of service that a customer receives and the preferred sources of supply.

Although each customer is assigned a default service objective, this default can be overridden when the order is promised by the customer service representative.

Service objectives are made up of one or more fulfillment rules that the Order Promising Server uses to determine how to fulfill the order. Fulfillment rules can be created in these categories:

- Logistics
- Manufacturing
- Delivery
- Product Substitution
- Sourcing

Logistics Rules

Logistics data helps you manage the internal distribution processes of your enterprise according to the applicable service objective used when promising an order. You can open and close item or item group-specific shipping lanes and transport modes with effective dates or a horizon timefence. You can assign rules to specific customers or groups of customers, which allows you to condense the full distribution topology.

Manufacturing Rules

You can leverage the power of EnterpriseOne Order Promising Capable to Promise (CTP) functionality by allowing or disallowing manufacturing processes at specific locations or groups of locations. You can allow or disallow manufacturing processes at specific locations for a specific customer, a customer group, an item, or an item group. You can make routings unavailable, or allow or disallow premium manufacturing capacity. You can specify a non-preferred manufacturing routing or non-optimal processes for promising. If your enterprise has constrained capacities, or if specific processes are unavailable due to maintenance, you can use this routing or process as a backup.

Delivery Rules

Delivery rules can determine the final availability date and delivery cost to the customer. Within a specified lane, you can specify a fixed lead time, or a lead time that varies based on the distance the item is being shipped. You can also specify the shipping cost by weight.

Product Substitution Rules

EnterpriseOne Order Promising allows you to specify the item to substitute when the customer's primary choice is unavailable. You can define substitution ratios and costs per unit of substitution. Product substitutions can be performed for individual items and across entire groups of items.

Sourcing Rules

Creating sourcing rules allows you to influence the sourcing method for specific customers or customer groups for an item or item group. EnterpriseOne Order Promising allows you to source an item by its proximity to the customer or by preferred sourcing.

When you enable proximity searching, EnterpriseOne Order Promising can automatically determine the closest locations to the shipping address on the sales order by using a global database of 2.85 million cities, towns, and villages along with their geographic coordinates. Up to five locations can be found and displayed sorted by delivery cost, distance, or lead time. When an order is received for a customer using proximity sourcing, Order Promising converts the source and destination into geographic coordinates to calculate the shipment distance, delivery cost per unit ordered, and lead time.

Alternatively, Order Promising can query up to four preferred sources when promising orders for specific customers or items.

Allocation Manager Tab

The Allocation Manager tab allows you to view resource allocations associated with specific items. The resource allocations are administered through the use of customer allocation contracts which specify the amount of resources or items to be reserved for the customer, time period, and location. The Allocation Manager tab also provides details of the customer contracts such as the start and end dates and details about when the reservation expires.

Available Inventory Tab

The Available Inventory tab allows you to check the quantity available of specific items throughout your organization, or at specific locations. Order Promising provides a snapshot of your inventory over a two week period of time, and provides a breakdown of the item at each location. This information can help you to understand inventory availability if your customer challenges the fulfillment results generated by Order Promising.

Administration Tab

The Administration tab provides tools that you can use to:

- Check the Order Promising server status for the current session. Details include the total number of promises, the average promise time, the number of protocol and promising errors, and the slowest promise time.
- View the horizon, logging, and system configuration settings.
- View the sales order queries in the queue, and how long they have been waiting.
- View information about the slowest promises during the current session including details about the sales order number, the customer, the number of line items, the customer service representative, and the amount of time it took to promise the order.

Order Promising Data Connector

Using a connector that is provided with EnterpriseOne Order Promising, you can transfer enterprise data from EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler to EnterpriseOne Order Promising. EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler is a configurable supply chain data warehouse that enables you to transfer enterprise data between EnterpriseOne supply chain management and supply chain planning systems.

After importing supply chain data into EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler, you can export the data from the Tactical model for use in EnterpriseOne Order Promising. Using the data connector, you can convert the data into an import file and load the data into EnterpriseOne Order Promising.

See Also

"Using the Order Promising Connector"

EnterpriseOne Integration Components

To integrate with EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system, a number of additional integration components must be used to integrate with Order Promising. These components are installed with the EnterpriseOne Web Services Gateway. They include:

- EnterpriseOne Integration Server
- EnterpriseOne Adapter
- Order Promising Adapter
- EnterpriseOne to Order Promising Integration Points

EnterpriseOne Integration Server

The EnterpriseOne Integration Server is the technology used to transmit information between EnterpriseOne and Order Promising. This technology provides a process for transmitting data with completely different formats from one environment to another.

When the system transmits sales order, purchase order, manual inventory, work order, and work order parts list and routing events from EnterpriseOne to Order Promising, EnterpriseOne Integration Server integration points convert the events into the format required by the Order Promising Server.

The EnterpriseOne Integration Server enables the exchange of data and logic by serving as an enterprise-wide integration backbone. Resources that you want to integrate connect to this integration backbone instead of directly to each other. The Integration Server performs the essential work of transporting information among resources, dispatching documents according to established business rules, and invoking processes on target systems. It also hosts integration logic, performs data transformation, and supports both synchronous (RPC and request/reply) and asynchronous (messaging) modes of interaction among resources.

For the real-time order promising function, real-time events are generated by EnterpriseOne, and then passed through the EnterpriseOne Adapter, the EnterpriseOne to Order Promising integration points, and finally, the Order Promising Adapter before reaching the Order Promising Server. The adapters and integration points are hosted or deployed to the EnterpriseOne Integration Server.

See Also

EnterpriseOne 8.95 Web Services Gateway Installation and Setup Guide (Microsoft Windows and UNIX Systems)

EnterpriseOne 8.95 Web Services Gateway Integration Developer User's PeopleBook

Order Promising Adapter

The Order Promising adapter transfers real-time messages between the integration points and the Order Promising Server. The Order Promising adapter must be configured to publish and listen for real-time messages from both the EnterpriseOne adapter and the Order Promising Server.

See Also

EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 Web Services Gateway PeopleBook: Order Promising Adapter Programmers Guide

EnterpriseOne 8.95 Web Services Gateway Installation and Setup Guide (Microsoft Windows and UNIX Systems)

EnterpriseOne Adapter

This component transmits events from EnterpriseOne to the Order Promising adapter. In addition, it receives messages from Order Promising via the Order Promising adapter. This adapter works in combination with the EnterpriseOne Integration Server. The EnterpriseOne Adapter must be configured to publish and listen for messages from EnterpriseOne. It must also be configured to publish and listen for messages from the Order Promising adapter.

The EnterpriseOne adapter transfers real-time messages between the EnterpriseOne and the integration points. The EnterpriseOne adapter must be configured to publish and listen for real-time messages from both the EnterpriseOne and the Order Promising Adapter.

See Also

EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 Web Services Gateway PeopleBook: EnterpriseOne Adapter Programmer's Guide

EnterpriseOne 8.95 Web Services Gateway Installation and Setup Guide (Microsoft Windows and UNIX Systems)

EnterpriseOne to Order Promising Integration Points

Integration points are used to convert data from the EnterpriseOne format to the SCP format required by Order Promising, and back to the EnterpriseOne format. In addition, the integration points filter the real-time messages being published by the EnterpriseOne adapter so that only those messages that are meant for planning purposes are sent through to the Order Promising Adapter, and subsequently the Order Promising Server.

See Also

EnterpriseOne 8.12.1 SP1 Integration Points Installation (Microsoft Windows and UNIX Systems)

CHAPTER 3

Working With EnterpriseOne Order Promising

This chapter discusses how to:

- Start the EnterpriseOne Order Promising server.
- Sign in to EnterpriseOne Order Promising.

Starting the Order Promising Server

This section discusses how to:

- Start the server in Windows
- Start the server in UNIX

Note. Before starting the Order Promising server, make sure that no other sessions of the Order Promising server or the Order Promising connector are running. The file locking built into the Order Promising datastore allows only one program to have access to Order Promising data at a time.

Starting the Server in Windows

To start the server in Windows:

From the Start menu, select Programs, EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Planning Order Promising 8.12.1, Order Promising Server.

Starting the Server in UNIX

To start the server in UNIX:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. Enter the following command to change directories:

   ```
   cd path/scp/8.12.1/op/bin
   ```

   where *path* is the directory path for Order Promising.
3. Enter the following command:

   ```
   ./run_opserver.sh
   ```

   The server status is displayed in the terminal window.

Signing In To EnterpriseOne Order Promising

To log in to EnterpriseOne Order Promising:

1. Open a web browser.
2. Enter the following URL in the Address field:

   `http://`*`hostname:port_number/context_name`*

   where *hostname*is the host name or IP address of the host, *port_number* is the port number on the host, and *context_name* is the name you have assigned to EnterpriseOne Order Promising.

   For example, `http://localhost:9080/Order Promising Web.`
3. Sign in using your name as the user ID.

CHAPTER 4

Defining Service Objectives

This chapter provides an overview of service objectives and discusses how to:

- Configure service objectives
- Configure fulfillment rules
- Compare fulfillment rules

Note. This chapter is required. You must complete the tasks discussed in this chapter to define service objectives that govern order promises made in Order Promising.

Understanding Service Objectives

This section discusses:

- Logistics rules
- Manufacturing rules
- Sourcing rules
- Delivery rules
- Product substitution rules
- Promising preferences
- Ranking
- Default service objective

Service objectives represent important priorities in your business model. Using sets of rules that apply to the sales orders of a particular customer, you can define service objectives and then use the service objectives as the basis for fulfilling sales orders. Alternatively, you can override the customer service objective by assigning a different service objective to a sales order.

Service objectives are made up of a series of fulfillment rules that govern the details of the order promise. Fulfillment rules can be created to govern the logistics, manufacturing, delivery, product substitution, and sourcing of a sales order. For example, you can use service objectives to specify whether product substitution can occur for a particular line item. Assigning rules to all customers, specific customers, or groups of customers allows you to condense the full sourcing matrix. When you define rules, you set various combinations of rules, from the most specific to the most general.

Order Promising enables you to evaluate different service objectives to determine which rules best suit your business priorities. Service objective rules are typically defined once during implementation and used to influence how the system promises a sales order. You can evaluate and modify rules after their initial creation and add additional rules to support changes in your business strategy.

Service objectives are associated with specific customers or sales orders in EnterpriseOne. Any service objectives that are created in Order Promising must be defined in the EnterpriseOne 34A/BO UDC table. A default service objective called “Standard” is provided by both EnterpriseOne and Order Promising. It can be modified in Order Promising if required.

Logistics Rules

Defining logistics rules enables you to manage the internal distribution processes of your enterprise according to the applicable service objective used when promising an order. You can open or close shipping lanes during a specific time period or horizon timefences.

Logistics rules can be tailored for:

- A specific customer, group of customers, or all customers.
- A specific item, item group, or all items.
- A specific lane.
- A specific transport mode.

Manufacturing Rules

Manufacturing rules allow you to leverage the power of Order Promising Capable to Promise (CTP) functionality to manufacture items that are not currently available in inventory. With the manufacturing rules, you can make routings available or unavailable for a specific time period or horizon timefence to reflect constrained capacities or processes unavailable due to maintenance. In addition, available routings can be set up to use premium capacity and premium material.

Manufacturing rules can be tailored for:

- A specific customer, group of customers, or all customers.
- A specific item, item group, or all items.
- A specific location, location group, or all locations.
- A specific routing.

Sourcing Rules

Creating sourcing rules allows you to influence the sourcing method for specific items and for different customers or customer groups. Order Promising allows you to source an item by proximity searching (locating the closest geographic locations) or by preferred sourcing.

When you enable proximity searching, Order Promising can automatically determine the closest location to the shipping address on the customer order by using a global database of 2.85 million cities, towns, and villages identified by their geographic coordinates. When an order is entered for a specific customer, the system initiates a proximity search using the city longitude and latitude. Based on these geographic coordinates, Order Promising can calculate the distance, delivery cost per unit ordered, and lead time.

If you choose to source items using proximity sourcing, you can return up to five suggested locations sorted by your choice of delivery cost, distance, or lead time.

Note. For the system to perform an effective proximity search, addresses must be correctly specified in sales orders.

Alternatively, you can specify up to four preferred sources to search for available items or item groups.

Sourcing rules can be tailored for:

- A specific customer, customer group, or all customers.
- A specific item, item group, or all items.

Delivery Rules

Delivery rules help Order Promising determine the final availability date and delivery cost to the customer. You can use delivery rules to estimate transportation lead times and delivery costs from the final shipping point to the customer. Lead time can be calculated as a combination of fixed lead time and variable lead time based on distance. For example, you can specify a fixed lead time of five days with an additional day of lead time added for every 500 miles of distance travelled. Delivery costs are calculated by weight.

Delivery rules can be tailored for:

- A specific location, location group, or all locations.
- A specific country, or all countries.
- A specific state, or all states.
- A specific city, or all cities.

Product Substitution Rules

Creating product substitution rules allows you to specify the items to substitute when the customer’s primary choice of item is unavailable. When specifying the substitution item or group, you can also indicate the substitution ratio, cost, and multiple. Specific substitutions can be made unavailable.

Order Promising can perform the following product substitutions:

- Item to item.
- Item to group.
- Group to group.
- Group to item.

You can define multiple item substitutes for a specific item by creating multiple substitution rules for that item. When you create a substitution rule that contains a substitute item, you can assign a priority to the substitute item that the system will use to determine a substitution hierarchy.

Product substitution rules can be tailored for:

- A specific customer, group, or all customers.
- A specific item or item group.
- A substitution item or group.

Promising Preferences

Specifying promising preferences involves the selection and ordering of solution types. Solution types are preferences that the server uses to determine fulfillment options for an order when the standard fulfillment option, which tries to fulfill the order from available inventory, does not return a solution. You can select from the following solution types:

- Product Substitution

- Multi-Sourcing
- Manufacturing
- Premium Manufacturing
- Upstream Allocation

You select solution types in the order that you want the system to search when considering fulfillment options. If you do not select a solution type, the system will not consider any rules set for the specific solution type. For example, if you do not choose manufacturing as a solution type, the system will not consider any manufacturing fulfillment rules that you define. As a result, in this case, Order Promising will only use inventory that is available to promise (ATP) and will not use capable to promise (CTP) functionality.

Ranking

The Order Promising server performs searches for rules in a sequence from the most specific to the most general, as follows:

- Rules that are customer specific
- Rules that apply to groups of customers
- Rules that apply to everyone

You must select ranking factors to determine the order in which the server returns promising solutions. This process provides maximum flexibility in configuring your business priorities. It is important to select appropriate ranking factors when you define a service objective in order to return promising solutions that meet the business priorities of your enterprise.

The following fields define the criteria used to fulfill orders:

Value	Use the value of the sales order as a priority for ranking promising solutions.
Delivery Cost	Use the total cost of delivering the order from the final shipping point to the customer as a priority for ranking promising solutions.
Substitutions	Use the total number of line items substituted on the order as a priority for ranking promising solutions.
Back Orders	Use the total number of backordered line items as a priority for ranking promising solutions.
Margins	Use the profit margin associated with the fulfillment of the order as a priority for ranking promising solutions. The profit margin is calculated as: (Price–Cost) / Price) x 100.
Profit	Use the amount of profit associated with the fulfillment of the order as a priority for ranking promising solutions. The profit is calculated as: Price–Cost.
Cost	Use the total cost of fulfilling the sales order as a priority for ranking promising solutions. The cost does not include any opportunity costs of shipping the order late. This value represents the item cost and any distribution costs, manufacturing (materials and resource time), and final delivery cost of each line item on the sales order.

Default Service Objective

A default service objective is provided by both EnterpriseOne and Order Promising called *Standard* . It is the service objective that is used for any orders from customers not associated with a specific service objective in EnterpriseOne. If not modified, it will fulfill orders through ATP only. It is recommended that you modify this default service objective to reflect your company's fulfillment preferences for sales orders that do not have associated service objectives.

Configuring Service Objectives

This section discusses how to:

- Create service objectives.
- Modify service objectives.
- Delete service objectives.
- Activate service objectives.
- Deactivate service objectives.
- Duplicate service objectives.

Pages Used to Configure Service Objectives

Page Name	Navigation	Usage
Add a Service Objective	Home Page, Service Objectives Click Add.	Create service objectives.
Edit a Service Objective	Home Page, Service Objectives Select a service objective.Click Edit.	Modify service objectives.

Creating Service Objectives

Access the Add a Service Objective page.

1. Complete the following fields:

Name	Specify a name for the service objective.
Description	Specify a brief description for the service objective that allows you to quickly identify the scope of the service objective. This field is optional.
Maximum Queries	The maximum number of proximity sourcing locations to be considered when promising with this service objective. Up to four sourcing locations can be specified. The greater the number of sourcing locations specified, the more likely that items will be found to fulfill order requirements. The sourcing specified in this field applies only to

available-to-promise inventory. Capable-to-promise sourcing is set in a sourcing fulfillment rule in the proximity sourcing field.

2. Specify promising preferences in the following fields:

Available Solution Types	Select the solution types for the server to use to fulfill the order if it can't be fulfilled from available inventory. Valid values are: *Product Substitution, Multi-Sourcing, Manufacturing, Premium Manufacturing,* and *Upstream Allocation.* If no solution types are selected, the system will not consider fulfilling the order using Order Promising's capable-to-promise functionality.
Solution Types To Consider	This field contains an ordered list of the solution types that you select from the Available Solution Types list.

3. Specify ranking behavior in the following fields:

Available Factors	Select the ranking factors and the order of ranking for the server to use when filtering promising solutions. Ranking factors refine the order promise and allow you to generate fulfillment results that best meet your service objectives. You can choose up to a maximum of four factors. Ranking factors eliminate as many of the partial solutions as possible.
Factors To Use	This field contains the ranking factors that you select from the Available Factors list.

4. Click Save.

Modifying Service Objectives

Service objectives can be changed to reflect your changing business requirements.

Access the Edit Service Objective page.

1. Select the check box next to the service objective you want to edit.
2. Click the Edit button.
3. Modify the values according to your business requirements.
4. Click Save.

