Oracle® Retail Regular Price Optimization

User Guide for the RPAS Fusion Client

Release 13.3

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Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization User Guide for the RPAS Fusion Client, Release 13.3

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Preface

The Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization User Guide describes the application's user interface and how to navigate through it.

Audience

This document is intended for the users and administrators of Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization. This may include price managers and merchandise category managers.

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Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization Release 13.3 documentation set:

- *Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization Release Notes*
- *Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization Installation Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization Implementation Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization User Guide for the RPAS Classic Client*

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Oracle Retail Documentation on the Oracle Technology Network

Documentation is packaged with each Oracle Retail product release. Oracle Retail product documentation is also available on the following Web site:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/oracle_retail.html

(Data Model documents are not available through Oracle Technology Network. These documents are packaged with released code, or you can obtain them through My Oracle Support.)

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

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

1

Getting Started

Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization (RPO) assists retail price mangers in pricing hard-line and grocery items.

About Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization

Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization (RPO) assists retail price mangers in pricing hard-line and grocery items. It is suited for long lifecycle items with infrequent price changes. It recommends permanent prices based on initial estimates of an item's total sales volume over a planning period and on price-related sales of items and related items.

RPO includes grouping in its pricing analysis because it considers cross-item elasticities; that is, RPO considers how price changes for one item may affect the sales volume of other items. Users can input objective functions and pricing constraints that define the optimization problem. Once these inputs are defined, RPO recommends prices. Multiple scenarios can be created and evaluated side by side, and what–if analysis can be performed within the context of a pricing scenario. After analyzing the what-if results and recommended prices, the user can make a final decision to submit the recommended prices for the given set of merchandise items and locations.

Goals and Constraints

As part of the RPO planning process, the price manager is trying to achieve a category objective. The category objective is a strategic understanding of the category in the larger plan for the year. RPO can be used to support the category objective. A price manager can run different scenarios (such as maximizing gross margin versus maximizing revenue) to support the category objective. This initial strategy could be optimized in detail as part of the RPO process. RPO is also very cognizant of how prices affect consumers and supports extensive business constraints on item prices.

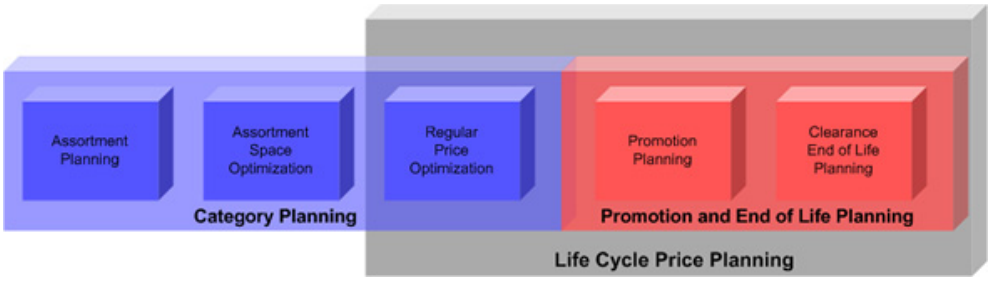
Another important component of the RPO planning process is to strategize against the competition. In this regard, RPO supports price constraints at the item level and also supports optimization goals to maximize the gains against the competition for the entire category.

RPO in the Overall Life Cycle of Price Planning

RPO fits at the intersection of category planning and price planning in hard-line and grocery implementation. It is a key step in the category planning process after the assortment for the current season has been planned. RPO optimizes the price of all the items towards the category objective.

RPO is also the first in a three-step lifecycle pricing process. It is possible to start with RPO and arrive at demand for the planning horizon by item/store/week. This demand can serve as the baseline demand for the promotion process. After the pricing plan is approved at the end of the RPO process, the demand estimate can be sent to a replenishment system or used as the baseline for the promotion planning process.

Figure 1–1 Life Cycle Price Planning Process



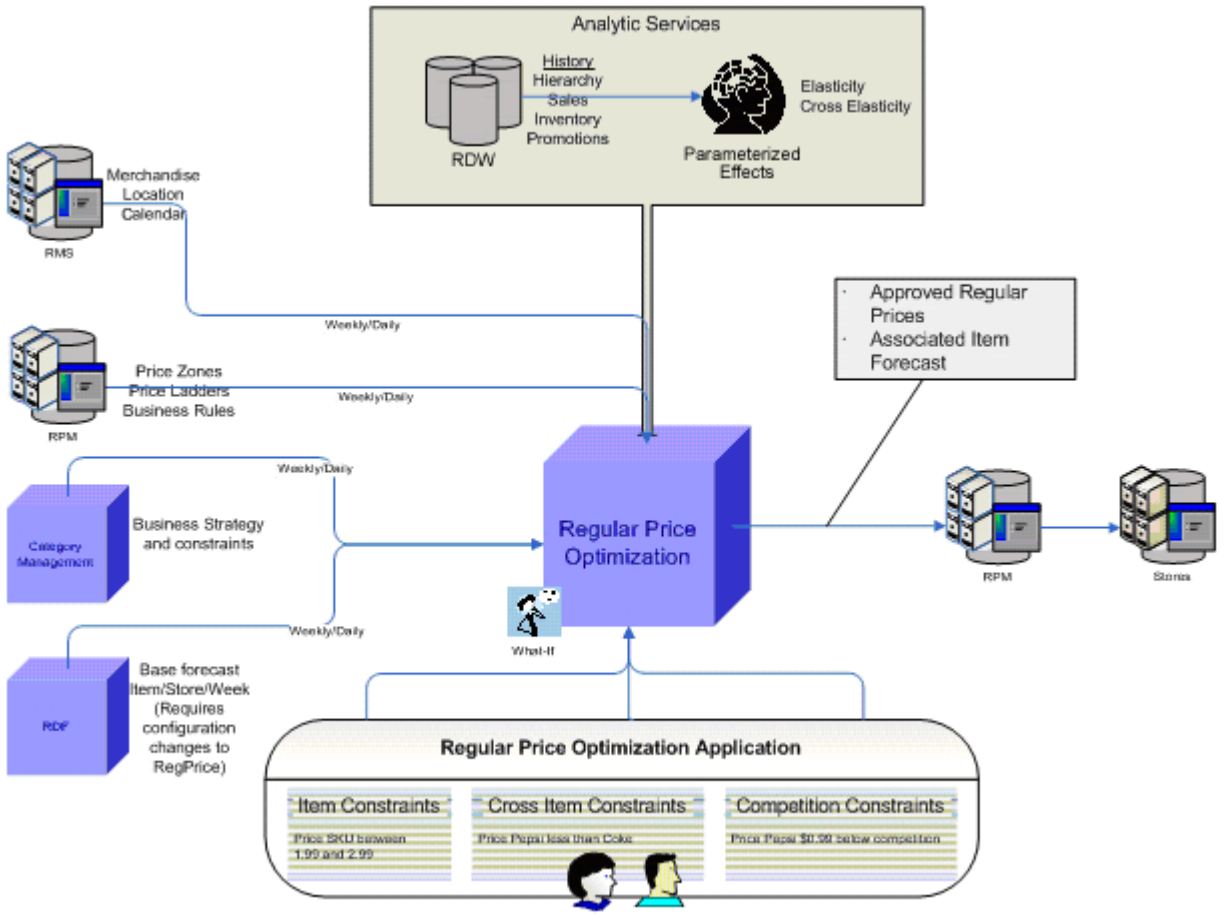
Application Workflow

The following steps describe the workflow of the RPO application:

1. Set the price ladders and general business priorities in the Business Administration task.
2. Create a scenario by selecting the merchandise, location, and calendar components to be included in the optimization. Use the Scenario Management task.
3. Map items, inter-items, and item groups in the Item Management task.
4. Based on your business requirements, create constraints and pricing rules for each scenario in the Price Analysis task.
5. Using the what-if analysis and price recommendations, perform a scenario comparison. Select a scenario and submit it for pricing using the Price Analysis task.

Data Workflow

Figure 1–2 Regular Price Optimization Workflow Diagram



Users

RPO users may be category managers, price managers, planners, buyers, and merchandisers. In most organizations, price planning is managed by a price manager. The price manager consults the category manager for an overall goal. The price manager then creates a detailed scenario plan and makes a recommendation to the category manager for approval. The boundaries of each of their functions vary by organization; therefore, RPO is flexible to support different roles and functions associated with these roles.

The price planning approach is strategic and varies by organizational goal, competition, and category goals, especially in respect to chain or zone level pricing. RPO supports a flexible notion of this plan and allows the user to manage pricing at one, many, or all price zones.

2

Business Administration

The Business Administration task helps you to create price ladders, set optimization priorities, and manage batch processes. It has three steps to help you achieve these:

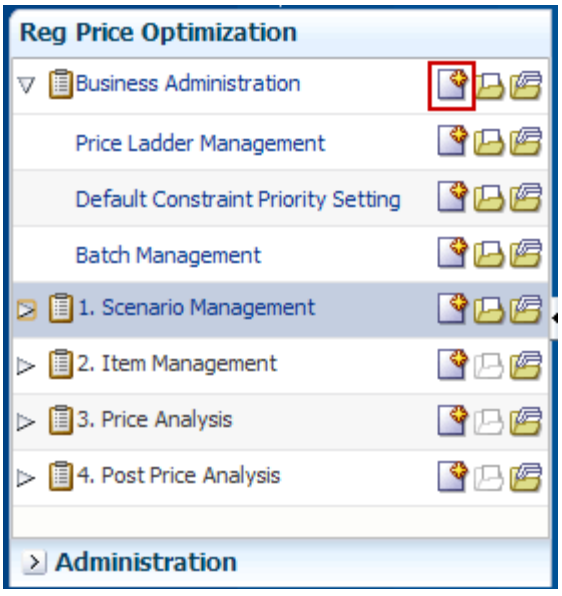
- Price Ladder Management Step
- Default Constraint Priority Setting Step
- Batch Management Step

Building the Business Administration Workbook

To build the Business Administration workbook, perform the following steps:

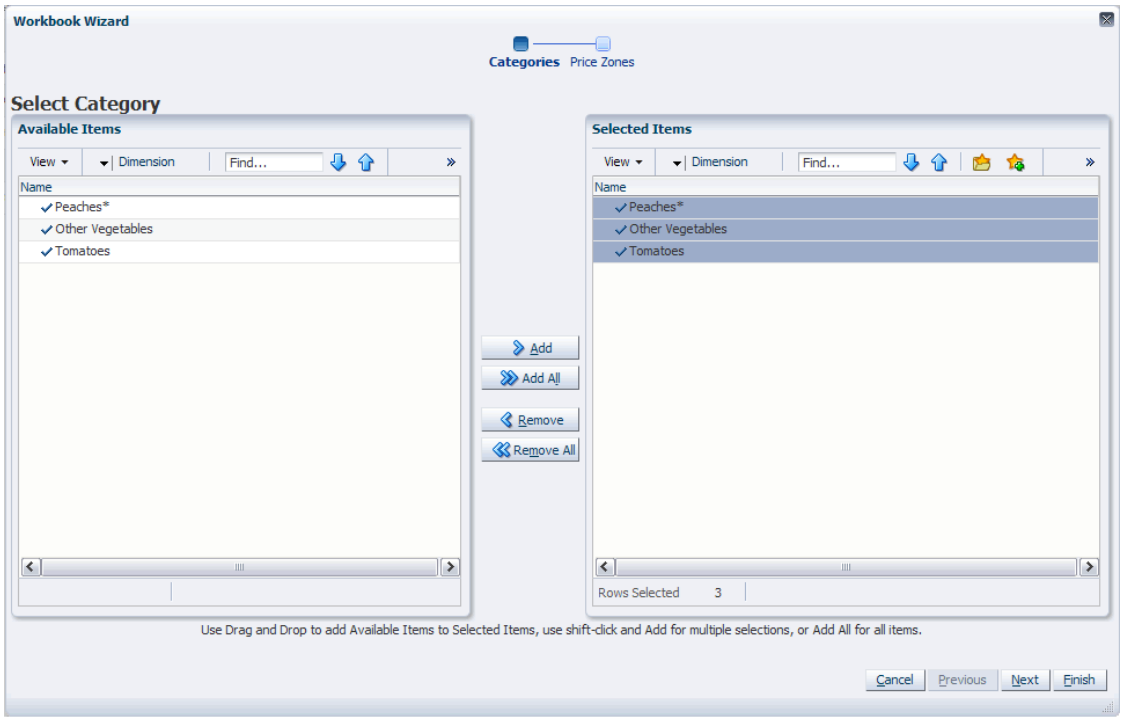
1. Click the **New Workbook** icon in the Business Administration task.

Figure 2–1 Business Administration Task



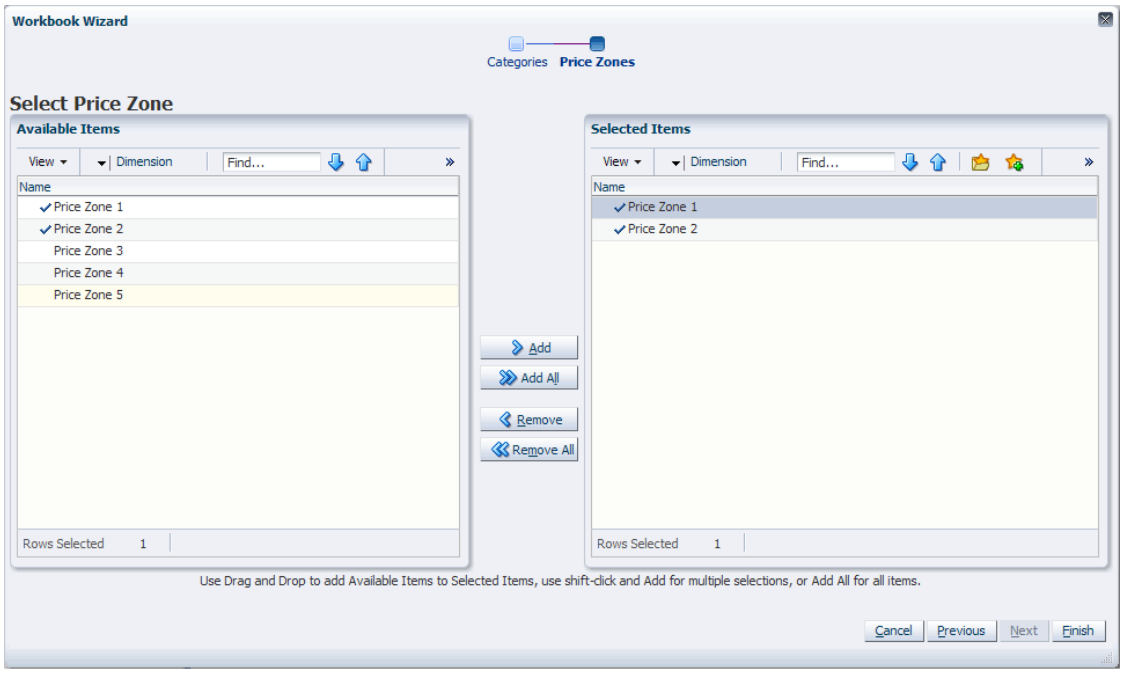
2. The Business Administration wizard opens. Select the categories you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 2–2 Business Administration Wizard: Select Category



3. Select the price zones you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 2–3 Business Administration Wizard: Select Price Zone



The Business Administration workbook is built.

Price Ladder Management Step

This step contains views to help you create price ladders, set optimization priorities, and manage batch processes. There are three views:

- Price Ladder Setting View
- Price Ladder Maintenance View
- Merchandise Price Ladder Assignment View

Price Ladder Setting View

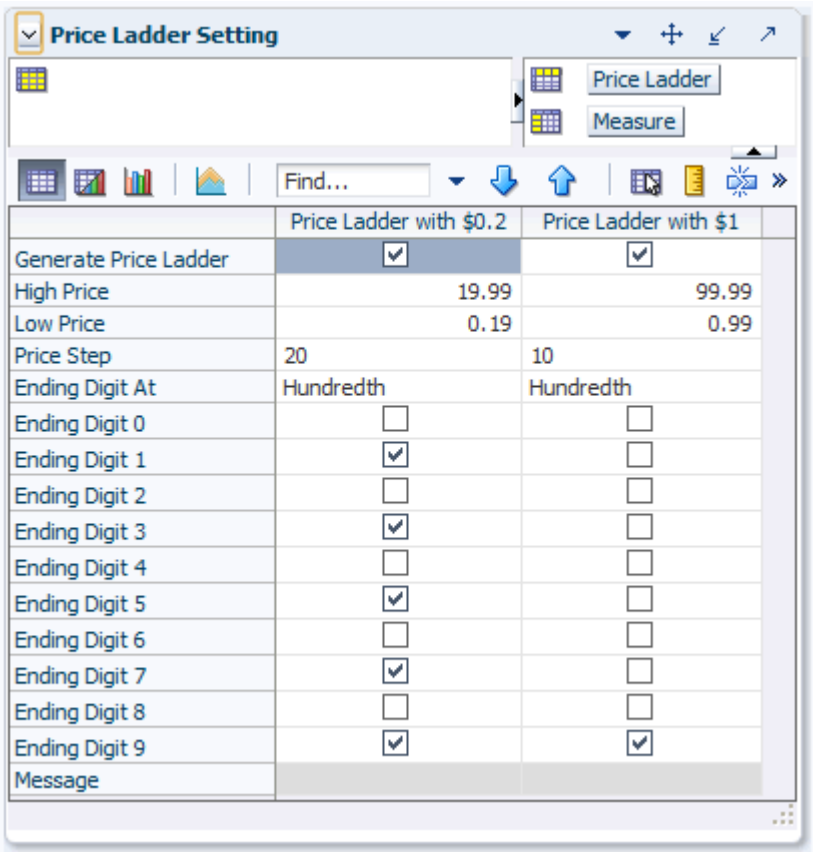
Use this view to edit the price ladders that were loaded during the batch process.

A price ladder is a collection of acceptable price points for an item. Price ladders are loaded to ensure appropriate recommended prices are provided based upon optimization results. RPO recommends only prices that are price points on the price ladder.

For example, if the optimization engine recommends a price of $11.93, but your price strategy is that all prices must end in .00 and price steps must occur every $2.00, then RPO recommends $12.00 instead of $11.93.

Using this view, you can set the range of prices for the price ladder, the price steps (the required difference between consecutive price points), and the ending digits of the price points.

Figure 2–4 Price Ladder Setting View



	Price Ladder with $0.2	Price Ladder with $1
Generate Price Ladder	☑	☑
High Price	19.99	99.99
Low Price	0.19	0.99
Price Step	20	10
Ending Digit At	Hundredth	Hundredth
Ending Digit 0	☐	☐
Ending Digit 1	☑	☐
Ending Digit 2	☐	☐
Ending Digit 3	☑	☐
Ending Digit 4	☐	☐
Ending Digit 5	☑	☐
Ending Digit 6	☐	☐
Ending Digit 7	☑	☐
Ending Digit 8	☐	☐
Ending Digit 9	☑	☑
Message		

Table 2–1 lists the measures in this view.

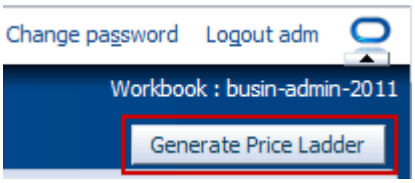
Table 2–1 Price Ladder Setting View Measures

Measure	Description
Generate Price Ladder	Select this boolean measure to generate the price ladder you have edited. After you have selected it, click the Generate Price Ladder button (as described below).
Low Price	The lowest price on the price ladder. No item that uses this price ladder can have a price lower than this amount.
High Price	The highest price on the price ladder. No item that uses this price ladder can have a price higher than this amount.
Price Step	Use the picklist to set the price step value based on the Ending Digit At measure. The price step value is calculated by multiplying the selected value in the Price Step measure by the Ending Digit At measure. For example, if the Price Step measure is set to 10 and the Ending Digit At measure is set to Hundredth, then the price step value is 10 x 0.01 = 0.1.
Ending Digit At	Use this measure to specify what the selected ending digit means in the price ladder. Options are Ones, Tenth, or Hundredth. For example, if you select the ending digits 1, 3, and 5 and you select Hundredth in this measure, then the ending digits are 0.01, 0.03, and 0.05. If you selected Tenth in this measure, then the ending digits are 0.1, 0.3, and 0.5.
Ending Digit X	Use these measures to select the ending digits for the price points. For example, Figure 2–4 shows the first price ladder with five ending digits selected: 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. Therefore, the price points in that price ladder can only end with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9. Its price points could be $0.19, $0.21, $0.23, $0.25, $0.27, and so on.
Message	This is a read-only measure that displays the return message from the Price Ladder Generation call.

To edit and generate a price ladder, perform the following steps:

1. Enter the highest price for the price ladder in the High Price measure. This means that no item that uses this price ladder can have a price above this amount.
2. Enter the lowest price for the price ladder in the Low Price measure. This means that no item that uses this price ladder can have a price below this amount.
3. Set the Price Step and Ending Digit At measures for this price ladder. The price step is the required difference between consecutive price points. For instance, if you want the prices on the price ladder to be $1.00, $1.10, $1.20, $1.30, and so on, you would select 10 in the Price Step measure and Tenth in the Ending Digit At measure.
4. In the Ending Digit measures, select the ending digits allowed for the price points. For instance, if you want all prices to end with 9, such as $14.49 and $14.99, then you would select only the Ending Digit 9 measure. If you want prices to end with only 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9, you would select those five measures, as shown in Figure 2–4.
5. After editing the price ladders, select the **Generate Price Ladder** measure for each of the price ladders you want to generate.
6. Click the **Generate Price Ladder** button in the top, right corner (Figure 2–5). This generates the price points shown in the Price Ladder Maintenance View.

