Oracle® Retail Merchandising
Batch Schedule
Release 13.1.3.3

October 2010
Value-Added Reseller (VAR) Language

Oracle Retail VAR Applications

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Preface

This batch schedule document details the integrated cyclical processing schedules for the Oracle Retail Merchandising applications:

- Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS)
- Oracle Retail Invoice Matching (ReIM)
- Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM)
- Oracle Retail Sales Audit (ReSA)
- Oracle Retail Trade Management (RTM)
- Oracle Retail Allocation

**Note:** Although Oracle Retail Allocation is a Merchandising application, it is not represented in this batch schedule because it does not have any batch programs to run. All Allocation processing is online processing.

This guide describes the periodic and ad hoc phases of batch processing, as well as pre- and post-processing dependencies.

Audience

The audiences for this guide are as follows:

- Systems analysts and system operations personnel who need information about Merchandising processes, internally or in relation to systems across the enterprise
- Integrators and implementation staff who have the overall responsibility for implementing the Merchandising applications in their enterprise

Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents for the Oracle Retail Merchandising products:

- Oracle Retail Data Warehouse Operations Guide
- Oracle Retail Invoice Matching Operations Guide
- Oracle Retail Merchandising System Operations Guide
- Oracle Retail Price Management Operations Guide

Customer Support

To contact Oracle Customer Support, access My Oracle Support at the following URL: https://support.oracle.com

When contacting Customer Support, please provide the following:

- Product version and program/module name
- Functional and technical description of the problem (include business impact)
- Detailed step-by-step instructions to re-create
- Exact error message received
- Screen shots of each step you take
Review Patch Documentation

When you install the application for the first time, you install either a base release (for example, 13.1) or a later patch release (for example, 13.1.2). If you are installing the base release and additional patch and bundled hot fix releases, read the documentation for all releases that have occurred since the base release before you begin installation. Documentation for patch and bundled hot fix releases can contain critical information related to the base release, as well as information about code changes since the base release.

Oracle Retail Documentation on the Oracle Technology Network

Documentation is packaged with each Oracle Retail product release. Oracle Retail product documentation is also available on the following Web site:
http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/oracle_retail.html
(Data Model documents are not available through Oracle Technology Network. These documents are packaged with released code, or you can obtain them through My Oracle Support.)

Documentation should be available on this Web site within a month after a product release.

Conventions

Navigate: This is a navigate statement. It tells you how to get to the start of the procedure and ends with a screen shot of the starting point and the statement “the Window Name window opens.”

This is a code sample

It is used to display examples of code.
Introduction to Merchandising Batch Processing

This chapter is a brief introduction to Oracle Retail batch processing. It defines basic terms and concepts, describes batch processing phases, and explains how to interpret the batch schedule diagram and program list.

Batch Processing

Batch processing is the execution of a group of batch programs (jobs). The results are returned without user intervention. Batch programs are commonly used for the following reasons:

- To process large volumes of transaction data
- To interface with external systems
- To perform internal maintenance

Batch programs can process very large quantities of data quickly and efficiently. Batch programs can perform some updates that could be performed through online transactions, but much more quickly and with less impact on system performance. Batch processing is usually scheduled for times when systems are idle or least busy.

Batch programs can be run automatically using batch scheduler software. The batch scheduler allows batch jobs to be set up in a specific order, with restrictions attached to any program as needed. If an error occurs with a batch program, an administrator must correct the error and manually rerun the batch program that failed.