Note. The *Standard* service objective should be modified to reflect your fulfillment preference for orders not assigned a specific service objective.

Deleting Service Objectives

Service objectives can be permanently deleted if they are no longer required. Alternatively, if you don't want to use a service objective temporarily, you can deactivate it.

Access the Service Objectives page.

1. Select the check box next to the service objective you want to delete.

   Multiple service objectives can be selected.

2. Click Delete.

Activating Service Objectives

Service objectives must be activated to be used during promising.

Access the Service Objectives page.

1. Select the check box next to the service objective you want to activate.

   Multiple service objectives can be selected.
2. Click Activate.

Deactivating Service Objectives

Service objectives can be deactivated to enable you to make changes. While a service objective is deactivated, it is not used during promising.

Access the Service Objectives page.

1. Select the check box beside the service objective you want to deactivate.

   Multiple service objectives can be selected.
2. Click Deactivate.

Duplicating Service Objectives

You can base a new service objective on an existing service objective by making a duplicate of the original. The duplicate can then be edited to meet your requirements.

Access the Service Objectives page.

1. Select the check box beside the service objective you want to duplicate.
2. Click Duplicate.

Configuring Fulfillment Rules

This section discusses how to:

- Define logistics rules.
- Define manufacturing rules.
- Define sourcing rules.
- Define delivery rules.
- Define product substitution rules.
- Edit fulfillment rules.
- Duplicate fulfillment rules.
- Change rule priority.
- Delete fulfillment rules.

Pages Used to Configure Fulfillment Rules

Page Name	Navigation	Usage
Add a Logistics Rule	Home Page, Service ObjectivesSelect a service objective by clicking on the link.Click in the Logistics Rules grid.Click Add.	Define logistics rules.
Add a Manufacturing Rule	Home Page, Service ObjectivesSelect a service objective by clicking on the link.Click in the Manufacturing Rules grid.Click Add.	Define manufacturing rules.
Add a Sourcing Rule	Home Page, Service ObjectivesSelect a service objective by clicking on the link.Sourcing Rules grid.Click Add.	Define sourcing rules.
Add a Delivery Rule	Home Page, Service ObjectivesSelect a service objective by clicking on the link.Delivery Rules grid.Click Add.	Define delivery rules.
Add a Product Substitution Rule	Home Page, Service ObjectivesSelect a service objective by clicking on the link.Product Substitution grid.Click Add.	Define product substitution rules.
Edit a Fulfillment Rule	Home Page, Service ObjectivesSelect a service objective.Select a service objective by clicking on the link.Select the rule you want to edit.Click Edit.	Edit the rule to reflect your business requirements.
View Service Objective	Home Page, Service ObjectivesSelect a service objective by clicking on the link.	Delete fulfillment rules Change fulfillment rule priority Duplicate fulfillment rules

Defining Logistics Rules

Access the Add a Logistics Rule page.

Customer Code or Group	Select the customer code or customer group to which the shipping rule applies. Select an asterisk if the rule applies to all customers.
Item Code or Group	Select the item code or item group to which the shipping rule applies. Select an asterisk if the rule applies to all items.
Lane Code	Select the transport lane to use to for shipping items.
Transport Mode	Select the type of transportation that is used to service the specified lane. Select an asterisk to specify all transport modes. The Transport Mode depends on the value that you specify for the Lane Code.
Open lane during promising	Select this option to open the transport lane during the promising of a sales order.
Close lane during promising	Select this option to close the transport lane during the promising of a sales order.
Specify dates	Select this option to indicate the effective start date and end date for this shipping rule. The date must be entered in yyyy-mm-dd format.
Specify Timefence	Select this option to indicate the number of days from the beginning of the horizon timefence that the effective period starts and ends for this shipping rule. Specify the following values: • In the Start Timefence field, specify the number of days from the beginning of the promising horizon to the date that the rule becomes effective. Enter *–1* in this field to indicate that the rule starts immediately. • In the End Timefence field, specify the number of days from the beginning of the promising horizon to the date that the rule is no longer valid. This value must be greater than the value in the Start Timefence field. Enter *–1* in this field to indicate the absence of an end date.

Click Save.

Defining Manufacturing Rules

Access the Add a Manufacturing Rule page.

Customer Code or Group	Select the customer code or customer group to which the manufacturing rule applies. Select an asterisk if the rule applies to all customers.
Item Code or Group	Select the item code or item group to which the manufacturing rule applies. Select an asterisk if the rule applies to all items.
Location Code or Group	Select the location code or location group to which the manufacturing rule applies. Select an asterisk if the rule applies to all locations.
Routing Code	Select the routing code to which the manufacturing rules applies.
Make the routing UNAVAILABLE	Select this option to indicate that the specified routing is unavailable for this rule.
Make the routing AVAILABLE	Select this option to enable the specific routing for this rule. As a result of enabling the routing, the specific manufacturing processes are considered for fulfillment options that require CTP. Optionally, you can select one of the following options:

- Select With Premium Capacity to consider premium capacity during a sales order inquiry. Premium Capacity is defined in the premiumCapacity attribute in the ResourceCapacity object.
- Select With Premium Material to consider premium materials during a sales order inquiry. Premium Material is defined in the premiumCost attribute in the InventoryPolicyPurchase object.

Specify dates

Select this option to indicate the effective start date and end date for this manufacturing rule. The date must be entered in yyyy-mm-dd format.

Specify Timefence

Select this option to indicate the number of days from the beginning of the horizon timefence that the effective period starts and ends for this manufacturing rule. Specify the following values:

- In the Start Timefence field, specify the number of days from the beginning of the promising horizon to the date that the rule becomes effective. Enter *–1* in this field to indicate that the rule starts immediately.
- In the End Timefence field, specify the number of days from the beginning of the promising horizon to the date that the rule is no longer valid. This value must be greater than the value in the Start Timefence field. Enter *–1* in this field to indicate the absence of an end date.

Click Save.

Defining Sourcing Rules

Access the Add a Sourcing Rule page.

Customer Code or Group

Select the customer code or customer group to which the sourcing rule applies. Select an asterisk if the rule applies to all customers.

Item Code or Group

Select the item code or item group to which the sourcing rule applies. Select an asterisk if the rule applies to all items.

Search for sourcing locations by proximity to the customer

Select this option to source items using a proximity search. Specify the following values:

- In the Number of Locations field, select the number of locations that Order Promising searches for inventory availability during a sales order inquiry. You can choose up to five locations to be sourced by proximity to the customer, resulting in a higher likelihood that the specified items will be located in inventory. The higher the number of locations chosen for sourcing, the more time it may take to promise orders.
- In the Sort by field, you can sort the results of the proximity searches by lead time, shortest distance, or least delivery cost to determine the sourcing solution that best meets both the customer requirements and your company's sourcing preferences. The default is *sort by shortest lead time.*

Use preferred sourcing locations

Select this option if you want to select the preferred locations from which the order is sourced. In the Location 1 - Location 4 fields, select the first, second, third, and fourth preferred locations from which to source items. You must specify locations if a proximity search is disabled. If a proximity search is enabled, EnterpriseOne Order Promising ignores these fields. The more locations specified, the greater likelihood that the items being sourced will be located. The higher the number of locations chosen for sourcing, the more time it may take to promise orders.

Click Save.

Defining Delivery Rules

Access the Add a Delivery Rule page.

Source Location Code or Group	Select the location code or location group from which a shipment originates. Select an asterisk if the delivery rule applies to all locations.
Destination Country	Enter the country to which the delivery rule applies. Enter an asterisk if the delivery rules applies to all countries.
Destination State	Specify the state to which the delivery rule applies. Valid values are * (any state/province) or the name of a specific state/province.
Destination City	Specify the city to which the order is shipped. Valid values are * (any city) or the name of a specific city.
Fixed for all destinations	Select this option if you only want to use a fixed lead time as the main factor when determining a delivery strategy. Specify the amount of time in days necessary to ship orders from the source location to the destination.
Variable by the distance to the destination	Select this option if you want to calculate the lead time based on a fixed lead time and the shipping distance. Order Promising combines both the fixed and variable components to determine the lead time. For example, if the fixed component is five days and the variable component is 500 miles, Order Promising calculates the total lead time to be five fixed days plus one additional day of lead time for every 500 miles required to deliver the order. Fixed Component — Specify the fixed number of days of lead time. Variable Component — Estimate the distance that can be travelled in a day. The amount specified will allow Order Promising determine the variable lead time based on travel distance.
Delivery Cost	Specify the delivery cost based on the unit of measure selected.

Click Save.

Defining Product Substitution Rules

Access the Add a Product Substitution Rule page.

Customer Code or Group	Select or enter the customer code or customer group to which the product substitution rule applies. Select an asterisk if the rule applies to all customers.
Item Code or Group	Select or enter the item code or item group to which the product substitution rule applies.
Substitution Item Code or Group	Select or enter the substitution item code or group to be used if the originally specified item code or group is not available.
Make the substitution UNAVAILABLE	Select this option to disable the specified item substitution.

Make the substitution AVAILABLE	Select this option to enable this item substitution. If you select this option, you must define substitution parameters in the appropriate fields.
Substitution Ratio	Select the quantity of substituted products or materials used for each unit of the original product or material. The default value is *0.0.*
Substitution Cost	Specify the penalty cost charged to the customer per unit to make the substitution. This penalty cost is combined with the actual cost of the substitution item to determine the per unit cost. The default value is *0.0.*
Substitution Multiple	Specify the shipping multiple for the substituted product. For instance, some items are only available in multiples of six. When insufficient stock is available to fulfill an order of the original product, the allocation of substitutions is based on this value. However, if the substitution multiple is greater than the planning multiple, Order Promising may not be able to properly allocate an order. The default value is *0.0.*
Substitution Preference	Specify the substitution preference for the substitute item or group. Order Promising uses this field to create a substitution hierarchy if you have defined multiple production substitution rules for the same item or item group. Valid values are *1* to *100.* The default value is *1.*

Click Save.

Editing Fulfillment Rules

Access the Edit a Rule page.

1. Modify the values according to your business requirements.
2. Click Save.

Duplicating Fulfillment Rules

Order Promising allows you to duplicate current fulfillment rules, eliminating the reentry of key information. In many cases, you can have multiple fulfillment rules that are essentially the same except for small differences.

Access the View Service Objective page.

1. Select the check box beside the fulfillment rule you want to duplicate.
2. Click Duplicate.
3. Modify the values of the new rule.
4. Click Save.

Changing Rule Priority

A service objective may have numerous fulfillment rules in any given category. Order Promising enables you to prioritize the application of the rules when fulfilling an order. For example, if there are five substitution items for a given item, you can indicate the order of substitution.

Another general principle to be considered is that it is best to put the most specific rules at a higher priority than general rules. For example, a specific customer's delivery rule should be at a higher level than the delivery rules for all customers.

Access the View Service Objective page.

1. Select a service objective by clicking the link.
2. For the rule for which you want to change the priority, do one of the following:
   - Click Raise Priority to increase the priority of the rule
   - Click Lower Priority to decrease the priority of the rule.

Delete Fulfillment Rules

When fulfillment rules are no longer useful, you can delete them.

Access the View Service Objective page.

1. Select a service objective by clicking the link.
2. Select the rule you want to delete.
3. Click Delete.

Comparing Fulfillment Rules

This section discusses how to:

- Compare service objective fulfillment rules.
- View service objective rules.
- Duplicate fulfillment rules.
- Edit fulfillment rules.
- Delete fulfillment rules.

Pages Used to Compare Service Objectives

Page Name	Navigation	Usage
Service Objectives	Home Page, Service Objectives	Compare service objective rules
Compare Rules	Home Page, Service ObjectivesClick the service objective’s link from the comparison table.	View, duplicate, edit, and delete fulfillment rules

Comparing Service Objective Fulfillment Rules

Order Promising enables you to compare the fulfillment rules set for different service objectives for a specific rule category, such as manufacturing. The fulfillment rules for the selected service objectives are displayed in a table for easy comparison, sorted in order of priority. From this table, fulfillment rules can be duplicated, deleted, or edited.

Access the Service Objectives page.

1. Select the service objectives whose fulfillment rules you want to compare.

2. Select a fulfillment rule category from the drop-down list box.
3. Click Go.

Duplicating Fulfillment Rules

You can duplicate fulfillment rules from the comparison results.

Note. Fulfillment rules can only be duplicated within the same service objective.

Access the Compare Rules page.

1. Select the fulfillment rule you want to duplicate.
2. Click Duplicate.

   The duplicate rule appears at the bottom of the comparison table with the same name. The rule can now be edited.

Editing Fulfillment Rules

After comparing your fulfillment rules in different service objectives, you can edit specific rules directly from the comparison table. This option gives you capability to modify an existing rule so that it is more like a rule from another service objective.

Access the Compare Rules page.

1. Select a fulfillment rule from the comparison table.
2. Click Edit to make changes to the fulfillment rule.
3. Click Save.

Deleting Fulfillment Rules

The comparison table enables you to view all the fulfillment rules related to a specific rule category. Any extraneous fulfillment rules can be deleted directly from the comparison table.

Access the Compare Rules page.

1. Select the fulfillment option you want to delete.
2. Click Delete.

   The fulfillment option is removed from the comparison table.

CHAPTER 5

Simulating Sales Order Promising

This chapter provides an overview of simulated order promising and describes how to:

- Manage sales orders.
- Promise sales orders.

Understanding Simulated Order Promising

Order Promising uses a sophisticated algorithm to promise the fulfillment of sales orders that are created in EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management or other integrated systems. Order Promising maintains and stores a representation of the data within your supply chain. Throughout the Order Promising cycle, this representation is updated to reflect the changing demands and constraints that affect your supply chain. Order Promising uses this information to allocate available inventory and capacity in an enterprise to fulfill a sales order inquiry.

To determine whether your service objectives are providing the results you want, you can simulate the promising of orders before connecting with EnterpriseOne. Within Order Promising, you can create, edit, duplicate, and delete a set of prototype sales orders that you can use to test the functioning of your service objectives and the configuration of the Order Promising server. Simulated sales orders support the full range of options available in EnterpriseOne sales orders including allowing partial order shipments, backorders, partial line shipments, multisourcing, and substitutions to ensure that the simulated promising results are realistic.

After promising a simulated sales orders against the current Order Promising model, the Promising Results page displays detailed information about how the order can be fulfilled by the requested date including the quantities available from inventory, the quantities that can be manufactured, the number of items on backorder, and number of substitutions, the order fill rate, cost, price, delivery cost, profit, and profit margin. In addition, the Detail Results area provides fulfillment information about each line item on the sales order including quantities available, dates, source, prices, and profit margins. If you are not satisfied with the results, you can change the simulated sales order and repromise the order.

Note. The promising of simulated sales orders does not affect the availability of inventory or resources for real-time sales orders because simulated sales orders cannot be committed. Both simulated and real-time sales orders can be run simultaneously if desired.

See Also

"Defining Service Objectives"

Managing Simulated Sales Orders

This section discusses how to:

- Create simulated sales orders
- Edit simulated sales orders
- Duplicate simulated sales orders
- Delete simulated sales orders

Understanding Simulated Sales Orders

Sales orders can be created to simulate orders from EnterpriseOne. Designed to emulate the EnterpriseOne Sales Order Entry form, sales orders are comprised of a header section and detail line section. The header section contains information such as the sales order number, customer code, customer address, service objective, and fulfillment preferences. The sales order detail section contains specific information about the item requested, the quantity, and the requested date.

Sales orders can be edited to improve their profitability or fulfillment. You can base a new sales order on an existing sales order by using the duplication feature. When no longer required, sales orders can be deleted.

Pages Used to Manage Simulated Sales Orders

Page Name	Navigation	Usage
Simulated Sales Orders	Home, Sales Orders	Create, edit, duplicate, delete or view a simulated sales order.
View Sales Order	Home, Sales Orders Select a simulated sales order by clicking on the link.	View the header and details of a simulated sales order.
Add Sales Order Header	Home, Sales OrdersClick Add.	Add a simulated sales order header.
Add Sales Order Detail	Home, Sales OrdersSelect a simulated sales order by clicking on the link.Sales Order Details grid.Click Add.	Add detail lines to a simulated sales order.
Edit Sales Order Header	Home, Sales Orders Select a simulated sales order by clicking on the link.Click Edit.	Edit a simulated sales order's header.
Edit Sales Order Detail	Home, Sales OrdersSelect a simulated sales order by clicking on the link.Sales Order Details grid.Select the detail line you want to edit.Click Edit.	Edit a simulated sales order detail line.

Creating Simulated Sales Orders

This section discusses how to:

- Create a sales order header.
- Create sales order detail lines.

Creating a Sales Order Header

Access the Add Sales Order Header page.

Sales Order Code	Specify the sales order code. You can enter any combination of letters or numbers.
Customer Code or Group	Select the customer code to be used for this sales order.
Country	Specify the country where the order is to be shipped.
State	Specify the province or state where the order is to be shipped.
City	Specify the city where the order is to be shipped.

Service Objective	Select a service objective that Order Promising will use when promising the sales order. Only activated service objectives are available.
Allow Partial Order Shipments	Select this option to allow portions of an order to be shipped.
Allow Backorders	Select this option to promise items that are currently out of stock when they become available. If this option is not enabled, only those line items that are available on the request date are shipped.
Allow Partial Line Shipments	Select this option to allow the shipment of individual line items as they become available. This option can only be selected when the Allow Backorders and Allow Partial Order Shipment are also selected.
Allow Multisourcing	Select this option to allow items to be shipped from, or manufactured at, multiple locations.
Allow Product Substitution	Select this option to enable product substitution when insufficient quantities of the preferred item are not available.

Click Save.

Creating Sales Order Detail Lines

After the sales order header has been created, you can add the sales order detail lines.

Access the Add Sales Order Detail page.

