

Oracle® Retail Advanced Inventory Planning

Store and Warehouse Replenishment Planning User Guide for
the RPAS Fusion Client

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Send Us Your Comments

Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Store and Warehouse Replenishment Planning User Guide for the RPAS Fusion Client, Release 14.1.3.

Oracle welcomes customers' comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document.

Your feedback is important, and helps us to best meet your needs as a user of our products. For example:

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- Did you understand the context of the procedures?
- Did you find any errors in the information?
- Does the structure of the information help you with your tasks?
- Do you need different information or graphics? If so, where, and in what format?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?

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Preface

The *Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Store and Warehouse Replenishment Planning User Guide for the RPAS Fusion Client* provides step-by-step instructions to complete most tasks that can be performed through the user interface.

Audience

This guide is for users and administrators of Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning. This includes merchandisers, buyers, business analysts, and administrative personnel.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

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Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Release 14.1.3 documentation set:

- *Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Data Management User Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Data Model Volume 2—Measure Reference Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Implementation Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Installation Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Store and Warehouse Replenishment Planning User Guide for the RPAS Fusion Client*
- *Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Release Notes*

The following documentation may also be needed when implementing AIP:

- *Oracle Retail Planning Batch Script Architecture (BSA) Implementation Guide*

- Oracle Retail Integration Bus (RIB) documentation, based on type of deployment
- Oracle Retail Extract Transform and Load (RETL) documentation
- Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server (RPAS) documentation

My Oracle Support Documents

These Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Release 14.1 documents are available on My Oracle Support:

- *Oracle Advanced Inventory Planning Calculations for Store and Warehouse Replenishment Planning*
- *Oracle Retail Commerce Anywhere AIP White Paper*
- *Oracle Retail Supply Chain Creation AIP White Paper*

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To contact Oracle Customer Support, access My Oracle Support at the following URL:

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When contacting Customer Support, please provide the following:

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

Review Patch Documentation

When you install the application for the first time, you install either a base release (for example, 14.1) or a later patch release (for example, 14.1.3). If you are installing the base release, additional patch, and bundled hot fix releases, read the documentation for all releases that have occurred since the base release before you begin installation. Documentation for patch and bundled hot fix releases can contain critical information related to the base release, as well as information about code changes since the base release.

Improved Process for Oracle Retail Documentation Corrections

To more quickly address critical corrections to Oracle Retail documentation content, Oracle Retail documentation may be republished whenever a critical correction is needed. For critical corrections, the republication of an Oracle Retail document may at times not be attached to a numbered software release; instead, the Oracle Retail document will simply be replaced on the Oracle Technology Network Web site, or, in the case of Data Models, to the applicable My Oracle Support Documentation container where they reside.

This process will prevent delays in making critical corrections available to customers. For the customer, it means that before you begin installation, you must verify that you have the most recent version of the Oracle Retail documentation set. Oracle Retail documentation is available on the Oracle Technology Network at the following URL:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/documentation/oracle-retail-100266.html>

An updated version of the applicable Oracle Retail document is indicated by Oracle part number, as well as print date (month and year). An updated version uses the same part number, with a higher-numbered suffix. For example, part number E123456-02 is an updated version of a document with part number E123456-01.

If a more recent version of a document is available, that version supersedes all previous versions.

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/technetwork/documentation/oracle-retail-100266.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.
<i>italic</i>	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.

Navigation

This chapter provides a brief description of how to get started using SRP and WRP on the RPAS Fusion Client. It includes the following sections:

- [Before you Begin](#)
- [Logging into SRP and WRP](#)
- [About the RPAS Fusion Client Home Page](#)
- [Global Menu Functionality](#)
- [Taskflow Pane Navigation and Functionality](#)
- [AIP Dashboard Functionality](#)

Before you Begin

Note: Before you log on to the RPAS Fusion Client, ensure that your system meets the recommended configuration. For more information, see the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Installation Guide*.

Once you check the configuration, obtain the following information:

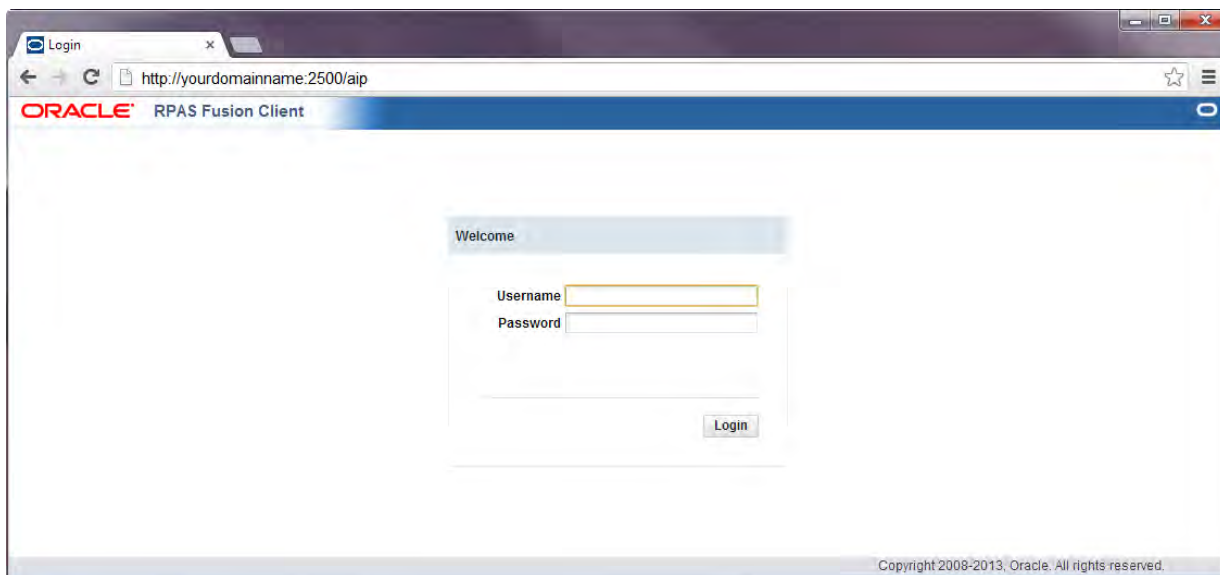
- Uniform Resource Locator, URL – Enter the URL or the Web address of the application in the Web browser to access the application. For example:
`http://<fullyqualifieddomainname>:<port>/<domain>`
- User name, Password, and Profile Name – Based on the tasks you want to perform, obtain a user account (that includes user name and password) to log on to the application.

Logging into SRP and WRP

To log on to SRP and WRP using the RPAS Fusion Client, follow these steps:

1. Start a supported browser such as Microsoft IE, Mozilla Firefox or Google Chrome.
2. In the **Address** bar, enter the RPAS Fusion Client URL, and press **Enter**. The RPAS Fusion Client Login page opens as shown in [Figure 1–1](#).

Figure 1–1 RPAS Fusion Client Login Page



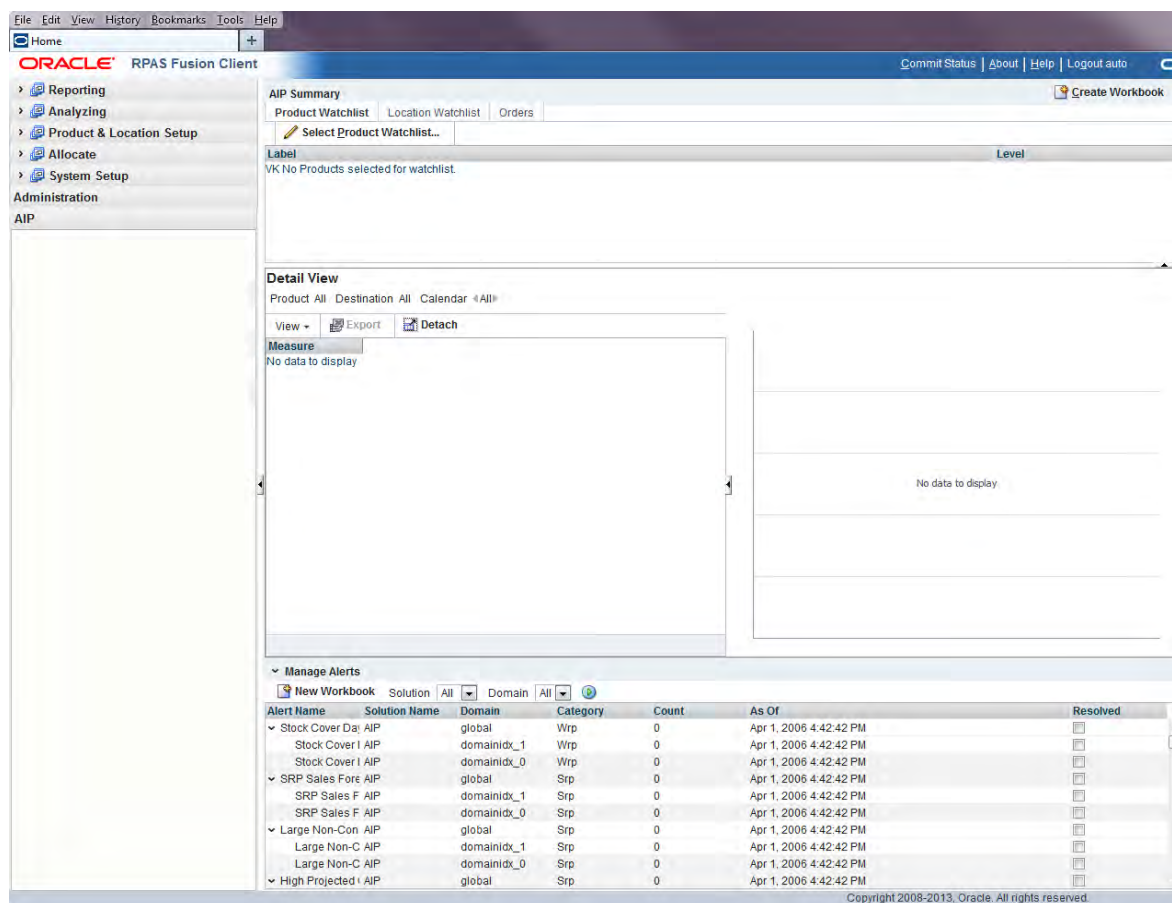
3. On the **Login** page, enter your Username and Password, and click **Login**.

Note: If you have accessed the RPAS Fusion Client through a single sign-on environment such as the Oracle Retail Workspace portal, then only the profile field is available on the RPAS Fusion Client login page. Select your domain from the drop-down list as shown in [Figure 1–2](#).

Figure 1–2 RPAS Fusion Client Login Page, Accessed Through SSO



4. Select your domain from the **Profile** drop-down list and click **Login**. The window refreshes, and the home page of the RPAS Fusion Client opens as shown in [Figure 1–3](#).

Figure 1–3 RPAS Fusion Client Home Page

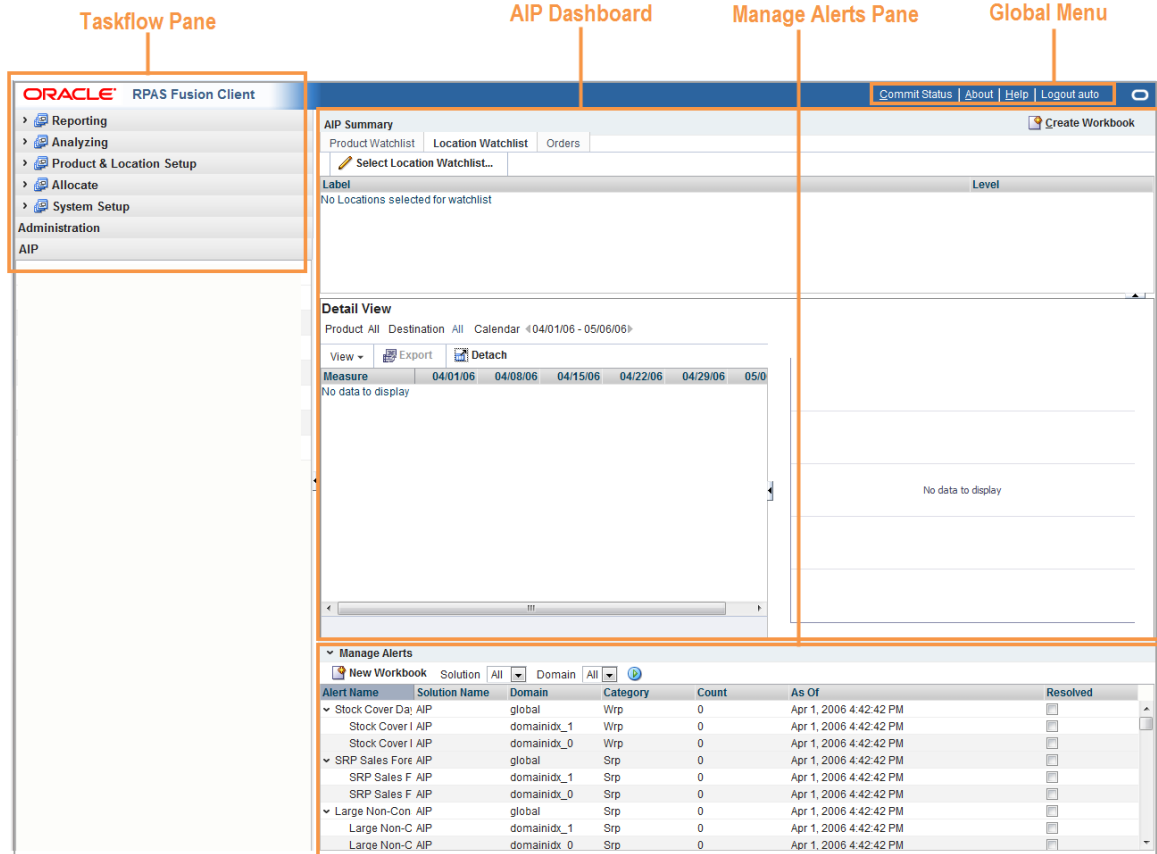
About the RPAS Fusion Client Home Page

The RPAS Fusion Client Home Page has distinct areas with specific functionality as shown in [Figure 1–4](#).

For detailed information about navigation and functionality of these areas, refer to these sections:

- [Global Menu Functionality](#)
- [Taskflow Pane Navigation and Functionality](#)
- [AIP Dashboard Functionality](#)

Figure 1–4 RPAS Fusion Client Home Page - Detailed View



Global Menu Functionality

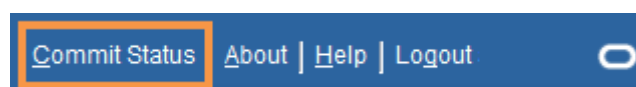
The Global Menu is located at the top right of the RPAS Fusion Client Home Page and includes the following functionality:

- [Using Commit Status](#)
- [Using Home](#)
- [Viewing the RPAS Fusion Client Version](#)
- [Accessing Online Help](#)
- [Logging Out of the Application](#)

Using Commit Status

To view the commit status of any available views, click **Commit Status** in the global header.

Figure 1–5 Commit Status Link

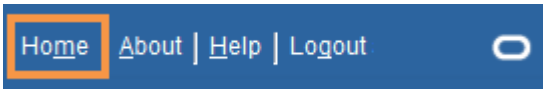


Note: **Commit Status** shows the state of any workbooks that have been committed. The link is available in the Home Page and from within a workbook.

Using Home

To exit a detailed workbook view and return to the full RPAS Fusion Client Home Page, click **Home** in the global header.

Figure 1–6 Home Link

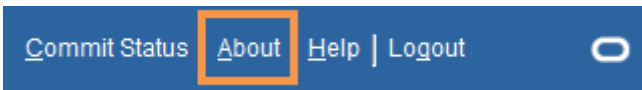


Note: **Home** is only available when working in the AIP Taskflow.

Viewing the RPAS Fusion Client Version

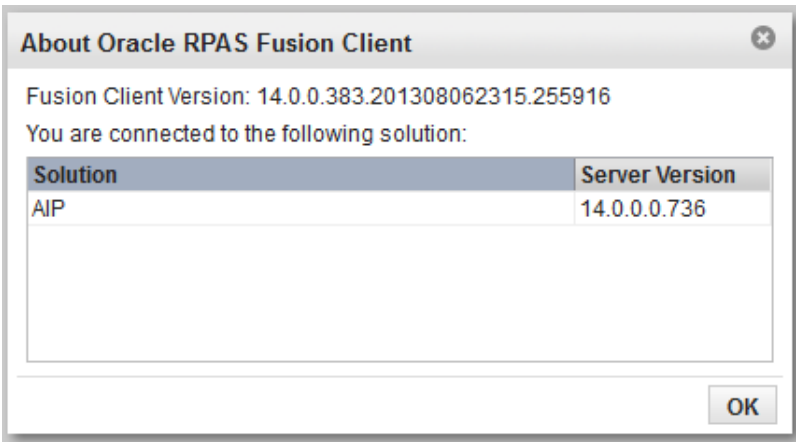
To view information about your RPAS Fusion Client Version and your connected solution, click **About** in the global header.

Figure 1–7 About Link



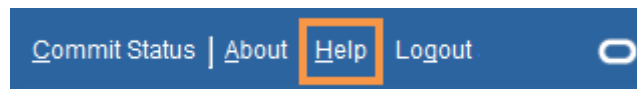
The [About Oracle RPAS Fusion Client Window](#) opens as shown in [Figure 1–8](#).

Figure 1–8 About Oracle RPAS Fusion Client Window

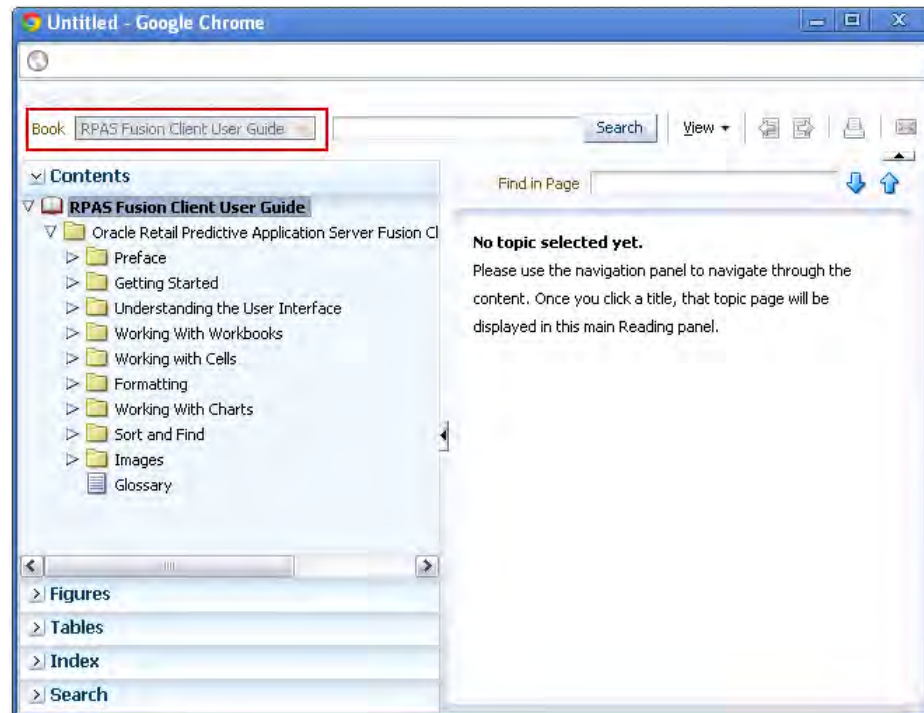


Accessing Online Help

To access online help, click **Help** in the global header.

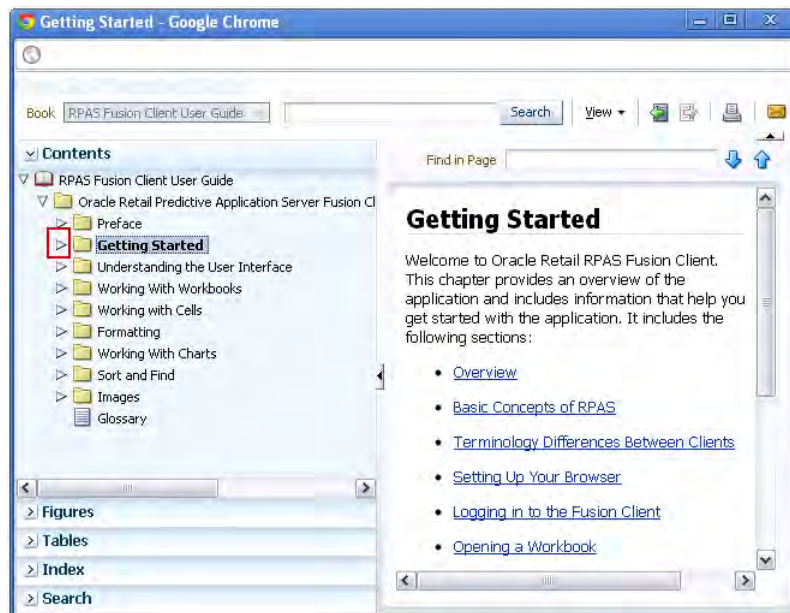
Figure 1–9 Online Help Link

The online help opens in a new browser window. If more than one help set is available, you can choose which one to view by selecting it from the Book drop-down field. If there is only one help set, the field is shaded.

Figure 1–10 Online Help Window, Book Field

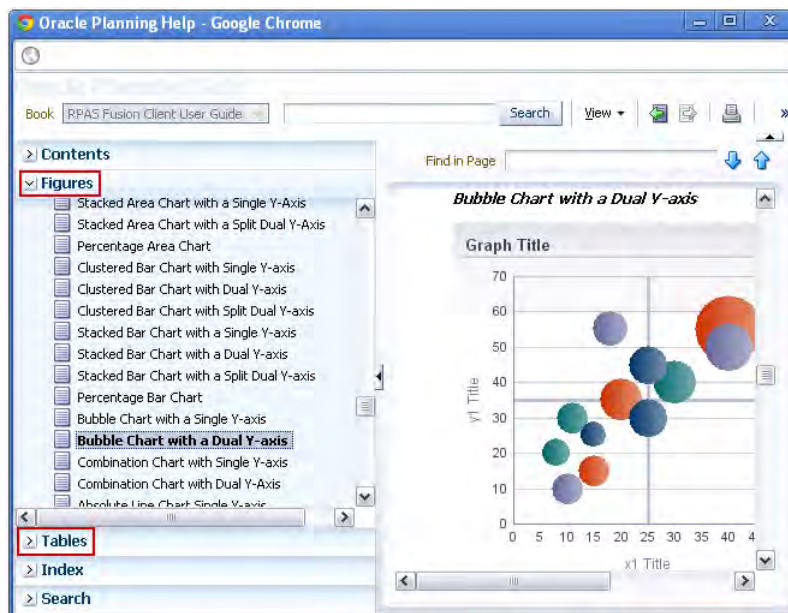
Contents

The contents of the online help set are shown in the Contents section of the navigation bar on the left. Click the **Expand** icon next to the folders to drill down to the help topics. Click the page you want to view. It opens in the content area.

Figure 1–11 Help Topic within Online Help

Figures and Tables

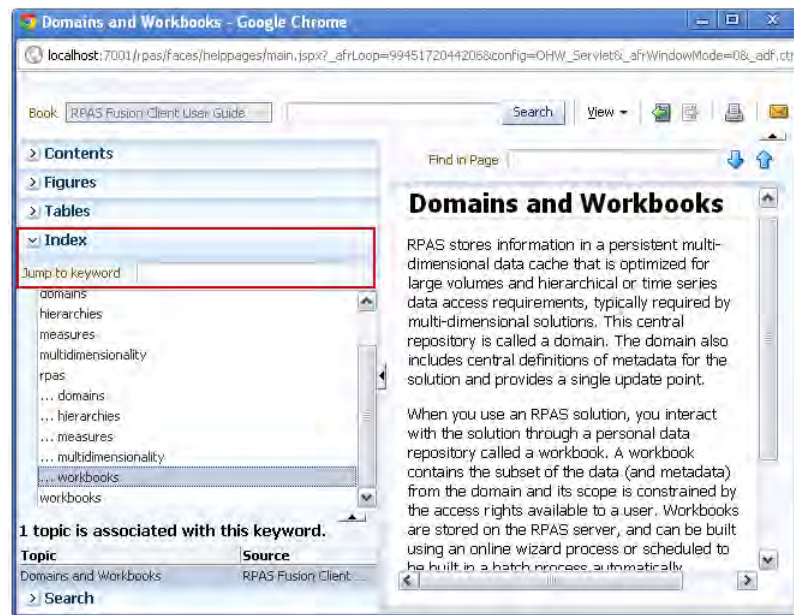
To view a list of figures or tables, click the **Figures** or **Tables** bar.

Figure 1–12 Online Help: Figure List

Index

In the Index, you can enter keywords to find topics that contain this keyword. Click the topic name to see the page.

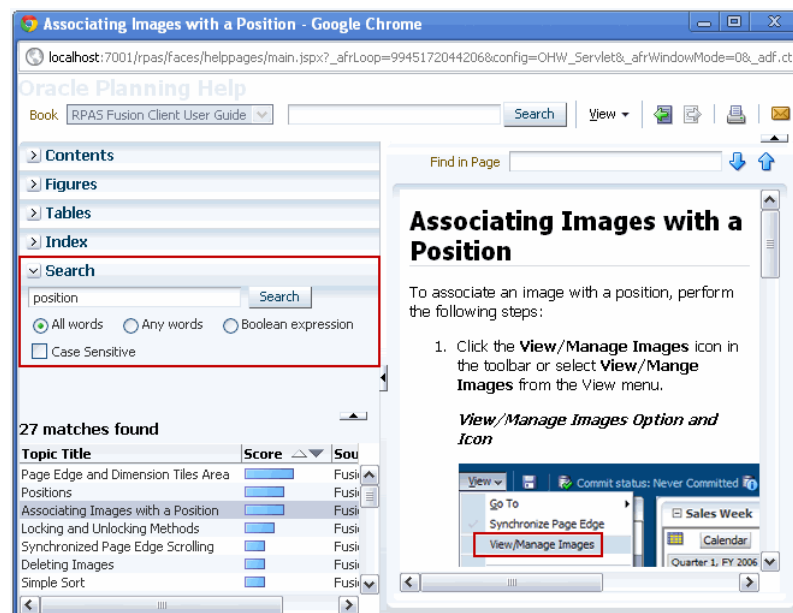
Figure 1–13 Online Help: Index



Search

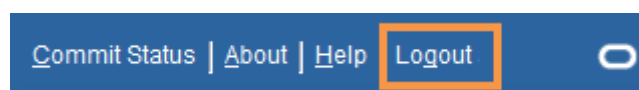
Use the Search field at the top of the online help window or the Search section within the navigation bar to search for words or phrases.

Figure 1–14 Online Help: Search



Logging Out of the Application

To log out of the application and RPAS session, click **Logout** in the global header.

Figure 1–15 Logout Link

Note: You may be prompted to save and commit the workbook data before logging out of the application.

Taskflow Pane Navigation and Functionality

The taskflow pane is on the left of the RPAS Fusion Client Home Page and enables you to easily navigate through the activities in the application. It provides a pre-configured business workflow organized into expandable and collapsible activities, tasks, and steps.

Each activity consists of more than one task and each task may consist of one or more steps. In the RPAS Fusion Client, each solution (spanning across multiple workbooks) is represented as a set of activities, tasks, and steps.

Note: The taskflow is configured for your domain during implementation. For more information on this configuration, refer to the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Configuration Tools User Guide*.

Figure 1–16 shows the workflow in the RPAS Fusion Client.

Figure 1–16 AIP Taskflow Pane

On the taskflow pane, you can click the Expand (>) icon next to any activity to view the associated tasks. When you are working with a specific step, the [Position](#) icon appears in the taskflow pane indicating the current step and your position in the workflow.

The Create New Workbook, Open Latest Workbook, and Show List of Workbooks icons that appear next to each task or step enable you to create new workbooks or open existing workbooks. You can find more information on creating new workbooks and opening existing workbooks in the section [Opening Workbooks](#).

Figure 1–17 shows the icons that appear in the taskflow.

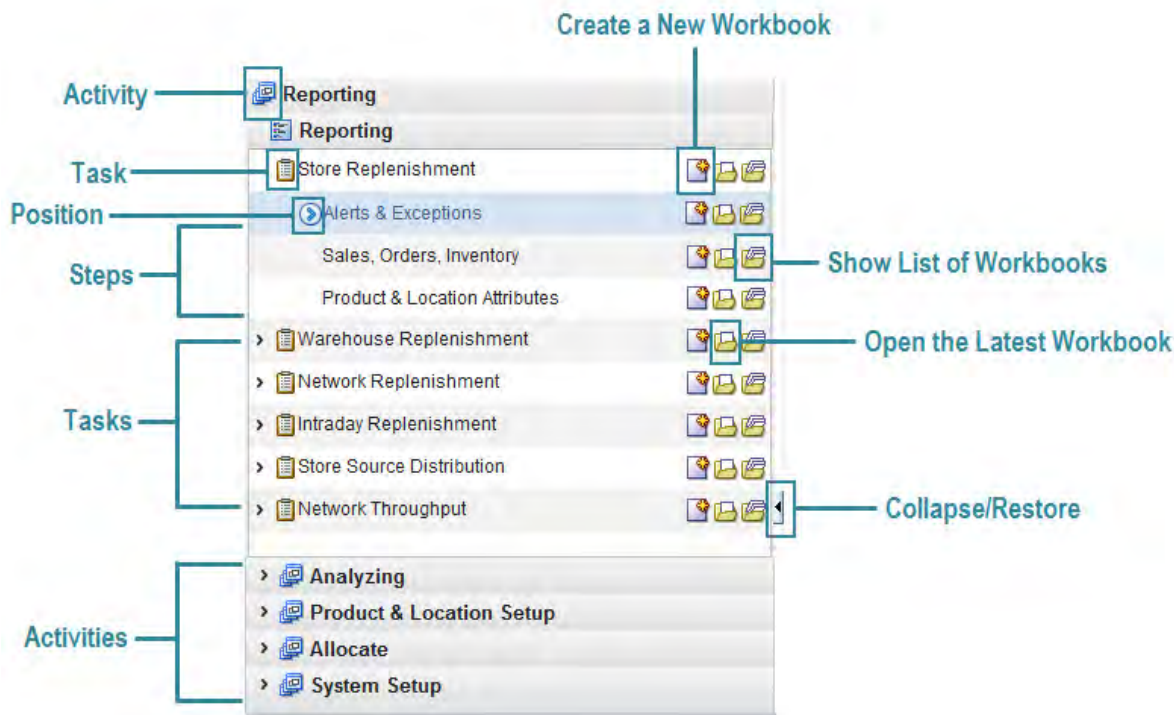
Figure 1–17 Icons in the Taskflow Pane

Table 1–1 describes the icons that appear with all the entries in the taskflow.

Table 1–1 Description of Icons in the Taskflow Pane

Icon Name	Description
Activity	These tabs represent the predefined activities of the application.
Task	These are individual tasks within an activity. Tasks that have a workbook associated with it display a clipboard icon.
Step	One or more steps make up each task.
Create a New Workbook	Click this icon to create a new workbook. The new workbook wizard associated with the relevant task opens.
Open the Latest Workbook	Click this icon to view the latest workbook (associated with the relevant task/step) you worked on.
Show List of Workbooks	Click this icon to view a list of all workbooks (associated with the relevant task/step) accessible to you. The Open Workbook window opens with a list of accessible workbooks. If you do not own any workbooks that you own, a message opens allowing you to view all workbooks. In case there are no workbooks associated with the task/step, created by you or by someone else, a message opens that allows you to create a new workbook.
Collapse/Restore Arrow	Click this arrow to expand or compress the taskflow pane. This allows you to view more content in the Contents area.
Position	Indicates the current step and your position in the workflow

Access Based Visibility

The activity and tasks that appear in the taskflow pane are access-based. Depending upon the security settings, you may not have access to some tasks or activities. Access to a task is defined by whether you have access to the workbook template that the task is assigned to.

The access to the workbook template is maintained in the Security Administration step. See the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Administration Guide for the RPAS Fusion Client* for more information about the Administration activity. If you do not have access to a workbook template, then you are not able to build the workbooks for the associated tasks and steps.

Hiding specific tasks or activities based on user access is configurable. In the configuration, a task can be set to either hidden or unavailable. If it is hidden and the user does not have access to it, then the task is not displayed. If it is unavailable and the user does not have access, then the task is displayed but the links to access the workbooks are unavailable. For more information, refer to the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Configuration Tools User Guide*.

Switching Between Multiple Tasks

When working within multiple steps or tasks, all changes you make in a specific step are maintained when you move to a step in the same task or a different task associated with the same workbook template. In this case, you do not need to save your work when you switch between tasks within the same workbook template.

If you switch to a task that is associated with a different workbook template, you are prompted to save or discard the changes before opening or building a new workbook. To save your changes, use the Save As dialog box.

AIP Dashboard Functionality

The AIP Dashboard is an optional feature that provides a high level information view without accessing a workbook first. The Detail View and Graph panes provides a view of SRP and WRP metrics over time for the products and destinations selected in the AIP Summary pane.

For installation instructions, refer to the *Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Installation Guide*.

The AIP Dashboard is located on the right of the RPAS Fusion Client Home Page beneath the Global Menu and contains three panes:

- [AIP Summary](#)
- [Detail View](#)
- [Detail View Graph](#)

Note: When working in the AIP Dashboard, use the Collapse/Restore arrow to collapse the taskflow pane and allow a full view of the dashboard.

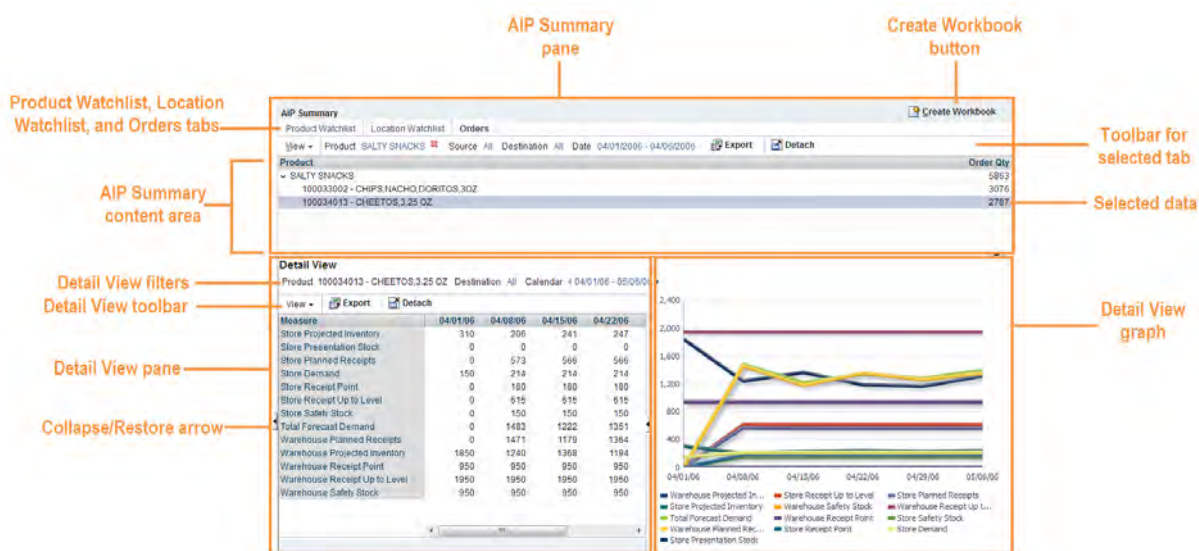
The AIP Dashboard provides you with a detailed view of products and destinations over time. The Detail View provides a view of Warehouse Replenishment Planning (WRP) and Store Replenishment Planning (SRP) metrics over time for the products and destinations specified by you from selecting:

- A product from the Product Watchlist
- A location from the Location Watchlist or
- An Order

These products and destinations can be further refined with filtering capabilities.

Figure 1–18 shows the components of the AIP Dashboard.

Figure 1–18 AIP Dashboard Components



AIP Summary

Located at the top of the AIP Dashboard, the AIP Summary has these three tabs:

- [Product Watchlist](#)
- [Location Watchlist](#)
- [Orders](#)

These tabs allow you to select, refine, or remove data that can be displayed in the [Detail View](#) and [Detail View Graph](#).

AIP Summary Content Area

Depending on which tab of the AIP Summary is active, the content area displays different data that is relevant to its tab.

Note: Regardless of your security access level, AIP displays all available hierarchy positions as read-only data.

Table 1–2 Data within the AIP Summary Content Area

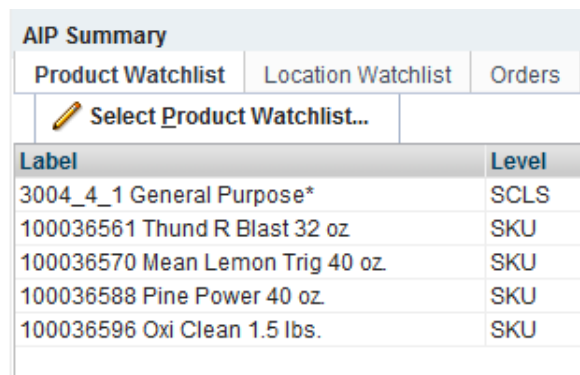
Tab	Content Area	Data
Product Watchlist	Product Watchlist table	Products at the Class, Subclass or SKU level and their level in the product hierarchy.