Figure 2–5 Generate Price Ladder



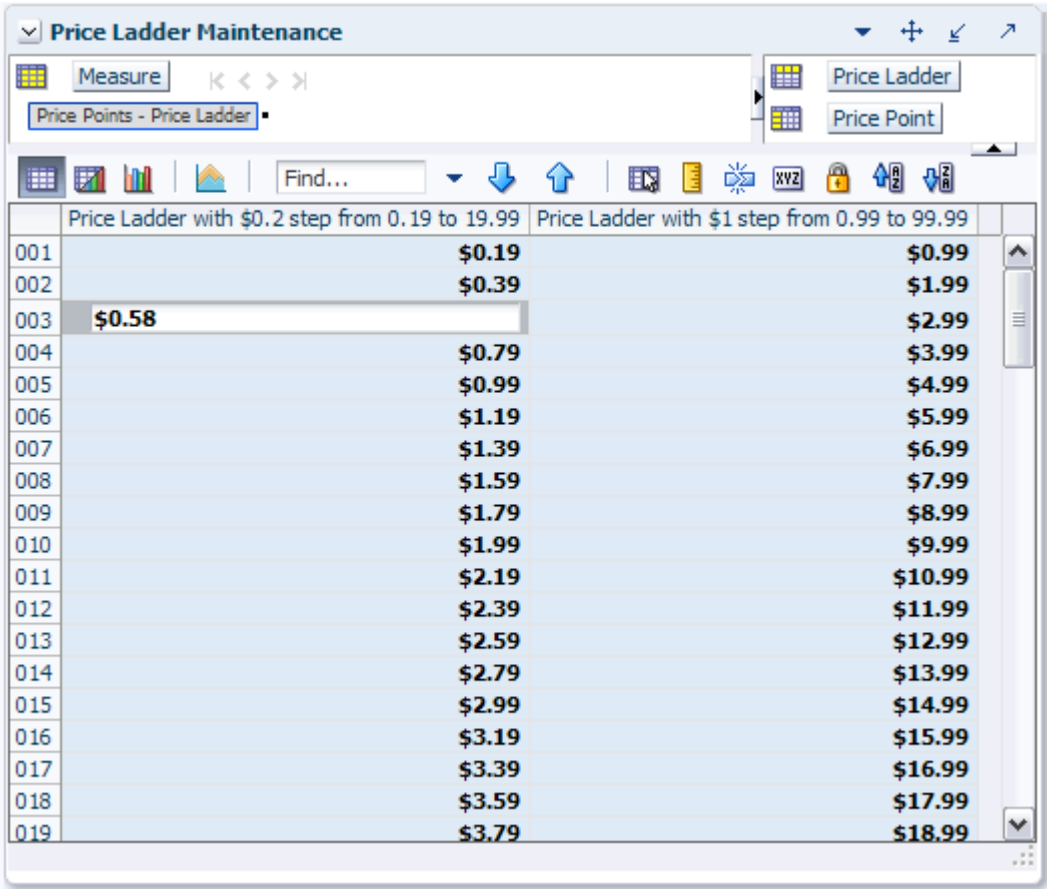
After you have edited and generated the price ladders, continue to the Price Ladder Maintenance View to review the price points and price ladders you created.

Price Ladder Maintenance View

Use this view to review and edit the price ladders and price points you created in the Price Ladder Setting View.

To edit a specific price point, double-click it and enter a new price.

Figure 2–6 Price Ladder Maintenance View



	Price Ladder with $0.2 step from 0.19 to 19.99	Price Ladder with $1 step from 0.99 to 99.99
001	$0.19	$0.99
002	$0.39	$1.99
003	$0.58	$2.99
004	$0.79	$3.99
005	$0.99	$4.99
006	$1.19	$5.99
007	$1.39	$6.99
008	$1.59	$7.99
009	$1.79	$8.99
010	$1.99	$9.99
011	$2.19	$10.99
012	$2.39	$11.99
013	$2.59	$12.99
014	$2.79	$13.99
015	$2.99	$14.99
016	$3.19	$15.99
017	$3.39	$16.99
018	$3.59	$17.99
019	$3.79	$18.99

Table 2–2 lists the measures in this view.

Table 2–2 Price Ladder Maintenance View Measures

Measure	Description
Price Points - Price Ladder	The price points on a given price ladder. Use this measure to edit the price points.

After you have reviewed and edited the price points, continue to the Merchandise Price Ladder Assignment View.

Merchandise Price Ladder Assignment View

Use this view to to assign price ladders to a category and price zone.

Select a price ladder for each price zone. After you have assigned the price ladders, save and commit the workbook.

Figure 2–7 Merchandise Price Ladder Assignment View

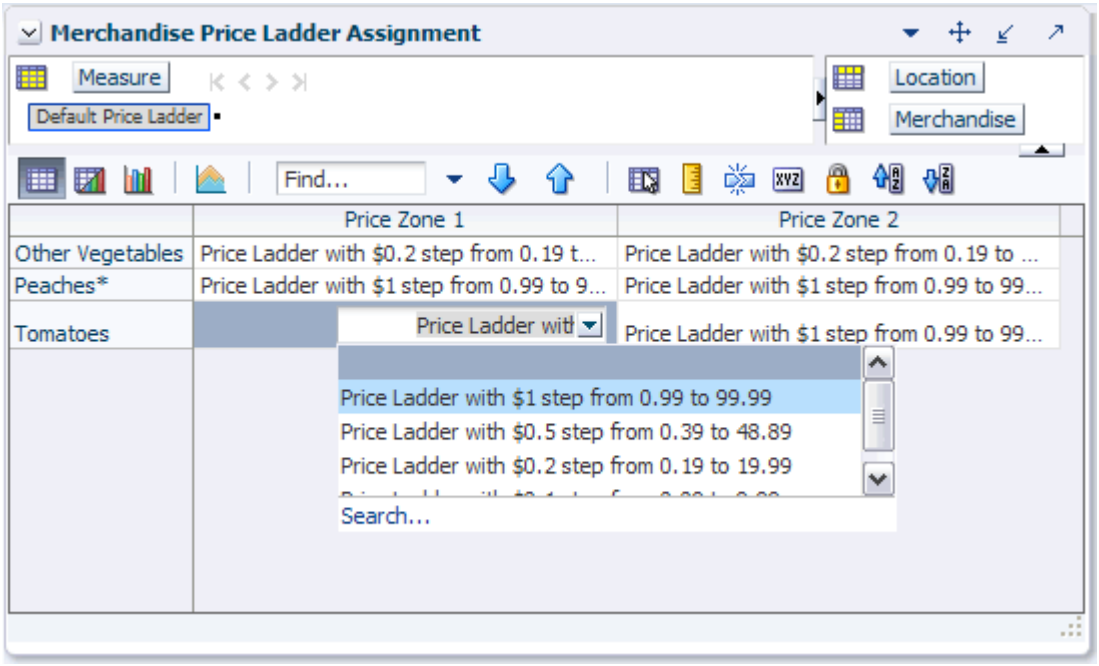


Table 2–3 lists the measures in this view.

Table 2–3 Merchandise Price Ladder Assignment View Measures

Measure	Description
Default Price Ladder	The price ladder that will be used with a price zone by default.

Default Constraint Priority Setting Step

This step contains one view: Default Priority Setting.

Default Priority Setting View

This view displays all constraint types available in RPO. Constraints are rules that you define for RPO to obey when optimizing for prices. These constraints are created in the Price Analysis task. For instance, you can create a competition constraint that all canned peaches items are priced cheaper than the competition's prices.

Before you create these specific constraints, however, you should define the default priorities for each constraint type in this view. For instance, if your main sales objective is to have lower prices than the competition, you would set the Competition Priority measure to a high priority such as Priority 1 or Priority 2. However, if your main objective is to increase your gross margin, you would set the Margin Priority measure to a high priority.

If you set a constraint to have a priority 2 through 10, RPO attempts to obey that constraint, but if it cannot, it relaxes or bends the rules of the constraint until it finds a feasible solution. However, if you set a constraint to priority 1 and RPO cannot obey that constraint, it returns a message stating there is no feasible solution. If RPO must choose between obeying two constraint types that conflict, it obeys the constraint with the highest priority. Note that multiple constraint types can have the same priority.

The default priorities that you assign to the constraint types in this view are for all scenarios and price zones. These priorities can be overridden for specific scenarios and price zones in the Priority Setting Step of the Price Analysis task.

Figure 2–8 Default Priority Setting View

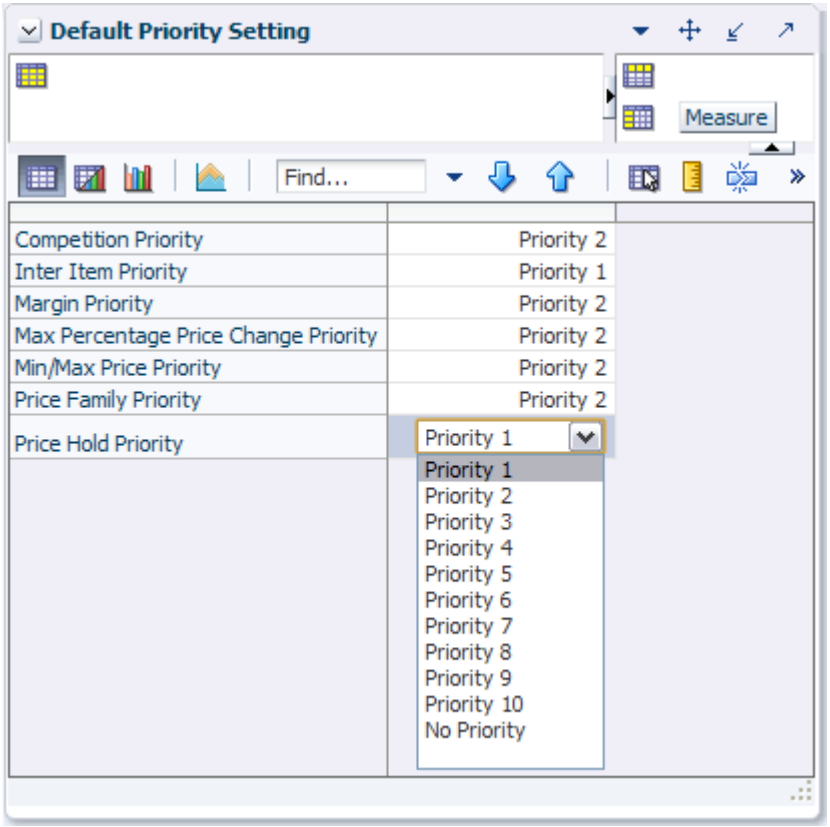


Table 2–4 lists the measures in this view.

Table 2–4 Default Priority Setting View Measures

Measure	Description
Competition Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for maintaining the competition constraints that define the relationship between your items and the competitor items. These competition constraints are created in the Competition Constraints Step of the Price Analysis task.
Inter Item Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for maintaining the inter-item constraints that define the relationship between two items (for instance, the relationship between the prices of a brand name item and the same private label item). These inter-item constraints are created in the Inter–Item Constraints Step of the Price Analysis task.
Margin Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for maintaining the margin constraints. The margin constraints are created in the Global Goals and Constraints Step of the Price Analysis task.
Max Percentage Price Change Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for maintaining the maximum percentage price change constraint that defines how much or how little change is allowed between the original price and the recommended price. These constraints are created in the Global Goals and Constraints Step of the Price Analysis task.
Min/Max Price Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for maintaining the min/max price priority constraint. The minimum and maximum item price constraints are set in the Item Constraints Step of the Price Analysis task.
Price Family Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for maintaining a price family. A price family is a group of items that have the same price. Price families are created in the Select Constraint Items and Item Group Levels Views in the Price Analysis task.
Price Hold Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for maintaining a price hold on an item. Setting a price hold on an item means that you do not want RPO to change that item's price. Price holds are applied to items in the Item Constraints Step of the Price Analysis task.

After you have set the default priorities, continue to the Batch Management Step.

Batch Management Step

This step contains one view: Batch Job Setting.

Batch Job Setting View

Use this view to select the scenarios that you want to run during the batch process. This is useful because it allows you to select only the scenarios that you want to work with to be run during batch rather than all scenarios.

After the scenarios are run during batch, the Last Run Date measure displays the date of the run.

Figure 2–9 Batch Job Setting View

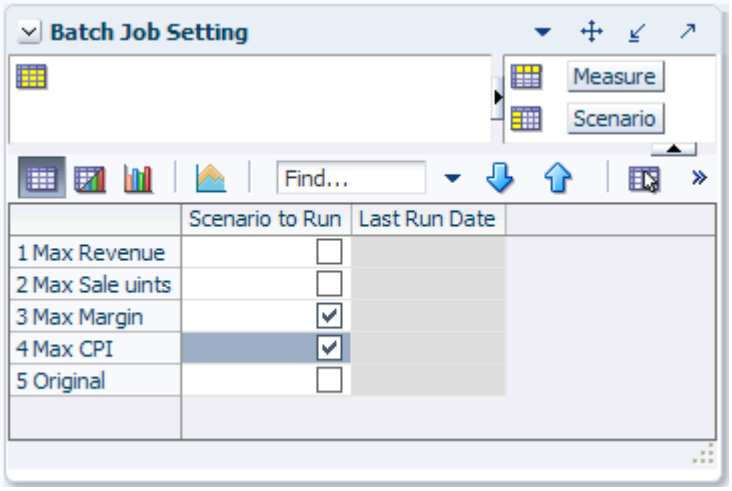


Table 2–5 lists the measures in this view.

Table 2–5 Batch Job Setting View Measures

Measure	Description
Scenario to Run	Use this measure to select the scenarios that you want to run during batch.
Last Run Date	This is a read-only measure that displays the date of the last batch run.

After you have selected the scenarios that you want to run during batch, commit the workbook. Build the Scenario Management task to define the items, locations, and time periods for the scenarios.

3

Scenario Management

This chapter describes the Scenario Management task. A scenario defines a group of items for particular price zones during a particular time period. After you define the scenarios in this task, use the Price Analysis task to define your optimization goals to find the optimized prices for the items in those scenarios. The Scenario Management task contains three steps:

- Scenario - Calendar Assignment Step
- Scenario - Item Assignment Step
- Scenario - Location Assignment Step

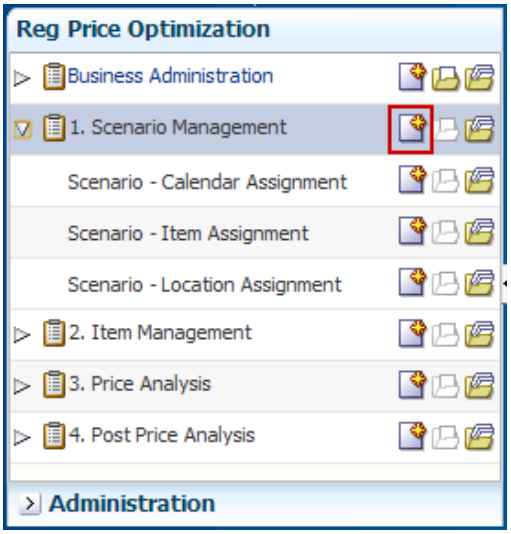
Building the Scenario Management Workbook

To build the Scenario Management workbook, perform the following steps:

> **Note:** To build the Scenario Management workbook, you must be in a local domain.

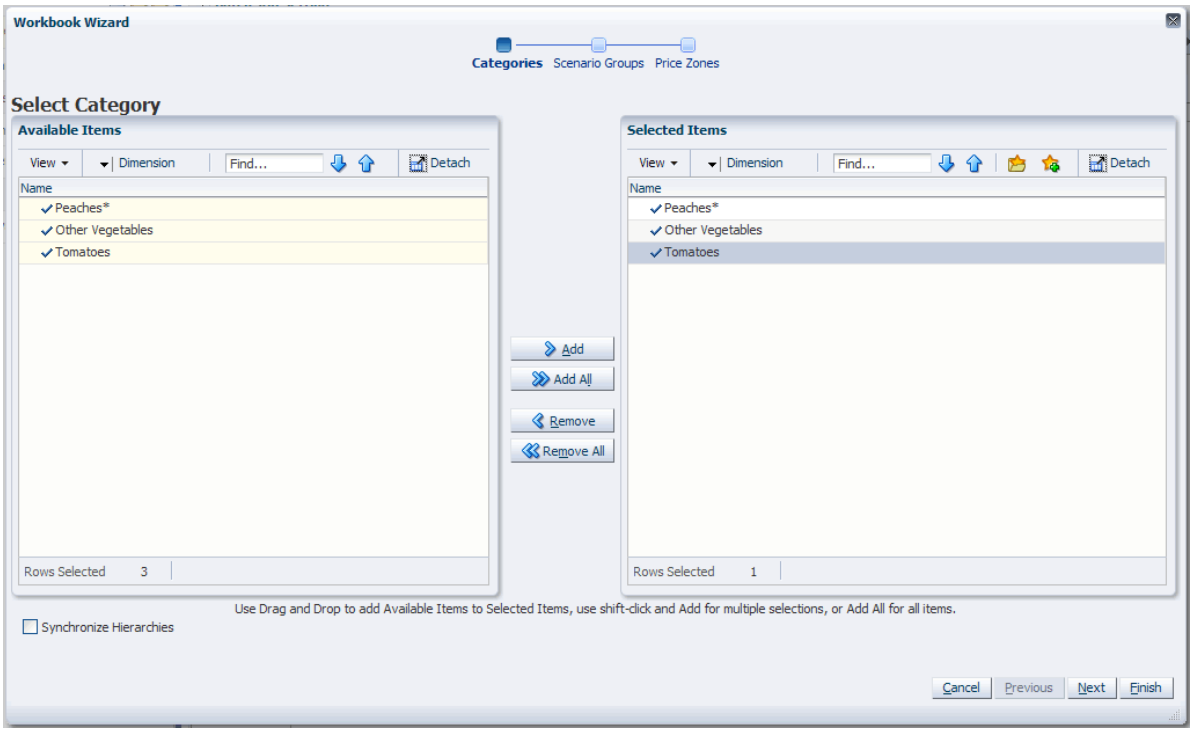
1. Click the **New Workbook** icon in the Scenario Management task.

Figure 3–1 Scenario Management Task



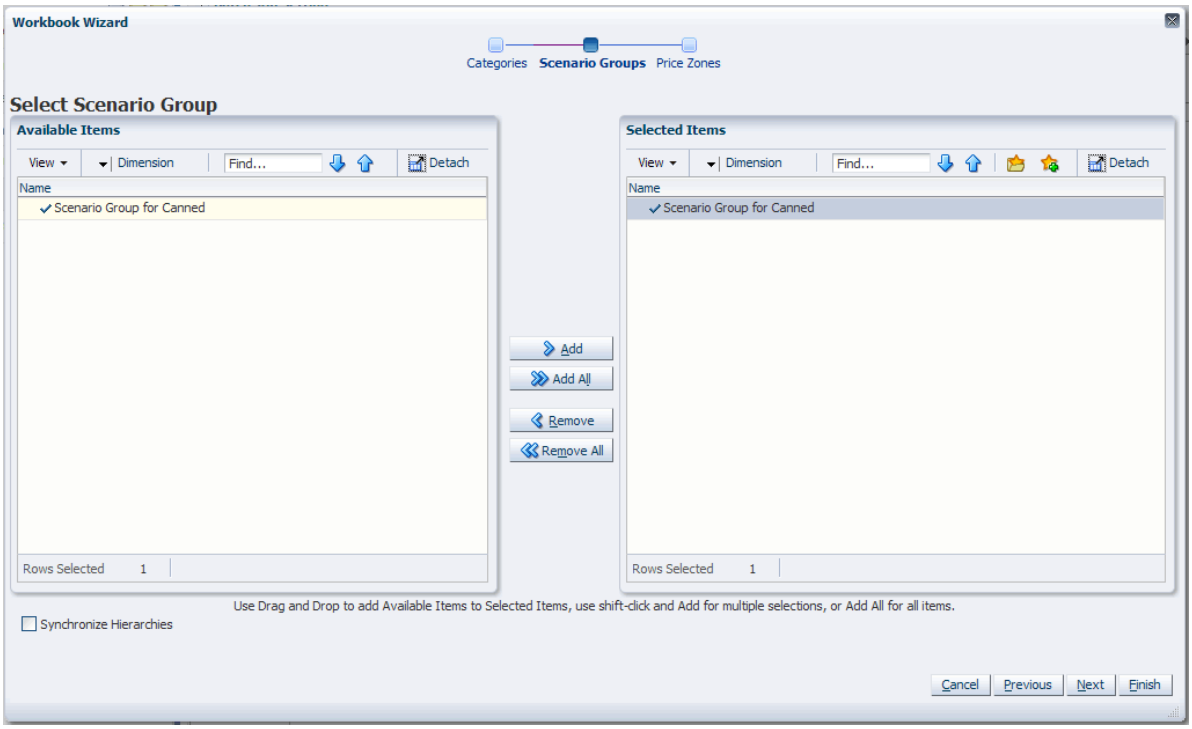
2. The Scenario Management wizard opens. Select the categories you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 3–2 Scenario Management Wizard: Select Category



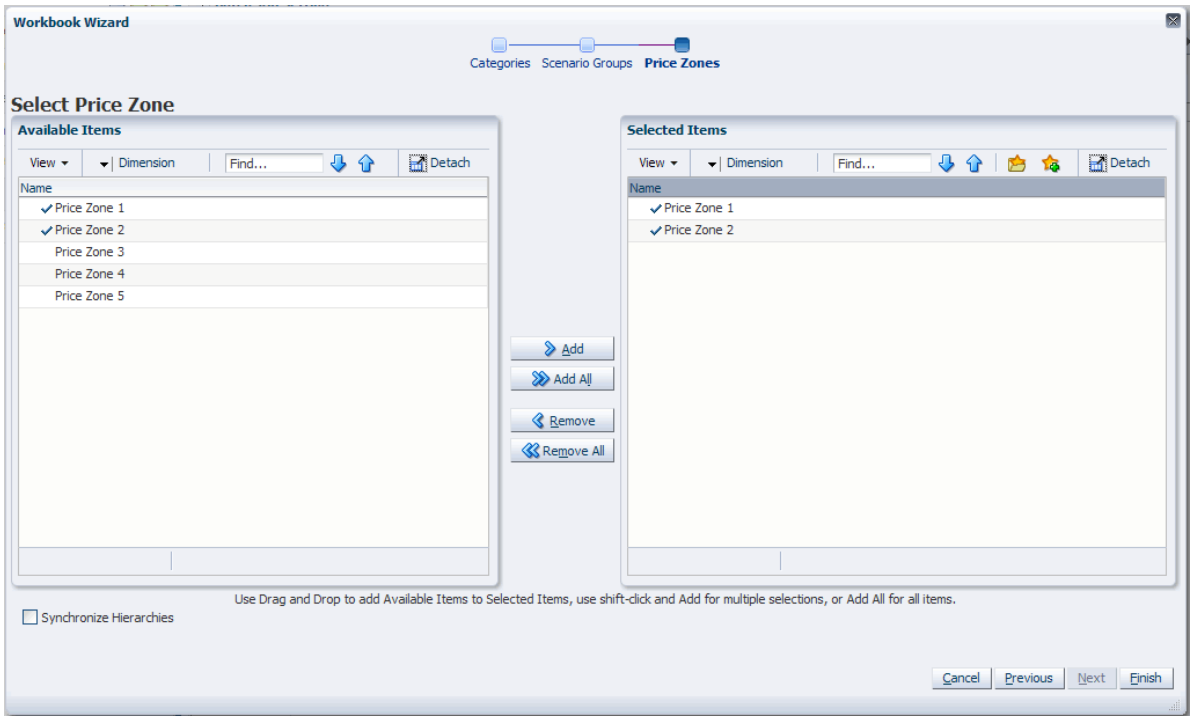
3. Select the scenario groups you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 3–3 Scenario Management Wizard: Select Scenario Group



4. Select the price zones you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 3–4 Scenario Management Wizard: Select Price Zone



The Scenario Management workbook is built.

Scenario - Calendar Assignment Step

This step includes one view: Scenario Setting.