Item Code	Select the item code for the item being ordered.
Quantity	Specify the quantity of the item being ordered.
Planning Unit	Specify the standard planning unit of the item being ordered.
Planning Multiple	Specify the planning multiple of the item being ordered. For example, a planning multiple of 12 indicates that items are included in the order only in groups of 12.
Planning Unit Price	Specify the price of the of the item being ordered in the planning unit of measure.
Request Date	Specify the date when the customer wants to receive the item. Use the format yyyy-mm-dd.

Click Save.

Editing a Simulated Sales Order

This section discusses how to:

- Edit a sales order header.
- Edit sales order line details.
- Delete sales order line details.

Editing a Sales Order Header

Access the Edit Sales Order Header page.

1. Make changes to the sales order header.
2. Click Save.

Editing Sales Order Line Details

Access the Edit Sales Order Detail page.

1. Make changes to the line items.
2. Click Save.

Deleting Sales Order Line Details

Access the View Sales Order page.

1. Select the sales order line items you want to delete.
2. Click Delete.

Duplicating Simulated Sales Orders

Access the Simulated Sales Orders page.

1. Select one or more simulated sales orders that you want to duplicate.
2. Click Duplicate.

   The text "Copy of" is appended to the original name of the sales order. To change the name, edit the sales order header.

Deleting Simulated Sales Orders

Access the Simulated Sales Orders page.

1. Select the simulated sales orders you want to delete.
2. Click Delete.

Promising Sales Orders

This section discusses how to:

- Promise a sales order
- Evaluate promising results

Understanding Promise Results

When a sales order is promised, Order Promising fulfills the order based on first the available to promise (ATP) timefence and then the service objective set for the order. The ATP timefence is a user-defined period of time set at the beginning of the promising horizon that helps Order Promising determine whether to fulfill an item order from available inventory or try to manufacture it based on the customer's request date. The service objectives include manufacturing, shipping logistics, delivery, sourcing, and product substitution information that Order Promising uses to determine the costs associated with the order, and the order profitability.

If you are not satisfied with the promise, return to the sales order, modify it, and then repromise the sales order. Alternatively, you can make changes to the service objectives, and then repromise the sales order to see if your results have improved.

Note. Although a promise can be generated for a simulated sales order, the promise cannot be committed, so inventory and resources are never reduced. Only sales orders created in EnterpriseOne that are transmitted to Order Promising can be promised and committed.

See Also

"Defining an ATP Timefence"

"Defining Service Objectives"

Page Used to Promise Sales Orders

Page Name	Navigation	Usage
Promising Results	Home, Sales OrdersSelect a sales order by clicking on the link.Click Promise.	View promising results for a sales order.

Promising a Sales Order

To promise a sales order:

1. Select a sales order by clicking the appropriate sales order in the sales order list.
2. Click Promise.

   The promising results page appears.

Evaluating Promising Results

Access the Promising Results page.

1. View the following fields in Header Results:

Service Objective	The service objective that you selected prior to promising this sales order.
Number of ATP Items	The number of line items in this sales order that have been promised using available inventory.
Number of CTP Items	The number of line items in this sales order that have been promised using manufacturing capacity.
Number of Backorders	The number of items in the sales order that are unavailable on the request date. These items will be shipped when they become available.
Number of Substitutions	The number of product substitutions made if line items in this sales order are unavailable on the shipping date.
Order Fill Rate	The percentage of the sales order that was allocated using either current inventory or manufacturing capacity. The order fill rate is the total of the line fill rate values.

Order Cost	The total cost of all of the items associated with this sales order.
Order Price	The total price of all of the items associated with this sales order.
Order Delivery Cost	The total costs involved with delivering the items in this sales order to the customer.
Order Profit	The total profit realized from the sale of all items in the sales order.
Order Margin	The profit margin associated with this sales order.

2. View the fields in the promising details.

Line	The line number on the sales order associated with the line item.
Requested Item	The item ordered by the customer.
Available Item	The item that is available for the customer. This item can be the requested item or a substitute item.
Available Amount	The quantity of this line item that is available on the shipping date.
Requested Date	The date that the customer wants this line item to be delivered and available at their location.
Available Date	The date that this line item can be available at the customer location.
Ship Date	The date that this line item ships from its final distribution point to the customer.
Pick Date	The date that this line item is prepared for shipment to the customer.
Ship Location	The location from which this line item is shipped to the customer.
Price	The total extended price of this line item.
Profit	The projected profit generated by this line item.
Margin	The profit margin associated with this line item.
Line Fill Rate	The percentage of the line item quantity that can be fulfilled.
Suspected Cause	The suspected reason why the system could not fulfill the requested line item.

3. Click View Sales Order to review and modify the sales order, if desired.

See Also

Appendix D: Understanding Sales Order Inquiry Error Codes

CHAPTER 6

Searching for Available Inventory

This chapter provides an overview of available inventory and discusses how to search for available inventory.

Understanding Available Inventory

Order Promising fulfills orders based on the availability of items in inventory, or your capability to manufacture them. Depending on how you have configured Order Promising, Order Promising might attempt to fulfill the order from available inventory, substitute an item, ship a partial order, or manufacture all or part of the order.

At any time, you can view the availability of an item on a specific date in a two-week grid, based on the promising horizon. You can check item inventory before processing a simulated sales order and use inventory information to analyze your promise results.

Note. Because Order Promising is regularly confirming new orders, the available inventory is constantly changing. Inventory results are only accurate at the moment when they are queried.

Searching for Available Inventory

This section lists the page used to search for available inventory and discusses how to search for available inventory:

Page Used to Search for Available Inventory

Page Name	Navigation	Usage
Available Inventory	Home, Inventory	Review available inventory on a specific day.

Searching for Available Inventory

Access the Available Inventory page.

1. Complete the following fields:

Item Code	Specify the item code for the item in inventory.
Location Code	Select the location from which you want to source the item. Select an asterisk to search all locations.

2. Click Search.

A two-week grid displays the daily inventory levels of the specified item at the locations requested. The results displayed are based on the default unit of measure.

3. Click Next 2 weeks to move further into the promising horizon. You can also click Previous 2 weeks to return to a previous time period.

CHAPTER 7

Allocating Resources

This chapter provides an overview of allocations and discusses how to:

- Create allocation contracts.
- View allocation contracts.

Understanding Allocations

In the past, large enterprises were required to make significant capital investments in order to expand their manufacturing capacity. The significant expense incurred by capacity expansion created significant financial risk for the enterprise if the expected demand for their products did not materialize. If demand was greater than the capacity of the enterprise, customers were exposed to higher prices. In today's competitive manufacturing environment, effective management of the capacity of your enterprise is critical in order to satisfy customer demand without building costly excess capacity. Increasing demand volatility in the manufacturing sector presents an issue for large corporations.

The availability of a precise amount of capacity at specific intervals in the planning horizon is a crucial factor in efficient supply chain operation. In today's competitive business environment, your largest customers are strategically important in your business plan. The ability to guarantee your customers a large order or the capacity to build a large order by a certain date is now a necessity. Order Promising provides you with allocation management functionality that allows you to allocate items and resource capacity into the future for specific customers and sales channels. With Order Promising, you can negotiate higher margins with your customers using allocation contracts that guarantee a future supply to customers while leveraging your existing capacity. Order Promising allows you to sell items and resources to customers in the future using contracts, enabling your customers to minimize the financial risks associated with demand volatility. Priority customers will appreciate the ability to allocate capacity for important orders.

Allocation management also allows you to minimize costly capital investments traditionally associated with capacity expansion. When customers reserve capacity ahead of time, capacity reservations provide you with the ability to see the future demand of your most important customers, allowing you to scale capacity in line with demand and reduce excess capacity. Allowing your customers to allocate capacity reduces your exposure to demand volatility, and allows you to quickly react to changing market conditions. Allocation contracts enable you to negotiate higher margins with your customers in return for guaranteed capacity. Using Allocation contracts gives you the necessary lead time that is often required to perform facility or machine configuration or to set up outsourcing agreements for large orders. Unused capacity contained in expired reservations can be reused. You can further leverage the manufacturing capacity of your enterprise by allocating reserved capacity that has been unused to other customers.

Order Promising provides the capability to view current allocation contracts through the web application. These allocation contracts are taken into consideration by Order Promising when promising sales orders, and ensure your customers a steady flow of key items.

Creating Allocation Contracts

This chapter provides an overview of allocation contracts and discusses how to create an allocation contract.

Understanding Allocation Contracts

Item allocations are administered in Order Promising through the use of contracts. For each item to be allocated for a customer at a specific location, a contract needs to be created. The contract contains information about the customer, the item to be allocated, the resources associated with the item and their location, the quantity of the item to be allocated on a weekly basis, and when the allocations start. Allocation contracts also specify the expiry timefence, the number of weeks from the beginning of the horizon after which weekly allocations expire, and the specific day of the week when the allocation expires. If the customer does not use their allocation by the expiry timefence, the resources are automatically released for use by other customers.

Creating an Allocation Contract

Allocation contracts are created in the ResourceAllocation.xml file located in the Datastore directory. The ResourceAllocation.xml file contains information about the main customer contract such as the item to be allocated, the start and end dates for the contract, and customer information, and the contract specifics. The items and resources specified in a contract must be contained in the Order Promising data model.

See Also

"Appendix C: Understanding the Order Promising XML Format" for more information about how understand the Order Promising XML format.

Viewing Allocation Contracts

This chapter discusses how to:

- View a list of allocation contracts.
- View allocation details for a contract.
- View weekly allocations for a resource.

Common Elements Used in This Section

Allocation ID	A unique code that identifies the contract. When you create a new contract, Order Promising prompts you to specify an allocation ID. The allocation ID can be unique or it can correspond with another code used for the contract in an external system.
Customer Code	The code for the customer involved in the contract.
Item Code	The code for the item that you want to allocate. Usually, this is the finished item..
Item Description	The description of the item you want to allocate.

Location Code	The code of the location where the item you want to allocate is manufactured or stored.
Resource Code	The code for the resource that is being allocated. Resources must be defined in the manufacturing data model before they can be allocated.
Resource Type	The type of resource being allocated. Valid values are: *crew*, *item*, *machine*, and *tool*.
Unit of Measure	The standard planning unit of the allocated item.

Pages Used to View Allocation Contracts

Page Name	Navigation	Usage
Allocation Manager View	Home, Allocation Manager	View a list of customer contracts.
View Allocation Detail	Home, Allocation ManagerSelect a customer contract by clicking on the link.	View the allocation details for a customer contract.
Weekly Allocation	Home, Allocation ManagerSelect a customer contract by clicking on the link.Select a resource by clicking on the link.	View the weekly allocations for a resource.

Viewing a List of Allocation Contracts

Access the Allocation Manager View page.

To view a list of allocation contracts, refer to the following fields in the Allocation List table:

Start Date	The start date of the contract.
End Date	The end date of the contract.

Viewing Allocation Details for a Contract

Access the View Allocation Detail page.

To view the detail lines for an allocation contract, refer to the following fields in Resource Allocation:

Use Reservation Only	Specifies whether or not the solver can use item or capacity outside of the allocated reservation.
Expiry Timefence	The number of weeks before the weekly allocation expires, starting from the horizon.
Expiry Day	The day of the week when allocations expire. This field works in conjunction with the number of weeks specified in the Expiry Timefence.Valid values are: *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, *Friday*, *Saturday*, and*Sunday*.

Viewing Weekly Allocations for a Resource

Access the Weekly Allocation page.

To view the weekly allocations for a resource, refer to the following fields in Weekly Allocation:

Start Date	The start date for the weekly allocation.
Allocated Capacity	The number of units of weekly capacity allocated for the item at the location specified.

CHAPTER 8

Administering EnterpriseOne Order Promising 8.12.1

This chapter provides an overview of Order Promising administration and discusses how to:

- Configure the promising server.
- Configure the datastore.
- Monitor the server.
- View system configuration.

Understanding EnterpriseOne Order Promising Administration

This section discusses the following administrative themes:

- Server configuration
- Default directory structure
- Datastore configuration
- Server monitoring
- Inventory status
- Promising queue
- Server logging
- Batch startup scripts
- Server executable files

Server Configuration

Administration of Order Promising is accomplished by modifying a series of configuration variables that control the behavior of the promising server, datastore, and gateway interfaces. Depending on the scope of your Order Promising implementation, you can modify configuration variables for the following purposes:

- Facilitate the deployment of web components
- Configure system logs
- Enable initial inventory and resource allocation reports

Default Directory Structure

The files that are shared by multiple components are installed in the `/scp/8.12.1/op` directory. The following table lists the directories that the installation program creates in the version directory:

Directory	Contents
`/data/`	The datastore directory that contains the data files used by EnterpriseOne Order Promising.
`/bin/`	The EnterpriseOne Order Promising executables that are specific to a particular platform.
`/cfg/`	The location of the server configuration file that determines the behavior of the promising server.
`/logs/`	The log files and reports that are created during the operation of EnterpriseOne Order Promising.
`/geo/`	The geographic database file that contains geographic coordinates used during a proximity search.
`/connector/`	The location of the data connector used for data transfer to and from EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler.
`/jre/`	The location of the Java environment.
`/lib/`	The location of TCL libraries used by Order Promising.
`/Uninstall/`	The location of the uninstall application.
`/xsd/`	The location of the XML schema definitions used by the Order Promising datastore.

Datastore Configuration

The datastore is the central repository for enterprise data that arrives inbound from EnterpriseOne and the EnterpriseOne Order Promising data model. The datastore consists of an XML file structure that is updated dynamically when you make changes to the data model during enterprise data refresh or order promising. The XML architecture of the datastore facilitates a streamlined integration with external systems through EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler.

You can configure the datastore to meet your promising requirements. The datastore configuration file is an XML file that you can edit in an XML editor and save to the appropriate directory. You must restart the EnterpriseOne Order Promising server for your datastore configuration changes to take effect.

The datastore has file locking to ensure that your model data isn't accidentally overwritten. At present, one session of either the Order Promising server or the Order Promising connector can update the datastore at a time.

Geographic Database

During the course of a proximity search, EnterpriseOne Order Promising retrieves a customer address and compares that address with Geographic Database entries. However, proximity searches can fail if the location information in the data model does not match the Geographic Database. For example, assume that a customer location is entered as Vancouver, BC, in the data model. However, in the Geographic Database, the customer location is listed as Vancouver, B.C. This results in a mismatch that causes the proximity search to fail.

Order Promising uses the GeographicAlias.xml file to reconcile customer location information in the data model with customer location information in the Geographic Database. The GeographicAlias.xml file is stored in the datastore in the *path*`/scp/8.12.1/op/data/opserver/datastore` directory. You can edit the GeographicAlias.xml file to include popular aliases for the following location parameters:

- The type of location (city, state or province, or country)
- The name of the location - for example, Hamilton
- A commonly used alias for the location - for example, CO to denote Colorado
- State or province and country filters

You can edit the GeographicAlias.xml file if a location does not exist in the Geographic Database, a spelling of the name of the location is different, or if you want to use abbreviations.

When you configure aliases for customer locations, you can add multiple aliases for each location. The United States can have the aliases US, U.S., USA, U.S.A., United States of America, and so on. Each alias must have its own entry in the GeographicAlias.xml file.

The following example illustrates a list of aliases used for a country in the GeographicAlias.xml file:

```
<countryName>United States</countryName>
<countryAliasList>
   <countryAlias>US</countryAlias>
   <countryAlias>USA</countryAlias>
   <countryAlias>US.</countryAlias>
   <countryAlias>USA.</countryAlias>
</countryAliasList>
```

The following example illustrates aliases for a state or province and cities in the GeographicAlias.xml file:

```
<stateProvince>
   <stateProvinceName>New York</stateProvinceName>
   <stateProvinceAliasList>
      <stateProvinceAlias>NY</stateProvinceAlias>
   </stateProvinceAliasList>
   <cityList>
     <city>
       <cityName>New York</cityName>
       <cityAliasList>
       <cityAlias>NY</cityAlias>
       <cityAlias>NYC</cityAlias>
       <cityAlias>New York City</cityAlias>
       </cityAliasList>
     </city>
  </cityList>
</stateProvince>
```

Customer Address Verification

EnterpriseOne Order Promising allows you to verify a customer address by finding the exact longitude and latitude coordinates for a customer's address by using the geolookup utility. The server uses the longitude and latitude coordinates when it conducts a proximity search. The geolookup utility is located in the *path*\scp\8.12.1\op\bin directory and can be initiated from a DOS or UNIX command prompt.

Datastore Recovery

Throughout the day, the in-memory Order Promising model is kept current with changes made in EnterpriseOne. Real-time messages are sent to Order Promising from EnterpriseOne representing:

- manual inventory adjustments
- sales orders
- procurement orders
- transfer orders

To maximize promising performance, the datastore is not updated with the real-time messages until the Order Promising server is properly stopped. In case of the failure of the Order Promising server, all incoming real-time messages from EnterpriseOne are recorded in the .requestJournal file located in the Datastore directory. The presence of this file ensures that all the promises made during the day are not lost if the server fails. In the event of a proper conclusion of an Order Promising server or connector session, two things happen:

- The real-time messages, which up to this point have only updated the in-memory Order Promising model, now update the datastore. After the datastore has been updated successfully, the contents of the .requestJournal file are cleared.
- The .dataStoreGuard file is removed, thereby allowing another session of either the Order Promising server or connector to begin.

However, in the event of the failure of either the Order Promising server or connector, the .dataStoreGuard file is not removed and the datastore remains locked. The contents of the .requestJournal.xml file remain intact, ready to be added to the datastore before the Order Promising server loads the model into memory.

See Also

"Recovering the Datastore if the System Fails"

Server Monitoring

EnterpriseOne Order Promising allows you to monitor vital system processes, view configuration details, and monitor the promising queue from the Administration page. You can use the Administration page to retrieve the following system information in real time:

- Promising statistics
- System errors
- Promising horizon settings
- Log files
- Server version and location
- Real time promising queue

The ability to monitor server processes is important in a production environment where multiple systems are integrated. Order Promising enables you to monitor server system processes, allowing you to evaluate server performance and perform system troubleshooting in the event that performance has decreased.

