ORACLE
PEOPLESOFT

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning 9.1 PeopleBook

January 2012

ORACLE

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning 9.1 PeopleBook
SKU fscm91fp2sipg-b0112

Trademark Notice

License Restrictions Warranty/Consequential Damages Disclaimer

Warranty Disclaimer

Restricted Rights Notice

Hazardous Applications Notice

Third Party Content, Products, and Services Disclaimer

Contents

Chapter 3

Chapter 8

Chapter 9

Chapter 10

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Preface

This preface discusses:

- PeopleSoft application fundamentals.
- Pages with deferred processing.
- Common elements used in this PeopleBook.

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Fundamentals

The *PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning PeopleBook* provides implementation and processing information for Oracle's PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning application. However, additional, essential information describing the set up and design of the system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals PeopleBook.

Other essential information describing the set up and design of the system resides in companion documentation. The companion documentation consists of important topics that apply to many or all of the PeopleSoft applications across PeopleSoft Supply Chain Management. You should be familiar with the contents of these PeopleBooks.

The following companion PeopleBooks contain information that applies specifically to PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning:

- *PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals 9.1 PeopleBook*
- *PeopleSoft Managing Items 9.1 PeopleBook*
- *PeopleSoft Inventory 9.1 PeopleBook*
- *PeopleSoft Production Management 9.1 PeopleBook*
- *PeopleSoft Supply Planning 9.1 PeopleBook*

Pages with Deferred Processing

Several pages in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning operate in deferred processing mode. Most fields on these pages are not updated or validated until you save the page or refresh when you click a button, link, or tab. This delayed processing has various implications for the field values on the page; for example, if a field contains a default value, any value that you enter before the system updates the page overrides the default. Another implication is that the system updates quantity balances or totals only when you save or otherwise refresh the page.

See Also

PeopleTools PeopleBook: PeopleSoft Application Designer Developer's Guide

PeopleBooks and the PeopleSoft Online Library

A companion PeopleBook called *PeopleBooks and the PeopleSoft Online Library* contains general information, including:

- Understanding the PeopleSoft online library and related documentation.
- How to send PeopleSoft documentation comments and suggestions to Oracle.
- How to access hosted PeopleBooks, downloadable HTML PeopleBooks, and downloadable PDF PeopleBooks as well as documentation updates.
- Understanding PeopleBook structure.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues used in PeopleBooks.
- ISO country codes and currency codes.
- PeopleBooks that are common across multiple applications.
- Common elements used in PeopleBooks.
- Navigating the PeopleBooks interface and searching the PeopleSoft online library.
- Displaying and printing screen shots and graphics in PeopleBooks.
- How to manage the locally installed PeopleSoft online library, including web site folders.
- Understanding documentation integration and how to integrate customized documentation into the library.
- Application abbreviations found in application fields.

You can find *PeopleBooks and the PeopleSoft Online Library* in the online PeopleBooks Library for your PeopleTools release.

Common Elements Used in This PeopleBook

As of Date	The last date for which a report or process includes data.
Average Inventory	The average inventory in PeopleSoft Inventory Planning is one half of the average lot size, plus the safety stock when demand and lot sizes are expected to be relatively uniform over time. When demand and lot sizes are not uniform, the stock level versus time can be charted to determine the average.

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.
Calendar	A PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning feature for defining the start and end dates for each time-phased period. Calendars also contain daily weights for distributing raw data into different period buckets.
Carrying Cost	A value that shows the cost associated with holding a dollar's worth of inventory for one year. The value appears as a percentage.
Control Group	A feature for setting up order quantity, safety stock, reorder quantity, and maximum and minimum policies. The system assigns the control group to a set of planning items. The policies of the associated planning items can be set explicitly or can be populated by the policies on the policy control group.
Cycle Procedures	PeopleSoft Inventory planning tasks that must be performed on a regular basis to ensure an up-to-date inventory policy. The tasks can be performed either at the end of a processing period or within the period and should always be performed if the forecast or control group or policy item parameters change. Tasks include generating a policy and reviewing Work Queue alerts.
Days Supply	A method used with several types of inventory policies. This method indicates that a specific number of days of supply for an item should be used to calculate the item's inventory policy.
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.
Fixed Quantity	An inventory policy method that defines a fixed amount of an item to be ordered to meet replenishment needs. This method can be selected as an inventory policy for order quantity, safety stock, reorder point, and minimum and maximum parameters.
Historical Usage Calculation Method	A method that defines the set safety stock or minimum inventory level. The usage is based on the review of historical demand over the number of effective periods. The historical demand quantity is determined by one of four methods: maximum possible usage, lead time, estimated daily or period use, and static values calculations.
Inherit	A feature that controls whether the policy for an item is set explicitly or appears by default from the associated policy control group. A series of check boxes enable you to define which policies to inherit.

Inventory Policy	A set of rules that controls how inventory policy values are calculated for items. Inventory policy is defined at the policy control group and stockkeeping-unit levels. The elements that make up inventory policy are order quantity, safety stock, reorder point, and minimum and maximum policies.
Item	See Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," page 65.
Language or Language Code	The language in which you want the field labels and report headings of the reports to print. The field values appear as you enter them. Language also refers to the language spoken by an employee, applicant, or nonemployee.
Lead Time Estimated Usage	A method for calculating historical usage of an item. The historical demand is prorated on a daily basis and then multiplied by the number of days lead time for each effective historical period. The maximum period value is then used as the safety stock or minimum stock level. This method should be used for items that have a steady demand pattern throughout each period.
Lead-Time Period Usage	A method for calculating historical usage of an item. The purchase lead time is rounded up to a specified number of periods. The historical demand is calculated as the maximum usage during these periods and the safety-stock or minimum-stock level is set to this value.
Maximum Method Policy	A policy that controls the way in which the system determines a reasonable high limit for the maximum inventory level of an item. The system provides warning messages when the inventory level exceeds the maximum level.
Minimum Method Policy	A policy that controls the way in which the system determines a reasonable low limit for the minimum inventory level of an item. The system provides warning messages when the inventory level drops below the minimum level.
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.
Order Quantity Policy	A policy that determines how replenishment order quantities are calculated for an item. For example, you can use a static number, provide upper and lower limits, or use an economic order quantity this is calculated by the system.
Period Method	A method used to determine how a single static-policy value is to be calculated from time-phased results with static policies.
Percent Cycles Without a Shortage	A method used with safety-stock policies. The value is derived from the percentage of replenishment cycles that are to complete without a stockout.

Percent Demand Fill	A method that can be used with safety-stock policies. This method defines the percentage of the total quantity ordered that must be filled without a backorder.
Policy Control Group	See Chapter 5, "Maintaining PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Control Groups," Creating and Maintaining Policy Control Groups, page 52.
Policy Item	An item record that is related to a location and for which inventory policy is held. A policy set, planning item ID, and location ID uniquely identify a policy item. The combination of an item and a location is called a stockkeeping unit.
Policy Set	Defines a set of the items for which inventory policy is to be calculated. Each policy set is assigned a unique ID and includes information that defines, for example, the associated map ID, time periods, and planning horizon.
Policy Simulation	A feature that simulates the effects of various stocking scenarios, compares current policy with simulated policy, and determines the best inventory investment strategy.
Process Frequency	Values are: *Once:* Runs the request the next time that you run the batch process. After you run the batch process, the process frequency is automatically set to *Don't Run.* *Always:* Runs the request every time that you run the batch process. *Don't Run:* Ignores the request when you run the batch process.
Process Monitor	Click to access the Process List page, where you can view the status of submitted process requests.
Reorder Point Policy	A policy that determines when a replenishment order launches for an item. The policy has several methods that include days supply, lead-time demand, and fixed quantity.
Report ID	The report identifier.
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 displays 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.
Safety-Stock Policy	A policy that determines how safety-stock quantities are calculated for an item. The policy has several methods that include days supply and percentage of demand fill.

Set	See Chapter 4, "Creating and Maintaining Policy Sets," page 43.
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.
Status	Values are *A* (active) or *I* (inactive). The linking status and effective date enables you to retain historical information and plan future changes.
User ID	An ID that represents the person who generates a transaction.
Work Queue	A PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning feature for reviewing and working with exception alerts created during the processing of policy item data.

Chapter 1

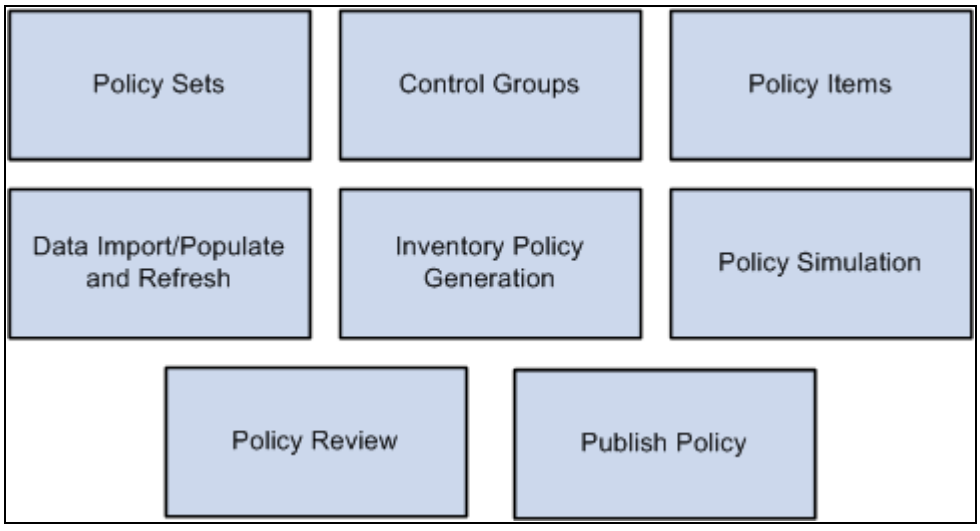
Getting Started with PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning

This chapter provides a high-level overview of PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning and discusses:

- PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning business processes.
- PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning integrations.
- PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning implementation.

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Business Processes

This diagram illustrates the PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning business processes:



PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning business processes

Implementing PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning for an organization involves designing the system's business structure, then putting that structure in place.

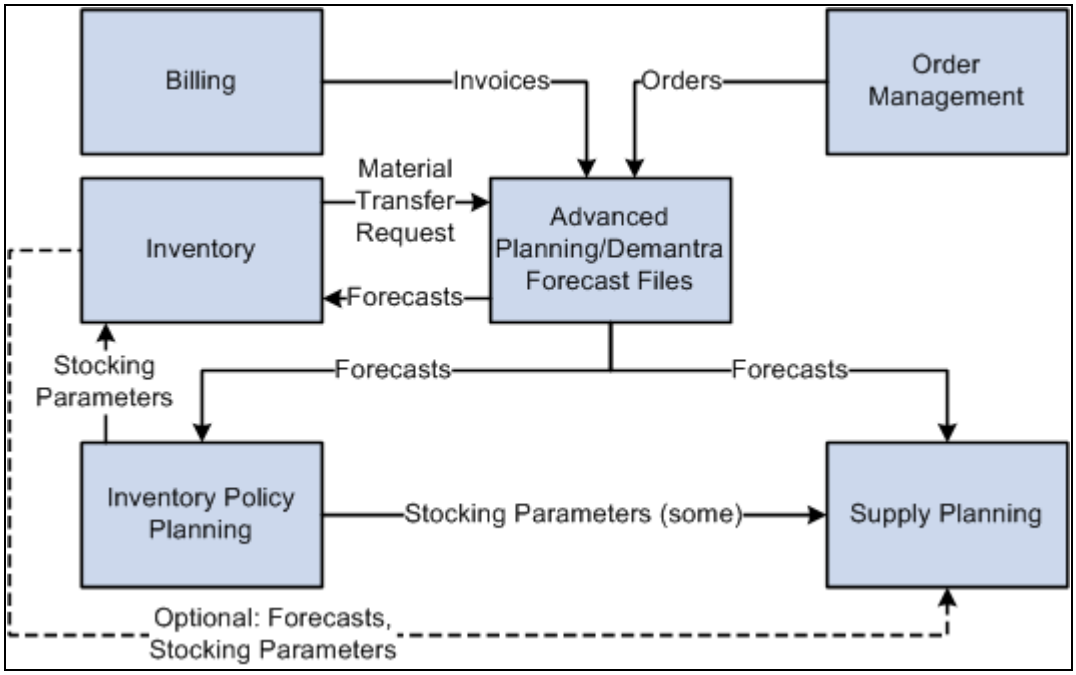
PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Integrations

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning provides policies for inventory items used by PeopleSoft Supply Planning and Inventory.

Note. You create the policies based on Oracle's Demantra Demand Management forecast flat files that you retrieve through SCM Integration's Advanced Planning, Demantra component.

See *PeopleSoft Supply Chain Management Integration 9.1 PeopleBook*, "Integrating with Oracle's Demantra Demand Management."

This diagram illustrates how PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning integrates with other PeopleSoft applications and components:



PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning integration points

We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters in this PeopleBook. Supplemental information about third-party application integrations is located on the My Oracle Support website.

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Implementation

PeopleSoft Setup Manager enables you to generate a list of setup tasks for your organization based on the features that you are implementing. The setup tasks include the components that you must set up, listed in the order in which you must enter data into the component tables, and links to the corresponding PeopleBook documentation.

Other Sources of Information

In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all PeopleSoft sources of information, including the installation guides, table-loading sequences, data models, and business process maps. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in the *PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals 9.1 PeopleBook*with information about where to find the most current version of each.

See Also

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals 9.1 PeopleBook, "PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals PeopleBook Preface"

PeopleTools PeopleBook: PeopleSoft Setup Manager

Chapter 2

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Overview

This chapter provides an overview of PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning and discusses:

- Policy concepts and components.
- Policy processing.
- Integration with other applications.

Understanding PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning

Use PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning to create a set of guidelines that controls an organization's inventory investment over time. The application can use forecasts from Demantra Demand Management flat files.

The system establishes a balance between inventory investment in safety stock, customer service, and operational efficiency, while at the same time respecting the practical constraints imposed by operations, such as order quantities and order multiples. To determine the optimal level of inventory investment in cycle stock, PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning also attempts to balance the cost of processing an order and the carrying costs of inventory.

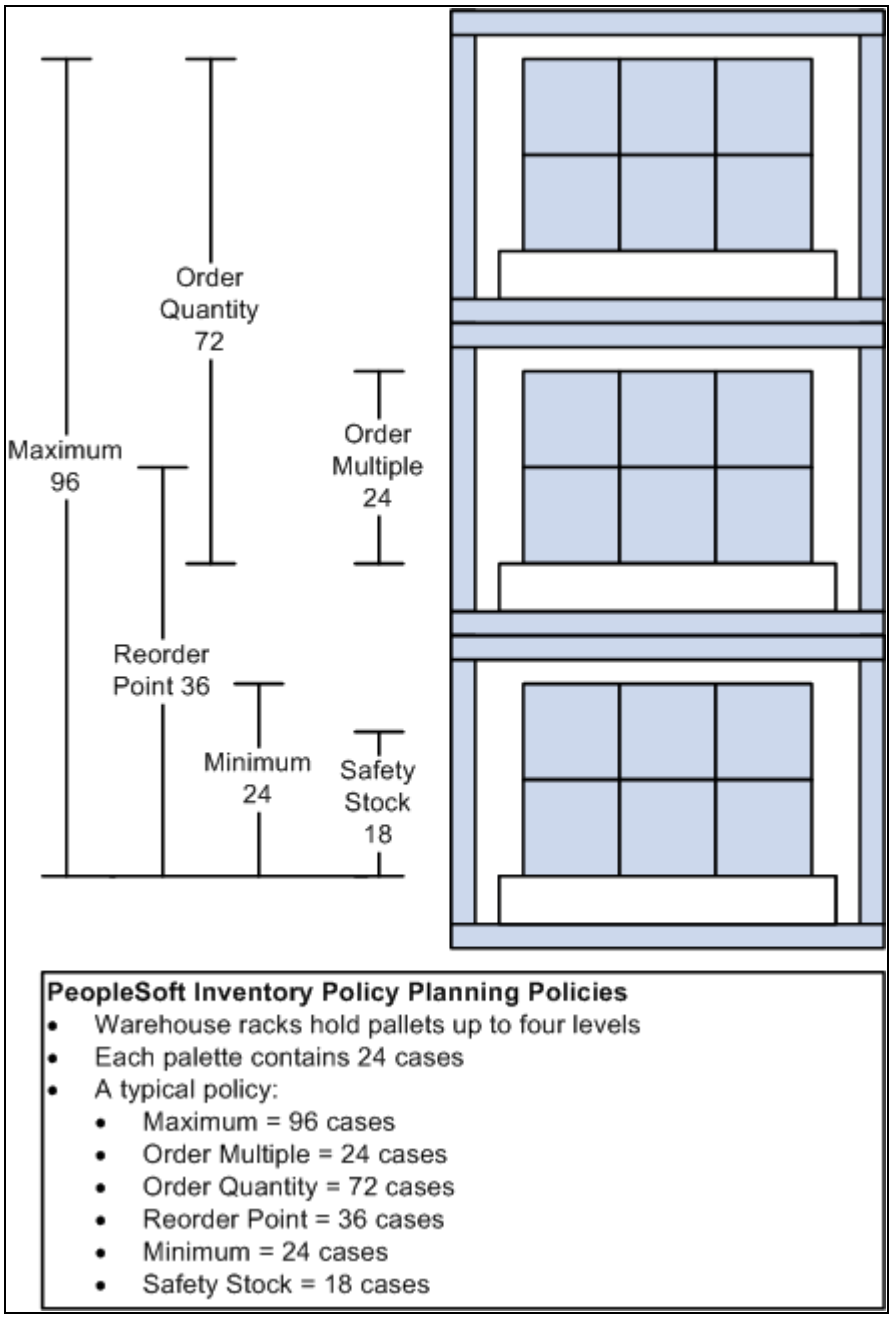
PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning processes and analyzes policies and publishes them to other PeopleSoft Supply Chain Management (PeopleSoft SCM) applications (internal), or other external materials management or planning systems (external).

The item in Oracle Demantra Demand Management should represent a stockkeeping unit or an item ID for a particular business unit. The forecast deviation is calculated by Inventory Policy Planning based on the average and may not represent a true and exact forecast deviation for the stockkeeping unit where aggregation of forecasts has occurred.

Normally, the demand forecast from the Advanced Planning, Demantra component is for finished goods and components items that are sold independently. For example, bicycle tires are used as a component in the assembly of a bicycle that is sold, while the tires themselves can also be sold and forecasted. PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning has the ability to explode the demand forecast through the bill of materials to derive a total demand, both independent and dependent, for all of the finished goods and component items. This total demand can be used to establish inventory policies for both finished goods and component items.

The goal of an inventory policy depends on the organization and its needs. For example, warehousing might be the most important need because of its geographic location or lack of space. In this case, limiting maximum quantities and efficient use of warehouse space is the priority in planning. On the other hand, if the organization's goal is to keep the service fill percentage above 98 percent, then the planning priority is to maintain a suitable safety stock level, which might require more warehouse space. Or, possibly, the goal is to replenish stock in the most economic quantities. In this case, order quantities and multiples are the key focus in planning. PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning assists you in analyzing these goals and methods and strives to strike a balance to achieve the goals.

This diagram illustrates how you can use the various inventory policy system components to create inventory policies:



Warehouse four-level rack system

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning generates inventory policies based on a set of methods and associated parameters for forecast item replenishment order quantity, safety stock, reorder point, and minimum and maximum stock levels.

As the warehouse four-level rack system diagram displays, there are four levels of a rack in a warehouse that are designated as the item inventory location. Suppose, for example, the inventory is slow-moving, hard to make, has batch requirements, but, more importantly, has a stable demand.

Here's how inventory replenishment might be accomplished for this inventory location:

The storage rack holds 96 cases, so you know that you do not want to exceed that quantity, and this can be set as the maximum policy. With storage constraints, order multiples are set at a full pallet. With batch or order constraints, the order quantity is set at 72. With a stable demand, you have more flexibility to work with safety stock and minimum inventory levels. So you can set these levels lower without reducing service fill percentages.

As the example describes, inventory policies are made up of a variety of organizational needs. You can use inventory policies that you develop to plan inventory and meet supply requirements across the system.

Policy Concepts and Components

This section discusses:

- Inventory calculation methods.
- User-defined fields.
- Policy sets.
- Policy control groups.

Inventory Calculation Methods

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning provides a variety of calculation methods to use when you generate inventory policy for items. Calculate both static and time-phased values for the policy components.

The system can recalculate inventory policy for items when changes occur in one or more of these components:

- Order quantity method or argument.
- Safety stock method or argument.
- Reorder point method or argument.
- Minimum and maximum methods or arguments.
- Lead time.
- Standard cost, carrying cost percentage, or ordering cost.
- Forecast.

Order Quantities

Establishes replenishment order quantities. Calculation methods include a days supply, fixed quantity, economic order quantity (EOQ), and lot for lot. You can also set upper and lower limits for these, where applicable. PeopleSoft Inventory can use the static value result of the order quantity, while PeopleSoft Supply Planning can use the time-phased result.

Safety Stock

Defines safety stock levels based on a days supply, a fixed quantity, the percentage of replenishment cycles without a shortage, the percentage of demand fill, or the maximum lead time usage. You can also set upper and lower limits for these, where applicable. PeopleSoft Inventory uses the static value result of the safety stock, while PeopleSoft Supply Planning can use the time-phased results.

Reorder Point

Calculates the inventory level at which a replenishment order is generated using a days supply, a fixed quantity, the replenishment lead time, or the replenishment lead time plus safety stock. PeopleSoft Inventory uses the static value result of the reorder point.

Minimum and Maximum

Uses minimum and maximum stock levels to determine warning limits. The minimum level can be determined by using a days supply, a fixed quantity, the current safety stock value, or the maximum lead time usage. The minimum policy component is for informational purposes only and does not influence any other system. The maximum level can be determined by using either a days supply, a fixed quantity, or the current safety stock plus the current order quantity. The static value result of the maximum level can be used by PeopleSoft Inventory, while the time-phased results can be used by PeopleSoft Supply Planning.

Lead Time

If PeopleSoft Inventory is *in use*, then the lead time can be retrieved when the policy item is created. The lead time is used not only as an indication of the replenishment time, but also as the frequency between orders. The lead time is used to determine the amount of forecast deviation or variation that should be buffered when using a dynamic policy for determining safety stock.

Standard Cost, Carrying Cost Percentage, Ordering Cost

When using the economic order quantity method, these cost variables are used in both the calculation for order quantities and for determining the total estimated inventory investment and annual costs associated with maintaining that level of inventory.

Forecast

Uses the published forecast defined by the policy set. The forecast can be one of many forecast sets and is associated with a forecast deviation error that is a measurement of the amount of variation that could be expected from that forecast.

User-Defined Fields

After determining organizational inventory requirements, set up user-defined field and a functional description for user data fields. You can map user data fields to existing planning fields, or you can establish these fields to be truly user-defined and maintain the value within the PeopleSoft Inventory Policy master record for the item. User-defined fields enable you to use data from PeopleSoft Inventory.

User Data Codes

The system combines user data fields to create a user data code, which policy sets use to store relevant information for a policy item.

User Data Fields

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning has 40 different character-field lengths and 10 numeric fields that are available for mapping. This adds to the flexibility of creating the sets of user data. Of the fields that can be defined as characters, the first 10 can have a length of 30, the next 10 can have a length of 20, and the remaining 20 can have a length of 10. The 10 numeric fields are defined as a maximum of a 16.4 format.

These user data fields are populated with information from PeopleSoft Inventory if inventory is *in use*, . Refresh this information as needed.

Policy Sets

A policy set defines a group of items for which the system calculates inventory policies. The set includes basic control data for generating a policy for each item in the set. When you create a policy set, design the format that the system uses to generate the actual inventory policy. Part of this design is to designate a user data code that you associate with the policy set.

User data fields, which make up the user data code, can be refreshed from the associated planning fields if PeopleSoft Inventory is *In Use.*

You establish the use of PeopleSoft Inventory on the policy set. If you are not using PeopleSoft Inventory, the system uses the flat files that are provided by Demantra Demand Management in Advanced Planning to create policy items. If you are using PeopleSoft Inventory, the creation of policy items retrieves relevant information from that application. In either case, the forecast is transferred and recorded against the newly created policy items.

See *PeopleSoft Supply Chain Management Integration 9.1 PeopleBook*, "Integrating with Oracle's Demantra Demand Management."

When you use PeopleSoft Inventory, the system assumes a one-to-one correlation between the policy master item and a business unit item defined in PeopleSoft Inventory. At various places throughout the inventory policy processing, the system retrieves default values for certain inventory parameters from PeopleSoft Inventory for the associated inventory item ID and business unit. This establishes the inventory policies for the policy item.

For example, if you've already defined an order quantity for the item in PeopleSoft Inventory, then the creation of the policy item sets up the order quantity as a fixed quantity, with the order quantity from PeopleSoft Inventory as its argument and final result. This helps to eliminate double maintenance during the implementation of a policy set. It also helps to establish a bench mark to determine the overall value and performance of the inventory parameters that you maintain in PeopleSoft Inventory.

After performing some fine tuning in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning, compare those results against the previous benchmark. This displays some of the benefits and return on investment that you can achieve from PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.

Calendars and Period Codes

Select a calendar and identify the period code that determines the bucketing for the time-phased data that is calculated for the policy items. A start period and year will be defined and should correspond to a time period within the published forecast used as input.

Demantra Demand Management Integration

Use the Define Field Mappings page to define the field map for the item code and location based on the item or product forecast. To access the page select SCM Integrations, Advanced Planning, Demantra. On the Policy Set page, set the map ID for the forecast set that you want to use. The imported forecast from Demantra will be at the lowest level which is the item/location level . You can also filter which forecast items will be populated in this policy set.

See *PeopleSoft Supply Chain Management Integration 9.1 PeopleBook*, "Integrating with Oracle's Demantra Demand Management."

Item and Location Mapping

The item code definition for the policy set should represent the actual item (manufactured or purchased part). If you have set PeopleSoft Inventory as *in use*, then the item code definition should match the inventory item ID (INV_ITEM_ID). Because the forecast may consist of either a product forecast or an item forecast. The item code is represented by the Demantra Item field (DM_ITEM_CODE) that is defined on the selected map.

The location definition for the policy set should represent the warehouse or business unit for the item. When using PeopleSoft Inventory, the location definition should match the inventory business unit (BUSINESS_UNIT_IN). The location is represented by the Demantra Location field (DM_ORG_CODE) defined on the selected map.

Policy Control Groups

A policy control group contains reorder and stocking policies that the system may use as default values. When other data is not available for the policy item, PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning automatically applies this policy information during the creation of new policy items. One policy control group is identified in the policy set as being a default for providing that policy information during policy item creation.

Policy control inheritance is the process of having the system automatically assign policy methods and arguments to items in a policy set that are associated with a control group. You can assign policies for one or all policy controls to multiple items that belong to a specific control group. You can also select specific policies that you want to populate to the items within the selected control groups.

After you define inherited policy parameters from a control group to policy items, generate the policy to update the affected policy items.

Policy Processing

This section discusses:

- Policy creation steps.
- Cycle procedures.
- Process deletions.

Policy Creation Steps

To create policies:

1. Define calendars.

   Create a new calendar or use an existing calendar. You also define a period code to represent the time-phased results.

2. Define a policy set.

   This includes assigning the map ID, a calendar, period code, and a forecast from Oracle Demantra Demand Management.

3. Define security and authorize user roles.

   Create a valid role and grant some level of access for the policy set.

4. Create control groups.

   Maintain the predefined DEFAULT control group for the policy set or create new groups as you determine necessary.

5. Create and maintain policy items.

   Create items manually, create them from Oracle Demantra Demand Management, or populate them from PeopleSoft Inventory. If you want to summarize investment and inventory costs for groups of inventory policy items, you can also create cost summary groups.

6. Generate a policy.

   Select from multiple options to create a policy. Typically, you transfer the forecast data from a published forecast and then create new policy items in the policy set. If you're using PeopleSoft Inventory, the system retrieves item information to assist in the creation of those policy items. If you're using bills of materials, you can explode the forecast through the bills and derive dependent demand for component items from the finished goods forecasts.

7. Publish the policy.

   After you generate, verify, and approve the policy, publish it to other applications that use the information. Where PeopleSoft Inventory is in use, you should publish the policy as internal for use in other PeopleSoft SCM applications like Supply Planning and Inventory. To publish the policy to non-PeopleSoft SCM applications, publish the policy to an external file.

Cycle Procedures

Cycle procedures are tasks that you must carry out on a regular basis. This typically happens when a new or updated forecast has been made available.

You can begin a new cycle when:

- The Oracle Demantra Demand Management.

  When a new or updated forecast is made available, run the policy generation cycle to transfer the forecast. This enables you to view revisions and recalculation policies based on those changes. You can then perform certain analysis steps to determine what items must have policies reviewed and modified.

- Any of the control group or policy item parameters change.

  If you must make changes at a control-group level, inherit those changes to the applicable items for that control group in the policy set. When the system performs the inheritance, you can generate the policy to update the policies on those items based on the inherited parameters.

Policy Generation

Use the Generate Policy process (DP_CALCPOLCY) to create static and time-phased inventory policies for all of the items that are associated with a policy set.

To generate inventory policies:

1. Finalize and publish the forecast in Oracle Demantra Demand Management.
2. Change the default policy control group as needed.

   Make any changes you want to apply to the new policy items created from the forecast.
3. Run the Generate Policy process.

   Set the process to transfer the forecast, to create missing policy items, and to update (recalculate) the policy.
4. Review the Work Queue alerts.

   Check for new policy items and perform policy item maintenance as necessary.
5. Review policy items.

   Review items using review routines or by cost summary groups. You can publish policy information to an external file and use spreadsheet tools to perform analysis based on a variety of selections, such as the turn rate or service-fill percentage, which is used to determine specific policy items that need tuning.
6. Perform control group inheritance.

   When a group of policy items need tuning at a macro level, you may decide to tune the control group and then inherit those parameters to the policy items assigned to that group.
7. Run the Generate Policy process again to recalculate inventory policy.

   This processes any changes made to policy items.

8. Perform policy simulation.

   This helps to determine whether to make changes to individual policy parameters. If a policy item must be reassigned to another policy control group, you can select the new group by using simulation routines. Compare the current and simulated policy, and continue to tune the policy until you are satisfied with the result. Then you apply the new policy.

9. Publish the inventory policies for items.

   Create or maintain a publish specification and export policy information to Internal or External Users.

Policy Reviews

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning enables you to view a snapshot of the policy items using a review that presents time-phased forecast (along with a variety of policy parameters). The system provides display templates for you to define the parameters to display for specific users. Save the display template by using the User Preference feature. The purpose of review is to display the inventory pattern over time, based on the forecast demand and the selected inventory policy methods and parameters.

A cost summary group summarizes investment and carrying costs for groups of inventory policy items. Individual items within a policy set compose the group. Selection criteria, that is based on the Inventory Policy master record, determine which items make up that particular summary group.

By applying different policy parameters to various items within the group, you can see the effect that each item has on the group's total costs. Because a single item can belong simultaneously to multiple groups, it is possible to analyze inventory costs based on a variety of criteria.

Policy Simulation

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning simulation provides immediate answers to adjustments that you might consider making to meet goals in customer service levels, inventory turnover rates, and returns on investment. Use simulation to view the effects of various stocking scenarios, compare current policy with simulated policy, and determine the best investment strategy. You can also experiment with and compare different inventory policies before committing them into operation. Review the results of the simulations on an item-by-item basis or for user-defined aggregates in the cost summary groups.

Process Deletions

The system enables you to permanently remove a variety of inventory policy elements from the system. You use the Process Deletions component to access the elements. You can delete these elements:

- Policy sets.

  See Chapter 4, "Creating and Maintaining Policy Sets," Deleting Policy Sets, page 47.

- Policy control groups.

  See Chapter 5, "Maintaining PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Control Groups," Pages Used to Create and Maintain Policy Control Groups, page 53.

- Policy items.

  See Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Deleting Policy Items, page 83.

- Cost summary groups.

  See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Pages Used to Establish Cost Summary Groups, page 34.

- User data codes.

  See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Pages Used to Create User-Defined Fields and User Data Codes, page 32.

- Calendars.

  See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Creating Calendars, page 20.

- Work Queue specifications.

  See Chapter 9, "Using PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Work Queue Messages," Purging Work Queue Alerts, page 137.

- Work Queue alerts.

  See Chapter 9, "Using PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Work Queue Messages," Purging Work Queue Alerts, page 137.

Integration with Other Applications

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning uses policy data from a variety of sources to develop policies. Use the Import feature to load data for policy items. After generating a policy, use the Commit feature to publish the processed policy data back to the sources.

Oracle Demantra Demand Management

Oracle Demantra Demand Management provides forecast data upon which the system creates inventory policies.

Policy Data Import

When you import inventory policy data, the system retrieves inventory data from internal or external sources and places it into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning tables. You can import a variety of data to create or update policy item data. PeopleSoft provides a group of user-defined data fields to use when configuring the extract processes; therefore, you can segment the data import according to the requirements.

Policy Data Publish

After generating a policy, use the Commit feature to make approved and ready-to-use policy data available to PeopleSoft SCM and to external systems. For example, you can publish forecasted inventory item replenishment needs for the next month fore internal use. There, analysts can determine the required item quantities and the time period in which they are required.

You have considerable flexibility when choosing which data to export. Create specifications that contain the fields that you want to include in the published policy and unit of measure conversions. Save publish specifications to avoid repetitive set up each time that you want to export a particular set of data.

PeopleSoft Inventory

PeopleSoft Inventory uses the static policy results of the policy items for replenishment information. Because PeopleSoft Inventory is not time-phased, you may need to smooth or offset the static policies to suit replenishment needs.

PeopleSoft Supply Planning

PeopleSoft Supply Planning uses time-phased policy data that is populated with the published policy data. The system provides fine-tuned inventory policies, such as safety stock and order modifiers, to PeopleSoft Supply Planning for use in its creation of replenishment plans.

Chapter 3

Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning

This chapter discusses how to:

- Define policy set security.
- Create calendars.
- Create user-defined fields and user data codes.
- Establish cost summary groups.
- Set up user preferences.
- Defining units of measure (UOMs) and UOM conversions.
- Define selection criteria.

Defining Policy Set Security

To create policy sets by user, use the Policy Sets by User component. To define role security, use the Inventory Policy Role Security component.

Policy security is a means of providing individual users access to specific policy sets or items. For example, system administrators can authorize individual users to use policy sets and can then restrict access to individual items within a policy set.

This section discusses how to:

- Authorize users access to policies by policy set.
- Authorize users access to policies by user ID.
- Authorize users access to specific policy items according to roles that the user performs.

Pages Used to Define Policy Set Security

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Users By Policy Set	DP_USERPOLICIES	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Security, Users By Policy Set	Authorize users access to policies by policy set.
Policy Sets By User	DP_POLICYUSERS	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Security, Policy Sets By User	Authorize users access to policies according to the user.
Authorize Roles	DP_IPROLESECURITY	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Security, Authorize Roles	Authorize users access to specific policy items according to roles that the user performs.

Authorizing User Access to Policies by Policy Set

Access the Users By Policy Set page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Security, Users By Policy Set).

Select users from the User field to give them access to the policy set that you select. After you save the selection, the system makes the policy set available for the user in drop-down lists throughout PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.

Authorizing Users Access to Policies According to the User

Access the Policy Sets By User page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Security, Policy Sets By User).

Select sets from the Policy Set field that you want to make available to the user that you logged on as. After you save the selection, the system makes the set available for the user in drop-down lists throughout PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.

Authorize Users Access to Specific Policy Items According to Roles That the User Performs

Access the Authorize Roles page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Security, Authorize Roles).

After authorizing a user to use a policy set, you can provide additional levels of security for the set by assigning specific policy items to users according to the role that they play in the organization.

By authorizing roles, you can divide a policy set into slices for certain users, providing them with access to their policy item data but restricting them from working with the entire policy set. You assign users login user IDs, and a role when setting up the system. This role determines which policy items users have access to in the PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning system.

Role Name Defines the type of organizational responsibility that a user performs when serving in a role.

Build This Role Click to build access for this role. The system repopulates PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning records that associate the role with the policy set. This option builds security for this role for all policy sets that it is associated with.

Note. You do not have to rebuild the role each time you create new items. Build the role only after you've modified the role's criteria. This is not a destructive process and can be run while users are on the system.

Rebuild All Security Click to rebuild security for all roles across all policy sets. You can make multiple changes for different roles, save the changes, and then rebuild all of the records at once instead of individually.

Note. This system builds security for all roles, for all policy sets in the system.

Policy Set Displays the set for which you are authorizing roles. The set determines which user-defined fields are available to the role. Users can use only those sets that have been authorized for them.

No Rules - All Policy Items Select to grant the role access to all of the policy items in this set. Otherwise, you should define the rules which determine the policy items you want the role to have access to.

If you select this check box and have fields defined with rules, then the system removes all rows in the grid when you click Save.

Field Name Select a field of data which you want to use to limit the role access to policy items. The fields and criteria that you enter for users are the rules by which the system authorizes them access to policy items within a policy set. Fields available for filtering are determined from the user data code associated with the policy set.

Criteria

Enter values that you want to use to limit the data from the fields that you select. Normally, you grant the role access to the entire set or you limit the access to a single field. For example, if location is selected, you can put the location code for France or Spain in the criteria field, and this limits the role to accessing only policy items created for the location.

When you select the same field more than once in the grid, the system grants the role access to all policy items that match the criteria listed. For example, if you select the UD01 field three times, before you save the page, you must make three different entries in the Criteria field. If you enter *A* in one row, *B* in the second, and *D* in the third, then the system grants access to only those UD01 fields in the policy set that are *A, B,* or *D.*

The criteria that you select are specific values for the field, you cannot select a range of values. The system doesn't grant the role access to any other policy set items in the set that do not have the selected field equal to the values that you select.

If you add rows with a different field of data, the row is used with AND. In the previous example, suppose you add a row and use the Location field and enter *France,* and add a second row with the Location field and enter *Spain* as the location, the access granted will be if UD01 is *A, B,* or *D* AND the location is either *France* or *Spain.* This means that the user would have access to items with all six possible combinations.

Creating Calendars

This section provides an overview of calendars, calendar patterns and weight profiles, and periods, and discusses how to:

- Define calendar patterns.
- Create and maintain calendars.
- Define calendar periods.
- Define calendar weight profiles.
- Change daily calendar weights.

Understanding Calendars

Calendars define the start and end dates for each time-phased period in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. They also control how the system applies inventory policy parameters for each day of the year by using weights. The system stores weights for each day and distributes raw data into different period buckets based on weights.

Along with establishing daily data, the calendar contains multiple sets of period definitions. A number of periods per year and a total number of periods within a date range make up a period definition. You further define each period code with a list of periods that are associated with period numbers that divide some or all of the calendar into segments.

You can create calendars in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. In Inventory Policy Planning, the calendar controls the time elements for policy sets.

Here are some key factors for working with calendars:

- Establish an overall time frame that might extend over several years.

  Set up a standard calendar which includes the generally observed corporate holidays or vacations. You can then copy this calendar to other calendars as a starting point when setting up calendars to reflect local operating conditions.

- Define calendars that are specific to individual organizations.
- Define multiple calendars that cover the same date ranges.
- Change days within a specific calendar to contain various elements of data.

Calendar Patterns and Weight Profiles

Calendar patterns are week-long templates that you use to maintain calendar weights for each day in a weight profile. The week is from Monday through Sunday. Use patterns to set up daily weights attributes quickly for calendar weight profiles and apply them to a range of dates within the weight profile.

Weight profiles are templates that you use to create and maintain daily weights for policy sets . One weight profile must be defined on each policy set as a default. When you create new policy items, the item uses the default weight profile that is associated with the set. Afterward, you can change the weight profile for an individual item to a different weight profile. You can have unlimited weight profiles but only one profile for each policy item and only one default profile for each policy set.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Creating Calendars, page 20.

Calendar Periods

Periods define time buckets for a calendar. The system numbers each calendar period within a year, either based on a calendar or fiscal year, and assigns it a starting date and ending date. The system uses calendar period definitions to subdivide calendars into groups of days that Inventory Policy Planning use.

The definitions also allow the system to associate fiscal years and periods with underlying calendars, based on calendar years. For example, suppose that an organization's fiscal year runs from July to June on a monthly basis and you associate month one with July. The calendar period definition runs from July 1 of the starting year to June 30 of the ending year. In turn, the definition associates period one in each fiscal year with the month of July.

You cannot overlap start and end dates within a single period definition. However, the same day can belong to a different period in another period definition. The period definitions are independent of the daily weight attributes and therefore, the same day within the same calendar has identical attributes even if it's contained in multiple period definitions.

Pages Used to Create Calendars

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Define Calendar Patterns	DP_CALENDARPATTERN	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Calendars, Patterns	Define calendar patterns.
Define Calendar Structure	DP_CALENDARS	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Calendars, Calendar Structure, Define Calendar Structure	Create and maintain calendars.
Periods	DP_CALENDARS_2	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Calendars, Calendar Structure, Periods	Define calendar periods.
Calendar Weight Profiles	DP_WEIGHTPROFILES	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Calendars, Weight Profiles	Define calendar weight profiles.
Change Calendar Weights	DP_CALENDARWGTS	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Calendars, Change Calendar Weights	Change daily calendar weights.
Copy Weight Profiles	DP_COPYWTPROFILE	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Calendars, Copy Weight Profiles	Create weight profiles for new calendars using profiles from existing calendars.
Delete Calendars	DP_CALENDARDELETE	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, Calendars	Remove calendars. The system provides descriptive information about the calendar. Click the Delete button to remove a calendar. The system prevents the deletion if the calendar is used by a policy set.

Defining Calendar Patterns

Access the Define Calendar Patterns page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Calendars, Patterns).

Pattern Code Enter a code for use when you apply the pattern to a period of data. You assign pattern codes to weight profiles by using the Weight Profiles page. You can add a new calendar pattern at any time, and you must define at least one calendar pattern before you add a new weight profile.

Demand Weight Enter the relative weight for each day. The values spread demand across days within periods. The system uses the number as relative weighting in relation to the numbers that are entered for the other days of the period across which a total is spread.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining Calendar Weight Profiles, page 26.

Creating and Maintaining Calendars

Access the Define Calendar Structure page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Calendars, Calendar Structure, Define Calendar Structure).

Calendar ID Enter a code for identifying the calendar in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. This field is required.

Start Date Enter a date that is early enough to cover the entire period of historical data that you plan to use in the system. The date is required and cannot be changed after you save the calendar.

End Date Enter a date that is far enough in the future to cover all future planning periods. PeopleSoft recommends that you start and end the overall calendar on the first and last day of a year even if the organization's fiscal year is different. The system requires the date and can extend it during the life of the calendar.

Profile Used for Trading Days Displays the weight profile that calculates trading days for the calendar. Use the Weight Profiles page to select whether or not to calculate for trading days. If a weight profile is not selected for calculating trading days for a calendar, then the trading days automatically change to one per period. Only one weight profile may be designated as the trading days calculator for a calendar.