Scenario Setting View

Use this view to set the time periods and enter descriptions for the scenarios that were loaded in the load process. These descriptions appear in the Price Analysis wizard (Figure 5–2). Entering a useful description here will help you to select the scenarios in the Price Analysis task.

Figure 3–5 Scenario Setting View

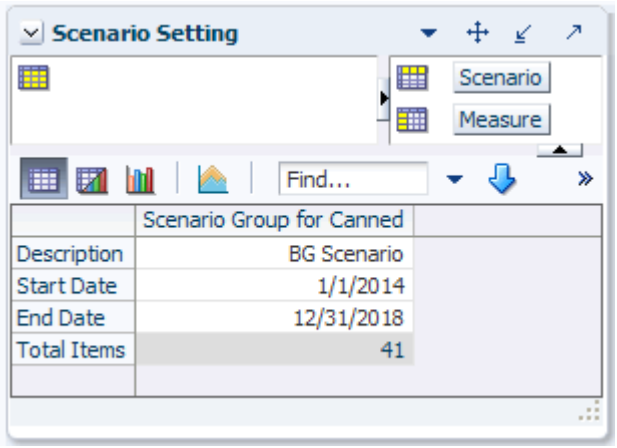


Table 3–1 lists the measures in this view.

Table 3–1 Scenario Setting View Measures

Measure	Description
Description	Use this measure to enter a short, useful description of the scenario. This description appears in the Price Analysis wizard (Figure 5–2).
Start Date	The first day of the planning period.
End Date	The last day of the planning period.
Total Items	The number of items in the scenario. This is a read-only measure used for reference only.

After you have defined the time period and description for each scenario, continue to the Scenario - Item Assignment Step to assign items to the scenario.

Scenario - Item Assignment Step

This step has one view: Select Items.

Select Items View

Use this view to assign items to the scenario group. When this scenario is selected in the Price Analysis task, the items selected here will be analyzed for price optimization.

Figure 3–6 Select Items View

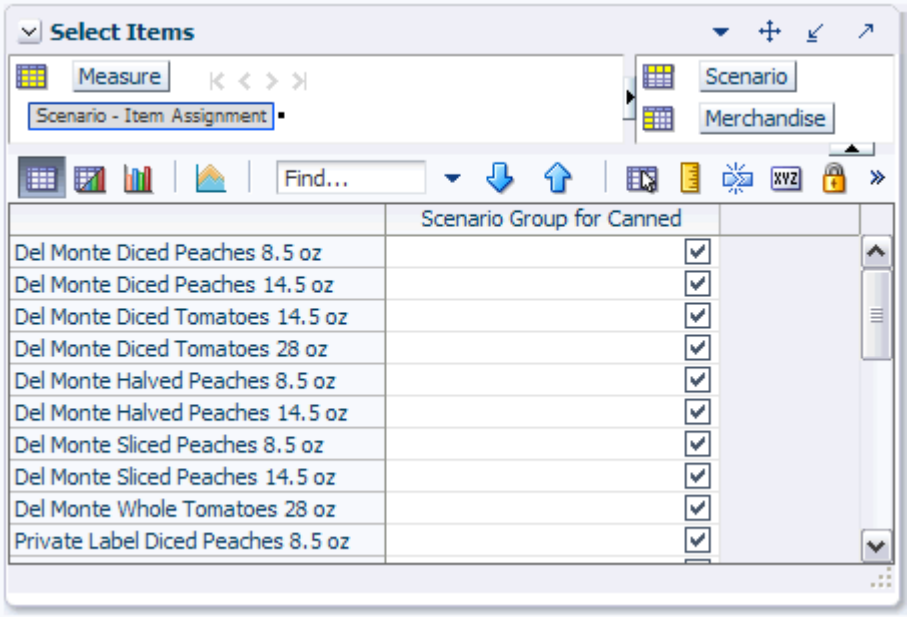


Table 3–2 lists the measures in this view.

Table 3–2 Select Items View Measures

Measure	Description
Scenario - Item Assignment	Use this measure to select items to belong in the scenario.

After you have selected the items for the scenario group, continue to the Scenario - Location Assignment Step to assign price zones to the scenario.

Scenario - Location Assignment Step

This step has one view: Select Locations.

Select Locations

Use this view to assign price zones to the scenario group. When this scenario is selected in the Price Analysis task, the price zones selected here will be analyzed for price optimization.

Figure 3–7 Select Locations View

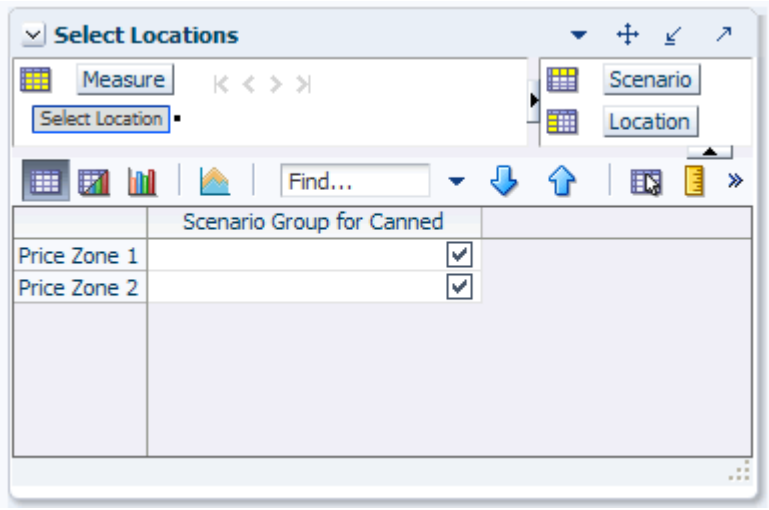


Table 3–3 lists the measures in this view.

Table 3–3 Select Locations View Measures

Measure	Description
Select Location	Use this measure to select price zones to belong to the scenario.

After you have defined the time period, items, and price zones for the scenario, commit this workbook. Or, you can save the workbook and work with it later. Then, build the Item Management task to define the relationships among items and create item groups.

4

Item Management

The Item Management task is used to define relationships among items and to create item groups. These relationships and groups are key to creating constraints in the Price Analysis task. This task contains three steps:

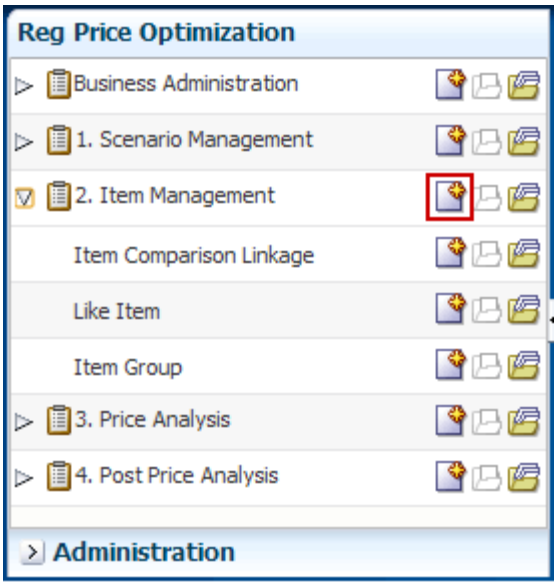
- Item Comparison Linkage Step
- Like Item Step
- Item Group Step

Building the Item Management Workbook

To build the Item Management workbook, perform the following steps:

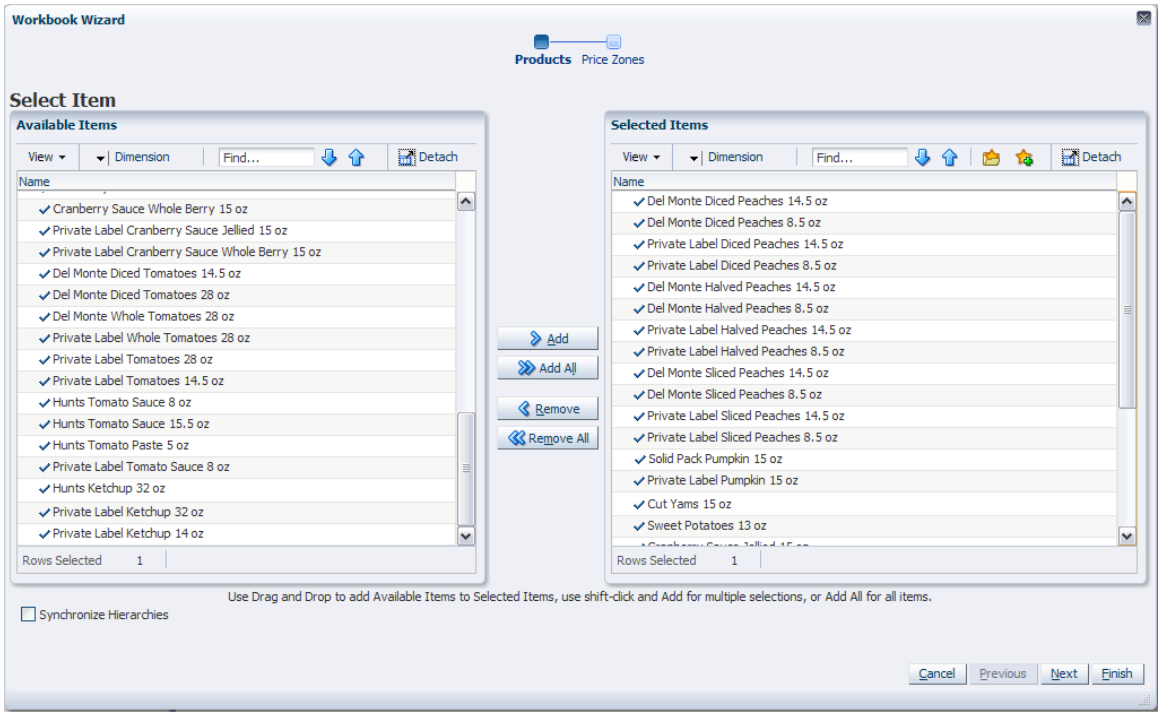
1. Click the **New Workbook** icon in the Item Management task.

Figure 4–1 Item Management Task



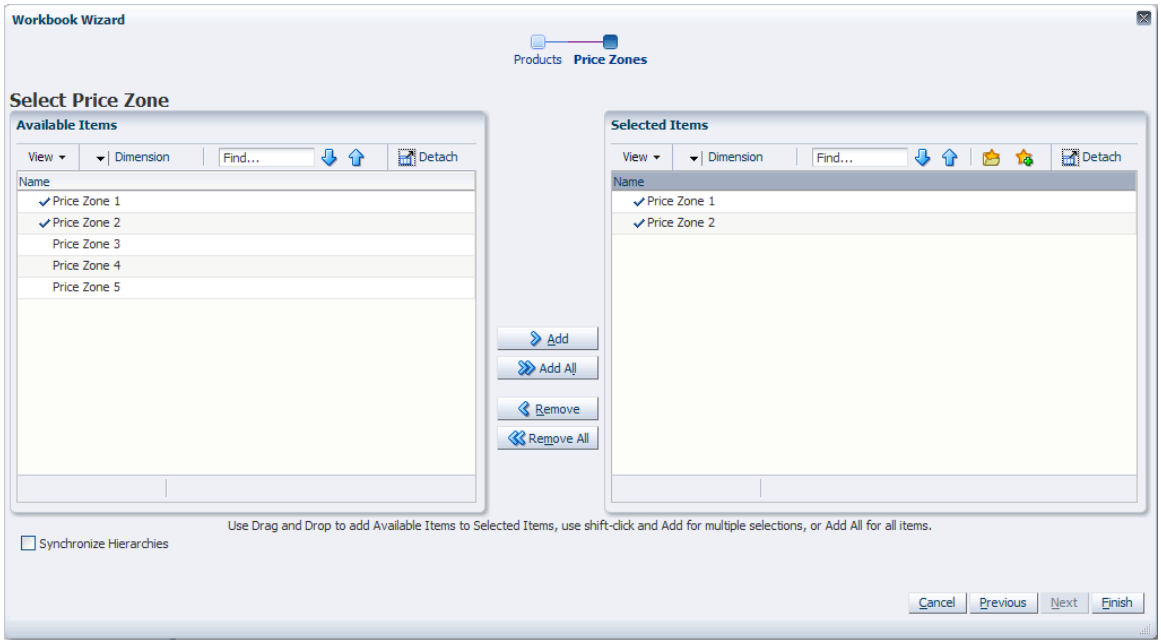
2. The Item Management wizard opens. Select the items to include in the workbook. These items should include both the new items and the like items that you wish to associate the new items with. Click **Next**.

Figure 4–2 Item Management Wizard: Select Item



3. Select the price zones that you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 4–3 Item Management Wizard: Select Price Zone



The Item Management workbook is built.

Item Comparison Linkage Step

This step contains one view: Item Linkage.

Item Linkage View

Use this view to link items that have a relationship with other items. After items are linked, you can create constraints and rules in the Price Analysis task based on those links. For instance, if you link Diced Peaches 8.5 oz. to Sliced Peaches 8.5 oz. in this view (as shown in Figure 4–4), you can create a rule in the Price Analysis workbook that specifies that these two items should always have the same price.

To link an item to another, select the boolean measure at the intersection of the item in the Merchandise dimension and an item in the RHS (Right Hand Side) Merchandise dimension. After you have finished linking items, continue to the Like Item Step.

Note: The items in the RHS Merchandise dimension only represent the items in the Merchandise dimension, they are not the true items. Therefore, linking Item A in the Merchandise dimension and Item B in the RHS dimension does not automatically link Item B in the Merchandise dimension and Item A in the RHS dimension.

Figure 4–4 Item Linkage View

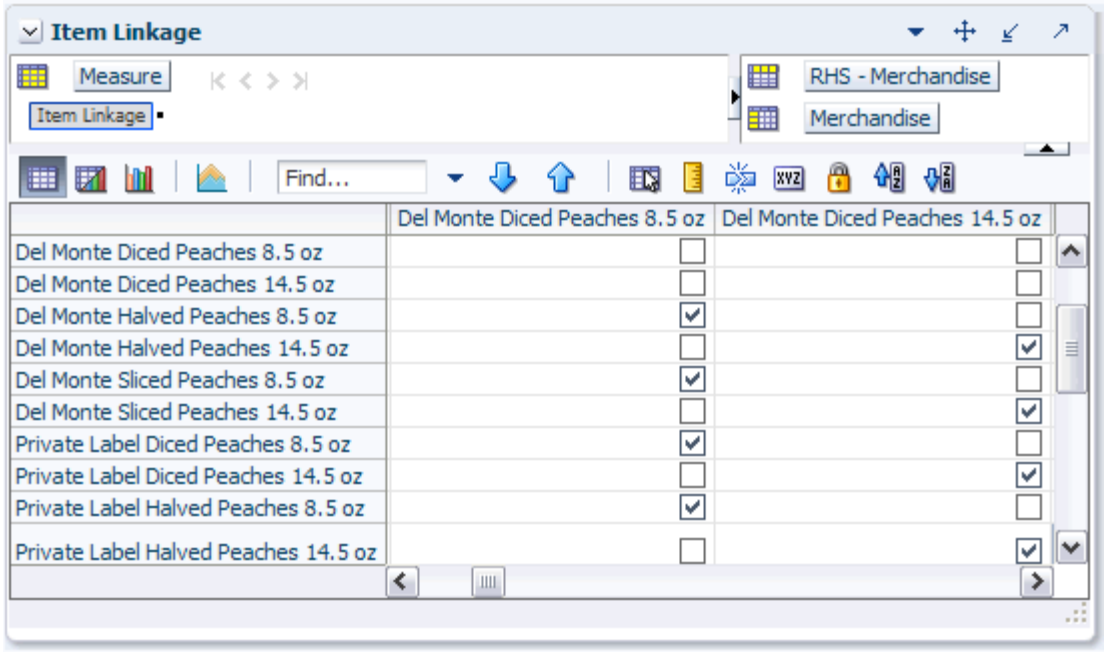


Table 4–1 lists the measures in this view.

Table 4–1 Item Linkage View Measure

Measure	Description
Item Linkage	Use this measure to link items in the Merchandise dimension to items in the RHS Merchandise dimension.

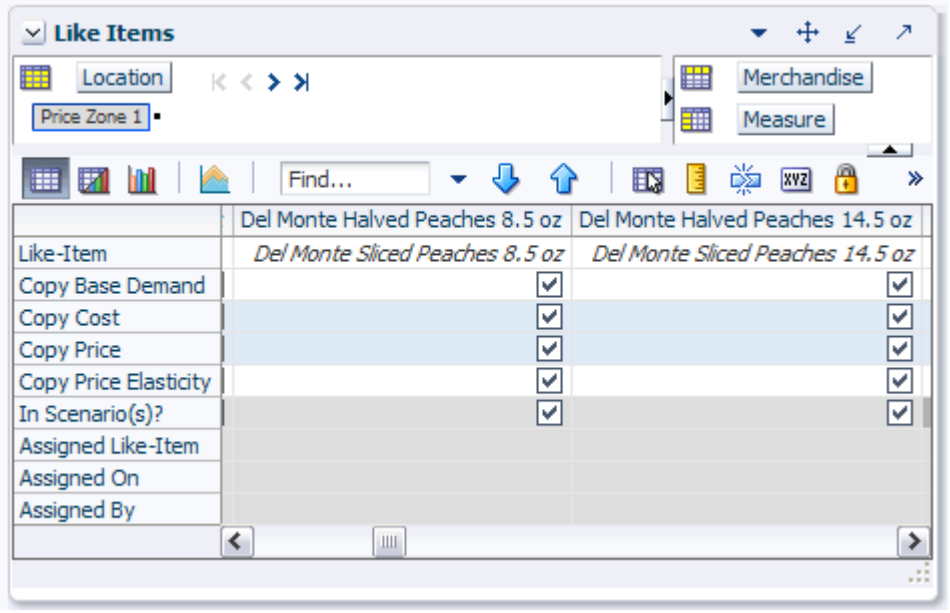
Like Item Step

This step contains one view: Like Items.

Like Items View

Use this view to assign like items to new items and to specify the like item's parameters to apply to the new item. You can apply the like item's cost, price, base demand, demand group, or price elasticity to the new item. This is useful if you have a new item with no sales history that is expected to perform in the same way as an existing item.

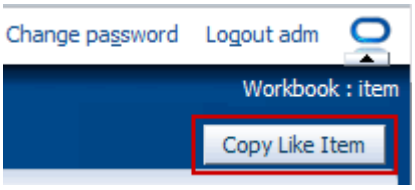
Figure 4–5 Like Items View



To assign like items:

1. Locate the item that needs a like item in the Merchandise dimension. In the intersection of that item and the Like-Item measure, double-click the cell.
2. A drop-down list of items appears. Select the item to use as the like item.
3. Select the attributes of the like item that you want to use. You can choose one or more of the following options: Copy Base Demand, Copy Cost, Copy Price, and Copy Price Elasticity. (For the descriptions of these options, see Table 4–2.)
4. After you have mapped all the like items and like price zones to the new items, click **Copy Like Item**.

Figure 4–6 Copy Like Item



5. From the File menu, select **Commit**.

Table 4–2 lists the measures in this view.

Table 4–2 Like Items View Measures

Measure	Description
Like-Item	Use this measure to select the like item you want to associate with the new item.
Copy Base Demand	Use this measure to copy the like item's forecast to the new item.
Copy Cost	Use this measure to copy the like item's cost to the new item.
Copy Price	Use this measure to copy the like item's price to the new item.
Copy Price Elasticity	Use this measure to copy the like item's price elasticity for the new item. The price elasticity is calculated in APC-RPO. **Note**: When copying elasticities for new items, only cross-item elasticities for items that are included in the workbook are copied.
In Scenario(s)?	This is a read-only measure that displays whether the item is in a scenario. Items are assigned to scenarios in the Select Items View in the Scenario Management task.
Assigned Like-Item	This is a read-only measure that displays the like item that was assigned to the item.
Assigned On	This is a read-only measure that displays the date that the like item was assigned to the item.
Assigned By	This is a read-only measure that displays the user who assigned the like item to the item.

After you have assigned like items and like price zones to the new items, continue to the Item Group Step.

Item Group Step

This step contains one view: Item Group.

Item Group View

Use this view to select the items you want to assign to the item groups that were loaded in the batch load. By assigning items to an item group, you can treat a group of items similarly by applying a constraint to the item group in the Price Analysis task. This is easier and faster than applying constraints to each item individually.

For instance, you can assign all canned peaches items to Item Group 01. Then, in the Price Analysis workbook, you can create a constraint that applies to the entire group.

Note: All items within item groups must exist in the same domain.

Figure 4–7 Item Group View

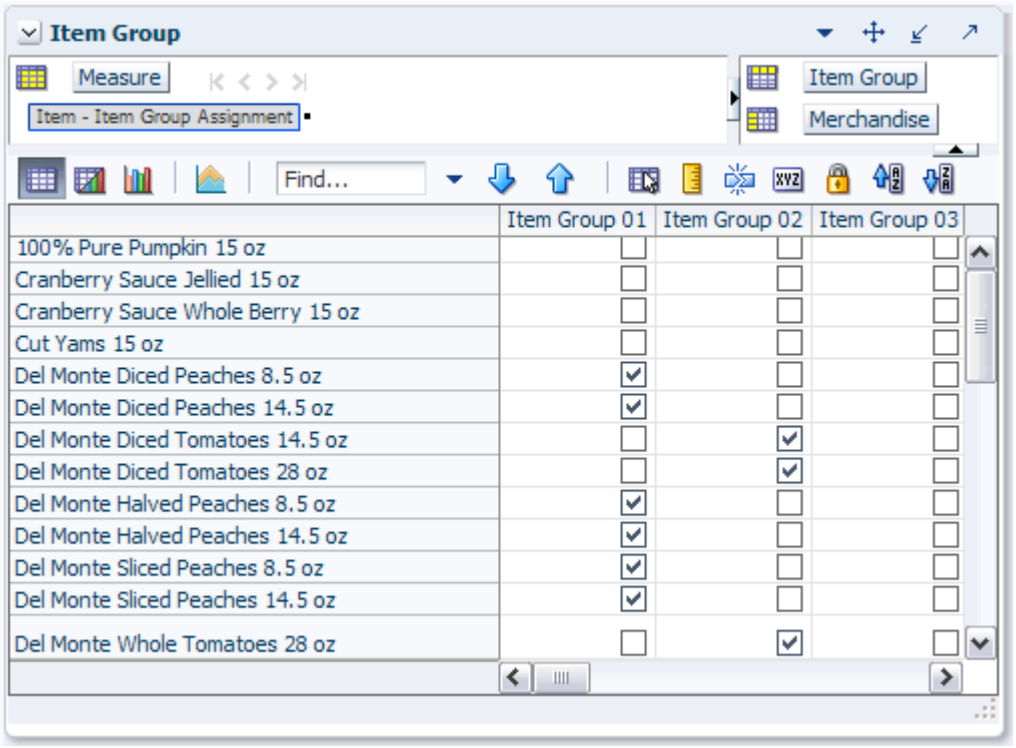


Table 4–3 lists the measures in this view.