The Administration page displays real time system data that can be used to:

- Determine the length of the current promising session
- Determine server performance by viewing average promise time
- Monitor error counts for the promising process and data integrity

Inventory Status

When you start Order Promising, an ATP initialization file (named atpinit.txt) is written to the log directory. This file consists of two sections, each starting with a Horizon line. The Horizon line represents each day in the promising horizon.

The first section of the file contains inventory level data for all combinations items and locations throughout the promising horizon. Each line represents an item at a specific location. The first column contains the Location and Item codes. Each column that follows indicates the available inventory for that combination of item and location for each day in the promising horizon.

The second section of the file contains resource data for manufacturing. Resources at specific locations that are considered by the promising server are listed in this section. The first column contains the Location and Resource codes. Each column that follows indicates the resource availability for each combination of location and resource for each day in the promising horizon.

The ATP initialization file size is proportional to the size of your data model. In certain implementations in which a large data model is used, the file might take a significant amount of time to generate. You can disable the creation of the ATP initialization file using the atp-init option in the server configuration file.

See Also

"Configuring Server Variables"

Promising Queue

The EnterpriseOne Order Promising server promises sales orders on a first in first out (FIFO) basis. Incoming sales orders received from EnterpriseOne Sales Order Entry are queued in the order that they are received. Sales orders that contain a large number of line items take longer to promise than orders with fewer line items, which can cause the queue to grow as new sales orders are received. The number of sales orders in the promising queue depends on the size of the sales order that is being processed at any moment and the volume of sales orders that are incoming from Sales Order Entry.

The Administration page provides you with information about how many sales orders are waiting in the promising queue and how long they remain in the queue. Sales orders that are promised before the browser is refreshed will not appear in the promising queue. You may not see a promising queue at all if sales orders are relatively brief and the volume of incoming orders is manageable.

To compliment the promising queue, the Administration page displays a record of the order promises in the current session that have taken the longest to process. The "at a glance" availability of promising queue data and a record of the longest promises allows you to respond quickly to customers and ensures a faster resolution to any escalation that may occur.

Server Logging

EnterpriseOne Order Promising maintains a detailed server log file that captures all received messages and message responses. Messages that are recorded in the server log file are timestamped and the corresponding process identifier (PID) for each message is displayed. The server log file stores essential application information that can be useful if you need to perform troubleshooting tasks on the system.

The server log file is stored in the directory that you define during the configuration of the promising server. The default directory used is the `/scp/8.12.1/op/logs` directory that is created when you install Order Promising. This directory path can be modified at any time in the opserverConfig.xml file to output the server log file to an alternate location.

Note. To manage the size of the Order Promising server log file, the system administrator should copy and delete the file on a regular basis.

See Also

"Configuring the Promising Server"

Sales Order Allocation Exception Reporting

When a sales order is promised, Order Promising reviews the current data model to determine whether the order can be fulfilled by the date required by the customer. When committed, the required date is persisted by the EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system, not by Order Promising. Between the date when Order Promising was queried and the customer's requested date, many unforeseen things can happen that might interfere with the timely fulfillment of the order. For example, manufacturing capacity at a specific plant may decrease or temporarily cease, affecting the production of the ordered items. Upon startup of the Order Promising server, Order Promising scans the data model provided by EnterpriseOne for sales orders that are in danger of not being fulfilled on time. These sales orders are listed in the Sales Order Allocation Exception Report, located in the `/scp/8.12.1/op/logs` directory.

Batch Startup Scripts

EnterpriseOne Order Promising includes startup scripts in the `/scp/8.12.1/op/bin/` directory that can be used to start and shut down the following components:

- EnterpriseOne Order Promising server
- Data connector for EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler

The following scripts are provided:

Script	Description
run_opserver.bat	Starts the EnterpriseOne Order Promising server in batch mode.
stop_opserver.bat	Stops the EnterpriseOne Order Promising server in batch mode.
run_opconnector.bat	Starts the data connector that is used to retrieve enterprise data from EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler as a part of a batch integration.

Server Executable Files

The executable files used by EnterpriseOne Order Promising are stored in the `/scp/8.12.1/op/bin` directory. When you install the software, the following files are saved to disk:

Executable File	Description
geolookup	A utility that allows you to verify the integrity of your customer addresses in the Geographic Database.
opserver	The promising server, the heart of EnterpriseOne Order Promising, maintains an in-memory representation of the state of the enterprise. When the server performs queries, it examines the order inquiry and attempts to allocate available inventory (ATP) or capacity (CTP) in an enterprise.
OpConnector	The data connector that is used to refresh the enterprise data stored in the datastore. Enterprise data is stored in EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler and loaded into the datastore using the data connector executable and the refresh command.
stopserver	An executable file that stops the EnterpriseOne Order Promising server.
license	An executable file that starts the License Manager.

Configuring the Promising Server

This section discusses how to:

- Navigate server directories.
- Configure server variables.
- Define an ATP timefence for specific items.
- Prioritize the fulfillment of sales orders upon startup.

Navigating Server Directories

Server files for Order Promising are installed in the `/scp/8.12.1/op` directory. The following table lists the directories that the installation program creates in the version directory:

Directory	Contents
`/data/`	The datastore directory that contains the data files used by Order Promising.
`/bin/`	The Order Promising executables that are specific to a particular platform.

Directory	Contents
`/cfg/`	The location of the server configuration file that determines the behavior of the promising server.
`/logs/`	The log files and reports that are created during the operation of Order Promising.
`/geo/`	The geographic database file that contains geographic coordinates used during a proximity search.
`/connector/`	The location of the data connector used for data transfer to and from EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler.
`/jre/`	The location of the Java environment.
`/lib/`	The location of TCL libraries used by EnterpriseOne Order Promising.
`/Uninstall/`	The location of the uninstall application.
`/xsd/`	The location of the XML schema definitions used by the EnterpriseOne Order Promising datastore.

Configuring Server Variables

Access the opserverConfig.xml file.

To configure server variables:

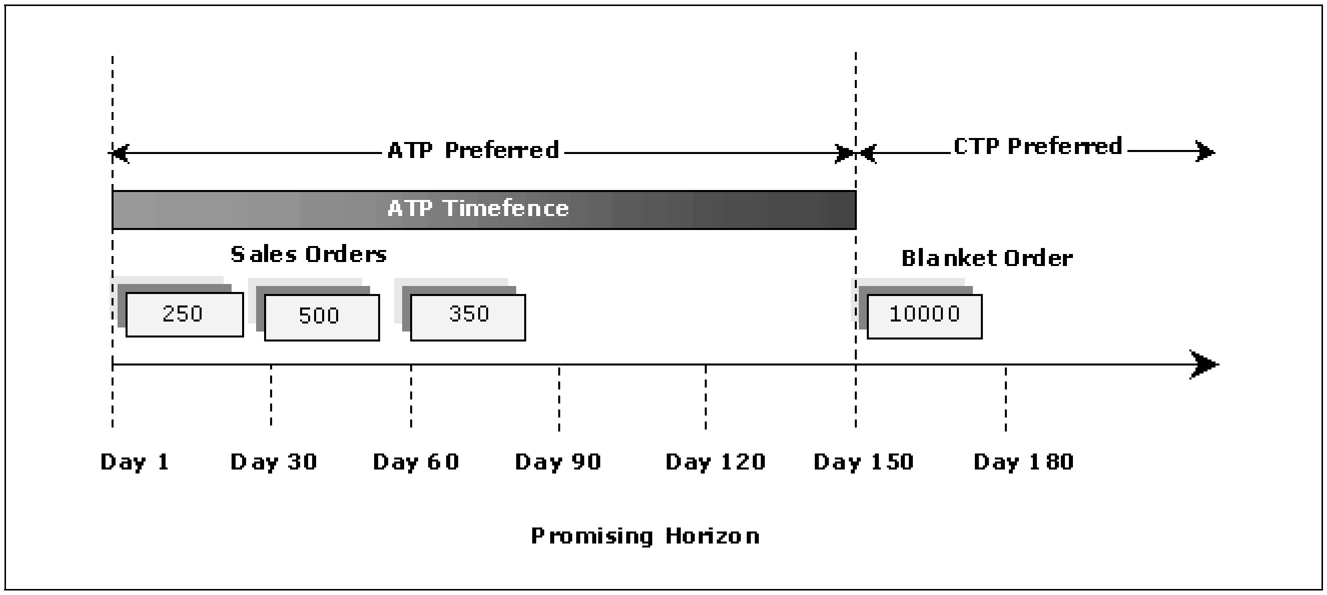
port	Specify the port that the server will listen on. This port must be recognized by the webserver when deploying web components. The default port is 39000.
datastoreDir	Specify the datastore directory where the data model is stored. If not specified, the default is the `/data/opserver/datastore` directory. **Note.** You can set up a test directory by copying the contents of the `/data` directory into a different directory, and then refer to the new directory in the datastoreDir server variable.
schemaDir	Specify the location of the repository schema file. If not specified, the default is the `/xsd` directory.
logFile	Specify the location to save the server log file. If no value is specified, the default is the `/logs` directory.
logLevel	Specify the level of detail contained in the server logs. Valid values are 0: errors only, 1: errors and warnings, 2: errors, warnings and informational messages, and 3: log everything, including the content of all incoming and outgoing messages.
geoDataFile	The path to the data file used by the server during proximity searches. This file contains address and location information for 2.85 million locations around the world.

geographicCacheSize	The size of the in-memory cache for geographic data. A larger cache consumes more memory but may increase the speed of the proximity search.
allocation-report	Select Y to enable the resource allocation report or select N to disable it.
atp-init	Enable or disable the generation of the initial inventory report upon server start-up. This report contains a view of the inventory levels for all items at each location in the data model for the entire promising horizon as they were calculated at the last server initialization. Inventory levels are determined based on beginning inventory, work orders, planned transfers, in-transit inventory, and previously committed customer orders. The default is Y. If you do not require this information, this flag should be set to N in a production environment.
dropdown-threshold	Specify the number of items to be displayed in drop-down boxes within the Order Promising web application. The default is 30 items. If the amount of data to be displayed is greater than the threshold set, the drop-down functionality is not available.
init-alloc-trace-depth	Specify the level of detail about the allocation of existing committed orders upon the start of the Order Promising server. This information is exported to the initialAlloc.xml file. The higher the number, the more information is stored in the log file. The default is 0.This variable is only for use by Oracle Development for debugging purposes, and will affect system performance when used.
default-query-trace-depth	Specify the level of detail about the query solving process that the system exports to the (salesOrderCode)_(serviceObjectiveCode).xml file. The higher the number, the more information is stored in the log file. The default value is 0. This variable is only for use by Oracle Development for debugging purposes, and will affect system performance when used.
post-query-atp	Specify whether the post-query inventory level is exported to the atp-post(salesOrderCode).txt file. The default is N. This variable is only for use by Oracle Development for debugging purposes, and will affect system performance when used.

Defining an ATP Timefence

An inventory policy for a product can include an ATP timefence that instructs Order Promising to use CTP capacity before using ATP capacity for orders placed outside of the ATP timefence. This timefence prevents large future orders from consuming ATP capacity that could be used for immediate orders.

For example, one of your customers has planned a sales promotion for a specific model of ceiling fan five months from now. A sales order for 10,000 items is entered that takes effect five months (or 150 days) from today's date. Meanwhile, you have firm orders for this item earlier in the promising horizon that can be allocated from available inventory. You do not want to risk blocking firm orders for a blanket order that could change in the next five months. To prevent Order Promising from blocking earlier orders, you create an ATP timefence of 150 days in the inventory policy for the item. The timefence instructs Order Promising to source the item from available inventory up until the end of the timefence. After that time, Order Promising is instructed to fulfill the order through production (or CTP capacity) until the end of the promising horizon. The ATP timefence for this item protects the orders that have been promised earlier in the promising horizon.



ATP Timefence

The ATP timefence can be set for individual items in the InventoryPolicy.xml file located in the Datastore directory. The InventoryPolicy.xml file contains information about the inventory policy for items at a location such as the item code, location code, atp timefence, inventory policy pick list, and the inventory policy purchase list. This file must be edited in XML.

atpTimeFence	A number that specifies the number of days from the horizon start date that Order Promising will try to promise from the existing ATP before using CTP. After that time until the end of the horizon, Order Promising will use CTP before using ATP. This attribute is only available in the Order Promising datastore; it does not originate in EnterpriseOne or SCBM. Valid values are: *0*—CTP is preferred over ATP for the entire horizon. *–1*—ATP is preferred over CTP for the entire horizon. *>0*—The item is constrained for the specified number of days. The default is *–1*.

Note. The InventoryPolicy.xml file gets refreshed on a daily basis from the EnterpriseOne extracts that flow through the Supply Chain Business Modeler to the Order Promising Connector, and finally, the Order Promising datastore. ATP timefence settings must be set before the Order Promising server is started to take effect.

See Also

“Appendix C: Understanding the Order Promising XML Format” for more information about how understand the Order Promising XML format.

Prioritizing the Fulfillment of Sales Orders Upon Startup

The order in which sales orders are fulfilled by the Order Promising server upon startup can be customized to ensure that critical sales orders secure available inventory and resources before other orders. Without customizing the sort order for sales orders, the Order Promising server will fulfill each sales order in chronological order upon startup. For each critical sales order, the priority attribute can be set in its header to ensure that the sales order gets priority.

The SalesOrder.xml file contains information about each sales order, including its priority. This file must be edited in XML.

priority	The priority used when allocating the sales order at startup. Valid values are: *0*—The sales order is not prioritized, and gets fulfilled in chronological order. *>0*—The sales order is critical, and has been assigned a number to indicate its priority, with 1 being the highest priority. If sales orders are assigned the same priority, Order Promising prioritizes based on the priority code and the fulfillment dates. The default is *0*.

Note. The SalesOrder.xml file gets refreshed on a daily basis from the EnterpriseOne extracts that flow through the Supply Chain Business Modeler to the Order Promising Connector, and finally,the Order Promising datastore. Priority settings must be adjusted daily before the Order Promising server is started to take effect.

See Also

"Appendix C: Understanding the Order Promising XML Format" for more information about how understand the Order Promising XML format.

Configuring the Datastore

This section discusses how to:

- Set datastore configuration variables.
- Define geographic database aliases.
- Verify customer addresses.

Setting Datastore Configuration Variables

Access the opdatastoreConfig.xml file.

To configure the datastore:

horizon-start-time	Specify the date and time that marks the beginning of the promising horizon.
horizon-length	Specify the length of the promising horizon in days. The default value is 365.
round-to-nearest	Enable or disable rounding of items to the nearest planning multiple. Valid values are *True* or *False*.
wo-material-purchase	Set to *True* to verify whether material demand from work orders can be satisfied by purchasing material. The demand time must be later than the purchased material's standard or premium lead time. If material cannot be purchased, the server material is consumed from existing inventory. Set to *False* to consume existing inventory to satisfy the demand from work orders. The default value is *False*.

wo-concatenate-enable	Set to *True* to enable the concatenation of fields to form manufacturing and routing codes for EnterpriseOne integration. Set to *False* if you are not integrating Order Promising with EnterpriseOne.
use-lane-constraints	Set to *True* to enable the Order Promising solver to consider the lane capacity weight and the lane transport mode calendar when fulfilling orders. Set to *False* if you do not want lane constraints to be taken into consideration.

Defining Geographic Aliases

Access the GeographicAlias.xml file.

To define a geographic alias:

1. Specify the name of the country, state/province, and city using following tags:
   - countryName
   - stateProvinceName
   - cityName
2. Specify as many aliases for each country, state/province, and city using the following flags:
   - countryAlias
   - stateProvinceAlias
   - cityAlias
3. Save the GeographicAlias.xml file.

Verifying Customer Addresses

Access a DOS or UNIX command prompt.

To verify customer addresses:

Issue the following command:

```
geolookup -country-city[-admin]
```

Note. The *admin* flag denotes an administrative region in a country, such as state, province, or prefecture.

Recovering the Datastore if the System Fails

This section discusses how to:

- Unlock the datastore.
- Restore the real-time EnterpriseOne messages to the datastore.

Unlocking the Datastore

To begin to restore the system, the datastore lock needs to be removed. To do so, simply delete the .dataStoreGuard file located in the Datastore directory.

Restoring the Real-time EnterpriseOne Messages to the Datastore

After the datastore has been unlocked, it is possible to restore the real-time EnterpriseOne messages from the .requestJournal file to the datastore. To do so, restart the Order Promising server. All the messages stored in the .requestJournal file are added to the datastore, and then the model is loaded into memory. Upon completion, the .requestJournal file is cleared, ready to log future real-time messages.

In some rare cases, the server might not start after a couple of attempts because the Order Promising server failure was caused by the last real-time message received from EnterpriseOne. When this happens, the Order Promising server fails again after you restore the real-time EnterpriseOne messages. Since the Order Promising server has not loaded the model into memory successfully, the .requestJournal file is still intact. Before attempting to start the Order Promising server again, it is necessary to remove the last real-time message from the .requestJournal before attempting to restart the Order Promising server.

Note. If the Order Promising server fails at the end of the day, data synchronization using the Order Promising connector can be used to update the datastore. Both the .dataStoreGuard and the .requestJournal files can be erased.

Monitoring the Server

This section describes how to:

- Monitor the server session.
- View sales orders in the server queue.
- View the slowest promises in the current session.

Page Used to Monitor the Server

Page Name	Navigation	Usage
Administration	Home Page, Administration	Monitor session promises Monitor system errors

Monitoring the Server Session

The effectiveness of promising both sales orders from EnterpriseOne as well as simulated sales orders can be monitored to determine the number of promises, average promise time, errors, and slowest promise during the current server session.

Access the Administration page.

To monitor the server session, refer to the following fields in Server Status in the Current Session:

Total Promises	The total number of orders promised in the current server session.
Average Promise Time	The average time it takes to promise a sales order in the current promising session.
Protocol Errors	The number of data integrity errors that the system has detected as a result of data received from EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler or through a real time integration with EnterpriseOne.