Note. When a weight profile is selected for use in calculating trading days, the currently selected profile appears here. If weight profile is not selected, this field is not visible.

Trading days are adjustment factors that the system applies to any calendar day when the forecast daily weight is greater than zero. The system uses the weights when converting between period codes, such as monthly to weekly, to adjust the period totals depending on the number of respective trading days on the calendar.

Defining Calendar Periods

Access the Periods page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Calendars, Calendar Structure, Periods).

You can define multiple period codes for a calendar along with varying date ranges that increase calendar flexibility.

To create calendar periods:

1. If you are creating additional periods, click the Add Row button.

   If this is the first time that calendar periods are added for the calendar, you do not need to perform this step.

2. Enter the period code for the calendar, and a description.

3. Select a period type that determines which periods per year the calendar uses.

   The system inserts the default value for the selected period type in the Periods Per Year field. You can override that value; however, to customize the periods per year, select the *Periodic* period type.

   If you previously added a period code, the system enters default values in the Start Date, End Date, and Forecast Period/Year start and end fields. You can override these values as needed.

4. Enter a start and end date to set up the date range for the period code.

   The system provides a default start and end date from the calendar. Values are required for both fields.

5. Enter values in the Forecast Period/Year fields for the start and end date to define a starting period other than the system default.

   Use this feature to distinguish between a yearly calendar and a fiscal calendar. Yearly calendars match the start date, but you offset the date by entering the period that matches the start of the fiscal year. Values are required for both fields. If you're setting up weekly periods codes, you must indicate what week is the first week of the year.

6. Click the Recreate button.

   If this is the first time that periods are defined for the calendar, click the Create button.

   The system populates the lower portion of the page with more detailed period information.

You can change the details for an existing period definition at any time; however, you cannot change all of the fields. To change the period type or the starting date or starting period year, you must delete the period definition and recreate it. You can change the end date, end period, and year, as well as any of the individual period start and end dates.

The system can recreate period date ranges automatically. This process deletes existing period data and creates new periods and ranges that are based on the date and period details that you provide. If you need to extend the period definition end date, select a new end date, period and year; then click the Extend button to create new periods at the end of the existing periods, extending the periods through to the new end date.

Period Code Enter a unique code that the system uses to retrieve data that you define for this period definition. Periods cannot overlap or have gaps between them. Within a single definition, you must include each day in a period, and a day cannot belong to more than one period.

Period Type

Select a value that determines the type of periods that make up the calendar. The formats for all period types are recurring through the end date for the calendar. The field is required.

Values include:

- *4 WEEKLY:* Each period is made up of four weeks. Use this in situations that require a 13-month calendar.
- *445:* The first two periods are four weeks long and the third is five weeks long.
- *454:* The first and last periods are four weeks and the second period is five weeks.
- *544:* The first period is five weeks and last two are four weeks. Each of the 4-4-5 period types are the same. The only difference is to indicate which month begins the 4-4-5 cycle.
- If the first month that you define in the calendar is the second month of the 4-4-5 cycle, select the 4-5-4 period type. If the first month that you defined in the calendar is the five-week month, select the 5-4-4 period type.
- *MONTHLY:* Each period represents a calendar month.
- *PERIODIC:* The number of periods in a year is the value that you enter in the Periods Per Year field.
- *QUARTER:* Each period is three months long.
- *WEEKLY:* Each period is seven days long.

Periods Per Year

Enter the number of periods that occur in one year for the period type that you selected. The system provides a default value that is based on the period type that you select.

Total Periods

Displays the total number of periods in the calendar horizon when periods are created.

Start Date and **End Date**

Enter a start and end date to define a subset of periods within the calendar, or change the start date to match the period one start date. The start and end dates must be within or equal to the start and end dates that you define on the Calendars page.

Note. When adding weekly periods based on a calendar year, make sure that the start date is at the beginning of the week that you want to have as week one.

For example, suppose that the week runs from Sunday to Saturday and January 1 is a Friday. Set the start date to January 3 and include the prior two days in the last period of the previous year.

Refer to the ISO 8601 (International Standards Organization) standard for determining the first week of the year. Also, the ISO calendar standards indicate which years have 52 weeks (short ISO calendar year) and which years have 53 weeks (long ISO calendar years).

For example, 1998, 2004, and 2009 might be within the calendar horizon and if you are establishing weekly periods. Then you should refer to the ISO standard to determine the beginning dates for the weeks in those years.

Forecast Period/Year

The system populates these start and end values based on the information that you enter in the Start Date and End Date fields. Enter either a forecast period, a year, or both to create or maintain the start and end date of the calendar manually.

Recreate

Click to rebuild period definitions if you change the forecast date, period, or year.

Extend

Click if you want the system to calculate the start and end period dates automatically for the period of time that you add. This increases the time over which the period code is valid by extending the end date.

Note. If you click the Extend button, you must recalculate the trading days to populate the trading days value for those extended periods.

The predefined periods in Inventory Policy Planning may not match periods that you want to use for the organization. After you create or recreate a period code, you can view and change start and end dates for each period within a period code. Since periods within period codes cannot overlap, there are some limitations on how you can change the dates. The system provides alerts to assist you in making these changes.

The system also displays the total number of trading days in this period. Trading days are adjustment factors that are applied to any calendar day when the forecast daily weight is greater than zero. This is a display-only field.

Defining Calendar Weight Profiles

Access the Calendar Weight Profiles page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Calendars, Weight Profiles).

You can change weights by applying pattern codes for specific date ranges of the calendar. Because this function enables you to make changes to a range of dates and not display the results of that activity, the function provides no applicable value for PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.

Changing Daily Calendar Weights

Access the Change Calendar Weights page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Calendars, Change Calendar Weights).

A daily calendar displays each day along with any weights for the day. Use the calendar to adjust the daily weight attribute by entering the relative demand weight for the day. This spreads demand across periods. The system uses the number as relative weighting in relation to the numbers entered for the other days of the month or period across which a total is spread.

Creating User-Defined Fields and User Data Codes

To create user defined fields, use the Create User Defined Fields component.

This section provides an overview of user data, user data codes, and planning fields, lists common elements, and discusses how to:

- Set up user-defined character fields.
- Set up user-defined numeric fields.
- Review summary data for user-defined fields.
- View character or numeric planning field properties.

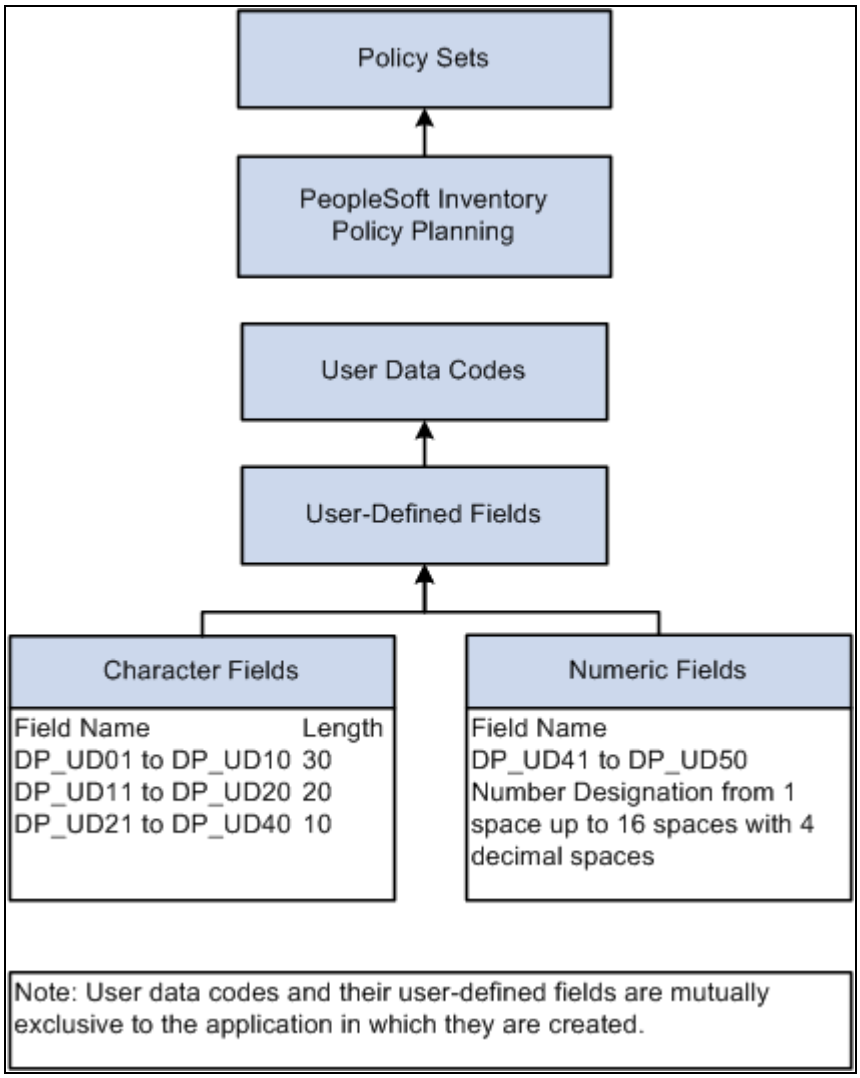
Understanding User Data

User-defined fields are fields that are defined by naming them or mapping them to existing planning fields. The purpose of user-defined fields is to provide you with a means of naming fields. This makes the data in the field more meaningful to the organization.

Existing planning fields are system provided and can be imported from other PeopleSoft applications to provide specific inventory data. When you map user-defined fields, you use the same data, but you refer to it by the name that you assign to it. The system provides user-defined fields, enabling you to store data in a way that is not supplied by the standard set of fields in the system. User-defined fields provide you with flexibility in defining which fields are important to you for inventory policies and makes it possible to link them accordingly.

User-defined fields are grouped within a user data code that is assigned to the policy set. When you create a set, you must select a user data code and the user-defined fields to use from within that user data code.

This diagram illustrates how user-defined fields link to a policy set:



User data code relationships with policy sets

User-defined fields are made up of two types of fields, either character or numeric. Each data code has 40 different length character fields and 10 numeric fields that are available for mapping and creating sets of data. Numeric fields can be up to 16 digits and can have up to four decimal positions.

Note. PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning uses the user field features and the types of planning fields that are available are PeopleSoft Inventory fields. PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning user-defined fields are attached to a policy set.

User Data Codes

User data codes that are defined for PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning can contain up to 50 user-defined fields, but do not include item code and location.

While it might be useful for viewing purposes, you do not need to define these user-defined fields in sequential order. For example, DP_UD15 may be the only field in use, or could be used in addition to DP_UD01-UD10. You might find it beneficial to associate the user field length to a planning field of similar length. Try not to map a 30-character user field to a planning field that is only five characters. There are shorter user fields that can be used for that planning field, making that 30-character user field available for mapping to a much longer planning field.

When you add a new user data code, the system creates an inactive set of 50 user-defined fields.

Changing a user data code includes changing the attributes of an already active field and adding a new field to the user data code by modifying its attributes and activating it. However, you can't deactivate or alter the maximum length of the fields. You can't delete a user data code that contains fields that are used in a policy set.

Note. If you are changing the attributes of a user-defined field that is already active, when you change the validation method or values, ensure that the item data that is already used is valid. When shortening field length, ensure that existing data doesn't exceed the new length or it truncates.

Planning Fields Available for Mapping to User-Defined Fields

This table lists the planning fields that are available for mapping to user-defined fields in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning:

Field Name	*Field Caption*	*Field Length*	*Field Type*
CONSIGNED_FLAG	Consigned Purchase	1	CHAR
COST_ELEMENT	Cost Element	4	CHAR
COST_GROUP_CD	Cost Group	6	CHAR
EXCESS INVENTORY	Excess Inventory	2	CHAR
INV_ITEM_ID	Inventory Item ID	18	CHAR
INV_STOCK_TYPE	Stock Type	4	CHAR
ITM_STATUS_FUTURE	Item Status Future	1	NUM
NO_REPLENISH_FLG	Not Included in Replenishment	1	NUM
PLANNER_CD	Planner Code	12	CHAR

Field Name	*Field Caption*	*Field Length*	*Field Type*
RELATED_ITEM_ID	Related Item	15	CHAR
REPLENISH_CLASS	Replenish Class	4	CHAR
SOURCE_CODE	Source Code 2	2	CHAR
USE_UP_QOH	Use Up QOH	1	CHAR
HISTORICAL_LEAD	Historical Lead	16.4	NUM
QTY_AVAILABLE	Quantity Available	16.4	NUM
SHELF_LIFE	Shelf Life	16.4	NUM

Common Elements Used in This Section

Amend Character Fields Click to access the User Defined Character Fields page and map to user-defined character fields to planning fields or to fields as uniquely defined fields. Character fields use alphanumeric characters, not only numbers, in their definitions.

Amend Numeric Fields Click to access the User Defined Numeric Fields page and map user-defined numeric fields to planning fields or to fields as uniquely defined fields. Numeric fields use numbers, not alphanumeric characters, in their definitions.

Description Enter the name by which you want to recognize this field. When you change a description and the field is already in use on a policy set, the description also changes in all the referenced locations. If you select a planning field and do not enter a description, the system field description is the default value here.

Field Format If you are on the user defined numeric fields page, this field displays the maximum number of digits and the decimal precision that you can use for this field's value. If the field is a numeric-based field, then the field format of 16.4 represents a field that is capable of storing a number ranging from 1 to 16 digits with up to four decimal places.

Field in Use	Select to indicate that this field is available for use with the policy set. You cannot delete user-defined fields, but you can make them unavailable to the system by clearing the Field In Use field. If you deselect the Field In Use check box make sure that the field isn't being used elsewhere in the system. When you deselect the option, the system removes the fields from use with a policy set.
Field Length and **Length**	If you are using the User Defined Character Fields page, enter the number of characters that make up the length of the field if you are not selecting a planning field from the list of available values. If you select a planning field ID from the list, you do not need to enter the length because the system provides the value based on the field that you select. If you enter a description and field length, the system automatically selects the Field In Use option. A description is required for fields when you select the Field In Use option and do not select a planning field from the list. You can also enter a new description to replace the system planning field description.
Field Name	Displays the system field name. The system uses this name to track and retrieve the value that you select to use with the field. You cannot change the name.
Maximum Length	Displays the maximum number of characters that you can use for this field's value.
Planning Field ID	Select a field to which you want to add a definition for the field to map to. The values in the drop-down list vary between character and numeric fields. You can leave the Planning Field ID field empty if you do not want to map the user field to a PeopleSoft field, but you'd rather manually maintain the field within PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.
Planning Field Properties	Click to access all of the planning fields that are available for mapping. If you access the page from the User Defined Numeric Fields page, all numeric fields appear. If you access the page from the User Defined Character Fields page, all available character fields appear. The page provides the planning field ID, description, field length, and field type and enables you to see the length of a field before you map it to a specific user-defined fields.
Return to Define User Data Codes	Click to access summary information about all of the user-defined fields that are defined as in use for this user data code.
Return to Summary Page	Click to access summary information about all of the user-defined fields that are defined as in use for this user data code. As you return to this page, all changes you made to the characters or numeric pages are displayed in the summary grid. You also save information that you enter for user-defined numeric and character fields on this page.

Pages Used to Create User-Defined Fields and User Data Codes

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Define User Data Codes	DP_VIEW_UDFIELDS	• Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Policy Sets, Define User Data Codes • Click the Return to Summary Page link on the User Defined Character Fields page or the User Defined Numeric Fields page.	Review summary data for user-defined fields.
User Defined Character Fields	DP_MAINTUDFIELDS	Click the Amend Character Fields link on the Define User Data Codes page.	Set up user-define character fields, field lengths, and indicate if they are in use.
User Defined Numeric Fields	DP_MAINTUDFIELDS2	Click the Amend Numeric Fields link on the Define User Data Codes page.	Set up user-define numeric fields and indicate if they are in use.
Planning Fields Properties	DP_INQ_FLDSPROP	Click the Planning Field Properties link on the Define User Data Codes page.	View planning field properties.
Copy User Data Codes	DP_COPY_UDFIELDS	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Policy Sets, Copy User Data Codes	Create user data codes by copying existing codes. User-defined fields make up user data codes.
Delete User Data Codes	DP_DELETE_UDCODE	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, User Data Codes	Remove unused user data codes from PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. The system provides descriptive information about the data codes. Click the Delete button to remove the codes. When a data code is used in a policy set, the system prevents its removal.

Reviewing Summary Data for User-Defined Fields

Access the Define User Data Codes page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Policy Sets, Define User Data Codes. You can also click the Return to Summary Page link on the User Defined Character Fields page or the User Defined Numeric Fields page to access the Define User Data Codes page).

All user-defined numeric and character fields that are selected as in use with this user data code appear on this page.

Setting Up User-Defined Character Fields

Access the User Defined Character Fields page (click the Amend Character Fields link on the Define User Data Codes page).

Character fields are made up of alphanumeric characters. Setting up user-defined character and numeric fields generally involves a similar process but with several differences. The first difference is that character fields use DP_UD01 – DP_UD40 as user-defined fields, and numeric fields use DP_UD41– DP_UD50 as user-defined fields. The other difference is that you can adjust the character field length, whereas the numeric field is a fixed setting. This enables processing of larger or smaller numbers, along with the decimal places.

Setting Up User-Defined Numeric Fields

Access the User Defined Numeric Fields page (click the Amend Numeric Fields link on the Define User Data Codes page).

You use numeric fields for numeric values.

Viewing Planning Field Properties

Access the Planning Fields Properties page (click the Planning Field Properties link on the Define User Data Codes page).

Values that appear on this page depend on which type (character or numeric) of user-defined field that you use. Only planning fields that are available for use with PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning or user-defined fields with which you are working appear.

Establishing Cost Summary Groups

To set up cost summary groups, use the Cost Summary group component.

A cost summary group summarizes investment, holding, and carrying costs for groups of inventory policy items. Individual items within a policy set compose the group. Selection criteria that is based on the Inventory Policy master record determine which items from that set are in a particular summary group.

By applying different policy parameters to various items within the group, you can see the effect that each item has on the group's total costs. Because a single item can belong simultaneously to multiple groups, it is possible to analyze inventory costs based on a variety of criteria.

You can change information that is associated with a cost summary group at any time; however, the group record's total cost aggregation won't reflect changes until you update the cost summary by using the Update Cost Summary feature when you review policy information. The feature displays the aggregate cost information for the group as of the last update. It also displays the current aggregate cost for the group based on the current cost data for all of the items that are assigned to that cost summary group. You can also see the net change between the current cost values and the value from the last update.

This section discusses how to define cost summary group details.

Pages Used to Establish Cost Summary Groups

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Define Cost Summary Groups	DP_CSUMGRP	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Cost Summary Groups	Define cost summary group details.
Delete Cost Summary Groups	DP_DELCSUMGRP	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, Cost Summary Groups	Remove cost summary groups from the PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning system. Fields of data that belong to the groups appear for informational purposes. When you delete the group, the system removes the group and its associated records.

Defining Cost Summary Group Details

Access the Define Cost Summary Groups page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Cost Summary Groups).

A default policy set must exist to which you can assign the cost summary group. Only items that match the selection criteria that you define are included in the cost summary group. You must define at least one selection criteria.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining Selection Criteria, page 39.

Setting Up User Preferences

To define user preferences, use the IP User Preferences component.

User preferences are default values that you set up for individual users that determine the settings that the system uses when those users request policy set data from workbenches and inquiries. Although you define the defaults, you can override them after you access the workbench or inquiry.

This section discusses how to create user-preference details.

Page Used to Set Up User Preferences

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
User Preferences	DP_IPUSERPREFS	Inventory Policy Planning, User Preferences	Create user-preference details for individual users of PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.

Creating User-Preference Details

Access the User Preferences page (Inventory Policy Planning, User Preferences).

Default Grid Format Determines the type of display that you want to use for inquiries or workbenches. Values include:

- *Record:* Select to display grids with the key row going up and down.
- *Spreadsheet:* Select to display data with the key row across the top of the page. For example, time-phased data that is presented in a record format uses a row for each record and appears in a vertical format. Time-phased data that is presented in a spreadsheet format has a column for each record and appears in a horizontal format.

Inquiry Template Select the default template that you want to use for inquiries. Inquiry display templates determine what fields of data appear during inquiries.

Defining the Operator Default

This section discusses how to define the operator preference.

Page Used to Define the Operator Default

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Operator Defaults	DPIP_OPER_DEFAULTS	Inventory Policy Planning, Operator Defaults	Assign the default policy set for the operator.

Assigning the Operator Default

Access the Operator Defaults page (Inventory Policy Planning, Operator Defaults).

Policy Set Select the default policy set for the operator.

Defining UOMs and UOM Conversions

This section provides an overview of UOMs and UOM conversions and discusses how to:

- Add UOMs.
- Define UOM conversions.

Understanding UOMs

The system uses units of measure (UOMs) to record how you quantify policy items. Using PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning, you can add UOM and conversions. And, if you are using Inventory Policy Planning as a stand-alone application, you can create UOMs by using the Units of Measure feature.

Note. If you are using PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning along with PeopleSoft Financials, Distribution and Manufacturing, you do not define UOMs by using this feature.

When the system records quantity data, the UOM in which the quantity is expressed is also recorded. When the system stores a UOM in one unit but requires it in another, it calculates for either quantity by using a conversion factor between the two UOMs. This ensures a standard method of calculating required quantities and amounts.

When you create a policy item, the system uses one of these methods to assign the item's UOM:

- Transfers the UOM with the policy item information.
- Converts the value by using a UOM conversion factor.

The PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning application uses UOMs that you set up for use across all PeopleSoft applications. You create and maintain system UOMs by using the Common Definitions feature on the Set Up Financials/Supply Chain menu. You can also create a UOM by using PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning if the application is a stand-alone application.

UOM Conversions

A UOM conversion changes the way that an item is measured. To do this, the system uses a conversion factor. This a number or factor that is applied to a quantity with one UOM to convert it to a quantity with another UOM.

Conversion routines are generally the same; however, the use of the routines occurs at different points across PeopleSoft applications. For example, the system uses conversions when Inventory Policy Planning pulls forecast items from a published forecast. The system checks the items and makes the conversions at each point.

UOM conversions include:

- Generic.

  Used in bill of material (BOM) component explosions.

  The conversion applies universally between two UOMs, regardless of the subject of the measurement. For example, there are always 12 inches in a foot and 100 centimeters in a meter. This is a required conversion factor that you maintain by using the Unit of Measure Conversions page.

- Item-Specific.

  Used in conversions between item ID and policy item for the same two UOMs.

  Item-specific conversions vary depending on the subject being measured. For example, suppose that one box of light bulbs contains 12 individual bulbs, while a box of nails contains 1000 individual nails. This type of conversion factor is more commonly used where the UOM represents some form of packaging or grouping. Another example of an item-specific conversion is defining the weight per gallon for liquid raw materials.

- Weight.

  The system uses this attribute as a UOM in special cases where you might want to convert an item based on a characteristic rather than the base unit, generic, or item-specific UOM. During hierarchical processing, weight conversions are given top priority. You maintain weight conversions by using the Other Data page. To access the page, select Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items, Other Data.

- Volume.

  The system uses this attribute as a UOM in special cases where you might want to convert an item based on a characteristic rather than the base unit, generic, or item-specific UOM.

  During hierarchical processing, the system first checks for a weight conversion. If one is not found, it checks for a volume conversion before checking for other types of conversions. You maintain volume conversions by using the Other Data page.

Define conversion factors by using the Unit of Measure Conversions page, or for item-specific conversions, you can use the Other Data page. Enter the larger unit in the From Unit column, followed by the smaller unit in the To Unit column. The system uses the conversion factor to multiply values in the first unit to give the second unit's value. This table lists examples of generic conversions:

From Unit	***To Unit***	***Conversion Factor***
Feet	Inches	12
Yard	Feet	3
Meter	Centimeter	100
Kilogram	Gram	1000
Kilogram	Pounds	2.2

Note. There isn't a need to define conversion factors for both directions. For example, in the preceding table, it isn't necessary to define a from unit of inches and a to unit of feet. To verify that the conversion units are set up correctly, you can read the table from right to left to see whether the conversion makes sense. For example, there are 12 inches in a foot, or there are three feet in a yard.

Note. The system does not verify that the UOM isn't being used elsewhere in the system.

Note. The system does not verify that the UOM isn't being used elsewhere in the system before it is changed.

If you delete the conversion factor, it's possible to leave the system without a conversion for a UOM that it needs. In this instance, the system sends Work Queue alerts about its inability to find the conversion factor. If this happens, a conversion does not occur, even if different UOMs are present.

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning uses these standards in converting UOMs:

- Uses the same hierarchical search as it processes for the conversion factor.
- Converts incoming data to the base UOM for the policy item.
- Uses a hierarchy to determine UOM conversion factors when items have different UOMs, or you select to display the item in a different UOM.
- Converts all policies to the standard inventory UOM by using inventory rounding rules before publishing the information to other PeopleSoft Supply Chain Management (PeopleSoft SCM) applications.
- Publishes policy information to PeopleSoft SCM and external sources in any valid UOM that you select.

The system uses this hierarchy to find a UOM conversion. It will go down the hierarchy until it determines a policy item conversion factor:

1. Uses the weight as the conversion factor if the unit to which you want to convert matches the weight of the policy item.
2. Uses the volume as the conversion factor if the unit to which you want to convert matches the volume of the policy item.
3. Checks for a PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning policy item-specific UOM conversion factor.
4. Checks for a generic UOM conversion factor.
5. Reports that the conversion was not completed for that policy item if any of the previous conditions are not met.

   In this case, the system doesn't make the conversion and creates an error message.

Pages Used to Set Up UOMs

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Unit of Measure Conversions	DP_MAINTUOMCONV	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Units of Measure, Conversions	Define UOM conversions.

Defining UOM Conversions

Access the Unit of Measure Conversions page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Units of Measure, Conversions).

To maintain a UOM conversion, enter a new value in the Conversion Factor field. A conversion factor is the factor that is applied to the From Unit field quantity to convert it to the equivalent quantity in theTo Unitfield. To create a new conversion, select values for the From Unit and To Unit fields.

You can change conversion factors at any time, which only affects future uses of the factor in calculations. Make sure that the conversion factor is not referenced in other parts of the system before deleting it.

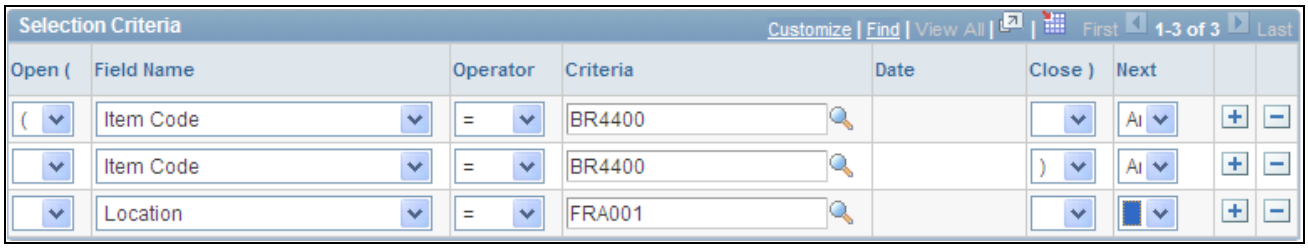
See Also

Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," UOM Conversions, page 36

Defining Selection Criteria

Across PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning functions, you can use a feature for creating data subsets. The feature makes it possible for you to control and filter ranges of data or types of data to be selected for a particular purpose. You create the subset by establishing selection criteria for the field. For example, if you want to limit the number of items or view data for a specific location, you can select a range of records to limit the Item Code or Location field.

The system provides selection criteria grids to filter data. This is an example of a selection criteria grid:



Selection Criteria grid

Use the grid to provide filter elements for the data subset.

Open ((open parenthesis) Select the open parenthesis character to signify the start of a group of criteria that you want to enclose. For example, if you have three criteria, you can create a selection criteria of (A or B) and Cby placing an open parenthesis on the line for A.

Field Name Select a field on which to filter. The system uses the field you define as the basis for further limiting data when you use the Criteria field. Fields that are available for selection are dependent on the function that you use.

Operator

Determines the action that the system applies to the criteria that you enter in the Criteria field. For example, suppose you want only item IDs that start with AA to be placed in the data file, use the = (like) operator. You should enter the correct form of the criteria to match the operation that you want the system to perform. Available operators depend on the page that you use.

Values include:

- *<:* Include values that are less than the value that you enter in the Criteria field.
- *<>:* Include values that are not equal to the value that you enter in the Criteria field.
- *=:* Include only values that are equal to the criteria.
- *>=:* Include values that are equal to or greater than the criteria.
- *BETWEEN:* Include only values between the two values that you enter as criteria. This operation requires a list with values that are appropriate to the fields that are selected for string values. For example, a string might be A, B, C, and D. You enter *A* and *D* to include B and C values only. Values can include numeric strings.
- *IN:* Include records that contain the criteria that you enter. This operation requires a list with values that are appropriate to the fields that are selected for string values. Values can include numeric strings.
- *LIKE:* Include only values that match the value that you enter. The criteria must include at least one wildcard character. For example, you could use Apple%. This would select values starting with Apple while %Ap% would select values containing Ap.
- *NLIK:* Include values that do not match this value. This option restricts values from the data subset. The value must include at least one wildcard character.
- *NOT BET:* Include values that aren't between the two values that you enter in the Criteria field.
- *NOT IN:* Include values that aren't in the range of values that you enter as selection criteria.

Criteria

Enter the value that you want the system to use when applying the operators. For example, if you select >= for an Item Code field and enter *AA100* as the criteria, then the system includes only values that are equal to or above the criteria.

Date

Enter the date criteria if the field selection includes a date value. Some pages do not display a Date field.

Close) (close parenthesis)

Select the close parenthesis character to signify the end of a group of criteria that you want to enclose. For example, if you have three criteria, you can create a selection criteria of (A or B) and Cby placing an close parenthesis on the line for B.

Next	Provides a means of creating And or Or statements for the operators and criteria that you enter. Use the *AND* option to create additional criteria for the field. Use the *OR* option to create contrasting criteria.

Note. When you save selection criteria or filters on certain pages, the system performs validation to insure that you have selected the open and close parentheses in the correct order. For example, the system validates that you don't have a close parenthesis prior to an open parenthesis, and that you have a close parenthesis for every open parenthesis. However, the system validation does not ensure that the placement of parentheses is correct for the logical selection you are trying to perform.

Chapter 4

Creating and Maintaining Policy Sets

This chapter provides an overview of inventory policy sets, lists prerequisites and common elements, and discusses how to:

- Create and maintain policy sets.
- Delete policy sets.

Understanding Inventory Policy Sets

A policy set defines a group of items for which the system calculates inventory policies. This set includes basic control data for generating a policy for each item in the set. When you create a policy set, you design the format that the system uses to generate the actual inventory policy. You add items to the set when you generate, populate, or maintain the policy item master record.

For example, to create a policy set from a forecast, you define how to extract data from the published forecast, including what forecast items to include from the published forecast. Based on the shell that you create and the selection criteria, the system can create policy master items during the generation of the policy.

You can create and maintain multiple policy sets as well as associate an item with more than one policy set. Placing the same item in multiple policies enables you to manage the item differently for different locations.

Only one policy set is required to use PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning, but using multiple sets has advantages. For example, if you want to assign certain items to a selected planner, you can create a policy set with just those items for the planner, adding security and flexibility to item planning. Also through policy generation, you can use multiple policy sets to create what-if scenarios for groups of items, rather than for a single item.

Important! If you use only one set, remember that it's the live production set, and you shouldn't experiment with live data.

You can create inventory policies from:

- Oracle Demantra Demand Management forecasts.

  Use forecasts to design a policy set that extracts data based on items in Demantra.

- PeopleSoft Inventory items.

  Define the basic parameters for the policy set which then uses items from PeopleSoft Inventory that are defined for Inventory Policy Planning. Designate a policy set as *in use* in PeopleSoft Inventory.

Prerequisites

Before creating an inventory policy set, you should:

- Analyze the inventories that you maintain.

  Classify each inventory by division, owner and administrator, and required demand planning periods.
- Collect item and location data, classifications, and other attributes.
- If you are using Oracle Demantra Demand Management , ensure that each policy item has an available forecast in that application.
- Decide which policy sets to use.

  Establish a policy set for each operational combination of inventory. For example, you might have separate sets for inventory, division, owner, and forecast period.
- Establish criteria to identify which Demantra Demand Management forecast items the system automatically loads into the policy set.
- Determine if you must store any additional policy set data.

Common Element Used in This Chapter

Apply Click to update the policy set with the new information that you entered. This button is available on several policy set pages.

Creating and Maintaining Policy Sets

To create policy sets, use the Policy Sets Maintenance component.

This section provides an overview for creating policy sets and discusses how to:

- Define basic data for policy sets.
- Select items to include in policy sets.

Understanding Policy Set Creation

When you create policy sets, if the policy set is set to Use Inventory, then default values for policy items are loaded from PeopleSoft Inventory. If the policy set is set to not use Inventory, then if policy items are created from the Import routine default information is loaded from there otherwise control groups are used to load the policy items. For policy sets that use PeopleSoft Inventory, policy items are created with default information from the Inventory Item Master record. For either type of policy set, you define basic data such as time periods, calendars, and control groups.

To indicate for the system to use PeopleSoft Inventory default values, select the Uses Inventory check box on the Policy Sets page.

Before you create a policy set, use the Calendar feature to define a valid calendar and calendar periods.

You can change information that is associated with policy sets at any time; however, the system doesn't incorporate changes to the set until the next time it generates the inventory policy. To use an existing policy set as a model for a new set, use the Copy Policy Sets feature.

Deletion of a policy set removes data associated with that set, including policy items, control groups, messages, and specifications.

Pages Used to Create and Maintain Policy Sets

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Define Policy Sets	DP_POLICYSETS	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Policy Sets, Define Policy Sets	Define basic data for policy sets, including policy control, calendar, map ID and user-data code information.
Select Items	DP_POLSETFILTER	Click the Select Items link on the Define Policy Set page.	Select items to include in policy sets.
Copy Policy Sets	DP_COPYPOLSETS	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Policy Sets, Copy Policy Sets	Create a new policy set by copying information from an existing set.

Defining Basic Data for Policy Sets

Access the Define Policy Sets page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Policy Sets, Define Policy Sets).

Role Security Built Indicates if role security has been built for the policy set.

Uses Inventory

Select to create policy master items with item data from PeopleSoft Inventory as opposed to using Oracle Demantra Demand Management items. After you populate or refresh the master items, you can generate an inventory policy and then publish the new policy for use in Inventory. When you select the Create Missing IP Master (create missing inventory policy master) check box during policy generation, it determines where default information is loaded from for the new items. After you select Uses Inventory and save the policy set, you cannot change the selection.

During its processing, the system determines which items are available from PeopleSoft Inventory by checking whether or not the business unit item is set as an Inventory Policy Planning item on the Planning tab in the Define Business Unit Item component. If PeopleSoft Inventory has the business unit item set as an Inventory Policy Planning item, then PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning includes the item in populate and refresh tasks. The system also uses the setting to determine whether to create missing items during policy generation, and when exploding bills of material (BOMs) for dependent demand.

Review specifying planning information, modifying item attributes for the business unit, and how to define an item in the PeopleSoft Managing Items PeopleBook.

Use Yield by Operation

Select if you want the inventory policy to include yield by operation calculations. If you select this check box, the system uses the cumulative yield from the primary routing in PeopleSoft Manufacturing to determine a yield factor for each assembly item. The system uses this yield factor to adjust period demand for these assembly items prior to calculating component demand.

Note. You must select the Uses Inventory check box before you can select the Use Yield by Operation check box. You must integrate PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning with PeopleSoft Supply Chain Management 8.8 (or a later release) to use yield by operation.

Calendar ID

Select the calendar that contains daily attributes that the system applies to policy data. This field is required.

Period Code

Select a code on which the system computes time-phased policy parameters, such as safety stock. This field is required.

User Data Code

Enter the code that represents the set of user-defined fields that you want to include in the policy set. This field is required, but if you use PeopleSoft Inventory data, the system ignores this value.

User-defined fields are fields that you define by mapping them to existing planning fields. The purpose of these fields is to provide a means of naming fields so that the data that is contained in the field is more meaningful to you. After defining the fields, you group them by user data code.

Maximum Periods

Enter a value that represents the maximum number of periods to cover when developing the inventory policy. The periods are taken from the Policy Start Period and Start Year fields and moved forward into the future until the maximum number of periods is reached. This field is required.

Rounding Decimals	Enter the number of decimal places to which you want to round calculated quantities in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. The maximum value is *12,* and the default value is *0.*
Policy Start Period and **Start Year**	Enter the period number and year of the starting point for the inventory policy. You can enter up to three numbers for the period. The year format is four characters.
Map ID,Item Code, and **Location**	Select the map ID to define the item code and location. The Item Code and Location fields appear based on either the item or product planning field mappings.
Policy Control	If you are updating the policy, select the control group that contains default reorder and stocking policies that you want to use with this policy set. A control group is a set of rules that controls inventory item replenishment policies, and the available controls are those that already exist for this policy set. The control group is used as a default for all new items created for this policy set. If you are adding a new policy, use the Control Group field to enter a new default control group for the policy. Use the From Policy Set field to select a policy set. All existing control groups that are associated with the policy set appear in the From Policy Control field. Select the control group to use as a template for creating the new policy control. The system automatically adds the control group by copying it and storing it with the policy set when you save the new policy set.

Selecting Items to Include in Policy Sets

Access the Select Items page (click the Select Items link on the Define Policy Set page).

Click Return to save the entries that you make on this page and then return to the Define Policy Set page.

Deleting Policy Sets

You can delete an entire policy set or delete certain components of the set without deleting the policy set structure itself.

This section discusses how to delete sets.

Page Used to Delete Policy Sets

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Delete Policy Sets	DP_DELETE_POLSETS	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, Policy Sets	Delete sets from the PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning system.

Deleting Sets

Access the Delete Policy Sets page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, Policy Sets).

Click Delete Entire Policy to remove the complete policy set from the system. The system removes information created and maintained by the set. When you select to delete the entire policy set, you cannot select individual policy components to delete.

Click any or all check boxes in the Delete Policy Set Components group box. This removes information for that specific type of policy set component.

This table lists the delete options available on this page and also displays the records the system clears for items related to the policy set you selected for the deletion:

Delete Option	*Records Affected*
Delete Entire Policy Set	DP_POLICYSETS DP_POLSETITEMS DP_POLSETFILTER DP_IPINQFORMLIN DP_IPINQFORMATS DPIP_WRKQUE_MSG DP_IPERRORLOGS DP_ROLEIPITEM DP_ROLESECPLNES DP_ROLESECPSET DP_UNSELECTFLDS DP_IPPUBSPC_HDR DP_IPPUBSPC_LNS DP_IPPUBSPC_FLT DP_POLFLD_SELS DP_PFLDSEL_LNG DP_EIPIMP_LNS DP_EIPIMP_POL DP_INT_IPMST DP_USERPOLICIES
Policy Items	DP_IPMAST_UOMS DP_IPMAST_LINES DP_IPMASTER
Control Groups	DPIP_CTLGRPWRKQ DP_POLICYCTRLS
Specifications	DP_IPWKQUE_SPEC DP_IWQSPEC_FLTR DP_IPPUBSPC_HDR DP_IPPUBSPC_LNS DP_IPPUBSPC_FLT
Cost Summary Groups	DP_CSUMGRP_FLTR DP_CSUMGRP_HDR

Chapter 5

Maintaining PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Control Groups

This chapter provides an overview of inventory policy control groups and discusses how to:

- Create and maintain policy control groups.
- Inherit policy controls.

Understanding Inventory Policy Control Groups

A policy control group contains reorder and stocking policies the system uses as default values. PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning applies the policy information automatically to all of the items that are linked to the control group when other data is not available for the policy item. The system also uses the default values when it creates policy items.

Any policy item that is contained in the policy set can have its own explicit control parameters or have the parameters contained in a control group automatically assigned to it. Also, you can override default values that are provided by control groups when you maintain policy items.

Before you set up policy control groups, analyze the policy items and group them for control purposes. *ABC analysis* provides a tool for identifying those items that will make the largest impact on the firm's overall inventory cost performance when improved inventory control procedures are implemented. Improvements in forecasting or careful analysis of order quantity and timing decisions for A items provide larger improvements in inventory cost performance than similar efforts on the C items. This type of analysis is useful in improving inventory performance.

In an ABC analysis, A items are controlled by more stringent parameters and demand a higher level of involvement in all phases of the inventory policy planning process. B and C items generally have less stringent parameters and allow the system to handle a wider range of situations automatically.

To analyze and group policy items:

1. Perform an analysis (ABC or another method) to generate an initial item classification.

   You can further refine the classification to identify exceptions or subgroups.

2. Analyze the initial groups that you created in the analysis and identify situations or subgroups that require special parameters.

3. Set up a separate inventory policy control group for each group of items.

4. Decide which calculation types, methods and arguments, and other controls that you want to use for each group.

   This step physically establishes the set of policies and arguments that the system uses to calculate the inventory policy for each item.

You can calculate inventory policies by selecting from several types of calculations. You can use one type or a combination of types to arrive at the inventory policy. Most calculation types have a variety of methods and arguments that you can apply to the policy. Calculation types include:

- Static calculation.

  Provides calculations to arrive at fixed values for systems that recognize only a single, fixed value for each parameter. Using static calculation parameters that you provide, the system calculates a single value from the time-phased results for export to third-party inventory control systems.

- Order policy.

  Calculates replenishment order quantities for a policy item. Order policy limits determine the system settings for reasonable high- and low-order quantity limits for a policy item. Establish these values on the Policy page.

- Safety stock.

  Defines safety-stock policies that meet customer-service requirements and arrives at an inventory policy with planned safety-stock levels.

- Reorder point.

  Determines when the system launches a replenishment order for an item.

- Minimum and maximum quantity.

  Provides warnings when inventory levels reach the minimum or maximum quantities that you establish for an item.

- Historical use calculation.

  Bases the safety-stock level on demand history. For example, you can set the policy at the level of maximum usage that is likely to occur during the item's purchase lead time.

Creating and Maintaining Policy Control Groups

To define policy controls, use the Policy Controls component.

This section provides an overview of policy group usage and discusses how to:

- Define control group utilization attributes and static calculation parameters.
- Define policies for control groups.
- Set control group cost and order details.
- Manage control group messages.

Policy Group Usage

You can divide policy control groups into:

- Policy controls that determine utilization and static calculation periods for the control group.
- Policy definition that defines reorder and stocking policies for an item.
- Other data that includes cost and order details and the method for calculation historical use of the item.

You can change information that is associated with a policy control group at any time; however, the system doesn't use it until you generate a policy in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. When you delete a policy control group, the information is no longer available, and you must reenter it if you need it again.