Types of Batch Programs

Oracle Retail batch programs are of several types:

- Upload programs bring data from external systems into the Oracle Retail database. For example, the posupld program uploads daily transactions that occur at the point of sale (POS) for processing by the Oracle Retail Management System (RMS).
- Download programs extract data from RMS and format it so it can be used by external systems. For example, the posdnld program extracts new and changed information about an item/location for downloading to the point of sale.
- System maintenance programs perform tasks such as updating the system date. For example, the dtesys program increments the system date at the end of each batch cycle.
- Functional maintenance programs process data specific to a functional area. For example, the storeadd program updates a number of tables to create entries for a new store.
Batch Processing

Batch Window

Because of the impact on production systems, it is not always possible to run batch programs during business hours; however, there is a window of opportunity during each day or night when online systems are not being used. This time frame is the batch window. For example, a retailer with stores throughout the continental U.S. might require its online systems to be available from 8 AM Eastern Standard Time, when its East Coast offices open, until 9 PM Pacific Standard Time, when its West Coast stores close. This allows an eight-hour batch window for processing all batch jobs.

Batch Schedule and Phases

Order is critical when running batch programs. Some tasks need to be performed before others. A batch schedule ensures that every time batch processing is performed, the correct tasks are performed in the proper order.

The batch schedule is a diagram that represents all batch programs and how they are sequenced. For each individual user, the schedule is a suggested starting point for the installation. Some programs are specific to products that may not be installed, so these programs may not be used at all.

The total batch schedule is divided into phases. Each phase must be completed before the next phase can begin. Within a phase, there may also be programs that depend on the completion of another program within that phase, so programs within each phase may need to be run in a particular order.
Merchandising Batch Schedule

The integrated Merchandising batch schedule combines the batch schedules of all Merchandising applications into a single schedule diagram. The diagram (later in this document) shows the batch dependencies among the Merchandising applications. The integrated Merchandising batch schedule combines the batch modules for the following applications:

- Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS)
- Oracle Retail Trade Management (RTM)
- Oracle Retail Sales Audit (ReSA)
- Oracle Retail Invoice Matching (ReIM)
- Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM)

**Note:** Although Oracle Retail Allocation is a Merchandising application, it is not represented in this batch schedule because it does not have any batch programs to run. All Allocation processing is online processing.

Program List

The columns of the program list provide details about each batch program, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program name</td>
<td>Name of the program or script</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional area</td>
<td>Functional area of the application for which the batch program is run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Whether the program is threaded (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>Program driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase</td>
<td>Phase during which the program is run (see the batch schedule diagram)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-dependency</td>
<td>Programs that must be completed before the program can be run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-dependency</td>
<td>Programs that must be run after the program completes successfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing</td>
<td>How often the program is run (for example, daily, weekly, monthly, ad hoc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restart/Recovery</td>
<td>Whether the program uses restart/recovery (R=Yes, N=No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Parameters for Program</td>
<td>Command syntax to run the program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For example, the following shows the information in the program list about an RMS phase 3 program named dealday:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>dealday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Functional Area</td>
<td>Deals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-dependency</td>
<td>dealinc, dealfinc, prepost dealday pre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-dependency</td>
<td>prepost dealday post, salmnth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restart/Recovery</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage</td>
<td>dealday userid/passwd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The program list is grouped in the following order:

- RMS, RTM, and ReSA programs
- RPM programs
- ReIM programs
- RMS extracts for Retail Predictive Application Server (RPAS)
- RMS extracts for Retail Data Warehouse (RDW)

The extracts for RPAS and RDW are programs that are part of the RMS application.
Batch Schedule Diagram

The batch schedule diagram illustrates the program list pre- and post-dependency details. The layout and notations of the diagram also illustrate required sequences and other processing details. Executing the Merchandising batch processing in the manner diagrammed ensures that all critical dependencies are met.

For ease of setting up a schedule at client site, and also based on logical application dependencies, the diagram is divided into three main sections:

- RMS, RTM, ReIM
- ReSA
- RPM

Later chapters of this document show data flow diagrams for other batch processes:

- Chapter 4 shows the Retail Extract, Transform, and Load (RETL) data flows for the extracts from RMS to RPAS.
- Chapter 5 shows the RETL dimension and fact data flows for the extracts from RMS to Oracle Retail Data Warehouse (RDW).
- Chapter 6 shows the RETL data flow for the Promotion dimension extract from RPM to RDW.
- Chapter 7 shows the RETL data flow for the Supplier Invoice Cost dimension extract from ReIM to RDW.
- Chapter 8 shows the RETL data flows for the extracts from RMS to Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning (AIP).