Promising Errors	The number of errors that the system has detected during the order promise. Additional detail about promising errors can be found in the server log file.
Slowest Promise	The slowest order promise in the current server session.

Viewing Sales Orders in the Server Queue

Access the Administration page.

To view sales orders and simulated sales orders in the promising queue, refer to the following fields in Server Queue:

Position	The position of the message in the promising queue.
Message Name	Messages are promising events that are received from EnterpriseOne Sales Order Entry.
Wait Time	The amount of time that the promising event has been waiting in the promising queue.

Viewing the Slowest Promises in the Current Session

The slowest promises of either real-time sales orders from EnterpriseOne or simulated sales orders are displayed.

Access the Administration page.

Sales Order Number	A number assigned to the sales order in EnterpriseOne Sales Order Entry.
Customer Code	The customer for the sales order.
Number Of Line Items	The number of individual line items that are contained in a sales order.
Created By	The username of the person who entered the sales order in EnterpriseOne Sales Order Entry
Promising Time	The amount of time in seconds that EnterpriseOne Order Promising required to promise the sales order.

Viewing System Configuration

This section discusses how to:

- View promise settings.
- View logging settings.
- View the server and datastore configuration.

Page Used to View System Configuration

Page Name	Navigation	Usage
Administration	Home Page, Administration	View horizon settings View logging settings View server and datastore settings

Viewing Promise Settings

Access the Administration page.

To view the promise settings, refer to the following fields in Configuration:

Horizon Start Date	The date from which the current promising horizon extends. You can change this value in the datastore configuration file.
Horizon Length	The length of the promising horizon in days. The length of the promising horizon combined with the start date determines the end of the promising horizon. You can change this value in the datastore configuration file.

See Also

"Setting Datastore Configuration Variables"

Viewing Logging Settings

Access the Administration page.

To view the logging settings, refer to the following fields in Configuration:

Log File Location	The location of the server log file. You can determine the location of the server log file in the server configuration file.
Log File Size	The size, in kilobytes, of the server log file. The size of the server log file should be monitored to ensure that you do not run out of storage space. In the event that you notice a decrease in server performance, monitor the server log file size. The log file size can be reduced by limiting the scope of errors in the log file. You can set the logging level in the server configuration file.
Log File Created On	The date and time when the most recent server log file was created.

Viewing the Server and Datastore Settings

Access the Administration page.

To view the server and datastore configuration, refer to the following fields in Configuration:

License File Location	The directory where the license files for EnterpriseOne Order Promising are stored.
Datastore Location	The directory where the datastore resides. You can determine the directory that contains the datastore in the datastore configuration file.

Server Version	The version of the EnterpriseOne Order Promising server that is currently installed on your system.
Server Location	The directory where the EnterpriseOne Order Promising server executable resides. This directory is specified during installation of the software and can not be modified.
Server Host	The hostname of the server on your network that is hosting the EnterpriseOne Order Promising server.
Server Port Number	The port number that the EnterpriseOne Order Promising server uses to communicate with other system components. The default value is 39000. You can change this value in the server configuration file.

See Also

"Configuring Server Variables"

CHAPTER 9

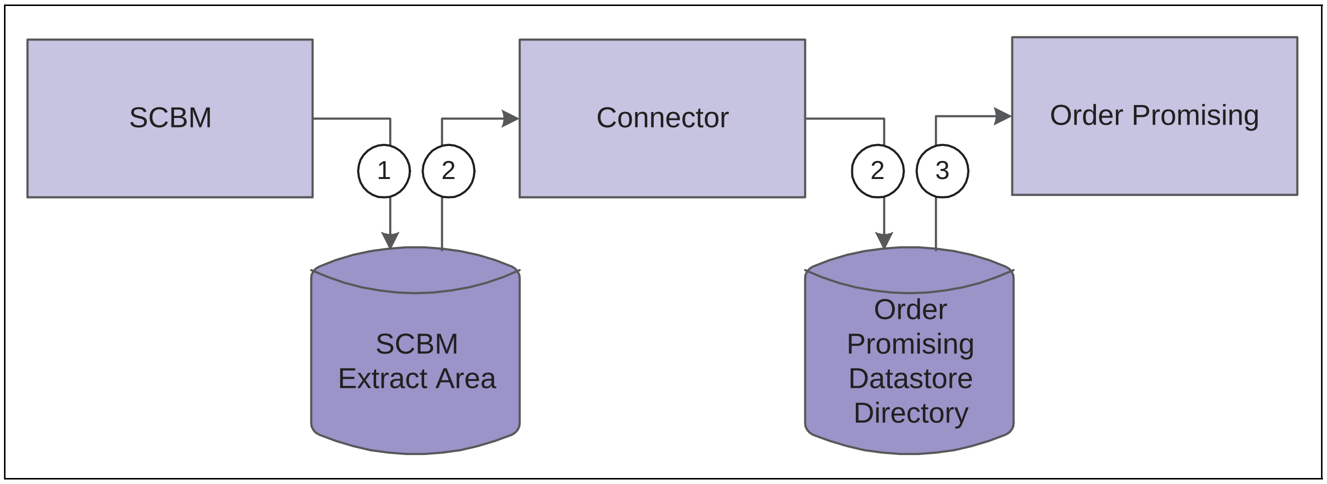
Using the Order Promising Connector

This chapter provides an overview of the process of integrating Order Promising with Supply Chain Business Modeler (SCBM) using the Order Promising Connector, and the Order Promising Connector commands. This chapter discusses how to transform the XML files exported from SCBM into the Order Promising data format.

Understanding the SCBM Integration

Using a connector that is provided with Order Promising, you can easily transfer enterprise data from SCBM to Order Promising. SCBM is a configurable supply chain data warehouse that enables you to transfer enterprise data between EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Management and Supply Chain Planning systems. After importing supply chain data into Supply Chain Business Modeler, you can export the data from the Tactical model for use in Order Promising. Using the data connector, you can convert the data and load it into Order Promising.

The following example illustrates the process of transferring data from Supply Chain Business Modeler to Order Promising:



Importing enterprise data through Supply Chain Business Modeler

To transfer data from Supply Chain Business Modeler to Order Promising, you must:

1. Export data by creating and running an export scenario. You must export the following data packages from the Tactical model:

• Base • Manufacturing • Customer • SalesOrders • Calendar • Configuration	• BeginningInventory • PurchaseOrders • TransferOrders • Supplier • WorkOrders

2. Use the refresh command to transform the enterprise data into import files that can be recognized by the datastore.
3. Import the data into Order Promising.
4. Validate the data imported against the Order Promising datastore XSD schema. This is an optional step.

Understanding the Order Promising Connector Commands

This section discusses:

- Refresh command
- Validate command

Refresh Command

Use the Refresh command to import EnterpriseOne data from SCBM into the Order Promising datastore. To assist customers to transfer large XML files from one machine or location to another, the Order Promising Connector refresh command can be customized to convert gzip compressed XML files directly from SCBM. The refresh command can also be customized to retain all the intermediate files used during the data transformation for troubleshooting purposes. The refresh command syntax is:

`op::refresh` *SCBMDataFolder OPDataFolder argument*

Parameter	Description
SCBMDataFolder	The location of the source SCBM data folder. If the directory name includes a space, it must be enclosed in quotation marks.

Parameter	Description
OPDataFolder	The location of the destination Order Promising datastore directory. If the directory name includes a space, it must be enclosed in quotation marks. With the standard installation, the path for this directory is: `/scp/8.12.1/op/data/opserver/datastore`.
argument	An optional argument used to customize the refresh command. Your options are: • `–debug` Use the –debug argument to retain the intermediate transformation files for debugging purposes. • `–gzip` Use the –gzip argument to allow the Order Promising Connector to accept compressed XML files.

For example, the following command converts all gzip data packages from a directory called SCBM Export to the Datastore directory:

```
op::refresh "c:/scp/8.12.1/scbm/scbm export" "c:/scp/8.12.1/op/data
/opserver/datastore" –gzip
```

Validate Command

Use the validate command to check the integrity of the transformed XML data files in the Datastore directory by comparing them against the Order Promising Datastore XSD schema. This option can help you to detect any data problems before running the Order Promising server. The syntax is:

`op::validateXml`*OPDataFolder XSDFolder*

Parameter	Description
OPDataFolder	The location of the destination Order Promising datastore directory. If the directory name includes a space, it must be enclosed in quotation marks. With the standard installation, the path for this directory is:`/scp/8.12.1/op/data /opserver/datastore`.
XSDFolder	The location of the folder containing the Order Promising XSD datastore schema. With the standard installation, the path for this directory is: `/scp/8.12.1/op/xsd`.

Prerequisite

Before you begin importing data from SCBM, ensure that you have created and run an export scenario that copies data from the Tactical model to an extract area. In addition, stop the Order Promising server when running the Order Promising connector.

Importing Enterprise Data from SCBM

Perform these steps when importing Enterprise Data from Supply Chain Business Modeler to Order Promising:

1. From a DOS command prompt or in Windows Explorer, navigate to the `/scp/8.12.1/op/bin` directory.
2. Do one of the following:
   - In Windows Explorer, double click OPConnector.exe
   - At a DOS command prompt, enter `OPConnector`

     The Order Promising connector command shell starts.
3. Enter the following commands:

   ```
   package require Aps
   ```

   The connector loads the current version of the APS package.
4. Enter the following command:

   ```
   package require Op
   ```

   The connector loads the current version of the Order Promising package.
5. Enter the following command:

   `op::refresh` *SCBMDataFolder OPDataFolder argument*

   The connector transforms the SCBM data into the Order Promising data format.
6. Optional. Enter the following command:

   `op::validateXml` *OPDataFolder XSDFolder*

   The transformed data is validated against the Order Promising XSD schema format to detect any errors.

APPENDIX A

Understanding Real-time Message Mapping

This appendix discusses the mappings between EnterpriseOne and Supply Chain Planning for the following real-time processes:

- Order Promising queries and replies
- Order Promising server and datastore updates

Understanding the Mappings

The Order Promising Server expects to receive a specific set of fields when processing sales order inquiries that originate from EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Management. These fields must then map to the corresponding fields in the Order Promising datastore.

See Also

"Appendix C: Understanding the Order Promising XML Format"

Mappings for Sales Order Promising

To determine the best available date for shipment, the Supply Chain Management system sends a query to the Order Promising system, which sends back the best fulfillment option to meet the date requested by the customer. This query includes information about the sales order. The events that contain the query information are:

- notifySalesOrderPromise
- notifySalesOrderResponse

Fields in notifySalesOrderPromise

The following tables describe the summary and detail fields in an Order Promising sales order inquiry and the corresponding fields in EnterpriseOne:

EnterpriseOne Fields	OP WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
XAPIClientPort	userData	integer	The userData field represents a concatenation of the XAPIClientPort, XAPIClientIP, XAPIClientMagicNumber, and XAPIMethodId, ProcessingVersion, and UserID fields.
XAPIClientIP	userData	string	The IP address of the machine from which the promise query was sent.
XAPIClientMagic Number	userData	string	An identifier for the promise query.
XAPIMethodId	userData	string	The XAPI method used to process the promise. The value is "OrderPromiseCalback".
ProcessingVersion	userData	string	The version of Sales Order Entry used to create the promise query.
UserID	userId	string	A unique code, assigned by the external system, which identifies the user who is making the request. An entry in this field ensures that the query is routed properly to the appropriate scenario manager.
	maxResults	integer	The maximum number of results that will be returned by the server. For EnterpriseOne, this field should always contain "1" or be left blank so that the default value is used.
	salesOrder Object		
Sales Order Key	salesOrderCode	string	A unique system-generated number that identifies the order.
ShipTo	customerCode	string	The unique code number that identifies the customer.
MailingName	customerName	string	The name of the customer for whom the order is being placed.
ShippingGroup	customerGroup	string	The group to which the customer is assigned.
City	city	string	The city where the customer is located.
State	stateProvince	string	The state or province where the customer is located.
Country	country	string	The country where the customer is located.
BusinessObjective	serviceObjective	string	The service objective used during the sales order inquiry. Service objectives are set up in the Manage Service Objectives screen within the Order Promising Workshop.

EnterpriseOne Fields	OP WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
MultiSource Allowed	allowMultiSource	boolean	A code that specifies whether the acquisition of line items from multiple sources is allowed. This field accepts these codes: true, false, 1 or 0. The default is true.
PartialOrder ShipmentAllowed	allowPartialOrder Shipment	boolean	A code that specifies whether the shipment of partially filled orders is allowed. This field accepts these codes: true, false, 1 or 0. The default is true.
PenaltyCost Adjustment	penaltyCost Adjustment	integer	The penalty cost associated with the order. The default is 100.
	calcEarliestArrive Date	boolean	Whether the earliest arrival date should be calculated. The system accepts these codes: true, false, 1 or 0. The default is false.
TraceDepth	traceDepth	integer	Determines the volume of tracing information that the Order Promising Server writes out during the solve. The default is 0.
NextLineNumber	lastLineNumber Used	double	The last line number used for the sales order. This number is used when adding or splitting lines.
LineNumber Increment	lineNumber Increment	double	The number used to increment the line numbers. This number is used in conjunction with the next line number when adding or splitting multiple lines.
	salesOrderDetail Object		
SalesOrderLine Number	lineItem	string	A unique number that identifies the sales order line item.
UniqueID	cacheLineItem	string	A unique identification code that identifies the line number.
Item	item	string	A code that identifies the item being ordered.
PlanningUnitOf Measure	planningUnit	string	The standard planning unit of the item or a variation of the item that is defined in the item master of the unit conversion tables. This field is necessary because the order might contain different units of measure than the one you use for planning. The planning unit of measure is defined in the EnterpriseOne Integration Constants.
QuantityPlanned	planningQuantity	double	The order quantity converted to the planning unit of measure.

EnterpriseOne Fields	OP WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
PlanningMultiple	planningMultiple	double	The multiple in which items in the order are grouped. For example, a planning multiple of 12 specifies that items are included in the order only in groups of 12. The system rounds this value to the nearest multiple. For example, if you specify a planning multiple of 10 and 37 items are in stock, Order Promising allocates 30 units and no more. You can change this behavior by editing the round_to_nearest variable in the datastore configuration file.
PlanningUnitPrice	planningUnitPrice	double	The price of a single unit of the item in the planning unit of measure.
	minShipmentSize	double	The size of the minimum shipment using the planning unit of measure. The default is 0.
RequestedDate	requestDate	date	The date the customer wants the order delivered.
ShippingGroup	shippingGroup	string	The number of the shipping group for the items in the order, if those items are to be delivered on the same day. If the PartialLineShipmentAllowed field is set to No, the Order Promising server automatically ships all lines together. If the PartialLineShipmentAllowed field is set to Yes, you can set up groups of items that must arrive together.
MultiSource	multiSource	string	A code that allows or prohibits the acquisition of the line item from multiple locations. The field can also be used to define a sourcing group. Valid values are: Yes-allow multisourcing No-do not allow multisourcing Any other value-sourcing group
PartialLine Shipment Allowed	allowPartialLine Ship	boolean	A code that allows or prohibits the shipment of individual line items as they become available. The valid values are: true, false, 1 or 0. The default is true.
AllowBackorders	allowBackOrders	boolean	A code that allows or prohibits items that are not currently in stock to be promised when they become available. Valid values are: true, false, 1 or 0. The default is true.
Substitution Allowed	allowSubstitutions	boolean	A code that specifies whether to allows or prohibit the substitution of items when the original choice is unavailable. Valid values are true, false, 1 or 0. The default is true.
	asapOrder	boolean	Indicates whether the customer wants the order fulfilled as soon as possible. Valid values are true, false, 1 or 0. The default is false.

EnterpriseOne Fields	OP WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
City	city	string	Name of the city (optional). If provided, it overrides the value on the header for this line item.
State	stateProvince	string	The name of the state or province (optional). If provided, it overrides the value on the header for this line item.
Country	country	string	The name of the country (optional). If provided, it overrides the value on the header for this line item.
ConfigurationId Number	plrId	string	A unique number representing a concatenation of the ConfigurationIdNumber, Component IdNumber, and ParentIdNumber.
ComponentId Number			Concatenated into plrId.
ParentIdNumber			Concatenated into plrId.
	partsAndRouting Object		
ConfigurationId Number	plrId	string	A unique number representing a concatenation of the ConfigurationIdNumber, Component IdNumber, and ParentIdNumber.
Component IdNumber			Concatenated into plrId.
ParentIdNumber			Concatenated into plrId.
BranchPlant	location	string	A code that identifies the location where the current work order is defined and, implicitly, the location of the manufacturing process.
WorkOrderNumber	workOrderCode	string	A code that identifies the work order. The code must be unique for each location.
workOrderChanges Allowed	workOrderChanges Allowed	boolean	A code that indicates whether changes to the work order are allowed. Valid values are: 1 or True. Allow changes to the work order. 0 or False. Do not allow changes to the work order.
	routingStep Object		
OperationSequence	operationSequence	integer	A unique number within a manufacturing routing that identifies the order of operations.

EnterpriseOne Fields	OP WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
RoutingID	operationCode	string	A unique code that identifies a manufacturing operation. This field is a concatenation of the ShortItemNumber, TypeOfRouting, BatchQuantity, OperationSequence, and TypeOperationCode fields.
Successive Operation	successive OperationSequence	integer	A number that specifies an operation instance that follows in sequence after the current operation instance. If the current operation is the last operation in the sequence and has no successive operation, then the value is 0.
PrecedenceOffset	precedenceOffset	double	The time offset between the start and end of the current operation and the start and end of the next operation. The meaning depends on the PrecedenceType field value. Valid values are: • Sequence • StartToStart • StartToEnd • EndToStart • EndToEnd
PrecedenceType	precedenceType	string	The type of the precedence relationship between the current and the next operation.
SetupHours	setupTime	double	The separation time used to model any setup activity that might be required to run the manufacturing step specified in the RoutingId field. The value is optional.
MoveHours	moveTime	double	The separation time used to model the inventory moving activity that might be required after the manufacturing step specified in the RoutingId field is completed. The inventory move occurs even if there is no SuccessiveOperation that needs to be executed after the current manufacturing step. This value is optional.
QueueHours	queueTime	double	The separation time that is used as a waiting time due to specific business reasons, before the system runs the current manufacturing step specified by RoutingId. QueueHours is defined before SetupHours. This number is optional.
ConfigurationId Number	plrId	string	A unique number representing a concatenation of the ConfigurationIdNumber, ComponentIdNumber, and ParentIdNumber.
ComponentId Number			Concatenated into plrId.
ParentIdNumber			Concatenated into plrId.