Pages Used to Create and Maintain Policy Control Groups

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Define Control Groups	DP_POLICYCTRLS	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Control Groups, Define	Define control group utilization attributes and static calculation parameters. You must set up at least one policy set and establish it as a default value before you create a control group.
Policy	DP_POLCTRLS_2	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Control Groups, Define, Policy	Define policies for control groups.
Other Data	DP_POLCTRLS_3	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Control Groups, Define, Other Data	Set control group cost and order details and set up the historical calculation method for the control group.
Work Queue	DP_POLCTRLS_4	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Control Groups, Define, Work Queue	Manage control group messages that produce alerts, which the system generates for a specific control group.
Copy Control Group	DP_COPYPOLCTRLGRPS	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Control Groups, Copy	Create new policy control groups by copying attributes from existing groups.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Delete Policy Control Groups	DP_DELPOLICYCTRLS	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, Policy Control Groups	Delete control groups from the policy planning system. You can delete individual control groups; however, it a group is used with a policy item, the system prevents you from deleting the control group.

Defining Control Group Utilization Attributes and Static Calculation Parameters

Access the Define Control Groups page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Control Groups, Define).

Utilization Group Select a group with which you want this control group associated. Utilization groups are used to group items together for cycle counting or planning purposes.

Utilization Type Select a type with which you want this control group associated. Utilization types classify inventory items based on demand and usage. By using this field, you can assign an ABC code to the control group.

Note. If the Uses Inventory check box is selected for the policy set associated with the control group, then the system displays a drop-down list box for the Utilization Group and Utilization Type fields. From this drop-down list box, you can select values that were created in PeopleSoft Inventory. If the Uses Inventory check box is not selected, then the system displays a text box for the Utilization Group and Utilization Type fields.

Static Calculation Method

Use to indicate how the fixed inventory policy is to be calculated for this control group. The system recalculates static inventory values each time it generates a policy using these arguments.

See Chapter 5, "Maintaining PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Control Groups," Understanding Inventory Policy Control Groups, page 51.

Period Number Select to indicate that the static policy equals the time-phased policy for the current year's period number that you enter in the corresponding Dynamic Period field.

Dynamic Period Enter the period number from which you want the system to use values to calculate the static policy. This is the number of a period from the current year's periods.

Periods to Average Select to have the system calculate the static policy by averaging a number of periods. The system sets the static policy equal to the weighted average time-phased policy over the next number of periods that you define in the Periods to Average field.

Periods to Average Enter the number of periods that you want the system to average when it calculates the static policy. The periods for averaging begin with the current period and go forward in time for the number of periods that you enter.

Defining Policies for Control Groups

Access the Policy page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Control Groups, Define, Policy).

The system uses the values that you enter on this page in conjunction with each other to define an overall inventory control policy for the policy set. You can define parameters for each stocking policy or for specific policies. If you don't want to use a certain type of policy, select *None* as its method.

Selections that you make on this page determine which calculations the system uses. You can override the parameters that you define on this page for specific policy items using the Define Policy Items feature.

Order Policy

Controls how the system calculates quantities for replenishing inventory items belonging to the policy set that you selected. The order limit method determines the system settings for reasonable high and low order quantity limits for a policy item. If you enter a value in the Argument field and the order method does not require an argument, the system removes the value when you save the policy.

This table describes order policy fields and associated values:

Order Method	*Argument*	*Limits*
Days Supply: Orders a certain number of days' supply of this item.	Enter the number of forecast days to use. Arguments are the values that the system uses to make calculations.	Places upper and lower limits on the reorder quantity. The system bases the quantity on the number of days that you enter. Select *Days Supply* and use the Upper and Lower fields to enter the greatest and the least number of forecast days to use in the calculation. If you select *None*, the system does not place limits on the order.
Economic Order Quantity: Uses factors such as period demand, carrying costs, and order cost to determine the order quantity.	Doesn't use an argument.	NA

Order Method	Argument	Limits
Fixed Quantity: Orders a fixed quantity for an item.	Enter an explicit reorder quantity as the argument. The value that you enter is in the inventory item's unit of measure (UOM).	Places upper and lower limits on the reorder quantity. The system bases the quantity on the fixed value that you enter. The system makes the calculation so that it does not order any more or less than the fixed quantity that you specify in the Upper and Lower limit fields. If you select *None*, the system does not place limits on the order.
Lot for Lot: Orders exactly what is needed to satisfy the immediate requirements (demand) for the lead time. Basically the system orders enough to meet the current day's demand plus enough to cover demand during the lead-time days.	Enter the current demand quantity plus the lead-time quantity.	NA
None: Doesn't use the order quantity method.	Doesn't use an argument.	NA

Safety Stock Policy

Defines safety stock policies that meet customer-service requirements and arrives at planned safety-stock levels.

This table describes the methods and arguments for safety-stock calculations:

Safety Stock Method	Argument	Limits
% Cycles Without Shortages (percentage of cycles without shortages): Sets the safety-stock level so that a percentage of inventory cycles can occur without creating a shortage.	Enter the percentage of cycles without shortages that you want the system to use in calculating safety stock. Arguments are the values that the system uses to make calculations.	If you enter a value in the Limits field, the system ignores it during policy processing.
Days Supply: Defines a specific number of days of forecast demand for an item.	Enter the number of forecast days that you want the system to use to calculate safety stock.	Select *Days Supply* to calculate the safety-stock level so that it is not more than the number of days supply in the Upper field and not less than the value in the Lower field. Select *None* to place no limits on safety stock.
Fixed Quantity: Keeps safety stock at a fixed level for an item.	Enter an explicit safety-stock level.	Select *Fixed Quantity* to have the system calculate safety stock so that it isn't more than the fixed value that you enter in the Upper field or less than the value that you enter in Lower field. If you select *None*, the system does not place limits on the safety stock.

Safety Stock Method	Argument	Limits
Maximum Lead Time Usage: Bases the safety-stock level on demand history. The level is set to the maximum usage that is likely to occur during the item's purchase lead time. To determine the manner in which the usage is calculated, use the Historical Usage Calc Method (historical usage calculation method) field on the Other Data page. Normally you use this method when the demand for an item is low or intermittent, but sufficient stock must always be available. **Note.** The system calculates maximum lead-time usage only during the transfer of forecast information to PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. Thus, a change in the method by which the system calculates the maximum lead time for an inventory policy item doesn't take effect until the next time that you transfer a forecast.	Doesn't use an argument.	NA
None: The system doesn't calculate for safety stock.	Doesn't use an argument.	NA
Percentage Demand Fill: Sets the safety-stock level to a particular service level that prevents running out of inventory.	Enter the service-level percentage.	NA

Reorder Point Policy

Determines the policy item inventory level at which to launch a replenishment order. Select a reorder point method to indicate how the system should calculate the reorder point for a policy item. Most methods have an associated argument.

This table describes reorder point methods and their arguments:

Reorder Point Method	Description	Argument
Days Supply	Calculates the reorder point as a specific number of days supply of this item's forecast.	Enter the number of days in the Argument field.
Fixed Quantity	Calculates the reorder point as a fixed quantity. When inventory drops to this value, you initiate replenishment action.	Enter the fixed quantity in the Argument field.

Reorder Point Method	Description	Argument
Lead Time + Safety Stock	Calculates the reorder point as the quantity that is required to meet forecasted demand over the vendor lead time plus the safety stock of the item.	Doesn't use an argument.
Lead Time Demand	Calculates the reorder point as the quantity that is required to meet the current demand plus the quantity that is required during the lead time.	Doesn't use an argument.
None	The system doesn't use a reorder point calculation.	Doesn't use an argument.

Minimum/Maximum Policy

The Minimum/Maximum policy establishes and monitors the quantities of an item. This policy doesn't physically control the level of inventory; it only issues warnings when the policy violates the upper or lower inventory quantity limits that you establish. You can establish either a maximum or a minimum on both policies' levels using this group box.

This table describes the use of minimum values and their arguments:

Minimum Method Field Value	Argument Field Use
Days Supply: The minimum inventory level is of a sufficient quantity to cover a specified number of days of forecasted demand for this item.	The minimum number of forecast days to use before replenishing inventory.
Fixed Quantity: The minimum inventory level is a specific quantity of the item's inventory.	This is an explicit minimum quantity.
None: Minimum inventory is not required.	NA
Safety Stock: Bases the minimum quantity on the safety stock policy's quantity for the item.	You don't enter an argument. The system calculates the minimum value during policy generation.

This table describes the use of maximum values and their arguments:

Maximum Method Field Value	Argument Field Use
Days Supply: The maximum inventory level is of a sufficient quantity to cover a specified number of days of forecasted demand for this item.	The maximum number of forecast days to use before replenishing inventory.
Fixed Quantity: The maximum inventory level is a specific quantity of the item's inventory.	This is an explicit maximum quantity.
None: Maximum inventory is not required.	NA

Maximum Method Field Value	*Argument Field Use*
Safety Stock + Order Quantity: Bases the maximum quantity on the safety stock policy for the item plus the order quantity policy value.	You don't enter an argument. The system calculates the maximum value during policy generation.

Setting Control Group Cost and Order Details

Access the Other Data page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Control Groups, Define, Other Data).

Historical Usage Method Select the method for calculating historical usage. The system requires this field if you set either the safety stock or the minimum method to use the maximum lead time method. Based on a review of the historical demand, the safety stock or minimum is set to a constant value (the same for all periods). Values are:

- *Lead Time Daily Usage* (lead time estimated daily usage): The system prorates the historical demand on a daily basis and then multiplies it by the number of days of lead time for each historical period. The system then uses the maximum period value as the safety stock or minimum stock level. You use this method for items that have a steady demand pattern throughout each period.
- *Lead Time Period Usage:* Rounds the purchase lead time up to a specified number of periods. The system calculates the historical demand as the maximum usage during these periods and sets the safety stock or minimum stock level to this value. You use this method for items with few demand instances for each period.
- *Maximum Possible Usage:* Rounds the purchase lead time up to a specified number of periods and adds an additional period. The system calculates historical demand as the maximum usage during these periods and sets the safety stock or minimum stock level to this value. You use this method for items that have sporadic, low levels of demand.
- *Static:* The system uses the data that you enter in the Argument field as the maximum lead time usage; it performs no more calculations. You can override this value using Define Policy Items.

See Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Defining Other Data for Policy Items, page 76.

Order Cost Enter the cost of placing and executing an order for the items that are included in this policy control group. The system assumes that ordering costs include all aspects of ordering, including administrative costs, handling, and quality-control costs.

Carrying Cost % (carrying cost percentage) Enter the percentage cost that is associated with holding a dollar of inventory for one year. The system applies this percentage to the standard cost of each item in the group.

Lead Time	Enter the standard lead time for items in this policy group. This is the time taken to replenish a policy item from its source, such as a vendor, supplying location, or manufacturer. Lead time begins when a replenishment need is identified and ends when the item is available for shipping. The time frame includes order review, approval, and launch; vendor administration time; vendor dispatch, transit, or manufacturing lead time; receiving; quality assurance; and putaway. The default value is *1*.
Lead Time UOM (lead time unit of measure)	Displays the DAY UOM. The system measures lead time in days only.
Order Multiples	Enter the item quantity to which the system should round when placing an order. Order multiples are the number of units of an item that you include in an order. The system compares calculated order quantities to the order multiple and rounds up to an integer when you use the order policy calculation type. The system makes the comparison when it generates the order quantity during policy processing.

Managing Control Group Messages

Access the Work Queue page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Control Groups, Define, Work Queue).

Work Queue messages are system-defined messages that produce alerts when exceptions occur during the generation of inventory policies. The system produces the alerts when errors, warnings, or changes in an item's status occur. Messages are static in nature while alerts are dynamic.

On this page, you can override default values for messages to indicate for the system not to use a message for the control group with which you are working. For example, you can remove a message when you are in a start-up mode and don't want to see messages for all new policy items in the set.

The system creates alerts during policy generation. When you select Record Error, the system places alerts for items in this control group in the Work Queue. If you deselect the check box, the system doesn't include the alerts in the Work Queue. When copying a control group within a policy set, the system carries the message settings to the copied control group.

See Also

Chapter 9, "Using PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Work Queue Messages," page 129

Inheriting Policy Controls

Policy control inheritance is the process of having the system automatically assign reorder and stocking policies to items in a policy set that are associated with a control group. You can assign policies for one or all policy controls to multiple items that belong to a specific control group. You can also indicate for items to inherit all or certain details of an inventory policy that is defined for a control group.

These standards apply to inheriting policies:

- The system inherits policy controls for any item in the policy set that you select using the Inherit Policy check box on the Inherit Policy Master page.
- You assign items to control groups individually.

  You can assign an item only to a single control group.
- The system assigns policy controls to items when you use the Update/Inherit process (DP_IPINHERIT) to update items.

This section discusses how to set up and update inheritance controls.

Page Used to Inherit Policy Controls

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Inherit Policy Master	DP_INHERIT_POL	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Control Groups, Update/Inherit	Set up and update inheritance controls for items that belong to a control group. Values entered on this page determine which policy items—and which fields within those policy items—the system updates, by using default values that are assigned to the control group.

Setting Up and Updating Inheritance Controls

Access the Inherit Policy Master page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Control Groups, Update/Inherit).

The policies that you select for inheritance become effective when you run the Update/Inherit process but don't appear in calculated values until you generate a new inventory policy.

Items to Inherit

Inherit All Select to inherit all policy controls that are associated with items in this policy set. The system applies all values that are defined for the control group to all items in the policy set that use this control group, regardless of the setting of the Inherit Controls check box on the IP Master page. The system also bases inheritance on the policy details that you select in the Policy Details to Inherit group box.

Inherit Only Select to inherit only those policy items that have Inherit Controls check boxes selected on the IP Master page. The system also bases inheritance on the policy details that you select in the Policy Details to Inherit group box.

Policy Details to Inherit

Use this group box to indicate which policy details you want items in this policy control group to inherit. You can select any combination of details or none at all.

Order Policy Select to inherit order policy values for all items in this policy control group. The order policy controls how the system calculates quantities for replenishing inventory items. The order limit method determines the system settings for reasonable high and low order quantity limits for a policy item.

Lead Time Select to have items in this policy control group inherit the lead time values that are established for the control group. This is the time it takes to replenish a policy item from its source, such as a vendor, supplying location, or manufacturer.

Safety Stock Policy Select to have items that are associated with this policy control group inherit safety-stock values that are defined for the group. Define these values, such as a fixed quantity or a percentage of demand fill, on the control group's Policy page.

Order Multiple Select to update items in this policy control group with data from the Other Data page. Order multiples are the number of item units that you include in an order. The system compares calculated order quantities to the order multiple and rounds up to an integer when you use the order policy calculation type.

Reorder Point Policy Select to inherit reorder point values. This point determines the policy item inventory level at which you launch a replenishment order.

Static Method Select to use the static calculation method that is defined for the control group. The system uses static calculations to arrive at fixed values for systems that recognize only a single, fixed value for each parameter in the policy. Define the method on the Policy Controls page.

Static methods include creating a policy that equals the time-phased policy for a specific period number or creating a policy by averaging a number of periods, where the system sets the static policy equal to the weighted average time-phased policy over the next number of periods that you define.

Minimum/Maximum Policy Select to inherit minimum and maximum inventory level values. These values are only warnings that concern stock levels. They do not control the level.

Usage Method Select to inherit stocking policy calculations that the system bases on historical usage. The system uses this method if you set either the safety stock or the minimum method to use the maximum lead time method. The system bases inherited values on a review of the historical demand over the number of historical periods; the safety stock or minimum is set to a constant value (the same for all periods).

Cost Details Select to update the cost information (including ordering cost and carrying cost percentage) that you enter on the Other Data page when defining the control group.

Policy Control Select the control groups from which you want items in this policy set to inherit controls. You can link an item to only one control group. If you have multiple control groups associated with a policy set you can inherit controls from the groups to items at once.

Chapter 6

Maintaining Policy Items

This chapter provides an overview of inventory policy items, lists common elements, and discusses how to:

- Define policy items.
- Populate inventory policies with PeopleSoft Inventory data.
- Refresh policies with PeopleSoft Inventory data.
- Delete policy items.
- Make mass changes to policy items.

Understanding PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Items

Inventory Policy master records contain item-specific information about all PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning items. When you generate a policy, you can use this information to determine stocking policy for the items. The system defines each policy item as a unique combination of item and location within a given policy set.

Policy items contain parameters and controls that determine the manner in which the system calculates its inventory policy recommendations. These parameters include methods, arguments, and limits that are used to generate time-phased and static values for order quantity, safety stock, reorder quantity, and minimum and maximum quantities.

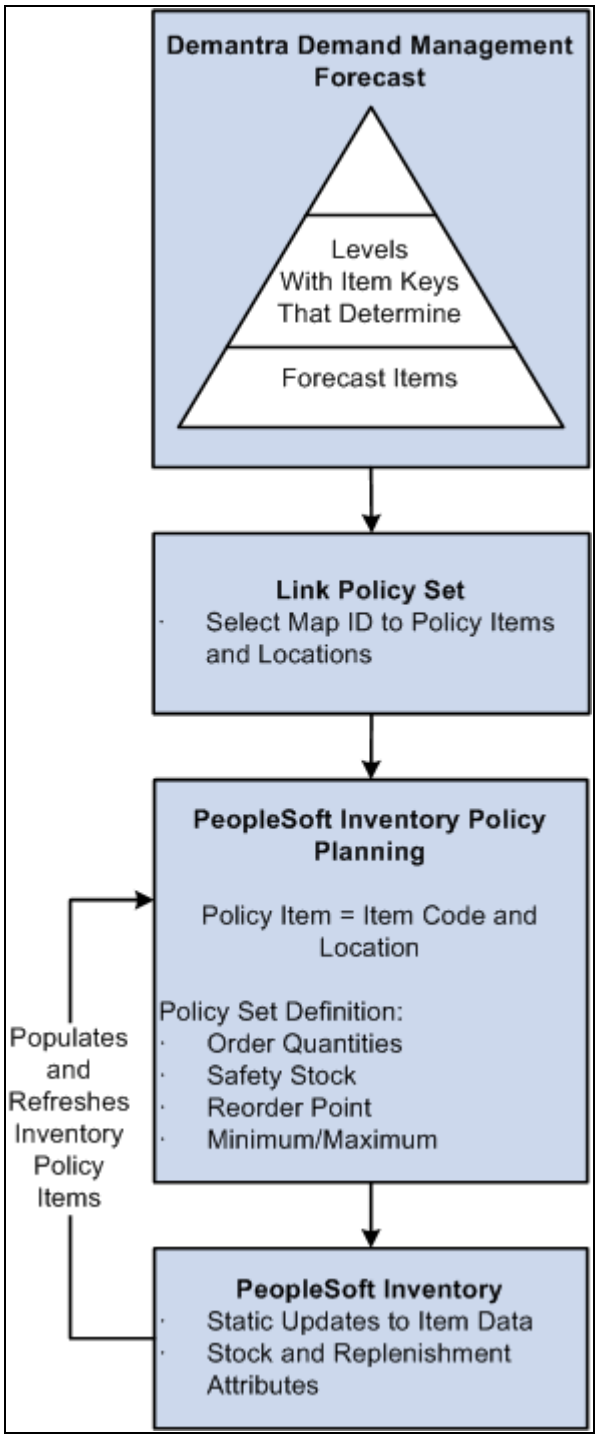
You can associate an individual item with more than one policy set, enabling you to create different inventory policy parameters for different stocking requirements.

After you create a master policy item, you can transfer forecasts and generate a policy for the item from a published forecast. To create an inventory policy for policy items that are contained in a published forecast:

1. Run the Generate Policy routine by using the Transfer Forecasts option and selecting the publish name and forecast publish date for your published forecast.
2. Create the forecast.
3. Assign items to the forecast, and generate and publish the forecast.
4. Create policy sets, linking the set to a map ID by using the Define Policy Sets page.
5. Create an item import specification, and select the Create Missing IP Master field to have the system create the master policy if it doesn't exist in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.
6. Populate PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning with data from PeopleSoft Inventory.

7. Generate the inventory policy.
8. Publish inventory policies by:
    - Publishing static policy data to PeopleSoft Inventory.
    - Publishing time-phased stock period data to PeopleSoft SCM.
    - Exporting policy data to external systems.

This diagram summarizes the elements and system flow for using item master policies in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning with a published forecast:



Processing policy items from forecasting to PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning

Common Elements Used in This Chapter

Argument Enter a numeric value that the system uses to calculate inventory policies. When you establish policy items, you define methods for calculating replenishment points, safety stock, order quantities, and minimum and maximum inventory levels. Use arguments to establish a number of order and item policies.

Policy Set Defines a set of the items for which the system calculates an inventory policy. You assign each policy set a unique ID and include information that defines, for example, the associated map ID, time periods, and planning horizon. You assign policy items to policy sets.

Defining Policy Items

To define policy items, use the IP Master component.

This section provides an overview of policy item creation and discusses how to:

- Define basic information for policy items.
- Define order quantity and safety-stock policies.
- Define reorder point and minimum and maximum policies.
- Set up price and costs.
- Define other data for policy items.
- Assign user fields to policy items.

Understanding Policy Item Creation

Use these methods to create policy item master records:

- Manually create the item for simulation purposes or set it up before extracting PeopleSoft Inventory data.
- Create the item when transferring forecast information from Oracle Demantra Demand Management.

  Select the Create Missing IP Master check box when you generate a policy. The system uses the Uses Inventory check box on the Policy Sets page to determine how to use default information to create the items and when it should create items.
- Populate policy items from PeopleSoft Inventory.

  For policy sets that have the Uses Inventory check box selected, the Populate feature enables you to create items and update them from the PeopleSoft Inventory master data.

- Import from external systems.

  Create an item import specification to import policy master data from an external inventory system. This enables you to determine what data is updated and if and when the system creates items.

You can change information that is associated with a policy item at any time; however, the changes do not affect inventory policy values until the next time that you generate an inventory policy.

When you create or change a policy item, the system validates the changes for use with PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.

Pages Used to Define Policy Items

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Define Policy Items	DP_IPMASTER	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items	Define basic information for policy items.
OQ/SS Policy (order quantity and safety-stock policy)	DP_IPMASTER_2	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items, OQ/SS Policy	Define order quantity and safety-stock data for individual policy items.
RP/MM Policy (reorder point/minimum and maximum policy)	DP_IPMASTER_3	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items, RP/MM Policy	Define reorder point and minimum and maximum stocking policies for inventory policy items.
Price/Costs	DP_IPMASTER_4	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items, Price/Costs	Set up standard cost and pricing information for policy items. You can record either a single default standard cost or a separate cost for each policy period.
Other Data	DP_IPMASTER_5	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items, Other Data	Define other data for policy items. This is miscellaneous information that is associated with inventory policies.
User Fields	DP_IPMASTER_6	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items, User Fields	Assign user fields to policy items. This data is specific to the organization.

Defining Basic Information for Policy Items

Access the Define Policy Items page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items).

Inventory Unit Select an inventory unit of measure (UOM) for this policy item. This is a required field. The default value changes depending on how the item is created. For policy sets where inventory is in use, the default value is the standard inventory UOM from the inventory master. For policy sets where PeopleSoft Inventory in not in use, the default value is the base UOM from the DP_FCITEMS record.

Policy Control Select a policy control group to assign to the item. This group contains a set of default policy parameters and methods that the item will inherit from the control group upon creation or update. Policy items that belong to the same control group should have similar order, safety-stock, and reorder policies. You cannot use an item until it belongs to a control group.

Utilization Group Select a group with which you want this item associated. The system also uses the group that you select as a default if you do not make a selection on the Policy Controls page when you set up control groups. Utilization groups are used to group items together for cycle counting or planning purposes.

Utilization Type Select a type with which you want this item associated. Utilization types classify inventory items based on demand and usage. By using this field, you can assign an ABC code to the item. If you leave the field blank, the counting event includes all items with defined cycle intervals until the maximum number is reached.

Inherit Controls Select to inherit policies. Inheriting policy controls is when the system updates the policy control, and changes to the items are written to the policy items that have this check box selected. When this check box is deselected, the system writes policy control changes to policy master items only if they are selected, or the Inherit All check box is selected for the policy control group.

Method

Select a method to indicate how the system calculates the static inventory policy for this policy master record. Although PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning calculates time-phased values for parameters such as safety stock and reorder quantity, many systems recognize only a single, fixed value for each parameter. This method is used to calculate these static quantity values. This field is required.

Static calculations enable you to calculate a single value from the time-phased results. The system can then export that value to the organization's inventory control system. Values include:

- *Period Number:* The static policy equals the time-phased policy for the current year's period that you define in the Argument field.
- *Periods to Average:* The system calculates the static policy by averaging the time-phased policy values for the number of periods that you specify in the Argument field.

Argument

Enter a value as an argument for either the period or average method that you select in the Method field. This field is required.

This field value indicates either a specific period number if you selected *Period Number* in the Method field or a number of periods to include when averaging if you selected *Periods to Average.*

Note. If the Uses Inventory check box is selected for the policy set associated with the item, then the system displays a drop-down list box for the Utilization Group and Utilization Type fields. From this drop-down list box, you can select values that were created in PeopleSoft Inventory. If the Uses Inventory check box is not selected, then the system displays a text box for the Utilization Group and Utilization Type fields.

Defining Order Quantity and Safety-Stock Policies

Access the OQ/SS Policy page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items, OQ/SS Policy).

Order Quantity Policy

Use this group box to establish order replenishment quantities.

Method

Select a method to control how the system determines replenishment order quantities. Each method has an associated argument. Values are:

- *Days Supply:* Always order a certain number of days supply of this item. Enter the number of days in the Argument field.
- *Economic Order Quantity:* Uses the economic order quantity (EOQ) calculation to determine the order quantity. The calculation is intended to establish a fixed order quantity that minimizes the cost of processing and carrying inventory.
- *Fixed Quantity:* Always order a fixed quantity of this item for this location. Enter the quantity in the Argument field.
- *Lot for Lot:* Order exactly what is needed to satisfy the immediate requirements (demand) for the lead time.
- *None:* The system does not use a specific order method.

Limits

Places upper and lower limits on reorder quantity, which the system calculates by using the methods specified in the Method field definition. Values are:

- *Days Supply:* Order no more than the number of days supply that is indicated in the Upper and Lower limit fields.
- *Fixed Quantity:* Order no more than the fixed quantity that is specified in the Upper and Lower limit fields.
- *None:* The system does not set limits on the order quantity.

Lower

Enter the minimum quantity or minimum number of days to be applied to the order quantity. If you select *Fixed Quantity* or *Days Supply*, you must enter the upper and lower limits for this item. Otherwise, you can leave this field empty.

Upper

Enter the maximum quantity or maximum number of days to be applied to the order quantity. If you select *Fixed Quantity* or *Days Supply*, you must enter the upper and lower limits for this item. Otherwise, you can leave this field empty.

Order Multiples

Enter the item quantity to which the system should round when placing an order. The system compares calculated order quantities to the order multiple and rounds up to an integer when you use the order policy calculation type. The system makes the comparison when it generates the order quantity during policy processing.

Order Quantity

Displays static data that represents the current fixed order quantity. During policy generation, the system uses the parameters that are indicated on the static calculation policy to calculate order and safety stock values. You cannot change this value. The system recalculates the value each time that it regenerates the inventory policy.

Safety Stock Policy

Use this group box to set up levels of inventory that assist in planning for demand and supply fluctuations.

Method

Select a safety-stock method. Values are:

- *% Cycles Without Shortage* (percentage of cycles without shortage): The system sets the safety-stock level so that a percentage of inventory cycles can occur without creating a shortage. Enter the percentage in the Argument field.
- *Days Supply:* The safety stock is a specific number of days of forecast demand for this item. Enter the number of days supply in the Argument field.
- *Fixed Quantity:* The appropriate safety stock is a specific quantity of inventory that the system uses as the level to maintain. Enter the quantity in the Argument field.
- *Maximum Lead Time Usage:* Bases the safety-stock level on demand history. The system sets the level to the maximum usage that is likely to occur during the item's purchase lead time. An argument is not required.

  Note. The system calculates maximum lead-time usage only during the transfer of forecast information to PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. This means that a change in the method by which it calculates the maximum lead time for an inventory policy item won't take effect until the next time it transfers a forecast.

  To determine the manner in which the system calculates usage, use the Historical Usage Calc Method (historical usage calculation method) field on the Other Data page. Normally you use this method when the demand for an item is low or intermittent, but sufficient stock must always be available.

- *None:* Safety stock isn't required. You do not need to enter a safety-stock quantity in the next field.
- *Percentage Demand Fill:* The system sets the safety-stock level to a particular service level that will prevent running out of inventory. You enter the service level percentage in the Argument field.

Limits

Select a limits method. The system uses this parameter to place upper and lower limits on the safety-stock quantity. Values are:

- *Days Supply:* Safety stock is not more than the number of days supply that you define as the upper and lower limits.
- *Fixed Quantity:* Safety stock must be within the fixed quantity that you specify in the Lower and Upper limits fields.
- *None:* The system does not set limits on the safety stock for this item.

Lower Enter the minimum quantity or minimum number of days to be applied to the safety stock.

Upper Enter the maximum quantity or number of days to be applied to the safety stock.

Safety Stock Displays the static data that represents the current inventory safety stock quantity. During policy generation, PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning uses the parameters that are indicated on the static calculation policy to calculate order and safety stock values. You cannot change the value. The system recalculates the value each time that it regenerates inventory policy.

Defining Reorder Point and Minimum and Maximum Policies

Access the RP/MM Policy page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items, RP/MM Policy).

Reorder Point Policy

Use this group box to create a policy that determines the stockkeeping inventory level at which you launch a replenishment order.

Method Determines how the system calculates the reorder point for a policy item. Each method has an associated argument. Values are:

- *Days Supply:* Calculates the reorder point as a specific number of days of supply of this item's forecast. Enter the number of days in the Argument field.
- *Fixed Quantity:* Calculates the reorder point as a fixed quantity. Enter the quantity in the Argument field.
- *Lead Time + Safety Stock:* Calculates the reorder point as the quantity that is required to meet forecasted demand over the vendor lead time plus the safety stock of the item.
- *Lead Time Demand:* Calculates the reorder point as the quantity that is required to meet forecasted demand during the vendor lead time.
- *None:* The system does not use a reorder point calculation.

Reorder Point Displays static data that represents the current reorder point. During policy generation, the system uses the parameters that are indicated on the static calculation policy to calculate order and safety stock values. You cannot change this value. The system recalculates the value each time that it regenerates inventory policy.

Order Quantity Displays static data that represents the current fixed order quantity. During policy generation, the system uses the parameters that are indicated on the static calculation policy to calculate order and safety stock values. You cannot change this value. The system recalculates the value each time that it regenerates the inventory policy.

Minimum and Maximum

Use this group box to establish minimum and maximum values as warning limits. The limits that you establish are only warnings; they do not determine actual inventory levels. An Argument field is available for both minimum and maximum method arguments.

Minimum Method Select the method that controls the calculation of an overall minimum quantity for the item. Values are:

Days Supply: The minimum inventory level is a sufficient quantity to cover a specified number of days of forecasted demand for this item. Enter this quantity in the minimum method Argument field.

Fixed Quantity: The minimum inventory level is a specific quantity of inventory that appears in the minimum method Argument field.

None: Minimum inventory is not required. You do not need to enter a value in minimum method Argument field.

Safety Stock: The minimum inventory level equals the safety-stock level.

Maximum Method Select the method that controls the calculation of an overall maximum quantity for the item. Values are:

- *Days Supply:* The maximum inventory level is a sufficient quantity to cover a specified number of days of forecasted demand for this item. Enter this quantity in the maximum method Argument field.
- *Fixed Quantity:* The maximum inventory level is a specific quantity of inventory that appears in the maximum method Argument field.
- *None:* Maximum inventory is not required. You do not need to enter a value in the maximum method Argument field.
- *Safety Stock + Order Quantity:* The maximum inventory level equals the safety-stock level plus the order quantity.

Static Data

This group box displays static values that represent the current minimum and maximum fixed order quantity. The minimum value appears in the Minimum field and the maximum value appears in the Maximum field. During policy generation, the system uses the parameters indicated on the static calculation setting to calculate order and safety stock values. You cannot change this value, but the system recalculates it each time that it regenerates inventory policy.

Setting Up Price and Costs

Access the Price/Costs page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items, Price/Costs).

Along with price and cost data, this page provides graphical time-phased data for the item. You can manually enter or update values, including total period costs, for the item.

Standard Cost/Price

Use this group box to define cost and price data for individual policy items.

Standard Price Enter a sales price for the item.

Carrying Cost %(carrying cost percentage) Enter the cost percentage that is associated with holding inventory for the policy item for one year. The system applies this percentage to the standard cost of the item. For example, if the standard cost is 10 EUR and the carrying cost is 15 percent, then the system applies an additional 1.50 EUR to the item's cost, making it 11.50 EUR.

Standard Cost Enter the cost for one inventory unit of this policy item. The system uses this amount as the inventory's value when an item cost is required for planning operations.

Order Cost Enter the cost of placing and executing an order for this item. The system assumes that ordering costs include all aspects of ordering, including administrative costs, handling, and quality control costs. It doesn't include carrying costs that the system automatically applies.

All Values per Displays the UOM for the values that you entered on this page. Define the UOM in the Inventory Unit field on the Description page.

Period Cost

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning uses the static standard cost for any periods that indicate a zero period cost; therefore, you must enter only exceptions to the static standard cost. Use the Cost field to change the cost that is associated with a period.

Defining Other Data for Policy Items

Access the Other Data page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items, Other Data).

Lead Time Enter the amount of time that is needed to complete an order for this policy. This includes ordering, vendor lead time, handling, inspection, and warehouse putaway.

Lead Time UOM (lead time unit of measurement)	Displays the default lead-time UOM, which is *Day*. This is the only lead-time UOM.
Volume	Displays a value that represents the volume of the item. This value is populated from the PeopleSoft Inventory master item if you selected the Uses Inventory check box on the policy set. The system can use this value for inquiries and publishing inventory policy values. You can overwrite the value.
Volume Unit	Enter the unit of measure that is associated with the item's volume.
Weight	Displays a value that represents the weight of the item. This value is populated from the PeopleSoft Inventory master item if you selected the Uses Inventory check box on the policy set. The system can use this value for inquiries and publishing of the policy values. You can overwrite the value.
Weight Unit	Enter the unit of measure that is associated with the item's weight.
Maximum Historical Usage	Enter the maximum historical usage that the system considers during calculating orders for an item.

Historical Usage Method Select a method for calculating historical usage. Based on a review of the historical demand, the safety stock or minimum is set to a constant value, which is the same for all periods. If you leave this field blank, the systems enters the static value by default when you save the data. Values are:

- *Static:* The system uses the data that you enter in the Argument field as the maximum lead time usage. No further calculation is performed.
- *Lead Time Daily Usage* (lead time estimated daily usage): The system prorates historical demand on a daily basis and then multiplies it by the number of days lead time for each historical period. It then uses the maximum period value as the safety- or minimum-stock level. Use this method for items that have a steady demand pattern throughout each period.
- *Lead Time Period Usage:* The system rounds up the purchase lead time to a specified number of periods. The system calculates historical demand as the maximum usage during these periods, and the safety- or minimum-stock level is set to this value. Use this method for items that have few demand instances for each period.
- *Maximum Possible Usage:* The system rounds up the purchase lead time to a specified number of periods and adds an additional period. It calculates the historical demand as the maximum usage during these periods, and sets the safety- or minimum-stock level to this value. Use this method for items that have sporadic, low levels of demand.

Note. The system calculates maximum lead time usage only during the transfer of forecast information to PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. This means that a change in the method for calculating the maximum lead time for an inventory policy item doesn't take effect until the next time that a forecast is transferred.

Last Change Displays the date that the item policy was last changed.

Policy Item Units of Measure

Inventory Unit Displays the inventory unit of measure for this policy item.

To Unit Select a UOM to which you want to convert the current UOM. When the system initially creates policy items, it automatically assigns *EA* (each) as the default inventory unit. During conversion processing, the system replaces this UOM with the item-specific unit that you select here unless there is a weight or volume UOM for the item. In this case, the system first uses the weight value and then the volume value. This field is required.

The system determines available units by values that you set up using PeopleSoft Financials and Supply Chain Management.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining UOMs and UOM Conversions, page 36.

Conversion Factor Enter a value for converting from the inventory unit to the to unit. A conversion factor is applied to the inventory-unit quantity to convert it to the equivalent to-unit quantity. To create new conversions, select to values from the drop-down list.

You can change conversion factors at any time, which only affects future uses of the factor in calculations. Make sure that the conversion factor is not being referenced in other parts of the system before deleting it.

Assigning User Fields to Policy Items

Access the User Fields page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Define Policy Items, User Fields).

Use user-defined fields to maintain policy item data that is specific to the organization. User data codes that are associated with each policy set determine the number of fields and their contents. Fields that appear on this page vary according to each organization's definition of its data.

User Field Displays the user-defined field that is associated with the policy set to which this item policy belongs. You cannot change this value. You define user-defined fields by mapping them to existing planning fields. The purpose is to provide you with a means of naming a field so that the data that is contained in the field is more meaningful to you. You must define the fields as Field In Use.

User Data Displays data that the system has imported for an item. You can replace existing values.

Populating Inventory Policies with PeopleSoft Inventory Data

You can populate or update records directly from PeopleSoft Inventory. During record creation, the system uses data from Inventory as well as from the default control group that is assigned to the policy set that you are populating.

When you run the Populate Policy Items process (DP_IPPOPULAT), the system loads data from PeopleSoft Inventory. The system loads user-defined fields according to how you map the fields.

This section discusses how to populate policies with PeopleSoft Inventory data.

See Also

Appendix A, "Fields Imported and Published by PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," page 185

Page Used to Populate Inventory Policies with PeopleSoft Inventory

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Populate from Inventory	DP_IPPOPULATE	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Populate from Inventory	Populate policies with PeopleSoft Inventory data. During processing, the system applies control group default values to the items.

Populating Policies with PeopleSoft Inventory Data

Access the Populate from Inventory page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Populate from Inventory).

Status

Use this group box to define the status that an item should have for populating PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning items fields. Assign these statuses to items on the General page in Items feature. For example, to populate only items that are active in PeopleSoft Inventory, select Active.

Active Select to populate fields of data for items that have an *Active* status in PeopleSoft Inventory.

Pending Approval Select to populate fields of data for items that have a *Pending Approval* status in PeopleSoft Inventory. For example, you might have an item that's not ready for use in PeopleSoft Inventory, but you have a forecast for it and want to create an inventory policy for it. You can begin planning for the item. Items with *Pending Approval* status are in the last status before they become active items, and the system enables some functions to be performed with the items in this status.

Both Select to populate fields of data for items that have an *Active* or a *Pending Approval* status in PeopleSoft Inventory.

Inventory Item

Use this group box to have the system populate fields for PeopleSoft Inventory or noninventory items. Define an item as an inventory item that PeopleSoft Inventory tracks on the General page in the Items feature.

Yes Select to populate fields with only PeopleSoft Inventory items. The system populates fields based on the selection that you make in the Inventory Item and Status group boxes.

No	Select to populate fields for items that are not set as inventory items. This means that you can create policies for items that aren't in inventory. You might want to do this, for example, when you plan for items that you buy from a vendor and ship directly to a customer. Creating policies for the item helps you collaborate with the vendor to ensure that you do not experience stockouts.
Both	Select to populate PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning item fields of data using inventory and noninventory items.

Other Fields

Policy Control	Use this field to select which control group to use with the policy set for this run control ID.
Delete Non-Matching IP Items (delete nonmatching inventory policy items)	Select this check box to have the Populate process delete policy items that do not exist in the DP_IP_MASTER or BU_ITEMS_INV record. This process also deletes items that have had settings as a PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning item in the BU_ITEMS_INV record changed to *N*.

Note. When you run the Populate process, it loads the item into the policy set only if it doesn't already exist. If you want to update existing items, use the Refresh feature.

Items to Select

By using selection criteria, you can further filter which items are populated in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. Items that you select come from the BU_ITEMS_INV record, where the item has been designated as a policy planning item. If you leave the grid empty, the system populates all eligible items.

The policy set determines the items and business units that are available for you to define as selection criteria. Select *Item ID* in the Field Namefield to select specific items to populate from PeopleSoft Inventory.

Select *Business Unit* in the Field Namefield to select items to populate from specific business units in PeopleSoft Inventory. This record represents items at specific locations.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining Selection Criteria, page 39.

Refreshing Policies with PeopleSoft Inventory Data

In addition to populating policy items, you can refresh item data from PeopleSoft Inventory records. During the Policy Item Refresh process (DP_IPREFRESH), the system updates certain data elements by default; you can select others as needed.

Note. You can refresh only items that already exist in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. To add new items, use the Populate feature.

This section discusses how to refresh policies with PeopleSoft Inventory data.

Pages Used to Refresh Policies with PeopleSoft Inventory Data

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Refresh From Inventory	DP_IPREFRESH	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Refresh from Inventory	Refresh policies with PeopleSoft Inventory data.
Selection Criteria	DP_IPPOPSEL_SEC	Click in the Items to Select group box to filter data on the Refresh from Inventory page.	Select which business units or items to include in selection criteria.

Refreshing Policies with PeopleSoft Inventory Data

Access the Refresh from Inventory page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Policy Elements, Inventory Policy Items, Refresh from Inventory).

Warning! The Refresh process overwrites changes that you make to the items manually.

The items that you can work with on this page are associated with the set that you enter in the Policy Set field.

Select the Delete Non-Matching IP Items (delete nonmatching inventory policy items) check box to have the Refresh process delete policy items that do not exist in the DP_IP_MASTER or BU_ITEMS_INV record. This process also deletes items that have had a setting as a PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning item in the BU_ITEMS_INV record changed to *N*.

With selection criteria, you can further filter which items are refreshed in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. Items that you select come from the BU_ITEMS_INV record, where the item has been designated as a policy planning item. In the Field Name field in the Items to Select grid, the following choices are available:

Item ID Use to select specific items to refresh from PeopleSoft Inventory.

Business Unit Use to select items to refresh from specific business units in PeopleSoft Inventory.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining Selection Criteria, page 39.

Use the Field Name field in the Fields to Refresh grid to indicate which fields to refresh. The system refreshes the fields based on the selection criteria that you define for the Policy Item Refresh process. Click the Select All button to refresh all fields.

Deleting Policy Items

This section describes how to delete policy items.

Page Used to Delete Policy Items

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Delete Policy Items	DP_DEL_IPMASTER	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, Policy Items	Define selection criteria for deleting policy items, preview policy items for deletion, select a deletion method, and delete policy items.

Deleting Items

Access the Delete Policy Items page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, Policy Items).

The Process Deletions feature enables you to delete a variety of inventory policy elements. You can delete a single element or multiple elements. Using the Delete Policy Items page, you can define selection criteria for the items that you want to delete. You can immediately delete the items online or use the Process Scheduler to delete the items the next time you run the Delete IP Master Items (DP_IPMDEL) process.

To delete policy items immediately:

1. Complete the selection criteria, and click the Preview button.

   The system populates the Preview grid box with the items that match the criteria you entered.

   See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining Selection Criteria, page 39.

2. Review the items and locations in the list.

3. Click the Delete Now button.

   The system prompts you with a message indicating that you are about to delete these policy items for the policy set.

   Warning! You should use this button only to remove small numbers of policy items. When processing large volumes, the system might issue an error message when you delete them immediately. Use the run control ID to submit a batch process to delete large volumes of forecast items.