Table 4–3 Item Group View Measures

Measure	Description
Item - Item Group Assignment	Use this measure to assign items to an item group.

After you have assigned items to an item group, save and commit the workbook. Next, build the Price Analysis task.

5

Price Analysis

The Price Analysis task is used to optimize prices for the scenarios you have created in the Business Administration, Scenario Management, and Item Management tasks. Using this task, you can specify pricing constraints, optimize prices, override recommendations, specify business goals, and analyze the effect of price changes on decision variables such as gross margin and revenue.

The Price Analysis task contains the following steps:

- Global Goals and Constraints Step
- Priority Setting Step
- Item Constraints Step
- Inter–Item Constraints Step
- Competition Constraints Step
- Optimization Dashboard Step
- Recommendations and What–If Step
- Miscellaneous Step

The basic workflow of this task is described below.

1. Choose the business goals you want to optimize in the Global Goals and Constraints Step.
2. Set the general and competition constraint priorities for the scenario you are analyzing in the Priority Setting Step.
3. Enter specific constraints in the Item Constraints Step, Inter–Item Constraints Step, and Competition Constraints Step.
4. Review the optimization results in the Optimization Dashboard Step.
5. Make adjustments and create what-if simulations in the Recommendations and What–If Step. Select and approve the scenario to use.

Building the Price Analysis Workbook

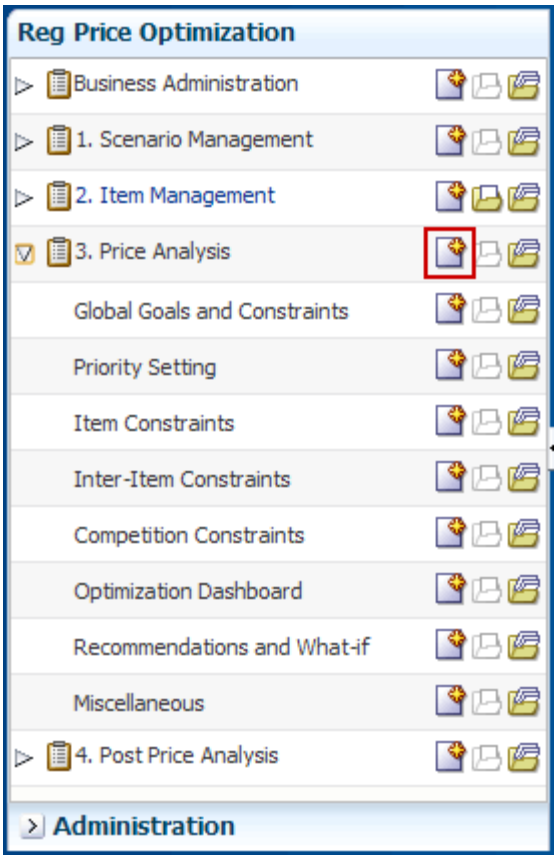
To build the Price Analysis workbook, perform the following steps:

Notes:

- The Price Analysis workbook cannot be build in the master domain.
- You must have a scenario created to build a Price Analysis workbook.

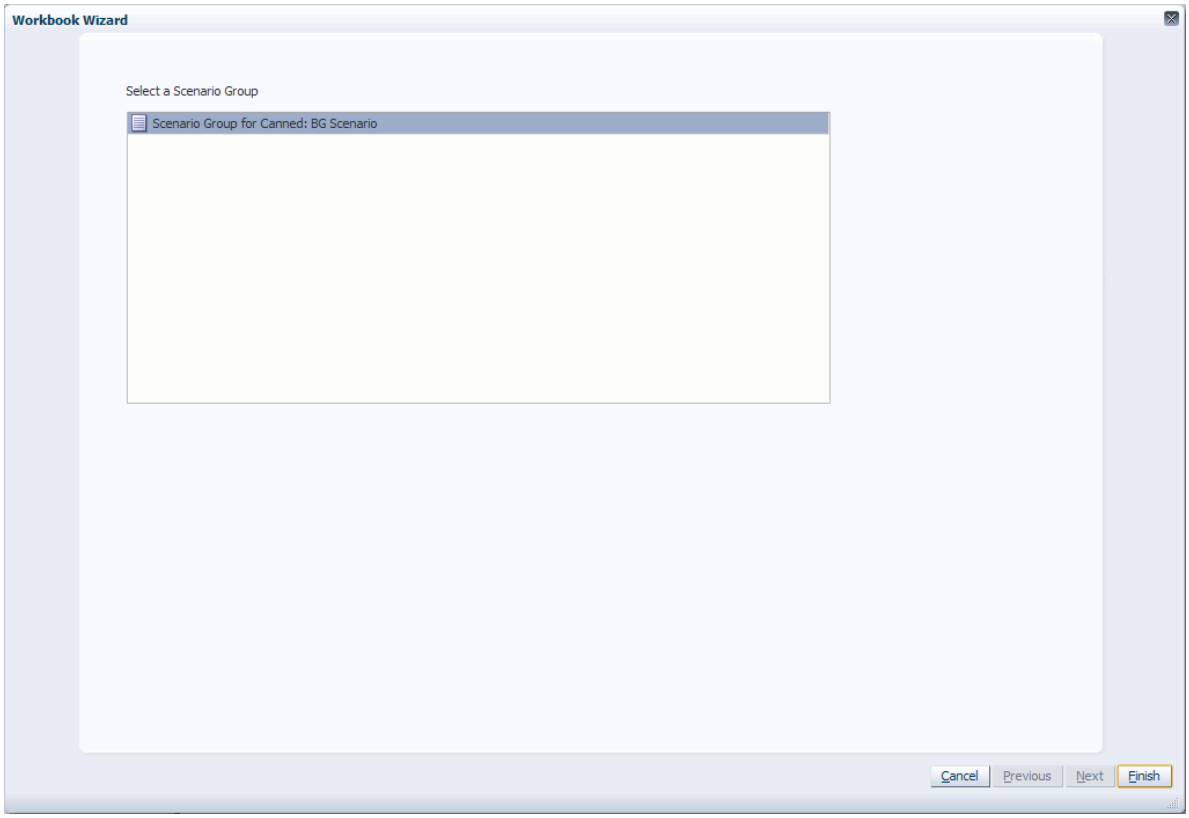
1. Click the **New Workbook** icon in the Price Analysis task.

Figure 5–1 Price Analysis Task



2. The Price Analysis wizard opens. Select the scenario group you want to optimize. All scenarios belonging to a particular scenario group are included in the workbook. The scenarios contain the item, location, and calendar information that you specified for it in the Scenario Management task. Click **Finish**.

Figure 5–2 Price Analysis Wizard: Select Scenario Group



The Price Analysis workbook is built.

Global Goals and Constraints Step

This step contains one view: Global Goals and Constraints.

Global Goals and Constraints View

Use this view to choose the parameters you want to optimize for the scenario. For instance, if you want to optimize the Max CPI (Competitive Price Index) scenario to return the most revenue while maintaining at least 75% of the original CPI and 80% of the original volume, you would select Revenue as the Goal for Full Optimization and set the CPI and volume constraints.

After selecting the optimization goal and entering constraints, continue to the Priority Setting Step.

Figure 5–3 Global Goals and Constraints View

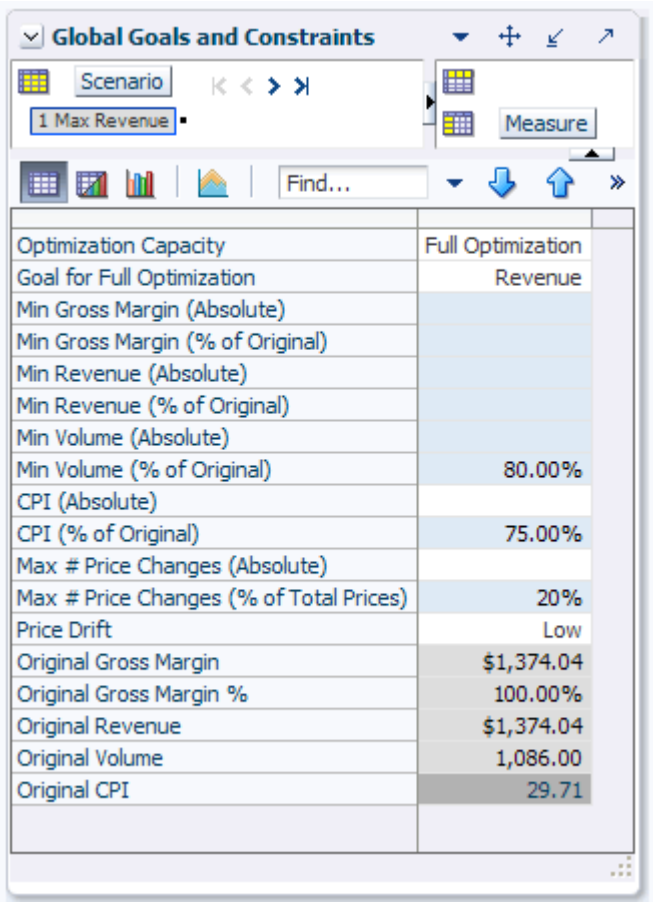


Table 5–1 lists the measures in this view.

Table 5–1 Global Goals and Constraints View Measures

Measure	Description
Optimization Capacity	Options are Full Optimization, Price Simulation, and Rule Management.
Goal for Full Optimization	When Full Optimization is chosen for the Optimization Capacity measure, use this measure to select the goal. Options are Gross Margin, Revenue, Volume, and CPI (Competitive Price Index.) If you select Price Simulation or Rule Management as the Optimization Capacity, you do not have to set this measure.
Min Gross Margin (Absolute)	Stores the entry for the minimum gross margin dollars that you want RPO to achieve. If this measure is empty for a certain intersection, the cell has the NA value but is not displayed in the user interface.
Min Gross Margin (% of Original)	Stores the entry for the minimum gross margin that you want RPO to achieve. The minimum percentage is expressed to the base of 100%, where 100% is calculated using the current price. If a 10% improvement is desired, the user should enter 110%. If this measure is empty for a certain intersection, the cell has the NA value but is not displayed in the user interface.
Min Revenue (Absolute)	Stores the entry for the minimum revenue that you want RPO to achieve. If this measure is empty for a certain intersection, the cell has the NA value but is not displayed in the user interface.
Min Revenue (% of Original)	Stores the entry for the minimum revenue that you want RPO to achieve. The minimum percentage is expressed to the base of 100%, where 100% is calculated using the current price. If a 10% improvement is desired, enter 110%. If this measure is empty for a certain intersection, the cell has the NA value but is not displayed in the user interface.
Min Volume (Absolute)	Stores the entry for the minimum volume that you want RPO to achieve. If this measure is empty for a certain intersection, the cell has the NA value but is not displayed in the user interface.
Min Volume (% of Original)	Stores the entry for the minimum volume that you want RPO to achieve. The minimum percentage is expressed to the base of 100%, where 100% is calculated using the current price. If a 10% improvement is desired, the user should enter 110%. If this measure is empty for a certain intersection, the cell has the NA value but is not displayed in the user interface.
CPI (Absolute)	CPI (Competitive Price Index) represents the revenue that would be generated by a pricing scenario's pricing to the average pricing of competitor items. CPI is expressed as a dollar amount difference between your revenue and the revenue based on your competitor's price. If this measure is empty for a certain intersection, the cell has the NA value but is not displayed in the user interface.
CPI (% of Original)	CPI (Competitive Price Index) represents the ratio of revenue that would be generated by a pricing scenario's pricing to the average pricing of competitor items. CPI is expressed to the base of 100%, where 100% represents the current ratio. For example, for a 10% improvement against a competitor, enter 110%. If this measure is empty for a certain intersection, the cell has the NA value but is not displayed in the user interface.

Table 5–1 (Cont.) Global Goals and Constraints View Measures

Measure	Description
Max # of Price Changes (Absolute)	Stores the entry for the maximum number of price change recommendations that RPO is allowed to make. If this measure is empty for a certain intersection, the cell has the NA value but is not displayed in the user interface.
Max # of Price Changes (% of Total Prices)	Stores the entry for the maximum number of price change recommendations that RPO is allowed to make. This value is treated as a percent and should never be greater than 100. If this measure is empty for a certain intersection, the cell has the NA value but is not displayed in the user interface.
Price Drift	Use this measure to control how much the recommended price moves away from the original price. Low allows a small variation from the original price, while Unrestricted allows a very large variation.
Original Gross Margin	This is a read-only measure that displays the gross margin based on the current prices.
Original Gross Margin %	This is a read-only measure that displays the gross margin expressed as a percentage ratio of (revenue - cost)/revenue, based on the current prices.
Original Revenue	This is a read-only measure that displays the revenue based on the current prices.
Original Volume	This is a read-only measure that displays the volume based on the current prices.
Original CPI	This is a read-only measure that displays the current Competitor Price Index (CPI).

Priority Setting Step

The Priority Settings step allows you to set priority levels for business rules and competitor price constraints for each scenario and price zone level. These priority levels override the global priorities you set for all scenarios and price zones in the Business Administration task. For more information about how priority levels work, see the Default Priority Setting View section.

There are two views contained within this step:

- General Priority View
- Competition Priority View

General Priority View

This view allows you to set specific priority levels for each scenario. These priority levels can differ and will override the priority levels you set for all scenarios in the Business Administration task, which are represented by the read-only default measures in this view.

Note: Constraints set to Priority 1 must be met. If RPO is unable to satisfy any Priority 1 constraints, the optimization run returns with an "Infeasible" result, meaning that no satisfactory solution can be found.

After you have set the general priority levels for each scenario, continue to the Competition Priority View.

Figure 5–4 General Priority View

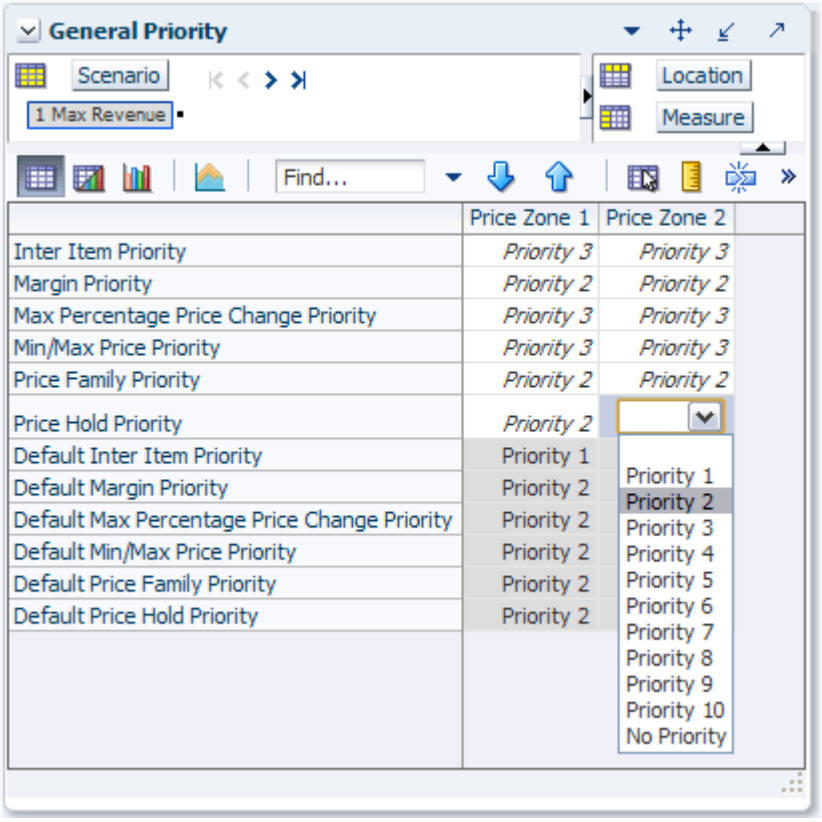


Table 5–2 lists the measures in this view.

Table 5–2 General Priority View Measures

Measure	Description
Inter Item Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for the inter-item constraint. Inter-item constraints define the relationship between two items. For instance, the relationship between the prices of a brand name item and the same private label item.
Margin Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for the margin constraint.
Max Percentage Price Change Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for the max percentage price change. The maximum percentage price change constraint defines how much or how little change is allowed between the original price and the recommended price.
Max/Min Price Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for the max/min price constraint.
Price Family Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for the price family constraint. A price family is a group of items that have the same price.
Price Hold Priority	Use this measure to set the priority for the price hold. Setting a price hold on an item means that you do not want RPO to change that item's price.
Default Inter Item Rule Priority	The default priority setting for the inter-item constraint. This was set up in the Default Priority Setting View.
Default Margin Rule Priority	The default priority setting for the margin constraint. This was set up in the Default Priority Setting View.
Default Max Percentage Price Change Priority	The default priority setting for the max percentage price change constraint. This was set up in the Default Priority Setting View.
Default Max/Min Price Priority	The default priority setting for the max/min price constraint. This was set up in the Default Priority Setting View.
Default Price Family Priority	The default priority setting for the price family constraint. This was set up in the Default Priority Setting View.
Default Price Hold Priority	The default priority setting for the price hold constraint. This was set up in the Default Priority Setting View.

Competition Priority View

The Competition Priority view allows you to specify which competitor takes priority in the price optimization. Note that you can give the same priority to more than one competitor.

Use the Competition Priority measure to set priorities for specific competitors or competitor metrics. As a reference, the default measures display the general priority that you set in the Default Priority Setting View in the Business Administration task.

> **Note:** Constraints set to Priority 1 must be met. If RPO is unable to satisfy any Priority 1 constraints, the optimization run returns with an "Infeasible" result, meaning that no satisfactory solution can be found.

Figure 5–5 Competition Priority View

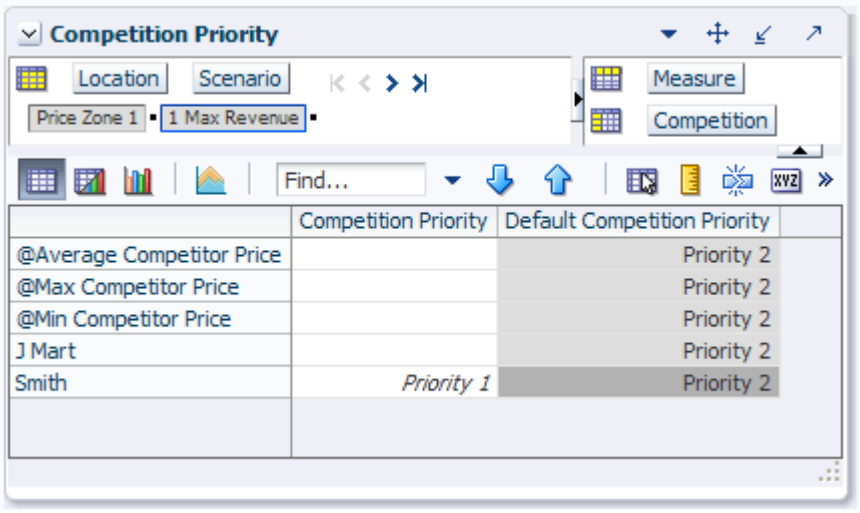


Table 5–3 lists the measures in this view.

Table 5–3 Competition Priority View Measures

Measure	Description
Competition Priority	Allows you to specify which competitor takes priority in the price optimization.
Default Competition Priority	This read-only measure displays the priority level you set for all competitors in general in the Default Priority Setting View.

After you have set the priority levels for the competition metrics, continue to the Item Constraints Step to set up the business rules for price optimization.

Item Constraints Step

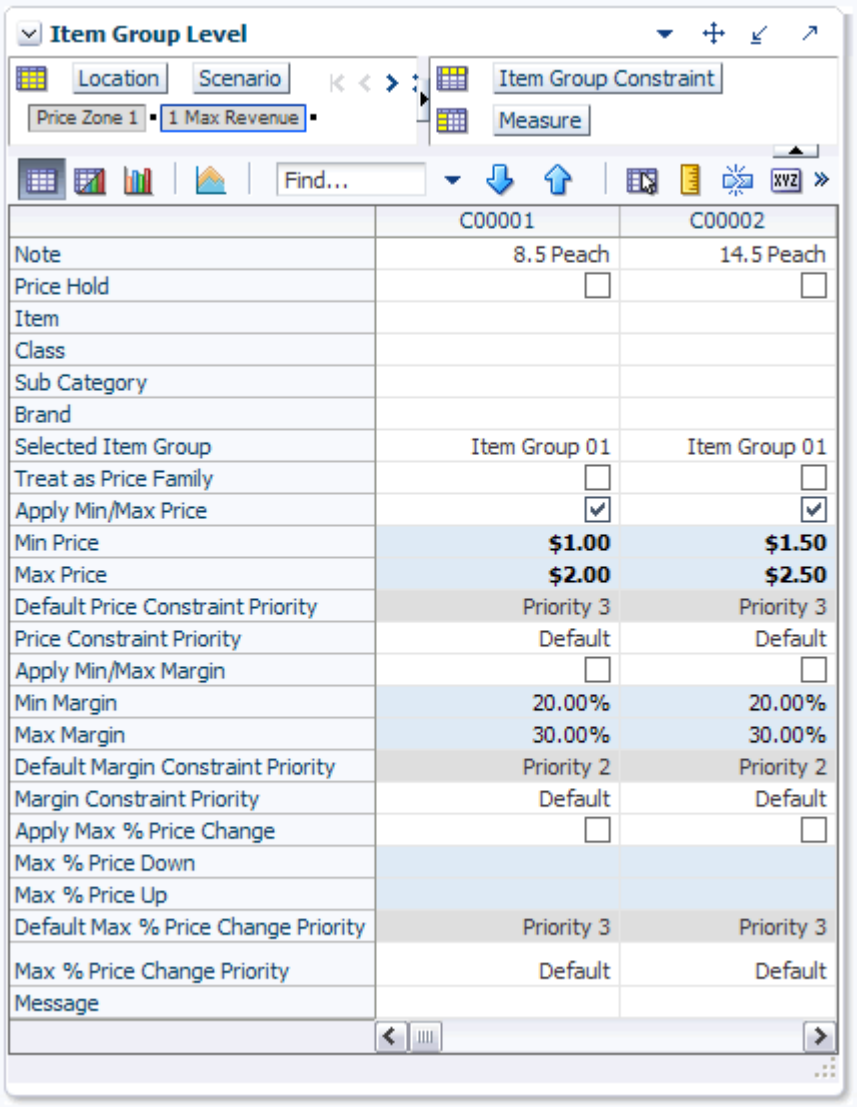
This step is used to create item constraints for items and item groups. It contains two views:

- Item Group Level View
- Item Level View

Item Group Level View

Use this view to create constraints for item groups. For instance, if you had an item group of all 8.5 oz. canned peaches, you could create a constraint that defines a minimum price of $1.00. This constraint would be applied to every item in that item group. You can create more specific constraints by specifying classes, sub categories, or brands, or even classes, subcategories, and brands within an existing item group.