RMS, ReIM, RTM Section

The first section diagrams the RMS, ReIM, and RTM programs and their dependencies. This section is further divided into phases 0 through 7, ad hoc, and date set batch.

Each phase must be completed before the next phase can begin. Also, a phase may contain programs that depend on other programs within the phase. Programs within each phase may need to run in a particular sequence.

The following are brief descriptions of the Merchandising batch processing phases. Depending on your implementation, some programs and phases may not apply.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Phase 0 | The first phase performs essential table maintenance including:  
- Daily purges  
- Updates to currency exchange rates  
- Updates to value-added tax (VAT) data |
<p>| Phase 1 | This phase prepares the tables for interfacing with external systems in Phase 2. Among other programs, the stock variance (stkvar) batch program is run to update stock counts. |
| Phase 2 | During this phase, information is uploaded from external interfaces, including point of sale (POS) data (posupld batch program). |
| Phase 3 | In this phase, the main RMS processing programs are run for purchasing, ordering, stock ledger, deals, and replenishment. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>This phase pushes data to external sources. Changed system information is rebuilt. Open to buy (OTB) data is updated. Information is sent to the forecasting system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 5</td>
<td>This phase consists of ReIM process upload programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 6</td>
<td>This phase consists of ReIM process roll-up programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 7</td>
<td>This phase consists of ReIM process download programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad Hoc</td>
<td>Ad hoc batch programs can be run at any time. The ad hoc programs have no phase dependencies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Date Set | The Date Set phase increments the system date and updates other calendar dates.  
**Note:** The date set phase should be the very last phase to run. Even the ad hoc programs should be run before the date set program. |

Read the batch schedule diagram from left to right. In the following example, any of the programs (ediupavl, ediupack, stkvar, ditinsrt, lifstkup, ReceiverAdjustment, DiscrepancyPurge) can start at the same time; however, the stkupld program cannot start until the lifstkup program is successfully completed.

**ReSA Section**

This section diagrams the ReSA programs and their dependencies.

**RPM Section**

This section diagrams the RPM programs and their dependencies.
Notations in the Batch Schedule Diagram

Pipes

Pipes are vertical bars ( | ) that represent the dependencies within a phase. Reading left to right, a pipe indicates that one or more programs to the right depend upon completion of one or more programs to the left.

In the following example, the stkupld module depends on the lifstkup module; that is, the stkupld module can be run only after successful completion of the lifstkup module.

| lifstkup | stkupld |

In the following example, both of the modules cntrordb and reqext are dependent on ociroq. Neither cntrordb nor reqext can be run until the ociroq module has completed successfully.

| ociroq | cntrordb | reqext |

In the following example, the ibcalc module is dependent on both ibexpl and cntrprss. The ibcalc module cannot be run until both ibexpl and cntrprss have completed successfully.

| ibexpl | cntrprss | ibcalc |

Abbreviations

In the diagram, abbreviations in parentheses that follow program names have the following meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(perl)</td>
<td>The module is a Perl script.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FIF)</td>
<td>The module is related to the Financials application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sqlldr)</td>
<td>There is a sqlloader process to load/ftp the output files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(rebuild all)</td>
<td>There is a rebuild process inside the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(IM)</td>
<td>The module is related to Invoice Matching but owned by RMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(RMS)</td>
<td>The module belongs to RMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(RMS)</td>
<td>(Bold type) The RMS module is executed externally to that phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ReSA)</td>
<td>The module belongs to ReSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ReSA)</td>
<td>(Bold type) The ReSA module is executed externally to that phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ReIM)</td>
<td>The module belongs to ReIM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(RTM)</td>
<td>The module belongs to RTM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Weekly)</td>
<td>The module is executed weekly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Monthly)</td>
<td>The module is executed monthly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Forms Auditing)</td>
<td>This is an online forms auditing process related to ReSA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes

Footnote symbols (*, **, †, ‡) refer to footnotes that appear below that phase or section of the diagram.
**prepost Program**

The prepost program facilitates multi-threading by allowing general system administration functions (such as table deletions or mass updates) to be completed after all threads of a particular program have been processed. The prepost program must be run before, after, or both before and after, programs that require specific processing to run or complete successfully.