4. Click the Yes button.

   The system permanently removes the items.

To delete items later using the Process Scheduler, select a run control ID that runs the Delete IP Master Items process. The system prompts you with a message indicating that you are about to delete the policy items. The items will be permanently deleted when the process is run.

Making Mass Changes to Policy Items

This section provides an overview of mass changes to policy items and discusses how to:

- Select fields to include in mass change specifications.
- Define mass change specification.
- Define update operations.
- Process mass changes.

Understanding Mass Changes to Policy Items

You use mass changes to apply item changes to multiple items at the same time. For example, you can add five percent to the price values for all items that are in the policy set, or you can update the average cost for a certain group of items that is in the policy set. The system stores specifications that you define for mass maintenance in the DP_IPPMASS_HDR record.

To make mass changes:

1. Create a specification to use for the fields to which you want to make changes for policy items.
2. Select mass maintenance groups to be included in the specification.
3. Define how you want the system to apply changes to target fields.
4. Process mass changes for policy items using the IP Mass Change (DP_IPMASCALC) process.

The system validates information that you enter in the Target and Source fields against values contained on policy item and control group pages. This validation is established using the Update Operations page and prevents you from entering a mass maintenance choice that would not be valid for policy items. PeopleSoft provides mass maintenance groups that make it possible for you to perform updates for multiple inventory policy items with control group updates.

Mass maintenance groups are combinations of target fields that relate to a specific type of mass update that you might want to perform. For a maintenance group, you can specify the type of action (operator) that should be performed against a target field. This includes, for example, adding a value that the system places in the target field during the mass change processing or extracting a value from a source field that you can move to a target field.

This table describes the actions for operators:

Operator	***System Action***	***Requirements***
Add Divide Multiply Subtract	Using the operator, the system adds, divides, multiplies, or subtracts the operand against the target and stores the result. If you select a source, the system applies the operand to the Source field value and stores the result in the Target field.	The Operand field is required if a source is selected.

Operator	*System Action*	*Requirements*
Blank	The system blanks out the target field and stores the result.	None
Replace	The system replaces the Target field value with the operand and stores the result.	The Target and Operand fields are required.
Move	The system copies data from the Source field to the Target field.	The Target and Source fields are required and must be different fields. The system does not allow incompatible matches between fields, such as text to numeric, numeric to Boolean, and so forth.

The next table lists the mass maintenance groups provided by PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. It also shows the fields for each group and the operators available for the fields, along with information about the group:

Mass Maintenance Group	*Target Fields/Operators*	*Source Fields*	*Operands/Attributes*
General Policy Item Data	Policy Control *(Replace* only)erit Controls*(Replace* only)Description *(Replace* and *Blank)* Inventory Unit *(Replace* only) Utilization Group *(Replace* and *Blank)* Utilization Type*(Replace* and *Blank)*	For the Description target field, you can enter text or select *DP_ITEMCODE: DP_LOCATION* in the Source field.	Attributes include: • The policy control prompt table is DP_POLICYCTRLS. • You select whether to replace inherited policy controls. • If the system is using PeopleSoft Inventory for the policy set associated with the control group, then the system displays a list of Inventory created groups for the utilization group. These groups have the Use for Planning check box selected in Utilization Groups under Items-Define Controls. If the Uses Inventory check box is not selected, then the system displays a text box for the Utilization Group field. • If the system is using inventory for the policy set associated with the control group, then the system displays a list of PeopleSoft Inventory created types for the utilization type. If the Uses Inventory check box is not selected, then the system displays a text box for the Utilization Type field.

Mass Maintenance Group	***Target Fields/Operators***	***Source Fields***	***Operands/Attributes***
Minimum And Maximum	Minimum Method*(Replace* only) Minimum Argument *(Add, Divide, Move Multiply, Replace,* and *Subtract)* Maximum Method (*Replace* only) Maximum Argument*(Add, Divide, Move Multiply, Replace,*and *Subtract)*	For both the Minimum Argument and Maximum Argument fields, the Source field values include: • *Maximum Argument* or *Minimum Argument* (for the corresponding argument). • *Order Quantity Argument.* • *Reorder Point Argument.* • *Safety Stock Argument.* • *Static Calculation Argument.*	Attributes include: • Operand values that include: *None*, *Days Supply*, *Fixed Quantity*, and *Safety Stock* for the Minimum Method. Instead of *Safety Stock*, the Maximum Method uses *Safety Stock + Order Quantity*. • If the Minimum Method field value is *None* or *Safety Stock*, then the Minimum Argument field must be equal to zero. • If the Minimum Method field value is *Days Supply* or *Fixed Quantity*, then the Minimum Argument field must be greater than zero. • If the Maximum Method field value is *None* or *Safety Stock + Order Quantity*, then the Maximum Argument field must be equal to zero. • If the Maximum Method field value is *Days Supply* or *Fixed Quantity*, then the Minimum Argument field must be greater than zero. • If the minimum method is equal to the maximum method then the minimum method argument must be less than the maximum method argument.
Order Details	Lead Time *(Replace* only) Volume *(Add, Divide, Move Multiply, Replace,* and *Subtract)* Volume Unit *(Replace* only) Weight *(Add,Divide, Move Multiply, Replace,*and *Subtract)* Weight Unit *(Replace* only) Historical Usage Method *(Replace* only) Maximum Historical Usage*(Add, Divide, Multiply, Replace*, and *Subtract)*	For the Volume field, the Source field value is *Weight.* For the Weight field, the Source field value is *Volume.*	Attributes include: • The system automatically sets the control group lead time to one if you attempt to save the update operation with a value of zero. • Operands for the Volume Unit and Weight Unit fields are retrieved from the list of values stored in the UNITS_TBL record.

Mass Maintenance Group	***Target Fields/Operators***	***Source Fields***	***Operands/Attributes***

Order Quantity Policy	Order Quantity Method *(Replace* only)
	Order Quantity Argument *(Add, Divide, Move Multiply, Replace,*and *Subtract)*
	Order Quantity Limit Method*(Replace* only)
	Order Quantity Lower Limit*(Add, Divide, Move Multiply, Replace,*and *Subtract)*
	Order Quantity Upper Limit*(Add, Divide, Move Multiply, Replace,* and *Subtract)*
	Order Multiples*(Add, Divide, Multiply, Replace,* and *Subtract)*
		For the Order Quantity Argument field, the Source field values are:
		• *Maximum Argument*
		• *Minimum Argument*
		• *Reorder Point Argument*
		• *Safety Stock Argument*
		• *Static Calculation Argument*
		For the Order Quantity Lower Limit field, the Source field values are:
		• *Order Quantity Upper Limit*
		• *Safety Stock Lower Limit*
		• *Safety Stock Upper Limit*
		For the Order Quantity Upper Limit field, the Source field values are:
		• *Order Quantity Lower Limit*
		• *Safety Stock Lower Limit*
		• *Safety Stock Upper Limit*
			Attributes include:
			• Operand values for the Order Quantity Method field include: *None, Days Supply, Fixed Quantity, Economic Order Quantity,* and *Lot for Lot.*
			• Operand values for the Order Quantity Limit Method field include: *None, Days Supply,* and *Fixed Quantity*
			• Order quantity method and limit method arguments include:
			  • If the Order Quantity Method field is *None,* then the Order Quantity Argument, Quantity Limit, Lower, and Upper Limit fields should equal zero.
			  • If the Order Quantity Method field is *Days Supply,* and the Order Quantity Limit Method field is *Days Supply*, then ensure that the Order Quantity Upper Limit field value is greater than the Order Quantity Lower Limit field value.
			  • If the Order Quantity Method field value is *Days Supply,* and the Order Quantity Limit Method field value is *Fixed Quantity,* then ensure that the Order Quantity Upper Limit field value is greater than the Order Quantity Lower Limit field value.
			  • If the Order Quantity Method field value is *Fixed Quantity,* the system displays an error message when the corresponding method is blank or zero. The argument must be greater than zero.
			  • If the Order Quantity Method field value is *Fixed Quantity,* the Order Quantity Limit Method, Order Quantity Lower Limit, and Order Quantity Upper Limit field values must equal zero.
			  • If the Order Quantity Method field value is *Economic Order Quantity* or *Lot for Lot,* then the Order Quantity argument field value must equal zero.
			  • If the Order Quantity Method field value is *Economic Order Quantity* and the Order Quantity Limit Method field value is *distinct of None,* then ensure that the upper limit is greater than the lower limit.

Mass Maintenance Group	***Target Fields/Operators***	***Source Fields***	***Operands/Attributes***
			• The Order Quantity Lower Limit field is used only when the Order Quantity Limit Method field values are *Days Supply* or *Fixed Quantity.* The target field must be numeric. • The Order Quantity Upper Limit field is only used when the Order Quantity Limit Method field values are *Days Supply* or *Fixed Quantity.* The target field must be numeric. • The Order Multiples field value can be zero or greater.

Reorder Point Policy	Reorder Point Method *(Replace* only)
	Reorder Point Argument *(Add, Divide, Move Multiply, Replace, and Subtract)*
		For the Reorder Point Argument field, the Source field values are:
		• *Minimum Argument*
		• *Maximum Argument*
		• *Order Quantity Argument*
		• *Safety Stock Argument*
		• *Static Calculation Argument*
			Attributes include:
			• The Reorder Point Method field values include these operands:
			  • *None*
			  • *Days Supply*
			  • *Fixed Quantity*
			  • *Lead Time Demand*
			  • *Lead Time + Safety Stock*
			• If the Reorder Point Method field is *None,Lead Time Demand,* or *Lead Time + Safety Stock,* then the argument must equal zero.
			• If the Reorder Point Method field is *Days Supply* or *Fixed Quantity* then the argument must be greater than zero.

Mass Maintenance Group	***Target Fields/Operators***	***Source Fields***	***Operands/Attributes***

Safety Stock Policy	Safety Stock Method *(Replace* only)
	Safety Stock Argument *(Add, Divide,Move Multiply, Replace, and Subtract)*
	Safety Stock Limit Method *(Replace* only)
	Safety Stock Lower Limit *(Add, Divide, Move Multiply, Replace, and Subtract)*
	Safety Stock Upper Limit *(Add, Divide,Move Multiply*, Replace, and *Subtract)*
		For the Safety Stock Argument field, the Source field values are:
		• *Minimum Argument*
		• *Maximum Argument*
		• *Order Quantity Argument*
		• *Safety Stock Argument*
		• *Static Calculation Argument*
		For the Safety Stock Lower Limit Argument field, the Source field values are:
		• *Order Quantity Lower Limit Argument*
		• *Order Quantity Upper Limit Argument*
		• *Safety Stock Upper Limit*
		For the Safety Stock Upper Limit Argument field, values are:
		• *Order Quantity Lower Limit Argument*
		• *Order Quantity Upper Limit Argument*
		• *Safety Stock Lower Limit Argument*
			Attributes include:
			• The Safety Stock Method field values include these operands:
			  • *None*
			  • *Days Supply*
			  • *Fixed Quantity*
			  • *Percentage Demand Fill*
			  • *% Cycles Without Shortage*
			  • *Maximum Lead Time Usage*
			• If the Safety Stock Method field is *None*, then the remaining target fields should equal zero.
			• If the Safety Stock Method field value is *Days Supply* or *Fixed Quantity*, then entries are required for the Safety Stock Lower Limit and Safety Stock Upper Limit fields if Limit Method field value is *Days Supply* or *Fixed Quantity*.
			• If you enter values for the Safety Stock Lower Limit and Safety Stock Upper Limit fields, the upper value must be greater than the lower value.
			• If the Safety Stock Method field value is *None* or *Maximum Lead Time Usage*, you must enter a zero in the Safety Stock Argument field.
			• If the Safety Stock Method is *Days Supply* or *Fixed Quantity*, then the argument must be greater than zero.
			• If the Safety Stock Method field value is *Days Supply* and the Safety Stock Limit Method field value is *None*, then you must enter a zero for the upper and lower arguments.
			• If the Safety Stock Method field value is *Days Supply* or *Fixed Quantity*, then you must enter a value greater than zero in the Safety Stock Argument field.

Mass Maintenance Group	***Target Fields/Operators***	***Source Fields***	***Operands/Attributes***
Standard Cost/Price	Standard Price *(Add, Divide, Multiply, Replace,* and *Subtract)* Standard Cost*(Add,* Divide, *Multiply, Replace,*and *Subtract)* Carrying Cost % (carrying cost percentage) *(Add, Divide,Move Multiply, Replace,*and *Subtract)* Order Cost*(Add, Divide, Move, Multiply, Replace,* and *Subtract)*	For the Standard Price field, the Source field values are: • *Order Cost* • *Standard Cost* For the Standard Cost field, the Sourcefield values are: • *Order Cost* • *Standard Price* For the Order Cost field, the Sourcefield values are: • *Standard Cost* • *Standard Price*	None

Static Calculation Policy	Static Calculation Method *(Replace* only)
	
	Static Calculation Argument*(Add, Divide, Move Multiply, Replace,* and *Subtract)*
		For the Static Calculation Argument field, the Source field values are:
		• *Maximum Argument*
		• *Minimum Argument*
		• *Order Quantity Argument*
		• *Reorder Point Argument*
		• *Safety Stock Argument*
			Attributes include:
			• Two operand values are available for the Static Calculation Method field. They are period number and periods to average.
			• The arguments for static calculation include:
			  • If you select a period number or periods to average, the value of the argument must be at least one.
			  • If you select a period number or periods to average, the argument cannot be greater than the maximum periods on the policy set.

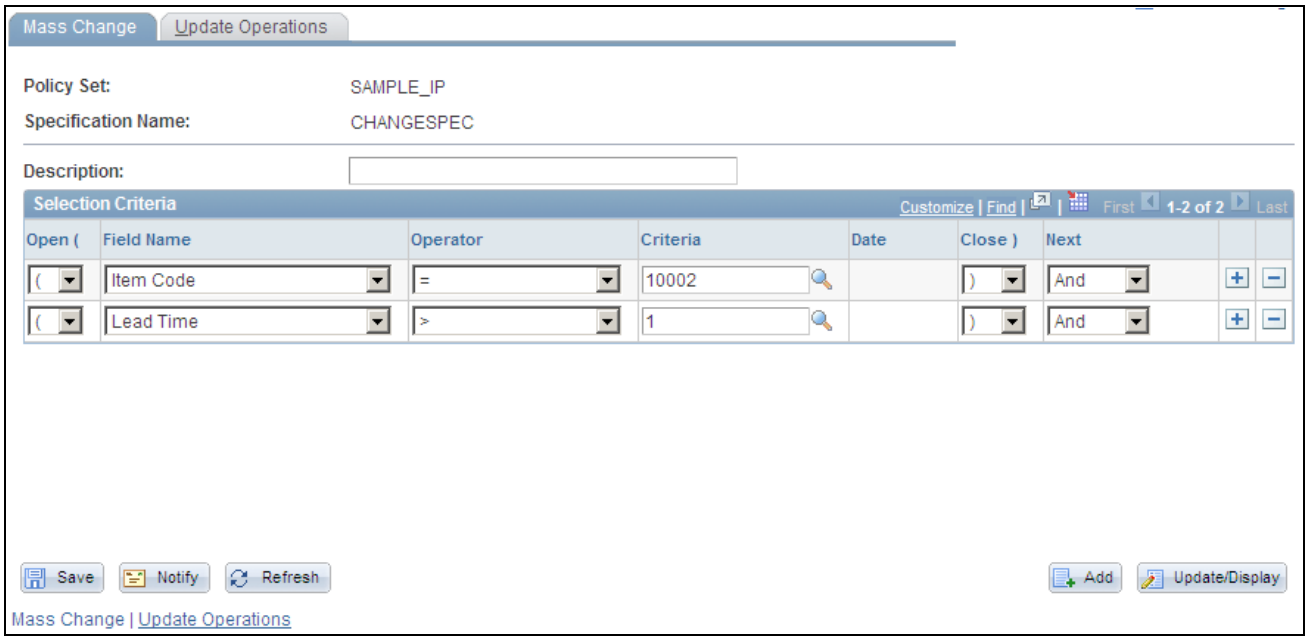
User Data Fields used by the Policy Set	Character Fields*(Replace* Move and *Blank)* Numeric Fields*(Add, Divide, Move Multiply, Replace, and Subtract)*	For the Numeric fields, the Source field value is *Other Numeric User Data Fields in use.*	Attributes include: • For user data fields DP_UD01 through DP_UD40, you can use the Replace, Move and Blank operators. • For user data fields DP_UD41 through DP_UD50, you can use the Add, Multiply, Divide, Move, Replace and Subtract operators.

Pages Used to Make Mass Changes to Policy Items

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Mass Change	DP_IPPMMSPEC_FLT	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Mass Change Specification	Select fields to include in mass change specifications by defining specific criteria for making mass item changes. The system bases the available values on the value that you enter on the Record Selection page.
Update Operations	DP_IPPMMSPEC_OPER	Select the Update Operations tab on the Mass Change Specification page.	Define mass change specifications.
Define Update Operation	DP_IPP_MMSPEC_SEC	After selecting a mass maintenance group, click the Add button on the Update Operations page.	Define update operations for mass changes.
Mass Change	DP_IPPMASSCALC	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Mass Change	Process mass changes. Run the Item Mass Maintenance process.

Selecting Fields to Include in Mass Change Specifications

Access the Mass Change page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Mass Change Specification).



Mass Change page

Mass change specifications control how the system makes mass changes to inventory policy items. Within the specification, you create data subsets that are made up of records that are contained in individual fields. You create data subsets by establishing selection criteria for the field. For example, suppose that you want to limit the number of items for a specific location, you can select a range of records to limit the Item Code or Location fields.

Record selection enables you to control and filter ranges of data or types of data that are placed in the file that you want to publish.

Note. The list of available field names for selection criteria is determined by the policy set that you selected when you created the specification.

Use the Specification Description field to provide more information about the specification.

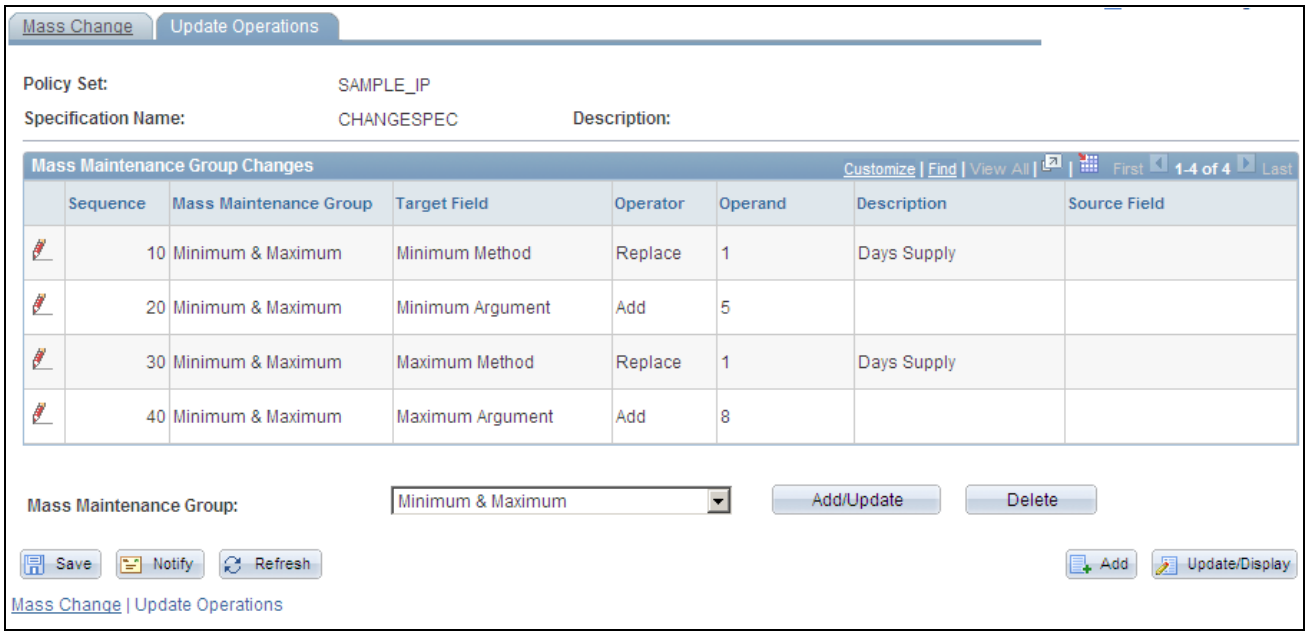
See Also

Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining Selection Criteria, page 39

Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Understanding Mass Changes to Policy Items, page 84

Defining Mass Change Specifications

Access the Update Operations page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Mass Change Specification, select the Update Operations tab).



Update Operations page

You use the Update Operations page to add and update mass maintenance group parameters for the specification. This page initially appears with no values. To define an update operation, select a mass maintenance group, and click the Add/Update button. After you define update operations, and return to the Update Operations page, you can select the Add/Update button to define additional update operations or make changes to an existing update operation.

Click the Delete button to removes all entries for the selected mass maintenance group from the Mass Maintenance Group Changes grid. The delete button is activated when you select a group from the Mass Maintenance Group field that already exists in the Mass Maintenance Group Changes grid.

Edit Operation Click the Edit Operation button to access the Define Update Operations page where you can update existing values for operators and operands and for target and source fields.

If there are no operations available, select a mass maintenance group in the Mass Maintenance Group field, and click the Add/Update button.

Sequence Displays a system-defined number that determines the order in which the record is processed. You cannot update the sequence, but you can sort the Sequence column.

Mass Maintenance Group Displays a single group or multiple groups to which you want to apply to this specification. Mass maintenance groups are combinations of target fields that relate to a specific type of mass update that you might want to perform.

Target Field Displays the field to which changes are going to be applied when you run the IPP Mass Change process.

Operator Displays the type of action that the system performs on the source and target fields.

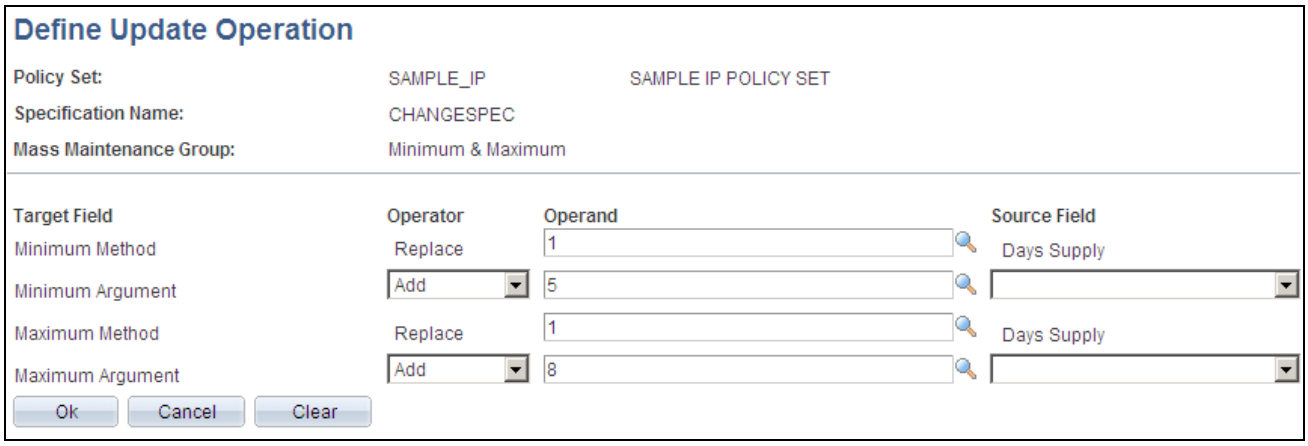
Operand	Displays the value that the system uses to validate the data in this field against the data type in the Target field.
Description	Displays the description of the operand when a description is available.
Source Field	Displays the field where data that you want to maintain resides. The source can be any numeric field on the DP_IPMASTER record such as arguments, volume, weight, standard cost, standard price, carrying cost, and user data fields in use or predefined values such as the Description field. The source is dependent on the operand that you select. The system validates the field type against the operator.
Mass Maintenance Group	Select a group of inventory policy fields for which you want to make changes.

See Also

Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Understanding Mass Changes to Policy Items, page 84

Defining Update Operations

Access the Define Update Operation page (click the Add/Update button on the Update Operations page).



Define Update Operation page

Use this page to add and change update operations for a mass change specification. An update operation determines how the system processes individual fields within a mass maintenance group. Available fields on this page depend on the value you selected on the Mass Change Specification page. For example, if you select to make mass changes to the Minimum & Maximum mass maintenance group, this page displays the target fields for the minimum and maximum methods and arguments. The Operator, Operand, and Source fields also vary based on the selected group.

Information about field values available for each mass maintenance group is described in the Understanding Mass Changes to Policy Items section.

See Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Understanding Mass Changes to Policy Items, page 84.

Target Field	This column displays the available target fields for the selected mass operation group. The target field stores the results of the update. Target values can be any non-key field and are dependent on the operand that you select. For example, if you select a numeric operation, such as *Add* or *Subtract,* then the target field only includes numeric field types.
Operator	Displays the type of action that the system performs between the target field and the operand or source field.
Operand	Select the value that the system will use to validate data against the data type in the Target field. Operands can be numeric or available in a list of values. A description of the operand also appears after the operand if a description is available.
Source Field	Select the field from where data that you want to maintain resides. The system validates the field type against the operator.
Cancel	Click to return to the Mass Change page without saving any changes that you made on the Define Update Operation page.
Clear	Click to clear the Operand and Source Field values. This saves you from deleting individual field entries.

See Also

Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Understanding Mass Changes to Policy Items, page 84

Processing Mass Changes

Access the Mass Change page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Mass Change).

You use this page to run the IPP Mass Change process (DP_IPMASCALC) based on parameter settings in the mass change specification. Select the policy set and the specification. An Edit Maintenance Specification link is available to facilitate changes to the specification.

Chapter 7

Importing Inventory Policy Data

This chapter provides an overview of inventory policy data import, lists common elements, and discusses how to:

- Define external specifications for importing inventory policy data.
- Import and load inventory policy data from external sources.
- Amend inventory policy data from external sources.

Understanding PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Data Import

When you import inventory policy data, you retrieve inventory data from internal or external systems, and place it into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning staging records. This makes the data available for loading into Inventory Policy master records. Import data can consist of price and cost data, order methods, safety-stock values, and weights and volumes. You can also import user-defined data field information into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.

The system enables you to amend staged external data before you load it into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning records. You can amend only those items that had errors when the system ran the Import and Update Policy Item process (DP_IMP_IPMST). To change items that were successfully imported, use the Define Policy Items feature.

Note. The intent of amending inventory policy data is to correct errors that relate to the structure and rules that are defined for the data in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning rather than to maintain valid policy data. Errors might include unit of measure (UOM) values that are not valid, missing data in a required field, or numeric data in a character field.

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Import Process

When importing data, you can either import and load the records in one step or import data only into staging tables and load the data into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning records later. You control which processes you run when you use the Import/Load Data feature.

Import options include:

- Import

  Places data into staging tables only. If the external data contains physical data errors, the system doesn't load it in the staging tables. The process scheduler provides messages to indicate that records were not placed into staging tables and the messages on the log file provides details about why the records were considered in error.

- Import and Load

  Imports data into staging tables and then copies that data into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning records. This process produces loading errors that you can review using the Amend Staged Data feature. The load errors identify logical problems with the data as opposed to physical problems.

- Load

  Updates data from staging tables into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning records. Use the Amend Staged Data feature to run the process as often as you need, and until you have import results with clean data.

To import and load external inventory policy data:

1. Move files from the external system to a server that the process scheduler has access to read.

   When you import data using the external specification, you provide the location of the file using a file path. The program imports data using the PeopleTools file layout objects to map the data into the staging tables.

   Note. If you are loading internal data from PeopleSoft Financials, Distribution, and Manufacturing, use the Populate or Refresh feature in item maintenance to load the data into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.

   ---

2. Define an external specification for importing and loading inventory policy data.

   External specifications enable you to define which policy set to use for the import (such as deleting the data from staging tables) and how you want the system to process data after it is imported.

3. Import inventory policy data using the Import/Load Data feature.

   When importing data, the system retrieves text files, imports the data into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning staging tables, and, optionally, loads Inventory Policy Planning records. The external specification determines import and load parameters.

   When using the Import/Load Data feature, you can:

   a. Import external data into staging tables and load PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning records at the same time.

      The same data goes to the staging tables and the DP_IPMASTER and DP_IPMAST_LINES records. If there are import errors, the system does not import data into the staging tables and writes a message to the error log.

   b. Import external data into staging tables only.

      You can change data in staging tables before loading it into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning data records. Use the Amend Staged Data feature to make the changes before loading them.

   c. Load PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning records only.

      Use this option after you import data into the staging tables. By not loading planning records during the import process, you can manage and work with data before you move it from the staging tables. For example, you can verify the data and run Structured Query Language (SQL) routines against it for specific business uses. After making changes, you can use Import/Load Data to move the amended data to the DP_IPMASTER and DP_IPMAST_LINES records.

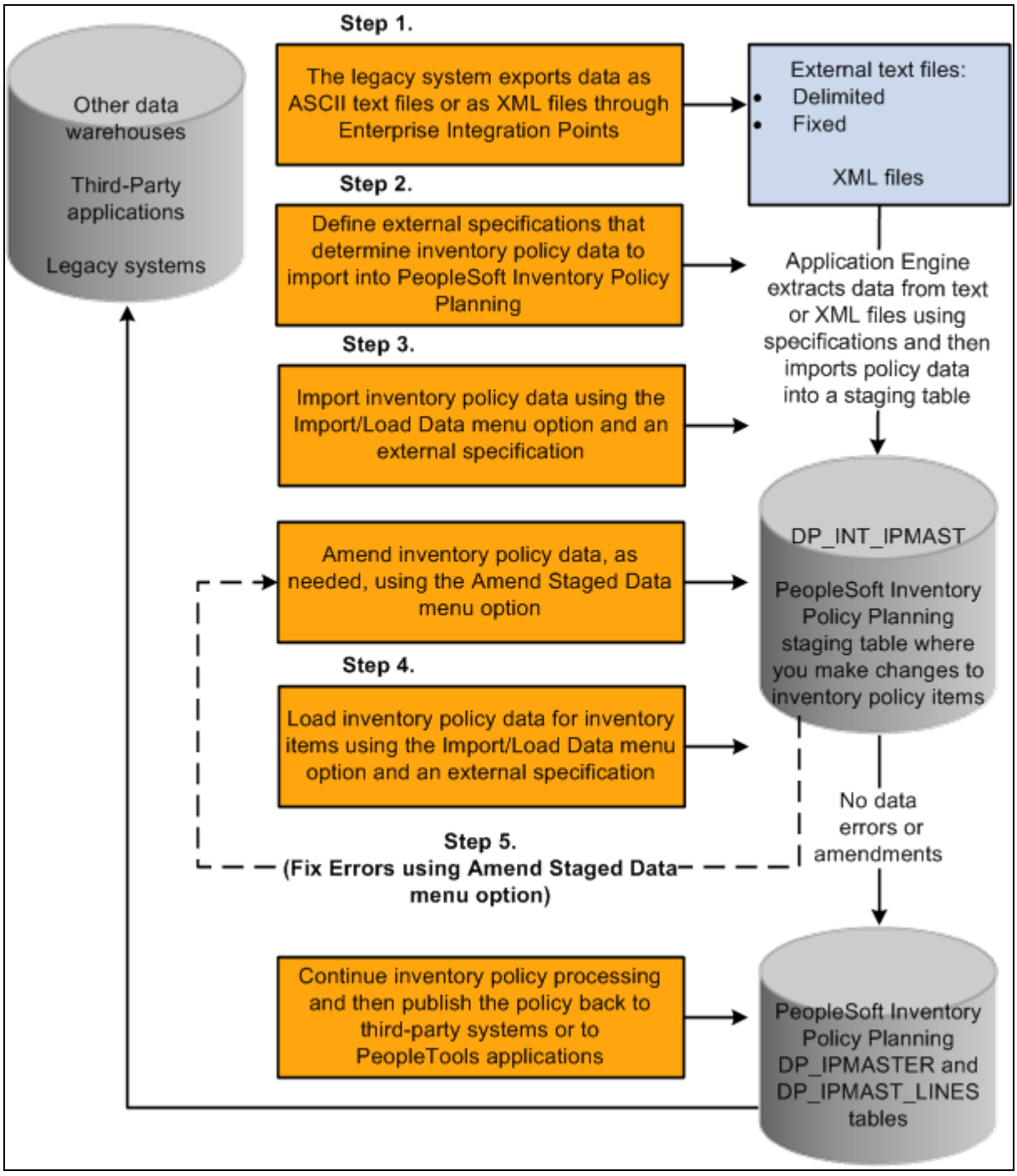
      Warning! Make sure you don't select the Import check box when only loading data.

      ---

4. Amend staged data.

   After loading data in the staging tables, planning records, or both, you can change imported data, or loaded data that is in error and contained in staging tables. Then, you can select the Load check box to copy that data into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning records for further inventory policy processing.

This diagram illustrates the steps for importing, loading, and amending inventory policy data:



Importing external inventory policy data

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Import Data File Layout

External files include ASCII files, which can be structured in several ways.

These file layouts are available:

- DP_IMP_IPMST_CSV_COMMA_NQ (comma delimited without quotes).

- DP_IMP_IPMST_CSV_COMMA (comma delimited with quotes).
- DP_IMP_IPMST_CSV_TAB (tab delimited).
- DP_IMP_IPMST_CSV_SEMI (semicolon delimited).
- DP_IMP_IPMST_FIXED (fixed column length that also requires a record ID).
- DP_IMP_IPMST_XML (XML format).

You can create file layouts to import data; however, date formats and string values can interfere with the file layout depending on how the data is formatted and the delimiter. The standard name begins with DP_IMP_IPMST_.

Note. All file layouts require a record ID of 100, except XML files. The first column should always be 100 for processing by PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.

File layouts that you use for importing inventory policy data must be presented in this order:

Description	*Format*	*Rules*
F01:ItemCode	Char(18)	Required field.
F02:Location	Char(5)	Required field.
F03:InventoryUOM	Char(3)	Required field.
F04:OrderQuantity	Num(10.4)	If value <> 0 Then, OrderQuantity = F04:OrderQuantity, OQMethod = 2, and OQArgument = F04:OrderQuantity. If value = 0 Then, OrderQuantity = 0, OQMethod = OQMethod from Control Group, and OQArgument = OQArgument from Control Group.
F05:SafetyStock	Num(10.4)	If value <> 0 Then, SafetyStock = F05:SafetyStock, SSMethod = 2, SSArgument = F05:SafetyStock. If value = 0 Then, SafetyStock = 0, SSMethod = SSMethod from Control Group, and SSArgument = SSArgument from Control Group.
F06:LeadTime	Char(4)	If value <> 0 Then, LeadTime = F06:LeadTime. If value = 0 Then, LeadTime = LeadTime from Control Group.

Description	*Format*	*Rules*
F07:StandardPrice	Num(10.4)	StandardPrice = F07:StandardPrice.
F08:StandardCost	Num(10.4)	StandardCost = F08:StandardCost.
F09:OrderCost	Num(10.4)	If value <> 0 Then, OrderCost = F09:OrderCost. If value = 0 Then, OrderCost = Order Cost from Control Group.
F10:CarryingCost	Num(10.4)	If value <> 0 Then, CarryingCost = F10: Carrying. If value = 0 Then, Carrying = Carrying from Control Group.
F11:Minimum	Num(10.4)	If value <> 0 Then, Minimum = F11: Minimum, MinMethod = 2, and MinArgument = F11: Minimum. If value = 0 Then, Minimum = 0, MinMethod = MinMethod from Control Group, and MinArgument = MinArgument from Control Group.
F12:Maximum	Num(10.4)	If value <> 0 Then, Maximum = F12: Maximum, MaxMethod = 2, and MaxArgument = F12: Maximum. If value = 0 Then, Maximum = 0, MaxMethod = MaxMethod from Control Group, and MaxArgument = MaxArgument from Control Group.
F13:ReorderPoint	Num(10.4)	If value <> 0 Then, ReorderPoint = F13:ReorderPoint, ROPMethod = 2, and ROPArgument = F13:ReorderPoint. If value = 0 Then, ReorderPoint = 0, ROPMethod = 2, and ROPArgument = ROPArgument from Control Group.

Description	*Format*	*Rules*
F14:OrderMultiples	Num(10.4)	If value <> 0 Then, OrderMultiples = F14:OrderMultiples. If value = 0 Then, OrderMultiples = OrderMultiples from Control Group.
F15:UtilizCD	Char(4)	If value <> 0 Then, UtilizCD = F15:UtilizCD. If value = 0 Then, UtilizCD = UtilizCD from Control Group.
F16:UtilizGroup	Char(4)	If value <> 0 Then, UtilizGroup = F16: UtilizGroup. If value = 0 Then, UtilizGroup = UtilizGroup from Control Group.
F17:Volume	Num(10.2)	Volume = F17: Volume.
F18:VolumeUOM	Char(3)	VolumeUOM = F18: VolumeUOM.
F19:Weight	Num(10.4)	Weight = F19: Weight.
F20:WeightUOM	Char(3)	WeightUOM = F20: WeightUOM.
F21:UserDefinedField 01	Char(30)	The policy set definition determines the actual data. If the policy set that you select does not use user-defined fields, the system ignores that data.
F22:UserDefinedField 02 - F31:UserDefinedField 11	Char(30)	Same as previous.
F32:UserDefinedField 12 - F40:UserDefinedField 20	Char(20)	Same as previous.
F41:UserDefinedField 21- F60:UserDefinedField 40	Char(10)	Same as previous.
F61:UserDefinedField 41- F70:UserDefinedField 50	Num(16.4)	Same as previous.

Description	*Format*	*Rules*
F71:Descr	Char(30)	Descr = F71: Descr.

Common Elements Used in This Chapter

Clear All Select to deselect the Delete check boxes. The system doesn't delete any of the rows of data when you save new data.

Delete Select to delete an individual row of data when you are amending staged items. You can delete all records when you click the Select All check box. The system deletes the entire row from the stage record when you save the record.

Import Specification Displays the template that contains a set of parameters that are used when importing external inventory policy data into the PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning application. You can reuse the template to consistently import the same information on a timely basis.

Policy Set Defines a set of items that the system uses to calculate inventory policy. You assign each policy set a unique ID and include information that defines, for example, the associated map ID, time periods, and planning horizon. You assign policy items to policy sets.

When you import external inventory data, use a policy set to filter the data that you import and to setup import specifications.

Select All Select to remove all rows of data that appear on the current page of staged data. The deletion process also removes user data fields that are associated with the row.

Seq (sequence) Tracks the order in which records were processed. The sequence number is system-generated and is display-only.

User Defined Fields Click to access inventory policy user-defined fields. You use these fields to map and amend planning fields that are associated with each row of staged data. This button is available on all tabs of the Amend Staged Data for Items page when the status of a row of data is ready to load.

Defining External Specifications for Importing Inventory Policy Data

An external specification establishes parameters that synchronize the extraction of data from staging tables into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning records.

This section discusses how to define inventory policy external specifications.

Page Used to Define External Specifications for Importing Inventory Policy Data

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Item Import Specification	DP_EIMP_IPMST_SPEC	Inventory Policy Planning, Import Data, Define External Specifications	Define inventory policy external specifications.

Defining Inventory Policy External Specifications

Access the Item Import Specification page (Inventory Policy Planning, Import Data, Define External Specifications).

When you define an external specification for importing inventory policy data, you select which policy set that you want the system to use for importing data. The system does not allow you to select policy sets that have the Uses Inventory check box selected. When you import and load records, the system processes item data for the fields that you define on this page. You can also define additional parameters or update these parameters when you import or load data.

When you use this specification to load data, the system processes only those items that are contained in the policy sets that you select, and updates only the fields you select. You use a single policy set to define fields of data.

Use the Policy grid to select the fields of data to update. All DP_IPMASTER record fields, that you can update, including user data fields, are fields that the policy set uses.

Create Missing IP Master (create missing inventory policy master)
Use this option to create inventory policy items when the item isn't found during the import. For example, this might occur when you initially set up the system or if you add new items. If you select this option, the system creates new items in the DP_IPMASTER and DP_IPMAST_LINES records.

Delete Processed Data
Select to remove data from the staging tables after the system copies it to live records. If you do not select this option, data remains in the staging tables until you delete it using Amend Staged Data.

Select
Select to include the corresponding field of data in the import specification.

Select All
Select to update all fields that are contained in the policy set. The system updates data for the fields in the DP_IPMASTER and DP_IPMAST_LINES record when you load import data.

Clear All
Select to deselect all check boxes. This makes it easier to select only a few fields to load.

Importing and Loading Inventory Policy Data From External Sources

To import or load external data in the PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning application, use the Import/Load Data feature. When you import and load data simultaneously, the system validates data that is loaded into staging tables. If a validation fails, the record is not placed in staging tables. When the system validates records, it copies them to the DP_IPMASTER and DP_IPMAST_LINES records where they are accessible for processing by the PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning system.

External data can include inventory information for the current period, previous or future periods, or static data. If you are importing data for the first time and have not defined policy items, select the Create Missing IP Master check box when you define the specification to create policy items automatically.

This section discusses how to import and load inventory policy data from external sources.

Page Used to Import and Load Inventory Policy Data From External Sources

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Import External Data	DP_EIMPUPD_IPMST	Inventory Policy Planning, Import Data, Import/Load Data	Import and load external inventory policy data from external resources. Define which specification to use and the file layout type.

Importing and Loading Inventory Policy Data From External Sources

Access the Import External Data page (Inventory Policy Planning, Import Data, Import/Load Data).

Use this page to run the Import and Update Policy Item process that imports data from external sources into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning staging tables. Or, you can perform each step separately by selecting or deselecting the Import and Load check boxes on this page. Importing data places data into staging tables; loading data copies data from staging tables to live records.

Edit Import Specification Click to access the Item Import Specification page and modify a specification before running this process. Ensure that you save entered data for this run control ID before editing the specification.

This link is available only after you select an import specification.

Import Select to import data that is contained in external text or XML files into staging tables. When you select this option, a file path is also required. Using the Import check box, the system places data into staging tables according to the rules and selection criteria that you define on the specification.

File Path

Enter the path to where the external files are located. The system imports the file only when you select Import. The file must be located in the default tools path on the application server and be available to the process scheduler.

File Layout

Select a file format from the list of predefined formats. This field is required.

Formats include:

- *Comma Delimited* (comma-separated variable comma): Truncates so that only the entry, not the blanks, appear in the output fields. The system uses a comma as an indicator to start another field of data.
- *Comma Delimited (quotes)* (comma-separated variable file quote marks): Truncates so that only the entry, not the blanks, appear in the output fields. The system uses a comma as an indicator to start another field of data.
- *Fixed Column Length Format:* Files that are published to external systems and do not truncate. Blank spaces appear in the output fields.
- *Semicolon Delimited (quotes)* (comma-separated variable file semicolon): Truncates so that only the entry, not the blanks, appear in the output fields. The system uses a semicolon as an indicator to start another field of data.
- *Tab Delimited (quotes)* (comma-separated variable file tab): Truncates so that only the entry, not the blanks, appear in the output fields. The system uses a tab as an indicator to start another field of data.
- *XML File Format:* An independent, multiplatform file for exchanging data on the web.