Table 1–2 (Cont.) Data within the AIP Summary Content Area

Tab	Content Area	Data
Location Watchlist	Location Watchlist table	Destination locations can be either warehouses or a selection of regions, districts, and stores from the location hierarchy.
Orders	Orders table	Products that have order quantities. These products can be changed using the View tool and filters on the Order tab.

Product Watchlist

From the Product Watchlist tab, use the **Select Product Watchlist...** button to choose or change the products that can be displayed in the [Detail View](#) and [Detail View Graph](#). Available products can be from varying levels in the product hierarchy at the Class, Subclass or SKU level.

Figure 1–19 Product Watchlist Tab


AIP Summary		
Product Watchlist	Location Watchlist	Orders
 Select Product Watchlist...		
Label	Level	
3004_4_1 General Purpose*	SCLS	
100036561 Thund R Blast 32 oz	SKU	
100036570 Mean Lemon Trig 40 oz.	SKU	
100036588 Pine Power 40 oz.	SKU	
100036596 Oxi Clean 1.5 lbs.	SKU	

Note: After logging out, your selected products are saved until you change them using the **Select Product Watchlist...** button

Selecting Products

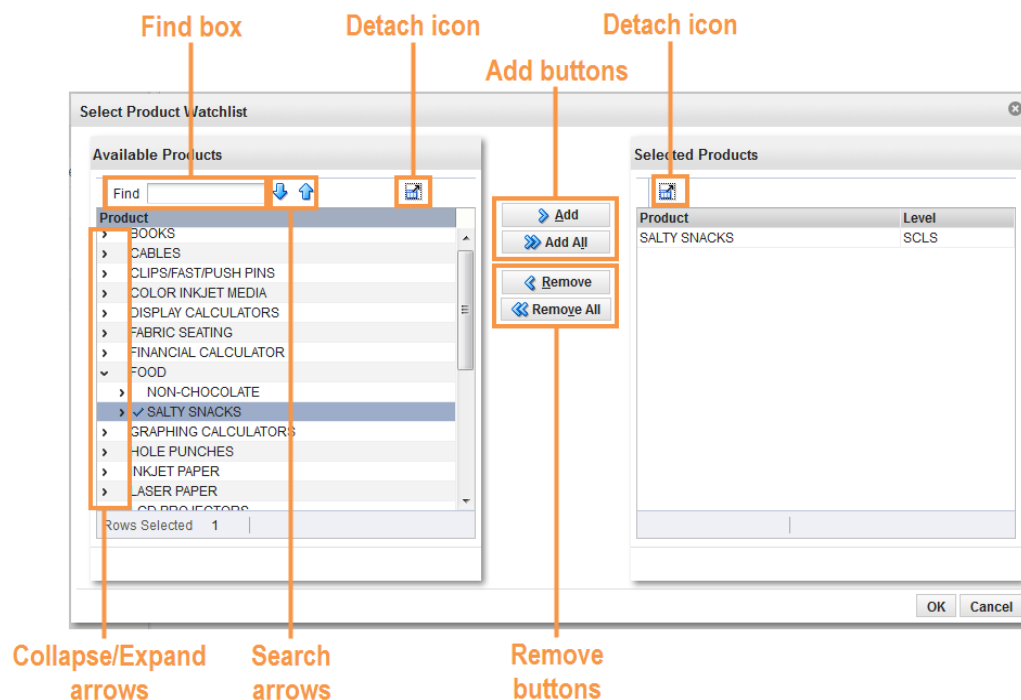
Note: You can single select a Product from the Product Watchlist. The selected product from the watchlist becomes the Product filter in the Detail View. If the Product is a Class or a Subclass you can filter on the children of that Class or Subclass in the Detail View. If the product from the watchlist is a SKU, then you can not be change the Product filter in the Detail View.

The following steps describe the functionality of the Product Watchlist tab:

1. To select or change products under the Product Watchlist tab, click **Select Product Watchlist...**
2. The wizard opens and lists all available products at the highest available level with the following functionality:
 - Use the Collapse/Expand arrows to display additional products at lower levels. The Selected Products panel lists the level of selected products.

- Use the Find box to locate a specific product. Type a full or partial product name in the box and click either the Search Down or Search Up arrow. The number of matching products found displays next to the Search Up arrow (such as *1 of 5*). Use the Search arrows to scroll up or down to the next found product)
- Click the Detach icon to view the list in a full window. To return to the wizard view, click the Detach icon again.
- In the Available Product panel, click a product to select it. Selected products are identified by a color bar. Use **Ctrl + click** or **Shift + click** functionality to select multiple products.
- Click **Add** to move products to the Selected Products panel or **Add All** to move all products to the Selected Products panel.
- Click **Remove** to move products from the Selected Products panel or **Remove All** to remove all products from the Selected Products panel.
- To stop any updates and exit the wizard, click **Cancel** to return to the dashboard without changes.

Figure 1–20 Select Product Watchlist Wizard



3. After adding or removing products click **OK** to approve the selections. The wizard closes and your selections are listed under the Product Watchlist tab as shown in [Figure 1–21](#)

Figure 1–21 Product Watchlist with Data

AIP Summary		Create Workbook
Product Watchlist	Location Watchlist	Orders
Select Product Watchlist...		
Label	Level	
SALTY SNACKS	SCLS	

Location Watchlist

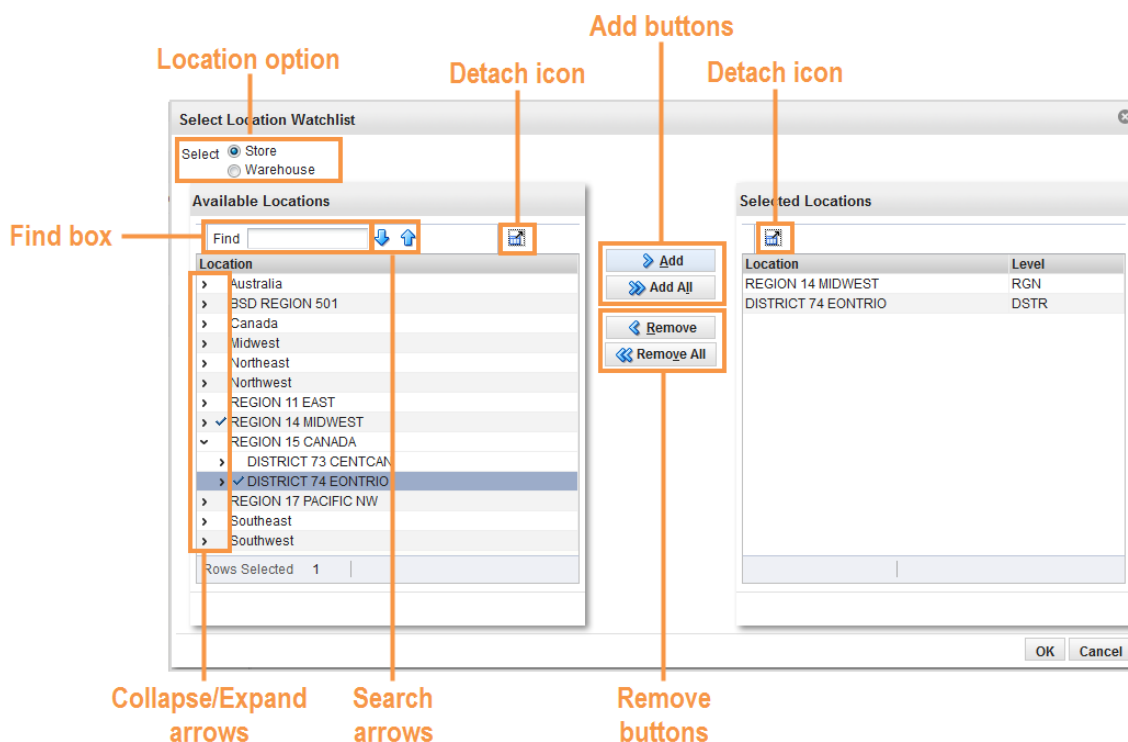
From the Location Watchlist tab, use the **Select Location Watchlist...** button to choose or change the locations that can be displayed in the [Detail View](#) and [Detail View Graph](#). Locations can be regions, districts, or stores from the Location hierarchy or warehouses.

Note: After logging out, your selected locations are saved until you change them using the **Select Location Watchlist...** button

Selecting Locations

The following steps describe the functionality of the Location Watchlist tab:

1. To select or change locations under the Location Watchlist tab, click **Select Location Watchlist....**
2. The wizard opens and lists all available locations at the highest available level with the following functionality:
 - Select either the Store or Warehouse option to display these locations in the Available Locations panel.
 - Use the Collapse/Expand arrows to display additional store locations at lower levels. The Selected Locations panel lists the level of selected locations.
 - Use the Find box to locate a specific location. Type a full or partial location name in the box and click either the Search Down or Search Up arrow. The number of matching locations found displays next to the Search Up arrow (such as *1 of 5*). Use the Search arrows to scroll up or down to the next found location)
 - Click the Detach icon to view the list in a full window. To return to the wizard view, click the Detach icon again.
 - In the Available Location panel, click a location to select it. Selected locations are identified by a color bar. Use **Ctrl + click** or **Shift + click** functionality to select multiple locations.
 - Click **Add** to move locations to the Selected Locations panel or **Add All** to move all locations to the Selected Locations panel.
 - Click **Remove** to move locations from the Selected Locations panel or **Remove All** to remove all locations from the Selected Locations panel.
 - To stop any updates and exit the wizard, click **Cancel** to return to the dashboard without changes.

Figure 1–22 Select Location Watchlist Wizard

- After adding or removing locations click **OK** to approve the selections. The wizard closes and your selections are listed under the Location Watchlist tab as shown in [Figure 1–23](#)

Figure 1–23 Location Watchlist with Data

AIP Summary		Create Workbook
Product Watchlist Location Watchlist Orders		
Select Location Watchlist...		
Label	Level	
Midwest US	RGN	
Ontario	DSTR	

Orders

The Orders tab displays a table containing products that have order quantities within the filters specified. The Orders table contains two columns:

- Product
- Order Qty (Order Quantity)

The Orders table has the following functionality:

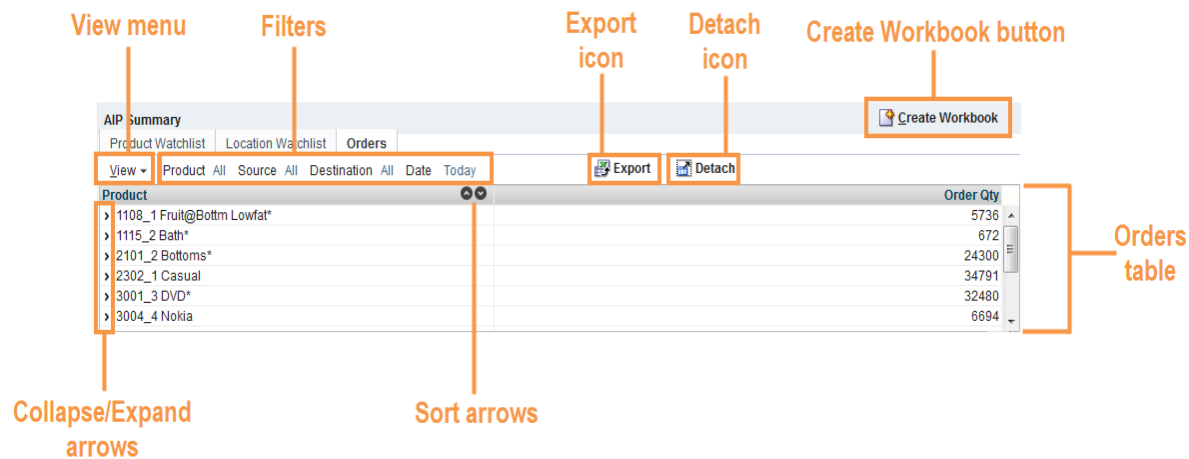
- Only products with a positive order quantity are listed.
- Products are presented at the Class level. Use the Collapse/Expand arrows to display additional products at lower levels of Subclass and SKU.

You can change the view or filter the Orders table as described in these sections:

- Using the View Menu
- Using the Product Filter
- Using the Source Filter
- Using the Destination Filter
- Using the Date Filter

Figure 1–24 shows the components of the Orders tab.

Figure 1–24 Orders Tab Components



Using the View Menu

The View menu allows you to select whether to view Planned, Executed or both types of orders and whether to view by Release Date or Delivery Date. The default is to view Planned orders by Release Date.

Note: Executed Receipts are existing orders in the PO Management system sent to AIP and stored in a measure for Expected Receipts. The Delivery Date represents the day the receipts are received while the Release date is the date those receipts were shipped from the source.

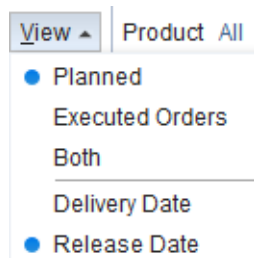
The following table lists the View option combinations.

Planned or Executed	Release or Delivery Date
Planned	Release Date
Planned	Delivery Date
Executed	Delivery Date
Both	Delivery Date

The following steps describe the functionality of the View Menu:

1. Click **View** to expand the View options. The selected options are indicated by a dot as shown in [Figure 1–25](#).

Figure 1–25 Orders Tab: View Menu



2. To change the View options, use your pointer to highlight the option, and then click. If you are updating both orders and dates, repeat the action. The Orders table refreshes to show updated product and order quantity that match your selections.

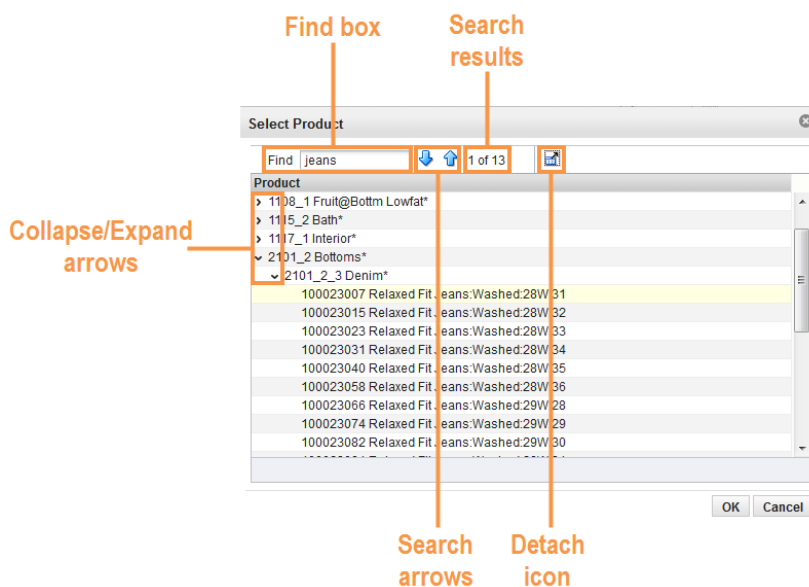
Using the Product Filter

The Product filter defaults to All.

The following steps describe how to change the Product filter selection

1. From the Orders tab, move your pointer to the Product filter selection and click to open the Select Product filter.

Figure 1–26 Orders Tab: Select Product Filter



- Use the Collapse/Expand arrows to display additional products at the Class, Subclass or SKU level.
- Use the Find box to locate a specific product. Type a full or partial product name in the box and click either the Search Down or Search Up arrow. The number of matching products found displays next to the Search Up arrow (such as 1 of 13). Use the Search arrows to scroll up or down to the next found product)

- Click the Detach icon to view the list in a full window. To return to the wizard view, click the Detach icon again.
- 2. To change the product, use your pointer to highlight the option, and then click **OK**.
- 3. The filter closes and your selection is listed in the Orders table as shown in [Figure 1–27](#)

Figure 1–27 Orders Tab: Product Filter Result

AIP Summary												Create Workbook	
Product Watchlist		Location Watchlist		Orders									
View	Product	100023007 Relaxed Fit Jeans:Washed:28W:31				Source	All	Destination	All	Date	08/01/2013 - 09/04/2013	Export	
Product													Order Qty
100023007 Relaxed Fit Jeans:Washed:28W:31													1500

- 4. To return the filter to its default setting, click the red X icon that appears next to the filter text.

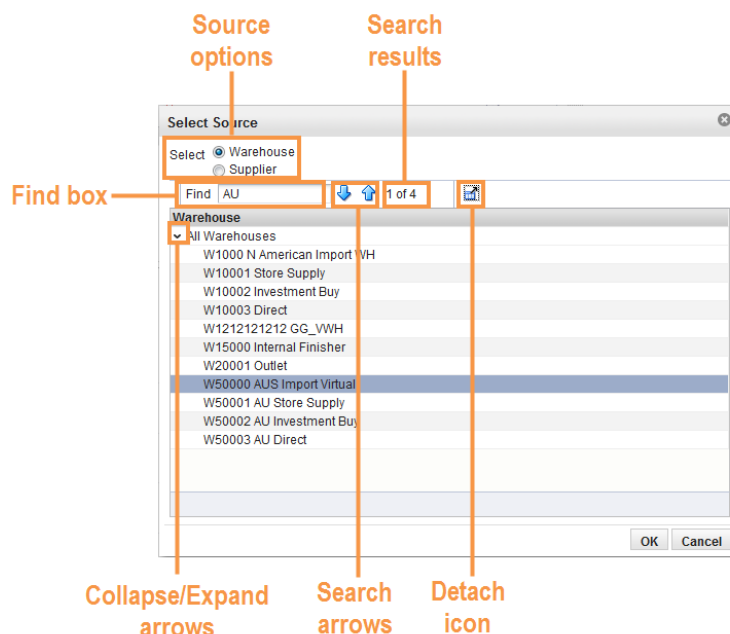
Using the Source Filter

The Source filter defaults to All and allows you to select a source of either:

- A Warehouse
- All Suppliers
- All Warehouses

The following steps describe how to change the Source filter selection

- 1. From the Orders tab, move your pointer to the Source filter selection and click to open the Select Source filter.

Figure 1–28 Orders Tab: Select Source Filter

2. Select either Warehouse or Supplier as your source option.
 - Use the Collapse/Expand arrows to display additional Sources at lower levels.
 - Use the Find box to locate a specific Source. Type a full or partial Source name in the box and click either the Search Down or Search Up arrow. The number of matching Sources found displays next to the Search Up arrow (such as *1 of 4*). Use the Search arrows to scroll up or down to the next found Source)
 - Click the Detach icon to view the list in a full window. To return to the wizard view, click the Detach icon again.
3. To change the Source, use your pointer to highlight the option, and then click **OK**.
4. The filter closes and your selection is listed in the Orders table as shown in [Figure 1–29](#)

Figure 1–29 Orders Tab: Source Filter Result

AIP Summary						Create Workbook	
Product Watchlist		Location Watchlist		Orders			
View ▾	Product All	Source All	Suppliers ✖	Destination All	Date 08/01/2013 - 09/04/2013	Export	Detach
Product							Order Qty
➤ 1108_1 Fruit@Bottom Lowfat*							2280
➤ 3001_3 DVD*							32480
➤ 3024_2 Candles*							3414

5. To return the filter to its default setting, click the red X icon that appears next to the filter text.

Using the Destination Filter

The Destination filter defaults to All and allows you to select a location by:

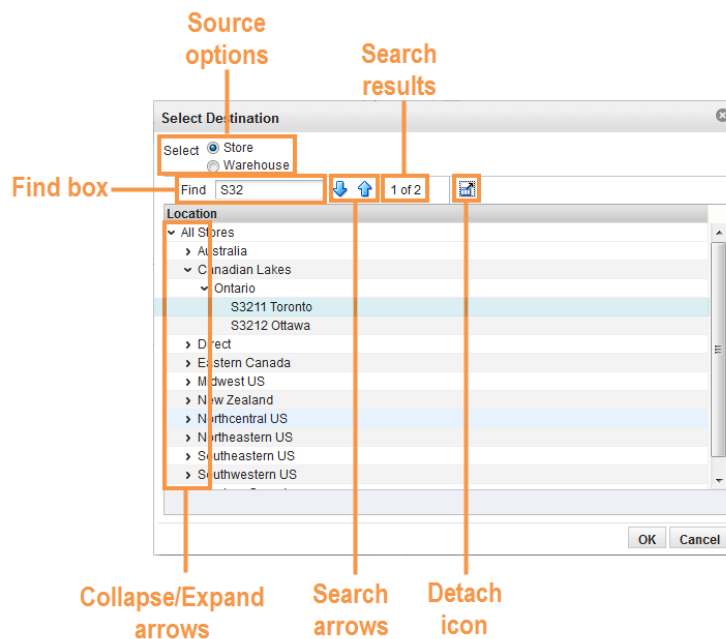
- Region

- District
- A Store
- All Stores
- A Warehouse
- All Warehouses

The following steps describe how to change the Destination filter selection

1. From the Orders tab, move your pointer to the Destination filter selection and click to open the Select Destination filter.

Figure 1–30 Orders Tab: Select Destination Filter



2. Select either Store or Warehouse as your Destination option.
 - Use the Collapse/Expand arrows to display additional Destinations at lower levels.
 - Use the Find box to locate a specific Destination. Type a full or partial Destination name in the box and click either the Search Down or Search Up arrow. The number of matching Destinations found displays next to the Search Up arrow (such as *1 of 2*). Use the Search arrows to scroll up or down to the next found Destination)
 - Click the Detach icon to view the list in a full window. To return to the wizard view, click the Detach icon again.
3. To change the Destination, use your pointer to highlight the option, and then click **OK**.
4. The filter closes and your selection is listed in the Orders table as shown in [Figure 1–31](#)

Figure 1–31 Orders Tab: Destination Filter Result

AIP Summary										 Create Workbook			
Product Watchlist			Location Watchlist			Orders							
View ▾		Product All		Source All		Destination S3211 Toronto ❌		Date 08/01/2013 - 09/04/2013		 Export		 Detach	
Product												Order Qty	
➤ 2101_2 Bottoms*												800	
➤ 2302_1 Casual												3230	
➤ 3001_3 DVD*												980	
➤ 3004_4 Nokia												760	

- To return the filter to its default setting, click the red X icon that appears next to the filter text.

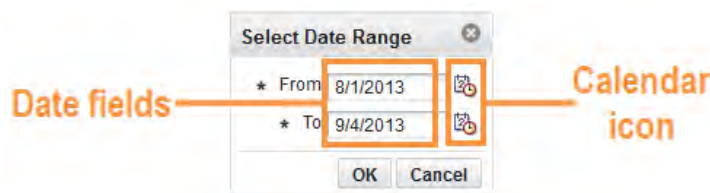
Using the Date Filter

The Date Range filter defaults to Today's date. The Date Range cannot include past dates and the end date is limited to the last day in the planning horizon.

Note: Dates must be in the mm/dd/yyyy format.

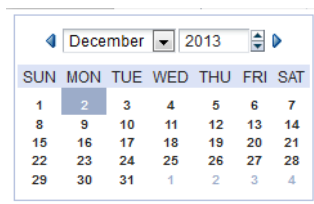
The following steps describe how to change the Date Range.

- From the Orders tab, move your pointer to the Date selection and click to open the Select Date Range filter.

Figure 1–32 Orders Tab: Select Date Range Filter

- To change the Date field, either use your pointer to:
 - Click in the date field and manually enter a date.
 - Click the calendar icon to select a date.

The calendar icon opens a monthly view that allows you select dates using its drop-down options or Next and Previous arrows. To select a specific day, click that day on the calendar.



- Click **OK** to approve the date range. The Select Date Range filter closes and your selection is listed in the Orders table as shown in [Figure 1–33](#)

Figure 1–33 Orders Tab: Select Date Range Result

AIP Summary										Create Workbook
Product Watchlist			Location Watchlist			Orders				
View ▾		Product All	Source All	Destination All	Date	08/15/2013 - 09/03/2013		Export	Detach	
Product										Order Qty
1108_1 Fruit@Bottm Lowfat*										5736
1115_2 Bath*										672
2101_2 Bottoms*										24300
2302_1 Casual										34791
3001_3 DVD*										32480
3004_4 Nokia										6694

Export

From the [Orders](#) tab and [Detail View](#), you are able to export the table data to a Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheet. Start the export by clicking the Export icon. Depending on the browser you use, either open, save, or download the spreadsheet.

Figure 1–34 Export Icon

The spreadsheet displays the data from your selected table (either the Orders table or Detail View table).

Note: Collapsed rows in the Orders table are not shown in the exported Excel spreadsheet.

Expanded rows in the Orders table are exported to the Excel spreadsheet, but there is no distinction shown between the levels.

Detach

From the [Orders](#) tab, [Detail View](#) and tab wizards, you are able to view the data in a full window. Click the Detach icon to view the data. To return to the original view, either, click the Detach icon again or click the **Close** button.

Figure 1–35 Detach Icon

Note: The Detach View window will have the same sort or find functionality that is available with the original view.

Figure 1–36 Detach View

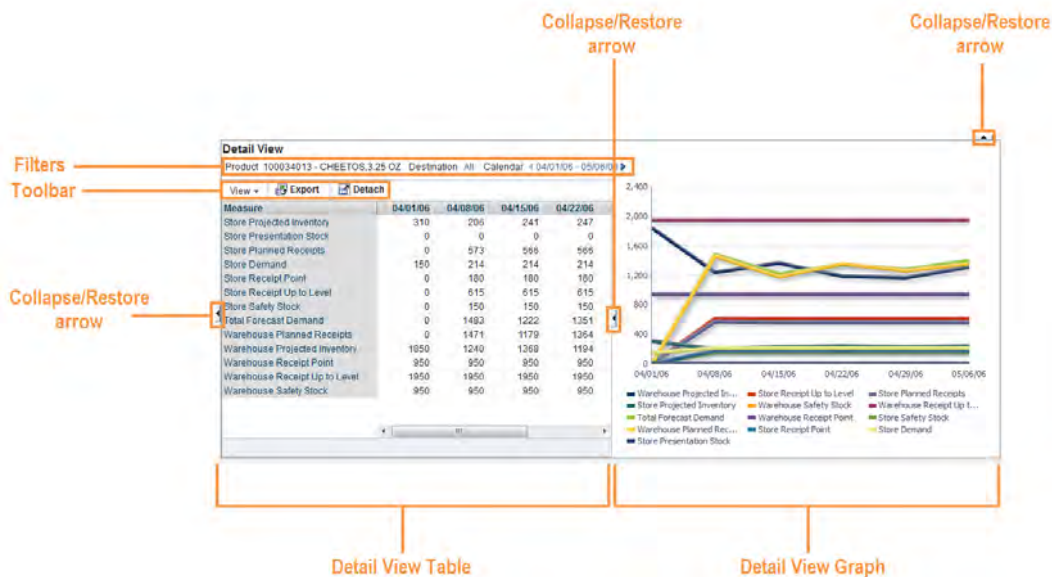


Detail View

The Detail View pane consists of these areas as shown in Figure 1–37:

- Detail View Table
- Detail View Filters
- Graph view
- Filters
- Toolbar
- Collapse/Restore arrows

Figure 1–37 Detail View Components



The Detail View pane displays no data until data is selected from the [AIP Summary Content Area](#). Use your pointer and click the desired data from the [AIP Summary Content Area](#). Selected data is indicated by a color bar as shown in Figure 1–18.

The Detail View pane refreshes with the data selected from the [AIP Summary Content Area](#). The Detail View table and Detail View graph are side-by-side and separated by a

split bar that can be moved to resize the views. You can use the collapse/restore arrows to expand or compress the width of the views.

Detail View Table

The Detail View table displays measures reflecting the data selected from the [AIP Summary Content Area](#). These measures can not be customized. You are able to hide and show measures, but those settings are temporary for the duration of your login session.

The following measures are available in the Detail View:

- Warehouse Replenishment Planning (WRP) Forecast Demand
- WRP Projected Inventory
- WRP Receipt Plan
- WRP Safety Stock
- WRP Receive Up to Level (RUTL)
- WRP Receipt Point (RP)
- Store Replenishment Planning (SRP) Forecast Demand
- SRP Projected Inventory
- SRP Receipt Plan
- SRP Presentation Stock
- SRP Safety Stock
- SRP Receive Up to Level (RUTL)
- SRP Receipt Point (RP)

Detail View Filters

The Detail View filters reflect the data from the selected product in the AIP Summary and its filters as shown in [Figure 1–38](#).

Figure 1–38 Detail View Filters

AIP Summary				
Product Watchlist		Location Watchlist	Orders	
View ▾	Product All	Source All	Destination All	Date 08/01/2013 - 09/06/2013
Product				
▸ 1108_1 Fruit@Bottm Lowfat*				
▸ 1115_2 Bath*				
▸ 2101_2 Bottoms*				
▸ 2302_1 Casual				
▸ 3001_3 DVD*				
▸ 3004_4 Nokia				
Detail View				
Product	1115_2 Bath*	Destination	All	Calendar ◀ 08/03/2013 - 09/07/2013 ▶
View ▾	Export	Detach		
Measure	08/03/2013	08/10/2013	08/17/2013	08/24/2013
Store Projected Inventory	314	314	314	698
Store Presentation Stock	0	0	0	0
Store Planned Receipts	0	0	0	672
Store Demand	0	0	0	0
Store Receipt Point	300	300	300	300
Store Receipt Up to Level	87300	87300	87300	87300
Store Safety Stock	0	0	0	0
Total Forecast Demand	0	0	0	672
Warehouse Planned Receipts	0	0	0	0
Warehouse Projected Inventory	0	0	0	0
Warehouse Receipt Point	0	0	0	0
Warehouse Receipt Up to Level	0	0	0	7500
Warehouse Safety Stock	0	0	0	0

As with the filters on the Orders tab, you can adjust the Detail View filters and the Detail View table and graph update to reflect the changes. The filter functionality is described in these sections:

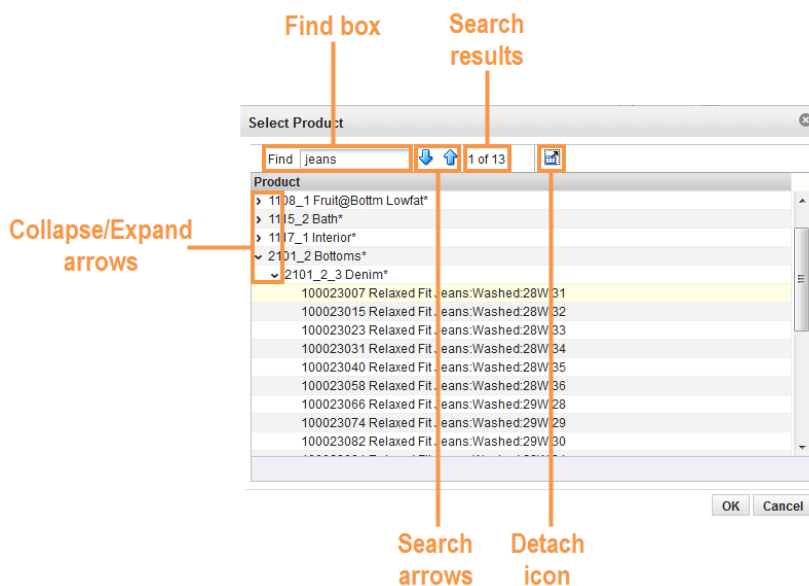
- [Using the Detail View Product Filter](#)
- [Using the Detail View Destination Filter](#)
- [Using the Detail View Calendar Filter](#)

Using the Detail View Product Filter

The Product filter defaults to the Product Filter defaults to the product selected in Product Watchlist or Orders tab. In that case, the filter allows you to further drill into that selection, if the selection is Class or Subclass.

The following steps describe how to change the Detail View Product filter selection

1. From the Detail View, move your pointer to the Product filter selection and click to open the Select Product filter.

Figure 1–39 Detail View: Select Product Filter

- Use the Collapse/Expand arrows to display additional products at the Class, Subclass or SKU level.
 - Use the Find box to locate a specific product. Type a full or partial product name in the box and click either the Search Down or Search Up arrow. The number of matching products found displays next to the Search Up arrow (such as *1 of 13*). Use the Search arrows to scroll up or down to the next found product)
 - Click the Detach icon to view the list in a full window. To return to the previous view, click the Detach icon again.
2. To change the product, use your pointer to highlight the option, and then click **OK**.
 3. The filter closes and your selection is listed in the Detail View and shown in the Detail View graph.
 4. To return the filter to its previous setting, click the red X icon that appears next to the filter text.

Using the Detail View Destination Filter

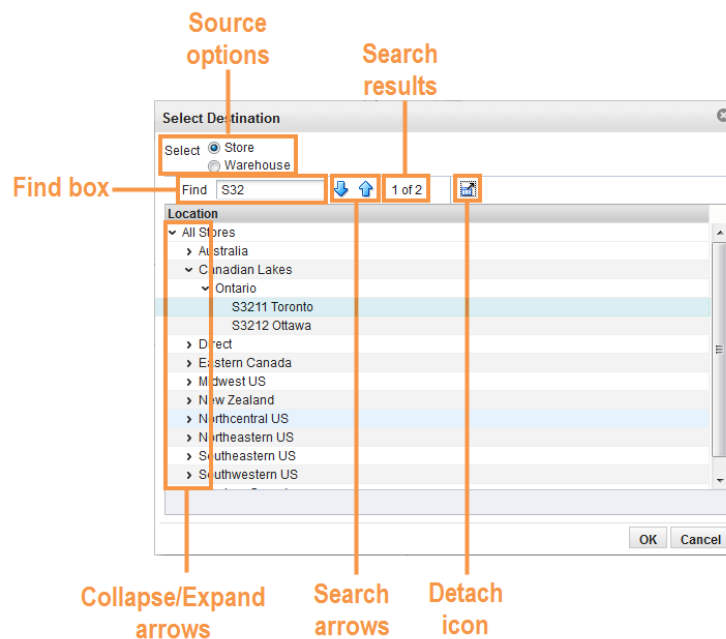
The Detail View Destination filter defaults to your selection in the AIP Summary pane and allows you to select a location by:

- Region
- District
- A Store
- All Stores
- A Warehouse
- All Warehouses

The following steps describe how to change the Detail View Destination filter selection

1. In the Detail View, move your pointer to the Destination filter selection and click to open the Select Destination filter.

Figure 1–40 Detail View: Select Destination Filter



2. Select either Store or Warehouse as your Destination option.

Note: When you select Stores in your destination filter, the WRP measures are display data for warehouses that serve those stores for the selected product and time period.

When you select a warehouse, the SRP measures are showing data for the Stores served by the warehouse for the product and time period selected.

- Use the Collapse/Expand arrows to display additional Destinations at lower levels.
 - Use the Find box to locate a specific Destination. Type a full or partial Destination name in the box and click either the Search Down or Search Up arrow. The number of matching Destinations found displays next to the Search Up arrow (such as *1 of 2*). Use the Search arrows to scroll up or down to the next found Destination)
 - Click the Detach icon to view the list in a full window. To return to the previous view, click the Detach icon again.
3. To change the Destination, use your pointer to highlight the option, and then click **OK**.
 4. The filter closes and your selection is listed in the Detail View and shown in the Detail View graph.
 5. To return the filter to its previous setting, click the red X icon that appears next to the filter text.

Using the Detail View Calendar Filter

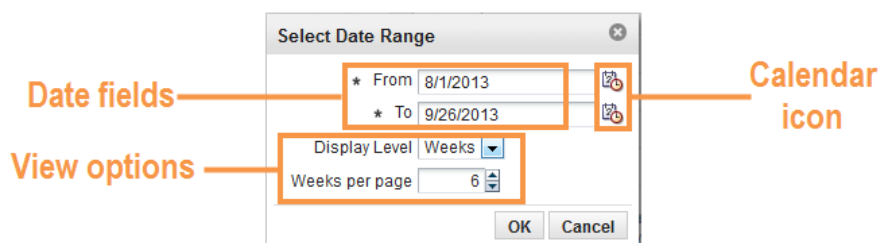
The Detail View Calendar filter defaults to your Date Range filter selection in the AIP Summary pane. The Date Range cannot include past dates and the end date is limited to the last day in the planning horizon.

Note: Dates must be in the mm/dd/yyyy format.

The following steps describe how to change the Detail View Calendar Range.

1. In the Detail View, move your pointer to the Calendar selection and click to open the Select Date Range filter.

Figure 1-41 Detail View: Select Date Range Filter



2. To change the Date field, either use your pointer to:
 - Click in the date field and manually enter a date.
 - Click the calendar icon to select a date.

The calendar icon opens a monthly view that allows you select dates using its drop-down options or Next and Previous arrows. To select a specific day, click that day on the calendar.



3. Select either *Weeks* or *Days* from the Display Level drop-down list.
4. Use the scroll arrows to increase or decrease the number (days or weeks) in the per page box.
5. Click **OK** to approve the date range. The Select Date Range filter closes and your selection is listed in the Detail View and shown in the Detail View graph.

Detail View Toolbar

The Detail View toolbar contains these tools:

- [View Menu](#)
- [Export](#)
- [Detach](#)

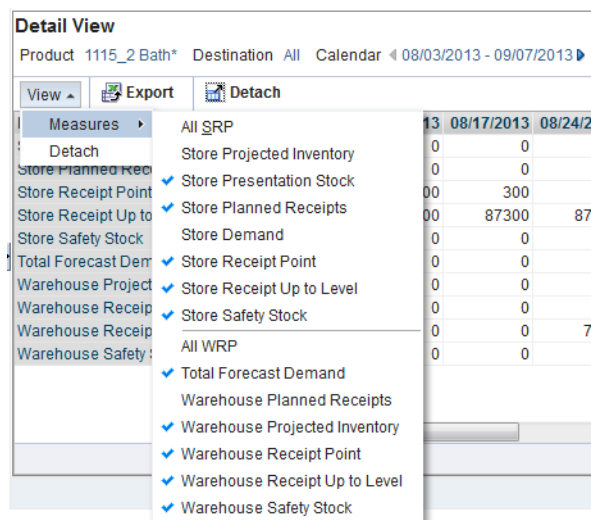
View Menu

The View menu in the Detail View allows you to hide or show individual measures, all SRP measures, or all WRP measures.