EnterpriseOne Fields	OP WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
ResourceId	partId	string	A code that identifies the part on the work order. This field is a concatenation of the ConfigurationIdNumber and the ComponentIdNumber fields.
ResourceType	partType	string	A code that identifies the type of part. Valid values are: Item PrimaryOutput DurationResource Crew Machine Tool CoProduct
ShortItemNumber	partCode	string	A code that identifies the product.
PlanningUnitOf Measure	quantityUnit	string	The unit of measure used for planning.
QuantityPlanned	quantity	string	The quantity of product requested for this order.

Fields in notifySalesOrderResponse

This table describes the fields in the notifySalesOrderPromiseResponse message, which is generated by the Order Promising server, and the corresponding fields in the EnterpriseOne.

Order Promising Fields	EnterpriseOne Fields	EnterpriseOne Data Type	Description
salesOrderQuery Reply Object			
salesOrderCode	Sales Order Key	string	The reference number for the order that is assigned by EnterpriseOne.
serviceObjective	Business Objective	string	The business objective used during the sales order inquiry.
userData Object			
clientPort	XAPIClientPort	long	The port used to process the XAPI event.
clientIP	XAPIClientIP	long	The IP address of the machine from which the promise query was sent.
clientProcessId	XAPIClientMagic Number	long	An identifier for the promise query.

Order Promising Fields	EnterpriseOne Fields	EnterpriseOne Data Type	Description
xapiMethodId	XAPIMethodId	string	The XAPI method used to process the promise. The value is "OrderPromiseCallback".
processingVersion	Sales Order Entry Version	string	The version of Sales Order Entry used to create the promise query.
result Object			
totalCost	Total Cost	math	The total cost for all of the items ordered.
totalDeliveryCost	Total Delivery Cost	math	The total cost of delivery for the order.
totalPrice	Total Price	math	The total price of the order.
totalProfit	Total Profit	math	The amount of profit from the sale of the items.
totalMargin	Total Margin	math	The profit margin associated with shipping this order.
totalValue	Total Value	math	The total value of the order.
latestLineDate	Latest Line Date	date	The latest date on which the manufacturing of an item can begin.
numberOf Backorders	Number Of Backorders	math	The number of items that are unavailable on the shipping date. These items will be shipped when they become available.
numberOf Substitutions	Number of Substitutions	math	The number of product substitutions made if line items are unavailable on the shipping date.
orderFillRate	Order Fill Rate	math	The percentage of the order that was allocated.
numberOf AtpItems			The number of items that could be fulfilled by ATP.
numberof CtpItems			The number of items that could be fulfilled by CTP.
lastLineNumber Used	Last Line Number	math numeric	The last line number used for the sales order. This number is used when adding or splitting lines.
lineNumber Increment	Line Number Increment	double	The number used to increment the line numbers. This number is used with the next line number when adding or splitting multiple lines.
detail Object			

Order Promising Fields	EnterpriseOne Fields	EnterpriseOne Data Type	Description
lineItem	Line Number	math numeric	The line number that Order Promising assigns to the order. In Order Promising, line items can be split. When you do so, Order Promising keeps the original line item, but decrements it as a decimal - for example, line item 1.000 will be split into the following three lines: 1.000, 1.001, 1.002.
originalLineItem	Original Line Number	math	The line number that was assigned to the order by EnterpriseOne.
cacheLineItem	Cache Line Number	math	A unique code identifying the sales order line number.
requestedItem	Requested Item	math	A code that identifies the item that the customer wants to order.
availableItem	Available Item	string	A code that identifies the available item or its substitute (if product substitution is allowed).
availableAmount	Available Amount	math	The quantity of the line item that is available on the shipping date.
availableDate	Available Date	date	The date that the item arrives at the customer location.
requestedDate	Requested Date	date	The date the customer wants the item to be delivered.
asapOrder		boolean	Indicates whether the customer wants the order fulfilled as soon as possible. Valid values are true, false, 1 or 0. The default is false.
earliestAriveDate		date	The earliest arrival date that the customer will accept the order.
shipDate	Ship Date	date	The date that the item ships from its final distribution point.
pickDate	Pick Date	date	The date when the item is prepared for shipment.
shipLocation	Ship Location	string	The location from which the line item is shipped.
cost	Cost	string	The total cost of fulfilling this particular line item.
price	Price	string	The total extended price of the line.
profit	Profit	string	The projected profit generated from the shipment of this particular line item.
margin	Margin	string	The profit margin associated with shipping this line item.

Order Promising Fields	EnterpriseOne Fields	EnterpriseOne Data Type	Description
value	Value	string	The total value of the shipment.
lineFillRate			Not used by EnterpriseOne.
parentFillRate			Not used by EnterpriseOne.
substitutionRatio	Substitution Ratio	math	The ratio of the substituted item used for each unit of the original product or material.
allowPartialLine Ship	Allow Partial Order Ship	string	A code that specifies whether line items can be shipped as they become available.
allowBackOrders	Allow Backorders	string	A code that specifies whether items that are not in stock can be promised as they become available.
allowSubstitution	Allow Substitution	string	A code that specifies whether items can be substituted when sufficient quantities of the preferred choice are not available.
1 if ErrorCode is not blank	Error Code	string	An error code returned by Order Promising when an error occurs.
errorCode	Error Description	string	A short text message that describes what might have caused an error during the sales order inquiry.
deliveryCost	Delivery Cost	string	The cost to deliver the line item from the final shipping point to the customer.
orphanOldwork Orders	Cancel Original Work Orders	string	A code that specifies if the work order should be cancelled or not. Valid values are: 1. Cancel the work order. 0. Do not cancel the work order.
plrId and plrResult			
The first element of plrID	Configuration Id Number	string	The unique configuration ID number for a specific configuration.
The second element of plrID	Parent Component Id Number	string	The unique parent component ID number for a component’s parent.
The third element of plrID	Component Id Number	string	The unique component ID number for a component within a specific configuration.
originalLine Number	Original Line Number	string	A number that links a promised sales order line with an original sales order line. The responding system preserves this value from the original request.

Order Promising Fields	EnterpriseOne Fields	EnterpriseOne Data Type	Description
	Line Number	string	Mapped in the EnterpriseOne_interface processSalesOrder promise flow.
	Sales Order Number	string	Mapped in the EnterpriseOne_interface processSalesOrder promise flow.
	Sales Order Type	string	Mapped in the EnterpriseOne_interface processSalesOrder promise flow.
	Key Order Company	string	Mapped in the EnterpriseOne_interface processSalesOrder promise flow.
itemCode	Short Item Number	string	A user-defined field that contains an alphanumeric code for the item.
locationCode	Branch Plant	string	A code that identifies the business unit, cost center, branch, or plant.
quantity	Quantity	math numeric	The quantity of product that Order Promising can fulfill for the work order.
startDate	Start Date	date	The date when the operation step must be started.
endDate	Request Date	date	The date when the operation step must be completed.
error Object			
Value 1 if code is not blank	Error Code	string	An error code returned by Order Promising when an error occurs.
code	Error Description	string	A short text message that describes what might have caused an error during the sales order inquiry.

Mappings to Update the Datastore

When the customer service representative commits the sales order, the system sends the sales order details to the Order Promising server. Work order and the work order bill of material details are also sent with any sales orders that contain configured items. Finally, any changes to sales orders, purchase orders, transfer orders, and manual inventory are also sent to the Order Promising server in real time. These are one-way transmissions from EnterpriseOne to Order Promising.

Note. Updates to work orders and work order parts lists and routings are also sent to Order Promising as they occur, however, they are not included in the Order Promising model until the Order Promising server is restarted.

The real-time events that update the Order Promising model are:

- notifyItemBalancePublish

- notifyPurchaseTransferOrderPublish
- notifySalesOrderPublish
- notifyWorkOrderPublish
- notifyWorkOrderBOMRPublish

Fields in notifyItemBalance

This table describes the fields in the notifyItemBalance message generated by EnterpriseOne and transmitted to Order Promising:

EnterpriseOne Fields	Order Promising WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
Action Code	action	string	The action code specifies the type of change that was made to the item balance table. Valid values are: 1. add 2. change 3. delete
Lot	lotNumber	string	The unique code identifying the lot at the location. This code is a concatenation of the EnterpriseOne fields Location and Lot Number.
Location	lotNumber		Same as above
BranchPlant	locationCode	string	The unique code identifying the inventory location.
Short Item Number	itemCode	string	The unique code identifying the item stored at the location.
Planning Quantity	quantity	double	The amount of the item contained in this lot. This field is mandatory.
Planning Lot Status	lotStatus	string	The status of the lot. Valid values are: Available-The lot is available. Scrap-The lot has been scrapped and cannot be used. This might be due to damage, breakage, spoilage, and so on. OnHold-The lot is on hold for some reason, such as quality control, quarantine, or curing. Pegged-This field is reserved for future use. Expired-The lot has expired and cannot be used. The lot status values are mapped from the 34A/LS UDC.
	statusDate	Date	This field is not used in EnterpriseOne.

EnterpriseOne Fields	Order Promising WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
	manufacturingDate	Date	This field is not used in EnterpriseOne.
	holdPeriod	Double	This field is not used in EnterpriseOne.
APS Flag			The APS Flag and APS Supply Demand Flag are used to filter item balance events from being transmitted to Order Promising. If either the APSFlag or APS Supply Demand Flag are not equal to "1", the event is not sent to Order Promising.
APS Supply Demand Flag			Same as above.

Fields in notifyPurchaseTransferOrder

This table describes the fields in the notifyPurchaseTransferOrder message generated by EnterpriseOne and transmitted to Order Promising:

EnterpriseOne Fields	Order Promising Datastore Fields	OP Data Type	Description
	shipment Object		
Action Code	action	string	The action code specifies the type of change made to the purchase order or transfer order field. Valid values are: 0. do nothing 1. add 2. change 3. delete
Concatenation of OrderNumber, OrderType, OrderCompany, OrderSuffix	transferOrder Number	string	The unique code that identifies the shipment. The code is a concatenation of the following fields: Order Number|OrderCompany|OrderType|Suffix.
Transfer Direct Ship Flag	type	String	Identifies the order as either a transfer or purchase order. Valid values are: • TransferOrder • PurchaseOrder
Shipping Branch Plant	originLocation	string	The shipping branch or plant from which the shipment originates.

EnterpriseOne Fields	Order Promising Datastore Fields	OP Data Type	Description
Branch Plant	destination Location	string	The business unit, cost center, branch, or plant the order is being shipped to.
Order Date	orderDate	date	The date the order was placed.
	transferOrderItem Object		
Action Code	action		The action code indicates whether an item has been added, changed, or deleted from a transfer order. Valid values are: 1. add 2. change 3. delete
Order Line Number	transferOrderItem Number	string	The detail line number.
Short Item Number	itemCode	string	The short item number of the purchase order line.
Promised Ship Date	plannedShipDate	date	The date that the item can be shipped from the warehouse.
Actual Ship Date	actualShipDate	date	The actual date the item was shipped from the warehouse.
Promised Delivery Date	planned ArrivalDate	date	The date that an item will be delivered to the customer.
Sum of Open Quantity and Received Quantity	currentOrder Quantity	double	The order quantity.
Planning Unit of Measure	quantityUnit	string	The unit of measure used for planning.
"Planned Transfer"	type	string	This field is hard coded with the value "PlannedTransfer".
Mode Of Transport	transportMode	string	The code that describes the transportation means (for example, by rail).

EnterpriseOne Fields	Order Promising Datastore Fields	OP Data Type	Description
APS Flag			The APS Flag and APS Supply Demand Flag are used to filter item balance events from being transmitted to Order Promising. If either the APS Flag or APS Supply Demand Flag are not equal to "1", the event is not sent to Order Promising.
APS Supply Demand Flag			Same as above.

Fields in notifySalesOrder

This table describes the fields in the notifySalesOrder message, which is generated by EnterpriseOne and transmitted to Order Promising:

EnterpriseOne Fields	Order Promising WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
	salesOrder Object		
Action Type	action	char	The Action Type field specifies whether a sales order has been added, changed, or deleted from EnterpriseOne. Valid values are: 0. do_nothing 1. add 2. change 3. delete
Concatenation of Order Number, Order Type, and Key Company	salesOrderCode	string	The sales order number.
Ship To Address Number	customerCode	string	The address book number of the person to whom the item is to be shipped.
Ship To Mailing Name	customerName	string	The SoldTo address book number.
	customerGroup	string	Not mapped in EnterpriseOne.
Ship To Address Line 1	address1	string	The first line of the address record.
Ship To Address Line 2	address2	string	The second line of the address record.

EnterpriseOne Fields	Order Promising WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
Ship To Address Line 3	address3	string	The third line of the address record.
Ship To City	city	string	The name of the city to which the order is to be shipped.
Ship To County	county	string	The name of the county to which the order is to be shipped.
Ship To State	stateProvince	string	The name of the state or province to which the order is to be shipped.
Ship To Country	country	string	The name of the country to which the order is to be shipped. This field is not mapped in EnterpriseOne.
Ship To ZipCode	postalCode	string	The zip or postal code to which the order is to be shipped..
Business Objective	serviceObjective	string	The service objective associated with the sales order.
	allowMultiSource	boolean	This field indicates whether multiple sources are allowed for this sales order. The default for this field is "false".
	penaltyCost Adjustment	integer	The penalty cost if the order is not fulfilled by the customer request date. The default for this field is 0.
	allowPartialShip	boolean	This field indicates whether partial shipment is allowed for this sales order. The default for this field is "true".
	salesOrderDetail Object		
Action Type	action	string	The Action Type specifies whether the sales order item has been added, changed, or deleted. Valid values are: 1. Add 2. Change. 3. Delete
Line Number	lineItem	string	The sales order line number.
Short Item Number	itemCode	string	The short item number of the sales order line.
PlanningQuantity	quantity	double	The quantity used for planning.
Planning Unit Of Measure	quantityUnit	string	The unit of measure used for planning.

EnterpriseOne Fields	Order Promising WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
Promised Ship Date	shipDate	date	The date that the item can be shipped from the warehouse.
	status	string	This field is hardcoded with the value "Approved".
Scheduled Pick Date	pickDate	date	The day that the item can be picked up from the warehouse.
Detail Branch Plant	shipFromBranch Code	string	The business unit, cost center, branch, or plant from which the item is shipped.
Promised Delivery Date	arriveDate	date	The date that an item will be delivered to the order company.
	city	string	The name of the city to which the order is to be shipped.
	county	string	The name of the county to which the order is to be shipped.
	stateProvince	string	The name of the state or province to which the order is to be shipped.
	country	string	The name of the country to which the order is to be shipped. This field is not mapped in EnterpriseOne.
	postalCode	string	The zip or postal code to which the order is to be shipped..
	allowPartialLine Ship	boolean	This field indicates whether partial shipment is allowed for this sales order item.
	allowBackOrders	boolean	This field indicates whether backorders are allowed for this sales order item.
	allowSubstitutions	boolean	This field indicates whether substitutions are allowed for this sales order item.
	allowMultiSource	boolean	This field indicates whether multiple sources are allowed for this sales order item.
APS Flag			The APS Flag and APS Supply Demand Flag are used to filter item balance events from being transmitted to Order Promising. If either the APS Flag or APS Supply Demand Flag are not equal to "1", the event is not sent to Order Promising.
APS Supply Demand Flag			Same as above.

Fields in WorkOrder

This table describes the fields in the notifyWorkOrder message, which is generated by EnterpriseOne and transmitted to Order Promising:

EnterpriseOne Fields	Order Promising WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
	workOrder Object		
Action Code	action	string	The code that represents the work order.
Order Number|Order Type	workOrderCode	string	A code that represents the work order.
Branch Plant	locationCode	string	The business unit, cost center, branch, or plant where the work order is fulfilled.
Work Order Description	description	string	The description for the work order.
Planning Order Type	type	string	A code that identifies the planning system order type. Valid values are Production, Maintenance, or Configured.
	manufacturingCode	string	A code that identifies the manufacturing process assigned to this work order. The manufacturing process is either a routing (sequence of operations) or a single operation. This field is not used by EnterpriseOne.
Short Item Number	itemCode	string	The short item number of the work order item. This is a key field and is required for production orders.
Planning Quantity	quantity	double	The primary output quantity when the manufacturing process is complete. This field is required for production or configured orders.
Planning Unit Of Measure	quantityUnit	string	The unit of measure used for the quantity field. This field is required for production or configured orders.

EnterpriseOne Fields	Order Promising WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
Work Order Status Flag	status	string	The code that describes the status of a work order. Valid values are: 1. Open 2. Open 3. Active 4. Open 5. Closed
Transaction Date	creationDate	date	The date that an order was entered into the system.
Request Date	requestedDate	date	The date that an item is to arrive or that an action is to be complete.
Start Date	startDate	date	The start date for the work order.
	completionDate	date	The completion date for the work order.
Work Order Change Allowed	changesAllowed	boolean	A code that indicates whether a work order can be changed. Valid values are: Y. Changes are communicated to Order Promising. N. Changes are not communicated to Order Promising.
Parent WO Number	configuredParentWorkOrder	string	The code for the configured parent work order. This field is used to identify the parent work order for configured items that have configured sub assemblies with a separate work order.
Parent Work Order Branch	configuredParentLocation	string	The code for the location where the configured parent work order is set to run. Configured sub assemblies might be produced at different locations than the parent.