Load

Select to update PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning records during the import process. If you do not select this option when you import data, you can manage and work with data in staging tables before moving it to the records. After making changes, use the Import/Load Data feature to move the amended data to the DP_IPMASTER and DP_IPMAST_LINES records. The second time you load the data, select only the Load check box, not the Import check box.

Clear Staged Data

Select to clear all existing rows of data from the staging tables before the system loads new data.

Amending Inventory Policy Data From External Sources

Amending external data is an optional feature that enables you to review and modify inventory data after you load it into staging tables from external sources. After making the changes, select Load on the Import External Data page to reload the changes that you made. You can run the Load process as often as necessary to change data and fix update errors.

Note. You can amend data that is in an *Errored* status only. To change data that is in a Loaded status, use Define Policy Items.

This section discusses how to:

- Define selection criteria.
- Amend staged data for inventory policy items.
- Amend user-defined fields for inventory policy import.

Pages Used to Amend Inventory Policy Data From External Sources

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Amend Staged Data	DP_INT_IPMST	Inventory Policy Planning, Import Data, Amend Staged Data	Define selection criteria for limiting system searches for inventory policy data, and amend staged data for inventory policy items, such as price and cost information, UOM conversions, and lead time information.
User Data Fields	DP_IPUSRDATA_SEC	Click the User Field button on the Amend Staged data page.	Amend user-defined fields for inventory policy import.

Defining Selection Criteria

Access the Amend Staged Data page (Inventory Policy Planning, Import Data, Amend Staged Data).

To reduce the amount of data that you access in staging tables, define selection criteria that limit what the system displays when it performs its search.

Along with the item code, location, planner code, and user data, you can filter data by selecting these values for theField Name:

Import Specification Only external specifications that are defined for the policy set that you select are available to perform searches against. You can limit the data to a specific specification by entering that specification, or you can include all specifications by leaving the field empty.

Inventory Unit You can limit data to a specific UOM by entering that value. The system extracts all of the items that match the defined criteria from the staging record if you leave the field blank.

Transfer Date You can limit data to specific time periods. The transfer date is the date that the rows was imported into the staging tables.

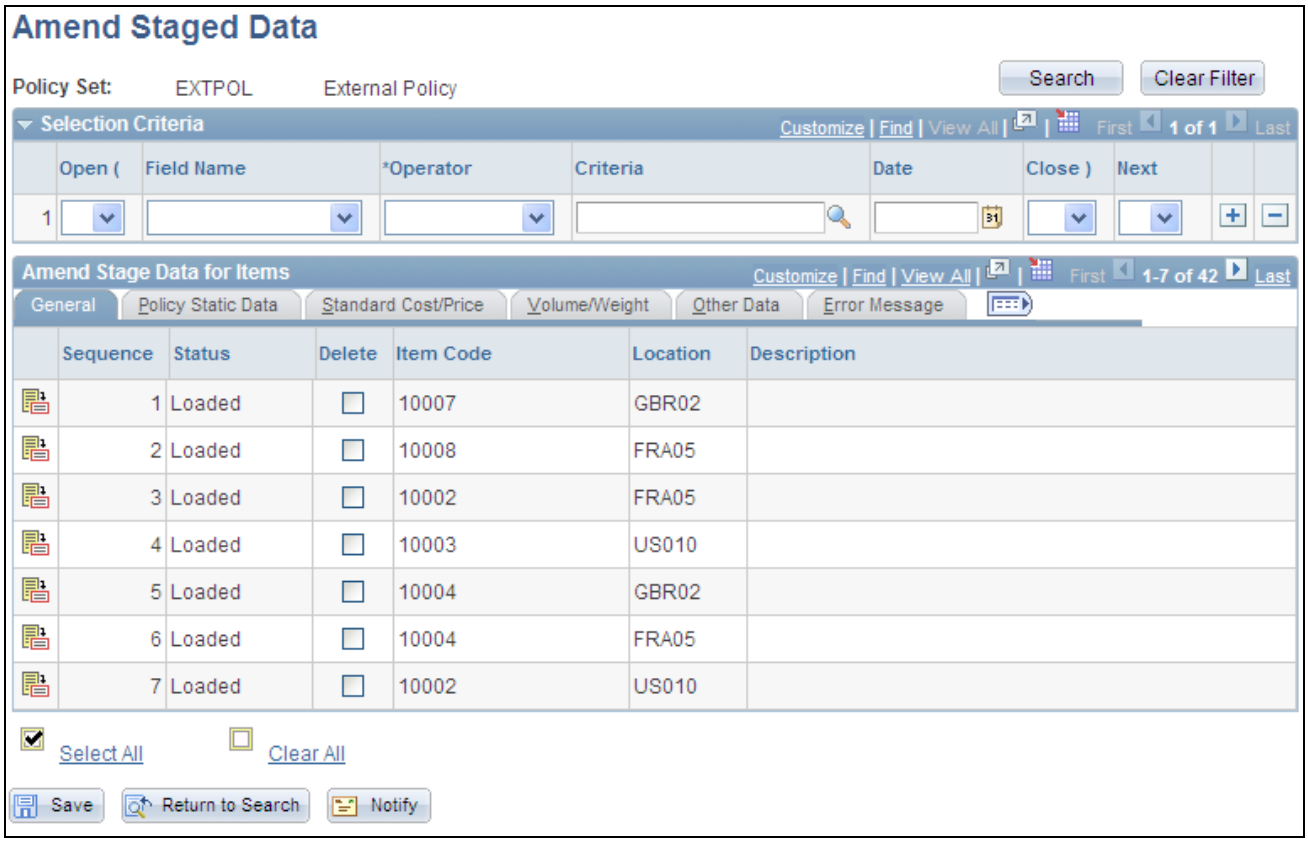
Update Status You can choose one of three statuses:

- *Error*: Select to include specifications with rows of data that produced errors when the specification was used to update live records. The errors are also filtered based on the other filters that you define on this page. After you correct an error, the status changes to *Ready to Load.*
- *Ready to Load*: Select to include rows of data that do not have errors and are ready for copying into live records. The system assigns this status when you correct an error for an item. The items in this status are loaded the next time you use Import/Load Data to load live records. You can also delete item data in this status.
- *Loaded*: Select to include rows of data that have already been copied to live records. After you copy inventory policy data to live records, you can delete them from the staging tables. You cannot modify data that is in either in a Ready to Load or Loaded status; however, you can delete it from the staging tables.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining Selection Criteria, page 39.

Amending Staged Data for Inventory Policy Items

Access the Amend Staged Data page (Inventory Policy Planning, Import Data, Amend Staged Data).



Amend Staged Data page: General tab

To work with a different set of data, enter new selection criteria and click the Search button.

Use this page to make inventory policy amendments to items that are in an *Errored* status. You can also review, change, or delete values for an item in staging tables to make error corrections. After making changes, run the Load process to copy the changes into the DP_IPMASTER and DP_IPMAST_LINES records.

Note. Amending inventory policy data is intended to correct errors that relate to the structure and rules that are defined for the data in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning rather than maintaining valid policy data. Errors include, for example, UOM values that are not valid, missing data in a required field, or numerical data in a character field.

The only action that you can perform when the status is *Ready to Load* or *Loaded* is to delete the row of data. Use the Delete check box to delete a row of data.

You can correct or delete data for all imported rows of data when the status is *Errored.* After you make a correction, the system changes the status to *Ready to Load* and removes the text from the Error Message field. The Item Code,Location, and Inventory Unit fields are required.

Status Displays the status for staged data on this page. You can modify data that is in *Errored* status. You cannot change data that is in either *Ready to Load* or *Loaded* status. Loaded data is already in records while data that is ready for loading is error-free.

Item Code Select the item for which you want to view or amend data. All item codes that meet the selection criteria and status selection are included in the drop-down list.

Location Select a location for the inventory policy item. A location can be a physical or logical place where inventory is stored. All locations that meet the selection criteria and status selection are included in the drop-down list.

Policy Static Data Tab

Select the Policy Static Data tab.

Use this tab to adjust order methods for the inventory policy item when the status is *Errored.* Policy sets have control groups that define default policies for items that don't have policies defined for them when they are loaded into records. If errors occur in that process, you can manually enter policy quantities for an item.

To modify static data for an item that has already been loaded, use Define Policy Items.

Minimum Enter the minimum quantity for this item. The value is applied based on the policy method in effect for the item. Minimum and maximum policies establish and monitor the quantities of an item. This policy doesn't physically control the level of inventory. It only provides warnings when the policy violates the upper or lower inventory quantity limits that you establish.

Maximum Enter the maximum quantity for this item. The value is applied based on the policy method in effect for the item. Minimum and maximum policies establish and monitor the quantities of an item and provide warnings when the policy exceeds one of the limitations.

Order Quantity Enter an order quantity. This establishes replenishment order quantities. Calculation methods include days supply, fixed quantity, economic order quantity, and lot for lot.

Reorder Point Enter a quantity for the reorder point. This calculates the inventory level at which the system generates a replenishment order using either a days supply, a fixed quantity, the vendor lead time, or the lead time plus safety stock.

Safety Stock Enter a new safety-stock level. The system uses processing values that have been defined using the. These include days supply, fixed quantity, percentage of replenishment cycles without a shortage, percentage of demand fill, or maximum lead time usage.

Standard Cost/Price Tab

Select the Standard Cost/Price tab.

Use this tab to adjust costing and pricing information for the inventory policy item when its status is *Errored.* If you want to modify cost and price data for an item that has already been loaded, use the Define Policy Items feature.

Standard Price Enter a sales price for the item.

Standard Cost Enter the cost for one inventory unit of this policy item. The system uses this amount as the inventory's value when item cost is required for inventory policies.

Carrying Cost % (carrying cost percentage) Enter the percentage cost that is associated with holding a dollar of inventory for one year. The system applies this percentage to the standard cost of each item in the group.

Order Cost Enter the cost of placing and executing an order for the items that are included in this policy control group. Ordering costs normally include all aspects of ordering, including administrative costs, handling, and quality-control costs.

Volume/Weight Tab

Select the Volume/Weight tab.

Use this tab to adjust measurement methods for the inventory policy item when its status is *Errored.* If you want to change volume and weight data for an item that has already been loaded, use the Define Policy Items feature.

Volume Enter the amount of space, such as cubic yards or square inches, that the policy item occupies. Select a UOM from the corresponding drop-down list, which is a required field if you enter a volume.

Volume Unit Enter a new UOM for the volume.

Weight Enter how heavy the inventory policy item is.

Weight Unit Enter a new UOM for the weight.

Other Data Tab

Select the Other Data tab.

Use this tab to modify miscellaneous data for the inventory policy item. If you want to modify other data that has already been loaded into live records, use the Other Data page.

Inventory Unit Select an inventory UOM for this policy item. This is a required field.

Lead Time Enter the amount of time that is needed to complete an order for this policy. This includes ordering, vendor lead time, handling, inspection, and warehouse putaway.

Order Multiples Enter the item quantity to which the system should round when placing an order. The system compares calculated order quantities to the order multiple and rounds up to an integer when you use the order policy calculation type. The system makes the comparison when it generates the order quantity during policy processing.

Utilization Group Select a group with which you want this control group associated. Utilization groups indicate how items are maintained using PeopleSoft Inventory. If you do not make a selection, the system uses the value that is contained on the IP Master page. Utilization groups are system-supplied, and you assign them to items using PeopleSoft Inventory.

Utilization Type Select a code for the control group. Also known as a utilization code, generally you use this inventory indicator to determine the contribution of the item to the overall inventory value. Using this feature, you can calculate ABC codes for policy items based on the criteria that you enter.

Utilization types are system-supplied, and you assign them to items using PeopleSoft Inventory.

Error Message Tab

Select the Error Message tab.

This tab displays any errors that are associated with the item. It also displays the user ID that transferred the imported data and the date on which it was transferred. You can delete the messages.

Amending User-Defined Fields for Inventory Policy Import

Access the User Data Fields page (click the User Field button on the Amend Staged data page).

When you have errors in imported data for user-defined fields, use this page to check the field and make data corrections. Fields that appear on this page are defined as in use and belong to the user data code that is assigned to the policy set. The system validates data that is contained in the user-defined field when it attempts to load data into live records. For example, it checks to ensure that numeric fields contain numeric data.

You must manually enter data in each field before you exit this page.

Note. This page is available when you are working with all tabs on the Amend Staged Data page.

Apply Click to apply the changes that you made to user-defined field data on this page.

Cancel Click to cancel the changes that you made and return to the Amend Staged Data page.

Field Name Displays user-defined fields that have been assigned to this policy set. You cannot add or remove these fields.

User Data Value Enter values for user-defined fields. This is the data that is going to be loaded into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning records.

Chapter 8

Generating Inventory Policies

This chapter provides an overview of policy generation and calculations and discusses how to set up and generate inventory policies.

Understanding Policy Generation

Use the Generate Policy process (DP_CALCPOLCY) to create time-phased and static inventory policies for all items that are associated with a policy set. Time-phased data is the period-by-period values and quantities that are associated with items, while static data is calculated from period values to arrive at a single value quantity for the policy.

Normally you use a forecast and a set of policy methods to calculate policy values for each policy item, including values for safety stock, order quantity, reorder point, and minimum and maximum inventory level. You can also create policies using data that currently exists for policy items in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.

During processing, the system processes data separately for each period according to the policy set calendar. If the system encounters exceptions or errors during policy generation, it creates Work Queue alerts.

After generating policy values, you can publish them to PeopleSoft SCM or for use in external systems. PeopleSoft Inventory uses the static data while PeopleSoft Supply Planning uses the time-phased data. You can also publish the policies to third-party systems.

During policy generation, the system performs a variety of conversions and calculations using the parameters that you define on the policy set, the policy master item, or the policy control group. Use the Generate Policy page to set up and run the generation process.

This section discusses:

- Inventory policy parameters.
- Policy set parameters.
- Low-level code calculations.
- Policy generation.

Inventory Policy Parameters

When you create an inventory policy, PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning converts the forecast demand so that it matches the relevant inventory policy periods; then it performs a series of calculations. The methods that are assigned to the policy master and control group determine which calculations are used. The system calculates these inventory policy parameters:

- Safety stock.
- Order quantity.
- Reorder point.
- Minimum and maximum.
- Service level.
- Stock turns.
- Average inventory.
- Cost and investment data.

Policy Set Parameters

Each policy set contains specific parameters, which link to other control records. You define additional policy calculation controls when you generate the policy. The system uses these parameters during policy generation:

- Maximum periods.

  Controls the maximum number of periods for which the inventory policy is developed. The policy set's calendar and period codes determine the length of each period.

- Start period/year.

  Determines the starting period and year for inventory policy development. The system maintains period number and year on the policy set. The system updates these values when you select to roll forward period. This keeps the policy set's start period and year synchronized with the published forecast that it's using during policy generation.

- Policy Control Group.

  Defines the control group. A policy set may have one or many different policy control groups. The system uses the policy control group that you define for the policy set to populate reorder and stocking policies for new items when you transfer the forecasts and generate the policy. When you generate the policy, you can use the default value for the control group or select another group.

- Calendar ID and period code.

  Determine which calendar the system associates to the policy set. This determines the start and end dates for each inventory policy period.

  One set of policy values is created for each period. When forecast and inventory policy periods are different, the system determines how much demand from the forecast period is attributable to the inventory policy period.

  For example, if the forecast period is monthly and the policy period is weekly, to convert the calender from monthly to weekly, the system:

  1. Totals the calendar weights for the month.
  2. Divides the weight total into the total demand for the month to arrive at a daily value.
  3. Multiples the daily value by the number of days in the week to arrive at the weekly value.

- Forecast to use.

  Identifies the forecast data set that is to be used for the transfer of the published forecast into this policy set.

Low-Level Code Calculations

Low-level codes are integer numbers that tell the system the lowest level at which the component appears across all bills of material (BOMs). These BOMs are groupings of items in a bill of material format. PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning uses the code to determine the order in which it processes items so that dependent demand for intermediate products (subassemblies) are properly calculated.

During policy generation, the system automatically rebuilds low-level codes when PeopleSoft Inventory is *in use* and you select to rebuild low-level codes.

PeopleSoft Supply Planning uses the effective dates on the BOMs to calculate the replenishments for time-phased, finished-good items. Based on the date for the replenishment, Supply Planning uses the BOM that is effective for that date. Effective-dating of the BOMs makes it possible to time-phase material demand requirements into the future.

The system calculates the dependent demand by taking the forecast and exploding it down through the BOMs in effect for that period. It loads the components of those BOMs that are in effect as well. This establishes inventory policies for future periods.

See Also

PeopleSoft Manufacturing 9.1 PeopleBook, "Maintaining Bills of Material"

Policy Generation Process

You can use one or multiple options to generate an inventory policy. If you select all of the options to perform the generation, the system:

1. Transfers the forecast.

   You can use different calendars for a forecast and a policy set.

   As the system transfers the forecast, it converts the forecast to inventory policy periods and the inventory policy item unit of measure.

2. Performs these actions as it transfers the forecast:

   - Creates new policy items.

     If an item is missing and you selected the Create Missing IP Master option, the system uses the default policy control group's policies to create a new inventory policy master item and Work Queue alert (where applicable).

   - Updates period costs if selected for policy generation.

3. Rebuilds low-level codes to determine the lowest level at which a bill of material component resides on the BOM.

4. Explodes and creates demand for child items.

   If you select Explode and Create Demand, the system explodes the active BOM for each item to extract component items and computes the dependent demand for each item.

   Demand for components is assumed to occur in the same policy period as their parent items. The system uses the effective date for the BOM to determine which bill is in effect. Individual lines on the BOM also have effective dates, and the total demand for the policy period in which the effective date falls is used for the calculation.

   The system doesn't attempt to prorate values within a period. For example, when the policy period is set for monthly periods and a new component is set to become effective halfway through that month, the total forecast for the month is used for calculations. If the forecast was 2,500 for the parent item, then the new components forecast will be relative to that forecast value rather than being prorated to half that value. In this way, the safety-stock values accurately calculate the required quantities.

   If the component was a one-to-one relationship to the parent, then the component forecast would also be 2,500. So if the order quantity was set to 15 days supply, the order would calculate 1,250 for that order quantity as opposed to 625, which would cover only seven days worth of the forecast.

5. Extracts policy methods.

   All policy methods and arguments are extracted from the policy items.

6. Computes inventory policy values.

   For each policy item, the system:

   a. Accumulates the annual demand.

   b. Accumulates the total demand for all forecast periods.

   c. Calculates the forecast deviation.

   d. Calculates order quantities and their associated limits.

   e. Calculates safety stock and its associated limits.

   f. Calculates reorder points.

   g. Calculates minimum and maximum stock levels.

   h. Calculates static values using the results of the policy parameter calculations.

   i. Calculates the derived values for service fill, stock turns, and average inventory.

   j. Calculates the annual costs, including investment, orders per year, and carrying costs.

7. Updates the policy item using the results of the calculations in step six.

Understanding Inventory Policy Calculations

During policy generation, the system uses control parameters, values from forecasts, and period data to determine time-phased and static values for inventory policies.

This section discusses:

- Order quantity policy calculations.
- Safety-stock policy calculations.
- Reorder point policy calculations.
- Derived values.

Order Quantity Policy Calculations

Order quantity calculations determine the quantities of an item that should be ordered each time the item is to be replenished. Fixed quantity methods include those methods where the order quantity equals the fixed order quantity argument.

This section discusses:

- Days supply calculations.
- Economic order quantity (EOQ) calculations.
- Lot for lot calculations.

Days Supply Calculations

This calculation defines the order quantity by the number of days supply that you want for an item.

This table lists calculations that apply to days supply order quantities:

Parameters Supplied	Calculations	Notes
• Number of days of supply (n) • Days per period from calendar for each period (DPP) • Maximum number of inventory periods to calculate (MaxPeriods) • Lead time (LT)	For p = 1 to MaxPeriods Daily Demand(x) = Period Demand(p) / DPP For x = 1 No of Days in MaxPeriods Order Quantity(p) = SDailyDemand(x) for x = LT to LT + n Where p = Inventory Policy Period and x = Day	Daily Demand (x) will be the same for all periods if x < n (the number of days of supply is less than the number of days in the period). The days demand equals the number of days forward from the point of receipt. If OrderMultiple > 0 then OrderQuantity(p) is rounded up to the next OrderMultiple. OrderQuantity(p) is adjusted to upper and lower limit.

EOQ Calculations

This calculation establishes a fixed-order quantity that minimizes the cost of processing the replenishment and carrying inventory.

This table lists the calculations that apply to EOQ order quantities:

Parameters Supplied	Period	Calculations
• PeriodDemand (p) • Order Cost (Order) • Carrying Cost % (Carry) • Item Standard Cost (StdCost)	For p = 1 to MaxPeriods For CurrPd = p to p + Periods per Year	AnnualDemand (AD) = åPeriodDemand(CurrPd) OrderQuantity(p) = Õ(2 * AD * Order / (StdCost * Carry / 100))

Lot for Lot Calculations

This calculation is designed to order exactly what is needed to satisfy the immediate demand for the lead time.

This table lists calculations that apply to lot for lot order quantities:

Parameters Supplied	*Period*	*Calculations*
PeriodDemand(p)	For p = 1 to MaxPeriods	OrderQuantity(p) = PeriodDemand(p) OrderQuantity(p)added to upper/lower limits

Safety Stock Policy Calculations

Safety-stock calculations set an inventory level that protects you from the variability of demand. The calculation determines the quantity of inventory that is needed to satisfy demand in excess of the forecast during lead time. Safety stock for each period is adjusted according to any upper- and lower-limits that apply to the period.

This section discusses:

- Days supply - safety stock calculations.
- Demand fill calculations.
- Cycles without stockout calculations.

Days Supply - Safety Stock

This calculation results in a specific number of days of forecast demand for an item. The days supply calculations for safety stock are the same as the Days Supply method that is used with order quantity.

In the calculation, the system uses lead time to offset the demand. For example, if the demand for periods one and two are 50 and 5000 respectively, and the lead time is 30 days, then the order quantity that the system calculates for period one is relative to the forecast for period two. Thus, if the order method is set for 15 days supply, the order quantity that the system calculates for period one would be 2,500, not 25. In this way, when the order is recognized for replenishment in period one and 30 days later it is finally received, the received quantity should cover 15 days of demand.

See Chapter 8, "Generating Inventory Policies," Order Quantity Policy Calculations, page 119.

Demand Fill Calculations

This calculation sets safety-stock levels at a particular service level to prevent running out of inventory.

This table lists calculations that apply to demand fill calculations:

Parameters Supplied	Period	Calculations
• Vendor Lead Time (LT) • DaysPerPeriod(p) • Forecast Deviation (ForeSD) • %Demand Fill Required (DFill) • OrderQuantity(p)	For p = 1 to MaxPeriods	Standard Deviation over the Lead Time (SD) = Ö (LT) / DaysPerPeriod(p)) * ForeSD Probability = (100 - DFill) / 100 * (OrderQuantity(p) / SD)) SafetyStock(p) = K Factor * SD Where K Factor is extracted from the Safety Factors table for the partial expectation.

Cycles Without Stockout Calculations

This calculation establishes inventory levels so that the percentage of inventory cycles that you define occurs without creating a shortage.

This table lists calculations that apply to cycles without stockout:

Parameters Supplied	Period	Calculations
• Vendor Lead Time (LT) • DaysPerPeriod(p) • Forecast Deviation (ForeSD) • Cycles without stockout (Cycles)	For p = 1 to MaxPeriods	Standard Deviation over the Lead Time (SD) = Ö (LT) / DaysPerPeriod(p)) * ForeSD Probability = (100 - Cycles) / 100 SafetyStock(p) = K Factor * SD Where K Factor is extracted from the Safety Factors table for the partial expectation.

Reorder Point Policy Calculations

Reorder point calculations determine the inventory level at which to launch a replenishment order.

This section discusses:

- Days supply - reorder point calculations.
- Lead-time calculations.
- Lead-time plus safety stock calculations.

Days Supply - Reorder Point Calculations

This calculation sets the reorder point as a specific number of days supply of this item's forecast. The days supply calculations for the reorder point are the same as those for days supply using order quantity calculations.

See Chapter 8, "Generating Inventory Policies," Order Quantity Policy Calculations, page 119.

Lead-Time Calculations

This calculation sets the reorder point as the level of inventory that is required to meet forecasted demand during the lead time. The reorder point lead-time calculations are the same as those that determine days supply for order quantities, with the following exception: Days supply *n* is set equal to the lead time (LT). Lead time is measured only in days.

See Chapter 8, "Generating Inventory Policies," Order Quantity Policy Calculations, page 119.

Lead-Time Plus Safety-Stock Calculations

This calculation sets the reorder point as the level of inventory that is required to meet forecasted demand over the lead time plus the safety stock of the item. The lead-time plus safety stock calculations are the same as those that determine days supply for order quantities, with the following exceptions: Days supply *n* is set equal to the lead time (LT), and produces Qty(p).

ReorderPoint(p) = Qty(p) + SafetyStock(p).

Lead time is measured only in days.

See Chapter 8, "Generating Inventory Policies," Order Quantity Policy Calculations, page 119.

Derived Values

Derived values are calculations that the system makes in addition to those that it makes for policy methods. These values provide results of calculations for time-phased and static data that you must analyze to determine the effectiveness of the inventory policies.

After you generate a policy, the system uses derived values for simulations, inquiries, and reports. You can publish derived values to PeopleSoft SCM where Inventory uses the static values and Supply Planning uses the time-phased values.

This section discusses:

- Service-level calculations.
- Average inventory calculations.
- Inventory turns calculations.
- Costs calculations.

Service-Level Calculations

This derived-value calculation uses service goals to determine the probability of meeting total demand during the lead-time.

This table lists the calculations that determine service-level reorder points:

Parameters Supplied	Period	Calculations
• Vendor Lead Time (LT) • DaysPerPeriod(p) • Forecast Deviation (ForeSD) • %Demand Fill Required (DFill) • OrderQuantity(p)	For p = 1 to MaxPeriods	Standard Deviation over the Lead Time (SD) = Ö (LT) / DaysPerPeriod(p)) * ForeSD Probability = (100 - DFill) / 100 *(OrderQuantity(p) / SD)) K Factor = SafetyStock(p) / SD ServiceFill(p) = 100 - Probability * SD / OrderQuantity(p) * 100 Where probability is extracted from the Safety Factors table for the K Factor.

Average Inventory Calculations

This derived-value calculation determines the average inventory based on period-by-period data.

This table lists the calculations that provide period averages:

Parameters Supplied	Period	Calculations
• SafetyStock(p) • OrderQuantity(p)	For p = 1 to MaxPeriods	AverageInventory(p) = SafetyStock(p) + OrderQuantity(p) / 2

Inventory Turns Calculations

This derived-value calculation defines the number of times, on average, that inventory is replaced in one year.

This table lists calculations that determine the inventory turn value:

Parameters Supplied	Period	Calculations
Average Inventory	For p to MaxPeriods For CurrPd = p to p + Periods per Year	AnnualDemand (AD) = åPeriodDemand(CurrPd) TurnRate(p) = AnnualDemand / AverageInventory(p)

Costs Calculations

This derived-value calculation determines values for cost- and investment-related fields.

This table lists calculations that determine how the system arrives at the annual investment in the policy item, annual ordering and holding costs, and the number of orders per year:

Period	*Calculations*
For p to PeriodsperYear	TotalCost = å (AverageInventory(p) * StandardCost(p) * OQCarryingCost / 100) / PeriodsPerYear OrderCount = åPeriodDemand(p) + SafetyStock(p) / OrderQuantity(p) AnnualCost = Int(TotalCost + OQOrderCost * OrderCount) AnnualInvestment = AnnualAverageInventory * OQStdCost

Setting Up and Generating Inventory Policies

After generating policies, use the Review Policy Information feature to review the calculation results. Also, use the Inventory Policy Items feature to modify policies.

Note. Changes that you make to policies in the Define Policy Items page don't become active until you apply simulation changes or generate another policy for the item, by selecting the Update Policy check box for the processing.

This section discusses how to set up and generate inventory policies.

Page Used to Set Up and Generate Inventory Policies

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Generate Policy	DP_CALCPOLICYGEN	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Generate Policy	Set up and generate inventory policies.

Setting Up and Generating Inventory Policies

Access the Generate Policy page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Generate Policy).

The system assigns the item code and location of the policy item based on the values set on the policy set, which itself is determined by the selected map ID.

Policy Set Select the policy set that you want to use to generate a policy. The system selects only those items that are associated with the policy set for processing.

Start Period/Year Displays the beginning period and year for the policy set. This value appears by default from the policy set.

Publish Name

Select a forecast publish name. The system uses forecast import specifications to publish forecast data for items that are contained in a flat file. This published data is referenced by a publish name in the forecast import specification. The system uses this forecasted data to calculate policies for items.

This field is not available for selection until you click Transfer Forecast. Then, both the Publish Name and Forecast Publish Date fields are available. The Publish Name field is required when you are transferring a forecast.

Use the Import Forecast feature to create forecast import specifications and to import forecasts. To access the feature, select SCM Integrations, Advance Planning, Demantra.

Forecast Publish Date

Select a publish date to use in conjunction with the forecast publish name that you select in the Publish Name field. You can reuse specifications to publish forecasts, and you can reuse the publish name and date. When multiple dates are available, you can select which published date version of the forecast you want to use for policy calculations.

The person who publishes the forecast and decides which publish date is to be associated with the publish name creates available published dates. This field is not available for selection until you click Transfer Forecast.

Transfer Forecast

Select to use the current published forecast data to update policy items if you are performing the policy generation as part of period-end processing procedures. You may also use this option if the forecast has been changed and republished, and you want to have that new forecast reflected for the items in the policy set. The name of the forecast data series that is assigned to the policy set appears at the right of the field.

When you generate an inventory policy with a data series, the system displays a warning message that a data series must exist in order to transfer forecast items into an inventory policy. The system generates policies only for items that are included in the data series.

This option is always available.

Data Series to Use

Displays the data series that has been set on the policy set. The system displays this field when you select the Transfer Forecast check box.

Explode and Create Demand

Select to derive demand for component items from the forecast demand for finished good items. Generally forecasts are available only for items that have external demand; this check box enables the system to estimate requirements (indirect or dependent demand) for component items based on the finished product demand.

Then the system uses the derived demand to compute inventory policy for those component items. PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning uses the production BOM for those finished good items to determine the component items and quantities based on the BOM and the relative effective dates.

If the policy set isn't set up to use PeopleSoft Inventory, this check box isn't available. To select the Uses Inventory check box, select Define Policy Elements, Policy Sets, Define Policy Sets. You cannot select the Uses Inventory check box after the system has populated the policy set with items.

Rebuild Low Level Codes

Select to have the system check the lowest level at which components appear across all production BOMs. Using the codes, the system determines the order in which to process items so that the dependent demand for component products (subassemblies) is properly aggregated throughout the BOM structures.

If the policy set does not use PeopleSoft Inventory, this option is not available. If PeopleSoft Inventory is in use and the Last Low Level Code Build Date field is blank, this option is unavailable and selected by default. The system automatically rebuilds low-level codes during the initial policy generation for a policy set when it uses PeopleSoft Inventory.

This field is selected by default.

See Chapter 8, "Generating Inventory Policies," Low-Level Code Calculations, page 117.

Last Low Level Code Build Date

Displays the last time that low-level codes were built. This field is blank until you generate inventory policies. These codes can be built only during policy generation.

Create Missing IP Master (create missing inventory policy master)

Select to create master records automatically for any items that are encountered in the published forecast that don't already exist in PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning. The system creates any missing policy item records.

The system can create a Work Queue alert to indicate what actions it took. This field is available only if you select Transfer Forecast or Explode and Create Demand.

Update Policy

Select to recalculate the time-phased and static inventory policy values for all inventory policy items in the current policy set. This option is always available.

If you are transferring forecast data, the system generates policies only for those items that are included in the data series.

Roll Forward Period Select to have the system update the current period with the next period when it begins the Generate Policy process. In this process, the system moves forward in the planning time span by one period.

Policy Control Select a control group to use with this policy set for this generation run. The control group determines default reorder and stocking policies. By default, this control group is the control group that you identified as the default for the policy set. During policy generation, the system uses this policy control group to populate reorder and stocking policies on newly created items during the forecast transfer and policy item creation of policy generation.

Chapter 9

Using PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Work Queue Messages

This chapter provides an overview of Work Queue messaging and Work Queues messages and discusses how to:

- Define Work Queue message usage.
- Review Work Queue alerts.
- Purge Work Queue alerts.

Understanding Work Queue Messaging

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning uses its own messaging feature that provides information about exceptions that occur during policy generation. The feature is made up of:

- Unique application message templates that the system uses to produce alerts.

  You control when and how the system uses these messages to produce alerts, along with who you want to work with each type of message.

- Work Queue alerts that the system produces when an exception occurs.
- Work Queue Workbench to review, maintain, and purge alerts.

The system produces Work Queue alerts, for example, when errors, warnings, or changes in item status occur. You can use the alerts to quickly identify situations that require attention without reviewing information for all items. The system generates alerts as it processes these PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning transactions:

- Inventory policy generation.
- Work Queue maintenance.

You control whether the system generates Work Queue alerts for policy items using the control group. Within each control group, you select which messages will generate alerts. This depends on the reporting requirements for that control group. For example, alerts for high or low growth or trend warnings for an organization's high-volume, high-value items is more important than the same warning for low-value items.

Different people, who are responsible for different functions within the organization, process and resolve alerts. For example, an inventory analyst resolves inventory issues but may also work with a buyer to resolve some exception messages. The alert prompts the analyst to review the system-generated initial policy and adjust it as necessary. Use the Work Queue Workbench to display and maintain all alerts that meet specified selection criteria.

The system groups alerts into a queue that you can sort or filter to meet the business needs. You can select all Work Queue alerts for a particular item or select all items for a particular Work Queue message. This helps you concentrate on high-priority alerts as well as business-critical items. You can also add and future-date memos as reminders to review if certain conditions repeat themselves.

To use Work Queue messages:

1. Review the configuration settings for Work Queue messages using the Work Queue Message page. To access the page, select Define Security, Work Queue Messages.

   Work Queue messages are system-supplied and ready for use. You cannot add, delete, or change the messages, but you can change the configuration.

2. Indicate if you want the system to generate an alert for a specific message during processing, update message-urgency levels, and define who's responsible for specific messages.

   The system stores messages in the DP_MSGSWRKQUEUE record. When you create new control groups, the system copies all messages that are turned on for the control group to the DPIP_CTLGRPWRKQ record. During policy generation, when message conditions occur and the messages are set for use with the control group on that policy item, the system writes an alert to the DPIP_WRKQUE_MSG record.

3. Indicate if you want the system to generate alerts for messages for items that are associated with a control group.

   Using control group settings, you can control message frequency and conditions. To change control group settings, select Define Policy Element, Control Groups, Work Queue.

4. Run any process that generates Work Queue alerts.

   The system places alerts that occur during policy generation and Work Queue maintenance in the Work Queue.

5. Review Work Queue alert details using the Work Queue Workbench.

   As part of the review, you can quickly check items that are associated with an error, filter messages by items and severity, change alert statuses, add comments about errors, or close individual alerts.

6. Use the Work Queue Specification option to create a Work Queue purge specification.

   After you complete the review and respond to alert conditions, you can change alert statuses to Closed or delete them from the system. Purge specifications provide selection criteria for processing multiple alerts.

7. Run the IP Work Queue Purge process (DP_IPWQPURGE) to change alert statuses or delete them from the system.

This table describes Work Queue messages that the system can create during the Policy Generation process (DP_CALCPOLCY):

Number	***Message***	***Description***	***Default Severity***
765	*User memo*	The system added a memorandum to a Work Queue entry on the Add Memo page.	1

Number	Message	Description	Default Severity
778	*Zero Forecast Deviation*	The forecast transfer in policy generation didn't find a forecast error. This causes the system to generate policy results that aren't valid, so the system generates an alert.	4
780	*New Item Added*	The system created a new policy item during policy generation with the Create Missing Policy Items option selected. Review the item for proper policy parameters.	4
781	*Forecast Data is Zero*	The transferred forecast data for the policy item is 0. This affects dynamic policies, such as days supply.	4
782	*Zero Cost for EOQ Calc* (zero cost for economic order quantity calculation)	The system bases economic order quantity calculations on standard and carrying costs. If either of these costs are 0, the calculation isn't valid, so the system generates an alert.	2
783	*UOM Conversion not found* (unit of measure conversion not found)	During policy generation, the system detected that the unit of measure was different between the policy item and the forecast item, but the system couldn't find a conversion factor.	3
784	*No forecast Data for Pol. Item* (no forecast data for policy item)	A policy item must have forecast data associated with it so that the system can generate a policy for the item. This policy set has never had forecasts transferred to it, and you haven't selected to transfer forecasts for this generation.	3

Number	Message	Description	Default Severity
787	*Inappropriate SS Method*	The safety-stock method for the policy item isn't valid. Review and update the method as needed.	1
800	*Negative Value Found*	You use the policy set to designate which forecast data series to use during policy generation. During calculations of the policy, the system detected a negative value in the data series. Because negative values yield results that aren't valid, the system generates an alert.	1

Defining Work Queue Message Usage

You maintain Work Queue messages to indicate how you want the system to process the messages. For example, you indicate whether or not to record the message and its urgency. You can update message information any time.

This section discusses how to define message usage.

Page Used to Define Work Queue Message Usage

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Work Queue Message	DP_MSGSWRKQUEUE	Inventory Policy Planning, Define Security, Work Queue Messages	Define message configuration settings and update the settings based on the business needs.

Defining Messages

Access the Work Queue Message page (Inventory Policy Planning, Define Security, Work Queue Messages).

The message number that you selected when you performed the search appears with its description. To maintain a message:

1. Select the Record Error check box to activate the message.

   If you do not select Record Error, the system doesn't create messages for the condition. The system uses this setting in conjunction with the control group's Work Queue setting to determine whether to record Work Queue messages. To record a message at the control group level, select Control Groups, Define, Work Queue.

2. Enter the severity of the message condition in the Urgency Level field.

   The most severe value is *1*, and *99* is the least severe.

3. Use the Assign To field to indicate the user ID of the person who is responsible for the inventory condition that this message generates.

Reviewing Work Queue Alerts

After running PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning generation, which generates Work Queue alerts, check for exceptions using the Work Queue Workbench. You can identify which items have problems and correct them without having to review all of the items in the system.

This section discusses how to:

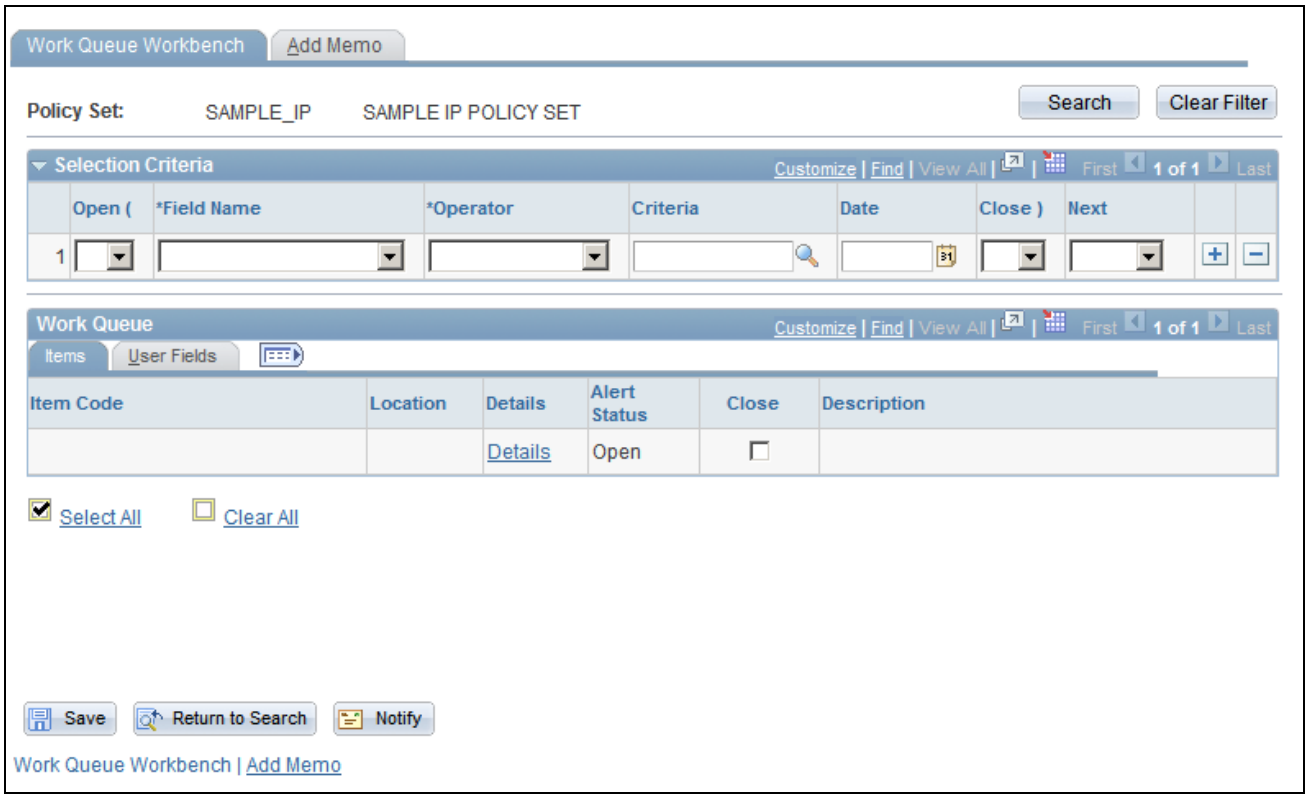
- Select alerts for review.
- View alert details.
- Add memos to Work Queue alerts.

Pages Used to Review Work Queue Alerts

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Work Queue Workbench	DP_IPWRKQUEUE_FLTR	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Work Queue Workbench	Define selection criteria for alerts, and review alerts.
Details	DP_IPWORKQUEDETAIL	Click the Details link on the Work Queue Workbench page.	View alert details that occurred during the processing of policy items.
Add Memo	DP_IPWORKQUEMEMO	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Work Queue Workbench, Add Memo	Add memos to the Work Queue alerts and update error details.

Selecting Alerts for Review

Access the Work Queue Workbench page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Work Queue Workbench).



Work Queue Workbench page

The Work Queue Workbench page displays high-level details of the Work Queue alerts that match the selection criteria.

Initially, this page opens without entries. When you define selection criteria and click Search, the system displays alerts that meet the criteria. If you do not enter criteria, the system retrieves the first 300 alerts in the Work Queue.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining Selection Criteria, page 39.

Search Click to begin a search based on the selection criteria you enter.

Clear Filter Click to remove the current selection criteria.