Figure 5–6 Item Group Level View



	C00001	C00002
Note	8.5 Peach	14.5 Peach
Price Hold	☐	☐
Item		
Class		
Sub Category		
Brand		
Selected Item Group	Item Group 01	Item Group 01
Treat as Price Family	☐	☐
Apply Min/Max Price	☑	☑
Min Price	**$1.00**	**$1.50**
Max Price	**$2.00**	**$2.50**
Default Price Constraint Priority	Priority 3	Priority 3
Price Constraint Priority	Default	Default
Apply Min/Max Margin	☐	☐
Min Margin	20.00%	20.00%
Max Margin	30.00%	30.00%
Default Margin Constraint Priority	Priority 2	Priority 2
Margin Constraint Priority	Default	Default
Apply Max % Price Change	☐	☐
Max % Price Down		
Max % Price Up		
Default Max % Price Change Priority	Priority 3	Priority 3
Max % Price Change Priority	Default	Default
Message		

Table 5–4 lists the measures in this view.

Table 5–4 Item Group Level View Measures

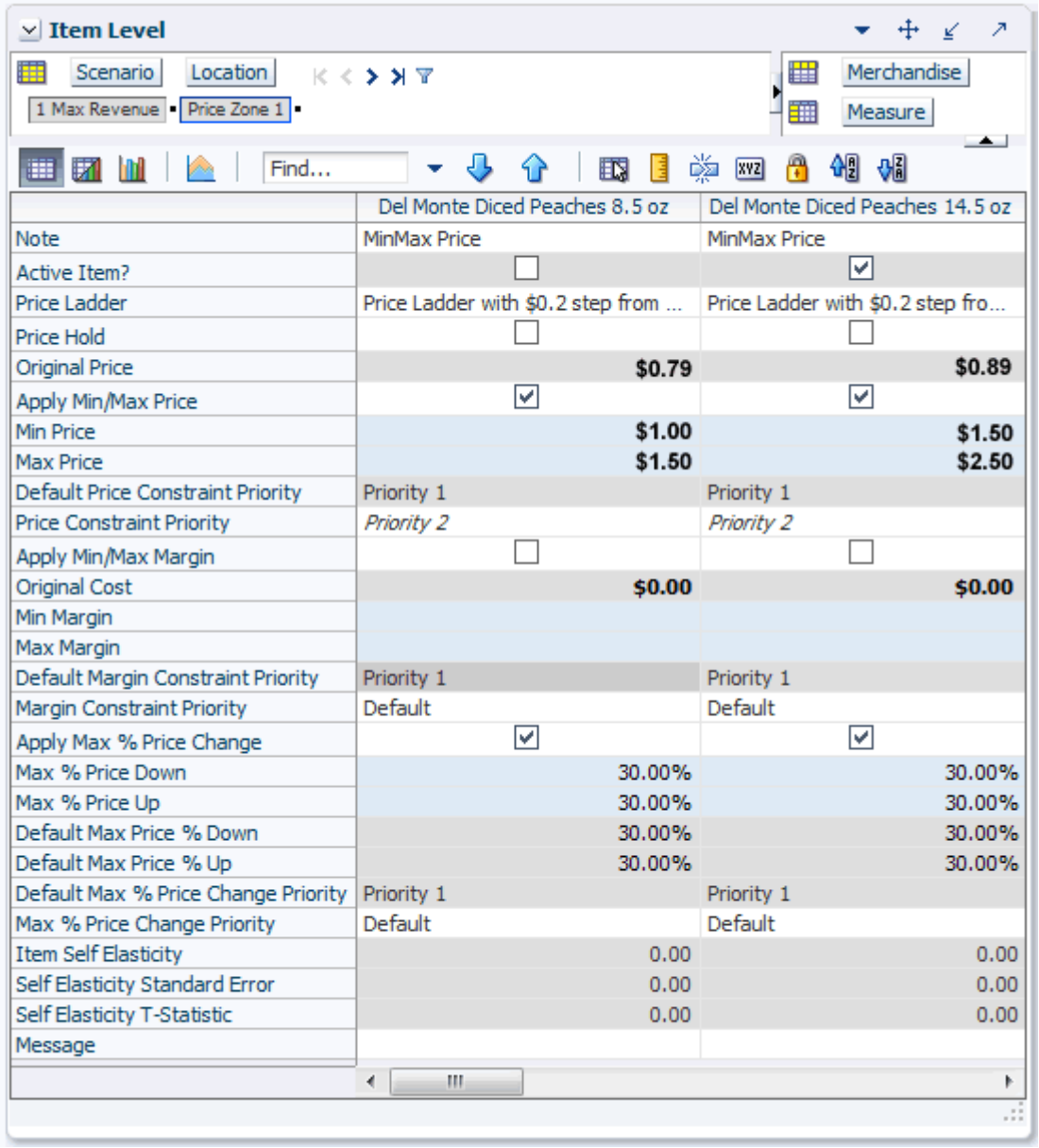
Measure	Description
Note	Use this measure to create a description of the constraint.
Price Hold	Select this option if you do not want the price to change.
Item	Select a specific item to apply the constraint to.
Class	Select a specific product class to apply the constraint to.
Sub Category	Select a specific product sub category to apply the constraint to.
Brand	Use this measure to select a specific brand to apply the constraint to.
Selected Item Group	Use this measure to select an item group to apply the constraint to. If you edited the label of the item group in the Item Group Label Override View, the edited label appears in this measure.
Treat as Price Family	Select this option to treat the item group as a price family. If this measure is selected, all specified will have the same price.
Apply Min/Max Price	Select this option to apply minimum and maximum price constraints. If selected, you must enter values for the minimum and maximum price.
Min Price	Use this measure to set the minimum price allowed for an item.
Max Price	Use this measure to set the maximum price allowed for an item.
Treat Min/Max Price as %	Select this option if the minimum and maximum prices should be treated as a percentage rather than an absolute value.
Default Price Constraint Level	This read-only measure displays the default priority level you set for the price constraint in the Default Constraint Priority Setting Step.
Price Constraint Priority	Use this measure to override the default priority level for the price constraint. The default priority level is displayed in the Default Price Constraint Level measure.
Apply Min/Max Margin	Select this option to apply the margin constraints to be applied.
Min Margin	Use this measure to set the minimum margin allowed for an item.
Max Margin	Use this measure to set the maximum margin allowed for an item.
Default Margin Constraint Level	This read-only measure displays the default priority level that you set for the margin constraint in the Default Constraint Priority Setting Step.
Margin Constraint Priority	Use this measure to override the default priority level for the margin constraint. The default priority level is displayed in the Default Margin Constraint Level measure.
Apply Max % Price Change	Select this option to allow the price constraints to be applied.
Max % Price Down	The maximum percentage that the price can be decreased.
Max % Price Up	The maximum percentage that the price can be increased.
Default Max % Price Change Level	This read-only measure displays the default priority level that you set for the maximum percentage price change constraint in the Default Constraint Priority Setting Step.
Max % Price Change Priority	Use this measure to override the default priority level for the price change constraint. The default priority level is displayed in the Default Max % Price Change Level measure.
Message	After RPO has run the optimization, this measure displays any rule relaxations or violations that occurred for the constraint.

Item Level View

After you have created constraints for item groups, use this view to create constraints for items that do not belong to item groups. Or, you can create exceptions for items that do belong to item groups by creating specific constraints for those items.

For instance, you can create an individual item constraint for the 8.5oz diced peaches item that belongs to Item Group 01. Even though Item Group 01 has an item group constraint (as shown in Figure 5–6), the constraint you create for the item in this view overrides that item group constraint.

Figure 5–7 Item Level View



	Del Monte Diced Peaches 8.5 oz	Del Monte Diced Peaches 14.5 oz
Note	MinMax Price	MinMax Price
Active Item?	☐	☑
Price Ladder	Price Ladder with $0.2 step from ...	Price Ladder with $0.2 step fro...
Price Hold	☐	☐
Original Price	**$0.79**	**$0.89**
Apply Min/Max Price	☑	☑
Min Price	**$1.00**	**$1.50**
Max Price	**$1.50**	**$2.50**
Default Price Constraint Priority	Priority 1	Priority 1
Price Constraint Priority	*Priority 2*	*Priority 2*
Apply Min/Max Margin	☐	☐
Original Cost	**$0.00**	**$0.00**
Min Margin		
Max Margin		
Default Margin Constraint Priority	Priority 1	Priority 1
Margin Constraint Priority	Default	Default
Apply Max % Price Change	☑	☑
Max % Price Down	30.00%	30.00%
Max % Price Up	30.00%	30.00%
Default Max Price % Down	30.00%	30.00%
Default Max Price % Up	30.00%	30.00%
Default Max % Price Change Priority	Priority 1	Priority 1
Max % Price Change Priority	Default	Default
Item Self Elasticity	0.00	0.00
Self Elasticity Standard Error	0.00	0.00
Self Elasticity T-Statistic	0.00	0.00
Message		

Table 5–5 lists the measures in this view.

Table 5–5 Item Level View Measures

Measure	Description
Note	Use this measure to create a description of the constraint.
Active Item?	A read-only measure that displays whether an item is being considered for optimization.
Price Ladder	Use this measure to select a price ladder. All items should be assigned a price ladder.
Price Hold	Select this option if you do not want the price to change.
Original Price	This read-only measure displays the original price of the item.
Apply Min/Max Price	Select this option to apply minimum and maximum price constraints. If selected, you must enter values for the minimum and maximum price.
Min Price	Use this measure to set the minimum price allowed for an item.
Max Price	Use this measure to set the maximum price allowed for an item.
Treat Min/Max Price as %	Select this option if the minimum and maximum prices should be treated as a percentage rather than an absolute value.
Default Price Constraint Level	This read-only measure displays the default priority level you set for the price constraint in the Default Constraint Priority Setting Step.
Price Constraint Priority	Use this measure to override the default priority level for the price constraint. The default priority level is displayed in the Default Price Constraint Level measure.
Apply Min/Max Margin	Select this option to apply the margin constraints to be applied.
Original Cost	This read-only measure displays the original cost of the item.
Min Margin	Use this measure to set the minimum margin allowed for an item.
Max Margin	Use this measure to set the maximum margin allowed for an item.
Default Margin Constraint Level	This read-only measure displays the default priority level that you set for the margin constraint in the Default Constraint Priority Setting Step.
Margin Constraint Priority	Use this measure to override the default priority level for the margin constraint. The default priority level is displayed in the Default Margin Constraint Level measure.
Apply Max % Price Change	Select this option to allow the price constraints to be applied.
Max % Price Down	Use this measure to set the maximum percentage that the price can be decreased.
Max % Price Up	The maximum percentage that the price can be increased.Use this measure to set the
Default Max Price % Down	The data in this measure is imported from the APC-RPO application. It defines the maximum price decrease in the history.
Default Max Price % Up	The data in this measure is imported from the APC-RPO application. It defines the maximum price increase in the history.
Default Max % Price Change Level	This read-only measure displays the default priority level that you set for the maximum percentage price change constraint in the Default Constraint Priority Setting Step.

Table 5–5 (Cont.) Item Level View Measures

Measure	Description
Max % Price Change Priority	Use this measure to override the default priority level for the price change constraint. The default priority level is displayed in the Default Max % Price Change Level measure.
Item Self Elasticity	This measure displays the item's self elasticity in the given location.
Self Elasticity Standard Error	The data in this measure is imported from the APC-RPO application. It displays the standard error information while calculating the self price elasticity for the given item/price zone in APC-RPO.
Self Elasticity T-Statistic	The data in this measure is imported from the APC-RPO application. It displays the T-statistic information while calculating the self price elasticity for the given item/price zone in APC-RPO.
Message	After RPO has run the optimization, this measure displays any rule relaxations or violations that occurred for the constraint.

After you have created constraints for individual items as well as item groups, continue to the Inter–Item Constraints Step.

Inter–Item Constraints Step

This step provides three views that are used to create inter-item constraints.

- Item Linkage Override View
- Select Constraint Items and Item Group Levels Views

Item Linkage Override View

Use this view to override the item links you created in the Item Linkage View in the Item Management task. The item links you created previously were for all scenarios. In this view, however, you can create item links for specific scenario, location, and inter-item constraint combinations. For instance, if you want to create an inter-item constraint that defines a relationship between halved peaches and sliced peaches for a specific scenario, you can link those items here.

For more information about item links in general, see the Item Linkage View section.

Figure 5–8 Item Link Group Overrides View

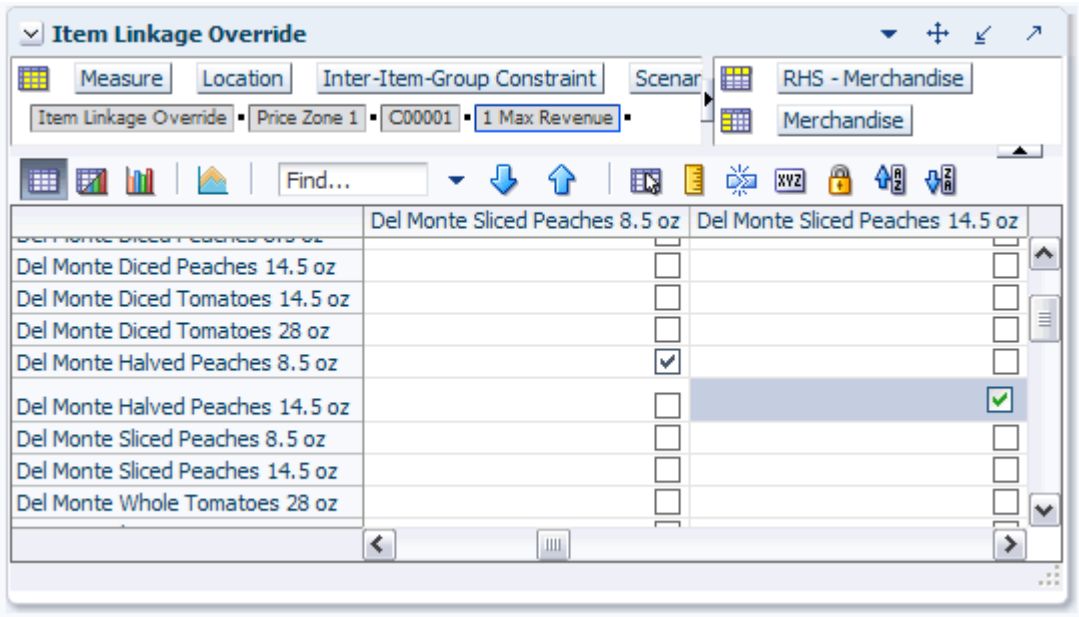


Table 5–6 lists the measures in this view.

Table 5–6 Item Link Group Overrides View Measures

Measure	Description
Item Linkage Override	Use this measure to override item links at the scenario/location/inter-item constraint level. These links override the default item links you made at the all scenario level in the Item Linkage View.

Select Constraint Items and Item Group Levels Views

Note: The Select Constraint Items and Item Group Level views are shown together so that you can see how they are related.

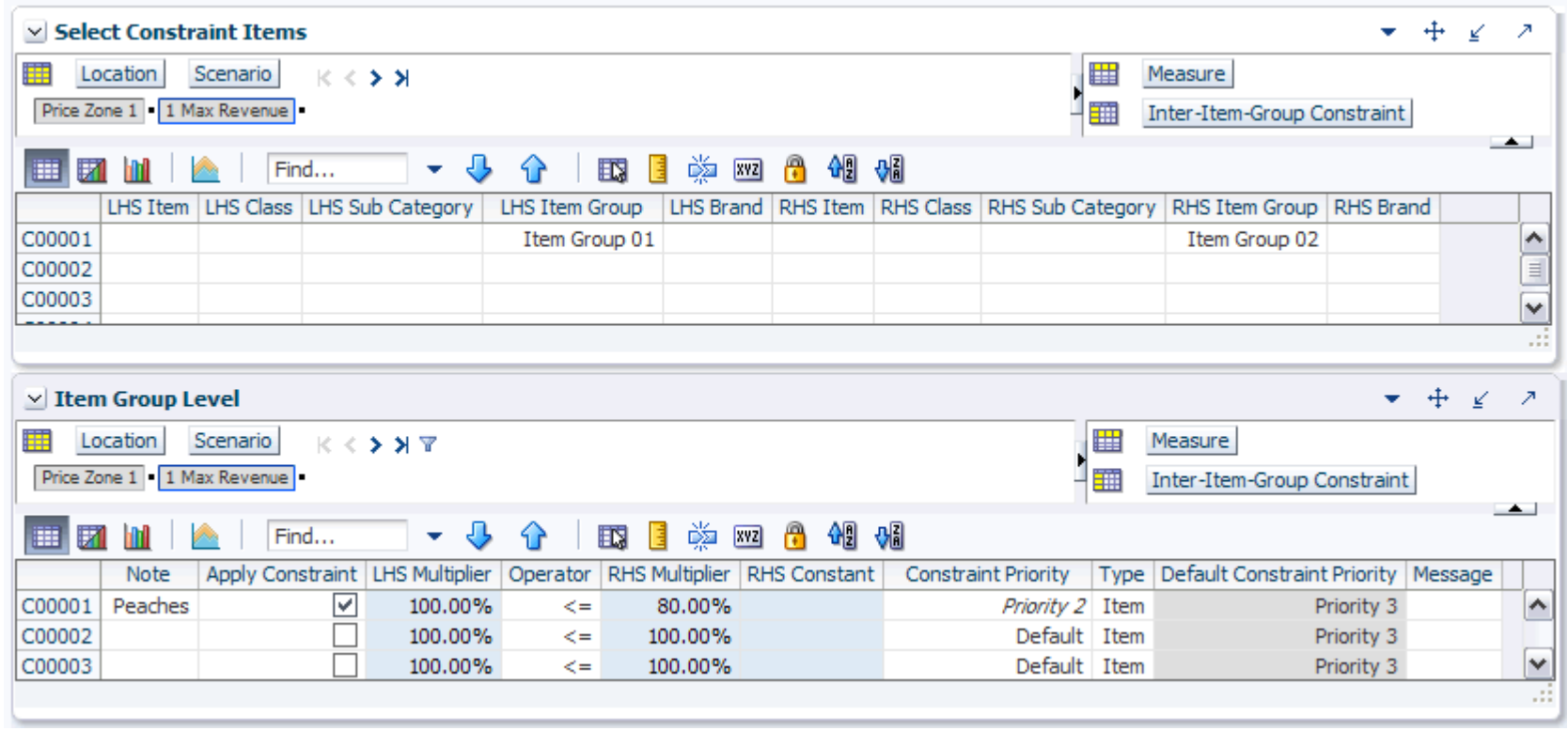
Use the Select Constraint Items and Item Group Level views to create inter-item constraints. An inter-item constraint describes a relationship among items. For instance, you could create an inter-item constraint that specifies 8.5 oz. canned peaches items be less expensive than the 14.5 oz. canned peaches items.

For the inter-item constraint to work properly, specific 8.5 oz. items need to be linked to specific 14.5 oz. items. Even though you want the 8.5 oz. items to be less expensive than the 14.5 oz. items, you may not want the most expensive 8.5 oz. item (such as name brand peaches) to be less expensive than the cheapest 14.5 oz. peaches (such as store brand peaches). Therefore, you should link the name brand 8.5 oz. peaches to the name brand 14.5 oz. peaches and do the same for the store brand 14.5 oz. peaches using the Item Linkage Override View. That way, when you create the constraint that states 8.5 oz. peaches should be less expensive than 14.5 oz. peaches, RPO will use the inter-item linkages to ensure that the correct items are compared.

In this example, using the Select Constraint Items view, you would specify Item Group 01 (8.5 oz. peaches) in the LHS (Left Hand Side) Item Group measure and Item Group 02 (14.5oz. peaches) in the RHS (Right Hand Side) Item Group measure. In Figure 5–9, these item groups were specified in the C00001 constraint.

Then, in the Item Group Level view, in the same C00001 constraint, you would specify how much less expensive the 8.5 oz. peaches should be. In Figure 5–9, it is specified that all 8.5 oz. canned peach items have prices that are less than 80% of the 14.5 oz. canned peach item prices.

Figure 5–9 Select Constraint Items and Item Group Level Views



You can specify specific items, class, sub categories, item groups, brands, or a combination of those as the LHS or RHS component. You can enter multiple constraints that have the same item as the LHS or RHS component.

To create inter-item constraints, perform the following steps:

1. In the Select Constraint Items view, select the LHS component or components for one of the constraints. You can select an item, class, sub category, item group, brand, or combination of those components.
2. Select the RHS component or components.
3. In the Item Group Level view, enter a description for the same constraint in steps 1 and 2.
4. Using the LHS Multiplier, Operator, RHS Multiplier, and RHS Constant measures, create the constraint rule:
   - LHS Multiplier: Use this measure to specify the percentage of the LHS item price to be used in the constraint equation.
   - Operator: Use this measure to specify one of the following operators: less than or equal to, equal, or greater than or equal.
   - RHS Multiplier: Use this measure to specify the percentage of the RHS item price to be used in the constraint equation.
   - RHS Constant: Use this measure to add or subtract an amount from the right hand side of the equation. For instance, if the constraint equation specifies

     ```
     LHS 100% = RHS 100% , RHS Constant -$0.20
     ```

     then LHS item would be $0.20 less than the RHS item.
5. In the Constraint Priority measure, enter the priority level for the constraint. Use the Default Constraint Level measure as a reference. For more information about constraints, see the Default Priority Setting View section.
6. In the Type measure, enter the aspect of the constraint items you are comparing. Options are Item (the item as a whole), UOM (the item's unit of measure), and EUOM (item's equivalent unit of measure).
7. If you want to apply the constraint to the optimization, select the check box in the Apply Constraint measure. Otherwise, the constraint can be saved in this view for later use.

Table 5–7 lists the measures in the Select Item Constraints view.

Table 5–7 Select Item Constraints View Measures

Measure	Description
LHS Item	Use this measure to specify the item used on the left hand side of the equation. This measure can be used in combination with any other LHS measure.
LHS Class	Use this measure to specify the class used on the left hand side of the equation. This measure can be used in combination with any other LHS measure.
LHS Sub Category	Use this measure to specify the sub category used on the left hand side of the equation. This measure can be used in combination with any other LHS measure.
LHS Item Group	Use this measure to specify the item group used on the left hand side of the equation. This measure can be used in combination with any other LHS measure.
LHS Brand	Use this measure to specify the brand used on the left hand side of the equation. This measure can be used in combination with any other LHS measure.