In the batch schedule diagram, the prepost program is indicated by “pre” and “post” entries, as in the following examples.

In the following example, preprocessing is required before running the ociroq program.

```
pre       ocicroq
```

In the following example, preprocessing is required before running the stkupd program. Also, post-processing is required after successful completion of the stkupd program.

```
pre       stkupd       post
```

In the following example, post-processing is required after successful completion of the sccext program.

```
sccext       post
```
Modifications to the Batch Schedule

The integrated Merchandising batch schedule shows the dependencies for all the programs that could be run by a retailer. Based on many factors, there will always be some programs that a retailer does not run. Determining which programs, or groups of programs, are not required is a job that should be performed at implementation time.

One major factor involves the applications that the retailer has purchased and wants to install:

- For example, a retailer may have purchased RMS, but not ReIM; in this case, the ReIM programs would not be run.
- Another example is that a retailer may not want to use some functionality within an application. Perhaps a retailer purchased RMS but did not purchase the RDW application. In this case, the retailer may not want to run the programs that extract RMS data to be used later by the RDW application.

These major configuration choices also affect whether some programs are used:

- Whether the Retail Integration Bus (RIB) is used
  
  For more information about configuring the RIB for Merchandising applications, see “Configuring RPM without the RIB” in the “Backend System Administration and Configuration” chapter of the Oracle Retail Price Management Operations Guide.

- Whether full-featured or simplified Retail Price Management (RPM) is used
  
  For more information about configuring simplified RPM, see the “Backend System Administration and Configuration” chapter in the Oracle Retail Price Management Operations Guide.

- Whether full-featured or simplified RTM is used
  
  For more information about configuring simplified RTM, see the “Oracle Retail Trade Management Batch” chapter in Volume 1 of the Oracle Retail Merchandising System Operations Guide.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Functional Area</th>
<th>Threaded or Batch</th>
<th>Pre-dependency</th>
<th>Post-dependency</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Run Parameters for Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>batch_alloctsfupd.ksh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>daily</td>
<td>Allocation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batch_compeffupd.ksh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>batch_costcompupd, batch_depchrgupd, batch_expprofupd.ksh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batch_itmcostcompupd.ksh</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>batch_compeffupd.ksh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batch_itmcostcompupd.ksh</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>batch_compeffupd.ksh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batch_ordcostcompupd.ksh</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>batch_costcompupd, batch_depchrgupd, batch_expprofupd.ksh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch_ordcostcompupd.ksh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>batch_costcompupd, batch_depchrgupd, batch_expprofupd.ksh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch_ordcostcompupd.ksh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>batch_costcompupd, batch_depchrgupd, batch_expprofupd.ksh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dealact</td>
<td>Deals</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Deal Id</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>dealday userid/passwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dealinc</td>
<td>Deals</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Deal Id</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>dealday userid/passwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dealfct</td>
<td>Deals</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Deal Id</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>dealday userid/passwd [Y/N - EOM processing ind]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dealfinc</td>
<td>Deals</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Deal Id</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>dealday userid/passwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dealprg</td>
<td>Deals</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>dealupld userid/passwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dealupld</td>
<td>Deals</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>File-based</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(This program is the first one in Deals batch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discotbapply</td>
<td>OTB</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Dept 4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>daily</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>discotbapply userid/passwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifgldn1</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Dept 3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>daily</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>fifgldn1 userid/passwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifgldn2</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Dept 3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>daily</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>fifgldn2 userid/passwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifgldn3</td>
<td>Forecasting</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>File-based</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>gradupld userid/passwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hstbld</td>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Location 3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>weekly</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>hstbldmth_diff userid/passwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hstbldmth</td>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>Y</td>
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**Notes:**
- A list of batch processes on the RDW system consists of the following RDW batch modules:
  - factopendm.ksh
  - factopendm.ksh
  - factclosedm.ksh
  - mt_prime.ksh
  - is pre_dwi_extract.ksh DWI batch process.