Field Name Select a field on which to limit the number of alerts that appear in the Work Queue. Fields include:

- *Alert Status:* Indicates the current state of the alert. A Closed status indicates that the alert has been reviewed and resolved. An Open status indicates that the alert has not been closed. Action may or may not have been taken for the alert.
- *Assigned To:* Defines the person who or organization that is assigned alerts for review.
- *Close Date:* Defines the date on which the Work Queue message was closed. This means the message has been reviewed.
- *Function Code:* Represents the process that generated the Work Queue message. PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning uses only the Policy Generation process to produce alerts.
- *Item Code:* Bases criteria on policy items. Select an item using the Define Selection Criteria page.
- *Location:* Bases criteria on the specific location or business unit in which policy items exist.
- *Message Number:* Identifies specific messages for which the system produces alerts when generating a policy.
- *System Date:* Defines the date on which the system generated the alert.
- *Urgency Level:* Defines the severity level of the alerts that you want to retrieve. If you select this value, you can enter a value up to *99.* Define urgency values using the Work Queue Messages feature.
- *User ID:* Defines the person or organization that ran the transaction generating the Work Queue alert.
- *Work Queue Sequence:* Defines the number that is associated with a specific Work Queue alert. This is not the message number.

Items Tab

Select the Items tab.

This tab displays the item information on Work Queue alerts that match the selection criteria. After performing a search, you can close all alerts using the Select All check box to select the alerts. The system changes the alert status to closed when you select Save. To deselect all selected check boxes, select Clear All.

Location Displays the location to which this item belongs.

Details Click to access the Details page where you can view additional information about the alert.

Alert Status Displays the state of the alert. A *Closed* status indicates that the alert has been reviewed and resolved. An *Open* status indicates that the alert has not been closed. Action may or may not have been taken for the alert.

Close Select this check box to change the Alert Status to *Closed.* Deselect this check box to change the Alert Status to *Open.*

Description The Work Queue message that the system created during the Policy Generation process.

User Fields Tab

Select the User Fields tab.

This tab displays high-level details about user fields of the Work Queue alerts that match the selection criteria.

Occurred Date Defines when this alert was generated by the system.

Close Date Defines when this alert was closed.

Sequence Displays the system-assigned number provided for the alert when it was generated. This is not the message number.

Viewing Alert Details

Access the Details page (click the Details link on the Work Queue Workbench page).

This page displays additional information about the alert and provides a work area for responding to and closing the alert. The Error Details and Item Details grids display information from the Work Queue Workbench page. The Additional Information field displays text that might help correct the Work Queue alert.

Number Displays a Work Queue sequence number, which is the unique identifier for the selected alert. The system creates the ID during inventory policy generation to record and track message occurrences. This is not the message ID number.

Assign To Displays the user ID to which the alert is assigned.

Alert Status Select the status to assign to the alert. You can change an alert to an *Open* status when it is in a *Closed* status or change an alert to a *Closed* status when it is in an *Open* status. Click Update to change the status.

Enter Notes for this Entry Enter any comments that you want to retain with this alert.

Update Click to update the status and save comments that you entered on this page.

Adding Memos to Work Queue Alerts

Access the Add Memo page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Work Queue Workbench, Add Memo).

Use the Add Memo page to associate memo entries. Memos are comments, instructions, or notes regarding the resolution or closing of the alert. For example, as a result of reviewing several Work Queue alerts, you might enter a memo about an item that other users in the system can view or that may instruct another person to take a specific action. You can change the date for a memo. The system adds memos to the Work Queue with a description of *User Memo.*

Use message number 765, User Memo, to add information to a Work Queue alert. When you add additional information to a memo, the system creates a new alert.

To use the Work Queue to record alerts that don't relate to a current policy item, you can add pseudo items to the Policy Item master record. For example, you can add a reminder, memo, or a similar pseudo item to the record.

Urgency	Displays the current severity level. You can override this value.
Occurred	Displays the current date and time. You can override the value.
Additional Information	Enter additional comments about this memo.
Item Code	If this memo isn't item-related and you have set up a pseudo item such as a memo or reminder, you can enter that ID in this field.
Location	If this memo isn't location-related and you have set up a pseudo item such as a memo or reminder, you can enter that ID in this field.

Purging Work Queue Alerts

After reviewing and resolving alert conditions, you can close the alert, delete it from the system, or both. Deleting a specific alert that is associated with a message removes the alert, not the message, from the system.

This section discusses how to:

1. Create Work Queue specifications.
2. Purge alerts.

Pages Used to Purge Work Queue Alerts

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Work Queue Specification	DP_IPWQSPEC_FILTER	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, Work Queue Specification	Create Work Queue specifications for purging alerts from the system.
Work Queue Alerts	DP_IPWRKQUEPURGE	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, Work Queue Alerts	Purge alerts that are associated with the Work Queue message. This does not delete the message.

Creating Work Queue Specifications

Access the Work Queue Specification page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, Work Queue Specification).

Use Work Queue purge specifications to either close or delete multiple inventory policy Work Queue alerts. Define purge specifications for individual policy sets. For each set, define which types of alerts you want to purge and whether to delete or close the alert. You must define at least one selection criteria to save the specification.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining Selection Criteria, page 39.

Description Enter a description for the specification.

Update Options Select an action that you want the system to perform for alerts. You must run the Work Queue Alerts process for the specification to implement the selection you make in this field. Options include:

Close: When you use this specification to purge alerts, the system changes open messages that meet the selection criteria to a Closed status in the Work Queue workbench. This does not remove them from the system, and they can be reopened.

Delete: Removes the message exception from the Work Queue workbench. The system also indicates through a process scheduler message how many records were deleted.

Prior Days to Update

Enter the number of days prior to the current date that you want the system to close or delete alerts. The system only deletes or closes alerts with a status change that is within the time period that you enter and that meet the selection criteria. If you do not enter prior days to update, the system assumes that you want all alerts that match the selection criteria.

For example, if you select *Delete* in the Update Option field and enter *60* in this field, the system includes all records that are equal to or greater than 60 days old in the specification and deletes them from the system when you use the specification to purge alerts.

If you select *Close* as the update option, all records with an occurred date that is equal to or greater than the number that you enter are included in the specification. The system closes these records only when you use this specification to purge alerts.

Use the fields in the Selection Criteria grid area to define selection criteria for the Work Queue specification.

Note. If you select *Alert Status* as the field in the Selection Criteria Field Name, field, the available values are either *C* (closed) or *O* (open).

Purging Alerts

Access the Work Queue Alerts page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Deletions, Work Queue Alerts).

Use the IP Work Queue Purge process to close or delete conditions that are associated with multiple Work Queue messages. After you select a Policy Set and a Specification Name, the system displays a link that you can click to edit the work queue specification. Click the Edit Work Queue Specification link to access the work queue specification. You can use the link to indicate if you want to close or delete the specification when you run the DP_IPWQPURGE process.

Chapter 10

Simulating Inventory Policies

This chapter provides an overview of policy simulation and discusses how to:

- Define policy simulation parameters.
- View simulated inventory policies.

Understanding Policy Simulation

Policy simulation is the process of defining and running what-if scenarios for inventory items without changing the live data for the items. Before you apply new values, you can simulate the effects of various stocking scenarios, compare the current policy with a simulated policy, and determine the best inventory investment strategy.

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning simulations provide you with immediate answers to adjustments that you might consider making to meet goals in customer service levels, inventory turnover rates, and return on investment.

Use policy simulation to:

- Change policy parameters, such as the order quantity or safety stock level, for a policy item.
- Compare current and simulated policy values for an item before you commit it into operation.
- View the simulation results in table and chart formats.
- View current and simulated annual costs, orders, and investments, and compare the results of the last two simulations concurrently.
- Apply changes made to item policies during simulation to the master policy for the items.

Using simulation routines, you change lead time, order methods, values for use with those methods, and planning values. Selecting a policy control other than the one to which the item is currently assigned populates the simulation scenario with the default parameters from the control group that you select.

You can accept the new parameters or change the entire policy setup for an item. For example, you might want to see the effect on safety stock requirements for an item if you change the value for the percent demand fill method from 97 to 99.

To perform simulations, you define a scenario with the policy parameters that you want, have the system calculate the simulated policy, and then view the results. You can change the parameters as often as needed, individually or in combination to determine how different scenarios affect a policy. All simulations are temporary until you select to apply a specific policy. Then, the system updates the item's policies to match what you've defined.

To set up the policy, view simulated policies for an item, and apply the new policy:

1. Set up security for policy items.
2. Use Policy Simulation to access the simulation pages.

   To use Policy Simulation, select Process Policy, Simulate Policy. The initial simulation pages include: Order Quantity, Safety Stock, Reorder Point, Minimum/Maximum, and Other Data.
3. Determine the control group that you want to use to begin the simulation.

   Policy values for the control group represent a starting point from which you can perform what-if scenarios for an item. When you perform policy simulations, you use two sets of pages: One set controls the parameters for the simulation, and the other set provides simulation results.

   When defining parameters, you define options, methods, and arguments for the inventory policy that you want to simulate for the item. You can change these parameters one at a time or in any combination to view the effects on the inventory item's policy.

   Some parameters have dependencies on other parameters so that there is a logical flow in adjusting parameters. For example, the safety-stock value is the result of the selected method and argument for the safety stock option as well as the selected lead time and the results from the order quantity policy.

   When displaying simulation results, you can review and compare how the new parameters affect the inventory policy for the item. The simulated policy doesn't overwrite or change the existing policy until you click the Apply button.
4. Use the simulation pages to make changes to an item's policy, and then click the Calculate button to view the results of the changes that you made.
5. Review the simulation results by using the available links.

   Make additional changes when you click the Return link. When you review the latest changes, you can also compare the annual cost, orders per year, and investment to the last set of changes that you made along with the current policy for the item.
6. When you determine a scenario that best suits the business needs, click the Apply button.

   The system updates the item's policy data immediately. The changes override control group values that are currently assigned to the item, and they are permanent. However, neither PeopleSoft Inventory nor PeopleSoft Supply Planning uses these policies until you publish them.

Defining Policy Simulation Parameters

This section provides an overview of simulation parameters, lists common elements, and discusses how to:

- Define order quantity values for policy simulation.
- Define safety stock values for policy simulation.
- Define reorder point values for policy simulation.
- Define minimum and maximum values for policy simulation.
- Define other data values for policy simulation.

Understanding Simulation Parameters

Simulation parameters are the different policy options and methods that you can apply to policy items. When you generate an inventory policy and create new items, either the default policy control group that is assigned to the policy set or a policy control group that is selected during the generation process determines policy parameters, such as the order quantity, reorder point, or static values, that will be used for the newly created items.

Typically, the parameters that you establish in this default control group are general in nature and provide a safe policy for an item. A safe policy provides some value for ordering and safety policies for the new item. These parameters are a safe policy solution when you generate the policy, but not necessarily the optimum solution for the item's inventory efficiency.

Using simulation options, you can fine-tune the policy to simulate what values are required to reach the organization's inventory goals. For example, if you know that you can improve the forecast accuracy, you can project how the forecast will affect the inventory policy by lowering the simulated forecast error.

Note. When you perform the initial search, you can also limit policy items that appear on this page by the turn rate or service fill.

Common Elements Used in This Section

Control Group

Displays the group that is associated with the item when you perform a simulation. A policy control group contains a set of default policy methods and arguments. To change all of the parameters at once and simulate a new policy, select a different policy control group. Only those control groups that are currently established and assigned to the policy set are available for selection.

If you are working with items that were created when the policy was generated, the system automatically applied control group values to the item. You can update these values to fine-tune the policy.

Lead Time

Enter the number of days that are required to replenish an item from its source, either the vendor or supplying location. The time begins when a replenishment need is identified and ends when the item is available to ship to a customer. Changing the lead time when you run a simulation enables you to see its effect on the item's policy. The system always measures lead time in days.

Pages Used to Define Simulation Options

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Order Quantity	DP_POLICYSIMOQ	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Simulate Policy, Order Quantity	Define or review order quantity parameters for a policy item.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Safety Stock	DP_POLICYSIMSS	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Simulate Policy, Safety Stock	Define or review safety stock parameters for a policy item.
Reorder Point	DP_POLICYSIMROP	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Simulate Policy, Reorder Point	Define or review the reorder point parameters for a policy item.
Minimum/Maximum	DP_POLICYSIMMM	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Simulate Policy, Minimum/Maximum	Define or review the minimum and maximum inventory level parameters for a policy item.
Other Data	DP_POLICYSIMOTH	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Simulate Policy, Other Data	Define or review miscellaneous parameters, such as static values, for use when simulating a policy.

Defining Order Quantity Values for Policy Simulation

Access the Order Quantity page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Simulate Policy, Order Quantity).

Order quantities control how the system calculates quantities that it uses to replenish inventory items. When setting policies for items, it's better to begin with the order quantity and order multiples. These elements have a major effect on the efficiency of the inventory system and are important in establishing a benchmark for the item's policy.

After establishing a benchmark, you can fine-tune the item's policy by making adjustments to other parameters, such as safety stock or reorder points, and then simulating the results.

Use the Method and Upper-Lower Limits group boxes to establish simulation values for the order quantity. Use the Order Multiples field to define the order quantity rounding that the system uses in its calculation. In most cases, the system calculates the order quantities in increments of the order multiple.

Method

To define simulation values in this group box, select an order method and, where applicable, enter an argument for the method. When the system calculates the entries, the new values appear in the Simulated Order Quantity fields in the simulation. The system also displays the current and simulated orders for the year.

Upper-Lower Limits

To define simulation values for fields in this group box, select the method that you want to use and enter the upper and lower limits.

Usage

The Days Supply method calculates the order quantity based on the daily forecasted demand that would be experienced over the number of days that you enter in the argument field. You can use upper and lower limits of Fixed Quantity with Days Supply so that you can constrain the quantity that you require during a certain number of days to a value that is equal to or greater than the OQ (order quantity) lower limit. For example, the value might represent a supplier's or manufacturing minimum quantity. You further limit the value using the OQ Upper Limit field, such as a supplier's truckload quantity. Any quantity that the system calculates is in incremental quantities of the order multiple.

The Fixed Quantity method provides for a fixed value that doesn't change due to variation in demand. The system doesn't constrain quantities for this method with upper or lower limits, nor must the quantities be an increment of the order multiple.

The EOQ (economic order quantity) method calculates the order quantity to minimize the combined costs of acquiring and carrying inventory by adding the item's forecasted demand, ordering cost, carrying cost percentage, and unit cost. An argument value isn't required. You can use upper and lower limits of Days Supply or Fixed Quantity with the EOQ method. Quantities that the system calculates are in incremental quantities of the order multiple.

The Lot for Lot method calculates the order quantity to match the net requirements of that period. The result is sometimes referred to as a discrete order quantity. An argument value isn't required. You can use upper and lower limits of Days Supply or Fixed Quantity with Lot for Lot. Quantities that the system calculates are in incremental quantities of the order multiple.

See Also

Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Defining Order Quantity and Safety-Stock Policies, page 71

Defining Safety Stock Values for Policy Simulation

Access the Safety Stock page.

Safety stock values control how the system calculates quantities for the buffer inventory of policy items. These values are also a means of fine-tuning inventory costs versus service performance by increasing or decreasing the amount of safety stock. Generally, for items that have shorter lead times and consistent demand, you have more flexibility to reduce cost by lowering the safety stock level.

On the other hand, for items that have long lead times and inconsistent demand, you might have to carry greater safety stock to meet higher service requirements. Using policy simulation, you can fine-tune these policies to determine how much safety stock you need to meet higher service requirements and what the cost will be to maintain that level.

You use the Method and Upper-Lower Limits group boxes to establish simulation values for safety stock.

Method

To define safety stock simulation values in this group box, select a safety stock method and, where applicable, enter an argument for the method. When the system calculates entries, the new values appear in the Current and Simulated Safety Stock fields in the simulation. The system also updates current and simulated safety stock levels for the year.

Upper-Lower Limits

To define safety stock simulation values for fields in this group box, select the method that you want to use and enter the upper and lower limits.

Usage

The Days Supply method calculates the safety stock based on the daily forecasted demand that would be experienced over the number of days that you enter in the Argument field. You can use an upper-lower limit of Fixed Quantity with Days Supply to prevent safety stock from going below the lower limit during periods of sporadic or no demand. It also prevents safety from exceeding the upper limit that might represent, for example, a financial or warehousing restriction.

The Fixed Quantity method provides for a fixed value that doesn't change due to any variation in demand. This method isn't constrained by lower or upper limits.

The Percentage Demand Fill method calculates safety stock quantity based on the demand and the forecast error of the item. You can use upper and lower limits of Days Supply or Fixed Quantity with percentage demand fill.

The Percentage Cycles Without Shortage method calculates safety stock quantity so that a percentage of inventory cycles can occur without creating an inventory shortage. You can use upper and lower limits of Days Supply or Fixed Quantity with percentage of cycles without shortages.

The Maximum Lead Time Usage method calculates the safety stock based on demand history. The level is set to the maximum usage that is likely to occur during the item's lead time. To determine how the system calculates the usage, use the maximum historical usage parameter. An argument isn't required. You can use upper and lower limits of Days Supply or Fixed Quantity with maximum lead time usage.

See Also

Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Defining Order Quantity and Safety-Stock Policies, page 71

Defining Reorder Point Values for Policy Simulation

Access the Reorder Point page.

A reorder point is the inventory level where, if the total quantity on hand falls to or below that point, the system replenishes the stock. The system does not consider if more inventory is required; it automatically recommends the order to maintain a certain inventory level. You can reduce the possibility of using safety stock by using the Lead Time Demand or Lead Time + Safety Stock method.

Enter a method and argument to set up reorder points for policy simulations. PeopleSoft Supply Planning doesn't use reorder points from PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.

Method

To define reorder point simulation values in this group box, select a reorder point method and, where applicable, enter an argument for the method. When the system calculates entries, the new values appear in the Current and Simulated Reorder Point fields in the simulation. The system also updates current and simulated reorder point levels for the year.

Usage

The Days Supply method calculates the reorder point based on the daily forecasted demand that would be experienced over the number of days that you enter in the argument field.

The Fixed Quantity method provides for a fixed value that does not change due to any variation in demand.

The Lead Time Demand method calculates the daily forecasted demand for the same number of days as reflected in the Lead Time field.

The Lead Time plus Safety Stock method calculates the daily forecast demand for the same amount of days as reflected in the Lead Time field in addition to the value of the safety stock.

Defining Minimum and Maximum Values for Policy Simulation

Access the Minimum/Maximum page.

Minimum and maximum settings help you monitor and analyze item quantities. This policy doesn't physically control the level of inventory; it provides comparison displays in the simulation that show you if minimum and maximum values have been reached.

While simulated minimum and maximum values do not provide a hard inventory constraint, they do provide you with a means of reacting to stock conditions. For example, if stock is nearing the minimum level, you can ensure that an order has already been placed. Or, if stock is going above the maximum level, you can ensure that you have the warehouse space to handle the overage.

Method

To define minimum and maximum simulation values in these group boxes, select a method and, where applicable, enter an argument for the method. When the system calculates entries, the new values appear in the Current and Simulated Minimum and Maximum fields in the simulation.

Usage

The Days Supply method calculates the minimum or maximum level based on the daily forecasted demand that would be experienced over the number of days that you indicate in the Argument field.

The Fixed Quantity method provides for a fixed value that doesn't change due to any variation in demand.

The Safety Stock method populates the calculated safety stock level as the minimum level.

The Safety Stock Plus Order Quantity method populates the sum of the calculated safety stock and calculated order quantity as the maximum level.

See Also

Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Defining Reorder Point and Minimum and Maximum Policies, page 74

Defining Other Data Values for Policy Simulation

Access the Other Data page.

Static Calculation Method

Select an option to use for policy simulation. The system uses static calculations when it calculates policies for PeopleSoft Inventory that recognizes only a single, fixed value for each parameter. Static calculations produce a single value from the time-phased results. PeopleSoft Supply Planning uses the time-phased results from Inventory Policy Planning.

Enter a value as an argument. The value that you enter indicates either a specific period number if you select Period Number or a group of periods if you select Periods to Average.

The period number is in relationship to the current period and year. If you want the static value to be based on next month's (instead of the current month's) time-phased result, select *2*. Using the Periods to Average option provides a static value that is the average of the periods that you select. If you select *3* as the periods to average, the time-phased results from the current period and the system averages or smooths the next two periods. This is important with seasonal items or with items that experience erratic demand where a single period may have a zero demand value. When that value is *0*, then dynamic policies, such as Days Supply or percent demand fill, can also result in a zero demand value.

Establish default values for static data using the policy control group and the policy item.

EOQ Parameters

If you are using the EOQ method, you should maintain the Carrying Cost % (carrying cost percentage) and Ordering Cost fields. The system uses the EOQ method calculation to establish an order quantity that minimizes the cost of processing and carrying inventory. You can maintain these values using policy control groups and inherit the values from the group. You can also override carrying cost and ordering cost values at the policy item level.

Maximum Historical Usage

The Lead Time Percentage Usage field is for informational purposes only. The system uses the value if you have set either the safety stock or the minimum method to use the *Maximum Lead Time* option. The system bases setting the safety stock or minimum to a constant value (the same for all periods) on a review of the historical demand over the number of historical periods.

Forecast Error

The initial simulated value appears by default from value currently set on the policy item. Enter a value in the Simulated Forecast Error field to simulate how improving or reducing the accuracy of the forecast affects the item's inventory policy.

Forecast errors can have a direct effect on inventory policies. For example, high forecast errors on expensive items drives toward higher safety stocks and results in a higher inventory investment.

You can simulate an adjustment to the forecast error when you find that a forecast might be inaccurate due to the forecast model or simply when you receive more accurate information. Where the forecasts are poor (high forecast error), PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning compensates by suggesting higher safety stocks. On the other hand, an improvement in the forecast error results in lower safety stock and, in turn, reduces overall inventory investment.

See Also

Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Defining Other Data for Policy Items, page 76

Viewing Simulated Inventory Policies

This section provides an overview of policy simulation, lists common elements and discusses how to:

- View policy simulations in a table format.
- View policy simulations in a chart format.
- View current policies.
- View simulated policies.
- View simulation parameters for current and simulated policies.

Understanding Policy Simulation

Simulated item inventory policies are those item policies for which you have either used default parameters or entered new parameters and then used the Calculate button to simulate the policy.

When you produce, modify, and then reproduce a simulation, you can compare certain values that the system produces for each simulation. In addition to comparing values between simulations, you can change the control group interactively to incorporate existing group values for use in the simulation.

You compare policy values according to the current policy, the existing simulation, and the previous simulation if more than one simulation has been made. For example, you can review the current policy, change it, and create a simulated policy. Then you can create another simulation and compare it to the first simulation and the current policy. After you arrive at simulated results that meet the business needs, you can apply that simulation as the new policies for that item.

Note. All simulation values are expressed in the unit of measure that is defined for the policy item.

Common Elements Used in This Section

Apply	Click to apply the simulated policy values to the item. The system does this immediately. After you apply the new policy and want to make policy changes, you can define and apply a new set of parameters to the item. If you use item maintenance to change the parameters, then the result of those changes do not take effect until you run simulation against that item and applied that simulation or run policy generation using the Update Policy check box.
Average Inventory	Displays the average inventory levels for the period. The system calculates this value using either the current or the simulated inventory policy. The average inventory calculation is one half of the order quantity plus the safety stock.
Calculate	Click to calculate policy values for the policy set and item you selected.
Chart	Click to view graphical data for an item's policy. The system charts data for each period and by safety stock, average inventory, and safety stock plus order quantity.
Current	Click to view the current inventory policy for the item that you selected.
Current Order Quantity	Displays the recommended order quantity for any inventory replenishments that are necessary during the period. The system bases the value on the current inventory policy.
Current Safety Stock	Displays the amount of safety stock that is required for a policy item during a period. The system bases the value on the current inventory policy parameters. This value appears on the Tables and Simulated pages.
Current Service % Fill (current service percentage of fill)	Displays the service level that is predicted to occur during a period for the current inventory policy.
Forecast Value	Displays the forecasted quantity demand for a policy item during a period. Where applicable, this includes any dependent forecast quantity. If the forecast and inventory policy periods are different, the system converts the forecast quantity using calendar demand weights. You cannot adjust forecast values for inventory policy. You can adjust the forecast error rate.
Maximum	Displays the maximum stock level. If a maximum hasn't been defined on either the policy control group or as a simulation option, a *0* appears in this field.

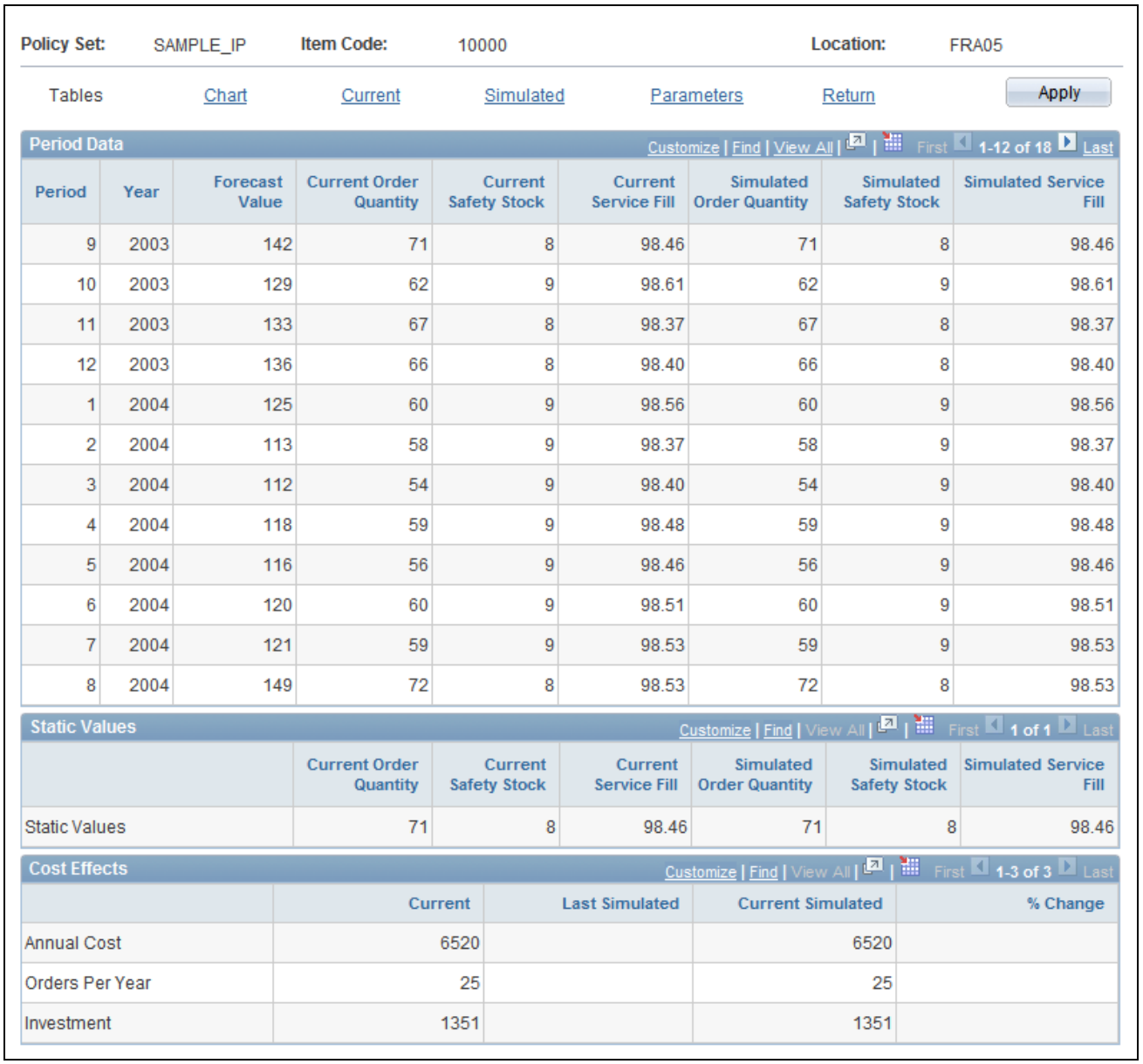
Minimum	Displays the minimum stock level. If a minimum hasn't been defined on either the policy control group or as a simulation option, a *0* appears in this field. You use minimum and maximum quantities as comparisons with other current or simulated values to determine if the inventory level is near or has exceeded an upper or lower quantity.
Parameters	Click this link on any simulation page to view the parameters you entered for the simulation.
Period	Displays the periods that hold time-phased information. The system determines the contents of the column by the maximum number of periods and the start period that is defined for the policy set.
Reorder Point	Displays the inventory level that triggers a reorder request during this period.
Return	Click to return to the simulation parameters and define a different set of item policy parameters for the simulation.
Simulated Order Quantity	Displays the recommended order quantity for any inventory replenishments that are necessary during a period for the simulated policy parameters.
Simulated Safety Stock	Displays the amount of safety stock that is recommended for a policy item during a period. The system bases the value on the simulated policy parameters that you entered.
Simulated Service % Fill (simulated service percentage of fill)	Displays the service level that is predicted to occur during a period for the simulated inventory policy parameters that you entered.
Tables	Click this link on any simulation page to view the current and simulated policy values by period. You can also view simulated static data and cost and investment values. To access the Simulation Results pages, click the Calculate button on any of the Simulation Parameters pages.
Turn Rate	Displays the number of times that the inventory will turn over (be replaced) for either the current or the simulated inventory policy in the calendar year. The system calculates the turn rate by dividing the average inventory level by the annual demand. For example, if the average inventory is two million units and the annual demand value is 20 million units, then the turn rate is 10 times per year.
Simulated	Click to view simulated data based on the parameters that you entered.

Pages Used to View Inventory Policy Simulations

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Tables	DP_POLICYSIMRES1	Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Simulate Policy Click the Calculate button on any simulation parameters (Simulate Policy) page.	Displays time-phased values for order quantity, safety stock, and service level; a set of static targets; and the cost effects of the current policy and the last two simulations.
Chart	DP_POLICYSIMRES2	Click the Calculate button on any simulation parameters (Simulate Policy) page. Then click the Chart link on the simulation results page.	Displays simulated inventory policies graphically.
Current	DP_POLICYSIMRES3	Click the Calculate button on any simulation parameters (Simulate Policy) page. Then click the Current link on the simulation results page.	Displays current inventory policy values for an item.
Simulated	DP_POLICYSIMRES4	Click the Calculate button on any simulation parameters (Simulate Policy) page. Then click the Simulated link on the simulation results page.	Displays simulated inventory policy values for an item.
Parameters	DP_POLICYSIMRES5	Click the Calculate button on any simulation parameters (Simulate Policy) page. Then click the Parameters link on the simulation results page.	Displays the current and simulated methods and arguments for each of the policy parameters.

Viewing Policy Simulations in a Table Format

Access the Tables page (Inventory Policy Planning, Process Policy, Simulate Policy, and click the Calculate button on any simulation parameters (Simulate Policy) page).



Policy Set: SAMPLE_IP Item Code: 10000 Location: FRA05

Tables | Chart | Current | Simulated | Parameters | Return | Apply

Period Data Customize | Find | View All | First 1-12 of 18 Last

Period	Year	Forecast Value	Current Order Quantity	Current Safety Stock	Current Service Fill	Simulated Order Quantity	Simulated Safety Stock	Simulated Service Fill
9	2003	142	71	8	98.46	71	8	98.46
10	2003	129	62	9	98.61	62	9	98.61
11	2003	133	67	8	98.37	67	8	98.37
12	2003	136	66	8	98.40	66	8	98.40
1	2004	125	60	9	98.56	60	9	98.56
2	2004	113	58	9	98.37	58	9	98.37
3	2004	112	54	9	98.40	54	9	98.40
4	2004	118	59	9	98.48	59	9	98.48
5	2004	116	56	9	98.46	56	9	98.46
6	2004	120	60	9	98.51	60	9	98.51
7	2004	121	59	9	98.53	59	9	98.53
8	2004	149	72	8	98.53	72	8	98.53

Static Values Customize | Find | View All | First 1 of 1 Last

	Current Order Quantity	Current Safety Stock	Current Service Fill	Simulated Order Quantity	Simulated Safety Stock	Simulated Service Fill
Static Values	71	8	98.46	71	8	98.46

Cost Effects Customize | Find | View All | First 1-3 of 3 Last

	Current	Last Simulated	Current Simulated	% Change
Annual Cost	6520		6520	
Orders Per Year	25		25	
Investment	1351		1351	

Policy Simulation: Tables page

Initially simulation results appear on this page. Compare the current time-phased and static policy values with those that have been simulated. The system makes comparisons on a period-by-period basis for time-phased data, periods defined for static value, and annual cost effects of the policy.

Note. You must click the Calculate button to simulate an item policy and access this page.

After you review the simulations, you can either click the Return link to go back to the simulation parameter settings to redefine the simulation or click the Apply button to update the inventory item's policy with the newly defined parameters.

On the page:

- The upper grid displays the current and simulated policy values for each planning period.

  The forecasted quantities from Oracle Demantra Demand Management appear for each period.

- The middle grid displays current static values and those that you defined using simulation parameters on the Other Data page.

  Use these values instead of time-phased values when publishing policies to PeopleSoft Inventory.

- The lower grid displays the cost effects of the current policy and of the last two simulations.

  Using cost elements in simulation, you can analyze how to reduce the cost of maintaining inventory.

Simulating Static Values

Static values are values that do not use time-phased data and that the system exports to PeopleSoft Inventory. The system calculates the simulated values based on changes that you make on the Other Data page. The Static Values display area contains both the simulated and current policy values for safety stock, order quantity, and service fill. The system exports time-phased data to PeopleSoft Supply Planning.

The system also calculates static values for other inventory elements. Use the Current and Simulated links to view static values for the reorder point, average inventory, turn rate, and minimum and maximum values.

Simulating Cost Effects

Provides an overview of the expenses that are associated with keeping an item in inventory.

Annual Cost

Displays the current policy value. As you perform additional simulations, this value remains the same.

The annual cost is a combination of the annual carrying cost (average quantity multiplied by the item's carrying cost percentage and its static standard cost) and the annual reorder cost (order count multiplied by order cost).

During simulation, you might consider options for reducing the item's ordering and carrying costs, which are significant factors in inventory expenses. For example, the labor cost of moving inventory from bin to bin, warehouse maintenance, and insurance add to the cost of carrying, ordering, and replenishing an item.

Making changes to any of these cost factors and then simulating those changes affects the annual cost. Because the average quantity is a major factor in the calculation, you can see significant results when attempting to reduce the order quantity or safety stock levels.

Use the Carrying Cost field on the Other Data page for defining simulation parameters to simulate changes in the annual cost of an item.

Orders per Year

Displays the number of orders that are required per year as a result of the current, simulated, or last simulated policies. Because processing and handling orders can be costly, you look for ways to reduce this number. You can do this by reducing order quantity, but this must be balanced with the cost of replenishing or ordering the item.

Investment	Displays the average inventory investment that is required for the year. The system calculates this value by multiplying the average inventory level by the static standard cost.
Current	Displays the current quantities for annual costs, orders per year, and investment. These values are contained on the item's policy. If you click the Apply button, values from the Current Simulated field replace these values.
Last Simulated	Displays the simulated results for the previous simulation. Use this field to track cost data when you are making several adjustments to simulation options. If previous simulations have not been performed, the field is blank. Remember that when you click the Apply button, the system uses policy parameters from which the values in the Current Simulated field were derived to update the item's policy.
Current Simulated	Displays the simulated results from the current or active simulation that you are performing. The system determines these values by the policy parameters that you define for the simulation and applies the values to the item's policy when you click Apply.
% Change (percentage of change)	Displays the percentage difference between the values in the Current and Current Simulated fields. A minus sign indicates that the current value is lower than the current policy value.

Viewing Policy Simulations in a Chart Format

Access the Chart page (click the Calculate button on any simulation parameters (Simulate Policy) page, then click the Chart link on the simulation results page).

Inquiry charts show inventory policy quantities for items. The system graphs all data using the base unit of measure and simulated data values.

The system displays each type of policy in a different color. The total number of historical and future periods on the policy set controls the number of periods during which you can graph data.

The policies that appear on the Chart page are fixed.

Safety Stock	Graphs the quantity of inventory needed to buffer the variation of the forecast over the lead time for the item. This is also referred to as the minimum inventory level.
Average Inventory	Graphs the calculated average inventory quantity for the item across the number of periods.
Safety Stock + Order Quantity	Graphs the quantity of inventory that is needed to buffer the variation of the forecast over the lead time plus the recommended order quantity for any inventory replenishments that are necessary during the period. This is also referred to as the maximum inventory level.

Viewing Current Policies

Access the Current page (click the Calculate button on any simulation parameters (Simulate Policy) page, then click the Current link on the simulation results page).

Only quantities for the current policy appear on this page. The system calculates time-phased values and displays them in the Static Values display area. You use the Other Data page to select the static calculation method. To access the page, select Return, Other Data.

See Also

Chapter 8, "Generating Inventory Policies," Understanding Inventory Policy Calculations, page 119

Viewing Simulated Policies

Access the Simulated page (click the Calculate button on any simulation parameters (Simulate Policy) page, then click the Simulated link on the simulation results page).

Only quantities for the simulated policy appear on this page. The system calculates time-phased values and displays them in the Static Values display area.

See Also

Chapter 8, "Generating Inventory Policies," Understanding Inventory Policy Calculations, page 119

Viewing Simulation Parameters for Current and Simulated Policies

Access the Parameters page (click the Calculate button on any simulation parameters (Simulate Policy) page, then click the Parameters link on the simulation results page).

You can compare the current policy parameters to the parameters that you defined for the simulated policy. If you didn't define a parameter on the control group and didn't enter one as a policy simulation parameter, the field for that parameter appears blank for the Simulated columns.

See Also

Chapter 5, "Maintaining PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning Control Groups," Creating and Maintaining Policy Control Groups, page 52

Chapter 11

Reviewing Inventory Policies

This chapter provides an overview of inventory policy inquiries, lists common elements, and discusses how to:

- Set up inventory policy inquiry templates.
- Review inventory policy items.
- Review cost summary data.

Understanding Inventory Policy Inquiries

PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning's review feature consolidates time-phased policy information for the current policy item into a single page where you can use tabs to review policy data. You cannot change data that is contained in inquiries.

The purpose of an inquiry is to show the inventory pattern over time, based on the forecast demand and the selected inventory policy methods and associated parameters. Policy inquiries don't take into account on-hand inventory or current order positions for sales, purchasing, or manufacturing.

To set up and use policy item inquiries:

1. Ensure that items that you want to work with are included as part of the policy set and that you associate items with cost summary groups.
2. Ensure that you have access to policy items by using the Authorize Roles feature.
3. Generate the inventory policy to produce policy quantities.
4. Define data elements for the inquiry using display template selection criteria.
5. Review policy item values, parameters, and static and other data using the Policy Items Inquiry feature.
6. Review annual cost and investment totals for items using the Cost Summary Group Inquiry feature.

Common Elements Used in This Chapter

Average Inventory Defines the average inventory levels for the period, calculated using the current inventory policy. This field is available in inquiries. You select to include the field using the inventory policy display template and review the data using the Policy Items Inquiry feature.

Base Unit	Displays the unit of measure (UOM) in which the system stores inventory policy quantities. This is also the UOM that is associated with all quantities, prices, and costs. You can change the UOM for inquiry quantities using the Grid Unit field.
Forecast	Indicates the forecasted demand quantity for a policy item during a given period. You select to include the field using the inventory policy display template and review the data using the Policy Items Inquiry feature.
Go to Item Simulation	Click to go to the Order Quantity page where you can simulate policies for this item.
Grid Unit	Defines the conversion factor that the system uses if the grid unit has been changed from the base UOM.
Maximum	Represents the maximum stock level if you have defined a maximum level. The default value is *0*. You select to include the field in inquiries using the inventory policy display template and review the data using the Policy Items Inquiry feature.
Minimum	Defines the minimum stock level as *0* when you don't define a minimum. You select to include the field in inquiries using the inventory policy display template and review the data using the Policy Items Inquiry feature.
Order Quantity	Defines the recommended order quantity for any inventory replenishments that are necessary during the period. You select to include the field in inquiries using the inventory policy display template and review the data using the Policy Items Inquiry feature.
Period Per Year	Displays the number of periods that are defined for a year. Assign the value using the Periods page when you create the calendar structure. You then assign the calendar to the policy set.
Policy Set	Defines the policy set on which the system bases the inquiry of a specific inventory policy item. Information such as period codes, control groups, and user data codes are associated with the policy set and determine how the system processes inventory policies for items.
Reorder Point	Defines the inventory level that triggers a reorder request during a planning period. You select to include the field in inquiries using the inventory policy display template and review the data using the Policy Items Inquiry feature.
Safety Stock	Displays the amount of safety stock that is required for a policy item during a planning period, given the current policy parameters. You select to include the field using the inventory policy display template and review the data using the Policy Items Inquiry feature.
Service Fill	Displays the service level that should occur during this period, given the current inventory policy. You select to include the field using the inventory policy displays template and review the data using the Policy Items Inquiry feature.

Start Period/Year Determines the starting period and year for inventory policy development. The policy set maintains the period number and year. This value controls the periods that are available for review.

Turn Rate Defines the number of times that the inventory will be turned over (replaced) in the calendar year, given the current inventory policy. You select to include the field in inquiries using the inventory policy display template and review the data using the Policy Items Inquiry feature.

Setting Up Inventory Policy Inquiry Templates

To set up inquiry templates, use the IP Inquiry Formats component.

An inquiry template is a grouping of inventory policy fields that the system uses to retrieve data for inventory policy items. These templates determine what fields of data appear during inquiries. You create and reuse the template to review item policies, and you assign an inquiry template to a specific policy set when you create the template.

When you perform inquiries for policy items, you can select which display template to use for analysis. For example, you can create several templates, each with a different emphasis on data. Then, when you perform a policy item inquiry, you can change from one template to another to analyze and compare data.

This section discusses how to define policy inquiry templates.

Page Used to Set Up Inventory Policy Inquiry Templates

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Inquiry Templates	DP_IPINQFORMATS	Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Inquiry Templates	Define policy inquiry templates.

Defining Policy Inquiry Templates

Access the Inquiry Templates page (Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Inquiry Templates).

Select the data fields that you want to include in policy item inquiries using this inquiry template. Available fields are those that are assigned to the user data code for the policy set. At least one field is required for the inquiry template.

Note. Do not select the same field twice. The system prevents duplication of fields for a template.

When you perform an inquiry, the system uses the fields you select in the inquiry template as data fields for items in the inquiry. After creating a display template, use the User Preferences page to make the template the default template when performing policy item inquiries.

Reviewing Inventory Policy Items

You can review a variety of information, including order quantities, turn rates, and service fills, using the policy item review feature.

This section discusses how to:

- View policy item values.
- Use charts to view policy item data.
- View policy item parameters.
- View policy item static data.
- View other data for policy items.