The following steps describe the functionality of the View Menu:

1. Click **View** and then **Measures** to expand the measures list. Available measures are indicated by a check mark and unavailable measure are without a check mark as shown in [Figure 1–42](#).

Figure 1–42 Detail View: View Menu



2. To remove individual measures that are viewed in the table and graph, use your pointer to highlight the option, and then click to remove the check mark. Repeat the action for every measure you wish to remove.

Note: To remove a full set of measures, use your pointer to highlight either the **All SRP** or **All WRP** option, and then click to remove.

3. To restore SRP measures, use your pointer to highlight the **All SRP** option, and then click to restore. Repeat this action to restore WRP measures with the **All WRP** option.

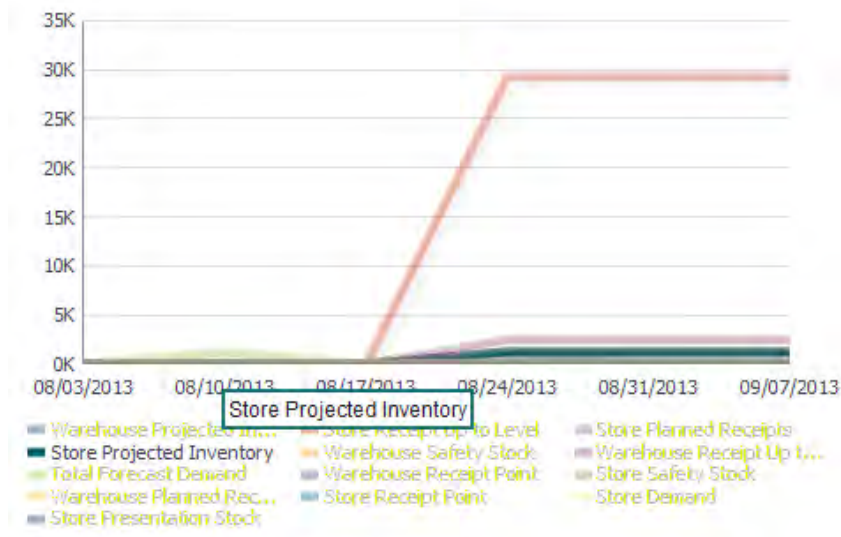
Note: The Detail View table and graph refreshes and updates after any change.

Detail View Graph

The Detail View Graph reflects the data listed in the [Detail View Table](#). You can use the collapse/restore arrow to expand or compress the width of the graph.

Each measure in the Detail View is listed beneath the graph and represented by a different color bar on the graph.

To feature a specific measure on the graph, use your pointer to highlight the measure name. The other measure names are dimmed as well as the other color bars on the graph as shown in [Figure 1–43](#).

Figure 1–43 Highlighted Measure in the Detail Graph View

Create Workbook Button

Using the Create Workbook button on the dashboard, you can create an Interactive Evaluation workbooks for:

- Store Replenishment
- Warehouse Replenishment
- Network Replenishment

For additional information, refer to [Chapter 7, "Analyzing Activity."](#)

Your tab selection in the [AIP Summary](#) and the selected filters in the [Detail View](#) determine which Interactive Evaluation workbook is created.

[Table 1–3](#) provides a matrix for which tabs and filter to set to build your desired workbook.

Table 1–3 Dashboard Tabs and Filter Settings to Create Workbooks

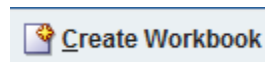
Workbook	AIP Summary Tab	AIP Summary Content Area	Detail View Product Filter	Detail View Destination Filter
SRP Interactive Evaluation	Product Watchlist	Selected product from Product Watchlist	Product at the Class, Subclass or SKU level	Store
	Location Watchlist	Selected store from the Location Watchlist	Product at the Class, Subclass or SKU level	Store
	Orders	Selected order from the Order View	Product Order at the Class, Subclass or SKU level	Store

Table 1–3 (Cont.) Dashboard Tabs and Filter Settings to Create Workbooks

Workbook	AIP Summary Tab	AIP Summary Content Area	Detail View Product Filter	Detail View Destination Filter
WRP Interactive Evaluation	Product Watchlist	Selected product from Product Watchlist	Product at the Class, Subclass or SKU level	Warehouse
	Location Watchlist	Selected warehouse from the Location Watchlist	Product at the Class, Subclass or SKU level	Warehouse
	Orders	Selected order from the Order View	Product Order at the Class, Subclass or SKU level	Warehouse
Network Interactive Evaluation	Product Watchlist	Selected product from Product Watchlist	Product at the Class, Subclass or SKU level	All
	Location Watchlist	Selected store location from the Location Watchlist	Product at the Class, Subclass or SKU level	Warehouse
	Orders	Selected order from the Order View	Product Order at the Class, Subclass or SKU level	All

Creating Workbooks

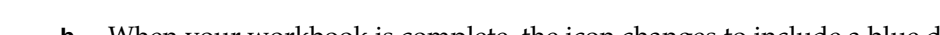
Perform the following steps to create Interactive Evaluation workbooks using the **Create Workbook** button.

Figure 1–44 Create Workbook Button

1. Determine which workbook you wish to create using the matrix in [Table 1–3](#) or create one based on your current selections in the dashboard.
2. Click **Create Workbook**.
3. The dashboard opens the Create Workbook Label window. Enter a label in the text box and click **OK**.

Figure 1–45 Create Workbook Label

- a. A notification icon appears when the workbook is processing. Clicking this icon opens the Create Workbook Notifications window and lists the status of your workbook.



-

The Reporting Activity also has tasks for Store, Warehouse, and Network Replenishment, but it does not create Interactive Evaluation workbooks.

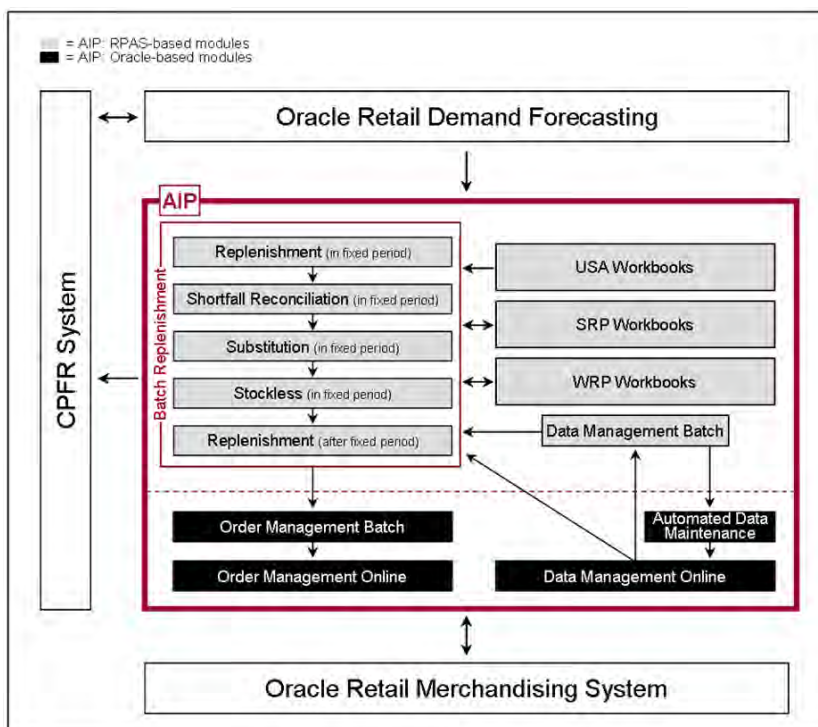
Introduction to AIP

Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning (AIP) is a suite of modules that are designed to manage the supply chain needs of large retailers. These supply chain needs range from interaction with their suppliers through various layers of warehouses down to individual stores and e-commerce sites. It couples time-phased replenishment and allocation algorithms to produce an actionable receipt plan over time. This is based on demand forecasts, replenishment parameters, and inventory availability at the numerous supply points within the supply chain.

Oracle Retail Suite

AIP takes its place as one of several integrated applications within the Oracle Retail Suite. The suite allows a retailer to manage its supply chain from demand forecasting through to the generation of orders, which can then be shared with collaborative planning partners.

Figure 2-1 AIP System in the Oracle Retail Suite



The larger process across the Oracle Retail Suites takes the following form:

1. Oracle Retail Demand Forecasting (RDF) provides a forecast of consumer demand. This is made available to AIP.
2. The AIP batch run produces an actionable receipt plan using replenishment parameters maintained inside AIP. Hierarchy and Inventory data is provided by a merchandising system such as RMS.
3. The receipt plan is then sent to the Order Management module within AIP where those orders that need to be actioned are formally prepared for execution. This includes the assignment of an order number.
4. Order Management then submits the appropriate orders to the merchandising system where purchase orders and transfers are communicated to other systems. These orders are returned to AIP in subsequent batch runs as orders for on-orders.
5. Sales forecasts and order plans can then be shared at the appropriate level with suppliers by using a CPFR product so that trading partners can prepare for the forthcoming orders.

Replenishment Subprocesses

At the core of the AIP batch process are five replenishment subprocesses. These subprocesses perform calculations on a set of loaded static and dynamic data using replenishment parameters to produce a replenishment receipt plan for all locations in the supply chain. This functionality differs from many existing replenishment solutions because it yields an actionable plan across time. This gives retailers the ability to project their demand at all levels of the supply chain and to share these projections with their suppliers whenever it is appropriate.

Key to producing an actionable receipt plan is the inclusion of known inventory constraints. This is achieved by performing the five replenishment subprocesses across all locations in the following order:

1. The Replenishment process generates an Unconstrained Receipt Plan for the part of the planning horizon over which constraints are subsequently applied. This part of the planning horizon is called the Fixed Period.
2. The Shortfall Reconciliation process applies inventory limitations over the fixed period, modifying the receipt plan where necessary.
3. The Substitution process attempts to use product substitutes to satisfy any shortage created by Shortfall Reconciliation within the fixed period.
4. The Stockless process increases orders within the fixed period where necessary to ensure that no warehouse is left with inventory of a stockless product and contractual obligations to order specific quantities of products from vendors are honored.
5. Finally, the steps are repeated for a second time for the remaining part of the Planning Horizon after the fixed period.

Order Management

The resulting receipt plan is then exported to the Order Management module where Order Numbers are produced and the orders released to external systems. Following formal order generation, these quantities are fed back into the system and the plan is updated to account for these orders as expected receipts. This type of planning allows the retailer to identify potential supply chain problems before they arise so that stock-outs and excess inventory problems can be prevented or reduced.

The volume of the receipt plan produced by AIP is very large, so a minimum of user involvement is desired, but it must also be possible for super-users to change parameters and to see the effects of their changes quickly in order to avoid persistent costly supply chain problems. The system intends that these parameters are managed principally by exception. Manage by exception means that not every SKU or warehouse is reviewed or updated on a regular basis. Items with exceptions—alerts—are reviewed and updated if necessary.

The user interacts with the AIP system through a number of modules:

- Store Replenishment Planning (SRP) workbooks are used to maintain the replenishment characteristics for stores. These workbooks allow the user to analyze system output and perform What-if style analysis when replenishment parameters are changed.
- Warehouse Replenishment Planning (WRP) workbooks are used to maintain the replenishment characteristics for warehouses. These workbooks allow the user to analyze system output and perform What-if style analysis when replenishment parameters are changed.
- Data Management (DM) is used to maintain the supply chain and network flow information. This includes sourcing links and lead-times.
- Order Management (OM) gives the user visibility of order forecasts and previously-executed orders. It permits a range of modifications to previously executed, but not yet received, purchase orders.

Architectural Notes

The batch replenishment and workbook modules within the AIP Solution run from a common platform, which is called the Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server (RPAS). RPAS is a foundation that includes features, such as:

- Multidimensional databases
- Product, time, and business location hierarchies
- Aggregation and spreading of data
- Workbooks and views for displaying and manipulating forecast data
- Wizards for creating and formatting workbooks and views
- Menus, quick menus, and toolbars for working with forecast and sales data
- Exception management and user-friendly alerts

See the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server User Guide for the RPAS Fusion Client* for more details.

RPAS User Interface Basics

This section describes the basics of the RPAS user interface.

Workbooks

A workbook is an easily viewed, easily manipulated multidimensional framework that is used to perform specific business functions, such as generating replenishment receipt plans and reviewing parameters. To present data, a workbook can contain any number of multidimensional spreadsheets, called views, as well as graphical charts.

These components work together to facilitate viewing and analysis of business functions.

Data in a workbook can be viewed at lower levels of detail or higher levels of aggregation. Different views are obtained by changing the path, or level of data rollup, or both. Data in a workbook can also be manipulated at any hierarchical level. If you modify data at an aggregate level, these changes are distributed down to the lower levels. The reverse is also true— if you modify data at a lower level in the hierarchy, the aggregates of the data reflect those changes.

Views

Views are multidimensional spreadsheets that are used to display workbook-specific information. Workbooks can include one or many views. Views can present data in the form of numbers in a grid, or these numeric data values can easily be converted to a graphical chart.

You can display the information in a view in a variety of formats, generally by rotating, pivoting, and changing the data rollup. These processes are explained in detail in the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Online Help for the RPAS Fusion Client*, which is available from the Help menus in SRP/WRP or the accompanying print version of the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server User Guide for the RPAS Fusion Client*. You can easily change the presentation style of data in a view. When data sets are moved around, their positions change. Data can be viewed at a very high level of detail, or data values can be quickly aggregated and viewed at summary levels. Furthermore, views and parts of views can easily be changed into charts, which facilitate the graphical viewing and analysis of data.

Wizards

When new workbooks are created, assistance in defining the nature of the information displayed is provided in the form of wizards. Wizards are pre-defined steps that walk the user through the data selections necessary to use/build each workbook. Wizards are also available to prompt the user for information regarding the definition of alerts, and user account management.

AIP Process Overview

This section describes:

- [How SRP and WRP Fit into the AIP Product](#)
- [Replenishment System Process Steps](#)

How SRP and WRP Fit into the AIP Product

The SRP workbooks allow you to interact with the AIP replenishment system from a store perspective and the WRP workbooks allow you to interact from a warehouse perspective. Neither SRP nor WRP exists in its own right as a batch process.

Instead, the actual process of producing a store or warehouse replenishment plan is accomplished by the running of the batch Replenishment steps.

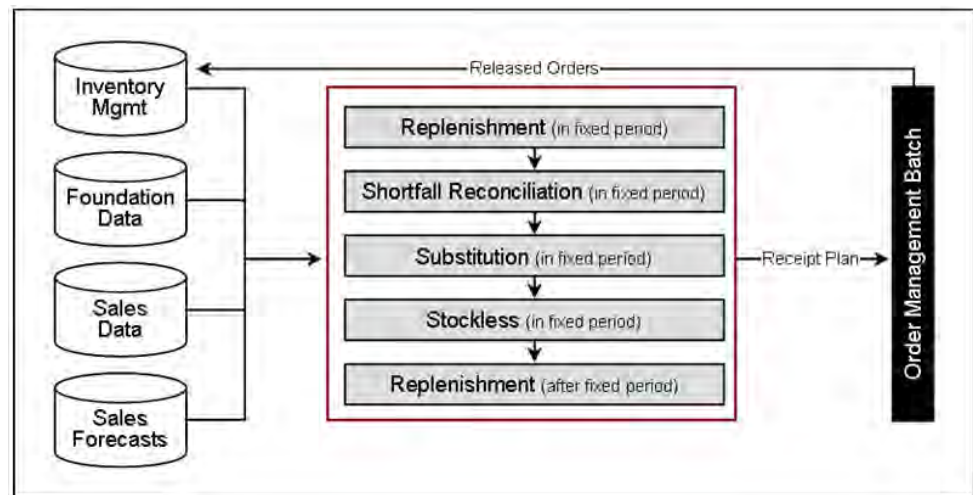
These steps are process oriented, rather than being location specific. Instead of each step being focused on just stores or just warehouses, each one is performed for all appropriate nodes in the network.

When strung together, these batch steps produce a Constrained Receipt Plan for all locations in the network. SRP provides a store-oriented mechanism for interacting with the receipt plan while WRP provides a warehouse-oriented mechanism for interacting with the receipt plan.

Replenishment System Process Steps

AIP supports a basic business process for creating and releasing replenishment plans for all locations in the network. This process combines batch and interactive online activities as shown in [Figure 2-2](#).

Figure 2-2 Process Workflow



Step 1 - Load and Maintain Data

To generate a constrained replenishment plan for any location, four main types of data must first be loaded into the RPAS database:

- Basic hierarchy and attribute information
- Forecast Store Sales
- Inventory information, including on-hand and on-order information that has previously been created by AIP
- Supply chain definition data including release schedules, and sourcing links

Step 2 - Perform Replenishment (In the Fixed Period)

Replenishment is run for the fixed period. The fixed period refers to the first part of the Planning Horizon in which inventory limitations apply. Replenishment is a destination-centric process. It addresses every node in the supply chain, starting with stores and progressing onto warehouses, identifying the unconstrained orders required within the fixed period for every SKU Pack/destination combination.

The orders for each SKU Pack/destination combination are calculated over the fixed period using the latest inventory position, on-orders and in-transit information. Forecast sales represent demand on a store. For a warehouse however, the demand stream is determined by aggregating the orders of the stores served by the warehouse.

These store orders are the ones created by this process step. This means that replenishment for stores is performed before replenishment for warehouses.

For each destination, the available information is used to make projections of future inventory positions for each delivery opportunity. If the projection for a delivery opportunity falls below boundaries dictated by the replenishment method, then an order is required. Each order is then subject to rounding.

The resulting orders represent the Unconstrained Receipt Plan within the fixed period.

Step 3 - Perform Shortfall Reconciliation (In the Fixed Period)

Shortfall reconciliation is source-centric and therefore works from the top to the bottom through the nodes in the supply chain network. The inventory available at the source is evaluated for each reconciliation period and is distributed against the need of destinations that ship with the particular period. Where a destination has need of a relational Event SKU (promotion with variant, replacement SKU) the related SKU inventory is also assessed and substituted where needed.

The goal of the process is to meet each destinations need in the most equitable way, according to priority. The Watershed algorithm is applied to a configured priority matrix—which defines a SKU's priority at a store—in an attempt to give destinations of the same priority an equal chance of meeting the demand placed upon them.

Step 4 - Perform Substitution (In the Fixed Period)

When a shortage occurs at a store, the unmet demand may impact similar SKUs by increasing demand as shoppers choose a different available flavor, color/style, or correlated product. The SKU impact analysis is performed outside of AIP and a resulting Demand Transfer Percentage (DTP) is given to AIP. The substitution process identifies the times when the store inventory falls short of demand and uses the DTP to assess the increased demand on substitute SKUs against the inventory available. Where there is not enough excess in the store an attempt is made to send more. The same Watershed algorithm used in shortfall reconciliation is used to share additional inventory amongst store destinations experiencing a shortage.

Step 5 - Perform Stockless (For the Fixed Period)

Stockless functionality identifies those situations where there is excess stock at a Source that needs to be consumed by the destinations served by the source. Stockless is a source-centric process and works for vendors with Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) and warehouses with stockless products.

Stockless identifies excess stock at sources. Excess stock is defined as any remaining inventory of a stockless product at a warehouse not consumed by demand, or any residual inventory at a Vendor that the retailer is contractually committed to the order.

Stockless attempts to increase orders from the source to absorb the excess. The priority matrix, watershed and fairshare algorithms are used to ensure that destinations are fairly dealt with.

The resulting orders represent the final Constrained Receipt Plan for the fixed period. The orders in the fixed period are not changed any further within the current batch run.

Step 6 - Perform Replenishment (After the Fixed Period)

A second run of Replenishment is performed but this time focusing on the remaining planning horizon after the fixed period. This replenishment run is based on the

inventory position resulting from fixed period reconciliation, substitution, and stockless pushing.

For those SKUs experiencing a significant supply chain event or are stockless Shortfall Reconciliation and Stockless processing is also performed in the post fixed period. The events triggering post fixed period reconciliation for a SKU are:

- Stockless at a Source
- Temporarily Un-orderable
- Promotion with Variant Event
- Replacement SKU Event
- Pack Change Event
- Discontinuation date set of a SKU's ordered pack
- Stop receiving date set of a SKU's ordered pack

The final resulting receipt plans from all fixed period and post fixed period processing are referred to as the Constrained Receipt Plan for the planning horizon. It is this receipt plan that can be viewed in the SRP and WRP reporting and analyzing activities.

Step 7 - Export Orders to Order Management (After the Fixed Period)

Once a Constrained Receipt Plan has been produced, a subset of the orders is then sent to the Oracle Platform for processing by Order Management. This subset contains the following:

- All into store and into warehouse orders sourced from Vendors (Purchase Orders) across the entire planning horizon.
- All into warehouse orders sourced from other warehouses (Transfers) across the entire planning horizon.
- All into store orders sourced from warehouses (Transfers) with release dates that need to be shipped today.

Step 8 - Order Management Execution of Orders

Of the subset of orders exported to Order Management, those with a release date of today are given appropriate orders numbers. The Order Numbers are allotted based upon an implementation-time mask that determines how orders (both Transfers and Purchase Orders) should be grouped together.

Those orders that have been allotted numbers are then executed (released) to the merchandising system for subsequent communication to other systems including EDI.

The Order Management interface gives the user access to those orders that have already been released. Those purchase orders that have not been received may be updated. Those forecast Purchase Orders that have not yet been released because they ship at a later date may be executed early.

Implementing Store-Only Replenishment

You may choose a phased implementation approach to AIP in order to mitigate supply chain management risks. The supported approach is to first replace the legacy Store Replenishment Process with AIP. Once stability has been achieved, the footprint of the implementation can then be expanded to cover the Warehouse Replenishment process.

The purpose of this section is to outline the special considerations that should be given to a phased AIP implementation. There are several stages of such an implementation, ranging from the most basic Store Replenishment, with no Reconciliation, to performing Replenishment across the entire supply chain with Reconciliation between all nodes. Each stage is subsequently described and the key considerations identified. Note that the minimal required data is not a comprehensive list of every parameter required to make AIP run, simply a list of those parameters that require particular attention. First, however, a general approach to AIP Data Set up must be adopted.

Approach to Data Setup

With most systems, the quality of the output is directly related to the quality of the input data. This is especially true of AIP; for example, inaccurate data could produce orders for days where the destination is not open to receive them, or where the vendor does not ship.

An integrated supply chain product, AIP has been designed from the outset to keep replenishment planning activities across stores and warehouses consistent. Hence, the biggest benefits of AIP can really only be enjoyed when a full and accurate supply chain has been defined. For stores, this means that the into-warehouse supply chain should also been defined.

The most basic of Replenishment activities for the store does not need the warehouse supply chain above it to be accurately defined. However, given the design of the AIP Automation logic, if there is any intent to implement Reconciliation activities between the Warehouse and Store levels, or to Replenish Warehouses, then a full top to bottom supply chain should be defined from the outset.

The choice to turn off Automation either in part or completely should not be undertaken lightly. The driver for the Automation logic is the receipt of a new piece of reference data from an external system. Once the first day for that new piece of data has passed, any opportunity to use Automation to set up any part of the supply chain relating to the new data has also passed. Turning on Automation or some of its various elements does not retroactively fill in the pieces. Therefore, if Automation is turned off, the user can only manually provide the missing data.

For this reason, it is highly recommended that the GA Automation Logic be used in its entirety from the beginning. All the implementations described in the next section assume that Automation is turned on in its entirety from the outset.

Types of AIP Implementation

This section describes the types of AIP implementation which include:

- [Replenishing Stores-Only, Without Reconciliation](#)
- [Replenishing Stores-Only, With Reconciliation](#)
- [Full AIP: Replenishing All Locations with Reconciliation](#)

Replenishing Stores-Only, Without Reconciliation

This section describes AIP implementation for replenishing stores-only, without reconciliation.

Implementation Characteristics and Considerations

This is the most basic AIP implementation. AIP is responsible for replenishing stores without ever considering the availability of inventory in the warehouses servicing those stores. As such, the major consideration here is the accuracy of the into-store supply chain and replenishment methods.

Key Data Requirements

[Table 3–1](#) describes the key data requirements for this type of reconciliation.

Table 3–1 Key Data Requirements for Replenishing Stores-Only, Without Reconciliation

	Minimal Data Requirement	Details
Data Management Screens	Full Into-store Supply Chain	■ SKU should be on sale and on supply at store. ■ SKU should be in a profile with an associated store order cycle. ■ Store source should be set. ■ SKU should have a preferred ordering pack-size.
	Partial Into-warehouse Supply Chain	■ SKU Packs should be ranged to warehouses that act as sources for stores. ■ Pallet Multiples into warehouses must be specified if pallet ordering by stores is required.
	Warehouse Reconciliation Setting	■ Reconciliation must be turned off for all SKU types for all warehouse locations.
RPAS Workbooks	Store Replenishment Methods Specified (and associated parameters)	■ Replenishment methods for all SKU/Stores should be specified with all associated parameters. ■ Default settings should be specified in the SRP Admin Workbook. ■ Exceptions can be specified in the SRP Maintenance Workbook.
	Warehouse Replenishment Method Set to No Replenishment	■ This is only required if a full into-warehouse supply chain has been specified (either manually or by automation). In this instance, setting No Replenishment as a default method in the WRP Admin Workbook ensures that no warehouse replenishment planning is performed.
External Interface	Store Inventory, On-orders and In-transits	■ These are assumed to originate from RMS and are required to accurately project the inventory levels at stores.

Replenishing Stores-Only, With Reconciliation

This section describes AIP implementation for replenishing stores-only, with reconciliation.

Implementation Characteristics & Considerations

From a functional perspective, the only difference between running the most basic Store only implementation and running this scenario is turning Reconciliation on. However, this mode of operation requires an almost complete into-warehouse supply chain to be set up. It is assumed that another system other than AIP is responsible for replenishing the warehouses. Therefore, the warehouse replenishment methods should be set to **No Replenishment**.

Reconciliation limits the warehouse-to-store transfers based upon the current and future projected warehouse inventory. This requires that external systems feed AIP all expected receipts (On-orders and In-transits) into warehouse as well as the current warehouse inventory.

Reconciliation as a process runs over the fixed period. The Fixed Period for a destination, such as a store, is based upon the sum of lead times between all the nodes that inventory must pass through in order to get to the destination (assuming there is no delay in a warehouse between a product being received and becoming available to meet demand). In a situation where it takes ten days to get inventory from a vendor to a warehouse, and a further five days to get that inventory from the warehouse to the store, the fixed period is determined as fourteen days (combined lead times of ten and five days minus one day). Any order into the store in the first fourteen days must come from either existing warehouse inventory or expected receipts into the warehouse that cannot be changed. Any into store transfer is reduced or cut if there is insufficient current or future inventory in the warehouse.

The value proposition of Reconciliation is therefore dependent upon the accuracy and consistency of the following two pieces of information:

- The calculated Fixed Period
- The horizon over which expected receipts are passed to AIP

The calculation of the Fixed Period is entirely dependent upon the into-warehouse and store supply chains. The supply chain definitions must be accurate if an appropriate Fixed Period is to be determined. A complete picture of expected receipts over the Fixed Period is also required. An incomplete set of expected receipts would lead to the inventory picture over the Fixed Period being understated and store orders being reduced or cut unnecessarily.

Passing Expected Receipts over a greater time period than the Fixed Period does not cause any harm. Neither does overstating the Fixed Period, as long as there is genuinely a full picture of expected Receipts to accompany the longer period.

Key Data Requirements

[Table 3–2](#) describes the key data requirements for this type of reconciliation.

Table 3–2 Key Data Requirements for Replenishing Stores-Only, With Reconciliation

	Minimal Data Requirement	Details
Data Management Screens	Full Into-store Supply Chain	■ SKU should be on sale and on supply at the store. ■ SKU should be in a profile with an associated store order cycle. ■ Store source should be set. ■ SKU should have a preferred ordering pack-size.
	Almost Complete Into-Warehouse Supply Chain (no warehouse order multiple required)	■ SKU Packs should be ranged to warehouses that act as sources for stores. ■ SKUs should be assigned Order Groups (assignment performed at the Demand Group level). ■ Into-warehouse source splits must be specified. ■ A warehouse location orderable unit must be specified for each source with a positive split percentage. ■ Pallet Multiples into warehouses must be specified if pallet ordering by stores is required, but are not required as warehouses are not being replenished. ■ Order Multiples into warehouses need not be specified as warehouses if they are not being replenished by AIP.
	Warehouse Reconciliation Setting	■ Reconciliation must be turned on for appropriate SKU types at all warehouse locations.
RPAS Workbooks	Store Replenishment Methods Specified (and associated parameters)	■ Replenishment methods for all SKU/Stores should be specified with all associated parameters. ■ Default settings should be specified in the SRP Admin Workbook. ■ Exceptions can be specified in the SRP Maintenance Workbook.
	Warehouse Replenishment Method Set to No Replenishment	■ This is only required if a full into-warehouse supply chain has been specified (either manually or by automation). In this instance, setting No Replenishment as a default method in the WRP Admin Workbook ensures that no warehouse replenishment planning is performed.
External Interface	Store Inventory, On-orders and In-transits	■ These are assumed to originate from RMS and are required to accurately project the inventory levels at stores.
	Warehouse Inventory, On-orders and In-transits	■ While AIP is not generating orders into warehouse, AIP does require this information to properly project the availability of inventory in the warehouse against which store orders are reconciled.

Full AIP: Replenishing All Locations with Reconciliation

This section describes AIP implementation for full AIP that replenishes all locations with reconciliation.

Implementation Characteristics & Considerations

This is the full AIP implementation. Warehouse Order Multiple and Warehouse Replenishment methods and associated parameters are the only additional requirements over the previous implementation. At the point of full implementation, AIP is mastering all orders into all locations, and expects all such orders to be fed back as On-orders and In-transits.

Key Data Requirements

[Table 3–3](#) describes the key data requirements for this type of reconciliation.

Table 3–3 Key Data Requirements for Full AIP: Replenishing All Locations with Reconciliation

	Minimal Data Requirement	Details
Data Management Screens	Full Into-Store Supply Chain	- SKU should be on sale and on supply at store. - SKU should be in a profile with an associated store order cycle. - Store source should be set. - SKU should have a preferred ordering pack-size.
	Full Into-Warehouse Supply Chain	- SKU Packs should be ranged to warehouses that act as sources for stores. - SKUs should be assigned Order and Delivery Groups (assignment performed at the Demand Group level). - Into-warehouse source splits must be specified. - Warehouse location orderable unit must be specified for each source with a positive split percentage. - Order Multiple for each Warehouse location orderable unit must be specified. - Pallet Multiples into warehouses must be specified if pallet ordering by stores is required, but are not required as warehouses are not being replenished.
	Warehouse Reconciliation Setting	Reconciliation must be turned on for appropriate SKU types at all warehouse locations.
RPAS Workbooks	Store Replenishment Methods Specified (and associated parameters)	- Replenishment methods for all SKU /Stores should be specified with all associated parameters. - Default settings should be specified in the SRP Admin Workbook. - Exceptions can be specified in the SRP Maintenance Workbook.
	Warehouse Replenishment Methods Specified (and associated parameters)	- Replenishment methods for all SKU /Warehouses should be specified with all associated parameters. - Default settings should be specified in the WRP Admin Workbook. - Exceptions can be specified in the WRP Maintenance Workbook
External Interface	Store Inventory, On-orders and In-transits	These are assumed to originate from RMS and are required to accurately project the inventory levels at stores.
	Warehouse Inventory, On-orders and In-transits	These are assumed to originate from RMS and are required to accurately project the inventory levels at warehouses.

About SRP and WRP Workbooks and Views

This chapter describes the standard workbooks, views, and associated measures that are used within SRP and WRP. Information for each measure is entered by the client based on the client's needs. This chapter also describes the differences between global domains and simple domains.

Global Domains

The SRP and WRP solution is always implemented on global domains. Global domains provide you with the ability to build, review, save, and commit workbooks in a master domain with data from multiple local domains.

Low Variability Measures

AIP employs the concept of low variability for several high-density measures. Low Variability measures are those which are time-phased by day and tend to change very little over time. Because there is little change, the same value is often repeated for several days. AIP takes advantage of this redundancy, by storing only changed values in low variability measures.

AIP also allows maintenance of replenishment parameters at various level of the product hierarchy to provide you with the capability of creating settings, using overrides only for exceptions.

You can maintain these parameters at three levels in the hierarchy:

- **Global parameters** are the highest default level used in determining the effective value of the measure. In other words, the parameter values at the global level are only used if no lower level (default or exception) parameters exist.
- **Default Parameters** are the second and middle default level used in determining the effective value of the measure. In other words, the parameter values at the default level are only used if no lower level (exception) parameters exist.
- **Exception parameters** are the next lowest level used in determining the effective value. Parameters values at the exception level will only be used if no lower level parameters exist.
- **Event parameters** are the lowest level defined. This level allows for normal day-to-day exception level usage while changing the value for an event. Event parameters will override all others

The default parameters allow you to enter parameters that affects many SKUs. Defaults can be used to set up basic replenishment parameters to meet the objectives of the business, with exceptions used for override values. Many of the exception level

parameters are also time-phased by day or week, allowing you to change parameters prior to the actual date the change is effective.

At the exception level, when data is entered on a specific date, that date becomes an effective date for that measure. Once a value is entered on a date, the value remains in effect until the value is changed to another valid value, or a special value is entered. The special values are introduced for low variability measures to allow you to enter an exception value only on the date it becomes effective, remove the exception value to set the parameter back to the default value, and to indicate the parameter has no upper boundary.

Note: Only measures with the day dimension may be low variability

Table 4–1 describes the special values.

Table 4–1 Special Values for Low Variability Measures

Value	Description
-1 (Use Previous)	Indicates the measure uses the value from the previous day (that is, the value remains the same as the prior day).
-2 (Use Default)	Indicates the measure is set to its original default value from the global or default level.
-3 (Unbounded)	Indicates the measure is unbounded; it has no minimum or maximum limits.

Expanded Measures

Expanded measures show logical results of the multi-tiered defaults and low variability measures that are used in calculations.

The following example shows the results of a user entering data at the exception level.

Example: Max Time Supply Days has a global default value of 14 and no value at the default level.

Date	11/27	11/28	11/29	11/30	12/01	12/02
User Entered Value (exception level)		7			-2	
Expanded Results	14	7	7	7	14	14

Low Variability Example

The example in Table 4–2 shows the expanded values of an unbounded measure (Warehouse Maximum Stock) with global, default and exception data. Note that this is a low variability measure at both exception level (SKU/Destination/Day) and the default level (scls/Destination/Day).

- Maximum Stock Global Default at dept level
- Maximum Stock Default at scls/Destination/Day
- Maximum Stock Exception at SKU/Destination/Day

Table 4–2 Example Results of an Unbounded Measure (Warehouse Maximum Stock)

Day		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Global	800								
Default		500	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-1	-2
Exception		200	-3	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1
Expanded Results		200	∞	∞	500	500	∞	∞	800

Based on the example in [Table 4–2](#), the following table describes the results.

Day	Entry	Result
Day 1	- Enter -3 at the exception level, indicating that there is no upper limit (unbounded) for Maximum Stock. The expanded value is the unbounded value from the exception level. The default level is not queried. - Nothing is entered at the default level. The value of -1 indicates that the previous default value of 500 will be used. The global level is not queried.	Maximum Stock is unbounded.
Day 2	Nothing is entered at the exception level. The default value of -1 indicates the previous value will be used.	Maximum Stock remains unbounded.
Day 3	Enter -2 at the exception level, setting the exception level to the NA value (-1), indicating the default value will be used	Maximum Stock is 500
Day 4	- Nothing is entered at the exception level. - Nothing is entered at the default level. The value of -1 indicates the previous default value of 500 will be used. - The NA Value (-1) at the exception level indicates the default value will be used,	Maximum Stock is 500 (default level)
Day 5	- Nothing is entered at the exception level. - Enter -3 at the exception level, indicating that there is no upper limit for Maximum Stock. Thus the value of default level is infinity. - The NA Value (-1) at the exception level indicates the default value will be used	Maximum Stock has no upper limit (unbounded)
Day 6	- Nothing is entered at the exception level. - Nothing is entered at the default level. The value of -1 indicates the previous unbounded value will be used. - The NA Value (-1) at the exception level indicates the default value will be used	Maximum Stock remains unbounded.
Day 7	- Nothing is entered at the exception level. - Enter -2 at the default level, setting the default to the NA value (-1), indicating the global default value will be used	Maximum Stock is 800 (global default level)

About User Specified Allocations (USAs) for SRP

Note: For the USA workbooks, see [Chapter 9, "Allocate Activity."](#)

The allocation of product to store locations is a critical component of the merchandising supply chain that affects customer service, inventory costs, sales and turn over goals, and profitability. SRP provides you with functionality to support User Specified Allocations (USAs).

USA Adjustments

User Specified Allocations allow users to make adjustments to inventory flow by:

- Reviewing and revising order quantities at an aggregate or individual location/SKU level
- Adding to or replacing store replenishment plans
- Using projected inventory to plan future allocations
- Using rule-based methods
- Triggering POs to be launched to suppliers by Warehouse Replenishment Planning or for Direct to Store when needed

USA Types

There are four types of User Specified Allocations:

- Replacement
- Additive
- Delivery window
- Allocation On Index (AOI), which is a rule-based allocation

USA Business Events

Planning and Allocation are not two independent processes in AIP. Store Planning incorporates the allocation process directly into the planning process by adding to or replacing the planned order that is generated with the User Specified Allocation. USAs give you the ability to review and revise the allocation prior to approving it. This functionality allows for revisions at an aggregate level or at an individual SKU/location level and review by chosen attributes prior to approval.