EnterpriseOne Fields	Order Promising WSDL Fields	OP Data Type	Description
	salesOrderCode	string	The configured parent sales order number. The order number is used to update the WorkOrder object in the Order Promising datastore.
	salesOrderLineItem	string	The configured parent sales order line item number derived from the order number. This data is used to update the WorkOrder object in the Order Promising datastore.
Planning Enabled			The Planning Enabled and Planning Supply Demand fields are used to filter item balance events from being transmitted to Order Promising. If either the Planning Enabled or Planning Supply Demand fields are not equal to "1", the event is not sent to Order Promising.
Planning Supply Demand			Same as above.

Fields in notifyWorkOrderBOMR

This table describes the fields in the notifyWorkOrderBOMR message, which is generated by EnterpriseOne and transmitted to Order Promising:

Order Promising Fields	XPI Document Fields	Data Type	Description
	header Object		
Action Code	action	string	The Action Type field specifies whether a sales order has been added, changed, or deleted from EnterpriseOne. Valid values are: 0. do_nothing 1. add 2. change 3. delete
Order Number|Order Type	workOrderCode	string	A code that represents the work order.

Order Promising Fields	XPI Document Fields	Data Type	Description
Branch Plant	locationCode	string	The business unit, cost center, branch, or plant where the work order is fulfilled.
Work Order Change	changesAllowed planningEnabled planningSupply Demand	boolean	A code that indicates whether a work order can be changed. Valid values are: Y. Changes are communicated to Order Promising. N. Changes are not communicated to Order Promising.
Planning Enabled			The Planning Enabled and Planning Supply Demand fields are used to filter item balance events from being transmitted to Order Promising. If either the Planning Enabled or Planning Supply Demand fields are not equal to "1", the event is not sent to Order Promising.
Planning Supply Demand			Same as above.
Planning Order Type	type	string	A code that identifies the planning system order type. Valid values are Production, Maintenance, or Configured.
Planning Unit Of Measure	quantityUnit	string	The unit of measure used for the quantity field. This field is required for production or configured orders.
Work Order Status Flag	status	string	The code that describes the status of a work order. Valid values are: 1. Open 2. Open 3. Active 4. Open 5. Closed
Request Date	requestedDate	date	The date that an item is to arrive or that an action is to be complete.
	workOrderRouting		

Order Promising Fields	XPI Document Fields	Data Type	Description
Action Type	action	string	The Action Type specifies whether the work order routing has been added, changed, deleted, or replaced. Valid values are: 1. Add 2. Change. 3. Delete 4. Replace 5. Do Nothing
Operation Sequence Number	operationSequence	integer	A unique number within a manufacturing routing that identifies the order of operations.
	operationCode	string	The operationCode is blank for both configured and non-configured work orders.
Successive Operation	successive Operation Sequence	integer	The next operation in the routing sequence.
Queue Hours	queueTime	double	The total hours that an order is expected to be in queue at work centers and moving between work centers.
	queueTimeUnit	string	The unit of measure for the setup, move, and queue times. The default unit is hours.
Setup Hours	setupTime	double	The standard setup hours that are incurred in the normal completion of this routing step.
	setupTimeUnit	string	The unit of measure for the setup, move, and queue times. The default unit is hours.
Move Hours	moveTime	double	The planned hours required to move the order from the current operation to the next.
	moveTimeUnit	string	The unit of measure for the setup, move, and queue times. The default unit is hours.

Order Promising Fields	XPI Document Fields	Data Type	Description
Precedence Type	precedenceType	string	The type of the precedence relationship between the current operation and the next operation. Valid values are: • Sequence • StartToStart • StartToEnd • EndToStart • EndToEnd The default value is Sequence.
Precedence Offset	precedenceOffset	double	The time offset between the start and end of the current operation and the start and end of the next operation. The meaning depends on the precedence_type field value. Values are optional; the default value is 0.0.
	status	string	The status of the work order. Valid values are: 1. Open 2. Open 3. Active 4. Open 5. Closed This field is optional.
Request Date	requestedDate	date	The date that the routing step is to be complete.
Start Date	plannedStartDate	date	The date that the work order is planned to start.
Finish Date	plannedFinishDate	date	The date that the work order is planned to be completed.
	actualStartDate	date	The actual date that the work order was started. This field is optional.
	actualFinishDate	date	The actual date that the work order was finished. This field is optional.
	workOrderPart		

Order Promising Fields	XPI Document Fields	Data Type	Description
ActionType	action	string	The type of net change action. Valid values are: 1. Add 2. Change 3. Delete If the header action is "replace", the detail action is "add".
Resource Id	bomrId	string	A code that uniquely identifies a resource. For crew, machine, and tool, and primary output resources, this field is a concatenation of the: • Operation Sequence Number • Work Center • Operation Type • Resource Type Identifier - (Resource Line Number for crew, machine, and tool resources. 'P' for Primary Output) For configured component resources this field is a concatenation of the: • Configuration Id • Configuration Component Id For non-configured component resources this field is the parts list unique key.
Either Short Item Number, or Resource Code and Branch Plant	partCode	string	If the Resource Type is a primary output or item, then the Resource Id is the Short Item Number. If the Resource Type is a duration resource, crew, machine or tool, then the Resource Id is a concatenation of Resource Code and Branch Plant.
	partDescription	string	The description of the resource list item.
Resource Type	partType	string	A value that defines the role of the part.
Quantity Planned	totalQuantity	double	The total amount of the item that is produced or consumed upon completion of the work order.
Quantity Planned	remainingQuantity	double	The remaining quantity of the item that needs to be produced or consumed to complete the work order. This quantity is determined when the current operation has begun, but has not been completed.
Quantity Per	quantityPer	double	The quantity of bill of material and resource component that is required to make one unit of work order output. The scrap and yield factors are inferred. This field is optional.

Order Promising Fields	XPI Document Fields	Data Type	Description
Planning Unit Of Measure	quantityUnit	string	The unit of measure used to define the Quantity Planned. The default is hours.
	consumptionType	string	The consumption type for the bill of material and resource component. Valid values are: 0. The consumption is fixed. Order Promising consumes a fixed amount of resources and materials regardless of the number of units of output. 1. The consumption is variable. Order Promising consumes a variable amount of resources and materials based on the quantity required to make each unit of output. For example, to produce 10 units of output product, Order Promising needs to consume a quantity 10 times larger than the quantityPer value. The default value is 1.
	yield	double	Optional. Defaults to 1.
	scrap	double	Optional. Defaults to 0.
Subassembly Work Order	configured Subassembly	string	The work order code for the configured subassembly. This field is optional.
Component Branch	configured Subassembly Location	string	The plant location where the configured subassembly is manufactured. This field is optional.

APPENDIX B

Understanding the Supply Chain Planning XML Format

This appendix discusses:

- Supply Chain Planning XML format
- Location of the XML schema and sample data

Understanding the Supply Chain Planning XML Format

The XML data exchanged between EnterpriseOne and Supply Chain Planning Supply Chain Business Modeler is in Extensible Markup Language (XML) format. Supply Chain Business Modeler uses the XML version 1.0 standard that is officially recommended by the World Wide Web Consortium as of 1998. Unlike flat file data that uses tabs or other characters as content delimiters, data in XML format uses tags to define the data.

EnterpriseOne 8.12 SP1 and Supply Chain Business Modeler 8.12.1 exchange data using an XML format called Supply Chain Planning XML 3.0 format, which has been developed for integrating EnterpriseOne supply chain products. In Supply Chain Planning XML format, data is divided into separate XML documents, or packages. Each package includes related data that must be stored and transferred together to ensure that the data is consistent and reliable. For example, the Manufacturing package includes related information about operations, routings, and resources.

For more information about Supply Chain Planning XML format, you can view XML schema definitions. XML schema definitions describe valid data package formats, including the elements that can appear, the order of the elements, and the valid data values in each package.

EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler is shipped with XML schema definitions that describe data packages for full import scenarios and for incremental import scenarios. Because data in incremental import scenarios is merged with existing model data, data packages for incremental scenarios do not require all data values that are required in full import scenarios.

This table indicates the locations where you can find XML schema definitions for Supply Chain Planning XML format:

XSD	Location
Supply Chain Planning XML 3.0- Full import scenarios	In Windows:*path*\SCP\8.12.1\SCBM\docs\xsd\3.0\full *model_type* In UNIX:*path*/SCP/8.12.1/SCBM/docs/xsd/3.0/full /*model_type*
Supply Chain Planning XML 3.0- Incremental import scenarios	In Windows: *path*\SCP\8.12.1\SCBM\docs\xsd\3.0 \incremental*model_type* In UNIX:*path*/SCP/8.12.1/SCBM/docs/xsd/3.0 /incremental/*model_type*

Note. *path*is the drive where SCBM is installed and*model_type*is the type of SCBM model that you are importing data into or exporting data from.

You can also view sample data packages in Supply Chain Planning XML 3.0 format for full import scenarios. Sample data packages are saved in the*path*`/SCP/8.12.1/SCBM/sample_data/`*model_type* directory in Windows and the *path*`/SCP/8.12.1/SCBM/sample_data/`*model_type* directory in UNIX, where *path* is the directory where SCBM is installed and *model_type* is the type of SCBM model that you are importing data into or exporting data from.

XML Schema Definition

This sample includes annotated excerpts from a Base package XML schema definition:

```
<!-- Specify that the document uses XML version 1.0 and the     -->
<!-- UTF-8 character set. (SCBM can import files that use any    -->
<!-- character set supported by the Xerces XML parser, including  -->
<!-- UTF-8, ISO-8859-1, ASCII, EBCDIC, UTF-16, and Win-1252.)    -->
<!-- Specify that elements and data types come from the       -->
<!-- http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema namespace and that elements -->
<!-- from this namespace begin with xs:               -->

<?xml version=1.0 encoding=iso-8859-1?>

 <xs:schema xmlns:xs=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema>

<!-- Specify that the root element of the XML document is a complex   -->
<!-- element called scbm-extract. In this example, this element can   -->
<!-- include itemList, standardUomList, and itemUomList elements.    -->
<!-- Because maxOccurs defaults to 1 and minOccurs=0 for these     -->
<!--⇒
 elements, itemList, standardUomList, and itemUomList can      -->
<!-- appear one or no times in the XML document. The sequence element  -->
<!-- indicates that if the itemList, standardUomList, and        -->
<!-- itemUomList elements appear, they must appear in the order     -->
<!-- specified. The scbm-extract element must have a version      -->
<!-- attribute with a value of scp 3.0.               -->

<xs:element name=scbm-extract>
```

```
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name=provenance type=provenanceType
        minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1/>
        <xs:element name=itemList type=itemListType
        minOccurs=0/>
        <xs:element name=standardUomList type=standardUomListType
        minOccurs=0/>
        <xs:element name=itemUomList type=itemUomListType
        minOccurs=0/>
    </xs:sequence>
    <xs:attribute name=version type=xs:string fixed=scp 3.0 use=required/>
  </xs:complexType>

</xs:element>

<!-- Specify that elements in the XML document with the provenanceType -->
<!-- type can include source, comment and timestamp elements. The   -->
<!-- source and comment elements have the scbmString type. The -->
<!-- timestamp element has the scbmDT type.

<xs:complexType name=provenanceType>
  <xs:all>
    <xs:element name=source type=scbmString minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1 nillable=true/>
    <xs:element name=comment type=scbmString minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1
       nillable=true/>
    <xs:element name=timestamp type=scbmDT minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1 nillable=true/>
  </xs:all>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- Specify that elements in the XML document with the itemListType  -->
<!-- type can include any number of item elements with the     -->
<!-- itemObject type.                       -->

   <xs:complexType name=itemListType>
     <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name=item type=itemObject minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=unbounded />
     </xs:sequence>
   </xs:complexType>

<!-- Specify that elements in the XML document with the      -->
<!-- standardUomListType type can include any number of      -->
<!-- standardUom elements with the standardUomObject type.     -->

<xs:complexType name=standardUomListType>
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name=standardUom type=standardUomObject minOccurs=0
       maxOccurs=unbounded />
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
```

```
<!-- Specify that elements in the XML document with the itemUomListType -->
<!-- type can include any number of itemUom elements with the      -->
<!-- itemUomObject type.                      -->

<xs:complexType name=itemUomListType>
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name=itemUom type=itemUomObject minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=unbounded />
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- Specify that elements with the itemObject type can include   -->
<!-- itemCode, itemName, alternateItemId, description, planningUom, -->
<!-- shippingUom, weight, weightUom, volume, volumeUom and     -->
<!-- storageRequirement elements. The weight and volume elements  -->
<!-- have the scbmDouble type. The remaining elements have the   -->
<!-- scbmString type. xs:all specifies that these elements can   -->
<!-- appear in any order. minOccurs=1 specifies that the itemCode -->
<!-- and planningUom elements are required. minOccurs=0 specifies -->
<!-- that an element is not required, while nillable=true     -->
<!-- specifies that an element can appear but be empty.       -->

<xs:complexType name=itemObject>
  <xs:all>
    <xs:element name=itemCode type=scbmString minOccurs=1 maxOccurs=1/>
    <xs:element name=itemName type=scbmString minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1
      nillable=true/>
    <xs:element name=alternateItemId type=scbmString minOccurs=0
       maxOccurs=1 nillable=true/>
    <xs:element name=description type=scbmString minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1
       nillable=true/>
    <xs:element name=planningUom type=scbmString minOccurs=1 maxOccurs=1/>
    <xs:element name=shippingUom type=scbmString minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1
       nillable=true/>
    <xs:element name=weight type=scbmDouble minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1 nillable=true/>
    <xs:element name=weightUom type=scbmString minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1
       nillable=true/>
    <xs:element name=volume type=scbmDouble minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1 nillable=true/>
    <xs:element name=volumeUom type=scbmString minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1
       nillable=true/>
    <xs:element name=storageRequirement type=scbmString minOccurs=0
       maxOccurs=1 nillable=true/>
  </xs:all>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- Specify that elements with the standardUomObject type can   -->
<!-- include the toUom, unitType, fromUom, and factor elements   -->
<!-- in any order. The toUom, unitType, and factor elements must  -->
<!-- appear once because minOccurs=1 and maxOccurs=1 for these   -->
<!-- elements. The fromUom element is not required. The toUom,   -->
```

```
<!-- fromUom, and factor elements have the scbmString type.     -->
<!-- The factor element has the scbmDouble type. Possible values  -->
<!-- for the toUomType element are: Weight, Volume, Length, Count, -->
<!-- and Area.                          -->

<xs:complexType name=standardUomObject>
  <xs:all>
    <xs:element name=toUom type=scbmString   minOccurs=1 maxOccurs=1/>
    <xs:element name=unitType   minOccurs=1 maxOccurs=1>
      <xs:simpleType>
        <xs:restriction base=xs:string>
          <xs:enumeration value=Weight/>
          <xs:enumeration value=Volume/>
          <xs:enumeration value=Length/>
          <xs:enumeration value=Count/>
          <xs:enumeration value=Area/>
        </xs:restriction>
      </xs:simpleType>
    </xs:element>
    <xs:element name=fromUom type=scbmString minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=1 nillable=true⇒
/>
    <xs:element name=factor type=scbmString minOccurs=1 maxOccurs=1/>
  </xs:all>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- Specify that elements with the itemUomObject type can     -->
<!-- include the itemCode, toUom, toUomType, and factor elements  -->
<!-- in any order. Each of these elements must appear once because -->
<!-- minOccurs=1 and maxOccurs=1 for these elements. The itemCode  -->
<!-- and toUom elements have the scbmString type. Possible values  -->
<!-- for the toUomType element are: Weight, Volume, Length, Count, -->
<!-- and Area. The factor element has the scbmDouble type.     -->

<xs:complexType name=itemUomObject>
  <xs:all>
    <xs:element name=itemCode type=scbmString minOccurs=1 maxOccurs=1/>
    <xs:element name=toUom type=scbmString minOccurs=1 maxOccurs=1/>
    <xs:element name=toUomType minOccurs=1 maxOccurs=1>
      <xs:simpleType>
        <xs:restriction base=xs:string>
          <xs:enumeration value=Weight/>
          <xs:enumeration value=Volume/>
          <xs:enumeration value=Length/>
          <xs:enumeration value=Count/>
          <xs:enumeration value=Area/>
        </xs:restriction>
      </xs:simpleType>
    </xs:element>
    <xs:element name=factor type=scbmDouble minOccurs=1 maxOccurs=1/>
  </xs:all>
```

```
</xs:complexType>

<!-- Specify that elements with the scbmString or scbmDouble type -->
<!-- can accept isNull=true or isNull=false as attributes.     -->

<xs:complexType name=scbmString>
  <xs:simpleContent>
    <xs:extension base=xs:string>
      <xs:attribute name=isNull type=simpleTrueFalse/>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:simpleContent>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name=scbmDouble>
  <xs:simpleContent>
    <xs:extension base=xs:double>
      <xs:attribute name=isNull type=simpleTrueFalse/>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:simpleContent>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- Specify that elements with the scbmDT type is restricted to the  -->
<!-- datetime yyyy-mm-ddTHH:MM:SS format with the specified pattern of -->
<!-- values.                               -->

<xs:simpleType name=scbmDT>
  <xs:union>
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base=xs:dateTime/>
    </xs:simpleType>
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base=xs:string>
        <xs:pattern value=[0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]-[0-1][0-9]-[0-3][0-9]T[0-2][0-9]:
           [0-5][0-9]:[0-5][0-9]
         id=OWDateTimeFormat.pattern/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:union>
</xs:simpleType>

</xs:schema>
```