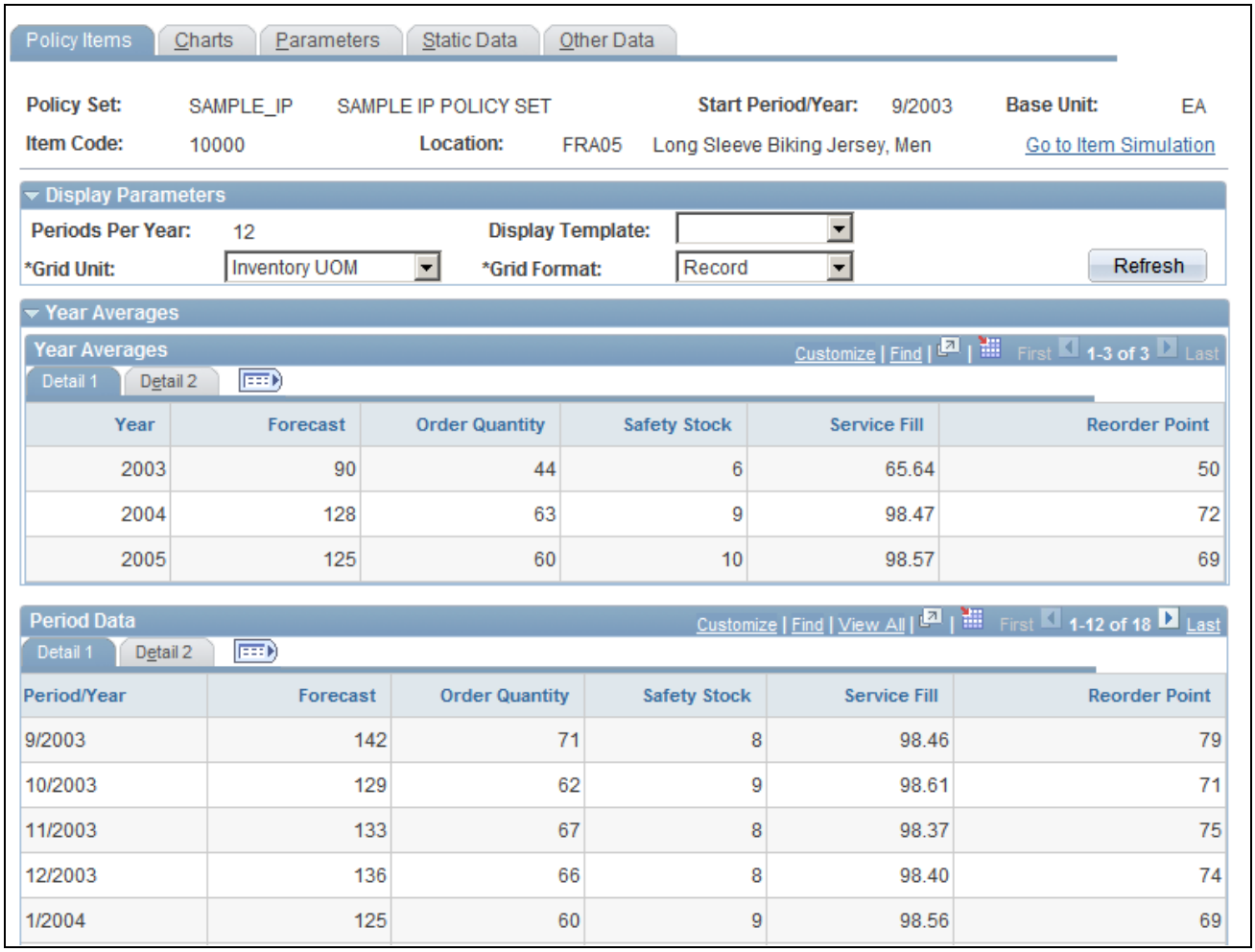
Pages Used to Review Inventory Policy Items

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Policy Items	DP_IPINQUIRY	Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Policy Items	View policy item values for the current inventory policy parameters.
Charts	DP_IPINQUIRY_CHART	Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Policy Items, Charts	Use charts to view policy item data or compare demand values with inventory values in a graphical format.
Parameters	DP_IPINQUIRY_3	Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Policy Items, Parameters	View policy item parameters that include order quantity, safety stock, reorder quantity, and maximum and minimum policies that the system used to calculate the quantities for policy items and charts.
Static Data	DP_IPINQUIRY_4	Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Policy Items, Static Data	View policy item static data that the system calculated according to the static method that is specified for the policy item.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Other Data	DP_IPINQUIRY_5	Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Policy Items, Other Data	View other data for policy items. The data includes the policy control group to which the item belongs, the item's standard cost and standard price, and the inventory UOM.

Viewing Policy Item Values

Access the Policy Items page (Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Policy Items).



Policy Items page

The Policy Items page consists of:

- Basic information about the policy set and item at the top of the page.
- Two collapsible data areas that relate to certain aspects of the inquiry.

- A Period Data grid area that displays the period totals for each field that has been defined for the inquiry.

  These fields can include user-defined data fields.

Note. You define grid format preferences that are used as default values on the User Preferences page. You can override the setting by using the Grid Format field on this page to select the other format.

To use the page:

1. Complete the display parameters that correspond to what you want to review, and then click Refresh to update the selections.

   Note. When you perform the initial search, you can also limit policy items that appear on this page by the turn rate or service fill.

   ---

2. Use the Year Averages grid to review annual averages for the field information that can be averaged.

   These are the fields that you defined for the inquiry using the Inquiry Templates page. Time-phased information appears according to periods. The maximum number of periods and the start period that are defined for the policy set determine the number of periods that appear in the inquiry for the display areas.

   If there are only three periods in a given year within the horizon, then the system calculates the averages for those three periods.

3. Use the Period Data grid and its tabs to review policy item data that meets the inquiry parameters.

   This data includes information for each period and for all fields that you defined for the display template.

Using Charts to Review Policy Item Data

Access the Charts page (Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Policy Items, Charts).

Inquiry charts show inventory policy quantities for items within the periods that you select at the bottom of the page. The system graphs all data using the base UOM.

Each type of policy appears in a different color. The total number of historical and future periods on the policy set controls the number of weeks during which you can graph data.

The policies that appear on the Charts page are fixed and include:

Inventory Level	Graphs the estimated inventory quantity for the item for a specific period. It does not include quantity on hand.
Safety Stock	Graphs the quantity of inventory that is needed for safety stock.
Reorder Point	Graphs the inventory level for the replenishment.
Safety Stock + Order Qty (safety stock plus order quantity)	Graphs the safety stock plus order quantity.

In the Weeks to Display field, enter the total number of weeks that will appear in the chart. The system calculates the number of weeks for the policy set's period code and displays the period information on the page. The default is 26 weeks, and you can enter up to 52 weeks.

Select the Display Forecast check box and click Refresh to include the forecast for the item in the graph.

Viewing Policy Item Parameters

Access the Parameters page (Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Policy Items, Parameters).

The values on this page represent the stocking policies for a single policy item. They come from the policy master record; you cannot change them on this page. Use the Define Policy Items feature to make changes to items.

See Also

Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Defining Order Quantity and Safety-Stock Policies, page 71

Chapter 6, "Maintaining Policy Items," Defining Reorder Point and Minimum and Maximum Policies, page 74

Viewing Policy Item Static Data

Access the Static Data page (Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Policy Items, Static Data).

While PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning calculates time-phased values for parameters such as safety stock and reorder quantity for PeopleSoft Supply Planning, many inventory management systems recognize only a single, fixed value for each parameter. This page displays the static data that is available for use by PeopleSoft Inventory and other systems using static data.

The Static Data grid displays values for policy fields such as order quantity, reorder point, and service fill.

Static Calculation Method Displays the method for calculating static policy data. Static calculations enable the system to calculate a single value from the time-phased results and export the value to PeopleSoft Inventory. The control has a specified method with an associated argument. The system recalculates static inventory values each time it generates a policy using these arguments.

Calculation methods include:

- *Period:* The static policy equals the time-phased policy for the dynamic period for the policy set.
- *Average:* Calculates the static policy by averaging the time-phased policy values for the number of periods that you specify in the Periods to Average field. The calculation starts with the first period in the policy set.

Static Calc Argument (static calculation argument)
Displays an argument for either the *Period* or *Average* method that appears in the Static Calculation Method field.

This static calculation value indicates either a dynamic period number if the method is *Period* or a group of periods if the method is *Average*. For example, suppose the start period is four and the static calculation argument is two, then the system uses data from period five.

You define calculation methods and arguments on the Policy Controls page.

Lead Time
Displays the number of days of lead time, or the time taken to replenish a policy item from its source (vendor, supplying location, or manufacturer). Lead time begins when a replenishment need is identified and ends when the item is available to ship. The time includes order review, vendor transit or manufacturing lead time, quality assurance, and putaway.

Order Cost
Displays the cost of placing and executing an order for the items included in this policy control group. Order costs include all aspects of ordering, handling, and quality-control costs.

Carrying Cost % (carrying cost percentage)
Displays the cost percentage that is associated with holding a dollar of inventory for one year. The system applies this percentage to the standard cost of each item in the group.

The system calculates the value by multiplying the average inventory quantity on hand by the standard cost of an item to produce the inventory valuation. The carrying cost is a percentage of the valuation.

Viewing Other Data for Policy Items

Access the Other Data page (Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Policy Items, Other Data).

Use this page to review inventory and forecast data that is associated with a policy item.

Policy Control
Defines the control group that determines the default values for reorder and stocking policies for all of the items that are linked to the policy set if no other data is available for the policy item itself. The system also could use the defaults when it creates policy items.

Inventory Unit
Displays the UOM in which the item is stored and tracked in inventory.

Standard Price
Defines the standard price for the item. The system defines the value using the Price/Costs page in the Define Policy Item feature.

Standard Cost
Defines the standard cost for the item. The system defines the value using the Price/Costs page in the Define Policy Item feature.

Forecast Standard Deviation
Displays the estimated average deviation. This is an estimated measurement of how well you are forecasting for items.

Forecast Periods	Displays the number of future periods for which the system is planning. This data appears when you have used published forecasts to update inventory policies.
Start Period	Indicates the period in which the forecast begins.
Last Transfer Date	Indicates the last date on which the current published forecast data was used to update policy items.
Start Year	Indicates the year in which the forecast begins.
Last Publish Name	Indicates the forecast publish name that was used when the policy for this item was generated. This published data is referenced by a publish name in the forecast import specification. The system uses this forecasted data to calculate policies for items.
End Period	Indicates the period in which the forecast ends.
Last Publish Date	Indicates the date on which the forecast was published. You can reuse specifications to publish forecasts, and you can reuse the publish name and date.
End Year	Indicates the year in which the forecast ends.

Reviewing Cost Summary Data

A cost summary group summarizes investment and carrying costs for groups of inventory policy items and is comprised of individual items within a policy set. Selection criteria based on the Inventory Policy Master table determines which items from a policy set are in a particular summary group.

This section discusses how to view cost summaries.

See Also

Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Establishing Cost Summary Groups, page 33

Page Used to Review Cost Summary Data

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Review Cost Summary Group	DP_CSUMGRP_INQ	Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Cost Summary Groups	View cost summaries about groups of items such as annual costs and net changes from their last updates.

Viewing Cost Summaries

Access the Review Cost Summary Group page (Inventory Policy Planning, Review Policy Information, Cost Summary Groups).

Use this page in conjunction with the Define Cost Summary Group page, where you define criteria that determines which items make up the cost summary group. Each time you change criteria, the system automatically updates values on the Review Cost Summary Group page.

Then, you use the Cost Summary Group Inquiry page to review total cost summary details and store those details until you want to update them again. The system automatically adds and removes policy items based on the new selection criteria when you use the Review Cost Summary Group page.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Establishing Cost Summary Groups, page 33.

The Cost Summary Group Inquiry page has two grids. The Summary grid displays the annual cost and investment totals for all items in the cost summary group; the Details grid displays the annual cost and investment for individual items in the group.

After you review calculations for the most recent criteria update, click the Update Cost Summary button to refresh the summary data on the page and store the new summary values. After you update cost data, the button is unavailable.

When you update cost summaries, the system:

1. Replaces the Last Updated field with values from the Current field and stores the values for both the cost and investment rows.
2. Sets the Net Change field to *0*.
3. Updates the Last Change Date field to today's date and time and stores the date.

Summary

Last Updated The Last Updated column contains values that were carried over from the previous update (the last time you used the Update Cost Summary button to store summary data). If you haven't performed an update for this cost summary group, the value is *0*.

When you update the summary, the system moves the value from the Current field to the Last Updated field.

Current Displays the current annual cost or investment based on the selection criteria that you enter for the cost summary group and the calculation that the system automatically performed. If, after reviewed, you want to store the value for use with reports and inquiries, click the Update Cost Summary button. The current value does not change when you update cost summary.

Net Change Indicates the overall cost and investment change for this group of items. The value is set back to *0* when you update the cost summary.

Last Change Date Indicates the last time the cost summary group was changed. The system changes the date to the current date and time when you click the Update Cost Summary button.

Details

Provides quantities for individual items at specific locations and that meet the selection criteria that you defined for the cost summary group.

Annual Cost Displays a combination of the annual carrying cost (average quantity multiplied by the carrying cost percentage) and the annual reorder cost (order count multiplied by the order cost).

Annual Investment Displays the average inventory investment that is required for the year for this item. The system calculates this value by multiplying the average inventory level by the standard cost.

Chapter 12

Publishing Inventory Policies

This chapter provides an overview of inventory policy publishing, lists common elements, and discusses how to:

- Create specifications for publishing inventory policies.
- Publish policies to internal and external systems.
- Update inventory policies.
- Review published policies.

Understanding Inventory Policy Publishing

Use the Publish Inventory Policy process (DP_IPPUBLISH) to send approved and ready-to-use policy data to PeopleSoft Inventory, Supply Planning, and external systems. For example, you can publish forecasted inventory item replenishment needs for the next month to PeopleSoft Inventory. There, analysts can determine the required item quantities and the time period in which they are required. Using weights, they can also take actions to meet item transfer, purchase, or production requirements down to the daily level.

Inventory data that is published to external systems, such as Microsoft Excel or legacy software programs, provides a complete range of policy data. With more than 100 unique fields of data, including numerous user-data fields, you can publish, analyze, and adjust the data to meet most supply and demand requirements.

To publish policies, the system uses specifications that define what data to publish and where to publish it. These specifications determine the policy set and parameters that you want to associate with each specification.

You can publish polices to:

- PeopleSoft Supply Chain Management (PeopleSoft SCM) records.
- Flat files that are sent to external systems.

See Also

Appendix A, "Fields Imported and Published by PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," page 185

Common Elements Used in This Chapter

Publish Name	A label to identify the publish activity for use by other applications. It's a logical name that you can use to publish a policy again and again. When you publish the policy, you can select which name you want to associate with the published data. The system uses this field, along with a publish date, to create a unique publish instance that other applications use to retrieve the published data. This field is required.
Publish Specification	The name for the template that contains a set of parameters for publishing policies to internal PeopleSoft SCM applications or to external systems. You can reuse the template to consistently publish the same information on a timely basis.

Creating Specifications for Publishing Inventory Policies

This section provides an overview of publish specifications and discusses how to:

- Define policy publish specifications.
- Define data fields to publish.
- Select records to publish.
- Define external publish options.

Understanding Publish Specifications

A specification is a template that contains a set of processing parameters that you use and reuse to automatically update files that you publish. Specification parameters determine the data to be published, the target of the publish activity, and the definition for how to publish the data.

When you publish the policy, the system uses the specification parameters to send inventory policy recommendations to internal PeopleSoft SCM applications and external sources, such as Microsoft Access and Excel.

You define specifications for selected policy sets. The specification determines which data is to be published, its format, target, and the record selection of data to be published. You can change the details of a publish specification at any time and reuse it on a regular basis to publish policy data.

To create specifications and publish policy set data:

1. Use the Define Publish Specification page to define a specification for the policy set.

   This is the policy set from which you want to extract data for publishing.

   You can also use this page to:

   - Define the periods to publish, UOMs and alternate UOMs to publish, and publish targets.
   - Define publish targets.

     If you select Internal as a target, you must indicate which internal options to publish, and the field names to publish.

     If you select External, you must specify the field names to publish and the external file parameters.
2. Use the Fields to Publish page to limit which fields of data you include in the published policy.
3. Use the Record Selection page to apply filters to create data subsets that limit the range of information for a field.
4. Use the External Options page to define parameters for publishing policies to external systems. This page is valid for external targets.

Pages Used to Create Specifications for Publishing Inventory Policies

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Define Publish Specification	DP_IPPUBSPC_HDR	Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Define Publish Specification	Define policy publish specifications.
Fields to Publish	DP_IPPUBSPC_LNS	Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Define Publish Specification, Fields to Publish	Define data fields to publish from inventory policies.
Record Selection	DP_IPPUBSPC_FLT	Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Define Publish Specification, Record Selection	Select records to publish to external or PeopleSoft applications.
External Options	DP_IPPUBSPC_EXT	Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Define Publish Specification, External Options	Define external publish options, such as output formats and modes, for publishing policies to external applications.

Defining Policy Publish Specifications

Access the Define Publish Specification page (Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Define Publish Specification).

Publish Offset Period From

Determines the starting period to including in the publishing. The system adds the offset to the starting period to determine the starting period for publishing.

You can define publishing periods either using the offset method or by indicating the year and period number. Use offsets to avoid changing period and year values as the planning horizon moves forward in time. An offset is always assumed to be *n* periods from the starting period.

Using the Publish Offset Period From and Publish Offset Period To fields, enter the number of periods from the current period that you want to include in the processing. Enter values in both fields to define the range. If you use a single period, enter it in both fields. Zero isn't a valid offset. The system assumes that 1 is the first forecast period, with -1 being the last historical period.

Publish Offset Period To

Use this field with the Publish Offset Period From field to define a range of periods to include in the publishing.

Publish Period/Year From

Determines the first period in the planning horizon from which the system publishes policy data to PeopleSoft SCM records or external systems. Use this field in conjunction with the Publish Period/Year To field to define the complete range of periods from the policy set for publishing data. This is a required field.

If you are creating a specification, you must enter a period that is valid for the policy set. The system validates the formats to prevent mixed formats or formats that are not valid. The system converts only calendar information and units of measure (UOMs) within the defined periods.

Create periods by using the Periods page. To access the page, select Define Calendar, Structure, Period.

During the creation of the policy set, you define which PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning calendar and period to use with the set.

Note. All inventory policies within a publish set must use the same bucket period boundaries to publish time-phased data.

Publish Period/Year To

Determines the last period in the planning horizon for which the system publishes item policy data. Use the field in conjunction with the Publish Period/Year To field to define a complete range of time for publishing data.

Characteristics of this field are the same as those for the Publish Period/Year From field. This field is required.

UOM Conversion Method (unit of measure conversion method)

Select a format to update published quantities. The system uses this selection along with the Publish Alternate UOM field value to write quantities to internal and external files. The default value for this field is *Policy Uom (=1).* The system retrieves conversion factors for all UOM conversions based on the hierarchy of conversions. The system first searches for an item-specific conversion, if one isn't found, it searches for a generic UOM conversion.

Note. Missing conversion factors prevent policy items from being published. When the publish doesn't find a conversion factor, it writes an error record to the message catalog. A log file is also written.

Conversion options include:

- *Policy Uom (=1):* Uses the inventory policy item base UOM to publish the quantities. A UOM conversion is not needed.
- *Alternate (Using Conversion):* Uses the PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning conversion process to convert policy quantities to a user-specified UOM. Select the UOM in which you want to publish the quantities in the Publish Alternate UOM field.
- *Inventory Standard:* Uses the base inventory UOM as the publish UOM. The base inventory UOM is on the Inventory master record for each item and location. The base inventory standard conversion factor is *1* if Inventory is set as *In Use* on the Policy Set, and the base UOM hasn't been changed on the policy items.
- *Period Cost:* Multiplies the policy quantities by the period cost for each item. The system uses the static standard cost for any period where the cost is zero.

  Note. When the publish UOM value is *Cost*, *Price* or *Margin*, the system doesn't write the conversion factor in the DP_PUB_INVPOL record because the conversion factor is the price, cost, or margin.

  PeopleSoft recommends that when using one of these conversions, the conversion field, such as cost or margin, is in the list of fields to be published and quantities to be converted.
- *Period Price:* Multiplies the quantities by the period price. The standard price is used for any period where data isn't available.
- *Standard Cost:* Multiplies the quantities by the static standard cost. PeopleSoft recommends that when using this conversion, the conversion field is in the list of fields to be published, as well as the quantities to be converted.
- *Standard Price:* Multiplies the quantities by the static period price. PeopleSoft recommends that when using one of these conversions, the conversion field, such as cost or margin, is in the list of fields to be published and quantities to be converted.
- *Standard Margin:* Subtracts the static standard cost from the static standard price and multiplies the result by the policy quantities.

- *Volume:* Uses the volume UOM for the item publish UOM. The system converts the quantities by multiplying by the volume for each item.
- *Weight:* Uses the weight UOM for the item publish UOM. The system converts the quantities by multiplying by the weight for each item.

Publish Alternate UOM (publish alternate unit of measure)

Select a unit of measure that you want to use as the publish UOM instead of the policy item base UOM. When you select the *Alternate (Using Conversion)* option in the UOM Conversion Method field, you must also select a value in this field.

Values include all UOMs for which a specifically defined conversion exists between the UOM and the base UOM. You use the Unit of Measure Conversions page to create conversions. To access the page, select Define Policy Elements, Units of Measure, UOM Conversions.

Publish Target

Use the Publish Targets group box to indicate where you want to publish the policy.

Internal

Select to publish policy data for internal users. This data then becomes available for use by other PeopleSoft applications.

When you select this check box, you must complete selections in the Internal Options group box. The system publishes the policy information to the item, utilization type, planning attributes, stock period inventory, or order modifiers records.

When you publish policies, the system writes data for the fields that you define on the Fields to Publish page, based on the selection criteria that you define on the Record Selection page. You can use this option by itself or with the other options.

When the system publishes to internal sources, it:

1. Writes records to staging tables and the published policy tables in PeopleSoft SCM databases.
2. Loads the policy data into PeopleSoft Inventory master records when you select to update policies.

External

Select to publish the policy to external systems, such as a legacy system or for use with an Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

When you select the External option, you must also define a file output name by using the External Options page. That page becomes active when you select this option.

Internal Options

Use the Internal Options group box to define which policy components you want to publish.

Business Unit Items	Select to publish policy values to the BU_ITEMS_INV record.
Utilization Type	Select to publish policy values to the BU_ITEM_UTIL_CD record.
Planning Attributes	Select to publish policy values to the PL_ITEM_ATRIB record.
Stock Period In (stock period inventory)	Select to publish policy values to the STOCK_PERIOD_IN record.
Order Modifiers	Select to publish policy values to the transfer, purchasing, and manufacturing minimum and maximum order and to order multiple values in the PL_ITEM ATRIB record where the Order Modifier value is set to *Y*.

Defining Data Fields to Publish

Access the Fields to Publish page (Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Define Publish Specification, Fields to Publish).

Select the fields that you want to include in this publish activity to internal or external targets. Fields that you define here become available for defining filters on the Record Selection page.

PeopleSoft provides check boxes to bring groups of fields to the Selected Fields grid. To select the group of fields associated with policy master data, for example, select the Policy Master check box and click the Refresh Grid button.

Note. The system sorts the fields alphabetically each time the page is refreshed. If you have specific field sort orders, do not click the Refresh Grid button. This sorts the fields again. To maintain a sorted list, order the fields by using the Sequence field.

Policy Master	Select to make all fields in the DP_IPMASTER record available for publishing, except user-defined fields.
Period Data	Select to make all time-phase data fields in the DP_PUB_IPMSTLIN record available for publishing.
User Data	Select to make all user-defined fields in the DP_IPMASTER record available for publishing. The system selects only those fields that are defined as *in use*.
Refresh Grid	Click to populate the Field Name column with fields from the sources that you select in the Selection Fields group box.
Sequence	Enter a number that determines the order of the data fields when you publish the policy.
Field Name	Select fields that you want to include in the specification. You can insert rows into the selected fields grid using the + and − keys. The fields are sorted alphabetically.

Selecting Records to Publish

Access the Record Selection page (Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Define Publish Specification, Record Selection).

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining Selection Criteria, page 39.

Defining External Publish Options

Access the External Options page (Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Define Publish Specification, External Options).

When you publish a policy to an external application, the system writes the data to a file. Use this page to define the external address for the policy publish file along with its formatting criteria.

File Date Format Select a format in which the system writes dates to the published file. This is a required field. Values include:

- *DMY* (date, month, year)
- *MDY* (month, date, year)
- *YMD* (year, month, date)

File Date Delimiter Select a character to use to distinguish between a date's day, month, and year. The character determines how the system processes and divides dates in published files. For example, you can use a hyphen as a date delimiter, 12-20-2003. The default value for a delimiter is a back slash. This is a required field.

File Output Format Select a file format from the list of predefined formats. You can also create file formats for publishing policy external specifications by using PeopleTools Application Designer File Layout Objects. This is a required field.

See *PeopleTools PeopleBook: PeopleSoft Application Designer*

Values include:

- *CSV-Comma* (comma separated variable-comma): The system uses a comma as an indicator to start another field of data and wraps text data with quotes.
- *CSV-Semi* (comma separated variable file-semicolon): The system uses a semicolon as an indicator to start another field of data and wraps text data with quotes.
- *CSV-Tab* (comma separated variable file-tab): The system uses a tab as an indicator to start another field of data and wraps text data with quotes.

File Output Mode Select *Create a New File* to create a new file. Select *Append File* to add records in this publish specification to an existing file.

Column Labels in First Row Select to set the first record as column headings in the output file. The system uses either the field name or its caption as the label for the column. You determine the label by using the Headings Type field.

Headings Type Determines how a field of information is labeled when it's published to an external file. For example, the title for a column heading in a Microsoft Excel file might use the PeopleTools field name or the caption that is assigned to the name. Captions are the descriptions that are associated with a field.

Values include:

- *Field Caption:* A description that is assigned to a PeopleTools field. Normally, these captions are practical, because you can apply your own meaning and words to the field. The system extracts this value from the short description of the field.
- *Field Name:* The PeopleTools name that is assigned to this field. This is also the default value for the Headings Type field.

File Output Name Enter the name of the output file. Use this name to recall the file in the external system.

Publishing Policies to Internal and External Systems

This section discusses how to:

- Run the Publish Inventory Policy process.
- Update inventory policies.

Pages Used to Publish Policies to Internal and External Systems

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Publish Policy	DP_IPPUB_RUN	Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Publish Policy	Run the Publish Inventory Policy process and define parameters for publishing policy recommendations to PeopleSoft Inventory and PeopleSoft Order Management.
Inventory Policy Update	DP_IPRDOUPD_RUN	Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Inventory Policy Update	Update inventory policy data in PeopleSoft SCM.

Running the Publish Policy Process

Access the Publish Policy page (Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Publish Policy).

Policy Publish Date Enter the date that you want to use for this publish activity. This field along with the publish name, provide a unique key to access a specific, approved policy at any time in the future. For example, you might define a publish activity as:

POLICYSET101 (Publish Name).

Approved policy for December (Description).

12/1/03 (Policy Publish Date).

Edit Publish Specification Click to access the Define Publish Specification page, where you can make changes to the specification that you select to run this process. This link is not available until you select a specification by using the Publish Specification field.

After you run the Publish Inventory Policy process, go to the external system or to other PeopleSoft SCM applications to review policy information and make inventory decisions.

Updating Policies

Access the Inventory Policy Update page (Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Inventory Policy Update).

The final step in making policy data available to PeopleSoft SCM applications is to run the PeopleSoft Application Engine DP_IPRDOUPD process. This process loads policy data into the PeopleSoft Financial, Distribution, and Manufacturing system.

Business Unit Option Select *All* to include all business units contained for the publish specification. Select *Specific* to use one business unit. You must complete the Business Unit field if you use a specific business unit.

Business Unit Enter the business unit to which you want to apply the published inventory policy.

Safety Stock Update Select to apply published policy values and stock periods to the STOCK_PERIOD_IN record. This includes safety and excess stock limits.

Replenish Attrib Update (replenish attributes update) Select to apply published policy values to the BU_ITEMS_INV record. These values include fields that relate to replenishing inventory quantities, including stockout rates, order multiples, and reorder points.

Utilization Attrib Update (utilization attributes update) Select to apply published policy values to the BU_ITEM_UTIL_CD record. These values include utilization codes and groups.

Planning Attributes Update	Select to apply published policy values to the PL_ITEM_ATTRIB record. Planning attributes from PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning include minimum and maximum order quantities and multiples for transfer, purchasing, and manufacturing components. When you select this update you can also select specific components that you want to update.
Transfer	Select to apply published inventory policy order modifiers to the PL_ITEM_ATTRIB record. This includes the transfer minimum and maximum order and the order multiple.
Purchase	Select to apply published inventory policy order modifiers to the PL_ITEM_ATTRIB record. This includes the purchasing minimum and maximum order and the order multiple.
Manufacturing	Select to apply published inventory policy order modifiers to the PL_ITEM_ATTRIB record. This includes the manufacturing minimum and maximum order and the order multiple.

Reviewing Published Policies

After publishing policies, you can review data that was published using the Review Published Policy feature.

This section lists common elements and discusses how to:

- Select fields to review in published policies.
- View published policy details.
- View published policy period data.
- View published user data.
- View published planning fields.

Common Elements Used in This Section

Return to Filter	Select to access the Review Published Policy page and change the selection criteria that you use to create the inquiry.
Return to Policy Details	Select to access the Published Policy Details page and select another item to view.
Planning Fields	Select to access the Published Planning Fields page, which displays planning information. This information has been published to PeopleSoft Supply Chain Management applications.

User Data Fields Select to access the Published User Data page, which displays information about user-defined fields.

Pages Used to Review Published Policies

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Review Published Policy	DP_IPPUB_FILTER	Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Review Published Policy	Enter selection criteria that determine the lines that you review in the published policy.
Published Policy Details	DP_IPPUB_TABLE	Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Review Published Policy	View published policy details.
Published Period Data	DP_IPPUB_DETAIL	Click an Item Code link on the Published Policy Details page.	View published policy period data.
Published User Data	DP_IPPUB_TABLE2	Click the User Data Fields link on the Published Policy Details page.	View published user data.
Published Planning Fields	DP_IPPUB_TABLE3	Click the Planning Fields link on the Published Policy Details page.	View published planning fields.

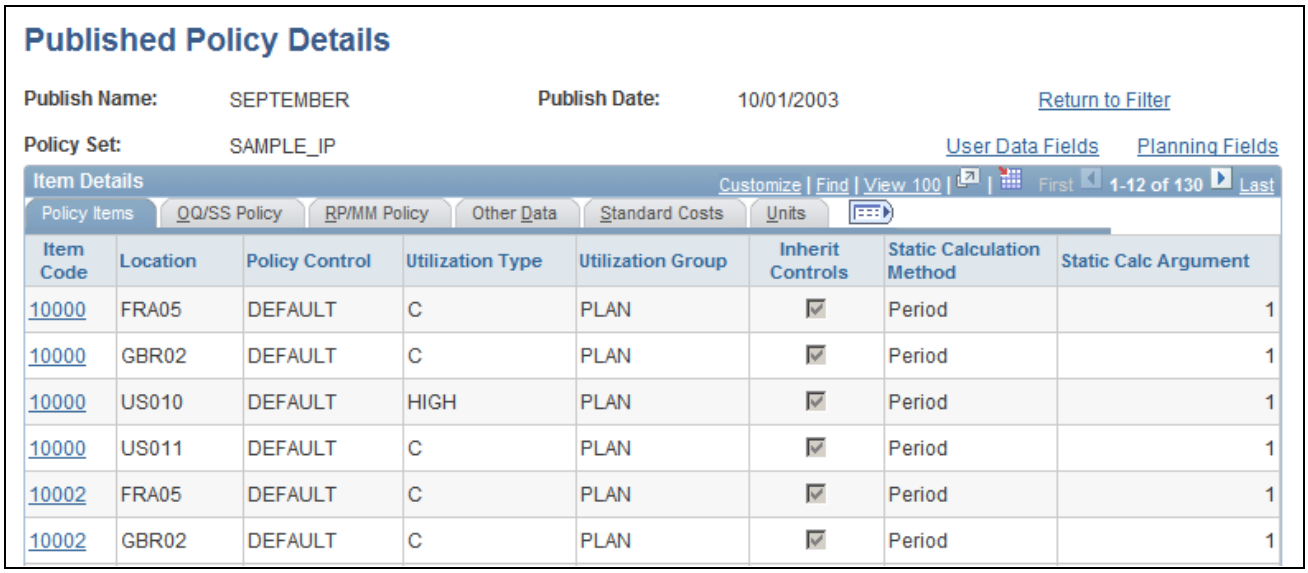
Selecting Fields to Review in Published Policies

Access the Review Published Policy page (Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Review Published Policy).

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning," Defining Selection Criteria, page 39.

Viewing Published Policy Details

Access the Published Policy Details page (Inventory Policy Planning, Commit Policy, Review Published Policy).



Published Policy Details

Publish Name: SEPTEMBER **Publish Date:** 10/01/2003 Return to Filter

Policy Set: SAMPLE_IP User Data Fields Planning Fields

Item Details — Customize | Find | View 100 | First 1-12 of 130 Last

Policy Items | OQ/SS Policy | RP/MM Policy | Other Data | Standard Costs | Units

Item Code	Location	Policy Control	Utilization Type	Utilization Group	Inherit Controls	Static Calculation Method	Static Calc Argument
10000	FRA05	DEFAULT	C	PLAN	☑	Period	1
10000	GBR02	DEFAULT	C	PLAN	☑	Period	1
10000	US010	DEFAULT	HIGH	PLAN	☑	Period	1
10000	US011	DEFAULT	C	PLAN	☑	Period	1
10002	FRA05	DEFAULT	C	PLAN	☑	Period	1
10002	GBR02	DEFAULT	C	PLAN	☑	Period	1

Published Policy Details page: Policy Items tab

This page provides basic details about the published policy item. Using a variety of tabs and links, you can review different policy data types. Select an item from in the Item Code column to access the Published Period Data page and review policy data for each period.

OQ/SS Policy

Select the OQ/SS (Order Quantity/Safety Stock) Policy tab.

This tab displays order quantity and safety stock data.

RP/MM Policy

Select the RP/MM (Reorder Point/Minimum-Maximum tab.

This tab displays reorder point and minimum/maximum policy data.

Other Data

Select the Other Data tab.

This tab displays other data, including order multiples, order count, and average inventory.

Standard Costs

Select the Standard Costs tab.

This tab displays cost data, including standard price, standard cost, and carrying cost percentage.

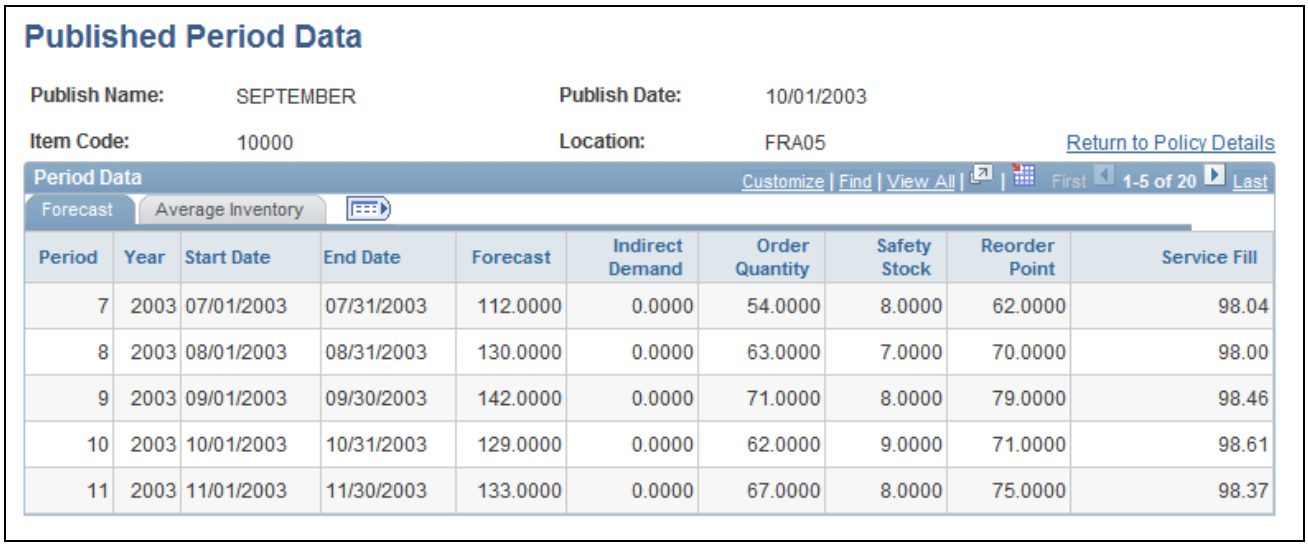
Units

Select the Units tab.

This tab displays UOM-related information, including inventory and publish units, conversion factors, and volume and weight published values.

Viewing Published Policy Period Data

Access the Published Period Data page (click an Item Code link on the Published Policy Details page).



Published Period Data

Publish Name: SEPTEMBER **Publish Date:** 10/01/2003

Item Code: 10000 **Location:** FRA05 Return to Policy Details

Period Data — Customize | Find | View All | First 1-5 of 20 Last

Forecast | Average Inventory

Period	Year	Start Date	End Date	Forecast	Indirect Demand	Order Quantity	Safety Stock	Reorder Point	Service Fill
7	2003	07/01/2003	07/31/2003	112.0000	0.0000	54.0000	8.0000	62.0000	98.04
8	2003	08/01/2003	08/31/2003	130.0000	0.0000	63.0000	7.0000	70.0000	98.00
9	2003	09/01/2003	09/30/2003	142.0000	0.0000	71.0000	8.0000	79.0000	98.46
10	2003	10/01/2003	10/31/2003	129.0000	0.0000	62.0000	9.0000	71.0000	98.61
11	2003	11/01/2003	11/30/2003	133.0000	0.0000	67.0000	8.0000	75.0000	98.37

Published Period Data page: Forecast tab

This page displays values, including period-by-period values for the forecasted quantity, indirect demand, and policy quantities, for published data series. Click the Return to Policy Details link to access the Published Policy Details page and review information for another published item.

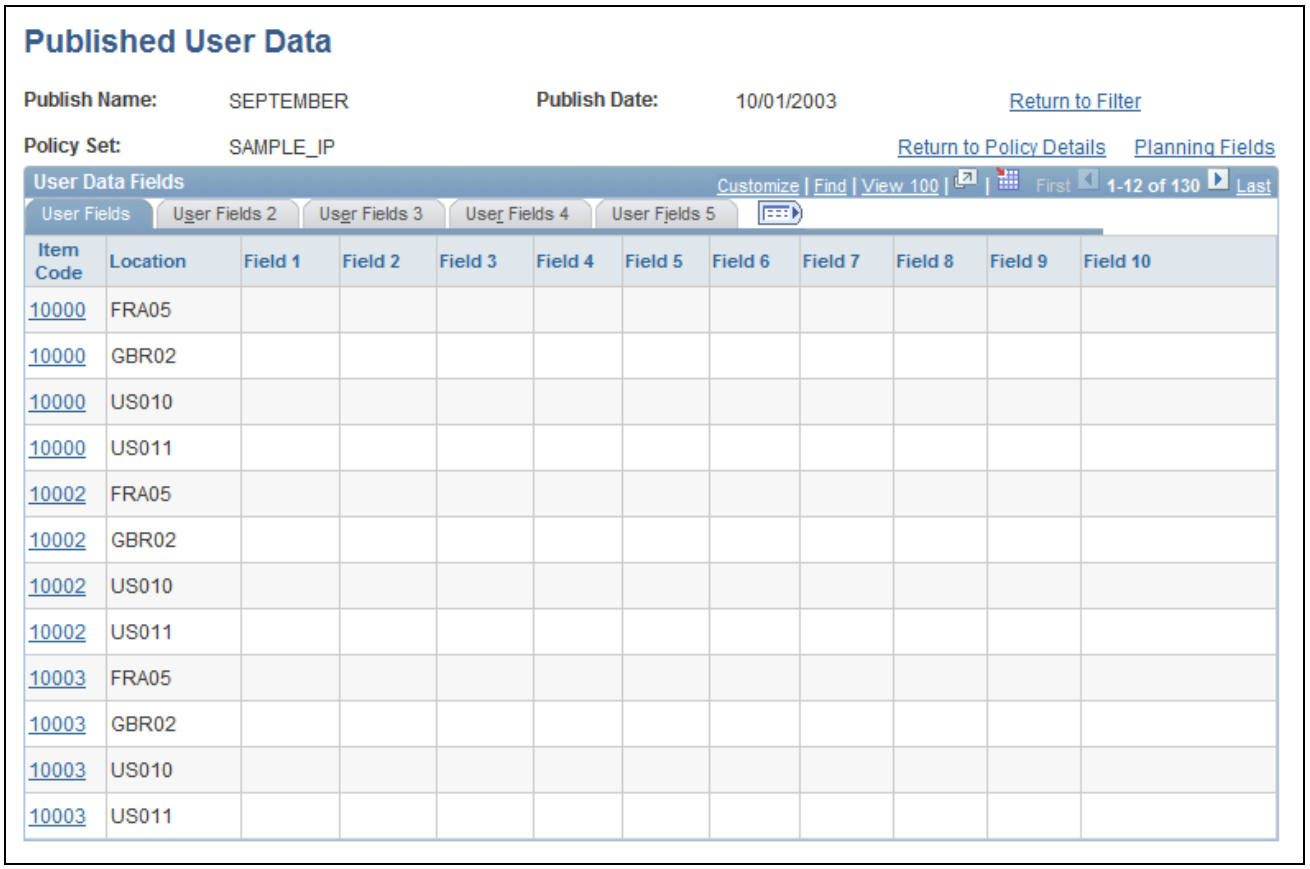
Average Inventory

Access the Average Inventory tab.

This tab displays the published average inventory, turn rate, minimum and maximum quantities, and costs for a policy item period-by-period.

Viewing Published User Data Fields

Access the Published User Data page (click the User Data Fields link on the Published Policy Details page).