- USAs are typically used to manage the following types of business events:
- Clearances, which push stock from the warehouses to the stores
- Seasonal SKUs, which are affected by seasonal changes, such as weather-related product like ice scrapers and snow blowers
- Known limited supply (drip-feeding the stores with the product)
- New stores/reinvigorated stores
- Sampling
- Disaster management
- Forecasting is not possible or accurate

- Product launch, which refers to filling up stores with stock that is based on display needs

USA Business Process

The USA process is illustrated in [Figure 4-1](#) and described in [Table 4-3](#).

Figure 4-1 USA Business Process Flow



Table 4-3 USA Business Process Flow Description

Process Phase	Description
Create USA Workbook	Select the type of USA that you want to perform (Replacement, Top Up, Delivery Window, or AOI) and walk through a series of wizards that provide SRP with the additional data it needs in order to build the USA workbook.
Setup User-specified Allocation	Through the USA workbook, enter the quantity that you want to allocate (either by store or by source).
Commit Modified Allocations	Once the quantities have been entered and modified based on factors like pack-size or AOI, review the final store-level impact of the USA and commit the modified allocation.
Incorporate USAs into the Store Replenishment Plan	Once a USA is committed, its values become available to AIP to incorporate the USA into the store plan by modifying the replenishment boundaries so they account for the newly allocated quantities.

Building Workbooks

This chapter describes how to build these SRP and WRP Workbooks for AIP on the RPAS Fusion client. This chapter is organized by these sections:

- [Navigating Workbooks](#)
- [Building Reporting Activity Workbooks](#)
- [Building Analyzing Activity Workbooks](#)
- [Building Product & Location Setup Activity Workbooks](#)
- [Building Allocate Activity Workbooks](#)
- [Building System Setup Activity Workbooks](#)

Navigating Workbooks

This section describes the navigation functionality of the RPAS Fusion Client workbooks including:

- [Opening Workbooks](#)
- [Deleting Workbooks](#)
- [Renaming Workbooks](#)
- [Understanding the Workbook Wizard Window](#)
- [Begin Building New Workbooks](#)

Opening Workbooks

After you log on to the application, a taskflow pane appears that enables you to navigate through the activities and tasks associated with your user account.

Note: This procedure outlines the basic steps for opening existing workbooks. For detailed information about building specific SRP and WRP workbooks, see:

- [Building Reporting Activity Workbooks](#)
 - [Building Analyzing Activity Workbooks](#)
 - [Building Product & Location Setup Activity Workbooks](#)
 - [Building Allocate Activity Workbooks](#)
 - [Building System Setup Activity Workbooks](#)
-

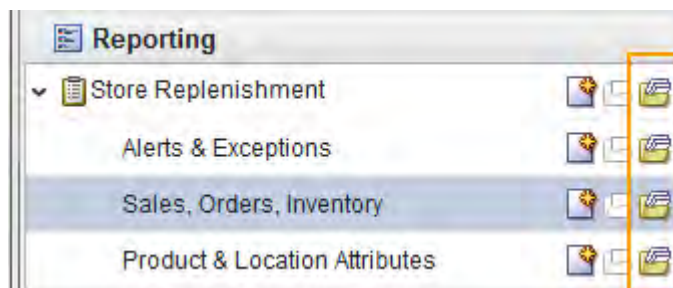
To open a workbook:

1. On the taskflow pane, click the Expand (>) icon to expand access to the SRP workbooks and WRP workbooks.



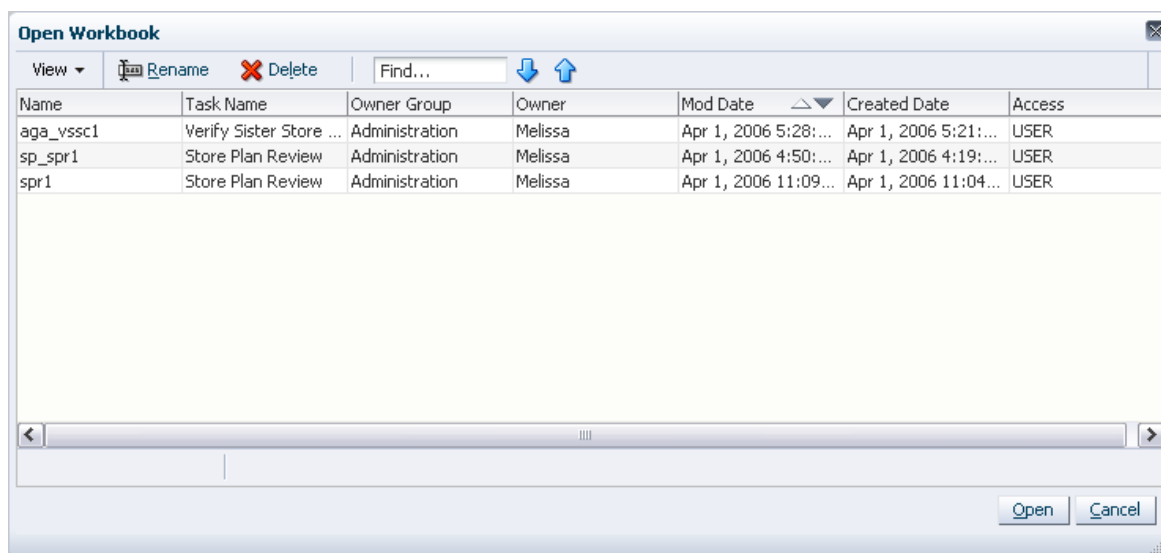
2. On the taskflow pane, click the **Show List of Workbooks** icon next to the task or step you want. For more information on the taskflow pane, see the section [Taskflow Pane Navigation and Functionality](#).

Figure 5–1 Show List of Workbooks Icons



The **Open Workbook** window opens.

Figure 5–2 Open Workbook Window



3. Select the workbook you want, and click **Open**.

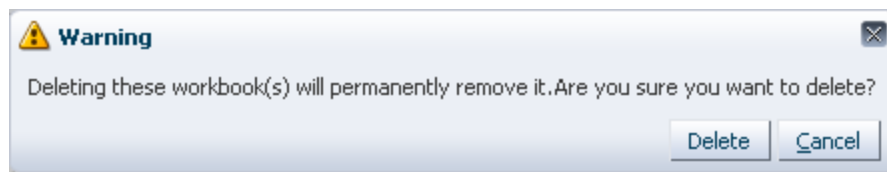
Deleting Workbooks

From the list of workbooks, you can delete any workbook you have write access to.

To delete a workbook:

1. On the Open Workbook window, select the workbook you want.
To delete more than one workbook, hold down the **Ctrl** key and select the workbooks you want to delete. Or, you can hold down **Shift** and select a group of workbooks.
2. Click **Delete**. A warning message appears.

Figure 5-3 Delete Warning Message



3. Review the warning message, and then click **Delete** to delete the workbooks or click **Cancel** to cancel this operation.

Permissible File Names

When saving a workbook (or saving a copy using the **Save As** command), there are restrictions on the length of the file name and the characters that can be used,

- The file name can be a maximum of 32 characters.
- The filename can contain the following standard characters:
 - a - z
 - A - Z
 - 0 - 9
- The filename can contain the following special characters:
 - .
 - |
 - _
 - -
 - /
 - \$
 - &
 - spaces

Any file name not meeting these conditions results in an error message.

Renaming Workbooks

The new workbook wizard also enables you to rename existing workbooks without affecting the data within the workbook or the other workbook information such as the created date, modified date, formatting information and so on.

There are a few key points to know about renaming workbooks:

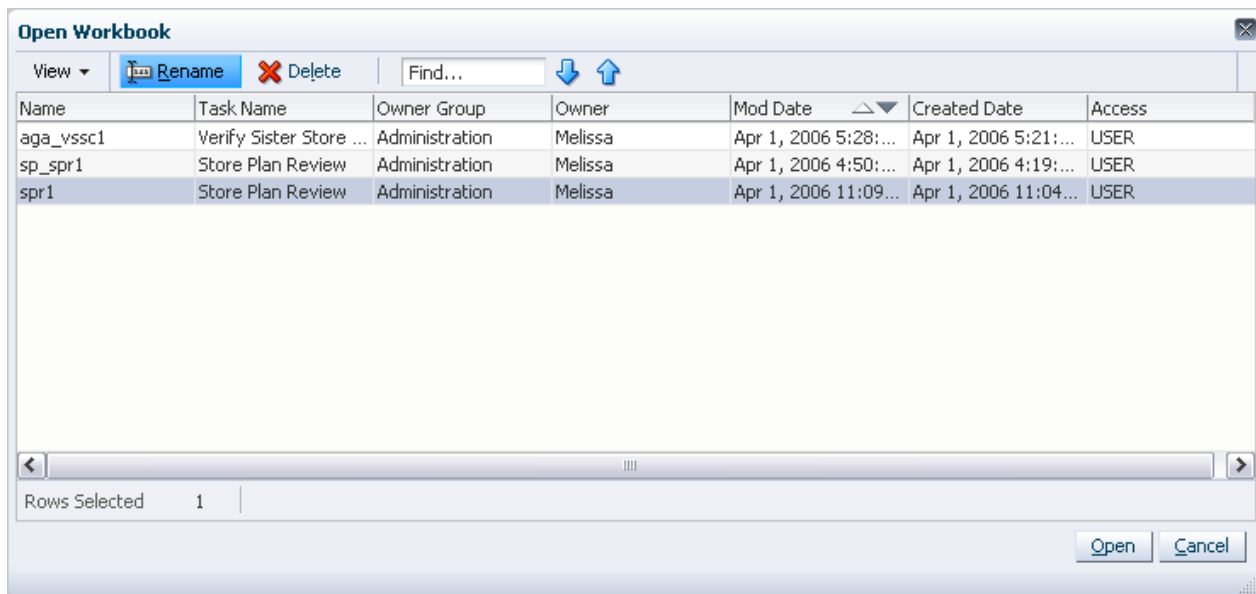
- You can only rename workbooks that you have write access to.
- Workbook names can be no more than 32 characters
- Workbook names cannot contain double or single quotation marks.
- Workbooks cannot be named *Untitled*. This name is reserved.

To rename a workbook in the new workbook wizard, perform the following steps.

Note: You can also rename a workbook from the File menu.

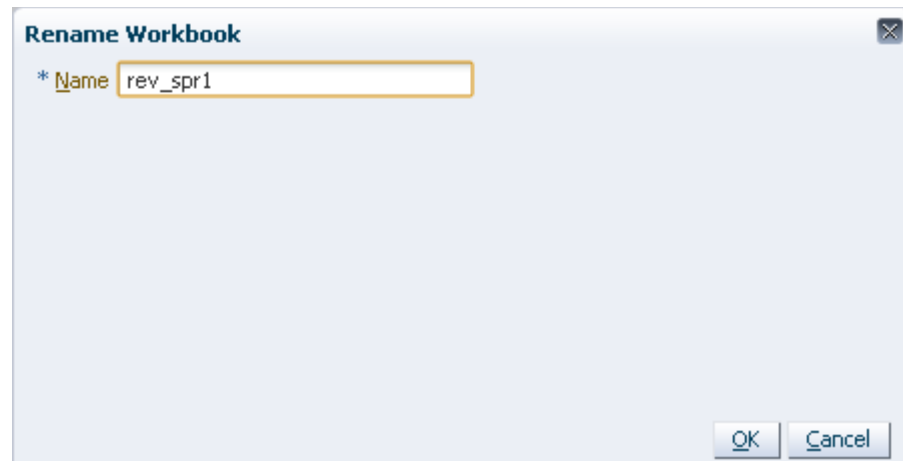
1. Select the workbook you want to rename from the list. When selected, it becomes shaded, as shown in [Figure 5-4](#).
2. Click **Rename**.

Figure 5-4 Renaming a Workbook



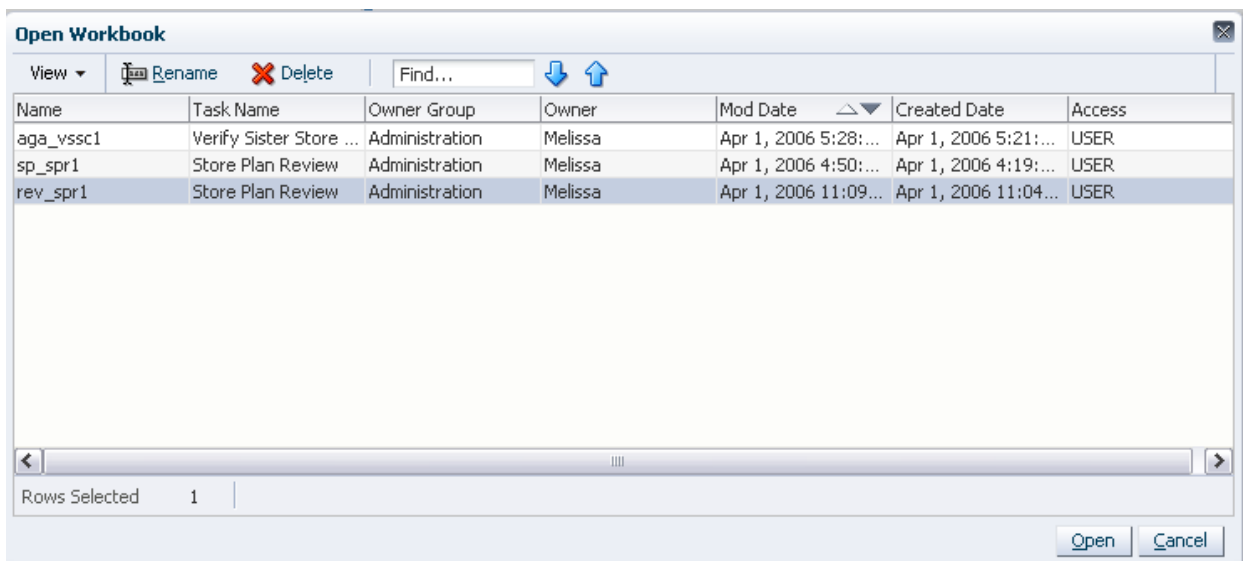
3. The Rename Workbook dialog box opens. Enter the new name of the workbook and click **OK**.

Figure 5–5 Rename Workbook Dialog Box



4. The renamed workbook appears in the workbook list.

Figure 5–6 Renamed Workbook



Understanding the Workbook Wizard Window

Figure 5–7 highlights the various components of the workbook wizard window.

Figure 5–7 Workbook Wizard

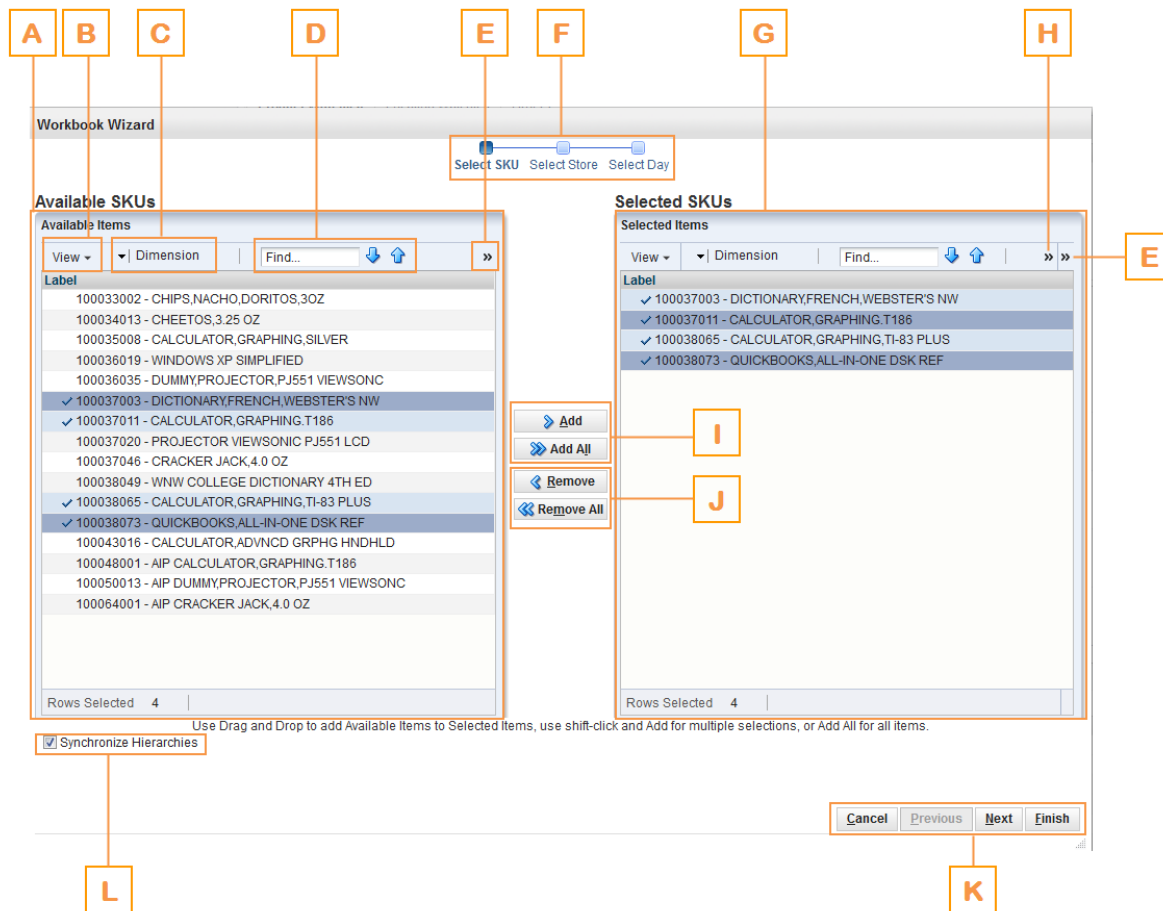


Table 5–1 describes the components of the workbook wizard window.

Table 5–1 Workbook Wizard Window User Interface Components

Legend	Wizard Name	Position	Description
A	Available Items pane	Center Left	Displays the positions that are available for you to select.
B	View menu	Center Left, within the Available Items pane	Provides options for viewing the available positions. You can adjust the column setting, detach the list to view it in a larger window, expand or collapse the positions, or scroll to the beginning or end of the list.
C	Dimension menu	Center Left, within the Available Items pane	Opens the Dimension options window where you can select the levels of the dimension you want to view in the Available Items list. You can also select the attributes that you would like to see and sort by in the list.
D	Find field, Previous and Next arrows	Center Left, within the Available Items pane	Enables you to identify the positions with the keywords you entered in the Find field. Use the Previous and Next arrows to navigate between the workbooks matching the search pattern. The search is not case-sensitive.

Table 5–1 (Cont.) Workbook Wizard Window User Interface Components

Legend	Wizard Name	Position	Description
E	Detach arrow	Left corner of the Available Items and Selected Items panes	This arrow accesses the Detach button shown in Figure 5–8 . Click Detach to view the list of positions in a larger window.
F	Wizard Taskflow	Top Center	Displays the steps in the wizard process and shows you where you are within that process. The wizard taskflow is configured in the RPAS Configuration Tools. For more information, see the <i>RPAS Configuration Tools User Guide</i> .
G	Selected Items pane	Center Right	Displays the positions you selected. It also includes a toolbar that enables you to perform various functions.
H	Load Favorite and Save Favorite arrow	Center Right, within the Selected Items pane	This arrow accesses the Load Favorite and Save Favorite icons shown in Figure 5–9 and Figure 5–10 . The Load Favorite icon enables you to select a previously saved group of positions to load into the workbook. The Save Favorite icon enables you to save the positions you have selected as group. The next time you build a new workbook, you can select and load that group rather than choosing the same positions individually again.
I	Save Favorite icon	Center Right, within the Selected Items pane	The Save Favorite icon enables you to save the positions you have selected as group. The next time you build a new workbook, you can select and load that group rather than choosing the same positions individually again.
J	Add and Add All icons	Center	Enables you to add positions that are selected in the Available Items pane. To add all positions in the Available Items pane, click the Add All icon.
K	Remove and Remove All icons	Center	Enables you to remove positions in the Selected Items pane. To remove all positions in the Selected Items pane, click the Remove All icon.
L	Wizard Navigation icon	Bottom Right	Enables you to navigate from one wizard page to another. Once you have made the selections for the workbook and clicked Finish , the workbook builds with the selected positions.
M	Synchronize Hierarchies check box	Bottom Left	When selected, the shown levels within the Selected Items pane match the ones in the Available Items pane. This is selected by default.

Figure 5–8 Workbook Wizard Detach Button

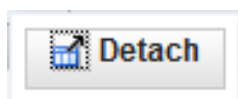


Figure 5–9 Workbook Wizard Load Favorite icon



Figure 5–10 Workbook Wizard Save Favorite icon

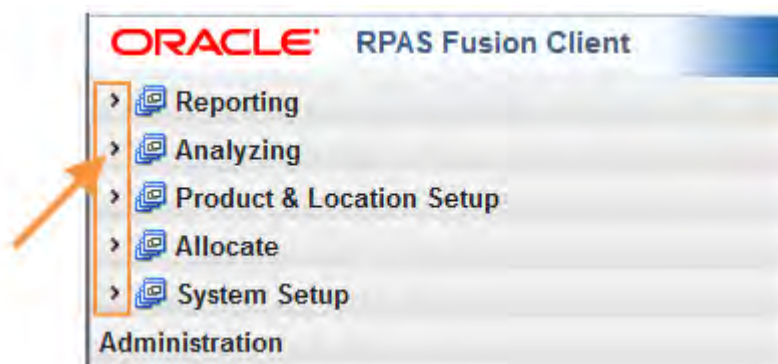


Begin Building New Workbooks

This section describes how to begin building SRP and WRP workbooks for AIP on the RPAS Fusion client.

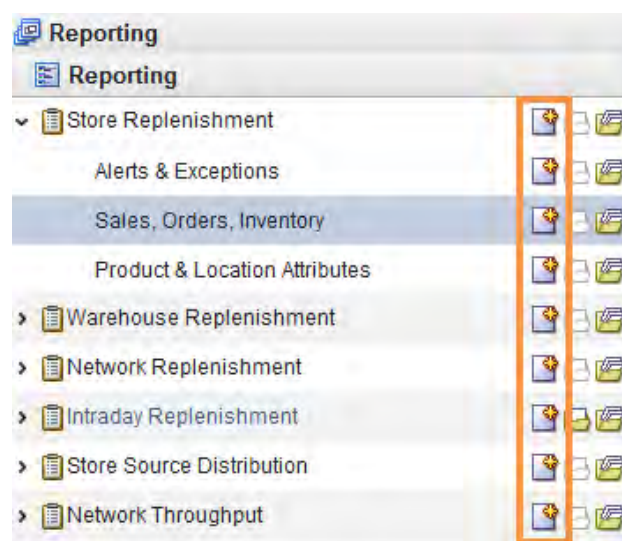
To begin building a workbook:

1. On the taskflow pane, click the Expand (>) icon to expand access to the SRP workbooks and WRP workbooks.



2. On the taskflow pane, click the **Create New Workbook** icon next to the task or step you want. For more information on the taskflow pane, see the section [Taskflow Pane Navigation and Functionality](#).

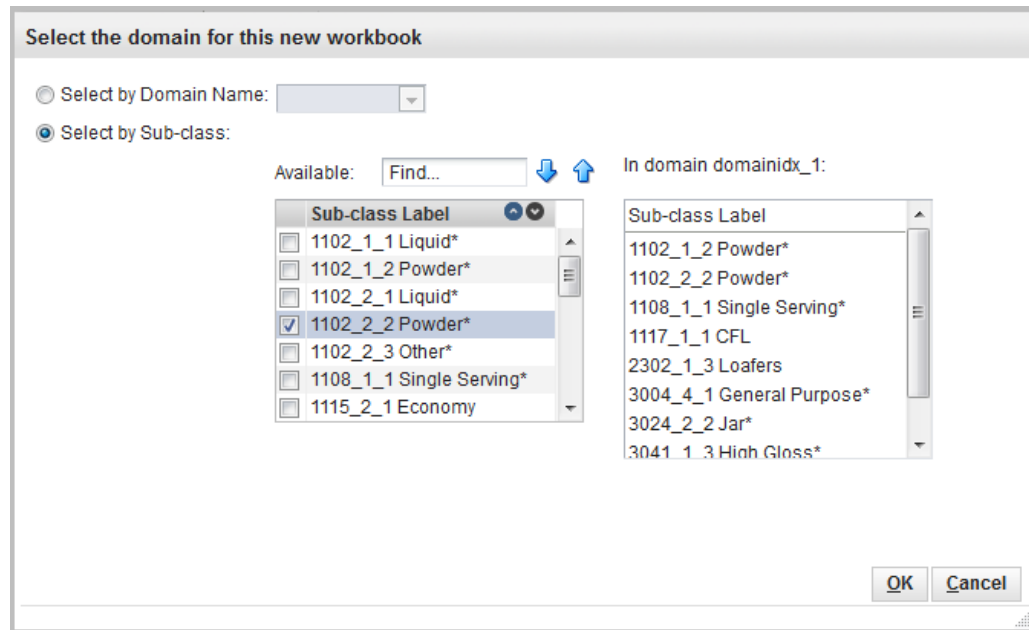
Figure 5–11 Create New Workbook Icons



3. The **Select Domain** window opens and allows you to choose the domain for the new workbook from either the:

- Domain Name
- Subclass Label

Figure 5–12 Select Domain Window



- a. If you know your domain, then select the Domain Name option. Click the drop-down arrow to reveal the list of domains and use your pointer to select the domain.
 - b. If you do not know your domain, then select the Subclass Label option. You can use the Find box and sort arrows to locate the desired Sub-class and then select its check box. The domain is chosen based on your Sub-class selection.
4. Click **OK**. The workbook wizard opens for your selected workbook.

Note: Specific instructions for building each workbook are found in the following sections:

- [Building Reporting Activity Workbooks](#)
 - [Building Analyzing Activity Workbooks](#)
 - [Building Product & Location Setup Activity Workbooks](#)
 - [Building Allocate Activity Workbooks](#)
 - [Building System Setup Activity Workbooks](#)
-

Building Reporting Activity Workbooks

This section describes how to build these Reporting activity workbooks for AIP on the RPAS Fusion client that include:

[SRP Evaluation Workbook](#)
[WRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook](#)
[Network Replenishment Workbook](#)

SRP Intra-day Workbook
 By Source Distribution Review Workbook
 WRP Network Throughput Plan Workbook

Reporting Tasks, Steps, and Views

Table 5–2 lists the tasks, steps and views for the Reporting Activity workbooks.

Table 5–2 Reporting Activity Workbooks: Tasks, Steps, and Views

Tasks	Workbooks	Steps	Views
Store Replenishment Task	SRP Evaluation Workbook	Alerts & Exceptions Step	SRP Exception Summary (Corporate/SKU) View SRP Exception Summary (Store Format/SKU) View SRP Exception Summary (Weather Region/SKU) View SRP Overstock Alert (SKU) View SRP Overstock Details (SKU/Store/Day) View
		Sales, Orders, Inventory	Inventory Pack Size View Receipt Pack Size Detail View SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store/Week) View SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) View Substitution Details View WH Inventory Analysis (SKU Group/Warehouse/Day) View
		Product & Location Attributes	SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) View SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (Store) View SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (SKU) View Store Event Replenishment Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

Table 5–2 (Cont.) Reporting Activity Workbooks: Tasks, Steps, and Views

Tasks	Workbooks	Steps	Views
Warehouse Replenishment Task	WRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook	Alerts & Exceptions Step	Credit Details Interactive View Credit Summary Interactive View Overstock Details Interactive View SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View Source Credit Totals Interactive View Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View
		Orders & Inventory Step	Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View Demand Pack Size Details View In Transit Details Interactive View Inventory Pack Size Details View Receipt Pack Size Details View Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) Analysis Interactive View WRP Historical Supplier Orders Interactive View WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Pack Size Interactive View
		Product & Location Attributes Step	WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View WRP Replenishment Parameters by Warehouse Interactive View WRP Replenishment Parameters by Week By SKU Group Interactive View WRP Temporarily Un-Orderable Interactive View
Network Replenishment Task	Network Replenishment Workbook	Network Replenishment Step	Demand Pack Size Details View Inventory Packsize Details View Receipt Plan By SKU Pack Size View Store Receipt Packsize Details View Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View Substitution Details View Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) Analysis View Warehouse Receipt Plan View WH Receipt Pack Size Details View

Table 5–2 (Cont.) Reporting Activity Workbooks: Tasks, Steps, and Views

Tasks	Workbooks	Steps	Views
Intra-day Replenishment Task	SRP Intra-day Workbook	Intra-day Replenishment Step	Receipt Pack Size Details View SRP Intra-day Summary (SKU/Store/Day) View
Store Source Distribution Task	By Source Distribution Review Workbook	Store Source Distribution Step	Distribution Review View
Network Throughput Task	WRP Network Throughput Plan Workbook	Network Throughput Step	Inventory Pack Size Details View Open Inventory and Stock Cover View Outbound Distribution Capacity View Receipt Pack Size Details View Warehouse Holding Capacity View Warehouse Summary View

SRP Evaluation Workbook

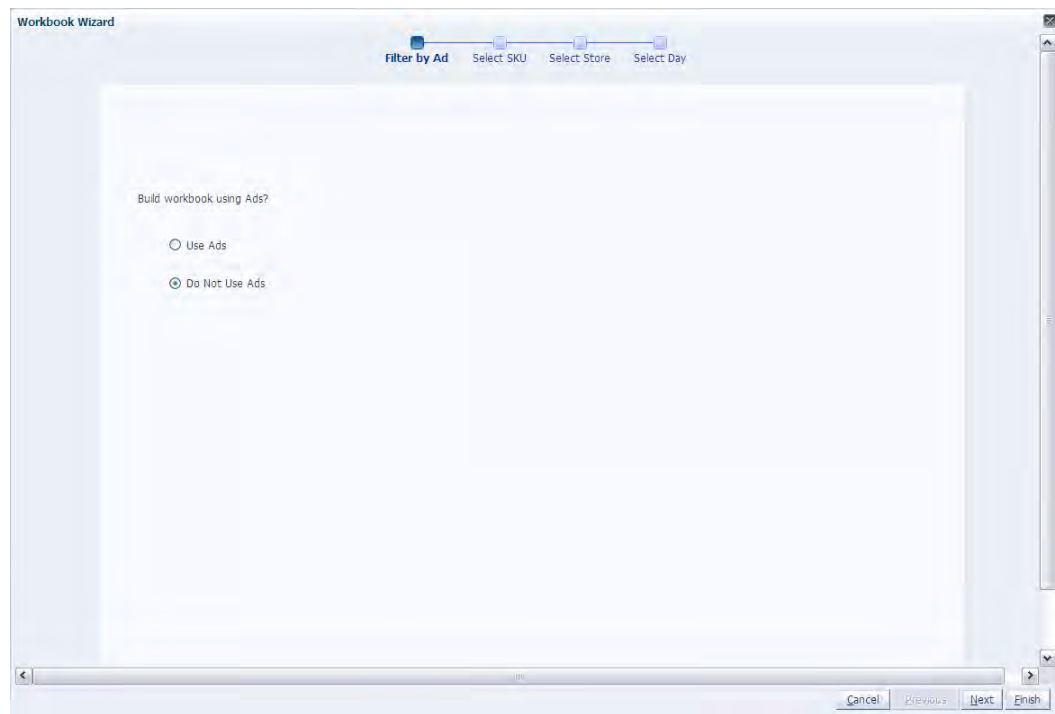
To build the Store Replenishment Plan (SRP) Evaluation workbook, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Reporting**, then **Store Replenishment** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

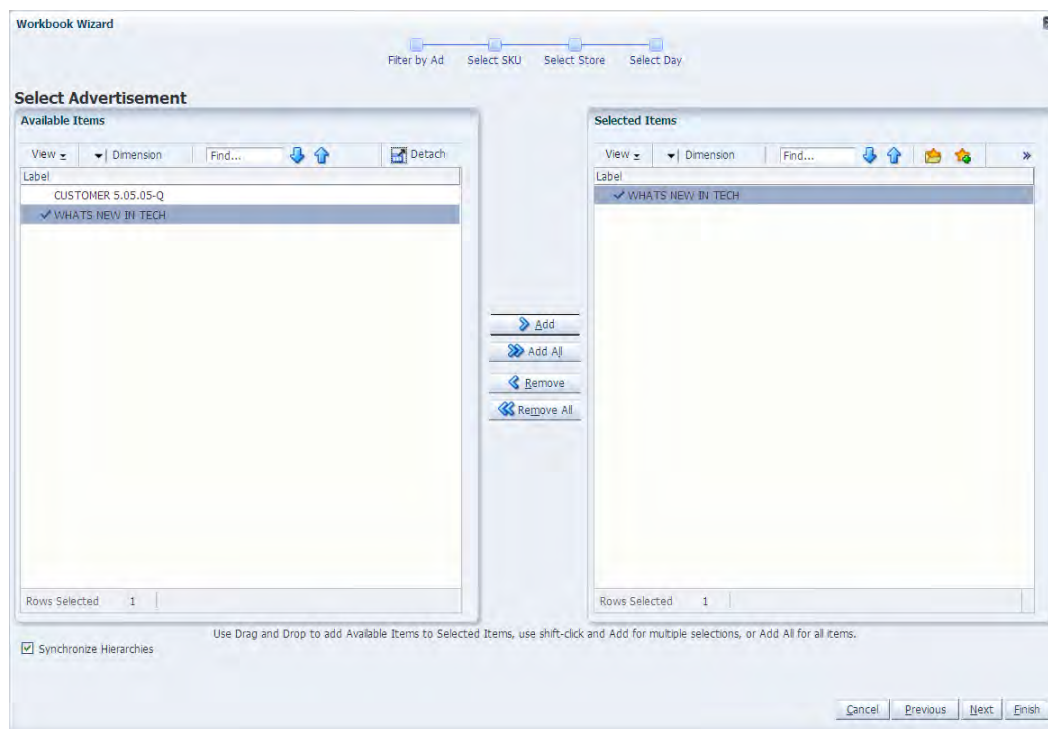
Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard allows you to choose whether or not to base the workbook selections on an ad. The wizard selection defaults to *Do Not Use Ads*.

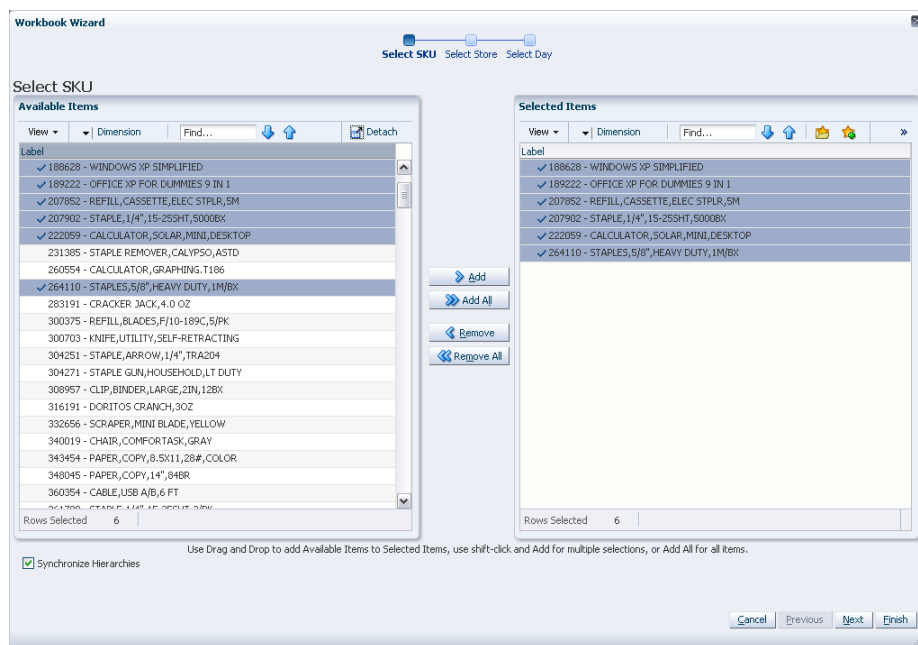
Note: The wizard page, “Filter by Ad” appears only when the Store Ads measure is populated or when ads exist for SKUs within your security level. The Store Ads measure is a Boolean measure at sku/str/ad. If this wizard page is not available, then skip to select from the Available SKUs as shown in Step 4.

Figure 5-13 Workbook Wizard: Filter by Ad

- a. If you select *Do Not Use Ads*, click **Next** to select from the Available SKUs as shown in Step 4.
 - b. If you select *Use Ads*, click **Next** to select from the Available Ads as shown in Step 3.
3. This wizard lists all Ads for a SKU/Store combination in the AIP domain. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the Ads you want to work with and click **Next**.