Table 5–7 (Cont.) Select Item Constraints View Measures

Measure	Description
RHS Item	Use this measure to specify the item used on the right hand side of the equation. This measure can be used in combination with any other RHS measure.
RHS Class	Use this measure to specify the class used on the right hand side of the equation. This measure can be used in combination with any other RHS measure.
RHS Sub Category	Use this measure to specify the sub category used on the right hand side of the equation. This measure can be used in combination with any other RHS measure.
RHS Item Group	Use this measure to specify the item group used on the right hand side of the equation. This measure can be used in combination with any other RHS measure.
RHS Brand	Use this measure to specify the brand used on the right hand side of the equation. This measure can be used in combination with any other RHS measure.

Table 5–8 lists the measures in the Item Group Level view.

Table 5–8 Item Group Level View Measures

Measure	Description
Note	Use this measure to enter a description of the constraint.
Apply Constraint	Select this option to apply the inter-item constraint to the optimization.
LHS Multiplier	Use this measure to specify the percentage of the LHS item price to be used in the constraint equation.
Operator	Use this measure to specify the operator that relates the LHS with the RHS.
RHS Multiplier	Use this measure to specify the percentage of the RHS item price to be used in the constraint equation.
RHS Constant	Use this measure to specify the amount to add or subtract from the RHS price.
Constraint Priority	Use this measure to specify the the priority level for the constraint.
Type	Use this measure to specify the constraint type. This field determines how relationships are handled between items. Relationships can be defined according to item, UOM, or EUOM. **Item**: Item to related item (Brand X pen to Brand Y pen) **UOM**: Unit of measures (24-pack to 6-pack) **EUOM**: Equivalent units (24.6 oz. to 32.8 oz.)
Message	After RPO has run the optimization, this measure displays any rule relaxations or violations that occurred for the constraint.

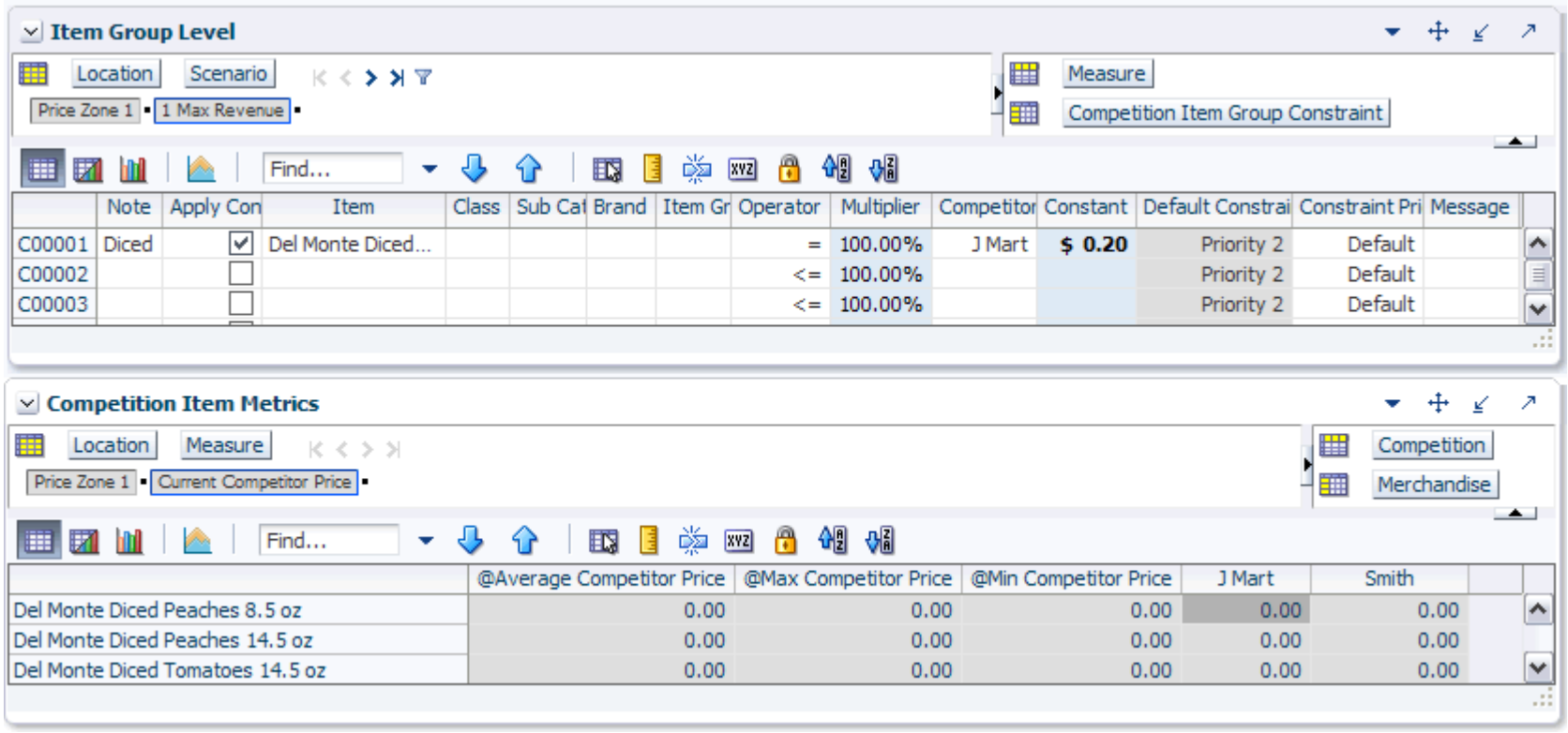
Competition Constraints Step

This step provides two views to create competition constraints: Item Group Level and Competition Item Metrics.

Item Group Level and Competition Item Metrics Views

Use the Item Group Level and Competition Item Metrics views to create competition constraints at the item group level. Competition constraints describe a relationship among your items and the competitor items. For instance, you could create a competition constraint that specifies that your 8.5 oz. diced peaches are priced less than a competitor's.

Figure 5–10 Item Group Level and Competition Item Metrics Views



Before creating competitor constraints, review the Competition Item Metrics view to see the competitor prices and metrics. Then, use the Item Group Level view to create constraints around those competitor prices and metrics.

To create competitor constraints, perform the following steps in the Item Group Level view:

1. In the Note measure, enter a short description of the constraint.
2. Select the item component or components for the constraint equation. You can select an item, class, sub category, item group, brand, or combination of these components.
3. In the Operator measure, select the operator for the equation. The options are less than or equal to, equal, and greater than or equal.
4. In the Competitor measure, select the competitor or competitor metric that you want to compare the item to.
5. In the Multiplier measure, specify the percentage of the competitor's item price to be used in the constraint equation.
6. In the Constant measure, enter the amount to add or subtract from the competitor side of the equation. For instance, if the constraint equation specifies

   ```
   Item 100% = Competitor A 100% , Constant $0.20
   ```

   then the competitor item would be at least $0.20 more than your item price.
7. In the Constraint Priority measure, enter the priority level for the constraint. Use the Default Constraint Level measure as a reference. For more information about constraints, see the Default Priority Setting View section.
8. If you want to apply the constraint to the optimization, select the check box in the Apply Constraint measure. Otherwise, the constraint can be saved in this view for later use.

Table 5–9 lists the measures in the Item Group Level view.

Table 5–9 Item Group Level View Measures

Measure	Description
Note	Use this measure to enter a description of the constraint.
Apply Constraint	Select this option to apply the competition constraint to the optimization.
Item	Use this measure to specify your item to be used in the constraint equation. This measure can be used in combination with any product measure.
Class	Use this measure to specify the class to be used in the constraint equation. This measure can be used in combination with any product measure.
Sub Category	Use this measure to specify the sub category to be used in the constraint equation. This measure can be used in combination with any product measure.
Brand	Use this measure to specify the brand to be used in the constraint equation. This measure can be used in combination with any product measure.
Item Group	Use this measure to specify the item group to be used in the constraint equation. This measure can be used in combination with any product measure.
Operator	Use this measure to specify the operator that relates the LHS with the RHS merchandise.

Table 5–9 (Cont.) Item Group Level View Measures

Measure	Description
Multiplier	Use this measure to specify the percentage of the competitor item price or metric to be used in the constraint equation.
RHS Constant	Use this measure to specify the amount to add or subtract from the competitor price or metric.
Default Constraint Level	This read-only measure displays the priority level you set for all competition constraints in the Default Priority Setting View.
Constraint Priority	Use this measure to override the default priority level for the competition constraint. The default priority level is displayed in the Default Constraint Level measure.
Message	After RPO has run the optimization, this measure displays any rule relaxations or violations that occurred for the constraint.

Table 5–10 lists the measures in the Competition Item Metrics view.

Table 5–10 Competition Item Metrics View Measures

Measure	Description
Current Competitor Price	The current price of the competitor item at a particular location. This is a read-only measure. This data is loaded during the batch load process.

After you have set the competition constraints, continue to the Optimization Dashboard Step to run the optimization of scenarios and review the results.

Optimization Dashboard Step

Use the views in this step to select the scenarios to optimize, copy scenario selections, and view the optimization and validation status of the optimization run.

This step contains five views:

- Select Scenario View
- Select Price Zones View
- Copy Scenario Selection View
- Optimization/Validation Status View
- Item Constraints Diagnostics View

Select Scenario View

Use this view to select the scenario you want to optimize.

Figure 5–11 Select Scenario View

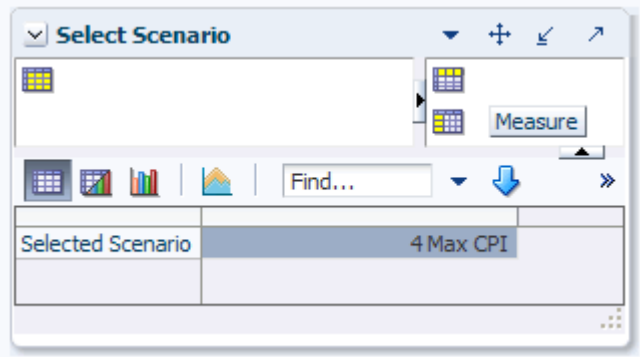


Table 5–11 Select Scenario View Measure

Measure	Description
Selected Scenario	Use this measure to select the scenario to optimize.

After you have selected the scenario, click **Calculate**. Then, continue to the Select Price Zones View.

Select Price Zones View

Use this view to select the price zones of the scenario selected in the Select Scenario View that you want to optimize.

Figure 5–12 Select Price Zones View

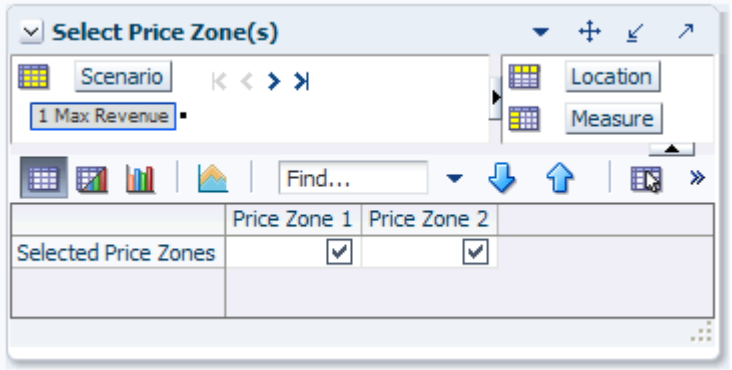


Table 5–12 Select Price Zones View Measure

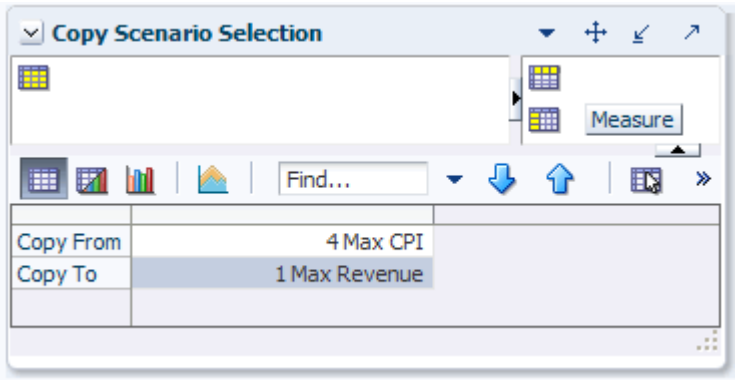
Measure	Description
Selected Price Zones	Use this measure to select the price zones of the scenario selected in the Select Scenario view.

After you have selected the price zones, continue to the Copy Scenario Selection View.

Copy Scenario Selection View

If you want to create a scenario that is similar to one you have already created, you can use this view to copy the constraints of one scenario to another.

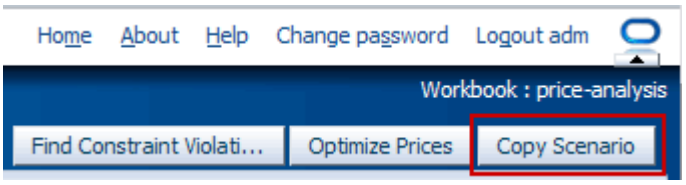
Figure 5–13 Copy Scenario Selection View



To copy a scenario selection, perform the following steps:

1. In the Copy From measure, select the scenario that has the constraints you want to copy to another scenario.
2. In the Copy To measure, select the scenario to receive the copied constraints.
3. Click **Copy Scenario**.

Figure 5–14 Copy Scenario Option



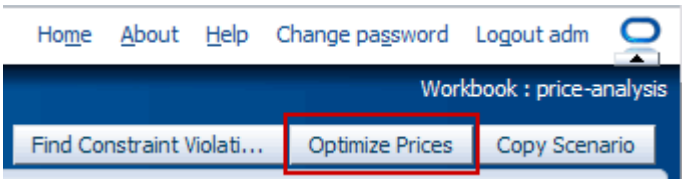
After you have copied the scenario selections, you can return to the previous steps in the Price Analysis task to customize the new scenario.

When finished copying scenarios, continue to the Optimization/Validation Status View.

Optimization/Validation Status View

After you have selected the scenario and price zones you want to optimize, click **Optimize Prices** (Figure 5–15). RPO will run the optimization on the selected scenario/price zone combinations.

Figure 5–15 Optimize Prices Option



Then, use the Optimization/Validation Status view to review the results. The optimization measures display the optimization results. The validation measures describe the what-if scenarios you created in the Price Entry View.

Figure 5–16 Optimization/Validation Status View

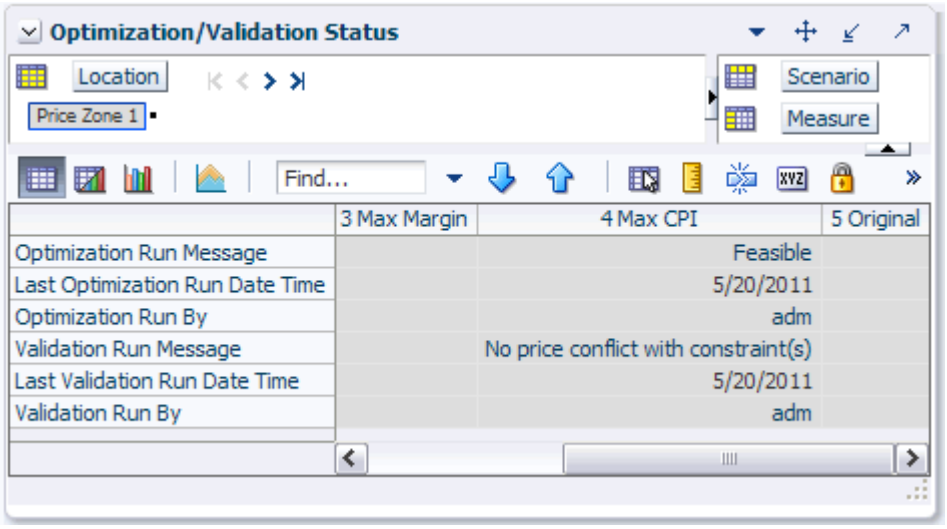


Table 5–13 Optimization/Validation Status View Measures

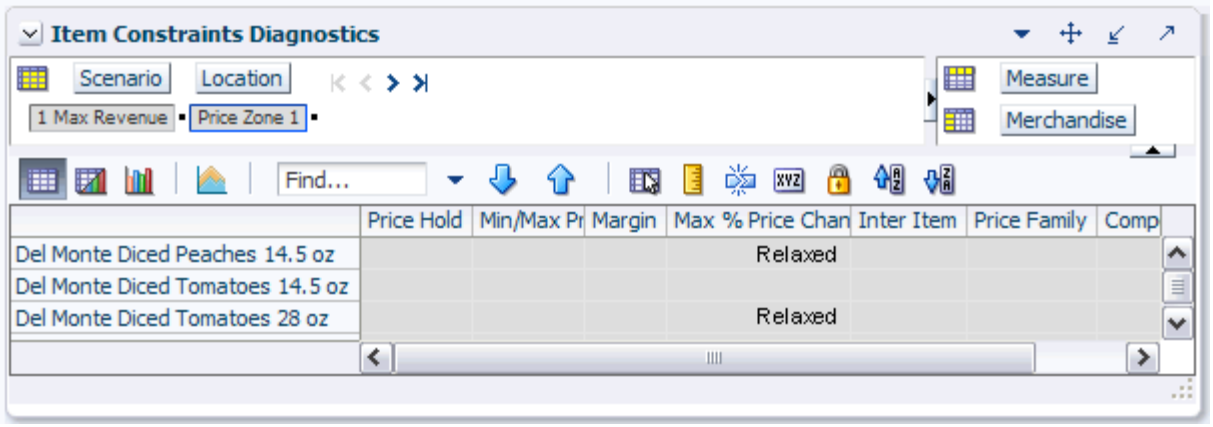
Measure(s)	Description
Optimization Run Message	This measure displays the results of the optimization run. The results are messages such as Feasible, Range infeasibility, and so on.
Last Optimization Run Date Time	This measure displays the last date that the optimization was run.
Optimization Run By	This measure displays the user who ran the last optimization.
Validation Run Message	This measure displays the results of the validation run.
Last Validation Run Date Time	This measure displays the last date that the validation was run.
Validation Run By	This measure displays the user who ran the last validation.

After you have reviewed the results of the optimization or validation, continue to the Item Constraints Diagnostics View to see if any constraints were relaxed to attain the optimization.

Item Constraints Diagnostics View

Use this read-only view to review the constraints that were relaxed or violated for items in the scenario/location combination.

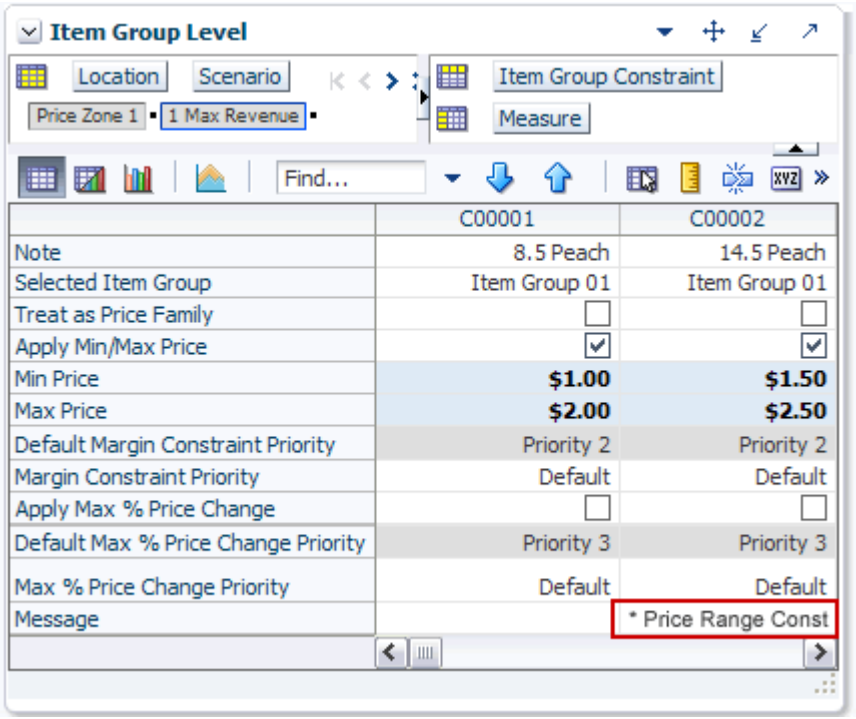
Figure 5–17 Item Constraints Diagnostics View



If a constraint was relaxed or violated for an item, as shown in Figure 5–17, return to that constraint step to see more details about the relaxation or violation.

For example, many of the items in Item Group 01 were relaxed. This item group had a minimum/maximum price constraint applied to it. In Figure 5–18, the Message measure for this constraint shows that the price range was the aspect of the constraint that was relaxed to achieve the Max CPI (Competitive Price Index) optimization.

Figure 5–18 Relaxed Constraints Example



To see the optimization results at a high level, continue to the Recommendations and What–If Step.

Recommendations and What–If Step

This step is used to analyze price recommendations beside the what-if price overrides. These metrics include gross margin dollars, volume, revenue, and CPI (Competitive Price Index). The workbook also includes the percent change from the original and recommended prices and the total number of price changes made in each case.

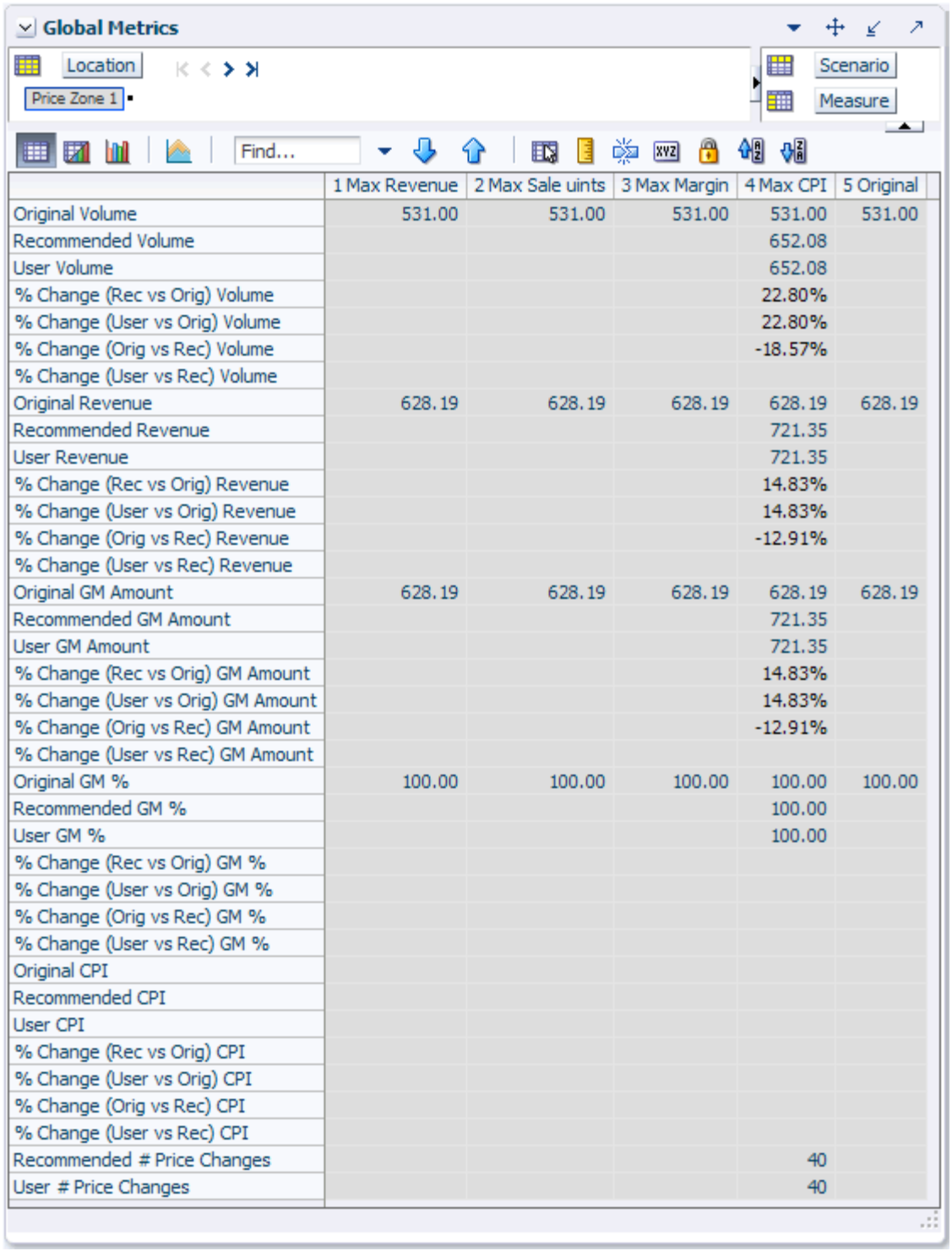
The Recommendations and What-if step contain five views:

- Global Metrics View
- Detail Metrics View
- Price Entry View
- Recommend and Approve Scenario View
- Future Plan Metrics View

Global Metrics View

Use this view to review the results of the optimization at the price zone level. This view displays data about the original, recommended, and user (what-if) simulations. After reviewing this view, continue to the Detail Metrics View.