Published User Data

Publish Name: SEPTEMBER Publish Date: 10/01/2003 Return to Filter

Policy Set: SAMPLE_IP Return to Policy Details Planning Fields

User Data Fields Customize | Find | View 100 | First 1-12 of 130 Last

User Fields | User Fields 2 | User Fields 3 | User Fields 4 | User Fields 5

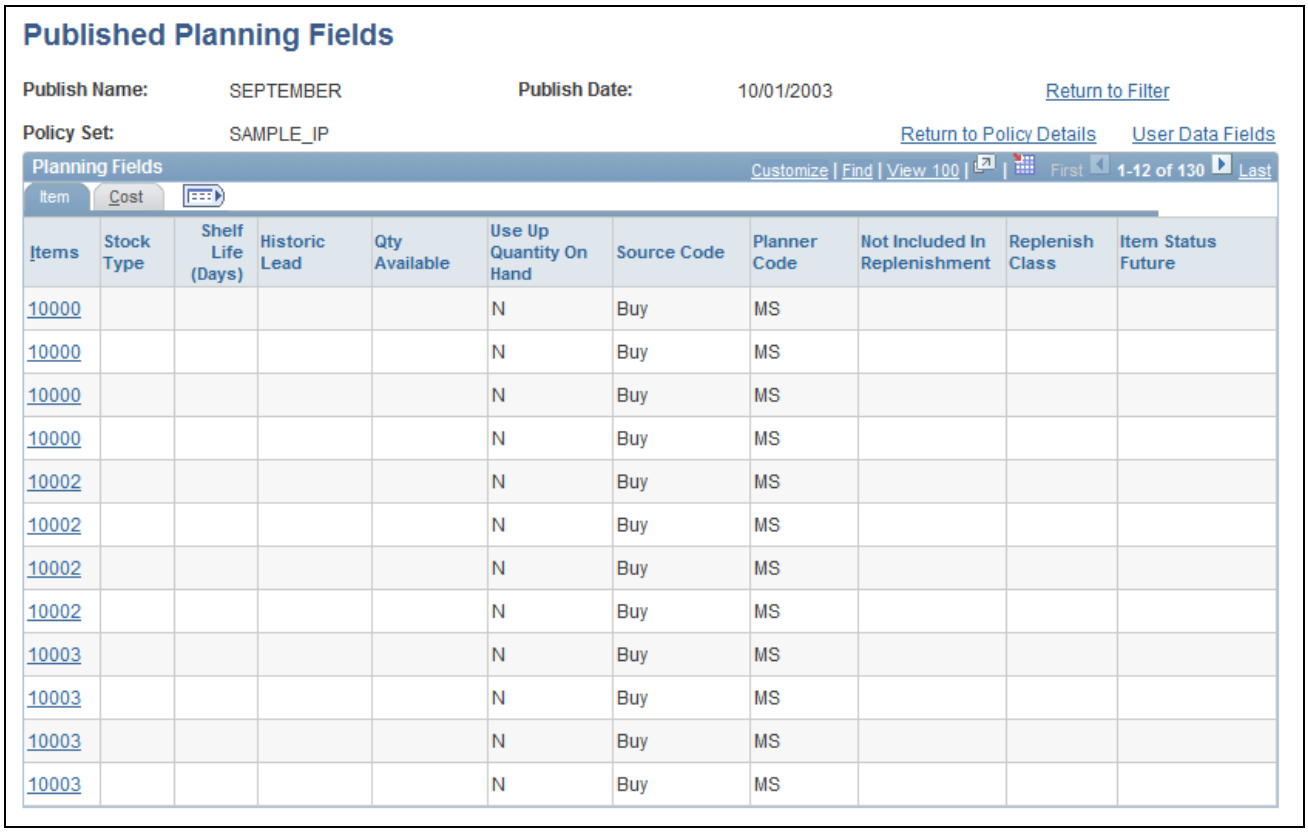
Item Code	Location	Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5	Field 6	Field 7	Field 8	Field 9	Field 10
10000	FRA05										
10000	GBR02										
10000	US010										
10000	US011										
10002	FRA05										
10002	GBR02										
10002	US010										
10002	US011										
10003	FRA05										
10003	GBR02										
10003	US010										
10003	US011										

Published Policy Details: User Fields tab

This page displays published values for user-defined fields. Each tab on this page contains a different set of fields for mapping data for publishing.

Viewing Published Planning Fields

Access the Published Planning Fields page (click the Planning Fields link on the Published Policy Details page).



Published Planning Fields

Publish Name: SEPTEMBER Publish Date: 10/01/2003 Return to Filter

Policy Set: SAMPLE_IP Return to Policy Details User Data Fields

Planning Fields Customize | Find | View 100 | First 1-12 of 130 Last

Item Cost

Items	Stock Type	Shelf Life (Days)	Historic Lead	Qty Available	Use Up Quantity On Hand	Source Code	Planner Code	Not Included In Replenishment	Replenish Class	Item Status Future
10000					N	Buy	MS			
10000					N	Buy	MS			
10000					N	Buy	MS			
10000					N	Buy	MS			
10002					N	Buy	MS			
10002					N	Buy	MS			
10002					N	Buy	MS			
10002					N	Buy	MS			
10003					N	Buy	MS			
10003					N	Buy	MS			
10003					N	Buy	MS			
10003					N	Buy	MS			

Published Planning Fields: Item tab

This page displays values—including item type, group, color, and stock type—for item family attribute values that the system published to PeopleSoft SCM applications.

Click a value in the Items column to see time-phased details for the item.

Cost

Select the Cost tab.

This tab displays cost information—including the standard cost group, cost element, excess inventory, and if an item is consigned—that the system publishes to PeopleSoft SCM.

Appendix A

Fields Imported and Published by PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning

This appendix describes fields published from PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning and discusses:

- Fields imported into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning.
- Fields loaded during external data import.
- Inventory policy fields published to PeopleSoft Inventory.
- Inventory policy fields that are published to internal sources.

Fields Imported Into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning

When you run the Populate Policy Items process (DP_IPPOPULAT) or the Policy Item Refresh process (DP_IPREFRESH), the data that is placed into PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning fields is from PeopleSoft Inventory.

The tables' Description columns in this section provide data selection and usage criteria, as well as how the default control group might affect related field values. The system loads user-defined fields according to how you map the fields.

This section discusses:

- Policy fields that are populated from the BU_ITEMS_INV record.
- Policy fields that are populated from the MASTER_ITEM_TBL record.
- Policy fields that are populated from the BU_ITEM_UTIL_CD record.
- Policy fields that are populated from the REPL_SETUP_INV record.
- Policy fields that are refreshed from inventory master values.
- Policy fields that are refreshed based on user selection.

Policy Fields That Are Populated From the BU_ITEMS_INV Record

This table list fields that are available for population from the PeopleSoft Inventory BU_ITEMS_INV record:

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields PS_BU_ITEMS_INV	***Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER***	***Description***
IP_PLANNING_FLG	This field is used as selection criteria for determining which records will be read from BU_ITEMS_INV. There is no corresponding field in IP.	Value must be *Y* to populate the record. Set the value using the PeopleSoft Inventory item maintenance feature for items for which you want to create an inventory policy. This setting determines how the system creates items during policy generation and if it publishes replenishment information back to PeopleSoft Inventory. **Note.** For previous version user, this flag will be loaded from the value in the BU_ITEMS_INV(FORECAST_ITEM_FLAG).
ITM_STATUS_CURRENT	This field is used as selection criteria for determining which records will be read from BU_ITEMS_INV. There is no corresponding field in IP.	Value must be *1* or *5* to populate the record. You can select *1, 5,* or both.
DP_POLICYSET	DP_POLICYSET	Defines the key value and determines which policy set to populate.
INV_ITEM_ID	DP_ITEMCODE	Defines the key value.
BUSINESS_UNIT	DP_LOCATION	Defines the key value.
REORDER_POINT	DP_REORDERPOINT	If the value < > 0, then DP_REORDERPOINT = REORDER_POINT. If the value = 0, then DP_REORDERPOINT = 0.
REORDER_POINT	DP_ROPMETHOD	If the value < > 0, then DP_ROPMETHOD = 2. If the value = 0, then DP_ROPMETHOD = DP_ROPMETHOD from the default policy control.
REORDER_POINT	DP_ROPARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_ROPARGUMENT = REORDER_POINT. If the value = 0, then DP_ROPARGUMENT = DP_ROPARGUMENT from the default policy control.

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields PS_BU_ITEMS_INV	***Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER***	***Description***
QTY_MAXIMUM	DP_MAXIMUM	If the value < > 0, then DP_MAXIMUM = QTY_MAXIMUM. If the value = 0 and DP_MAXMETHOD <> 2, then DP_MAXIMUM = 0. If value = 0 and DP_MAXMETHOD = 2, then DP_MAXIMUM = DP_MAXARGUMENT from the policy control.
QTY_MAXIMUM	DP_MAXMETHOD	If the value < > 0, then DP_MAXMETHOD = 2. If the value = 0, then DP_MAXMETHOD= DP_MAXMETHOD from the default policy control.
QTY_MAXIMUM	DP_MAXARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_MAXARGUMENT = QTY_MAXIMUM. If the value = 0, then DP_MAXARGUMENT = DP_MAXARGUMENT from the default policy control.
System assigned.	DP_MINIMUM	If DP_MINMETHOD from policy control <> 2, then DP_MINIMUM = 0. If DP_MINMETHOD from the default policy control = 2, then DP_MINIMUM = DP_MINARGUMENT from policy control
System assigned.	DP_MINMETHOD	DP_MINMETHOD = DP_MINMETHOD from the policy control.
System assigned.	DP_MINARGUMENT	DP_MINARGUMENT = DP_MINARGUMENT from the policy control.
SAFETY_STOCK	DP_SAFETYSTOCK	If the value < > 0, then DP_SAFETYSTOCK = SAFETY_STOCK. If the value = 0 and DP_SSMETHOD <> 2, then DP_SAFETYSTOCK = 0. If value = 0 and DP_SSMETHOD = 2, then DP_SAFETYSTOCK = DP_SSARGUMENT from policy control
SAFETY_STOCK	.DP_SSMETHOD	If the value < > 0, then DP_SSMETHOD = 2. If the value = 0, then DP_SSMETHOD = DP_SSMETHOD from the default policy control.

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields PS_BU_ITEMS_INV	***Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER***	***Description***
SAFETY_STOCK	DP_SSARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_SSARGUMENT = SAFETY_STOCK. If the value = 0, then DP_SSARGUMENT = DP_SSARGUMENT from the default policy control.
STOCKOUT_RATE	DP_SSMETHOD	If the value < > 0, then DP_SSMETHOD = 3. If the value = 0, then do not change the field.
STOCKOUT_RATE	DP_SSARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_SSARGUMENT = STOCKOUT_RATE. If the value = 0, then do not change the field.
REPLENISH_LEAD	DP_LEADTIME	If the value < > 0, then DP_LEADTIME = REPLENISH_LEAD. If the value = 0, then DP_LEADTIME = DP_LEADTIME from the default policy control. The value represents the days from which the system recognizes the need of the receipt of purchased or transfer items, and days of cycle time for manufacturing items.
REPLENISH_LEAD	DP_LEADTIMEUOM	The default value is *DAY*.
REORDER_QTY	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	If the value < > 0, then DP_ORDERQUANTITY = REORDER_QTY. If the value = 0 and DP_OQMETHOD <> 2, then DP_ORDERQUANTITY = 0. If value = 0 and DP_OQMETHOD = 2, then DP_ORDERQUANTITY = DP_OQARGUMENT from the policy control.
REORDER_QTY	DP_OQMETHOD	If the value < > 0, then DP_OQMETHOD = 2. If the value = 0, then DP_OQMETHOD = DP_OQMETHOD from the default policy control.
REORDER_QTY	DP_OQARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_OQARGUMENT = REORDER_QTY. If the value = 0, then DP_OQARGUMENT = DP_OQARGUMENT from the default policy control.

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields PS_BU_ITEMS_INV	***Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER***	***Description***
EOQ	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	If the value < > 0, then DP_ORDERQUANTITY = EOQ, DP_OQMETHOD = 3, and DP_OQARGUMENT = 0. If the value = 0, then do not change the.
EOQ	DP_OQMETHOD	If the value < > 0, then DP_OQMETHOD = 3 If the value = 0, then do not change the field.
EOQ	DP_OQARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_OQARGUMENT = 0. If the value = 0, then do not change the field.
ORDER_MULTIPLE	DP_ORDERMULT	If the value < > 0, then DP_ORDERMULT = ORDER_MULTIPLE. If the value = 0, then DP_ORDERMULT = DP_ORDERMULT from the default policy control.
DP_POLICYCONTROL	DP_POLICYCONTROL	The system doesn't use the field during populate. It picks up the default policy control from the policy set when it populates the set.
DP_POLICYSET	DP_POLICYSET	The system doesn't use the field when it populates the set.
DP_PUBLISH_DATE	DP_PUBLISH_DATE	The system doesn't use the field when it populates the set.
CONSIGNED_FLAG	Map as user-defined field.	None.
COST_ELEMENT	Map as user-defined field.	None.
COST_GROUP_CD	Map as user-defined field.	None.
EXCESS_INVENTORY	Map as user-defined field.	None.
INV_ITEM_ID	Map as user-defined field.	None.
INV_STOCK_TYPE	Map as user-defined field.	None.
NO_REPLENISH_FLG	Map as user-defined field.	None.
PLANNER_CD	Map as user-defined field.	None.
RELATED_ITEM_ID	Map as user-defined field.	None.
REPLENISH_CLASS	Map as user-defined field.	None.

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields PS_BU_ITEMS_INV	*Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
SOURCE_CODE	Map as user-defined field.	None.
USE_UP_QOH	Map as user-defined field.	None.
QTY_AVAILABLE	Map as user-defined field.	None.
HISTORICAL_LEAD	Map as user-defined field.	None.
SHELF_LIFE	Map as user-defined field.	None.

Policy Fields That Are Populated From the MASTER_ITEM_TBL Record

This table lists fields that are available for population from the PeopleSoft Inventory MASTER_ITEM_TBL record:

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields PS_MASTER_ITEM_TBL	*Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
UNIT_MEASURE_STD	DP_INVENTORYUOM	This is the PeopleSoft Inventory master standard unit of measure (UOM). When the system creates items from PeopleSoft Inventory, it sets the UOM to this value automatically. When publishing replenishment information, the quantities can often be required to be in the inventory standard UOM.
INVENTORY_ITEM	This field is used as selection criteria for determining which records will be read from BU_ITEMS_INV. There is no corresponding field in IP.	Field value must be *Y* or *N* to populate the record. You can select *Y*, *N*, or *Both*.

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields PS_MASTER_ITEM_TBL	*Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
CM_METHOD from the CM_ITEM_LED_VW	DP_STANDARDCOST	Represents the typical unit cost of the item. If value = 1, then DP_STANDARDCOST = Sum(CM_UNIT_COST) from PS_CM_ACTUAL_COST If value = 6, then DP_STANDARDCOST = Sum(CM_UNIT_COST) from PS_CM_PERDAVG_COST for the maximum effective date when it is less or equal to currant date if value = 7, then DP_STANDARDCOST = CM_UNIT_COST from PS_CM_PERPAVG for the maximum sequence number if value = 8, then DP_STANDARDCOST = Sum(TL_COST + LL_COST) from PS_CM_PRODCOST for Maximum Effective Date when it is less than or equal to current date if value is distinct from the previous one, the DP_STANDARCCOST = 0
DESCR	Maps to user-defined field.	None.

Policy Fields That Are Populated From the BU_ITEM_UTIL_CD Record

This table lists fields that are available for population from the PeopleSoft Inventory BU_ITEM_UTIL_CD record:

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields PS_BU_ITEM_UTIL_CD	*Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
UTILIZ_CD	UTILIZ_CD C1	If the value < > ' ', then UTILIZ_CD = UTILIZ_CD. If the value = ' ', then UTILIZ_CD = UTILIZ_CD from the default policy control.
UTILIZ_GROUP	UTILIZ_GROUP	If the value < > ' ', then UTILIZ_GROUP = UTILIZ_GROUP. If the value = ' ', then UTILIZ_GROUP = UTILIZ_GROUP from the default policy control.

Policy Fields That Are Populated From the REPL_SETUP_INV Record

This table list fields that are available for population from the PeopleSoft Inventory PS_REPL_SETUP_INV record:

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields PS_REPL_SETUP_INV	*Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
ORDER_PREP_COST	DP_ORDERCOST D1	If the value < > 0, then DP_ORDERCOST = ORDER_PREP_COST. If the value = 0, then DP_ORDERCOST = DP_ORDERCOST from the default policy control.
CARRYING_RATE	DP_CARRYINGCOST	If the value < > 0, then DP_CARRYINGCOST = CARRYING_RATE. If the value = 0, then DP_CARRYINGCOST = DP_CARRYINGCOST from the default policy control.

Policy Fields That Are Refreshed From Inventory Master Values

This table list the fields for which the system uses default values when refreshing policy items from PeopleSoft Inventory records.

Note. All fields are from the BU_ITEMS_INV record unless otherwise indicated.

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields	*Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
IP_PLANNING_FLG	This field is used as selection criteria for determining which records will be read from BU_ITEMS_INV. There is no corresponding field in IP.	Value must be *Y* to update the record. You set the value using the PeopleSoft Inventory item maintenance feature for items for which you want to create an inventory policy. This setting determines how items are created during policy generation and if replenishment information is published back to PeopleSoft Inventory.
ITM_STATUS_CURRENT	This field is used as selection criteria for determining which records will be read from BU_ITEMS_INV. There is no corresponding field in IP.	Value must be *1* or *5* to update the record. You can select *1*, *5*, or *Both.*
INVENTORY_ITEM from the PS_MASTER_ITEM_TBL record	This field is used as selection criteria for determining which records will be read from BU_ITEMS_INV. There is no corresponding field in IP.	Value must be *Y* or *N* to populate the record. You can select *Y*, *N*, or *Both.*
DP_POLICYSET	DP_POLICYSET	Defines the key value and determines which policy set to update.
DP_POLICYCONTROL	DP_POLICYCONTROL	The system doesn't use during populate. Instead, it retrieves the default policy control from the policy set.

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields	*Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
ITEM_ID	DP_ITEMCODE	Defines the key value.
BUSINESS_UNIT	DP_LOCATION	Defines the key value.
UNIT_MEASURE_STD from the PS_MASTER_ITEM_TBL record	DP_INVENTORYUOM	None.
CM_METHOD from the CM_ITEM_LED_VW	DP_STANDARDCOST	Represents the typical cost of the item. If value = 1, then DP_STANDARDCOST = Sum(CM_UNIT_COST) from PS_CM_ACTUAL_COST If value = 6, then DP_STANDARDCOST = Sum(CM_UNIT_COST) from PS_CM_PERDAVG_COST for the maximum effective date when it is less or equal to currant date if value = 7, then DP_STANDARDCOST = CM_UNIT_COST from PS_CM_PERPAVG for the maximum sequence number if value = 8, then DP_STANDARDCOST = Sum(TL_COST + LL_COST) from PS_CM_PRODCOST for Maximum Effective Date when it is less than or equal to current date if value is distinct from the previous one, the DP_STANDARCCOST = 0

Policy Fields That Are Refreshed Based on User Selection

This table lists fields that are refreshed based on user selection.

Note. All fields are from the BU_ITEMS_INV record unless indicated otherwise.

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields	*Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
REORDER_QTY	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	If the value < > 0, then DP_ORDERQUANTITY = REORDER_QTY.
REORDER_QTY	DP_OQMETHOD	If the value < > 0, then DP_OQMETHOD = 2 (fixed quantity).
REORDER_QTY	DP_OQARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_OQARGUMENT = REORDER_QTY.

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields	*Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
EOQ	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	If the value < > 0, then DP_ORDERQUANTITY = EOQ. You can override the settings that the REORDER_QTY calculation set in the PeopleSoft Inventory record.
EOQ	DP_OQMETHO	If the value < > 0, then DP_OQMETHOD = 3 (EOQ).
EOQ	DP_OQARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_OQARGUMENT = 0.
SAFETY_STOCK	DP_SAFETYSTOCK	If the value < > 0, then DP_SAFETYSTOCK = SAFETY_STOCK.
SAFETY_STOCK	DP_SSMETHOD	If the value < > 0, then DP_SSMETHOD = 2.
SAFETY_STOCK	DP_SSARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_SSARGUMENT = B1.SAFETY_STOCK.
STOCKOUT_RATE	DP_SSMETHOD	If the value < > 0, then DP_SSMETHOD = 3. You can override the settings that the PeopleSoft Inventory SAFETY_STOCK calculation creates.
STOCKOUT_RATE	DP_SSARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_SSARGUMENT = STOCKOUT_RATE.
REORDER_POINT	DP_REORDERPOINT	If the value < > 0, then DP_REORDERPOINT = REORDER_POINT.
REORDER_POINT	DP_ROPMETHOD	If the value < > 0, then DP_ROPMETHOD = 2.
REORDER_POINT	DP_ROPARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_ROPARGUMENT = REORDER_POINT.
QTY_MAXIMUM	DP_MAXIMUM	If the value < > 0, then DP_MAXIMUM = B1.QTY_MAXIMUM.
QTY_MAXIMUM	DP_MAXMETHOD	If the value < > 0, then DP_MAXMETHOD = 2.

PeopleSoft Inventory Fields	*Inventory Policy Planning Fields PS_DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
QTY_MAXIMUM	DP_MAXARGUMENT	If the value < > 0, then DP_MAXARGUMENT = QTY_MAXIMUM.
REPLENISH_LEAD	DP_LEADTIME	If the value < > 0, then DP_LEADTIME = B1.REPLENISH_LEAD. **Note.** For purchased items, the system can provide an option to retrieve longest or average lead time of existing item or vendor records.
ORDER_PREP_COST from the PS_REPL_SETUP_INV record	DP_ORDERCOST	If the value < > 0, then DP_ORDERCOST = ORDER_PREP_COST. **Note.** The key for this record can include the business unit level detail.
CARRYING_RATE from the PS_REPL_SETUP_INV record	DP_CARRYINGCOST	If value < > 0 then DP_CARRYINGCOST = CARRYING_RATE. **Note.** The key for this record *may* include business unit-level detail in this version.
ORDER_MULTIPLE	DP_ORDERMULT	If the value < > 0, then DP_ORDERMULT = ORDER_MULTIPLE.
UTILIZ_CD from the PS_BU_ITEM_UTIL_CD record	UTILIZ_CD	If the value < > ' ' No, then UTILIZ_CD = UTILIZ_CD.
UTILIZ_GROUP from the PS_BU_ITEM_UTIL_CD record	UTILIZ_GROUP	If the value < > ' ', then UTILIZ_GROUP = UTILIZ_GROUP.

Fields Loaded During External Data Import

This section discusses the IP Master data fields loaded from external files.

Note. All file layouts require a record ID of 100, except XML files. The first column should always be 100 in order to be processed by PeopleSoft Policy Planning.

This table describes the fields and their processing order for IP Master record data for all layout types:

Field Loaded	*Field Description*	*Field Seq.*	*Field Start*	*Field Length*	*Field Type*	*Decimal*	*Required*
RECORD IDENTIFIER (Always 100)	Record ID	0	1	3	Number	0	Y
DP_ITEMCODE	Item	1	4	18	Character	0	Y
DP_LOCATION	Location	2	22	5	Character	0	Y
DP_INVENTORYUOM	Inventory UOM	3	27	3	Character	0	N
DP_ORDERQUANTITY	Order Quantity	4	30	15	Number	4	N
DP_SAFETYSTOCK	Safety Stock	5	45	15	Number	4	N
DP_LEADTIME	Lead Time	6	60	4	Number	0	N
DP_STANDARDPRICE	Standard Price	7	64	15	Number	4	N
DP_STANDARDCOST	Standard Cost	8	79	15	Number	4	N
DP_ORDERCOST	Order Cost	9	94	15	Number	4	N
DP_CARRYINGCOST	Carrying Cost	10	109	15	Number	4	N
DP_MINIMUM	Minimum	11	124	15	Number	4	N
DP_MAXIMUM	Maximum	12	139	15	Number	4	N
DP_REORDERPOINT	Reorder Point	13	154	15	Number	4	N
DP_ORDERMULT	Order Multiple	14	169	15	Number	4	N
UTILIZ_CD	Utilization Code	15	184	4	Character	0	N
UTILIZ_GROUP	Utilization Group	16	188	4	Character	0	N
DP_VOLUME	Volume	17	192	13	Number	2	N
DP_VOLUMEUOM	Volume UOM	18	205	3	Character	0	N
DP_WEIGHT	Weight	19	208	13	Number	2	N
DP_WEIGHTUOM	Weight UOM	20	221	3	Character	0	N
DP_UD01	User Data	21	224	30	Character	0	N
DP_UD02	User Data	22	254	30	Character	0	N

Field Loaded	Field Description	Field Seq.	Field Start	Field Length	Field Type	Decimal	Required
DP_UD03	User Data	23	284	30	Character	0	N
DP_UD04	User Data	24	314	30	Character	0	N
DP_UD05	User Data	25	344	30	Character	0	N
DP_UD06	User Data	26	374	30	Character	0	N
DP_UD07	User Data	27	404	30	Character	0	N
DP_UD08	User Data	28	434	30	Character	0	N
DP_UD09	User Data	29	464	30	Character	0	N
DP_UD10	User Data	30	494	30	Character	0	N
DP_UD11	User Data	31	524	20	Character	0	N
DP_UD12	User Data	32	544	20	Character	0	N
DP_UD13	User Data	33	564	20	Character	0	N
DP_UD14	User Data	34	584	20	Character	0	N
DP_UD15	User Data	35	604	20	Character	0	N
DP_UD16	User Data	36	624	20	Character	0	N
DP_UD17	User Data	37	644	20	Character	0	N
DP_UD18	User Data	38	664	20	Character	0	N
DP_UD19	User Data	39	684	20	Character	0	N
DP_UD20	User Data	40	704	20	Character	0	N
DP_UD21	User Data	41	724	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD22	User Data	42	734	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD23	User Data	43	744	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD24	User Data	44	754	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD25	User Data	45	764	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD26	User Data	46	774	10	Character	0	N

Field Loaded	Field Description	Field Seq.	Field Start	Field Length	Field Type	Decimal	Required
DP_UD27	User Data	47	784	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD28	User Data	48	794	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD29	User Data	49	804	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD30	User Data	50	814	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD31	User Data	51	824	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD32	User Data	52	834	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD33	User Data	53	844	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD34	User Data	54	854	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD35	User Data	55	864	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD36	User Data	56	874	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD37	User Data	57	884	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD38	User Data	58	894	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD39	User Data	59	904	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD40	User Data	60	914	10	Character	0	N
DP_UD41	User Data	61	924	21	Number	4	N
DP_UD42	User Data	62	945	21	Number	4	N
DP_UD43	User Data	63	966	21	Number	4	N
DP_UD44	User Data	64	987	21	Number	4	N
DP_UD45	User Data	65	1008	21	Number	4	N
DP_UD46	User Data	66	1029	21	Number	4	N
DP_UD47	User Data	67	1050	21	Number	4	N
DP_UD48	User Data	68	1071	21	Number	4	N
DP_UD49	User Data	79	1092	21	Number	4	N
DP_UD50	User Data	70	1113	21	Number	4	N

Inventory Policy Fields Published to PeopleSoft Inventory

This section discusses:

- Fields that are published to the STOCK_PERIOD_IN record.
- Fields that are published to the BU_ITEM_INV record.
- Fields that are published to the PL_ITEM_ATTRIB record.

Fields That Are Published to the STOCK_PERIOD_IN Record

This table lists time-based data fields that are published to the STOCK_PERIOD_IN record in PeopleSoft Inventory:

PeopleSoft Inventory Field Name	*DP_IPMAST_LINES Record Name*	*Description*
BUSINESS_UNIT	User entered.	Lookup match to DP_LOCATION.
INV_ITEM_ID	User entered.	Lookup match to DP_ITEMCODE.
START_DT	CalendarPeriods.StartDate	Start date of calendar ID from policy set that matches the DP_YEAR and DP_PERIOD on the record.
END_DT	CalendarPeriods.EndDate	End date of calendar ID from policy set that matches the DP_YEAR and DP_PERIOD on the record.
SAFETY_LIMIT	DP_SAFETYSTOCK	Period-based safety stock.

PeopleSoft Inventory Field Name	*DP_IPMAST_LINES Record Name*	*Description*
EXCESS_LIMIT	DP_MAXIMUM	If Period-Based DP_MAXIMUM = 0, then EXCESS_LIMIT = Period-based(DP_SAFETY + DP_ORDERQUANTITY) * InvUomConvFactor. If Period-based DP_MAXIMUM <> 0 and Period-based DP_MAXIMUM < Period-based(DP_SAFETY + DP_ORDERQUANTITY), then EXCESS_LIMIT = Period-based(DP_SAFETY + DP_ORDERQUANTITY) * InvUomConvFactor otherwise EXCESS_LIMIT = Period-based DP_MAXIMUM * InvUomConvFactor
DP_REORDER_QTY	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	DP_ORDERQUANTITY Period-based DP_ORDERQUANTITY * InvUomConvFactor
DP_SAFETYSTOCK	DP_SAFETYSTOCK	Period_based DP_SAFETYSTOCK * InvUomConvFactor
DP_MAXIMUM	DP_MAXIMUM	Period_based DP_MAXIMUM * InvUomConvFactor
PUBLISH_DATE	System assigned.	Current DateTime of PublishNEW field for Stock_Period_IN. This field will not be updated prior to the next PeopleSoft SCM release.

Fields That Are Published to the BU_ITEMS_INV Record

This table displays time-based data fields that are published to the BU_ITEM_INV record in PeopleSoft Inventory:

PeopleSoft Inventory Field Name	*DP_IPMAST_LINES Record Name*	*Description*
INV_ITEM_ID	ITEMCODE	Used with Location to determine the unique key on the DP_IPMASTER
BUSINESS_UNIT	LOCATION	Used with Location to determine the unique key on the DP_IPMASTER

PeopleSoft Inventory Field Name	*DP_IPMAST_LINES Record Name*	*Description*
EOQ	DP_ORDER_QUANTITY	EOQ = DP_ORDERQUANTITY * InvUomConvFcator Else EOQ = 0
AOQ	If OrderQuantity <> 0 then OrderQuantity Else 1End If	AOQ = DP_ORDERQUANTITY * InvUomConvFcator Else AOQ = 1 '
QTY_MAXIMUM	DP_MAXIMUM	Period_based DP_MAXIMUM * InvUomConvFactor
REORDER_POINT	DP_REORDERPOINT	REORDER_POINT = DP_REORDERPOINT * InvUomConvFactor
REORDER_QTY	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	Period-based DP_ORDERQUANTITY * InvUomConvFactor
SAFETY_STOCK	DP_SAFETYSTOCK	Period_based DP_SAFETYSTOCK * InvUomConvFactor
STOCKOUT_RATE	DP_SSARGUMENT	STOCKOUT_RATE = DP_SSARGUMENT
PUBLISH_DATE	System assigned.	Current DateTime of Publish.
DP_POLICYSET	DP_POLICYSET	NEW field for BU_Items_Inv.
DP_POLICYCONTROL	DP_POLICYCONTROL	NEW field for BU_Items_Inv.

Fields That Are Published to the PL_ITEM_ATTRIB Record

This table displays time-based data fields that are published to the PL_ITEM_ATTRIB record in PeopleSoft Inventory:

PeopleSoft Inventory Field Name	*DP_IPMASTER Record Name*	*Description*
INV_ITEM_ID	ITEMCODE	Extracted from policy data.
BUSINESS_UNIT	LOCATION	Extracted from policy data.

PeopleSoft Inventory Field Name	*DP_IPMASTER Record Name*	*Description*
SAFETY_LEVEL	DP_SAFETYSTOCK	DP_SAFETYSTOCK * InvUomConFavtor
EXCESS_LEVEL	DP_SAFETYSTOCK + DP_ORDERQUANTITY	Period-based DP_SAFETYSTOCK * InvUomConFavtor
PL_FIXED_PERIOD	DP_OQARGUMENT	If DP_OQMETHOD = 1 then PL_FIXED_PERIOD = DP_OQARGUMENT Else PL_FIXED_PERIOD = 0.
OQ_METHOD	DP_OQMETHOD	DP_OQMETHOD from PL_ITEM_ATTRIB = DP_OQMETHOD from DP_IPMASTER.
TRANSFER_MIN_ORDER	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	If TRANS_ORD_MOD = Y TRANSFER_MIN_ORDER = DP_ORDERQUANTITY * InvUomConvFactor
TRANSFER_ORD_MULTIPLE	DP_ORDER_MULT	If TRANS_ORD_MOD = Y. TRANS_ORD_MULTIPLE = DP_ORDERMULT * InvUomConvFactor
TRANSFER_MAX_ORDER	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	If TRANS_ORD_MOD =Y. TRANS_MAX_ORDER = DP_ORDERQUANTITY * InvUomConvFactor
PUR_MIN_ORDER	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	If PUR_ORDER_MOD = Y. PUR_MIN_ORDER = DP_ORDERQUANTITY * InvUomConvFactor
PUR_ORDER_MULTIPLE	DP_ORDER_MULT	If PUR_ORDER_MOD = Y.DP_ORDER_MULT * InvUomConvFactor
PUR_MAX_ORDER	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	If PUR_ORDER_MOD =Y. PUR_MAX_ORDER = DP_ORDERQUANTITY * InvUomConvFactor
MFG_MIN_ORDER	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	If MFG_ORDER_MOD =Y. MFG_MIN_ORDER = DP_ORDERQUANTITY * InvUomConvFactor

PeopleSoft Inventory Field Name	*DP_IPMASTER Record Name*	*Description*
MFG_ORDER_MULTIPLE	DP_ORDER_MULT	If MFG_ORDER_MOD = Y. MFG_ORD_MULTIPLE = DP_ORDERMULT * InvUomConvFactor
MFG_MAX_ORDER	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	If MRG_ORDER_MOD = Y. MFG_MAX_ORDER = DP_ORDERQUANTITY * InvUomConvFactor

Fields That Are Published to the BU_ITEM_UTIL Record

This table lists data fields that are published to the Utilization record in PeopleSoft Inventory.

BU_ITEM_UTIL	*DP_IPMASTER Record Name*	*Description*
INV_ITEM_ID	ITEMCODE	Lookup match on DP_ITEMCODE
BUSINESS_UNIT	LOCATION	Lookup match on DP_LOCATION
UTILIZ_GROUP	UTILZ_GROUP	UTILIZ_GROUP from DP_BU_ITEM_UTIL = UTILIZ_GROUP from DP_IPMASTER
UTILIZ_CD	UTILZ_CD	UTILIZ_CD from DP_BU_ITEM_UTIL = UTILIZ_CD from DP_IPMASTER
DP_PUBLISH_DATE	System assigned.	Current DateTime of Publish.

Inventory Policy Fields That Are Published to Internal Sources

This section discusses:

- Fields that are published to the DP_PUB_INVPOL record.
- Fields that are published to the DP_PUB_IPMAST record.
- Fields that are published to the DP_PUB_IPMSTLIN record.

Fields That Are Published To the DP_PUB_INVPOL Record

This table displays fields that are published from the PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning DP_PUB_INVPOL record:

Field Name	*Populated From*	*Description*
Publish Name	User entered.	Entered by the user during publish.
Publish Date	User entered.	Entered by the user during publish.
Description	User entered.	Entered by the user during publish.
DP_POLICYSET	DP_POLICYSET	Selected by the user on publish.
DP_CALENDARID	DP_CALENDARID	The Calendar ID from the DP_POLICYSETS for the selected Policy Set.
DP_TIMEPERIODCODE	DP_TIMEPERIODCODE	The time period code from the DP_POLICYSETS for the selected Policy Set.
DP_PUBLISHUOM	DP_PUBLISHUOM	Selected by the user when the publish is run.
DP_CONVTOINVUOM	System assigned.	Y = The system can convert inventory policy quantities to PeopleSoft Inventory UOMs using the policy item conversion factor. N = The system cannot convert inventory policy quantities to the PeopleSoft Inventory standard UOM.
DP_LASTUPDATED	System assigned.	Date of the publish.

Fields That Are Published to the DP_PUB_IPMAST Record

This table displays fields that are published from PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning to the DP_PUB_IPMAST record.

Field Name	*Populated From DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
DP_PUBLISHNAME	User entered.	Entered by the user during publish.
DP_PUBLISH_DATE	User entered.	Entered by the user during publish.
DP_ITEMCODE	DP_ITEMCODE	Extracted from policy data.
DP_LOCATION	DP_LOCATION	A key field.
DP_POLICYCONTROL	DP_POLICYCONTROL	Extracted from policy data.
DP_INVENTORYUOM	DP_INVENTORYUOM	This is the inventory standard UOM that is converted to if standard UOM conversion is found.
DP_PUBLISHUOM	DP_PUBLISHUOM	Selected by the user on the publish specification.
DP_CONVFACTOR	System assigned.	Conversion factor used to convert from item's base UOM to publish UOM.
DP_STDUOMCONVFACTOR	System assigned.	Conversion factor that can be used to convert form the published UOM to the inventory standard UOM.
DP_LEAD	DP_LEAD	Extracted from policy data.
DP_LEADTIMEUOM	DP_LEADTIMEUOM	Extracted from policy data.
DP_WEIGHT	DP_WEIGHT	Extracted from policy data.
DP_WEIGHTUOM	DP_WEIGHTUOM	Extracted from policy data.
DP_VOLUME	DP_VOLUME	Extracted from policy data.
DP_INHERITCONTROLS	DP_INHERITCONTROLS	Extracted from policy data.
DP_RUNOUTDATE	DP_RUNOUTDATE	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.

Field Name	*Populated From DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
DP_SAFETYSTOCK	DP_SAFETYSTOCK	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.
DP_REORDERPOINT	DP_REORDERPOINT	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.
DP_ORDERQUANTITY	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.
DP_MINIMUM	DP_MINIMUM	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.
DP_MAXIMUM	DP_MAXIMUM	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.
DP_AVGINVENTORY	DP_AVGINVENTORY	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.
DP_SERVICEFILL	DP_SERVICEFILL	Extracted from policy data.
DP_TURNRATE	DP_TURNRATE	Extracted from policy data.
DP_OQMETHOD	DP_OQMETHOD	Extracted from policy data.
DP_OQARGUMENT	DP_OQARGUMENT	Extracted from policy data.
DP_OQLIMITMETHOD	DP_OQLIMITMETHOD	Extracted from policy data.
DP_OQLOWERLIMIT	DP_OQLOWERIMIT	Extracted from policy data.
DP_OQUPPERLIMIT	DP_OQUPPERLIMIT	Extracted from policy data.
DP_SSMETHOD	DP_SSMETHOD	Extracted from policy data.
DP_SSARGUMENT	DP_SSARGUMENT	Extracted from policy data.
DP_SSLIMITMETHOD	DP_SSLIMITMETHOD	Extracted from policy data.

Field Name	*Populated From DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
DP_SSLOWERLIMIT	DP_SSLOWERLIMIT	Extracted from policy data.
DP_ROPMETHOD	DP_ROPMETHOD	Extracted from policy data.
DP_ROPARGUMENT	DP_ROPARGUMENT	Extracted from policy data.
DP_MINMETHOD	DP_MINMETHOD	Extracted from policy data.
DP_MINARGUMENT	DP_MINARGUMENT	Extracted from policy data.
DP_MAXMETHOD	DP_MAXMETHOD	Extracted from policy data.
DP_MAXARGUMENT	DP_MAXARGUMENT	Extracted from policy data.
DP_ORDERCOST	DP_ORDERCOST	Extracted from policy data.
DP_CARRYINGCOST	DP_CARRYINGCOST	Extracted from policy data.
DP_STANDARDPRICE	DP_STANDARDPRICE	Extracted from policy data.
DP_STANDARDCOST	DP_STANDARDCOST	Extracted from policy data.
DP_ANNUALCOST	DP_ANNUALCOST	Extracted from policy data.
DP_ANNUALINVESTMENT	DP_ANNUALINVESTMENT	Extracted from policy data.
DP_ORDERMULT	DP_ORDERMULT	Extracted from policy data.
DP_STATICCALCFLG	DP_STATICCALCFLG	Extracted from policy data.
DP_STATICCALCARG	DP_STATICCALCARG	Extracted from policy data.
DP_MAXLTUSAGEMETH	DP_MASLTUSAGEMETH	Extracted from policy data.

Field Name	*Populated From DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
DP_HISTMAXLTUSAGE	DP_HISTMAXLTUSAGE	Extracted from policy data.
DP_FCPERIODS	DP_FCPERIODS	Extracted from policy data.
DP_FCSTDDEV	DP_FCSTDDEV	Extracted from policy data.
DP_SIMFCSTDDEV	DP_SIMFCSTDDEV	Extracted from policy data.
DP_EFFDEMANDPDS	DP_EFFDEMANDPDS	Extracted from policy data.
DP_EXPLODEDITEM	DP_EXPLODEDITEM	Extracted from policy data.
DP_ORDERCOUNT	DP_ORDERCOUNT	Extracted from policy data.
UTILIZ_CD	UTILIZ_CD	Extracted from policy data.
UTILIZ_GROUP	UTILIZ_GROUP	Extracted from policy data.
DP_UD01 ? DP_UD1O	DP_UD01 – DP_UD10	Extracted from policy data.
DP_UD11 ? DP_UD20	DP_UD11 – DP_UD20	Extracted from policy data.
DP_UD21 ? DP_UD40	DP_UD21 – DP_UD40	Extracted from policy data.
DP_UD41 ? DP_UD50	DP_UD41 – DP_UD50	Extracted from policy data.
CONSIGNED_FLAG	System assigned from a User Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
COST_ELEMENT	System assigned from a User Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.

Field Name	*Populated From DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
COST_GROUP_CD	System assigned from a User Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
DESCR	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
EXCESS_INVENTORY	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
INV_STOCK_TYPE	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
ITM_STATUS_FUTURE	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
NO_REPLENISH_FLAG	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
REPLENISH_CLASS	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
PLANNER_CD	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
RELATED_ITEM_ID	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.

Field Name	*Populated From DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
SOURCE_CD	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
SOURCE_CODE	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
USES_UP_QOH	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
QTY_AVAILABLE	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
HISTORICAL_LEAD	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
SHELF_LIFE	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
ITEM_FIELD_C1 A-D	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
ITEM_FIELD_C10 A - D	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.
ITEM_FIELD_ C2 - C8	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user-defined field must be mapped to it.

Field Name	*Populated From DP_IPMASTER*	*Description*
ITEM_FIELD_ C30 A - D	System assigned from a User-Defined Field.	Publish looks up the field that the user-defined field is mapped to, and publishes into that field. For this field to be loaded, a user- defined field must be mapped to it.

Fields That Are Published From the DP_PUB_IPMSTLIN Record

This table displays fields that are published from the PeopleSoft Inventory Policy Planning DP_PUB_IPMSTLIN record:

Field Name	*Populated From DP_IPMAST_LINES*	*Description*
DP_PUBLISHNAME	User entered.	User entered at publish.
DP_PUBLISH_DATE	User entered.	User entered at publish
DP_ITEMCODE	DP_ITEMCODE	Extracted from policy data.
DP_LOCATION	DP_LOCATION	Extracted from policy data.
DP_STARTDATE	DP_STARTDATE	Extracted from policy data.
DP_ENDDATE	DP_ENDDATE	Extracted from policy data.
DP_YEAR	DP_YEAR	Extracted from policy data.
DP_PERIOD	DP_PERIOD	Extracted from policy data.
DP_COST	DP_COST	Extracted from policy data.
DP_FORECASTVALUE	DP_FORECASTVALUE	Extracted from policy data.
DP_INDIRECTDEMAND	DP_INDIRECTDEMAND	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.
DP_ORDERQUANTITY	DP_ORDERQUANTITY	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.

Field Name	*Populated From DP_IPMAST_LINES*	*Description*
DP_SAFETYSTOCK	DP_SAFETYSTOCK	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.
DP_REORDERPOINT	DP_REORDERPOINT	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.
DP_SERVICEFILL	DP_SERVICEFILL	Extracted from policy data.
DP_AVGINVENTORY	DP_AVGINVENTORY	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.
DP_TURNRATE	DP_TURNRATE	Extracted from policy data.
DP_MINIMUM	DP_MINIMUM	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.
DP_MAXIMUM	DP_MAXIMUM	Converted to publish UOM if this differs from base UOM.

The system converts data values to an alternate UOM only for fields that are described as convertible.

Index

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

L

M

O

P

R

S

T

U

V

W