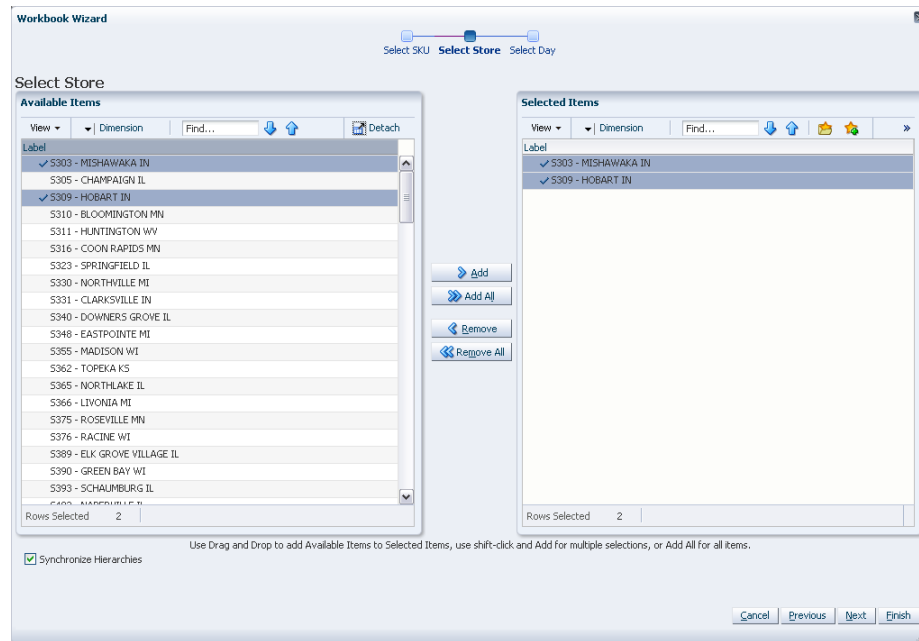
Figure 5-14 Workbook Wizard: Available Ads

- The wizard lists all active SKUs in the AIP domain. A SKU is considered active if, for at least one SKU-pack-size at a particular destination, the lead time is ≥ 0 for any source on any day within the scheduled horizon. Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

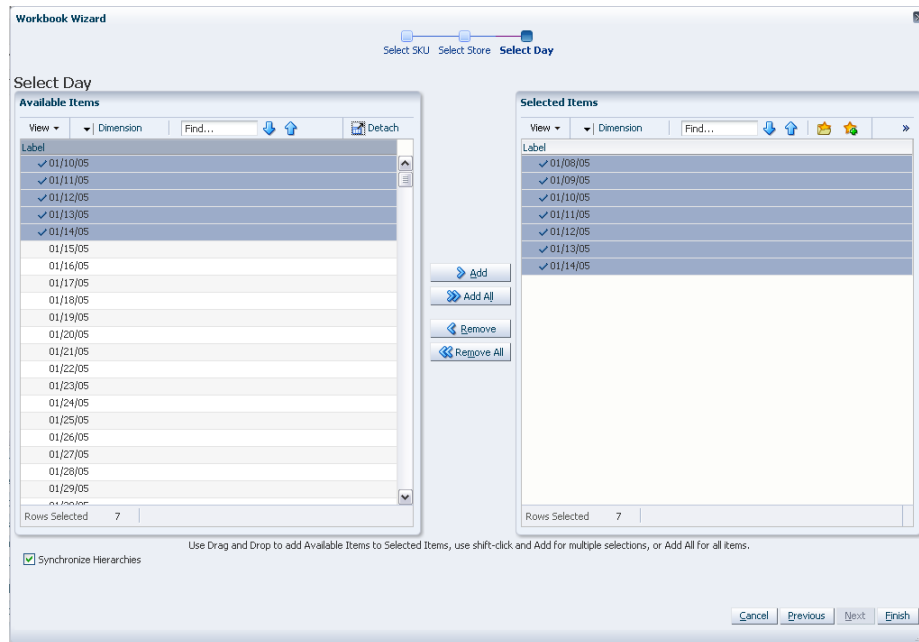
Figure 5-15 Workbook Wizard: Select SKU

- The wizard lists all stores in the AIP domain. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–16 Workbook Wizard: Select Store



- The wizard lists all Days in the AIP domain. If available, your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which dates are accessed in the workbook. Note that if all days in the scheduled horizon are not selected, workbook calculations may display different values from batch. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–17 Workbook Wizard: Select Day

The SRP Evaluation workbook is built.

WRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook

About the WRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook

The WRP Interactive Evaluation workbook is built using the SKU Groups and days selected. It also builds in the entire stocking point network including suppliers and stores that are ranged to the selected products and days. This is necessary in order to perform What-if analysis for the n-tier supply chain. All stores are hidden in the workbook. Suppliers are also hidden in the destination stocking point hierarchy.

In order to utilize the What-if functionality in this workbook, you may enter different parameter variables into any writeable measures in the WRP Replenishment Summary worksheet and click **Calculate** on the toolbar. The newly calculated allocation boundaries (Safety Stock (SS), Receipt Point (RP) and Receive Up to Level (RUTL) values are visible. If you are pleased with the revised boundaries, the new values can be committed to the database and is used in the next batch run.

Note: Unless otherwise stated, all measures are writeable for days after today unless otherwise stated. Historical values are never writeable.

What If - Unconstrained performs replenishment over the planning horizon and displays the newly calculated unconstrained Receipt Plan in the What If measures. What If - Constrained performs replenishment over the planning horizon, and then, reconciliation activities. These activities are shortfall reconciliation (both primary and secondary), SPQ Push, and Stockless Push functionality.

Steps to Build

To build the WRP Interactive Evaluation workbook, perform these steps:

1. There are two paths to build this workbook, either:

From the taskflow pane, select **Reporting**, then **Warehouse Replenishment** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

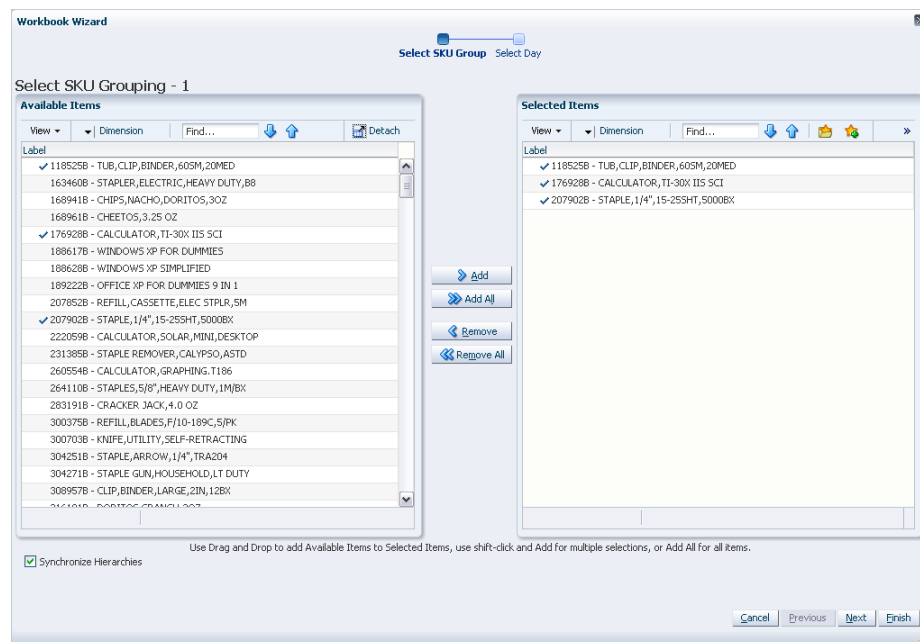
From the taskflow pane, select **Analyzing**, then **Warehouse Replenishment** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and lists all available SKU Groups in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which SKU Groups are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the SKU Groups you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–18 Workbook Wizard: Select SKU Groups

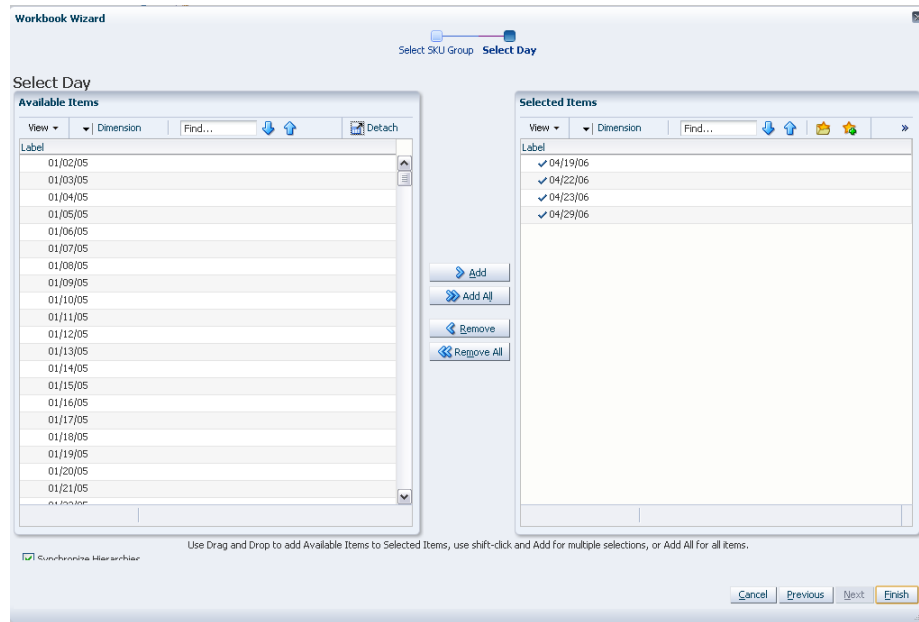


3. The wizard lists all available days in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which days are accessed in the workbook. Note that if all days in the scheduled horizon are not selected, workbook calculations may display different values from batch. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Note: If there are no alert hits after you click **Finish**, you are notified there are no alert hits and the Find Next Alert functionality is unavailable.

Figure 5–19 Workbook Wizard: Select Day



The WRP Interactive Evaluation workbook is built.

Network Replenishment Workbook

To build the Network Replenishment workbook, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Reporting**, then **Network Replenishment** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

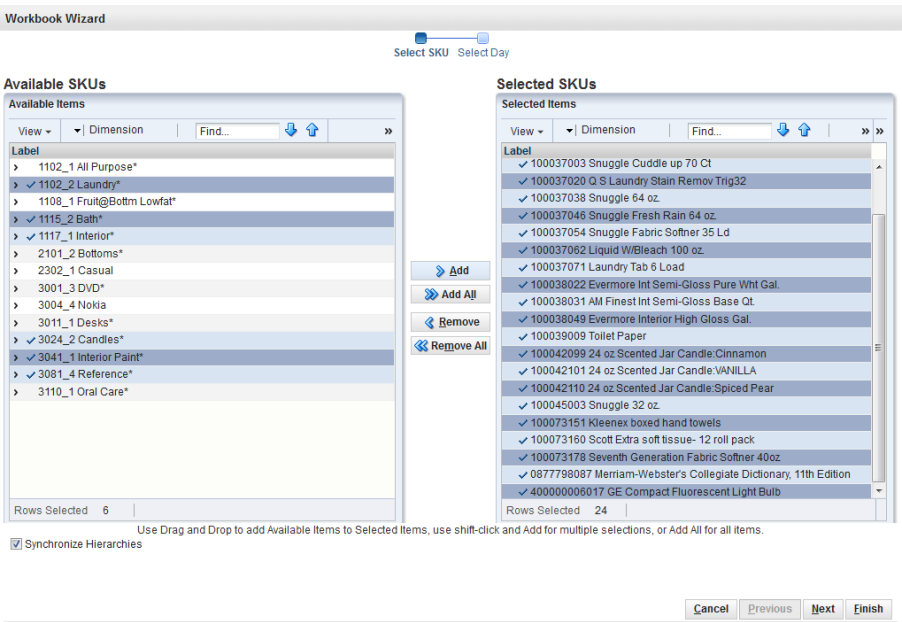
From the taskflow pane, select **Analyzing**, then **Network Replenishment** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: The Analyzing Activity builds Interactive Evaluation workbooks.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

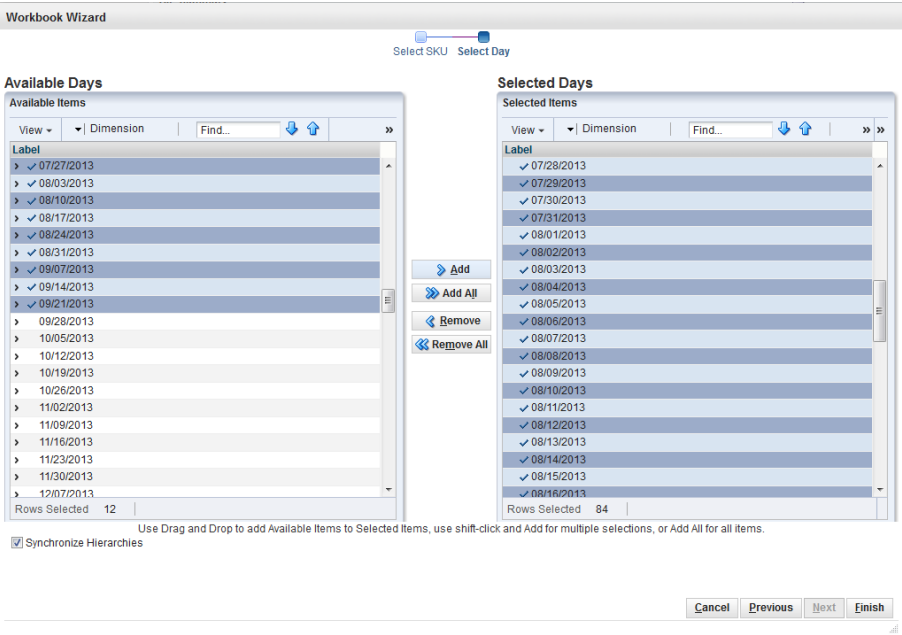
2. The wizard opens and lists all active SKUs in the AIP domain. A SKU is considered active if, for at least one SKU-pack-size at a particular destination, the lead time is ≥ 0 for any source on any day within the scheduled horizon. Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–20 Workbook Wizard: Select SKU



3. The wizard lists all Days in the AIP domain. If available, your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which dates are accessed in the workbook. Note that if all days in the scheduled horizon are not selected, workbook calculations may display different values from batch. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–21 Workbook Wizard: Select Day



The Network Replenishment workbook is built.

SRP Intra-day Workbook

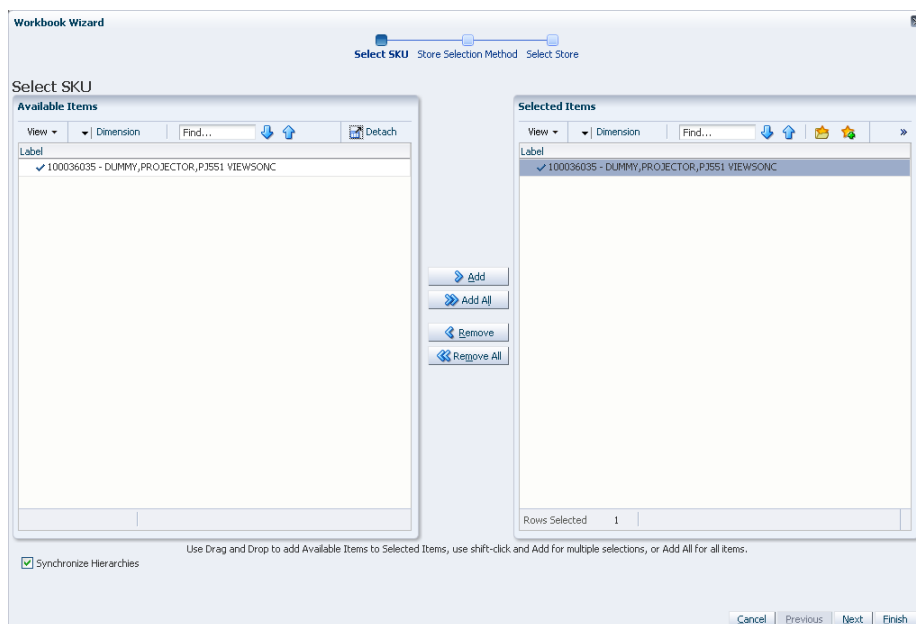
To build the SRP Intra-day workbook, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Reporting**, then **Intra-day Replenishment** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

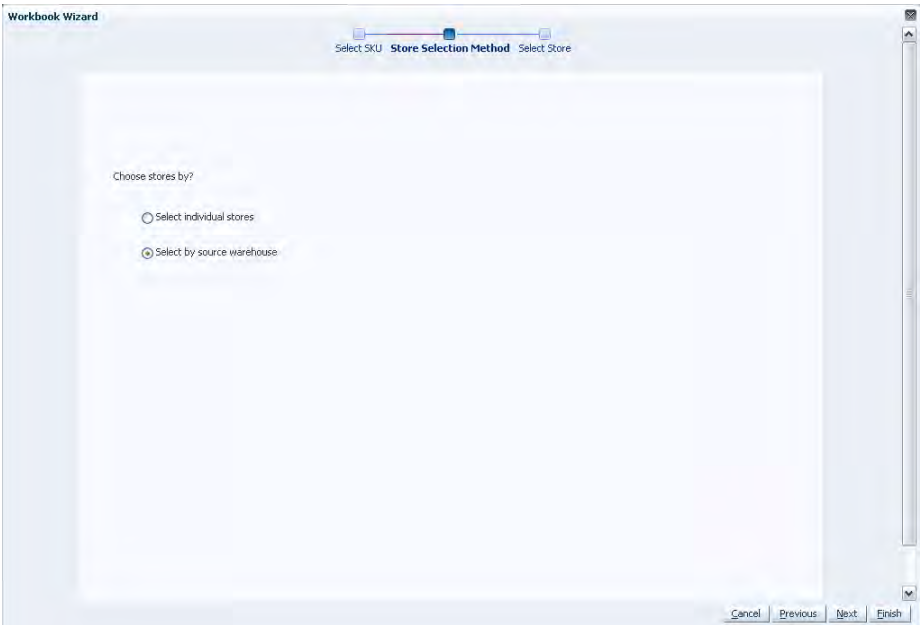
2. The wizard opens and lists the available SKUs for the current day. Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–22 Workbook Wizard: Select SKU



3. The wizard allows you to select either specific stores or determine the store selection on the source warehouse of the available stores. Select the method, either **a.** or **b.** you want to work with and click **Next**.

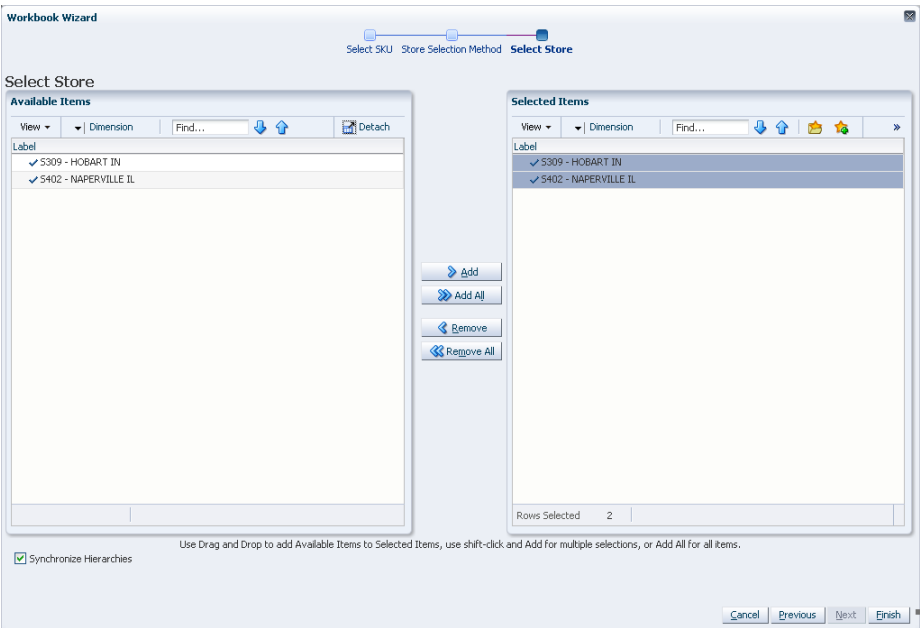
Figure 5–23 Workbook Wizard: Select Method



a. Select individual stores

If your method is stores, the wizard displays a list of those stores that are to be re-planned on the current day for the current SKU selection. Select the stores that you want to view to in the workbook, and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–24 Workbook Wizard: Select Store

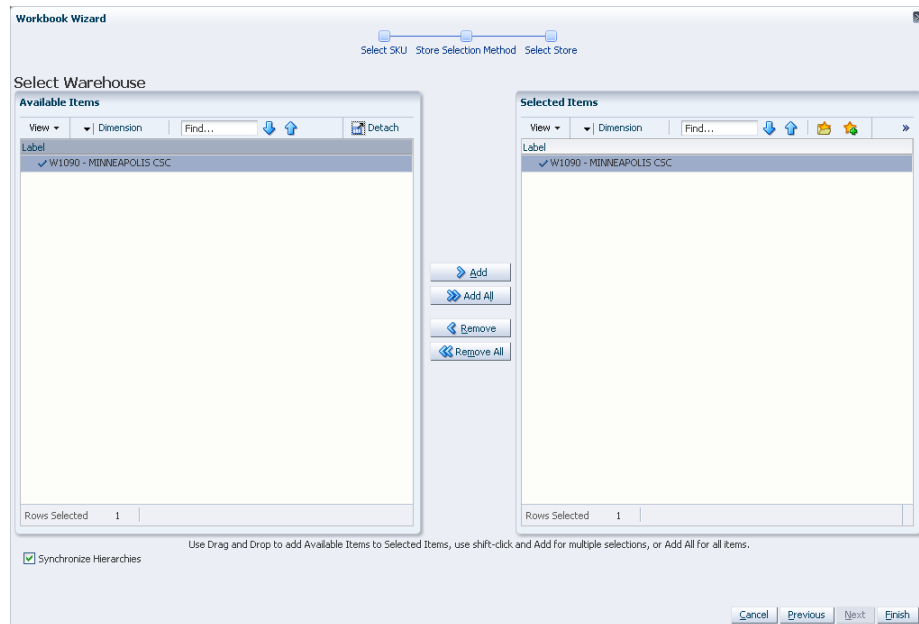


b. Select by source warehouse

If your method is warehouses, the wizard displays a list of the source warehouses that includes stores that are to be re-planned on the current day

for the current SKU selection. Select the source warehouses that you want to view to in the workbook, and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–25 Workbook Wizard: Select Warehouse



The SRP Intra-day workbook is built.

By Source Distribution Review Workbook

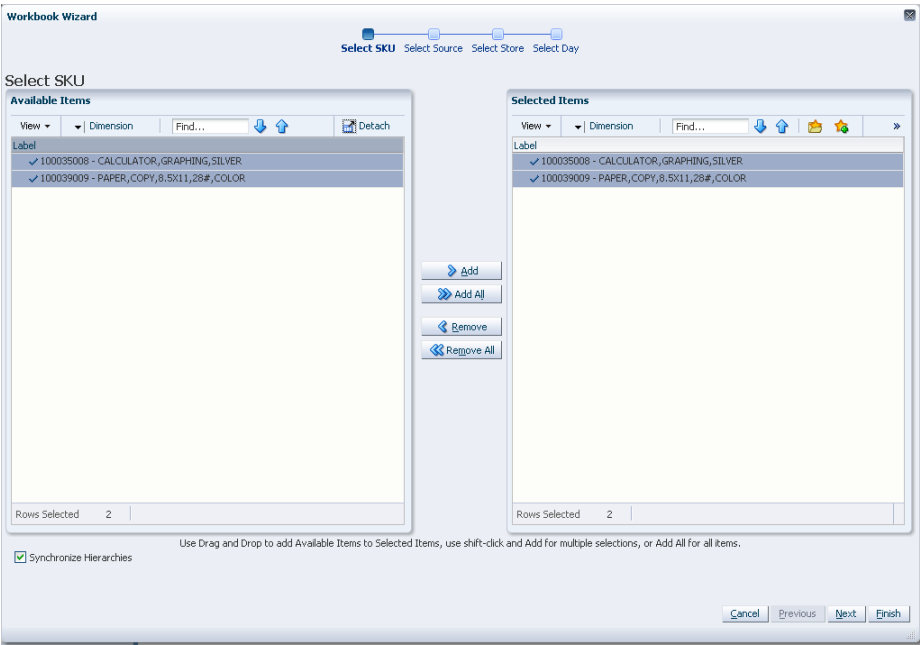
To build the By Source Distribution Review workbook, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Reporting**, then **Store Source Distribution** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

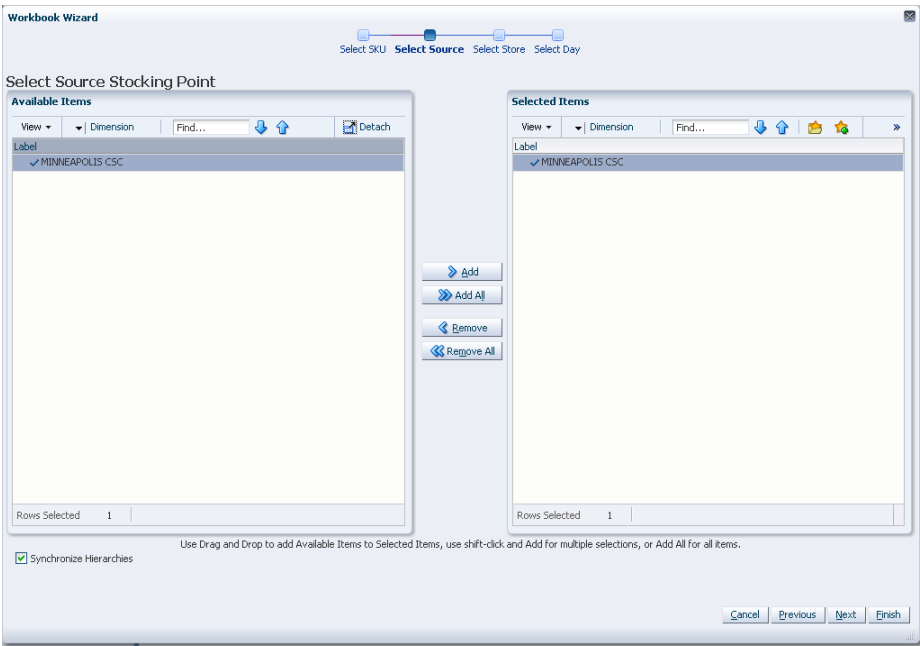
2. The wizard opens. Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–26 Workbook Wizard: Select SKU

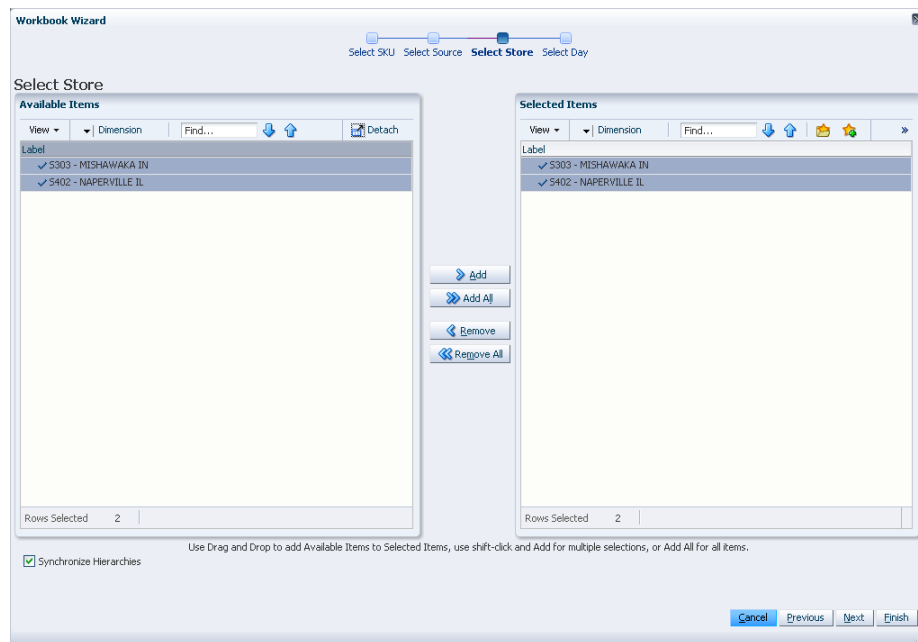


3. Select the select source stocking points you want to work with and click **Next**.

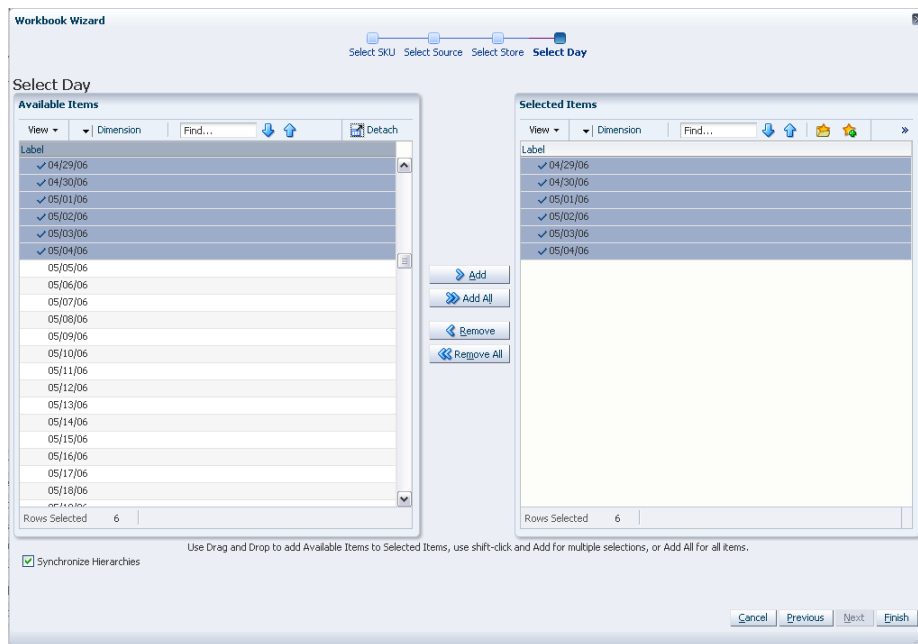
Figure 5–27 Workbook Wizard: Select Source Stocking Points



4. Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–28 Workbook Wizard: Select Store

5. Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–29 Workbook Wizard: Select Days

The By Source Distribution Review workbook is built.

WRP Network Throughput Plan Workbook

To build the WRP Network Throughput Plan workbook, perform these steps:

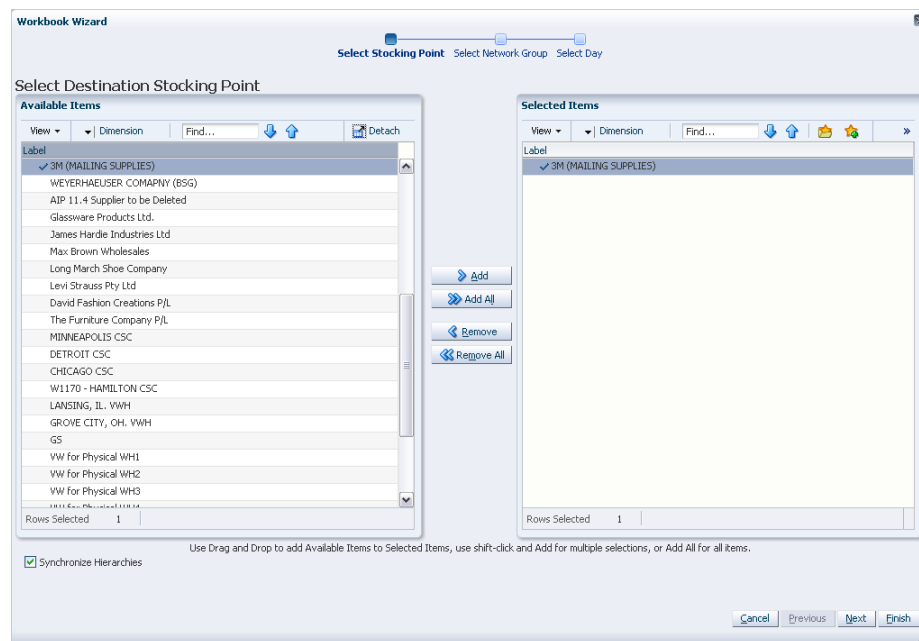
1. From the taskflow pane, select **Reporting**, then **Network Throughput** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and lists all available Destination Stock Points in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which Destination Stock Points are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

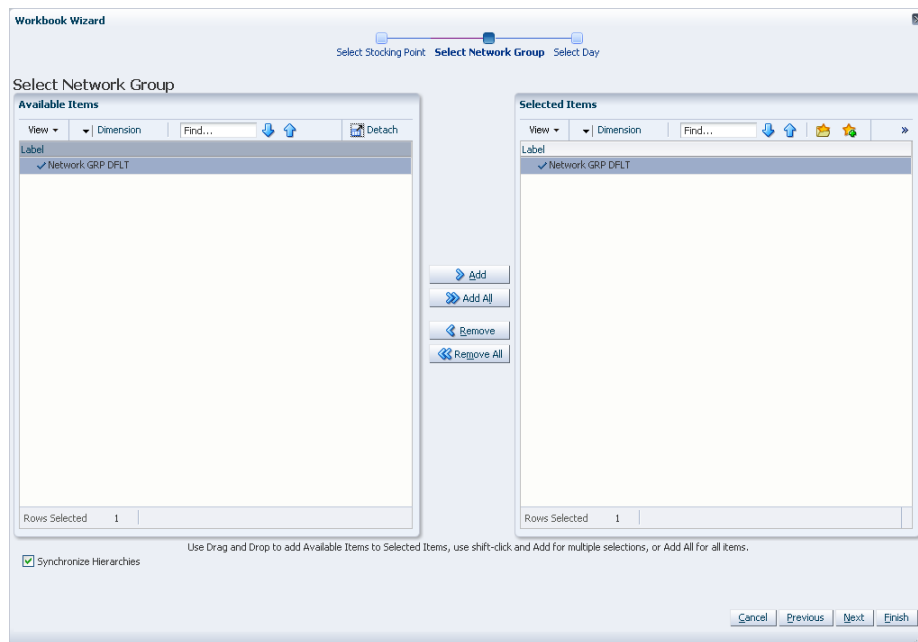
Select the Destination Stocking Points you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5-30 Workbook Wizard: Select Destination Stocking Points



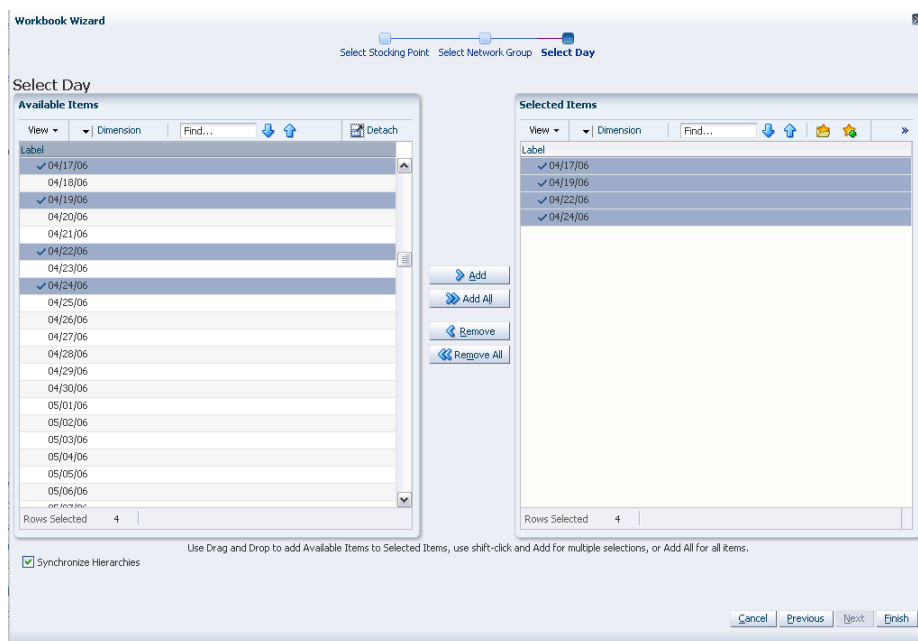
3. The wizard lists all available Network Groups in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which Network Groups are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the Network Groups you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–31 Workbook Wizard: Select Network Groups

4. Select days from a list of all available days in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which days are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–32 Workbook Wizard: Select Day

The WRP Network Throughput Plan workbook is built.

Building Analyzing Activity Workbooks

This section describes how to build these Analyzing Activity workbooks for AIP on the RPAS Fusion client that include:

[SRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook](#)
[WRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook](#)
[Network Replenishment Workbook](#)

Analyzing Tasks, Steps, and Views

[Table 5–3](#) lists the tasks, steps and views for the Analyzing Activity workbooks.