**RMS to AIP RETL Extracts Dependency and Scheduling Details (EXTRACTS FOR AIP)**

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**Notes:**
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Note:
- I - 'I'nitial load
- W - 'W'eekly load

RMS to MFP RETL Extracts Dependency and Scheduling Details
Interface Diagrams for RMS and RPAS

Because RMS is the retailer’s central merchandising transactional processing system, it is the principle source of the foundation data needed in some of the Oracle Retail suite of products. RMS provides foundation data to RPAS, and RPAS provides planning data to RMS.

This chapter presents flow diagrams for data processing from sources. The source system’s program or output file is illustrated, along with the program or process that interfaces with the source. After initial interface processing of the source, the diagrams illustrate the flow of the data.

Before setting up a program schedule, familiarize yourself with the functional and technical constraints associated with each program. Refer to the Oracle Retail Merchandising System Operations Guide for more information about these interface programs.
*Note: The `pre_rmse_rpas.ksh` program checks for existing `.txt` output files. Because of this validation, retailers running the program for the first time should include an optional `-c` parameter. This parameter allows the program to run successfully without pre-existing `.txt` output files.
RMS Foundation Data Extract Diagrams

Merchandise Hierarchy for RPAS

**RMS EXT 1**

- **sitmain (RMS)**
  - **rmse_rpas_item_master.ksh**
    - **rmse_rpas_item_master.dat**
      - TO RPAS
  - **rmse_rpas_domain.ksh**
    - **rmse_rpas_domain.dat**
      - TO RPAS
- **recsdl (RMS)**
  - **rmse_rpas_supplier.ksh**
    - **rmse_rpas_supplier.dat**
      - TO RPAS
- **dyprg (RMS)**
  - **rmse_rpas_supplier.ksh**
    - **rmse_rpas_supplier.dat**
      - TO RPAS

*Note: The rmse_rpas_attributes.ksh flow is applicable only if issues are active.*
Organization Hierarchy for RPAS

storeadd (RMS) → dyprg (RMS) → dyprg (RMS) → recledly (RMS) → RMS EXT 1

Store extracts rmse_rpas_storedksh → rmsr_rpas_storedksh → TO RPAS

organization hierarchy rmse_rpas_ohierchskh → rmsr_rpas_ohierchskh

warehouse extracts rmse_rpas_wrksh → rmsr_rpas_wrksh → TO RPAS

Time Extract

RMS EXT 1 → calendar firmedkdpk

rmse_rpas_cirdmestudil → TO RPAS
**RMS Fact Data Extract Diagrams**

- **Note:**
  If issues are active, the following two files result from the `rmse_rpas_stock_on_hand.ksh` flow:
  - `rmse_rpas_stock_on_hand_issues.dat`
  - `rmse_rpas_stock_on_hand_sales.dat`

  If issues are not active, the following file results from the `rmse_rpas_stock_on_hand.ksh` flow:
  - `rmse_rpas_stock_on_hand_sales.dat`

**Sales Extracts For RPAS**

- **Note:**
  Depending upon the configuration of `rmse_rpas_daily_sales.ksh`, the data can be pulled from `TRAN_DATA_HISTORY` or `TRAN_DATA`.
RPAS-RMS Fact Load Diagram

*Note:

? can represent the following:
- i (for issues)
- s (for stores)

?? represents domain 01-99.
Interface Diagrams for RMS and MFP

Because RMS is the retailer’s central merchandising transactional processing system, it is the principle source of the foundation data needed in some of the Oracle Retail suite of products. RMS provides foundation data to RPAS, and RPAS provides planning data to RMS.