Figure 5–19 Global Metrics View



	1 Max Revenue	2 Max Sale uints	3 Max Margin	4 Max CPI	5 Original
Original Volume	531.00	531.00	531.00	531.00	531.00
Recommended Volume				652.08	
User Volume				652.08	
% Change (Rec vs Orig) Volume				22.80%	
% Change (User vs Orig) Volume				22.80%	
% Change (Orig vs Rec) Volume				-18.57%	
% Change (User vs Rec) Volume					
Original Revenue	628.19	628.19	628.19	628.19	628.19
Recommended Revenue				721.35	
User Revenue				721.35	
% Change (Rec vs Orig) Revenue				14.83%	
% Change (User vs Orig) Revenue				14.83%	
% Change (Orig vs Rec) Revenue				-12.91%	
% Change (User vs Rec) Revenue					
Original GM Amount	628.19	628.19	628.19	628.19	628.19
Recommended GM Amount				721.35	
User GM Amount				721.35	
% Change (Rec vs Orig) GM Amount				14.83%	
% Change (User vs Orig) GM Amount				14.83%	
% Change (Orig vs Rec) GM Amount				-12.91%	
% Change (User vs Rec) GM Amount					
Original GM %	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Recommended GM %				100.00	
User GM %				100.00	
% Change (Rec vs Orig) GM %					
% Change (User vs Orig) GM %					
% Change (Orig vs Rec) GM %					
% Change (User vs Rec) GM %					
Original CPI					
Recommended CPI					
User CPI					
% Change (Rec vs Orig) CPI					
% Change (User vs Orig) CPI					
% Change (Orig vs Rec) CPI					
% Change (User vs Rec) CPI					
Recommended # Price Changes				40	
User # Price Changes				40	

Table 5–14 Global Metrics View Measures

Measure	Description
Original Volume	The original volume loaded in the batch load.
Recommended Volume	The volume that the optimization recommends.
User Volume	The volume that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) Volume	The percent of change between the recommended and original volume.
% Change (User vs Orig) Volume	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended volume.
% Change (Orig vs Rec) Volume	The percent of change between the original and recommended volume.
% Change (User vs Rec) Volume	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended volume.
Original Revenue	The original revenue loaded in the batch load.
Recommended Revenue	The revenue that the optimization recommends.
User Revenue	The revenue that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) Revenue	The percent of change between the recommended and original revenue.
% Change (User vs Orig) Revenue	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended revenue.
% Change (Orig vs Rec) Revenue	The percent of change between the original and recommended revenue.
% Change (User vs Rec) Revenue	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended revenue.
Original GM Amount	The original gross margin loaded in the batch load.
Recommended GM Amount	The gross margin that the optimization recommends.
User GM Amount	The gross margin that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) GM Amount	The percent of change between the recommended and original gross margin.
% Change (User vs Orig) GM Amount	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin.
% Change (Orig vs Rec) GM Amount	The percent of change between the original and recommended gross margin.
% Change (User vs Rec) GM Amount	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin.
Original GM %	The original gross margin percentage loaded in the batch load.
Recommended GM %	The gross margin percentage that the optimization recommends.
User GM %	The gross margin percentage that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) GM %	The percent of change between the recommended and original gross margin percentage.
% Change (User vs Orig) GM %	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin percentage.

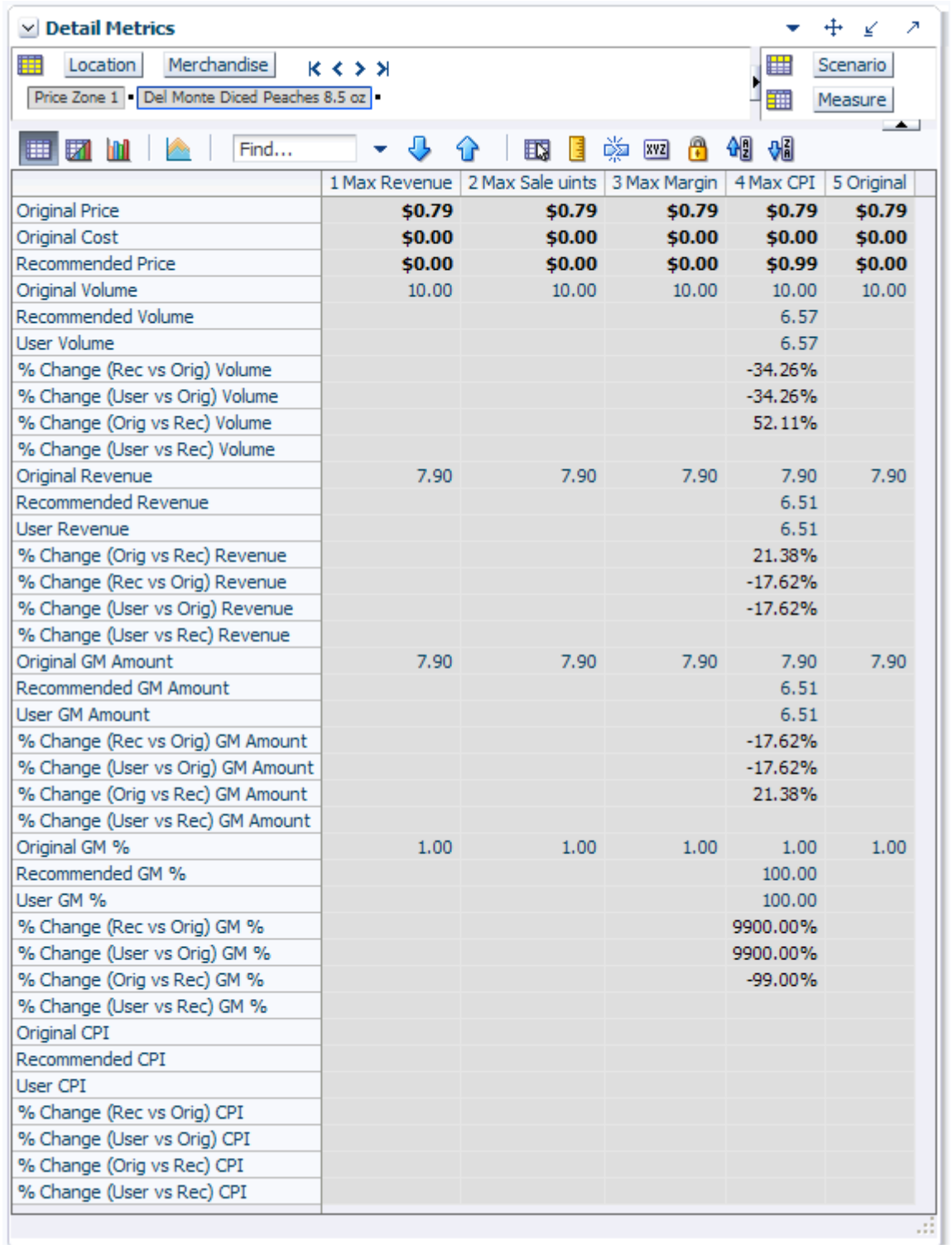
Table 5–14 (Cont.) Global Metrics View Measures

Measure	Description
% Change (Orig vs Rec) GM %	The percent of change between the original and recommended gross margin percentage.
% Change (User vs Rec) GM %	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin percentage.
Original GM %	The original gross margin percentage loaded in the batch load.
Recommended GM %	The gross margin percentage that the optimization recommends.
User GM %	The gross margin percentage that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) GM %	The percent of change between the recommended and original gross margin percentage.
% Change (User vs Orig) GM %	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin percentage.
% Change (Orig vs Rec) GM %	The percent of change between the original and recommended gross margin percentage.
% Change (User vs Rec) GM %	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin percentage.
Original CPI	The original Competitor Price Index loaded in the batch load.
Recommended CPI	The Competitor Price Index that the optimization recommends.
User CPI	The Competitive Price Index that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) CPI	The percent of change between the recommended and original Competitive Price Index.
% Change (User vs Orig) CPI	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended Competitive Price Index.
% Change (Orig vs Rec) CPI	The percent of change between the original and recommended Competitive Price Index.
% Change (User vs Rec) CPI	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended Competitive Price Index.
User # Price Changes	The number of price changes that the what-if simulation changed.

Detail Metrics View

Use this view to review the results of the optimization for each item. This view displays data about the original, recommended, and user (what-if) simulations. After reviewing this view, continue to the Price Entry View.

Figure 5–20 Detail Metrics View



	1 Max Revenue	2 Max Sale uints	3 Max Margin	4 Max CPI	5 Original
Original Price	**$0.79**	**$0.79**	**$0.79**	**$0.79**	**$0.79**
Original Cost	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**
Recommended Price	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.99**	**$0.00**
Original Volume	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Recommended Volume				6.57	
User Volume				6.57	
% Change (Rec vs Orig) Volume				-34.26%	
% Change (User vs Orig) Volume				-34.26%	
% Change (Orig vs Rec) Volume				52.11%	
% Change (User vs Rec) Volume					
Original Revenue	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
Recommended Revenue				6.51	
User Revenue				6.51	
% Change (Orig vs Rec) Revenue				21.38%	
% Change (Rec vs Orig) Revenue				-17.62%	
% Change (User vs Orig) Revenue				-17.62%	
% Change (User vs Rec) Revenue					
Original GM Amount	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
Recommended GM Amount				6.51	
User GM Amount				6.51	
% Change (Rec vs Orig) GM Amount				-17.62%	
% Change (User vs Orig) GM Amount				-17.62%	
% Change (Orig vs Rec) GM Amount				21.38%	
% Change (User vs Rec) GM Amount					
Original GM %	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Recommended GM %				100.00	
User GM %				100.00	
% Change (Rec vs Orig) GM %				9900.00%	
% Change (User vs Orig) GM %				9900.00%	
% Change (Orig vs Rec) GM %				-99.00%	
% Change (User vs Rec) GM %					
Original CPI					
Recommended CPI					
User CPI					
% Change (Rec vs Orig) CPI					
% Change (User vs Orig) CPI					
% Change (Orig vs Rec) CPI					
% Change (User vs Rec) CPI					

Table 5–15 Detail Metrics View Measures

Measure	Description
Original Price	The original price of the item loaded in the batch load.
Original Cost	The original cost of the item loaded in the batch load.
Original Volume	The original volume of the item loaded in the batch load.
Recommended Volume	The volume that the optimization recommends.
User Volume	The volume that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) Volume	The percent of change between the recommended and original volume.
% Change (User vs Orig) Volume	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended volume.
% Change (Orig vs Rec) Volume	The percent of change between the original and recommended volume.
% Change (User vs Rec) Volume	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended volume.
Original Revenue	The original revenue loaded in the batch load.
Recommended Revenue	The revenue that the optimization recommends.
User Revenue	The revenue that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) Revenue	The percent of change between the recommended and original revenue.
% Change (User vs Orig) Revenue	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended revenue.
% Change (Orig vs Rec) Revenue	The percent of change between the original and recommended revenue.
% Change (User vs Rec) Revenue	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended revenue.
Original GM Amount	The original gross margin loaded in the batch load.
Recommended GM Amount	The gross margin that the optimization recommends.
User GM Amount	The gross margin that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) GM Amount	The percent of change between the recommended and original gross margin.
% Change (User vs Orig) GM Amount	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin.
% Change (Orig vs Rec) GM Amount	The percent of change between the original and recommended gross margin.
% Change (User vs Rec) GM Amount	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin.
Original GM %	The original gross margin percentage loaded in the batch load.
Recommended GM %	The gross margin percentage that the optimization recommends.
User GM %	The gross margin percentage that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) GM %	The percent of change between the recommended and original gross margin percentage.

Table 5–15 (Cont.) Detail Metrics View Measures

Measure	Description
% Change (User vs Orig) GM %	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin percentage.
% Change (Orig vs Rec) GM %	The percent of change between the original and recommended gross margin percentage.
% Change (User vs Rec) GM %	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin percentage.
Original GM %	The original gross margin percentage loaded in the batch load.
Recommended GM %	The gross margin percentage that the optimization recommends.
User GM %	The gross margin percentage that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) GM %	The percent of change between the recommended and original gross margin percentage.
% Change (User vs Orig) GM %	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin percentage.
% Change (Orig vs Rec) GM %	The percent of change between the original and recommended gross margin percentage.
% Change (User vs Rec) GM %	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended gross margin percentage.
Original CPI	The original Competitive Price Index loaded in the batch load.
Recommended CPI	The Competitive Price Index that the optimization recommends.
User CPI	The Competitive Price Index that the what-if simulation recommends.
% Change (Rec vs Orig) CPI	The percent of change between the recommended and original Competitive Price Index.
% Change (User vs Orig) CPI	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended Competitive Price Index.
% Change (Orig vs Rec) CPI	The percent of change between the original and recommended Competitive Price Index.
% Change (User vs Rec) CPI	The percent of change between the what-if and recommended Competitive Price Index.

Price Entry View

Use this view to perform what-if simulations by overriding the recommended prices.

Figure 5–21 Price Entry View

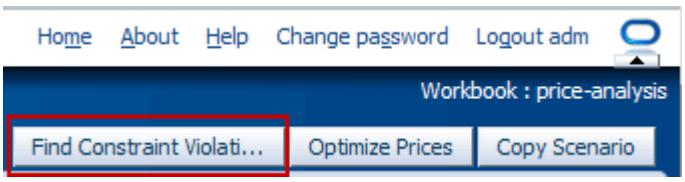
Table 5–16 Price Entry View Measures

Measures	Description
Original Price	A read-only measure that displays the original price of the item.
Recommended Price	A read-only measure that displays the item price recommended by the optimization.
User Price	Use this measure to enter a new price for the item. The value in this field is the recommended value unless you change it.

To create a what-if simulation, perform the following steps:

1. In the User Price measure, enter new prices for items.
2. Click **Calculate**. The optimization metrics, such as user volume and revenue, are calculated.
3. Click **Find Constraint Violations**. This compares the user prices to the constraints.

Figure 5–22 Find Constraint Violations Option



Return to the Optimization/Validation Status View and review the validation measures to see if the what-if simulation is valid. Then, return to the Global Metrics View and Detail Metrics View and review the user measures to see the results of the what-if simulation. If you like the results, continue to the Recommend and Approve Scenario View.

Recommend and Approve Scenario View

If you like the results of the optimization or your what-if simulation, use this view to recommended and approve a scenario. If you do not have the required permissions to recommend or approve scenarios, contact your administrator.

Notes:

- It is possible for a user to have permission to recommend a price but not to approve it. However, if a user has permission to approve a price, that user automatically has permission to recommend as well.
- For a user to be able to recommend or approve scenarios in this view, that user must have permission. Permission is granted by enabling that user in the Recommend Price and Approve Price measures in the Measure Analysis workbook. This must be performed in a local domain.

Figure 5–23 Recommend and Approve Scenario View

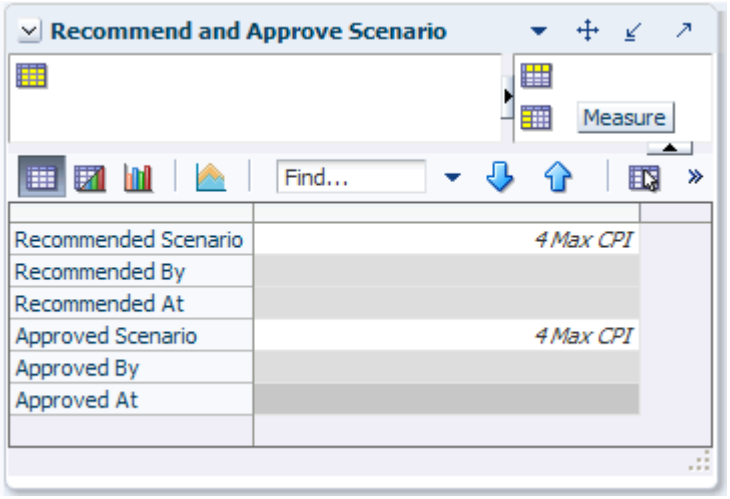


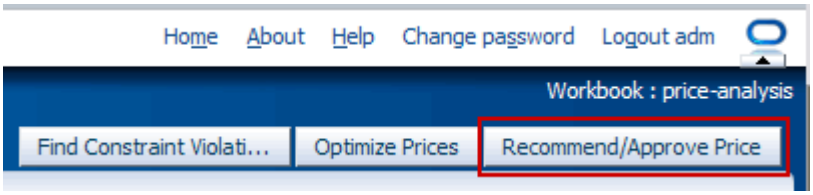
Table 5–17 Recommend and Approve Scenario View Measures

Measures	Description
Recommended Scenario	Use this measure to select the scenario you want to recommend.
Recommended By	Displays the user name of the person who last recommended a scenario.
Recommended At	Displays the date of the last recommendation.
Approved Scenario	Use this measure to approve the recommended scenario.
Recommended By	Displays the user name of the person who last approved a scenario.
Recommended At	Displays the date of the last approval.

To approve and recommend a scenario, perform the following steps:

1. In the Recommended Scenario measure, select the scenario to recommend.
2. If you have approval rights, use the Approved Scenario measure to approve the same scenario that you recommended. If you do not have approval rights, another user will review your recommendation and choose a scenario to approve.
3. Click **Recommend/Approve Price**.

Figure 5–24 Recommend/Approve Price Option



The read-only measures are populated with the recommended and approved information. After you have recommended and approved the scenarios, continue to the Future Plan Metrics View to review the future plan metrics.

Future Plan Metrics View

Use this view to review the future plan metrics.

Figure 5–25 Future Plan Metrics View

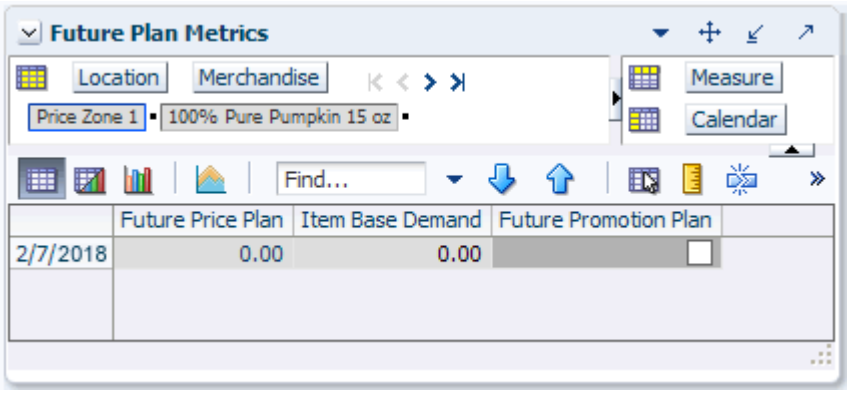


Table 5–18 Future Plan Metrics View

Measure	Description
Future Price Plan	The future price that is loaded from an execution system, such as Retail Price Management.
Item Base Demand	The forecast generated by RPO. It is the number of units that RPO projects will be sold, independent of price. This forecast is based upon historical data.
Future Promotion Plan	This measure indicates if the item is on promotion for the week.

Miscellaneous Step

This step is used to maintain cross-item elasticities, price ladders, and item group mapping.

Cross-Item Elasticities View

Use this view to review the cross-item elasticities.

Self elasticity is the relationship between an item's price and its volume. For instance, if the self elasticity of an item is a negative number, then a drop in the item's price yields an increase in the item's volume.

Cross-item elasticity, on the other hand, is the relationship between one item's price and another item's volume. For example, if the price of the 8.5 oz. sliced peaches item decreases, the demand of the 14.5 oz. sliced peaches may decrease because the 8.5 oz. price is more attractive and consumers rather buy the 8.5 oz. item rather than the 14.5 oz. item. This type of cross elasticity is known as cannibalization and is represented by a positive number in the Cross-Item Elasticities view.

The other type of cross elasticity is the halo effect. This occurs when a price drop in one item increases the volume of another. For instance, if the price of hot dogs decreases and its volume increases, the volume of hot dog buns also increases.