Data in Supply Chain Planning XML 3.0 Format

This sample document in Supply Chain Planning XML 3.0 format is an annotated excerpt from a Base package. This XML document conforms to the structure specified by the sample XML schema definition that is included in this Implementation Guide.

```
<!-- Specify that the document uses XML version 1.0 and the UTF-8  -->
<!-- character set. (SCBM can import files that use any character  -->
<!-- set supported by the Xerces XML parser, including ISO-8859-1, -->
<!-- ASCII, EBCDIC, UTF-16, UTF-8, and Win-1252.)          -->

<?xml version=1.0 encoding=UTF-8?>

<!-- Specify an element called scbm-extract that has a version   -->
<!-- attribute value of scp 3.0                    -->
  <scbm-extract version=scp 3.0>

<!-- Specify an element called provenance with source, comment, and   -->
<!-- timestamp information. Note: This data is not currently used in  -->
<!-- SCBM, and is provided as documentation for the extract.      -->

<provenance>
  <source>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Management</source>
  <comment>base model</comment>
  <timestamp>2003-12-05T11:22:56</timestamp>
</provenance>

<!-- Specify that the scbm-extract element has a child element   -->
<!-- called itemList.                        -->
    <itemList>

<!-- Specify that the itemList element has a child element     -->
<!-- called item. Specify the item code, name, alternate item ID,  -->
<!-- description, planningUom, shippingUom, weight, weightUom    -->
<!-- volume, volumeUom, and storageRequirement.           -->
    <item>
      <itemCode>9797700</itemCode>
      <itemName>5900_Road</itemName>
      <alternateItemId>9797700EA</alternateItemId>
      <description>Trek 5900 OCLV 110 Road Bike with Dura-Ace </description>
      <planningUom>EA</planningUom>
      <shippingUom>PL</shippingUom>
      <weight>20</weight>
      <weightUom>LB</weightUom>
      <volume>18</volume>
      <volumeUom>Cubic Feet</volumeUom>
      <storageRequirement>FINISHED GOODS</storageRequirement>
    </item>

<!-- Specify another item child element of the itemList element   -->
<!-- Specify the item code, name, alternate item ID, description  -->
<!-- planningUom, shippingUom, weight, weightUom, volume, volumeUom -->
<!-- and storageRequirement.                     -->
    <item>
      <itemCode>9797701</itemCode>
      <itemName>5900_Road_LA</itemName>
      <alternateItemId>9797701EA</alternateItemId>
      <description>Trek 5900 OCLV 110 Road Bike with Dura-Ace Lance Armstrong⇒
```

```
 Limited Edition</description>
      <planningUom>EA</planningUom>
      <shippingUom>PL</shippingUom>
      <weight>20</weight>
      <weightUom>LB</weightUom>
      <volume>18</volume>
      <volumeUom>Cubic Feet</volumeUom>
      <storageRequirement>FINISHED GOODS</storageRequirement>
    </item>

<!-- Specify another item child element of the itemList element   -->
<!-- Specify the item code, name, alternate item ID, description  -->
<!-- planningUom, shippingUom, weight, weightUom, volume, volumeUom -->
<!-- and storageRequirement.                    -->

    <item>
      <itemCode>9797702</itemCode>
      <itemName>5500_Road</itemName>
      <alternateItemId>9797702EA</alternateItemId>
      <description>Trek 5500 OCLV 120 Road Bike with Dura-Ace</description>
      <planningUom>EA</planningUom>
      <shippingUom>PL</shippingUom>
      <weight>20</weight>
      <weightUom>LB</weightUom>
      <volume>18</volume>
      <volumeUom>Cubic Feet</volumeUom>
      <storageRequirement>FINISHED GOODS</storageRequirement>
    </item>
  </itemList>

<!-- Specify that the scbm-extract element has a child element   -->
<!-- called standardUomList.                    -->

 <standardUomList>

<!-- Specify that the standardUomList element has a child element  -->
<!-- called standardUom. Specify the toUom, unitType, fromUom and  -->
<!-- factor of the standardUom.                  -->

   <standardUom>
     <toUom>KG</toUom>
     <unitType>Weight</unitType>
     <fromUom>LB</fromUom>
     <factor>0.454545454545455</factor>
   </standardUom>

<!-- Specify another standardUomList child element called      -->
<!-- standardUom. Specify the toUom, unitType, fromUom and factor  -->
<!-- of the standardUom.                      -->
```

```
      <standardUom>
        <toUom>LB</toUom>
        <unitType>Weight</unitType>
        <fromUom>LB</fromUom>
        <factor>1</factor>
      </standardUom>

   <!-- Specify another standardUomList child element called      -->
   <!-- standardUom. Specify the toUom, unitType, fromUom and factor  -->
   <!-- of the standardUom.                      -->

      <standardUom>
        <toUom>LT</toUom>
        <unitType>Volume</unitType>
        <fromUom>ML</fromUom>
        <factor>0.001</factor>
      </standardUom>
    </standardUomList>

   <!-- Specify that the scbm-extract element has a child element   -->
   <!-- called itemUomList.                      -->

        <itemUomList>

   <!-- Specify that the itemUomList element has a child element    -->
   <!-- called itemUom. Specify the itemCode, toUom, toUomType, and  -->
   <!-- factor of the itemUom.                     -->

      <itemUom>
        <itemCode>9797700</itemCode>
        <toUom>EA</toUom>
        <toUomType>Count</toUomType>
        <factor>1</factor>
      </itemUom>

   <!-- Specify another itemUomList child element called itemUom.   -->
   <!-- Specify the itemCode, toUom, toUomType, and factor.      -->

      <itemUom>
        <itemCode>9797700</itemCode>
        <toUom>LB</toUom>
        <toUomType>Weight</toUomType>
        <factor>25</factor>
      </itemUom>

   <!-- Specify another itemUomList child element called itemUom.   -->
   <!-- Specify the itemCode, toUom, toUomType, and factor.      -->

      <itemUom>
        <itemCode>9797700</itemCode>
      <toUom>PL</toUom>
      <toUomType>Count</toUomType>
      <factor>6</factor>
    </itemUom>

 <!-- Specify another itemUomList child element called itemUom.   -->
 <!-- Specify the itemCode, toUom, toUomType, and factor.      -->

    <itemUom>
      <itemCode>9797701</itemCode>
      <toUom>EA</toUom>
      <toUomType>Count</toUomType>
      <factor>1</factor>
    </itemUom>
  </itemUomList>
 </scbm-extract>
```

See Also

EnterpriseOne Supply Chain Business Modeler 8.12.1 PeopleBook, "Understanding Data for Importing Into and Exporting from Supply Chain Business Modeler"

APPENDIX C

Understanding the Order Promising XML Format

This appendix discusses the content and format of the Order Promising XML used by the Order Promising datastore.

Understanding the Order Promising XML Format

The XML data exchanged between EnterpriseOne and EnterpriseOne Order Promising is in Extensible Markup Language (XML) format. Order Promising uses the XML version 1.0 standard that is officially recommended by the World Wide Web Consortium as of 1998. Unlike flat-file data that uses tabs or other characters as content delimiters, data in XML format uses tags to define the data.

Order Promising 8.12.1 uses an XML format called Supply Chain Planning XML 3.0 format, which has been developed for integrating EnterpriseOne supply chain products. In Supply Chain Planning XML format, data is divided into separate XML documents, or objects. Each object includes related data that must be stored and transferred together to ensure that the data is consistent and reliable. For example, the ManufacturingOperation object includes related information about operations, alternate parts, and substitution rules.

For more information about the Order Promising XML format, you can view XML schema definitions. XML schema definitions describe valid data object formats, including the elements that can appear, the order of the elements, and the valid data values in each object. .

This table indicates the locations where you can find XML schema definitions for Order Promising XML format:

Order Promising XML Schema	Location
Order Promising XSD Files	In Windows:*path*\scp\8.12.1\op\xsd\object In UNIX:*path*/scp/8.12.1/op/xsd/*object*
Order Promising Schema Definition Documentation	In Windows:*path*\scp\8.12.1\op\doc\schema\main.html In UNIX:*path*/scp/8.12.1/op/doc/schema/main.html

Note. *path* is the directory where OP is installed and *object* is the type of OP data in the OP datastore.

Example: XML Schema Definition

This sample includes annotated excerpts from the ResourceAllocation schema definition:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
    <!-- Root element declaration -->
```

```
<xsd:element name="orderPromisingDataStore">
    <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element name="resourceAllocationList">
                <xsd:complexType>
                    <xsd:sequence>
                        <xsd:element name="resourceAllocation" type="
                            resourceAllocationType"
                         minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
                    </xsd:sequence>
                </xsd:complexType>
            </xsd:element>
        </xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:attribute name="version" type="xsd:string" fixed="0.1"
          use="required" />
    </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>

<!-- Complex type declarations -->
<xsd:complexType name="resourceAllocationType">
    <xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:element name="allocationId" type="xsd:string" />
        <xsd:element name="customerCode" type="xsd:string" />
        <xsd:element name="itemCode" type="xsd:string" />
        <xsd:element name="startDate" type="xsd:date" />
        <xsd:element name="endDate" type="xsd:date" />
        <xsd:element name="internalContact" type="xsd:string" />
        <xsd:element name="externalContact" type="xsd:string" />
        <xsd:element name="contractInfo" type="xsd:string" />
        <xsd:element name="reservationList">
            <xsd:complexType>
                <xsd:sequence>
                    <xsd:element name="reservation" type="capacityAllocation
                        Type" minOccurs="0"
                     maxOccurs="unbounded" />
                </xsd:sequence>
            </xsd:complexType>
        </xsd:element>
    </xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="capacityAllocationType">
    <xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:element name="partCode" type="xsd:string" />
        <xsd:element name="locationCode" type="xsd:string" />
        <xsd:element name="onlyUseReserved" type="xsd:boolean" />
        <xsd:element name="expiryTimefence" type="xsd:int" />
        <xsd:element name="expiryDay" type="DayOfWeek" />
        <xsd:element name="expiryTime" type="xsd:string" />
        <xsd:element name="unitOfMeasure" type="xsd:string" />
```

```
                <xsd:element name="weeklyReservationList">
                    <xsd:complexType>
                        <xsd:sequence>
                            <xsd:element name="weeklyReservation"
                              type="capacityAllocationDetailType"
                              minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
                        </xsd:sequence>
                    </xsd:complexType>
                </xsd:element>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>

        <xsd:complexType name="capacityAllocationDetailType">
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="periodStartDate" type="xsd:date" />
                <xsd:element name="reservedCapacity" type="xsd:double" />
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>


        <xsd:simpleType name="DayOfWeek">
            <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
                <xsd:enumeration value="Monday"/>
                <xsd:enumeration value="Tuesday"/>
                <xsd:enumeration value="Wednesday"/>
                <xsd:enumeration value="Thursday"/>
                <xsd:enumeration value="Friday"/>
                <xsd:enumeration value="Saturday"/>
                <xsd:enumeration value="Sunday"/>
            </xsd:restriction>
        </xsd:simpleType>
    </xsd:schema>
```

You can view sample data objects in Order Promising 8.12.2 XML format. Sample data objects are saved in the *path*`\scp\8.12.1\op\data\opserver\datastore\`*object* directory in Windows and the *path*`/scp/8.12.1/op/data/opserver/datastore/`*object* directory in UNIX, where *path* is the directory where Order Promising is installed and *object* is the type of Order Promising data in the Order Promising datastore.

APPENDIX D

Understanding Sales Order Inquiry Error Codes

This appendix provides information about the Order Promising sales order inquiry error codes, their causes, and possible solutions.

Understanding the Sales Order Inquiry Error Codes

Order Promising generates error codes when it detects errors during a sales order inquiry. You can use the codes to diagnose the error and resubmit the sales order inquiry.

The following table describes the error codes that appear in the summary area on the Sales Order Inquiry tab:

Error Code	Cause	Possible Solution
PROXERROR	Order Promising encountered an unspecified problem while running a proximity search.	Contact Customer Support.
PROXCUSTLOCNOTFOUND	Order Promising cannot find the customer location.	Ensure that you have specified a location for the customer.
PROXSRCNOTFOUND	The Ship From location specified in the Location table was not found. This error code indicates corrupted or incomplete data in the Location table.	Ensure that a correct Ship From location exists in the Location table.
PROXMULTI	The geographic database returned several locations with the same name.	Contact Customer Support.
PROXINVALIDGSSEARCH	The data that you are trying to send to the geographic database has problems, or the results that the server returned are invalid.	Verify the data integrity before attempting a proximity search. If the data is correct and you continue to encounter this error, contact Customer Support.
PROXBADTRAVELDISTDATA	The value in the Travel Distance field is 0. Order Promising uses the Travel Distance field in the OPScenDelivery table.	Ensure that a valid value exists for the Travel Distance field in the OPScenDelivery table.
PROXCUSTNOTFOUND	The specified customer name was not found in the Customer table.	Ensure that the customer name appears in the Customer table.

The following table describes the error codes that appear in the detail area on the Sales Order Inquiry tab:

Error Code	Cause
OP01	An item integrity error exists. The item is not found in the data model or a list of sourcing locations could not be found for this item. It is possible that no inventory policy has been defined for this item or related sourcing locations. Order Promising cannot initiate a sales order inquiry.
OP02	The item is unavailable for either of the following reasons: • The entire quantity cannot be sourced by the location specified in the sales order line. • The fill rate is less than 100%. In cases where multiple lines are needed to fulfill and inquiry, each line will be marked with this error code if the line does not fulfill 100% of the order. **Note.** In these case of a fill rate less than 100%, this code acts as a warning. The result is valid and the order can be committed.
OP03	The quantity is an inexact multiple. This error is caused when either of the following scenarios occur: • The fill rate is 0%. • The quantity is adjusted to respect the planning multiple. The actual quantity available might exceed the quantity displayed in the sales order line. • The quantity is adjusted to respect a product substitution ratio. **Note.** This is an invalid result. Do not commit an order containing this error code.
OP04	An invalid date was supplied by an external ERP system. Order Promising cannot initiate a sales order inquiry.
OP06	An item integrity error exists in the parts list and routing for a configured parent or a configured subassembly. The item is not found in the Item master. Order Promising cannot initiate a sales order inquiry.
OP07	The customer location does not exist in the data model.
OP08	The preferred sourcing location specified in the service objective sourcing rule does not exist in the data model.
OP09	The value in the Travel Distance field is 0. When calculating lead time, Order Promising uses the Travel Distance field in the OPScenDelivery table.
OP10	A proximity search error has occurred.

Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

activity	A scheduling entity in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tools that represents a designated amount of time on a calendar.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.
add mode	A condition of a form that enables users to input data.
Advanced Planning Agent (APAg)	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of rational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.
application server	A server in a local area network that contains applications shared by network clients.
as if processing	A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.
alternate currency	A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.
as of processing	A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.
back-to-back process	A process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Supply Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.
batch processing	A process of transferring records from a third-party system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
batch server	A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.
batch-of-one immediate	A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect and store-and-forward.
business function	A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules,

	and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
business function event rule	See named event rule (NER).
business view	A means for selecting specific columns from one or more JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.
charts	Tables of information in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.
connector	Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.
contra/clearing account	A general ledger account in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management.
Control Table Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
cost assignment	The process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
database server	A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.
Data Source Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.

date pattern	A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail information	Information that relates to individual lines in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.
Do Not Translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.
dual pricing	The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.
edit code	A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.
edit mode	A condition of a form that enables users to change data.
edit rule	A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.
Employee Work Center	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages.
enterprise server	A server that contains the database and the logic for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
EnterpriseOne object	A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects.
EnterpriseOne process	A software process that enables JD Edwards EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
Environment Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.

event rule	A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. A facility is sometimes referred to as a "business unit."
fast path	A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file server	A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network users request files and make changes to these files.
final mode	The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.
FTP server	A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.
header information	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
interface table	See Z table.
integration server	A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.
integrity test	A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interoperability model	A method for third-party systems to connect to or access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
in-your-face-error	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.
IServer service	This internet server service resides on the web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
jargon	An alternative data dictionary item description that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne appears based on the product code of the current object.
Java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.
JDECallObject	An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
jde.ini	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.

jde.log	The main diagnostic log file of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
JDENET	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary communications middleware package. This package is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
Location Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the system data source.
logic server	A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software runs.
MailMerge Workbench	An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.
master business function (MBF)	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.
master table	See published table.
matching document	A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.
media storage object	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging adapter	An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.
messaging server	A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.
named event rule (NER)	Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather that C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.
nota fiscal	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.
nota fiscal factura	In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information. See also *nota fiscal.*

Object Configuration Manager (OCM)	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
Object Librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.
Object Librarian merge	A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.
Open Data Access (ODA)	An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.
Output Stream Access (OSA)	An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.
package	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snapshot of the central objects on the deployment server.
package build	A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build. Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.
Package Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.
planning family	A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.
print server	The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.
pristine environment	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

processing option	A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.
production environment	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
production-grade file server	A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.
program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.
project	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path): 11>21>26>28>38>01 In this path, *11* equals new project pending review, *21* equals programming, *26* equals QA test/review, *28* equals QA test/review complete, *38* equals in production, *01* equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.
proxy server	A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.
published table	Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
publisher	The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
pull replication	One of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the F98DRPCN table.
QBE	An abbreviation for query by example. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.
real-time event	A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and to provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when certain transactions occur.
refresh	A function used to modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
quote order	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

	In JD Edwards Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.
selection	Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
Server Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
spot rate	An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.
Specification merge	A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification	A complete description of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
Specification Table Merge Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
store-and-forward	The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.
subscriber table	Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
supplemental data	Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs. For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.
table access management (TAM)	The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-defined data. TAM stores information, such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
Table Conversion Workbench	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.
table conversion	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.
table event rules	Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
terminal server	A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.

three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
three-way voucher match	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.
transaction processing (TP) monitor	A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.
trigger	One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.
triggering event	A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.
two-way voucher match	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
User Overrides merge	Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
variance	In JD Edwards Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project Costing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (for example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance). Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.
Version List merge	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release, as well as their processing options data.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
vocabulary override	An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific JD Edwards EnterpriseOne form or report.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web application server	A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.
Windows terminal server	A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows

	terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.
workbench	A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.
work day calendar	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.
workflow	The automation of a business process, in whole or in part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.
workgroup server	A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.
XAPI events	A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.
XML CallObject	An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.
XML Dispatch	An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses.
XML List	An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.
XML Service	An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.
XML Transaction	An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.
XML Transaction Service (XTS)	Transforms an XML document that is not in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.
Z event	A service that uses interface table functionality to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.
Z table	A working table where non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.
Z transaction	Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

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