This chapter presents flow diagrams for data processing from sources. The source system’s program or output file is illustrated, along with the program or process that interfaces with the source. After initial interface processing of the source, the diagrams illustrate the flow of the data.

Before setting up a program schedule, familiarize yourself with the functional and technical constraints associated with each program. Refer to the Oracle Retail Merchandising System Operations Guide for more information about these interface programs.
RMS Pre/Post Extract Diagrams

RMS Pre RETL Extract Maintenance

pre_rmse_rpas.ksh*

* Note: The pre_rmse_rpas.ksh program checks for existing .txt output files. Because of this validation, retailers running the program for the first time should include an optional -c parameter. This parameter allows the program to run successfully without pre-existing .txt output files.
RMS Foundation Data Extract Diagrams

Merchandise Hierarchy for MFP

RMS EXT 1

sitmain (RMS)  reclsdlly (RMS)  cylorg (RMS)

rmse_rpas_merchhier.ksh

rmse_rpas_item.master.ksh

rmse_rpas_merchhier.dat

rmse_rpas_item.master.dat

TO MFP

TO MFP
RMS Fact Data Extract Diagrams

Integration Extracts for MFP

RMS EXT 1

rmse_mfp_onorder.ksh

rmse_mfp_onorder.dat

TO MFP

rmse_mfp_inventory.ksh

rmse_mfp_inventory.L.dat
or rmse_mfp_inventory.W.dat

TO MFP

Note:
I is for initial load and W is for weekly load.
Interface Diagrams for RMS and RDW

RMS works in conjunction with the Oracle Retail Extract Transform and Load (RETL) framework. RETL provides high-performance processing to extract data from Oracle Retail applications for use in data warehouses. The architecture allows database batch processes to take advantage of parallel processing capabilities.

This chapter presents flow diagrams for the RETL extraction RMS programs. The source system’s program or output file is illustrated, along with the program or process that interfaces with the source. Note that the data flows are organized according to the logic (dimension data and table data) of Oracle Retail Data Warehouse (RDW), but you can use the data to suit your business needs.

For detailed information about dimensions and facts, see the Oracle Retail Data Warehouse Operations Guide.

For summary information about the configuration, architecture, and features of RETL programs utilized in RMS/ReSA extractions, see the Oracle Retail Management System Operations Guide Volume 3—Backend Configuration and Operations. For more information about the RETL tool, see the current RETL Programmer’s Guide.

Legend

A  Signifies the completion of RDW maintenance jobs

B  Signifies the completion of pre-batch maintenance jobs that set system variables

C  Signifies the completion of pre-batch maintenance jobs that create temporary tables

□  RMS or ReSA module on which RETL extract modules are dependent
Note:
The modules in this flow are RDW RETL scripts. If the retailer uses RDW, this flow must be completed before starting the pre-batch maintenance flow. If the retailer does not use RDW, these jobs are not required.

Note:
salmith_pc resets the last eom_date. Thus, it must be run after the system indicator is extracted by pre_dwi_extract.ksh.
Dimension Dataflows
Fact Dataflows

Cost

C

cstisldex.ksh (DWI)

scorx.ksh (RMS)

cstislddm.txt

Competitor Pricing

B

cmptrprcilddm.txt

RPM Pricing

C

prcilddm.txt

Stock Ledger

C

salweek.ksh (RMS)

C

stlblmth.ksh (DWI)

salmth.ksh (RMS)

C

stlblmthdm.txt

stlblwdm.txt

Note:
Run stock ledger fact loads once weekly.
Fact Dataflows

Exchange Rates

Sales Forecasts

Note:
Run sales forecast fact loads once weekly.
Interface Diagram for RPM and RDW

This following program flow diagram shows the RETL extraction program that extracts the Promotion dimension from RPM through the Data Warehouse Interface (DWI). The diagram shows the output files and the scripts that interface with the source. Note that the outputs are based on the logic (dimension data and table data) of Oracle Retail Data Warehouse (RDW), but you can use the data to suit your business needs.