Table 5–3 Analyzing Activity Workbooks

Task	Workbooks	Step	Views
Store Replenishment Task	SRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook	Alerts & Exceptions Step	SRP Exception Summary (Corporate/SKU) Interactive View SRP Exception Summary (Store Format/SKU) Interactive View SRP Exception Summary (Weather Region/SKU) Interactive View SRP Overstock Alert (SKU) Interactive View SRP Overstock Details (SKU/Store/Day) View
		Sales, Orders, Inventory	Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View Inventory Pack Size Details View Receipt Pack Size Details View SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store/Week) Interactive View SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View Substitution Details View WH Inventory Analysis (SKU Group/Warehouse/Day) Interactive View
		Product & Location Attributes	SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) Interactive View SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (SKU) Interactive View SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (Store) Interactive View Store Event Replenishment Parameters View Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

Table 5–3 (Cont.) Analyzing Activity Workbooks

Task	Workbooks	Step	Views
Warehouse Replenishment Task	WRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook	Alerts & Exceptions Step	WRP Credit Details Interactive View WRP Credit Summary Interactive View WRP Overstock Details Interactive View SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View Source Credit Totals Interactive View Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View
		Orders & Inventory Step	Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View Demand Pack Size Details View In Transit Details Interactive View Inventory Pack Size Details View Receipt Pack Size Details View Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) Analysis Interactive View WRP Historical Supplier Orders Interactive View WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Pack Size Interactive View
		Product & Location Attributes Step	Promotional SKU Interactive View WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View WRP Replenishment Parameters by Warehouse Interactive View WRP Replenishment Parameters By Week By SKU Group Interactive View WRP Temporarily Un-Orderable Interactive View
Network Replenishment Task	Network Replenishment Workbook	Network Replenishment Step	Demand Pack Size Details View Inventory Pack Size Details View Receipt Plan By SKU Pack Size Interactive View Store Event Replenishment Parameters View Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View Store Receipt Pack Size Details View Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View Substitution Details View Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) Analysis Interactive View Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View WH Receipt Pack Size Details View

SRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook

This section provides information about the SRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook and how to build it.

About the SRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook

The SRP Interactive Evaluation workbook is very similar to the SRP Evaluation workbook in that it allows users to review and examine the store replenishment plan. In addition, this workbook provides the capability to perform What-if analysis of the replenishment plan and commit any necessary parameter changes.

Steps to Build

To build the SRP Interactive Evaluation workbook, perform these steps:

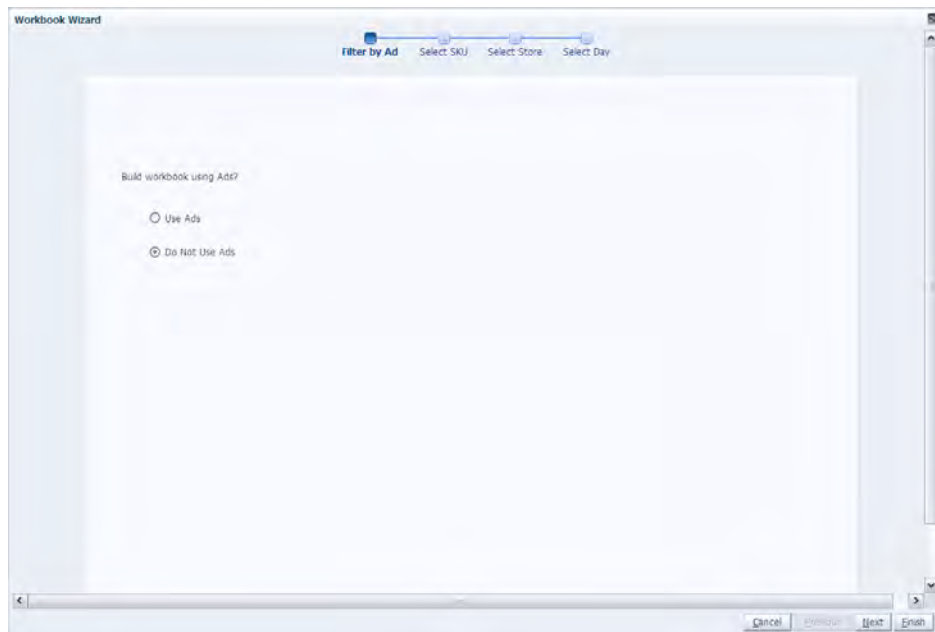
1. From the taskflow pane, select **Analyzing**, then **Store Replenishment** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and allows you to choose whether or not to base the workbook selections on an ad. The wizard selection defaults to *Do Not Use Ads*.

Note: The wizard page, “Filter by Ad” appears only when the Store Ads measure is populated or when ads exist for SKUs within your security level. The Store Ads measure is a Boolean measure at sku/str/ad. If this wizard page is not available, then skip to select from the Available SKUs as shown in Step 4.

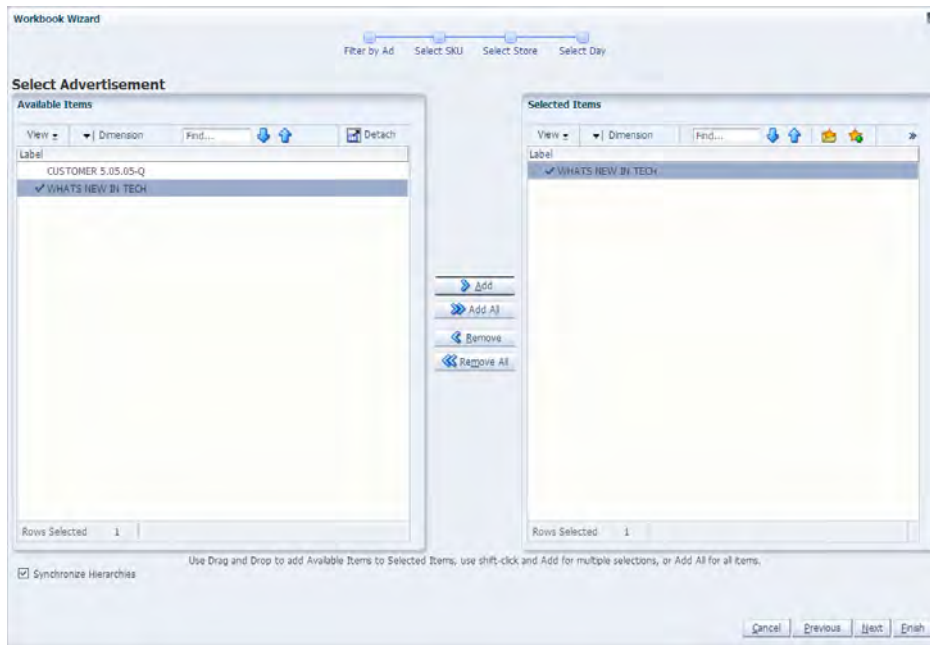
Figure 5–33 Workbook Wizard: Filter by Ad



- a. If you select *Do Not Use Ads*, click **Next** to select from the Available SKUs as shown in Step 4.
- b. If you select *Use Ads*, click **Next** to select from the Available Ads as shown in Step 3.

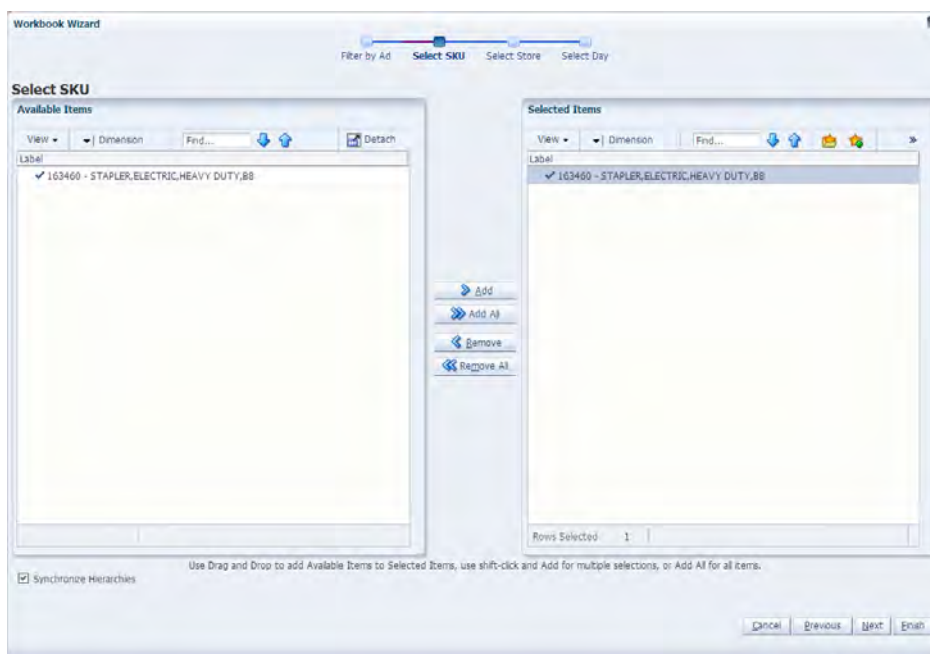
3. This wizard lists all Ads for a SKU/Store combination in the AIP domain. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the Ads you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–34 Workbook Wizard: Available Ads



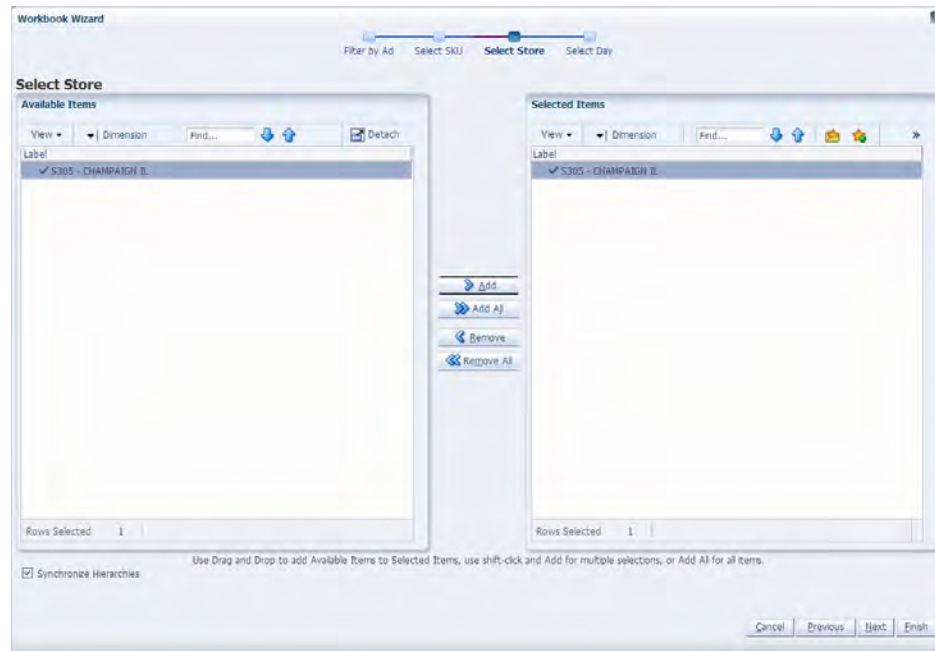
4. The wizard lists all active SKUs in the AIP domain. A SKU is considered active if, for at least one SKU-pack-size at a particular destination, the lead time is ≥ 0 for any source on any day within the scheduled horizon. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–35 Workbook Wizard: Select SKU

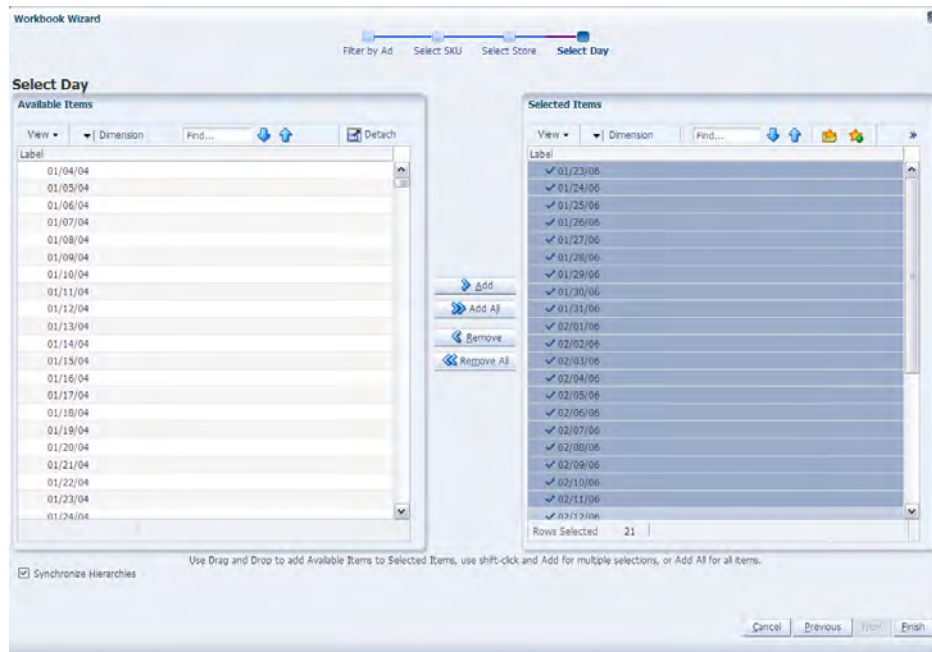


5. The wizard lists the available stores. The position defaults to the store level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–36 Workbook Wizard: Select Store



6. The wizard lists all days in the AIP domain. If available, your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which dates are accessed in the workbook. Note that if all days in the scheduled horizon are not selected, workbook calculations may display different values from batch. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–37 Workbook Wizard: Select Day

The SRP Interactive Evaluation workbook is built.

Building Product & Location Setup Activity Workbooks

This section describes how to build these Product & Location Setup Activity workbooks for AIP on the RPAS Fusion client that include:

- [SRP Administration Workbook](#)
- [WRP Administration Workbook](#)
- [SRP Maintenance Workbook](#)
- [WRP Maintenance Workbook](#)
- [WRP Additional Stock Maintenance Wizard](#)
- [SRP Presentation Stock Calculations Worksheet](#)
- [SRP Inventory Capping Parameters Workbook](#)
- [SRP Apply Inventory Capping Workbook](#)
- [SRP Inventory Capping Management Workbook](#)

Product & Location Setup Tasks, Steps, and Views

[Table 5–4](#) lists the tasks, steps and views for the Product & Location Setup Activity workbooks.

Table 5–4 Product & Location Setup Activity workbooks

Task	Workbooks	Step	Views
Store Parameter Defaults Task	SRP Administration Workbook	Set Defaults Step (Store)	SRP Global Parameters (Department) View SRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Store Format) View
Warehouse Parameter Defaults Task	WRP Administration Workbook	Set Defaults Step (Warehouse)	WRP Global Parameters (Department) View WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class) View WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Destination/Week) View WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Destination/Day) View
Store Parameter Exceptions Task	SRP Maintenance Workbook	Set Exceptions Step (Store)	SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View SRP Exception Parameters (SKU) View SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store) View SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Week) View
Warehouse Parameter Exceptions Task	WRP Maintenance Workbook	Set Exceptions Step (Warehouse)	WRP Exception Parameters (SKU Pack Size/Destination) View WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination) View WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Day) View WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/SStk/Day) View WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Week) View
Warehouse Baseline & Contingency Stock Task	WRP Additional Stock Maintenance Wizard	none	none
Presentation Stock Setup Task	SRP Presentation Stock Calculations Worksheet	Presentation Stock Setup Step	Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View
Inventory Cap Setup Parameters Task	SRP Inventory Capping Parameters Workbook	Product Parameters Step	Inventory Capping Parameters (SKU) View Inventory Capping Parameters (SKU/Store) View Inventory Capping Parameters (Sub-class) View
		Location Parameters Step	Department Capacity View
Maintain Inventory Capping Values Task	SRP Apply Inventory Capping Workbook	Set Capping Values Step	Inventory Caps (Dept/Store/Day) View Inventory Caps (SKU) View Inventory Caps (SKU/Store) View Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View
Review & Approve Inventory Capping Task	SRP Inventory Capping Management Workbook	Review & Approve Caps Step	Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View Inventory Caps (SKU) View Inventory Caps (Department/Store/Day) View Inventory Capping Parameters (SKU/Store) View

SRP Administration Workbook

To build the SRP Administration workbook, perform these steps:

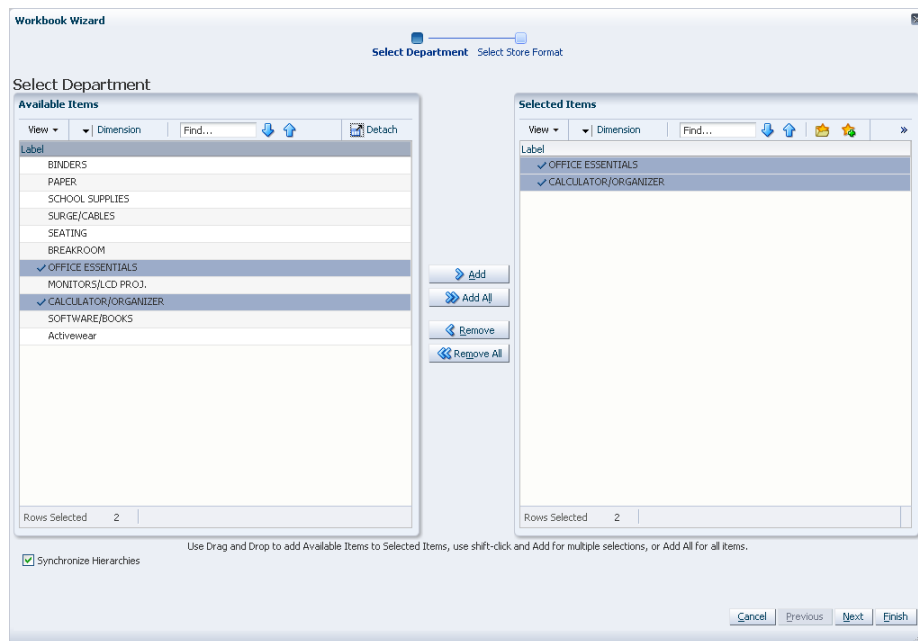
1. From the taskflow pane, select **Product & Location Setup**, then **Store Parameter Defaults** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and lists all departments in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which departments are accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the department level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

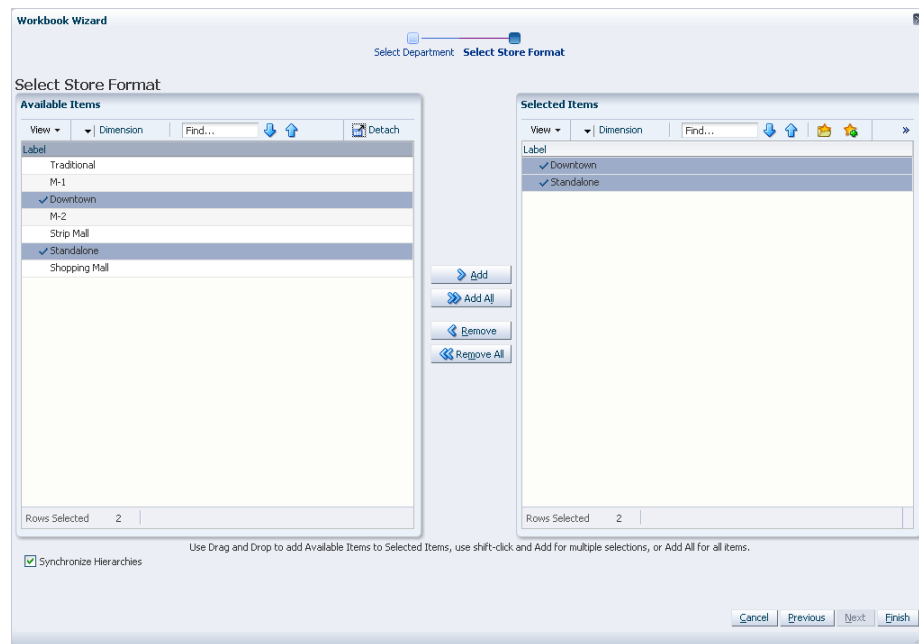
Select the departments you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–38 Workbook Wizard: Select Department



3. Available Store Formats lists all store formats in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which store formats are accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the store format level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the store formats you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–39 Workbook Wizard: Select Store Format

The SRP Administration workbook is built.

WRP Administration Workbook

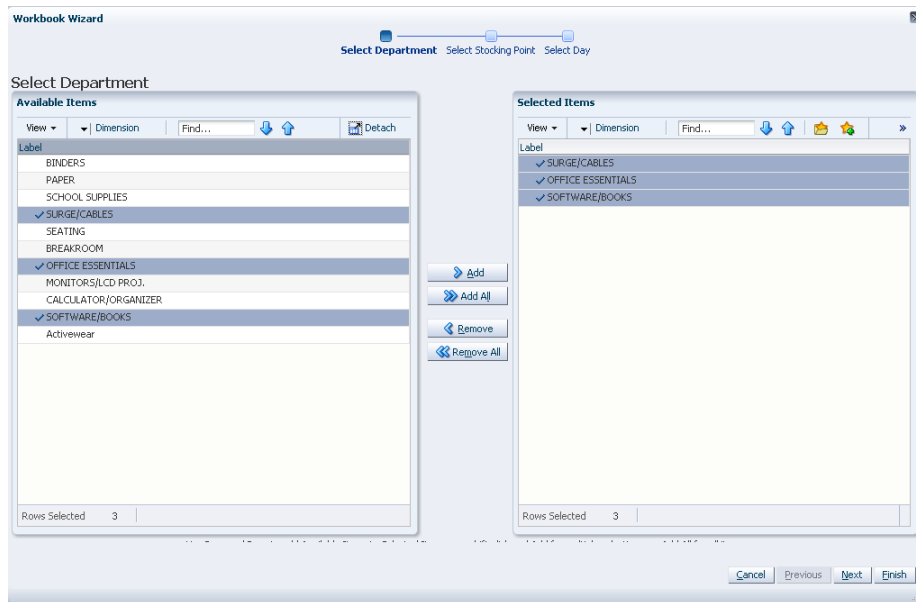
To build the WRP Administration workbook, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Product & Location Setup**, then **Warehouse Parameter Defaults** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

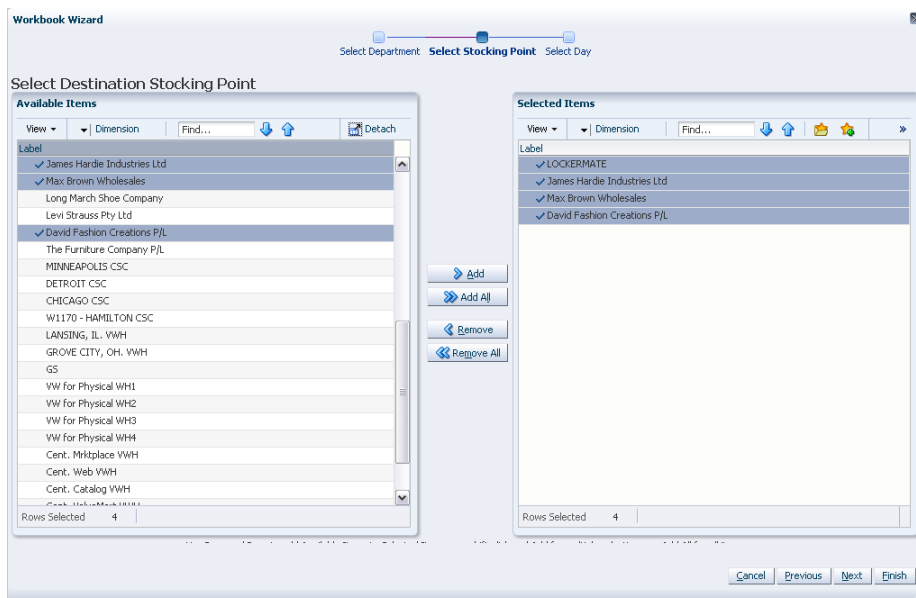
2. The wizard lists all available departments in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which departments are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the departments you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5-40 Workbook Wizard: Department

3. The wizard lists all available Destination Stock Points in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which Destination Stock Points are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

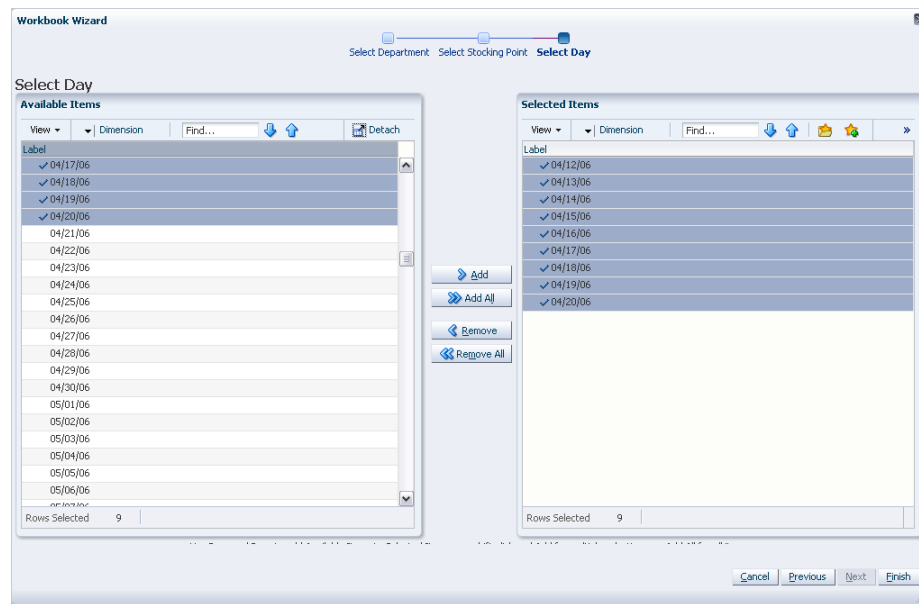
Select the Destination Stocking Points you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5-41 Workbook Wizard: Select Destination Stocking Points

4. The wizard lists all Available Days in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which Available Days are accessed in the workbook. Note that if all days in the scheduled horizon are not selected, workbook calculations may display different values from batch. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–42 Workbook Wizard: Select Day



The WRP Administration workbook is built.

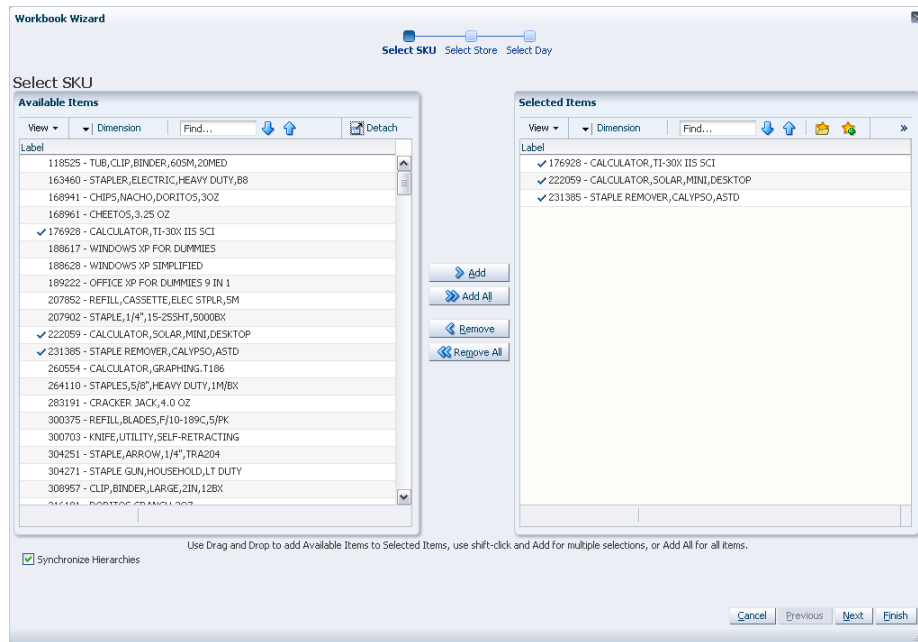
SRP Maintenance Workbook

To build the SRP Maintenance workbook, perform these steps:

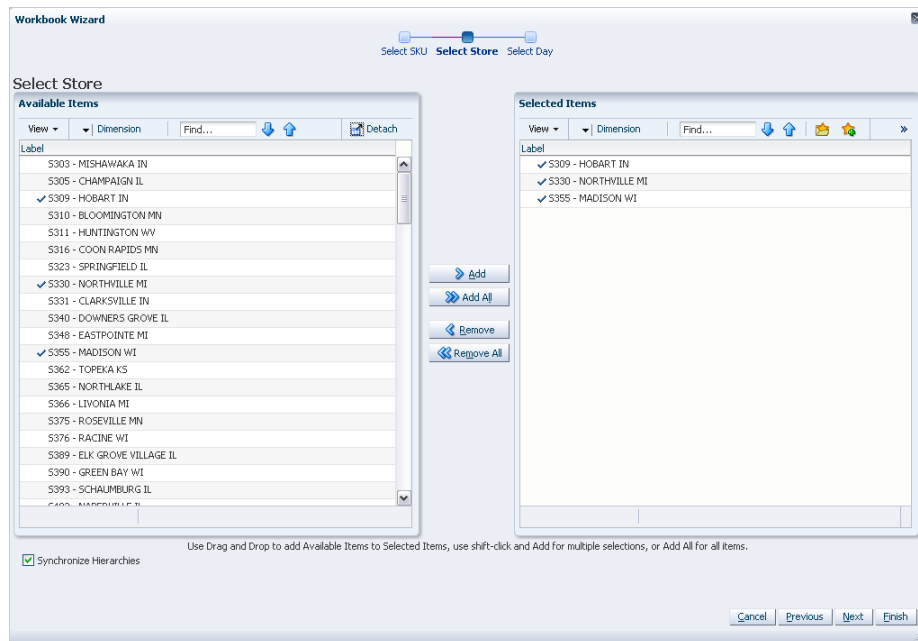
1. From the taskflow pane, select **Product & Location Setup**, then **Store Parameter Exceptions** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

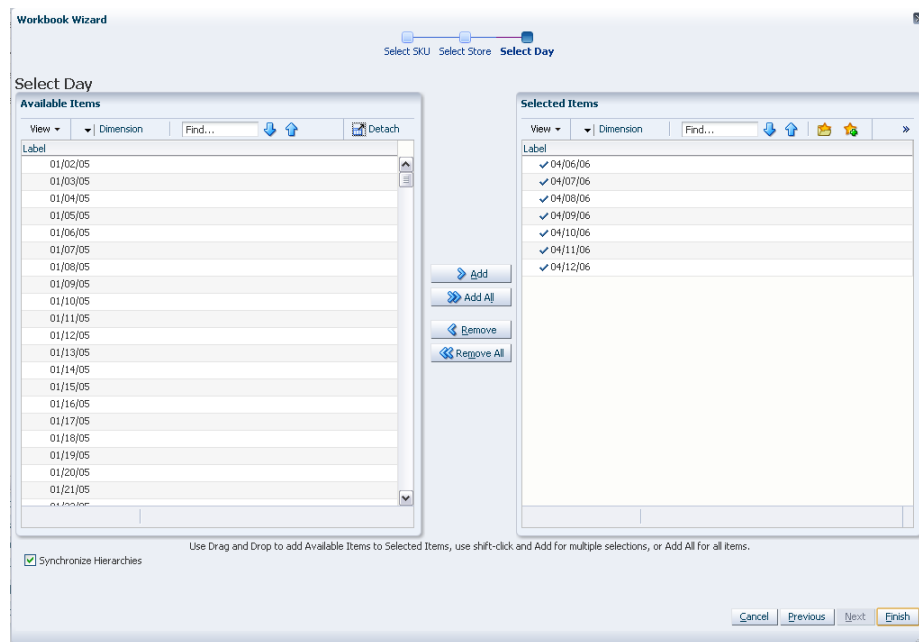
2. The wizard opens and lists all SKUs in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which SKUs is accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the SKU level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5-43 Workbook Wizard: Select SKU

3. The wizard lists all stores in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which stores are accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the Store level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5-44 Workbook Wizard: Select Store

4. The wizard lists all dates in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which dates are accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the day level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–45 Workbook Wizard: Select Day

The SRP Maintenance workbook is built.

WRP Maintenance Workbook

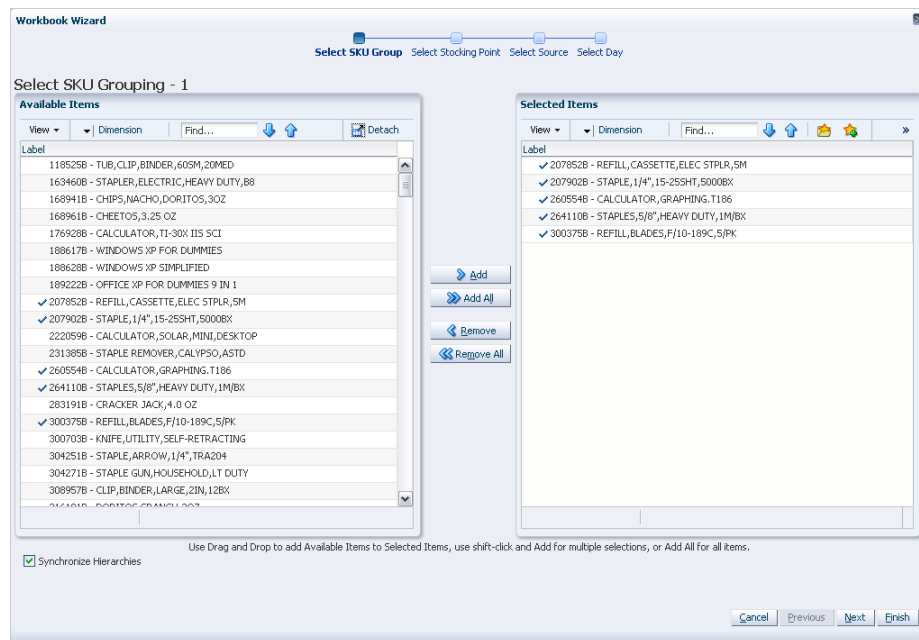
To build the WRP Maintenance workbook, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Product & Location Setup**, then **Warehouse Parameter Exceptions** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

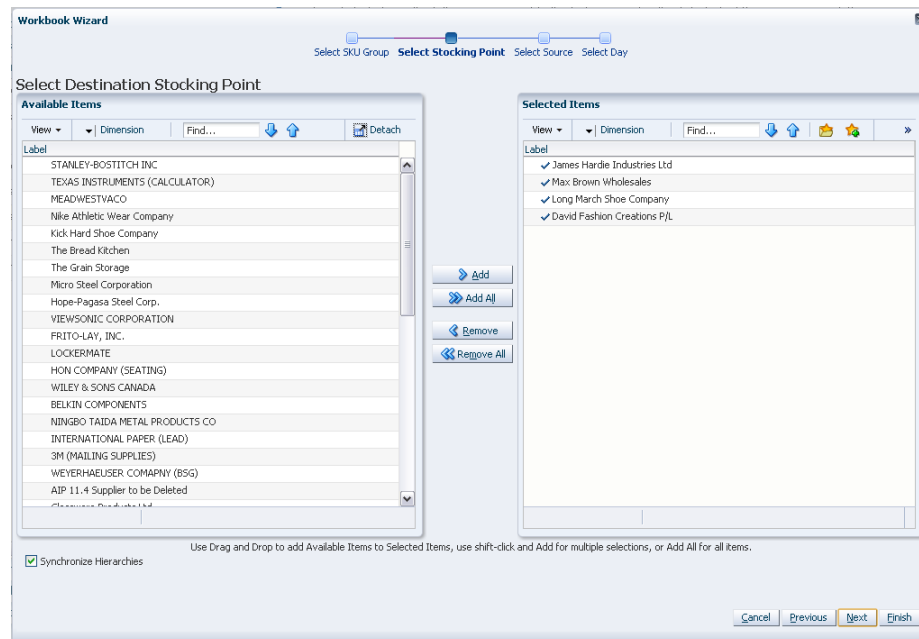
2. The wizard opens and lists all available SKU Groups in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which SKU Groups are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the SKU Groups you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5-46 Workbook Wizard: Select SKU Groups

3. The wizard lists all available Destination Stock Points in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which Destination Stock Points are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

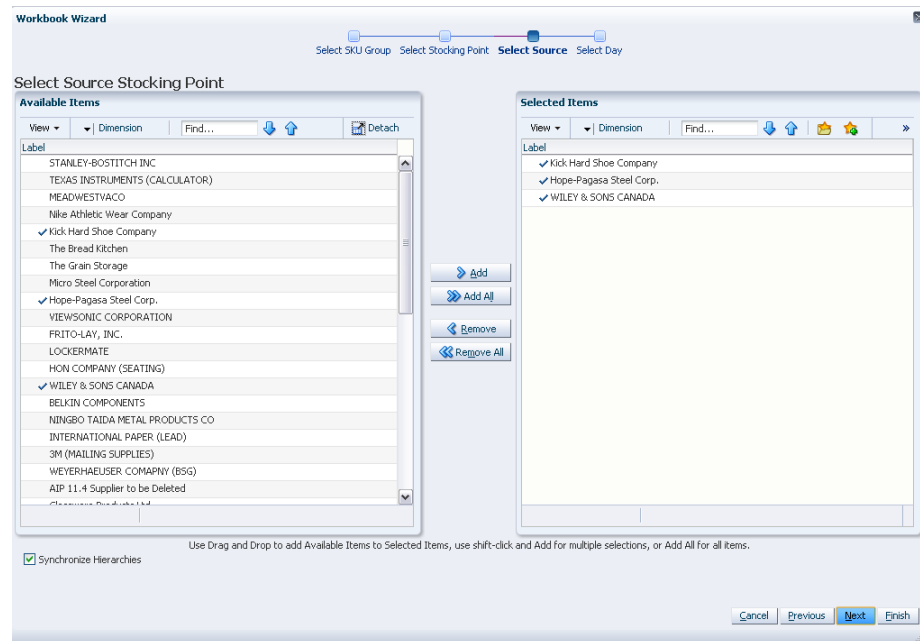
Select the Destination Stocking Points you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5-47 Workbook Wizard: Select Destination Stocking Points

4. The wizard lists all available Source Stocking Points in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which Source Stocking Points are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality

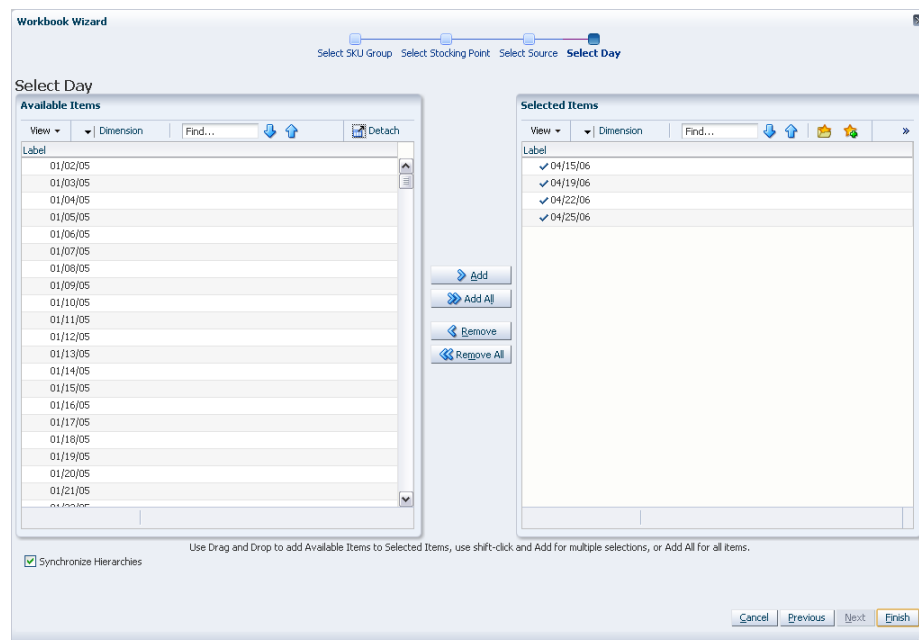
is available for this wizard. Select the Source Stocking Points you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–48 Workbook Wizard: Select Source Stocking Points



5. The wizard lists all available days in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which days are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–49 Workbook Wizard: Day



The WRP Maintenance workbook is built.