Figure 5–26 Cross-Item Elasticities View

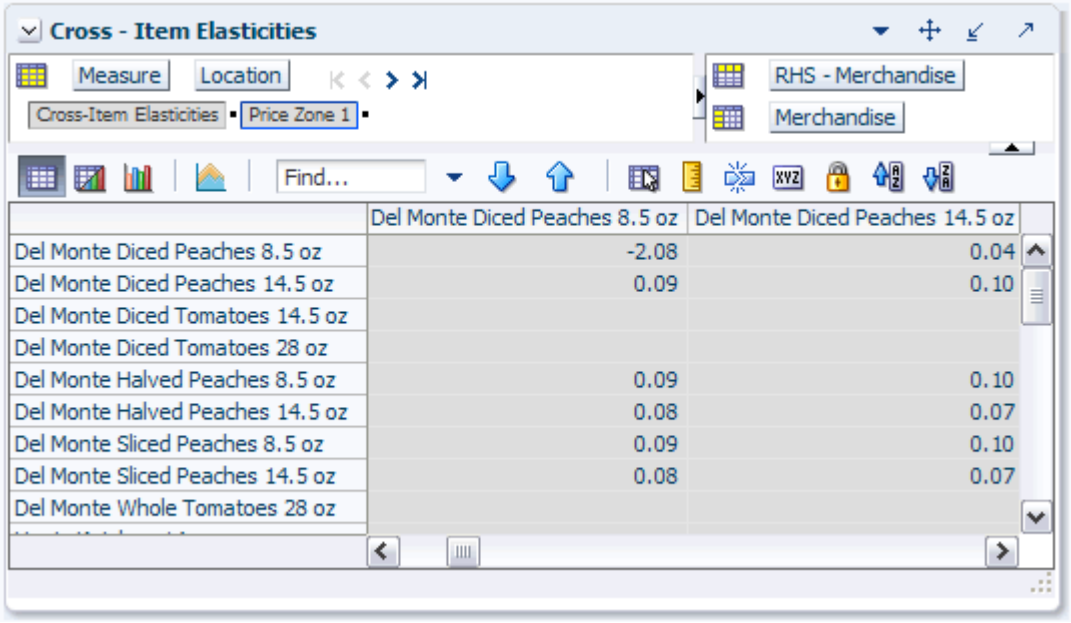


Table 5–19 Cross-Item Elasticities View Measure

Measure	Description
Cross Item Elasticities	Displays the cross-item elasticities for all items.

Price Ladder View

This view is similar to the Price Ladder Maintenance View in the Business Administration task. It is provided in the Price Analysis task for your convenience.

For more information about this view, see the Price Ladder Maintenance View section.

Figure 5–27 Price Ladder View

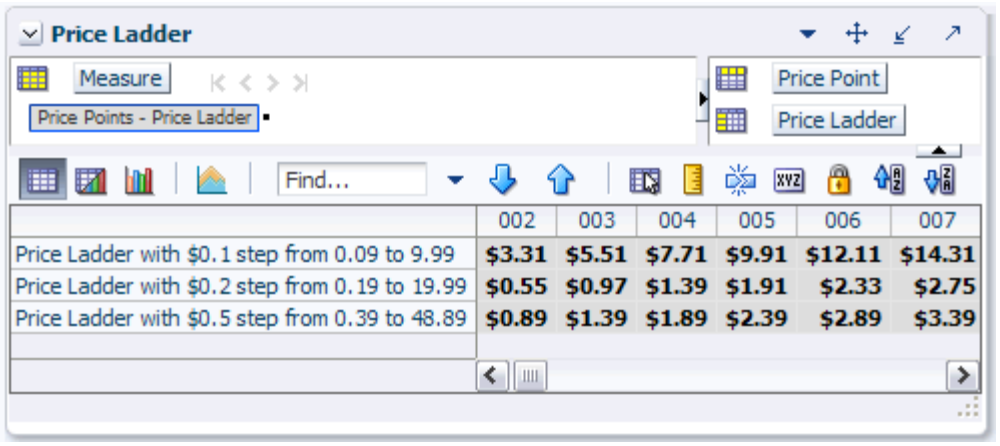


Table 5–20 Price Ladder View Measures

Measure	Description
Price Points - Price Ladder	The price points on a given price ladder. Use this measure to edit the price points.

Item - Item Group Assignment View

This view is similar to the Item Group View in the Item Management task. It is provided in the Price Analysis task for your convenience.

For more information about this view, see the Item Group View section.

Figure 5–28 Item - Item Group Assignment View

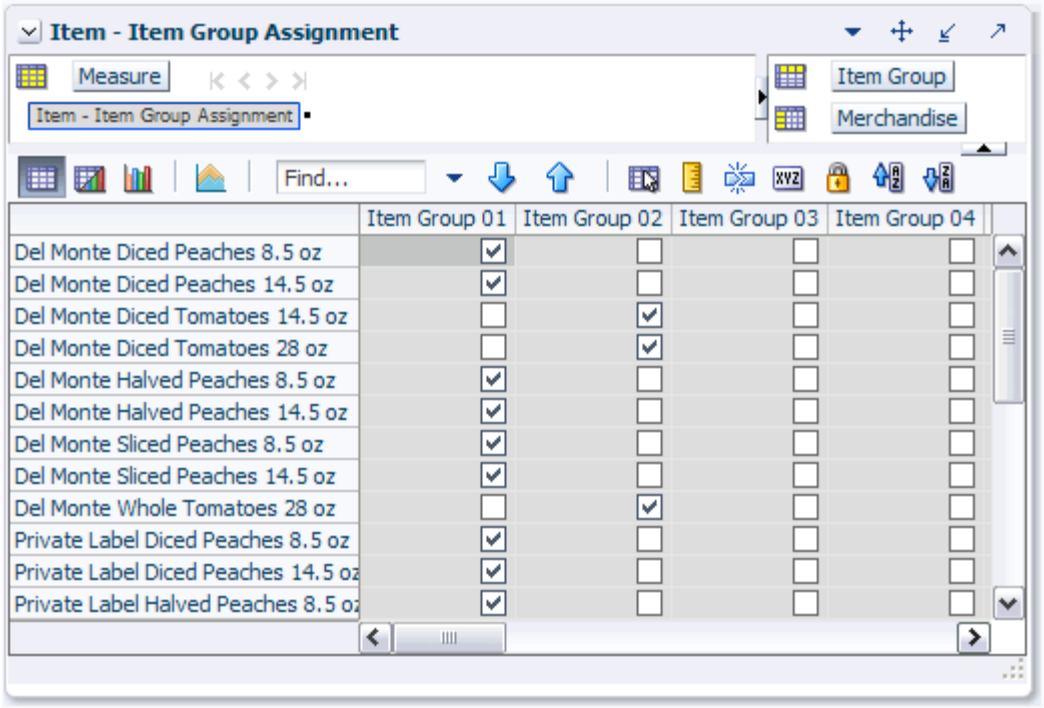


Table 5–21 Item - Item Group Assignment View Measure

Measure	Description
Item - Item Group Assignment	Use this measure to assign items to an item group.

Item Self Elasticity Information View

This view displays the item self elasticity information that is imported from APC-RPO.

Figure 5–29 Item Self Elasticity Information View

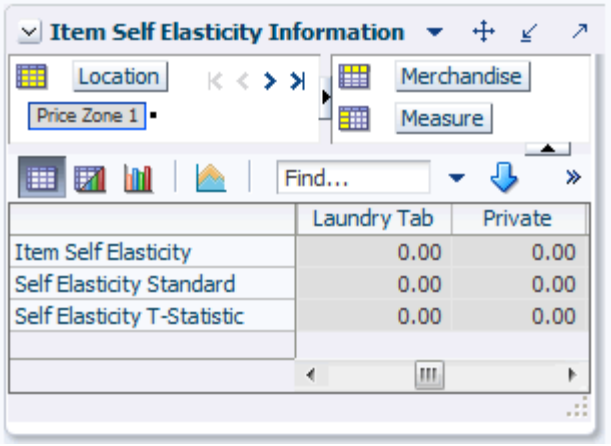


Table 5–22 Item Self Elasticity Information View

Measure	Description
Item Self Elasticity	This measure displays the item's self elasticity in the given location.
Self Elasticity Standard Error	The data in this measure is imported from the APC-RPO application. It displays the standard error information while calculating the self price elasticity for the given item/price zone in APC-RPO.
Self Elasticity T-Statistic	The data in this measure is imported from the APC-RPO application. It displays the T-statistic information while calculating the self price elasticity for the given item/price zone in APC-RPO.

Item Group Label Override View

This view allows you to change the item group label.

Figure 5–30 Item Group Label Override View

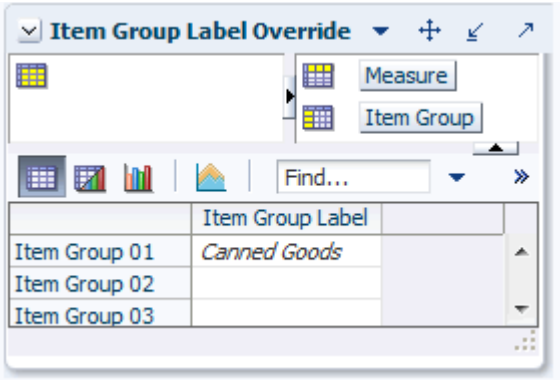


Table 5–23 Item Group Label Override View

Measure	Description
Item Group Label	Use this measure to enter the new item group label. This label is used for the given item group in this scenario. This label appears in Selected Item Group measure of the Item Group Level View.

6

Post Price Analysis

The Post Price Analysis allows you to review the time-phased historical data for your items. This workbook contains one step:

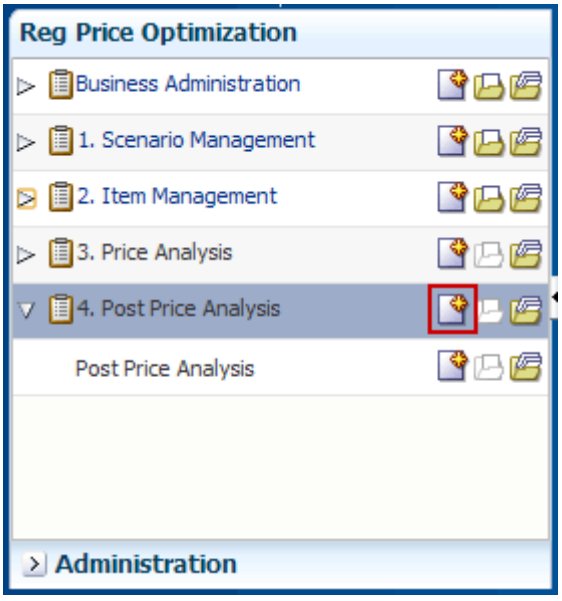
- Post Price Analysis Step

Building the Post Price Analysis Workbook

To build the Post Price Analysis workbook, perform the following steps:

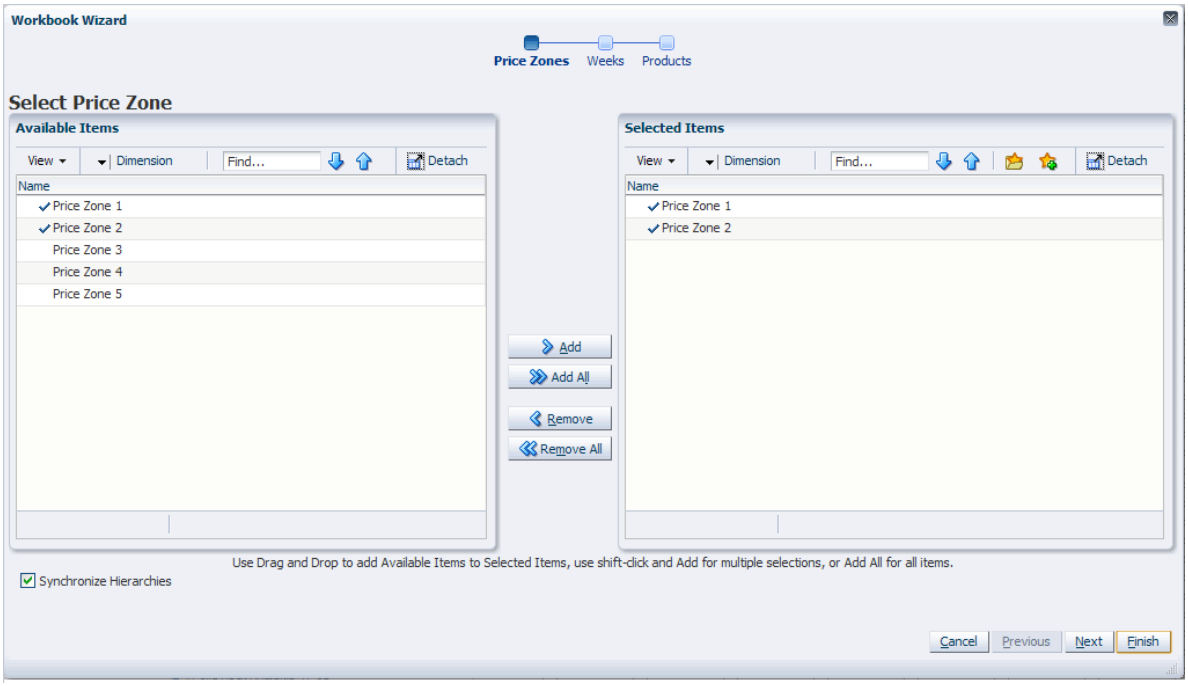
1. Click the **New Workbook** icon in the Post Price Analysis task.

Figure 6–1 Post Price Analysis Task



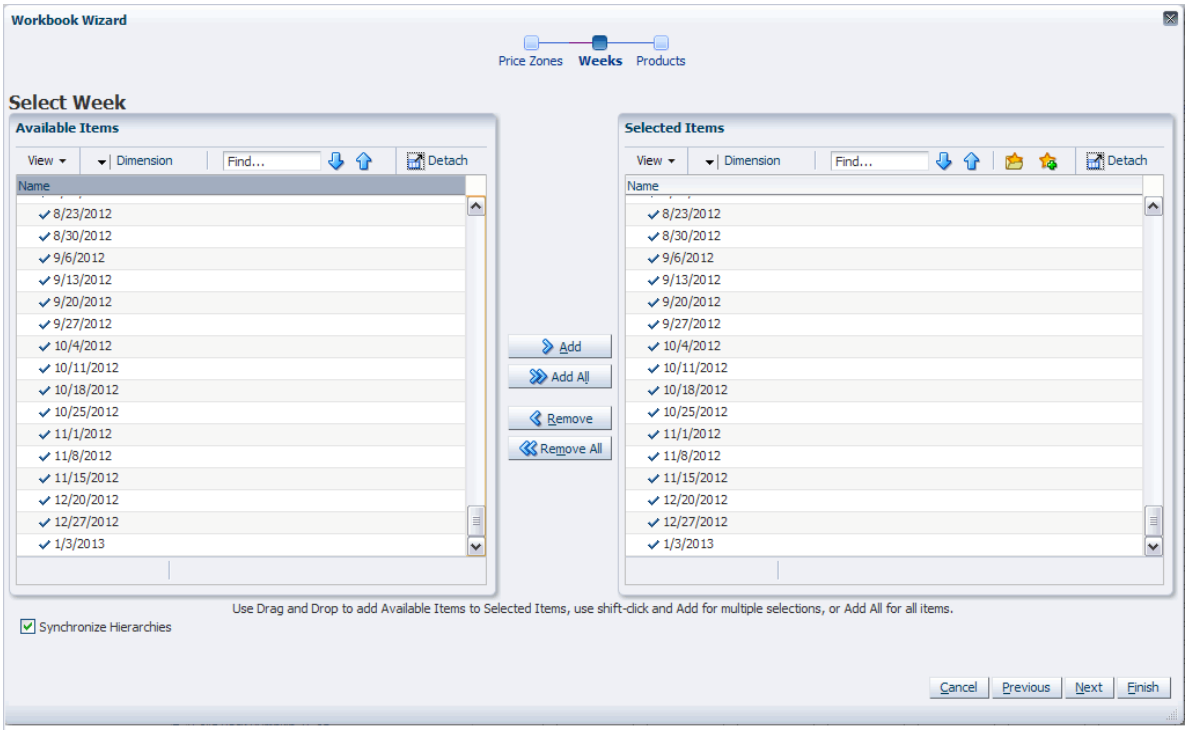
2. The Post Price Analysis wizard opens. Select the price zones you want to review. Click **Next**.

Figure 6–2 Post Price Analysis Wizard: Select Price Zone



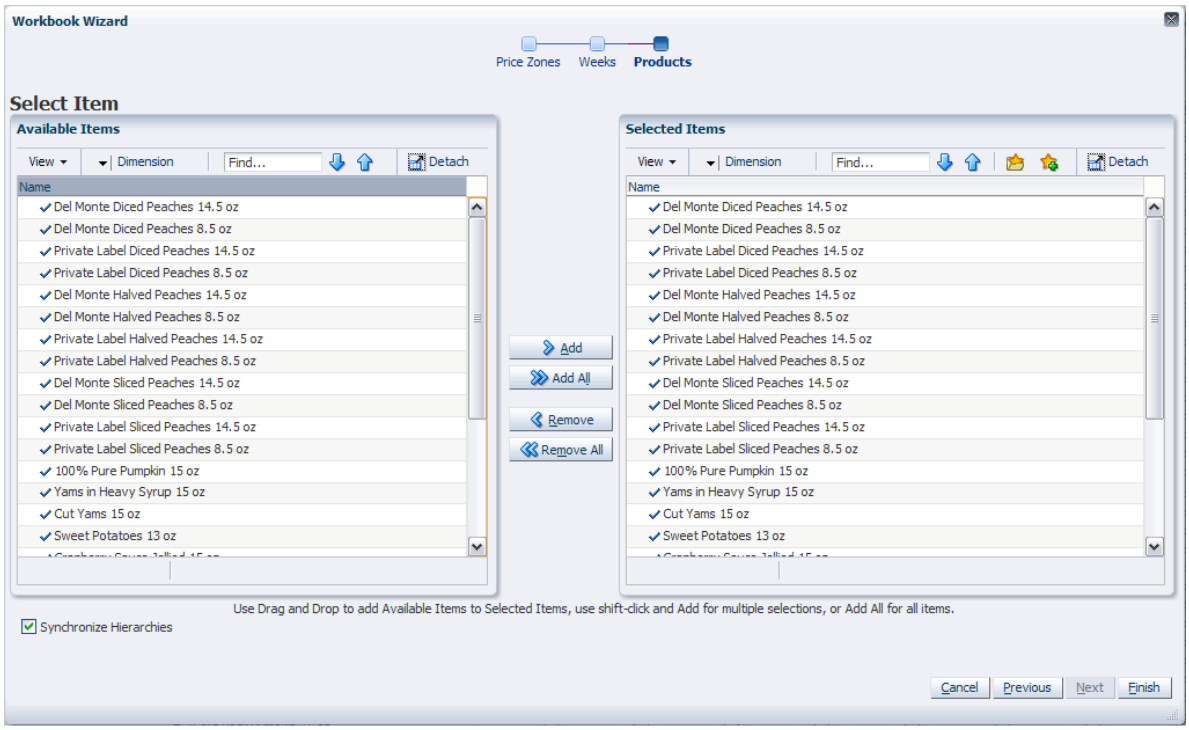
3. Select the weeks that you want to review. Click **Next**.

Figure 6–3 Post Price Analysis Wizard: Select Week



4. Select the products that you want to review. Click **Finish**.

Figure 6–4 Post Price Analysis Wizard: Select Products



The Post Price Analysis workbook is built.

Post Price Analysis Step

This step contains one view: Post Price Analysis.

Post Price Analysis View

Use this view to review the time-phased historical data about your items. The following data is provided:

- The Approved measures represent what you approved in the Price Analysis task.
- The Actual measures represent the actual item metrics. For instance, RPO may have recommended a price (the Recommended measure), which was overwritten by the user (the Approved measure). However, the actual price, the price the item sold for in the store, may have been different from both the recommended and approved prices.
- The Recommended measures represent what RPO recommended.

Figure 6–5 Post Price Analysis View

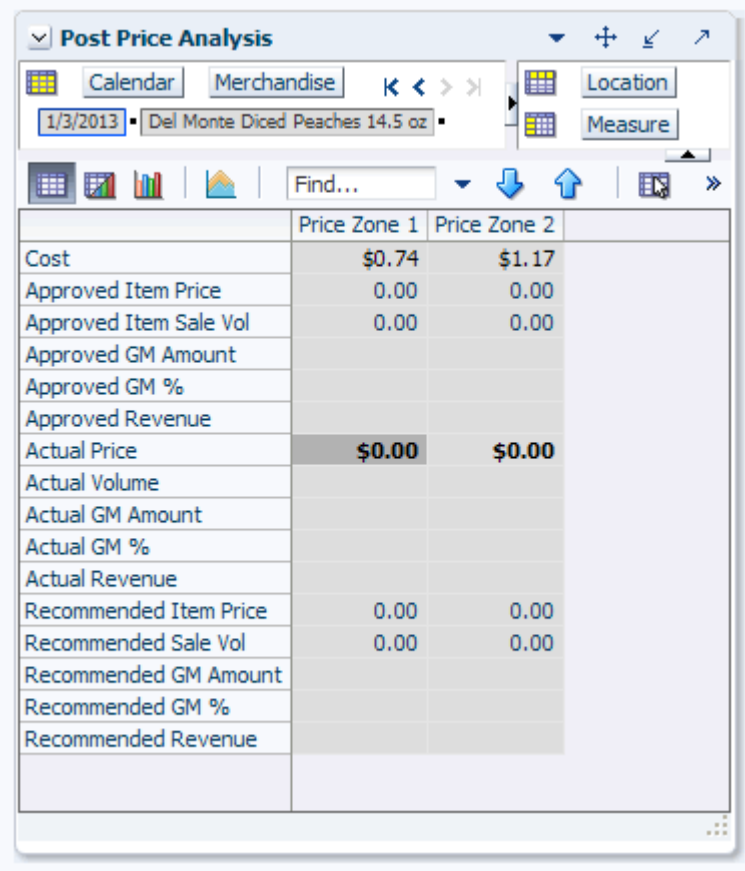


Table 6–1 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–1 Post Price Analysis View Measures

Measure	Description
Cost	The cost of the item.
Approved Item Price	The price of the item you approved.
Approve Item Sale Vol	The volume of the item based on the approved price.
Approved GM Amount	The gross margin amount based on the approved price.
Approved GM%	The gross margin percentage based on the approved price.
Approved Revenue	The revenue based on the approved price.
Actual Price	The actual price of the item.
Actual Volume	The actual volume of the item.
Actual GM Amount	The actual gross margin amount.
Actual GM%	The actual gross margin percentage.
Actual Revenue	The actual revenue.
Recommended Item Price	The price of the item that RPO recommended.
Recommended Item Sale Vol	The volume of the item that RPO recommended.
Recommended GM Amount	The gross margin amount that RPO recommended.
Recommended GM%	The gross margin percentage that RPO recommended.
Recommended Revenue	The revenue that RPO recommended.

Glossary

competition

Competition refers to the competitor's pricing for a given item. Competition is definable by item.

item

An item in Regular Price Optimization is merchandise that is being optimized. Items are located on the same level within the merchandise dimension where the demand and cross-item elasticities are produced.

item link groups

Item link groups are definitions that link one item to another. They are primarily used for inter–item constraints.

item group

Item groups are logical groupings of items within a demand group.

planning scope

Identifies the begin and end dates for the planning season and price zones for which planning is being performed.

price zone

Price zones are store clusters that have been created to support different pricing groups by merchandise division. Pricing zones are established so that all stores within the pricing zones have the same price for any single item.

scenario

A configuration of constraints and objectives. In RPO, a user can create many scenarios for a given demand group and compare these scenarios side by side in terms of the decision variables to choose a set of prices that best achieve the objectives.