For detailed information about dimensions and facts, see the Oracle Retail Data Warehouse Operations Guide.

See the Oracle Retail Merchandising System Operations Guide Volume 1—Batch Overviews and Designs for more information about the modules shown in the following diagram.

Legend

A  Signifies the completion of pre-batch maintenance jobs

B  Signifies the completion of pre-DWI maintenance module to set system variables

Program Flow Diagram
Interface Diagram for RPM and RDW

**Note**
The modules in this flow are RDW RELT scripts. If the retailer does not use RDW, these jobs are not required.

**RDW Maintenance**
- fact_spends_kish
- medfactspends_kish
- fact_closed_kish
- mt_price_kish

**Pre-Batch Maintenance**
- pre_dwi_extract_kish
- pre_dwi_temp_kish

**Post-Batch Maintenance**
- All batch extracts

**Note**
smailto:pc resets the last eml date. Thus, it must be run after the system indicator is extracted by pre_dwi_extract_kish.
Interface Diagram for ReIM and RDW

This following program flow diagram shows the RETL extraction program that extracts the Promotion dimension from ReIM through the Data Warehouse Interface (DWI). The diagram shows the output files and the scripts that interface with the source. Note that the outputs are based on the logic (dimension data and table data) of Oracle Retail Data Warehouse (RDW), but you can use the data to suit your business needs.

For detailed information about dimensions and facts, see the Oracle Retail Data Warehouse Operations Guide.

See the Oracle Retail Merchandising System Operations Guide Volume 1—Batch Overviews and Designs for more information about the modules shown in the following diagram.

Legend

- RMS module on which RETL extract modules are dependent
- Signifies the completion of pre-DWI maintenance module to create currency conversion tables

Program Flow Diagram
Interface Diagram for ReIM and RDW

Note:
The modules in this flow are RDW RETL scripts. If the retailer uses RDW, this flow must be completed before starting the pre-batch maintenance flow. If the retailer does not use RDW, these jobs are not required.

 RDW Maintenance

factopenrdw

medflactopenrdw

factclosedrdw

mt_primerdw

 A

Pre-Batch Maintenance

pre_dwl_extractrdw

stagingrdw

db4rdw

pre_dwl_temprdw

 B

Post-Batch Maintenance

All batch extracts

post_dwl_temprdw

 C

Note:
iaminpc resets the last oem_date. Thus, it must be run after the system indicator is extracted by pre_dwl_extractrdw.
Interface Diagrams for RMS and AIP

This chapter presents flow diagrams for RETL extract data processing from RMS to AIP. The RMS program or output file is illustrated, along with the program or process that interfaces with the source. The diagrams illustrate the flow of the data after initial interface processing of the source.

Before setting up a program schedule, familiarize yourself with the functional and technical constraints associated with each program. See the Oracle Retail Merchandising System Operations Guide Volume 1—Batch Overviews and Designs for more information about the modules shown in the following diagrams.
RMS Pre/Post Extract Diagrams

RMS Pre RETL Extract Maintenance

Batch Start (RMS) -> pre_rmsaip.ksh

next_vdate.txt  last_extr_closed Potter_dist.txt  last_extr_received Potter_dist.txt  class_level_vat_inv.txt  domain_level.txt  last_vom_date2.txt  max_backpost_day.txt  multi_currency_inv.txt  vst_inv.txt  prime_exch_rate.txt  prime_currency_code.txt  stkdgr_vat Inc_rail_inv.txt  vdate.txt  curr_bom_date2.txt  consolidation_code.txt

max 1
IP = Time-phased inventory planning tool
IP = Time-phased inventory planning tool
IP = Time-phased inventory planning tool
IP = Time-phased inventory planning tool