WRP Additional Stock Maintenance Wizard

To run the WRP Additional Stock Maintenance wizard, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Product & Location Setup**, then **Warehouse Baseline & Contingency Stock**, and then click the Create New Workbook icon.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and provides you with the option to create or modify a stock entry.
 - If **New Stock Entry** is selected, then enter the name for the text box for New Stock Entry.
 - If **Modify Stock Entry** is selected, then select the entry to be modified from the drop-down list of entries.

Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 5–50 Workbook Wizard: Select Task

3. Select the stock type: baseline, model baseline, or contingency. Select any existing or target supply points. Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 5–51 Workbook Wizard: Select Type

Workbook Wizard

Select Task Select Type Select Level Select Department Select Warehouse Quantity Entry Phase In/Out Day

Select Additional Stock Type

☒ Baseline

☐ Model Baseline

☐ Contingency

Select Supply Points

Existing Supply Point W1000 N American Import WH

Target Supply Point W1000 N American Import WH

Cancel Previous Next Finish

4. Select the specific level - Profiles, Departments, Departments within Profile, or SKU Groups. Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 5–52 Workbook Wizard: Select Level

Workbook Wizard

Select Task Select Type Select Level Select Department Select Warehouse Quantity Entry Phase In/Out Day

Select Level

☒ Profile

☐ Department

☐ Department Within Profile

☐ SKU Group

Cancel Previous Next Finish

5. Once a specific level is selected, you must make selections for each of the elements that make up the chosen level. A different window exists for each element. Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 5–53 Workbook Wizard: Available Profiles

Workbook Wizard

Select Task Select Type Select Level Select Department Select Warehouse Quantity Entry Phase In/Out Day

Available Profiles

Available Items

View Dimension Find... Detach

Label

- ✓ DS for SPLR166
- ✓ DS for SPLR505
- ✓ DS for SPLR880
- ✓ DS for SPLR4871
- ✓ DS for SPLR5165
- ✓ DS for SPLR5565
- ✓ DS for SPLR5657
- ✓ DS for SPLR7171
- ✓ DS for SPLR8024
- ✓ DS for SPLR8220
- ✓ DS for SPLR8314
- ✓ DS for SPLR8846
- ✓ DS for SPLR417381
- V1500 LANCOME
- V2000 DANNON
- V2300 COCA COLA
- V2400 COCA COLA - CHARLOTTE
- V2900 LOCAL SUPPLIER #1
- V2910 LOCAL SUPPLIER #2

Use Drag and Drop to add Available Items to Selected Items, use shift-click and Add for multiple selections, or Add All for all items.

☒ Synchronize Hierarchies

Cancel Previous **Next** Finish

6. A filtered list of available warehouses is generated based on the prior selected level. You may select all warehouses or make warehouse selections from the list to which the additional stock quantity is applied. Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 5–54 Workbook Wizard: Available Warehouses

Workbook Wizard

Select Task Select Type Select Level Select Department Select Warehouse Quantity Entry Phase In/Out Day

Available Warehouses

Available Items

View Dimension Find... Detach

Label

- ✓ W1000 N American Import WH
- ✓ W10001 Store Supply
- ✓ W10002 Investment Buy
- ✓ W10003 Direct
- ✓ W15000 Internal Finisher
- ✓ W20001 Outlet
- ✓ W50000 AUS Import Virtual
- ✓ W50001 AU Store Supply
- ✓ W50002 AU Investment Buy
- ✓ W50003 AU Direct
- ✓ W1212121212 GG_VWH

Use Drag and Drop to add Available Items to Selected Items, use shift-click and Add for multiple selections, or Add All for all items.

☒ Synchronize Hierarchies

Cancel Previous **Next** Finish

7. You now have the opportunity to add a baseline or contingency stock entry in units, in cases, as a number of days forward cover, or as a baseline or contingency percent. The ability to add baseline or contingency in an absolute number of units or cases applies to the SKU group level setting only. Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 5–55 Workbook Wizard: Select Quantity Entry

The screenshot shows the 'Workbook Wizard' window with the 'Quantity Entry' step selected in the progress bar. The main area is titled 'Please Select Quantity Entry Method' and contains four radio button options: 'Forward Days Cover' (selected), 'Percent of Next Week Demand', 'Absolute Quantity (Cases)', and 'Absolute Quantity (Units)'. Below these options is a 'Quantity Entry' label followed by a text box containing the number '2'. At the bottom right, there are four buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', 'Next' (highlighted with a red box), and 'Finish'.

8. When you select stock entry as a number of days forward cover, or as percent, the following window displays the absolute quantity calculated based on the selected method. Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 5–56 Workbook Wizard: Review Equivalent Absolute Quantity

The screenshot shows the 'Workbook Wizard' window with the 'Quantity Entry' step selected in the progress bar. The main area is titled 'Please Review Equivalent Absolute Quantity'. It contains two labels: 'Quantity Method' with a text box showing 'FORWARD_DAYS_COVER', and 'Equivalent Absolute Quantity' with a text box showing '2'. At the bottom right, there are four buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', 'Next' (highlighted with a red box), and 'Finish'.

9. Four dates are required to determine how to Phase In Additional Stock and how to eventually Phase Out Additional Stock. You select Phase In start and end dates along with Phase Out start and end dates using the calendar. Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 5–57 Workbook Wizard: Calendar

Please Enter Phase In Dates

Phase In Start Date: 10/02/2013

Phase In End Date: Select Date

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

Figure 5–58 Workbook Wizard: Phase In/Out Days

Workbook Wizard

Select Task Select Type Select Level Select Department Select Warehouse Quantity Entry Phase In/Out Day

Please Enter Phase In Dates

Phase In Start Date: 10/02/2013

Phase In End Date: 10/09/2013

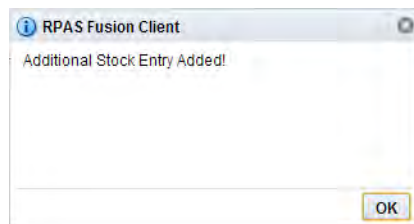
Please Enter Phase Out Dates

Phase Out Start Date: 10/16/2013

Phase Out End Date: 10/23/2013

Cancel Previous Next Finish

10. Click **Finish** to complete the process and exit the wizard.

Figure 5–59 Workbook Wizard: Success Message

SRP Presentation Stock Calculations Worksheet

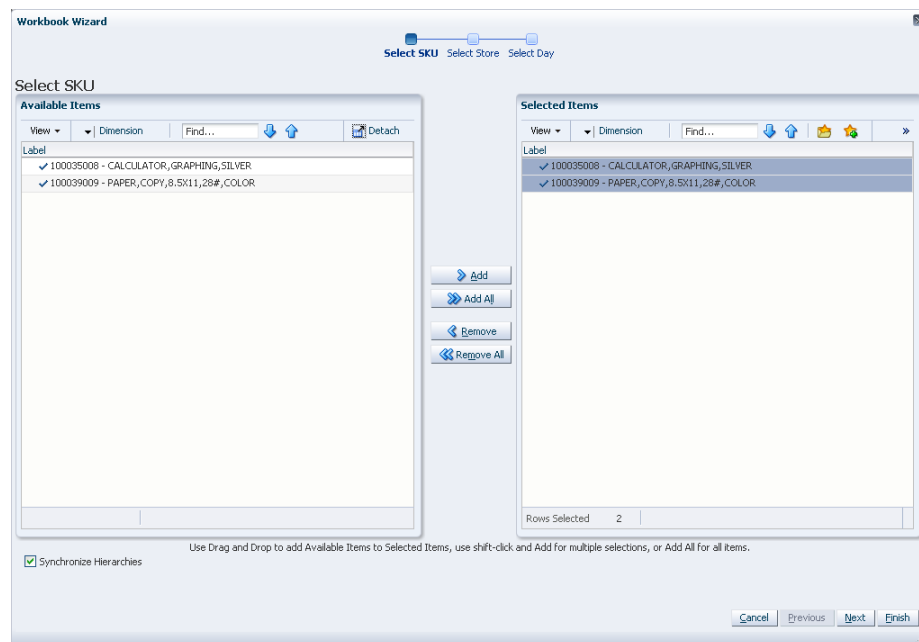
To access the SRP Presentation Stock Calculations worksheet, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Analyzing**, then **Store Replenishment**, then **Product** and finally, **Location Attributes**. Then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

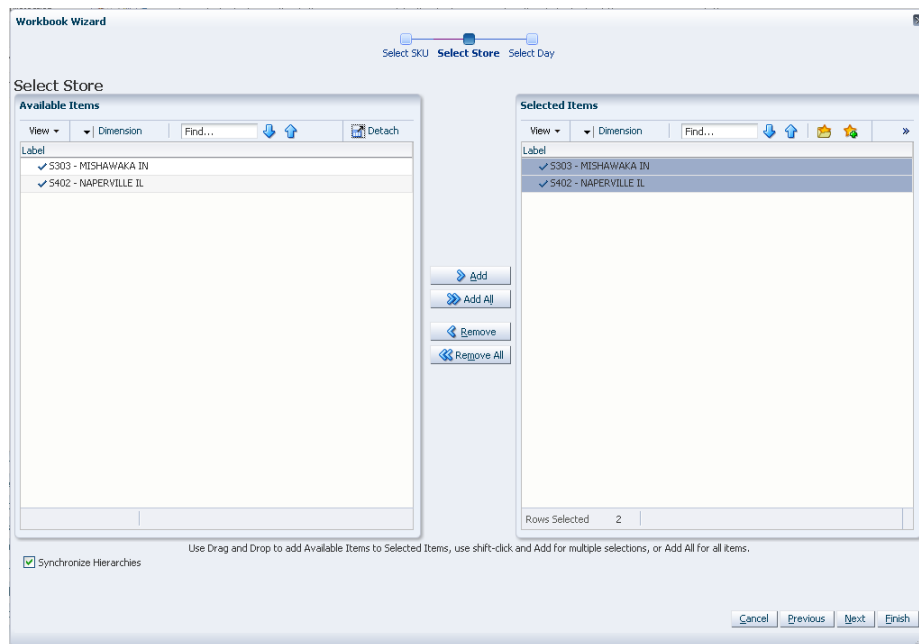
Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and lists all active SKUs in the AIP domain. A SKU is considered active if, for at least one SKU-pack-size at a particular destination, the lead time is ≥ 0 for any source on any day within the scheduled horizon. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which SKUs are accessed in the workbook. The displayed positions default to the SKU level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5-60 Workbook Wizard: Select SKU

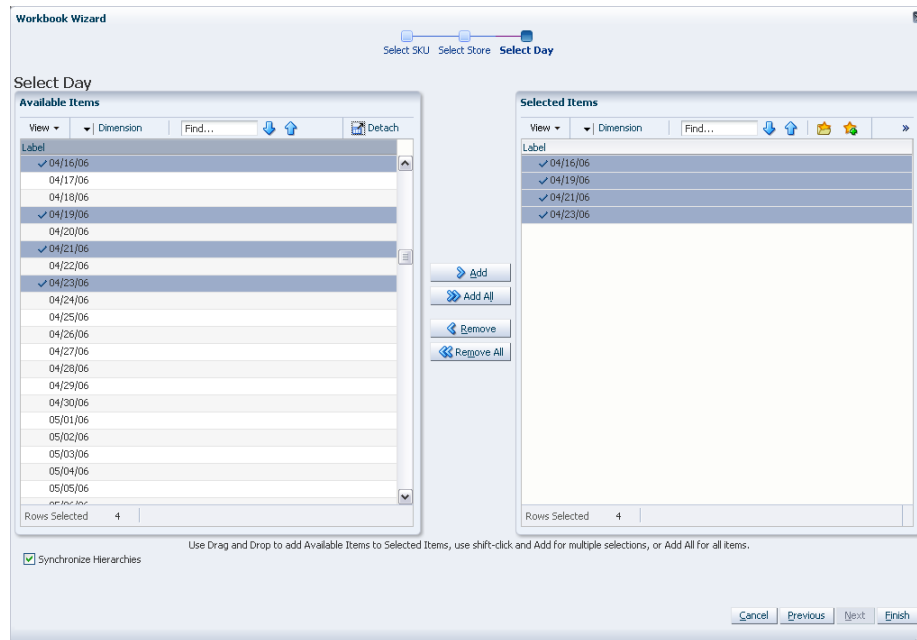


3. The wizard lists all stores in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which stores is accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the store level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–61 Workbook Wizard: Select Store

4. The wizard lists all days in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which days are accessed in the workbook. The displayed positions default to the days level. If multiple days are selected, they must be consecutive days and must include today and yesterday. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Note: Historical values in this workbook cannot be edited; thus, all historical measure values (that is, those values before and including today) are read-only. Edits are only permitted for measure values after today through the planning horizon displayed in the worksheet. Today is also read-only.

Figure 5–62 Workbook Wizard: Select Day

The SRP Presentation Stock Calculations workbook is built.

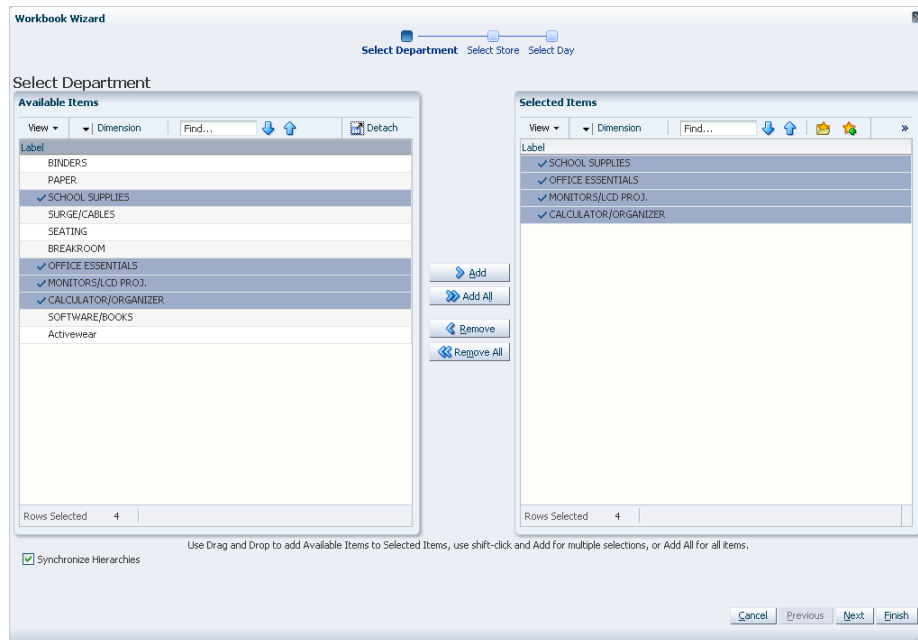
SRP Inventory Capping Parameters Workbook

To build the SRP Inventory Capping Parameters workbook, perform these steps:

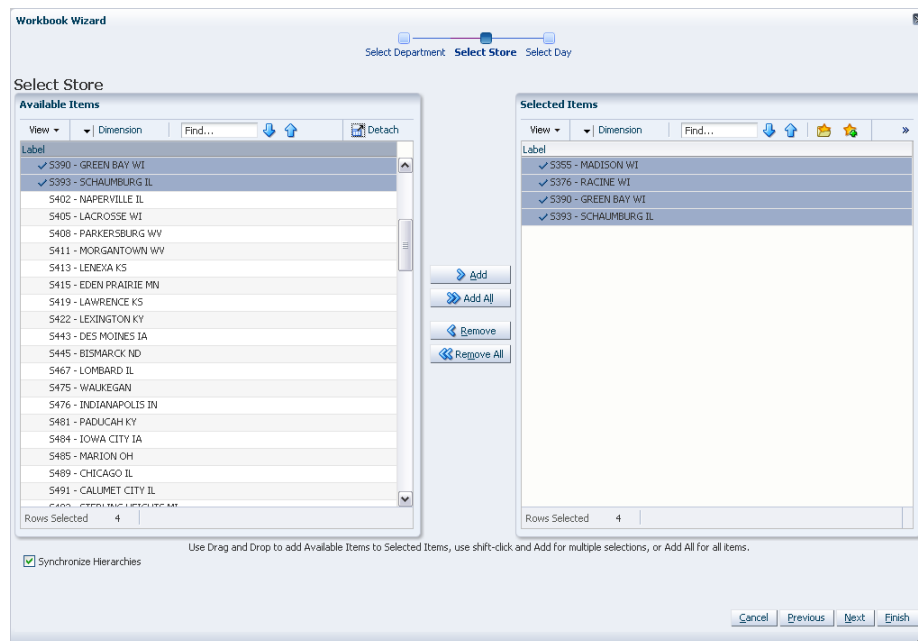
1. From the taskflow pane, select **Product & Location Setup**, then **Inventory Cap Setup Parameters** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

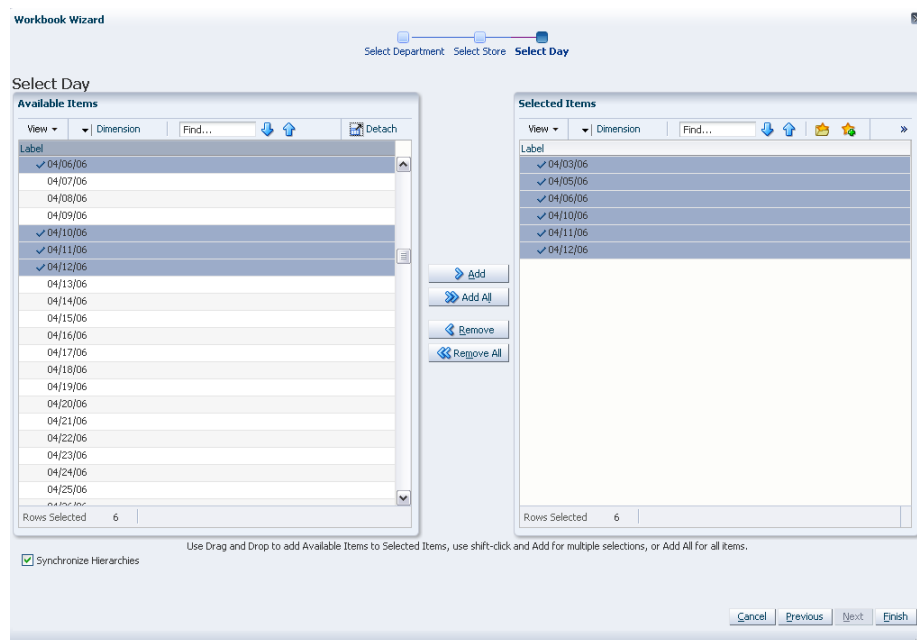
2. The wizard opens and lists all departments in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which departments are accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the department level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the departments you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–63 Workbook Wizard: Select Department

3. The wizard lists all stores in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which stores is accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the store level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–64 Workbook Wizard: Select Store

4. The wizard lists all dates in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which dates are accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the day level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–65 Workbook Wizard: Select Day

The SRP Inventory Capping Parameters workbook is built.

SRP Apply Inventory Capping Workbook

To build the Apply Inventory Capping SRP Apply Inventory Capping workbook, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Product & Location Setup**, then **Review & Approve Inventory Capping** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

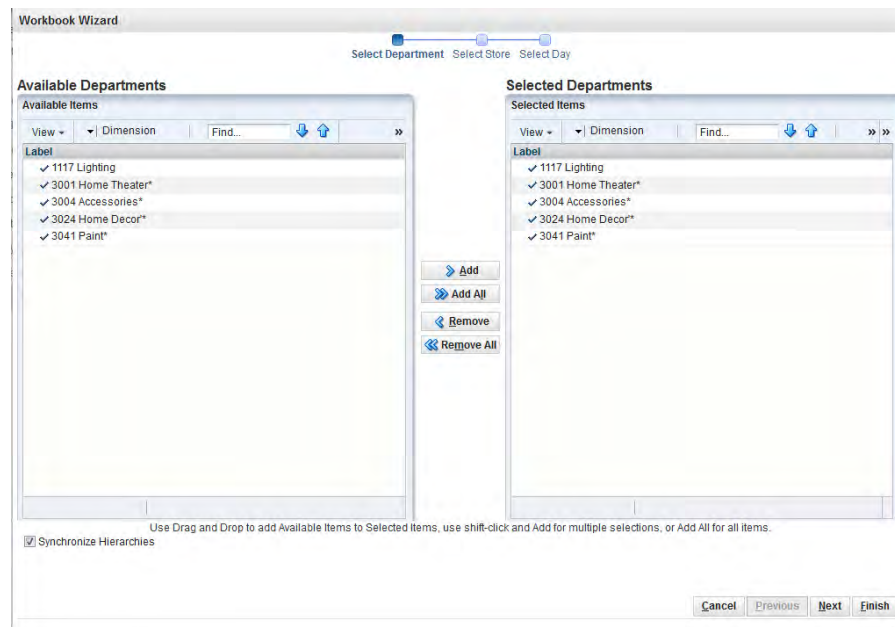
Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and lists all departments in the AIP domain with capping enabled for one or more SKUs. Your previous selections are already selected. When a department is selected then all SKUs in the departments with an expanded Capping Flag set to Y is automatically included the workbook. The wizard filters out SKUs with a Capping Flag set to N.

If there are no departments to select because there are no SKUs with capping enabled, then this warning message displays: *No capped SKUs available, please setup capped SKUs* and the wizard is not invoked. Once you select **OK**, the system returns to its base state.

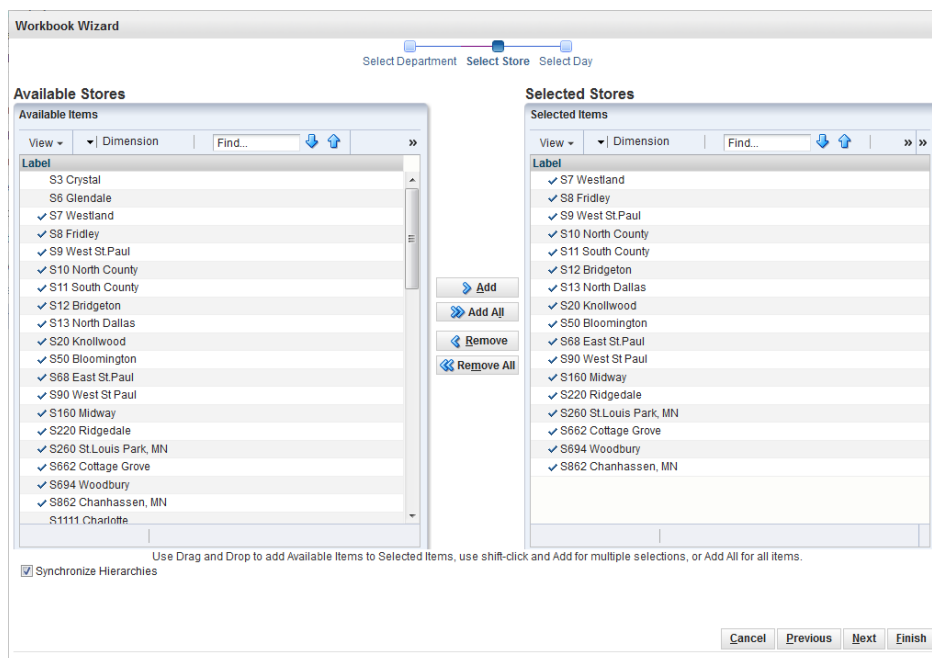
There is no selection of individual SKUs through the wizard. You have the ability to reselect which departments are accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the Department level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the departments you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–66 Workbook Wizard: Select Department

3. The wizard lists all stores in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which stores are accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the Store level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

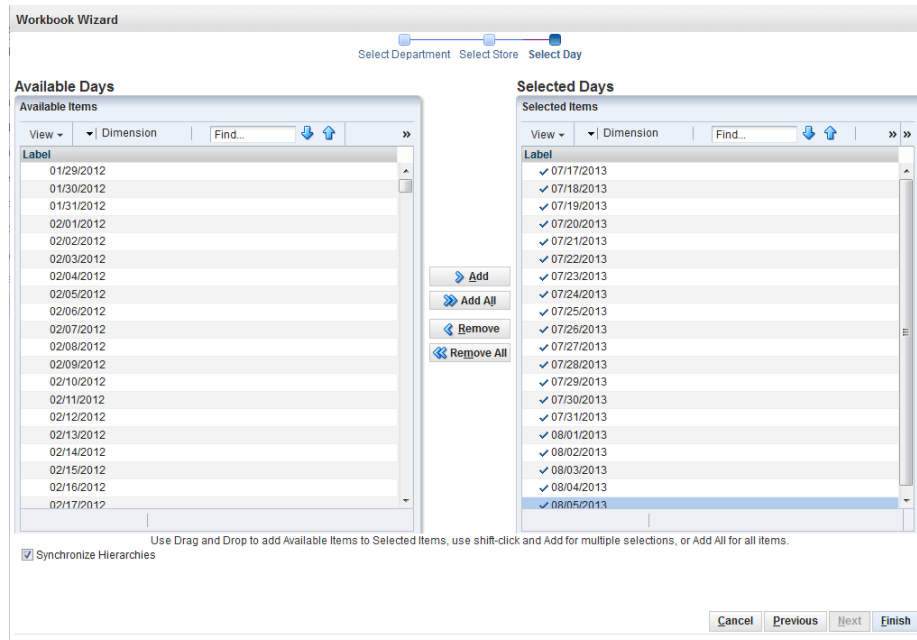
Figure 5–67 Workbook Wizard: Select Store

4. The wizard lists all dates in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which dates are accessed in the workbook.

The positions default to the Day level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–68 Workbook Wizard: Select Day



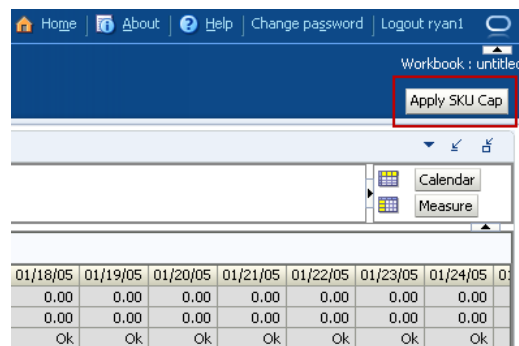
The Apply Inventory Capping SRP Apply Inventory Capping workbook is built.

Apply SKU Cap Custom Menu Button

The Apply SKU Cap button provides you with the means to update the database with the desired cap values.

Selecting Apply SKU Caps populates the Active SKU Caps values on the view with the What-if SKU caps. All Cap Types are set back to the default value of Previous What-if.

Figure 5–69 Apply SKU Cap Button



SRP Inventory Capping Management Workbook

To build the SRP Inventory Capping Management workbook, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Product & Location Setup**, then **Maintain Inventory Capping Values** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

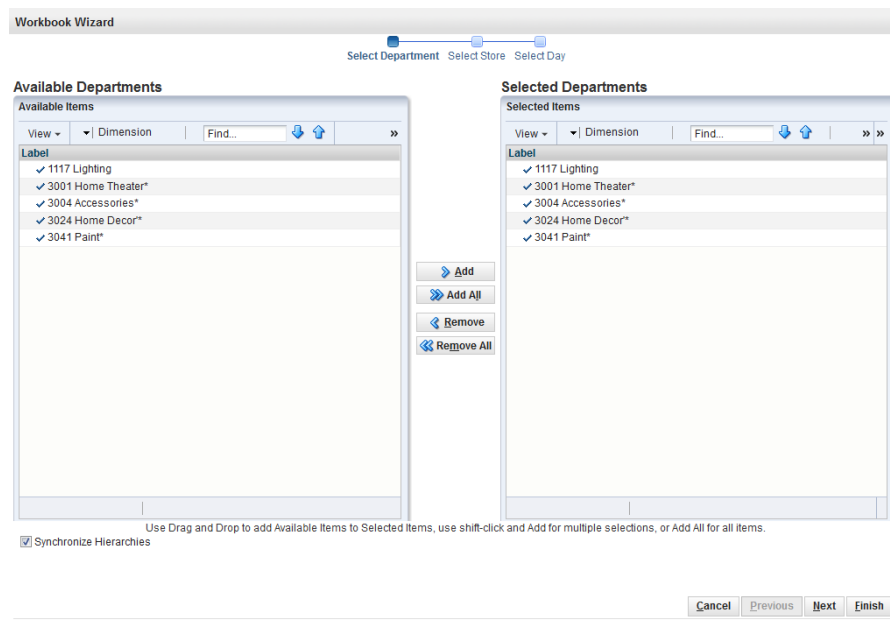
2. The wizard opens and lists all departments in the AIP domain with capping enabled for one or more SKUs. Your previous selections are already selected. When a department is selected then all SKUs in the departments with an expanded Capping Flag set to Y is automatically included the workbook. The wizard filters out SKUs with a Capping Flag set to N.

If there are no departments to select because there are no SKUs with capping enabled, then this warning message displays: *No capped SKUs available, please setup capped SKUs* and the wizard is not invoked. Once you select **OK**, the system returns to its base state.

There is no selection of individual SKUs through the wizard. You have the ability to reselect which departments are accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the Department level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the departments you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–70 Workbook Wizard: Select Department



3. The wizard lists all stores in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which stores are accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the Store level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5-71 Workbook Wizard: Select Store

Workbook Wizard

Select Department

Select Store

Select Day

Available Stores

Available Items

View ▾

Dimension

Find...

↓

↑

»

Label

S3 Crystal

S6 Glendale

✓ S7 Westland

✓ S8 Fridley

✓ S9 West St.Paul

✓ S10 North County

✓ S11 South County

✓ S12 Bridgeton

✓ S13 North Dallas

✓ S20 Knollwood

✓ S50 Bloomington

✓ S68 East St.Paul

✓ S90 West St.Paul

✓ S160 Midway

✓ S220 Ridgedale

✓ S260 St.Louis Park, MN

✓ S662 Cottage Grove

✓ S694 Woodbury

✓ S862 Chanhassen, MN

S1111 Charlotte

➤ Add

➤➤ Add All

⬅ Remove

⬅⬅ Remove All

Use Drag and Drop to add Available Items to Selected Items, use shift-click and Add for multiple selections, or Add All for all items.

☒ Synchronize Hierarchies

Selected Stores

Selected Items

View ▾

Dimension

Find...

↓

↑

»

Label

✓ S7 Westland

✓ S8 Fridley

✓ S9 West St.Paul

✓ S10 North County

✓ S11 South County

✓ S12 Bridgeton

✓ S13 North Dallas

✓ S20 Knollwood

✓ S50 Bloomington

✓ S68 East St.Paul

✓ S90 West St.Paul

✓ S160 Midway

✓ S220 Ridgedale

✓ S260 St.Louis Park, MN

✓ S662 Cottage Grove

✓ S694 Woodbury

✓ S862 Chanhassen, MN

Cancel

Previous

Next

Finish

4. The wizard lists all dates in the AIP domain. Your previous selections are already selected. You have the ability to reselect which dates are accessed in the workbook. The positions default to the Day level. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5-72 *Workbook Wizard: Select Day*

Workbook Wizard

Select Department Select Store Select Day

Available Days

Available Items

View ▾ | Dimension | Find... 🔍 🔍 ➡

Label
01/29/2012
01/30/2012
01/31/2012
02/01/2012
02/02/2012
02/03/2012
02/04/2012
02/05/2012
02/06/2012
02/07/2012
02/08/2012
02/09/2012
02/10/2012
02/11/2012
02/12/2012
02/13/2012
02/14/2012
02/15/2012
02/16/2012
02/17/2012

➡ Add
➡➡ Add All
⬅ Remove
⬅⬅ Remove All

Selected Days

Selected Items

View ▾ | Dimension | Find... 🔍 🔍 ➡

Label
✓ 07/17/2013
✓ 07/18/2013
✓ 07/19/2013
✓ 07/20/2013
✓ 07/21/2013
✓ 07/22/2013
✓ 07/23/2013
✓ 07/24/2013
✓ 07/25/2013
✓ 07/26/2013
✓ 07/27/2013
✓ 07/28/2013
✓ 07/29/2013
✓ 07/30/2013
✓ 07/31/2013
✓ 08/01/2013
✓ 08/02/2013
✓ 08/03/2013
✓ 08/04/2013
✓ 08/05/2013

☒ Synchronize Hierarchies

Cancel Previous Next Finish

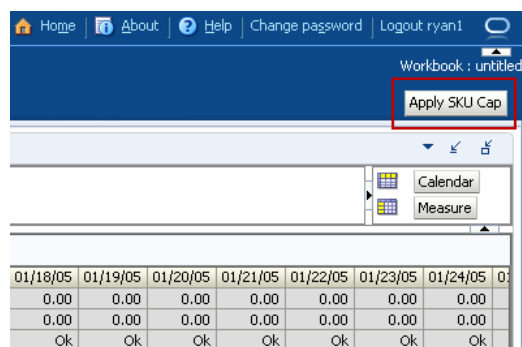
The SRP Inventory Capping Management workbook is built.

Apply SKU Cap Custom Menu Button

The Apply SKU Cap button provides you with the means to update the database with the desired cap values.

Selecting Apply SKU Caps populates the Active SKU Caps values on the view with the What-if SKU caps. All Cap Types are set back to the default value of Previous What-if.

Figure 5–73 Apply SKU Cap Button



Building Allocate Activity Workbooks

This section describes how to build these Allocate Activity workbooks for AIP on the RPAS Fusion client that include:

[USA Replacement, Additive, and Delivery Window Workbook](#)

[USA Delete Workbook](#)

[USA Create Rule Based Index Workbook](#)

[USA Allocation on Rule Based Index Workbook](#)

[USA Allocation on Dynamic Rule Based Index Workbook](#)

[USA Create Store Based Index Workbook](#)

[USA Allocation on Store Based Index Workbook](#)

Allocate Tasks, Steps, and Views

Table 5–5 lists the tasks, steps and views for the Allocate Activity workbooks.

Table 5–5 Allocate Activity Workbooks

Task	Workbooks	Step	Views
Create Additive, Replacement, Delivery Window USA Task	USA Replacement, Additive, and Delivery Window Workbook	Store Step	Store Level Information View
		Warehouse Step	Warehouse Level Information View
		Supplier Step	Supplier Level Information View
Delete Additive, Replacement, Delivery Window USA Task	USA Delete Workbook	Delete USAs for Unexecuted Store Receipts Step	Delete USA (SKU/Store/Day) View Delete Warehouse USA (SKU/Warehouse/Day) View Delete Supplier USA (SKU/Supplier/Day) View
Create Rule Based Index USA Task	USA Create Rule Based Index Workbook	Create Step	Rule Based Manual Index View

Table 5–5 (Cont.) Allocate Activity Workbooks

Task	Workbooks	Step	Views
Rule Based Index USA Task	USA Allocation on Rule Based Index Workbook	Store Step	Store Level Information View
		Warehouse Step	Warehouse Level Information View
		Supplier Step	Supplier Level Information View
Dynamic Rule Based Index USA Task	USA Allocation on Dynamic Rule Based Index Workbook	Store Step	Store Level Information View
		Warehouse Step	Warehouse Level Information View
		Supplier Step	Supplier Level Information View
Create Store Based Index USA Task	USA Create Store Based Index Workbook	Store Step	Reference Measures View
		Warehouse Step	Label and Description Change Information View
		Supplier Step	Store Based Manual Index View
Store Based Index USA Task	USA Allocation on Store Based Index Workbook	Store Step	Store Level Information View
		Warehouse Step	Warehouse Level Information View
		Supplier Step	Supplier Level Information View

USA Replacement, Additive, and Delivery Window Workbook

To build the USA Replacement, Additive, and Delivery Window workbook, perform these steps:

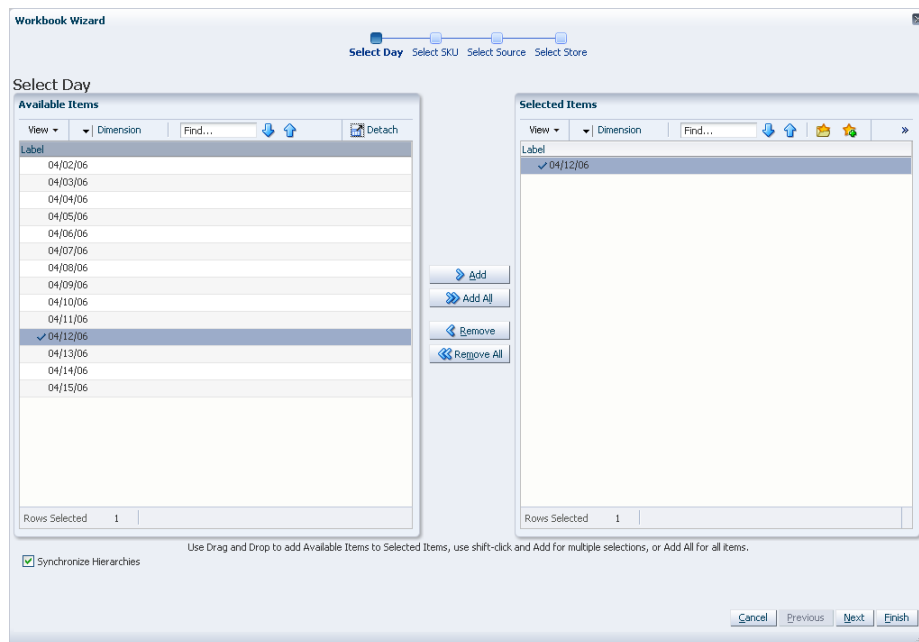
1. From the taskflow pane, select **Allocate**, then **Create Additive, Replacement, Delivery Window USA** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and displays a list of all dates from tomorrow through the maximum planning horizon. Your previous selection is not already selected. You have the ability to select which date is accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the day you want to work with and click **Next**.

Note: Only one Selected Receive On Day is allowed.

Figure 5-74 Workbook Wizard: Select Day

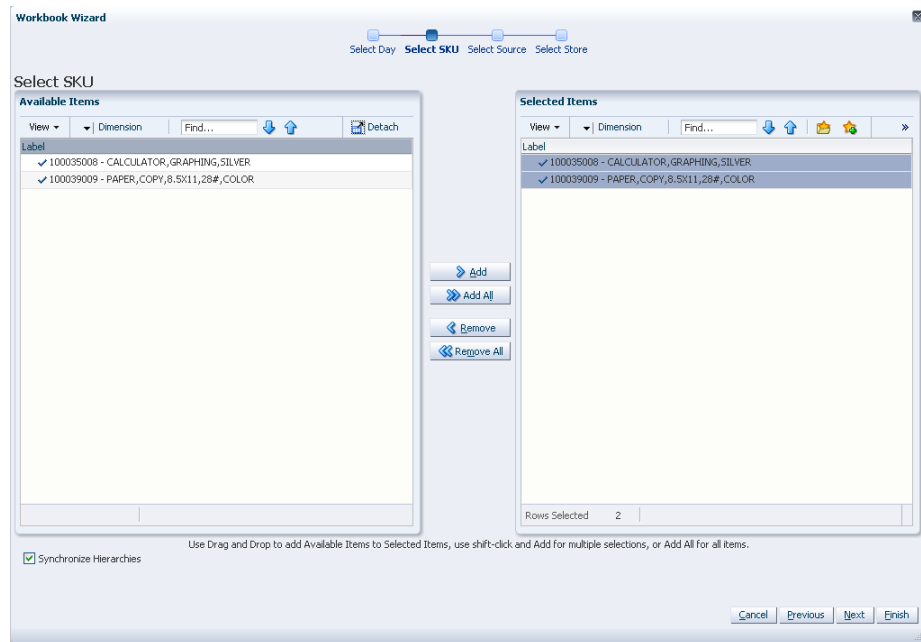
3. The wizard lists all SKUs that:

- Have a Source for the store on the day selected
- Are On Supply for any store on either the day selected or any date within the planning horizon
- Have a valid Store Ordering Pack-size on the day selected

Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which SKUs are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

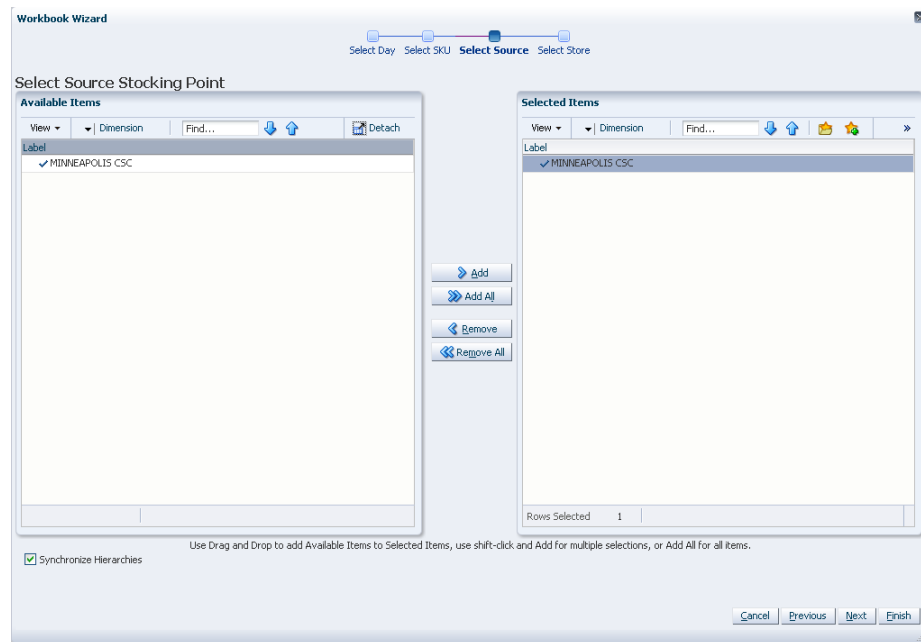
Note: If no filtering criteria were met for any SKU based on the receive-on date selected from the previous wizard window, you are notified with this warning message: *There is no store source for the day selected.*

Figure 5–75 Workbook Wizard: Select SKUs

4. The wizard displays a list of all Source Stocking Points for the SKUs and day selected. Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which Source Stocking Points are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

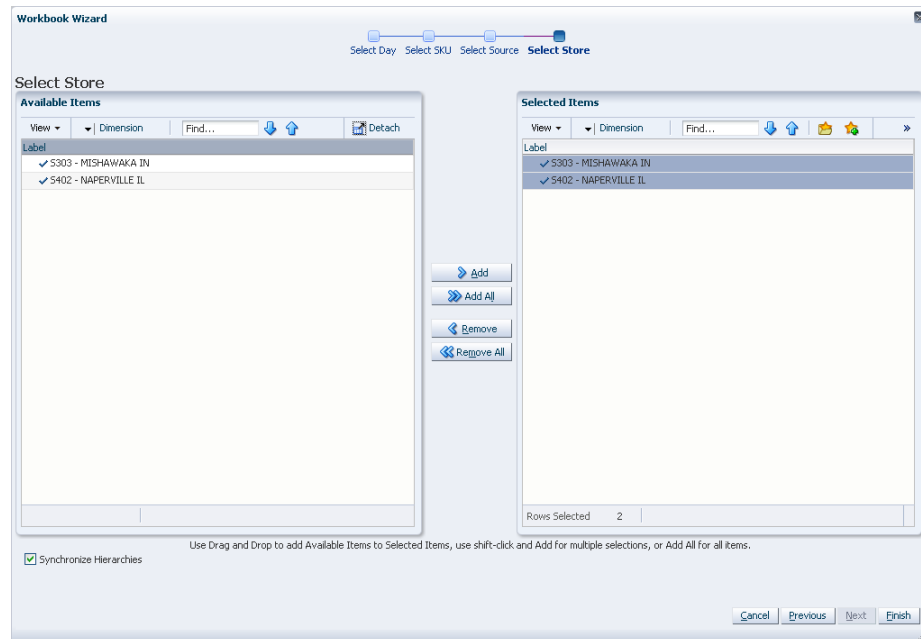
Select the Source Stocking Points you want to work with and click **Next**.

Note: If no warehouse stocking point is selected, the first warehouse found is brought into the workbook. If no supplier stocking point is selected, the first supplier found is brought into the workbook. Also, Delivery Window USAs can only be created for those items sourced by a warehouse.

Figure 5-76 Workbook Wizard: Select Source Stocking Points

5. The wizard lists all stores sourced by the selected Source Stocking Point for the SKUs and day selected and the SKU is On Supply. Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which Stores are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the stores you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5-77 Workbook Wizard: Select Stores

The USA Replacement, Additive, and Delivery Window workbook is built.

USA Delete Workbook

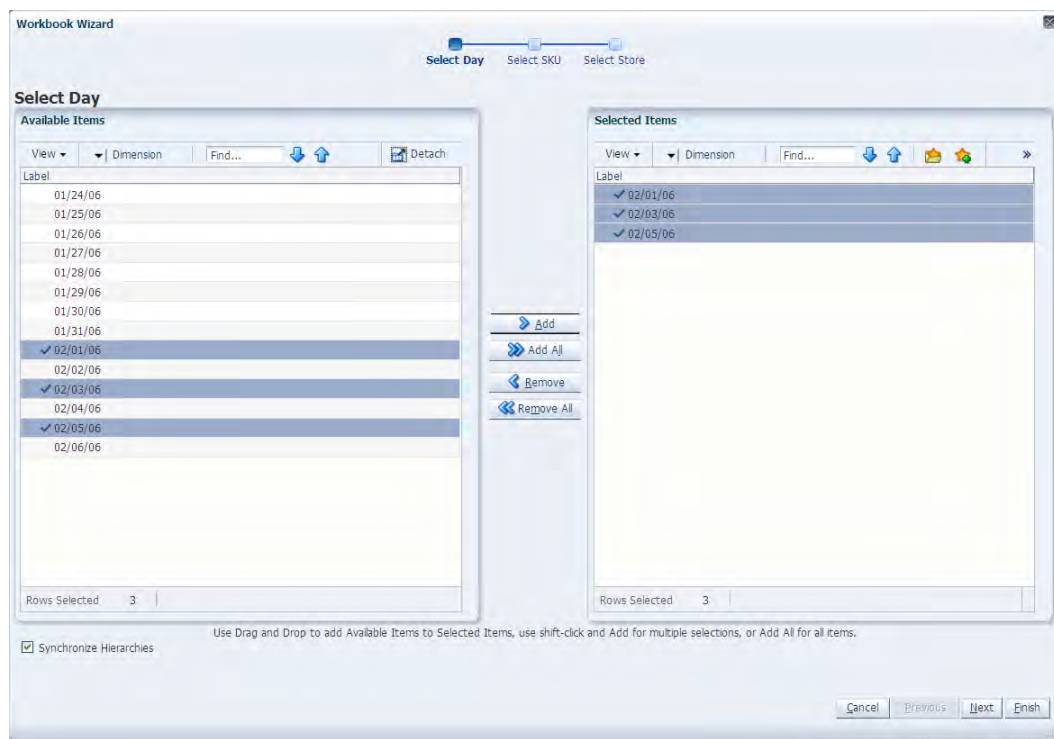
To build the USA Delete workbook, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Allocate**, then **Delete Additive, Replacement, Delivery Window USA** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

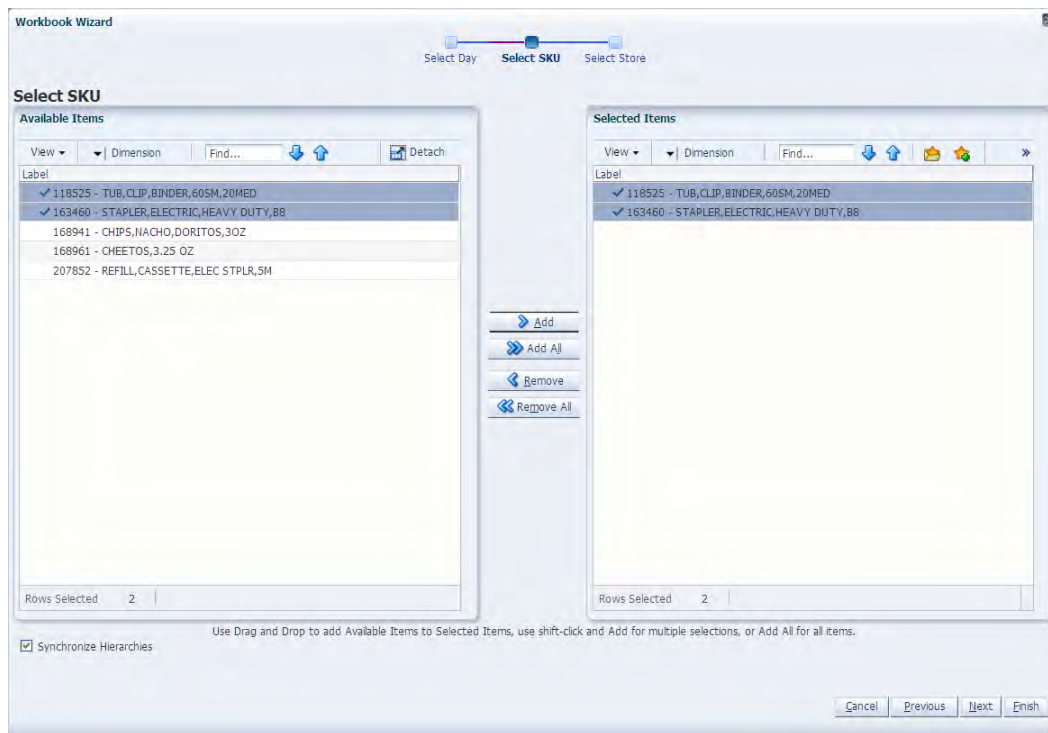
Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

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

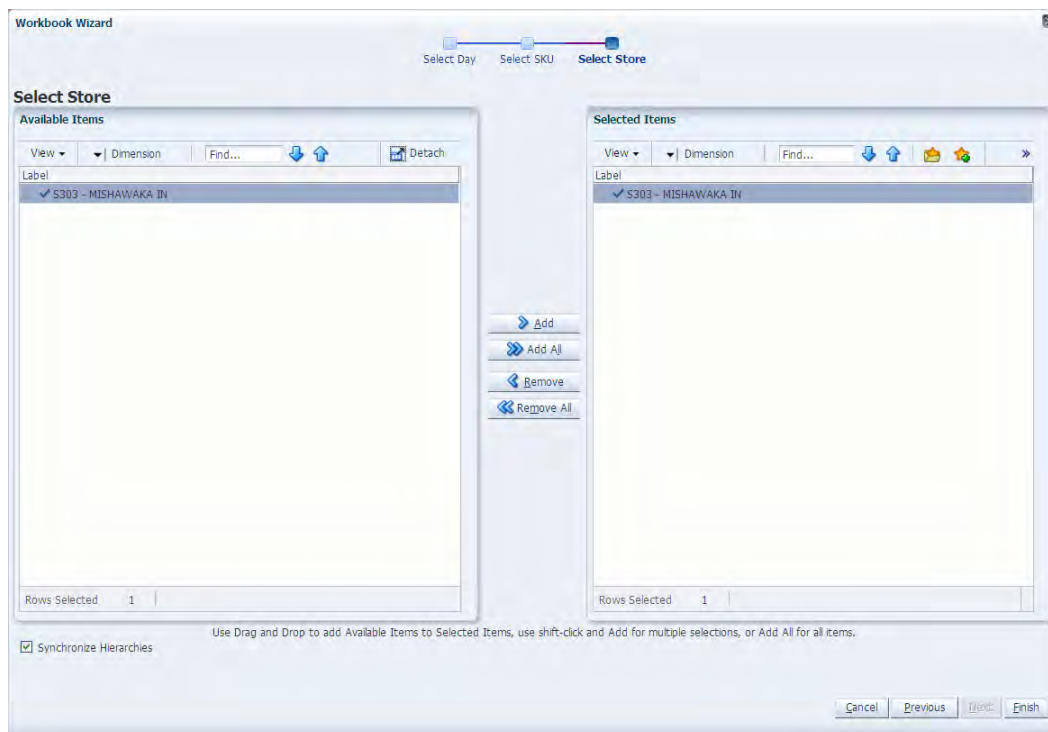
Figure 5-78 Workbook Wizard: Select Day



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

Figure 5–79 Workbook Wizard: Select SKUs

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

Figure 5–80 Workbook Wizard: Select Stores

The USA Delete workbook is built.

USA Create Rule Based Index Workbook

To build the USA Create Rule Based Index workbook, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Allocate**, then **Create Rule Based Index USA** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

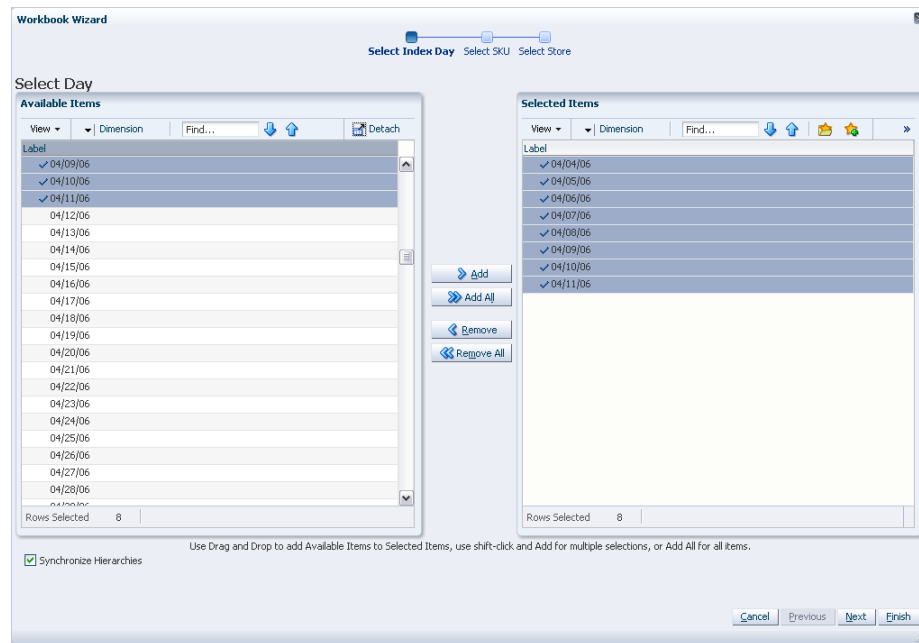
Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and lists all dates with your previous selections already selected. You have the ability to reselect dates to be accessed in the workbook. If multiple days are selected, they must be consecutive days. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this page.

Select the days you want to work with and click **Next**.

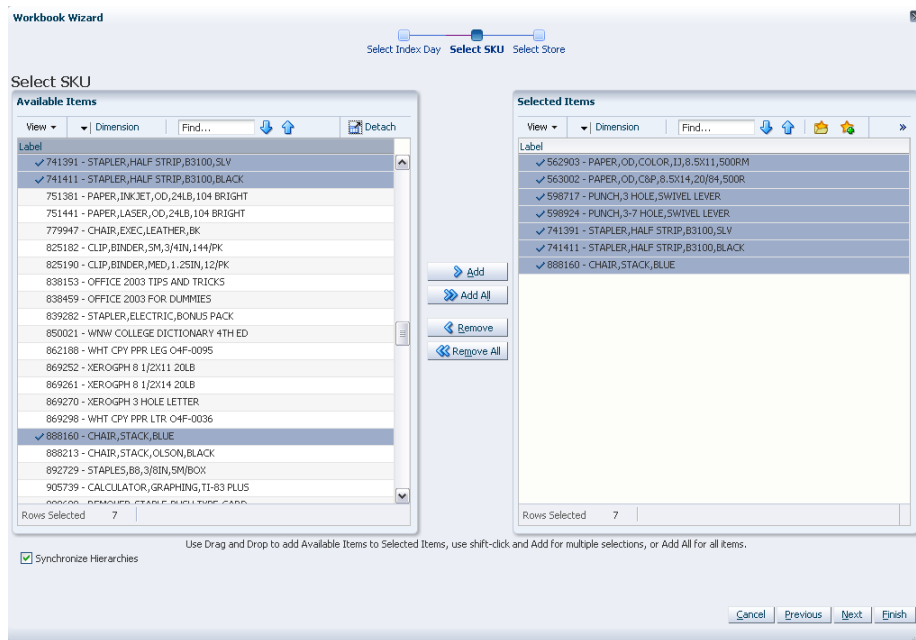
Note: To use the Store Adjusted Sales as the basis for the rule based index you must select days in the past. For Store Receipt Plan or Store Forecast Demand, days in the future must be selected.

Figure 5–81 Workbook Wizard: Select Day



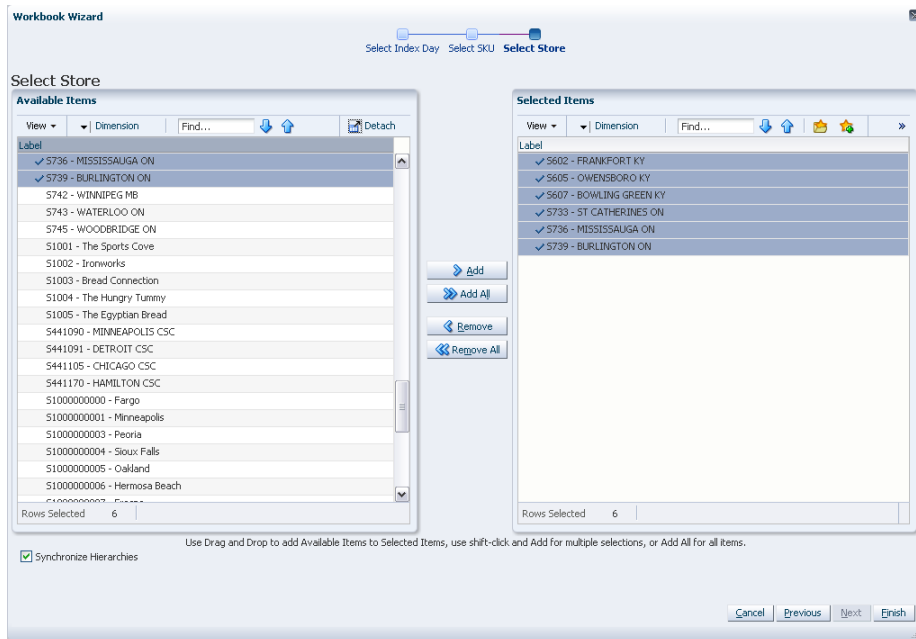
3. The wizard lists all SKUs with your previous selections already selected. You have the ability to reselect which SKUs is accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–82 Workbook Wizard: Select SKUs

- The wizard lists all stores with your previous selections already selected. You have the ability to reselect which stores are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the stores you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–83 Workbook Wizard: Select Stores

The USA Create Rule Based Index workbook is built.

USA Allocation on Rule Based Index Workbook

To build the USA Allocation on Rule Based Index workbook, perform these steps:

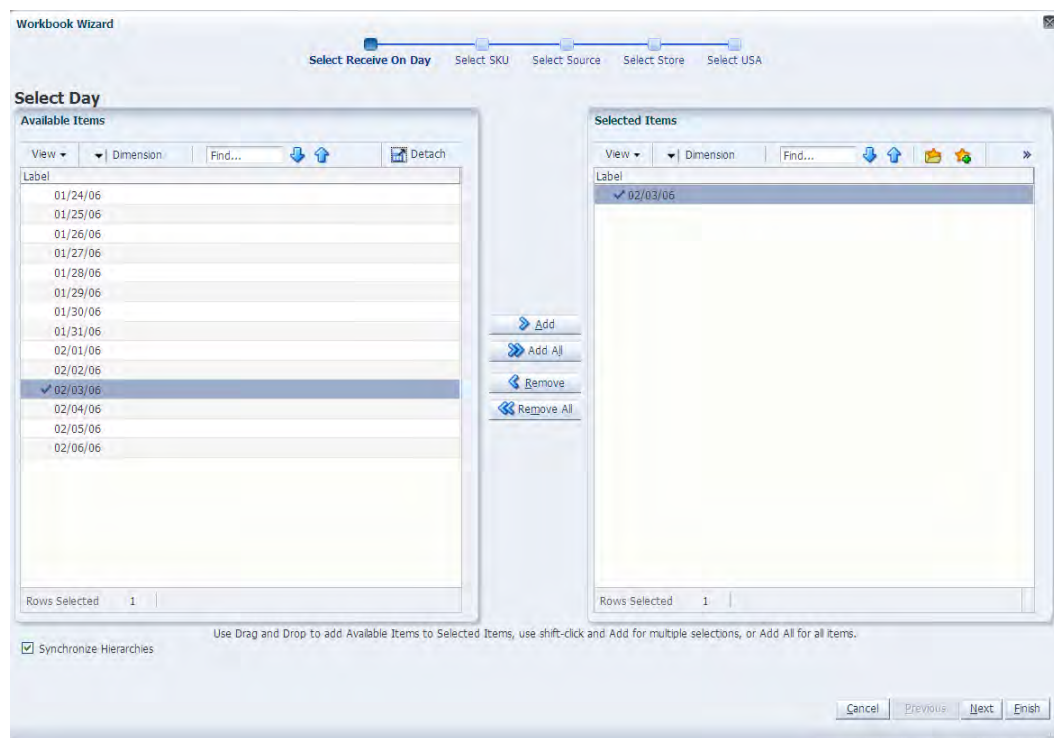
1. From the taskflow pane, select **Allocate**, then **Rule Based Index USA** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and displays a list of all dates from tomorrow through the maximum planning horizon. Your previous selection is not already selected. You have the ability to select which date is accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the day you want to work with and click **Next**.

Note: Only one Selected Receive On Day is allowed. If multiple days are selected you are warned that only one date may be chosen.

Figure 5–84 Workbook Wizard: Select Day



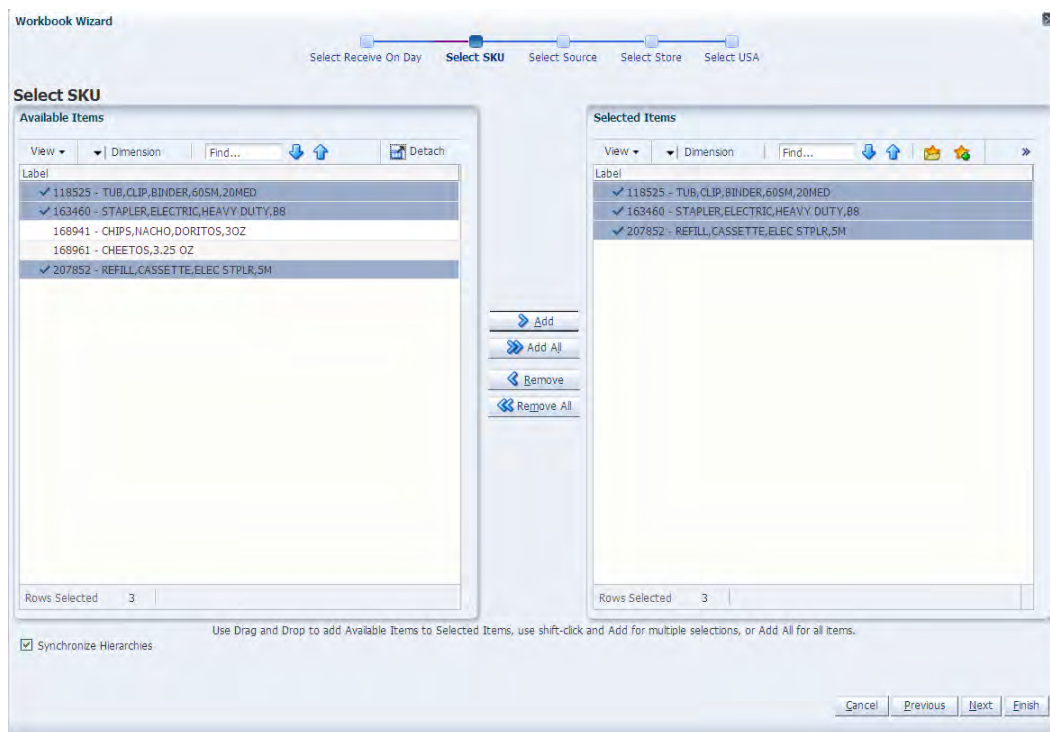
3. The wizard lists all SKUs that:
 - Have a source for the store on the day selected
 - Are On Supply for any store on either the day selected or any date within the planning horizon
 - Have a valid Store Ordering Pack-size on the day selected

Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which SKUs are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

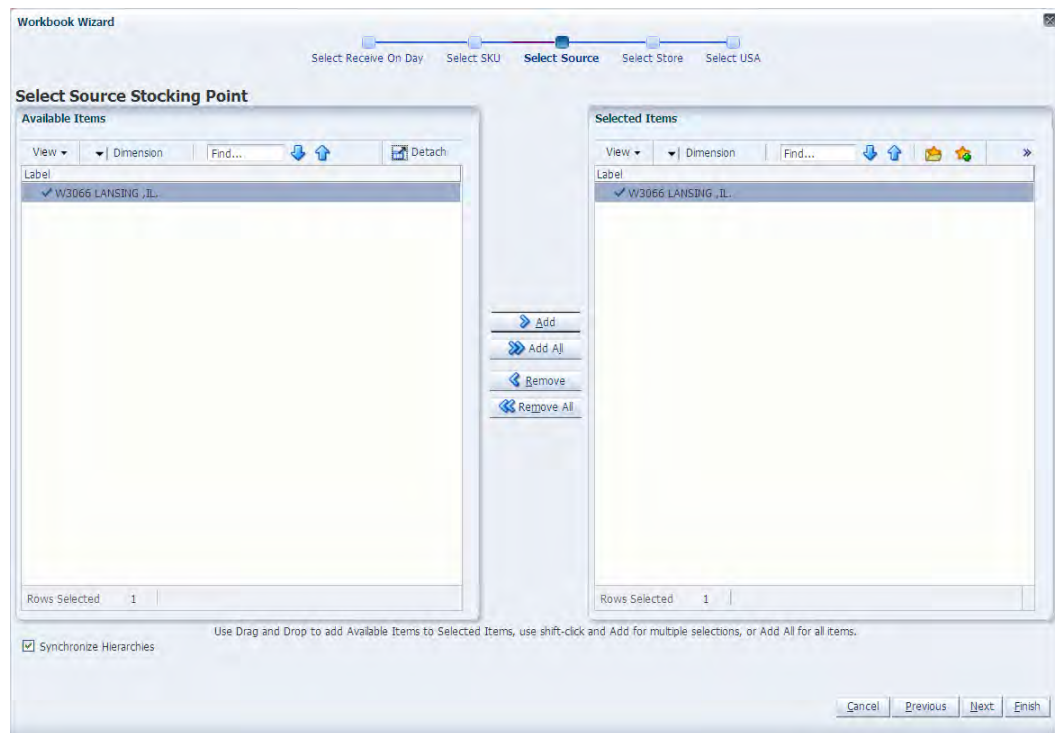
Note: If no filtering criteria were met for any SKU based on the receive-on date selected from the previous wizard window, you are notified by the following warning message: *There is no store source for the day selected.*

Figure 5–85 Workbook Wizard: Select SKUs



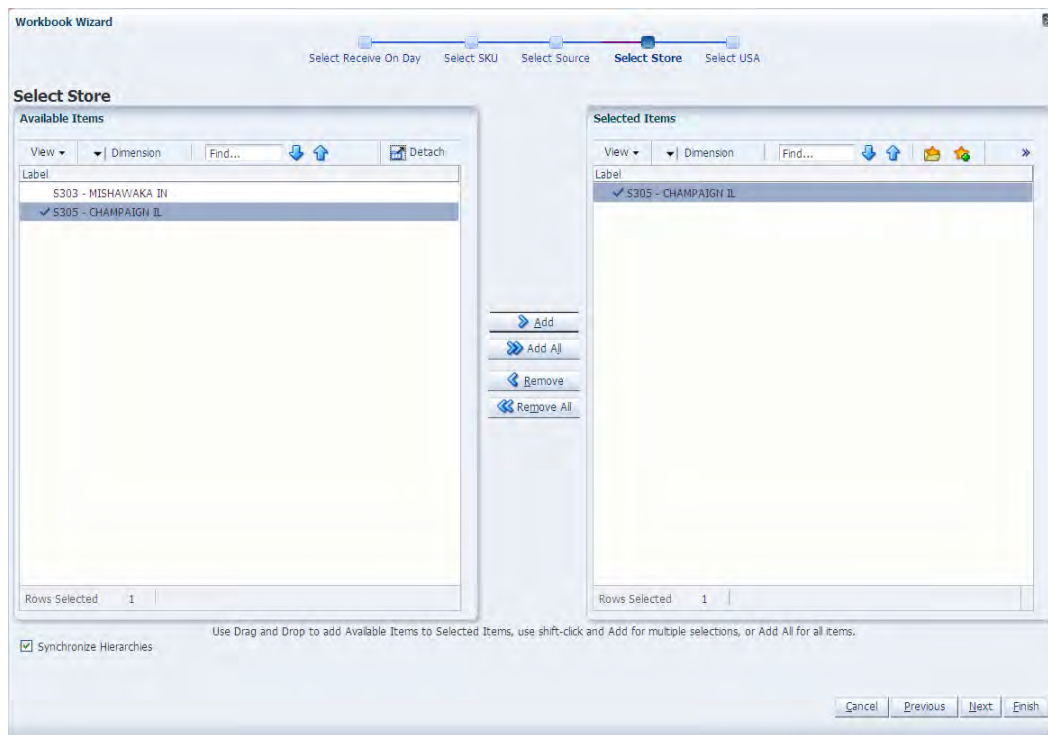
- The wizard displays a list of all Source Stocking Points for the SKUs and day selected. Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which Source Stocking Points are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the Source Stocking Points you want to work with and click **Next**.

Note: If no warehouse stocking point is selected, the first warehouse found is brought into the workbook. If no supplier stocking point is selected, the first supplier found is brought into the workbook. Also, Delivery Window USAs can only be created for those items sourced by a warehouse.

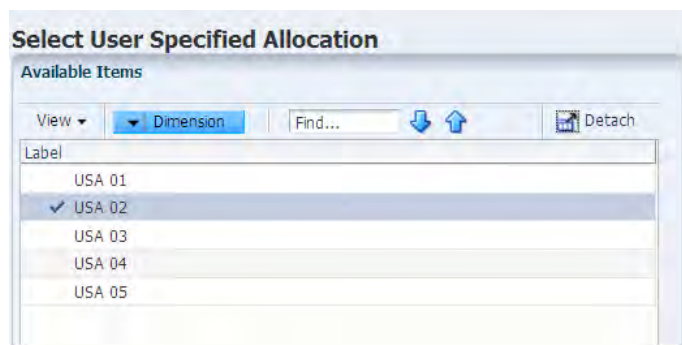
Figure 5–86 Workbook Wizard: Select Source Stocking Points

5. The wizard lists all stores sourced by the selected Source Stocking Point for the SKUs and day selected and the SKU is On Supply. Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which stores are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

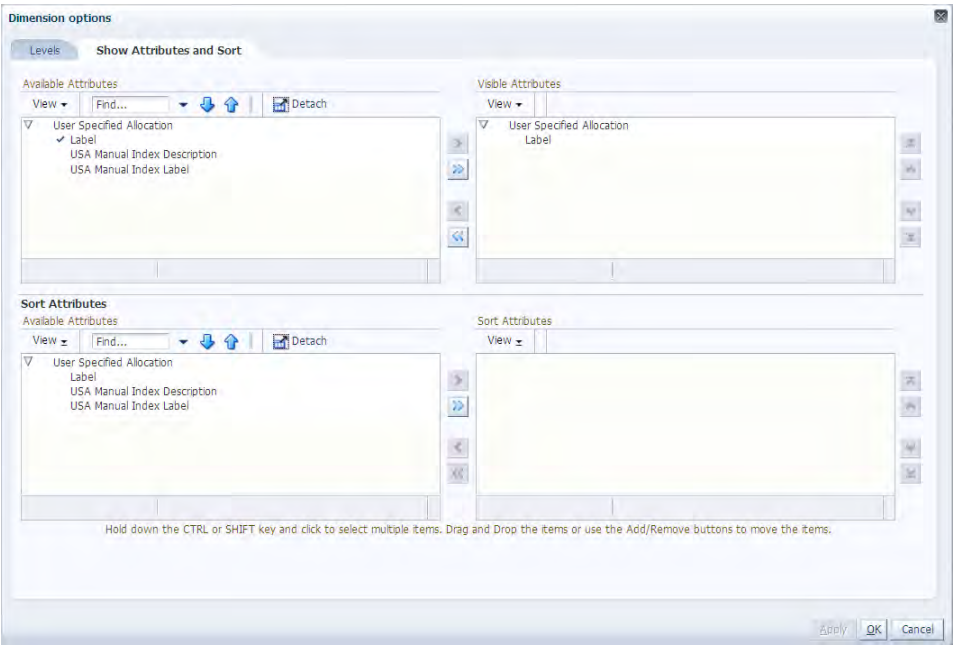
Figure 5–87 Workbook Wizard: Select Stores

6. The wizard lists all USAs with your previous selections already selected. You have the ability to re-select which USAs are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.
 - a. You can display position attributes to view the associated label and description for each USA that was set up using the USA Create Store Based Index workbook.
 To view and sort the attributes, select the USA and then click the **Dimension** list.

Figure 5–88 USA Dimension

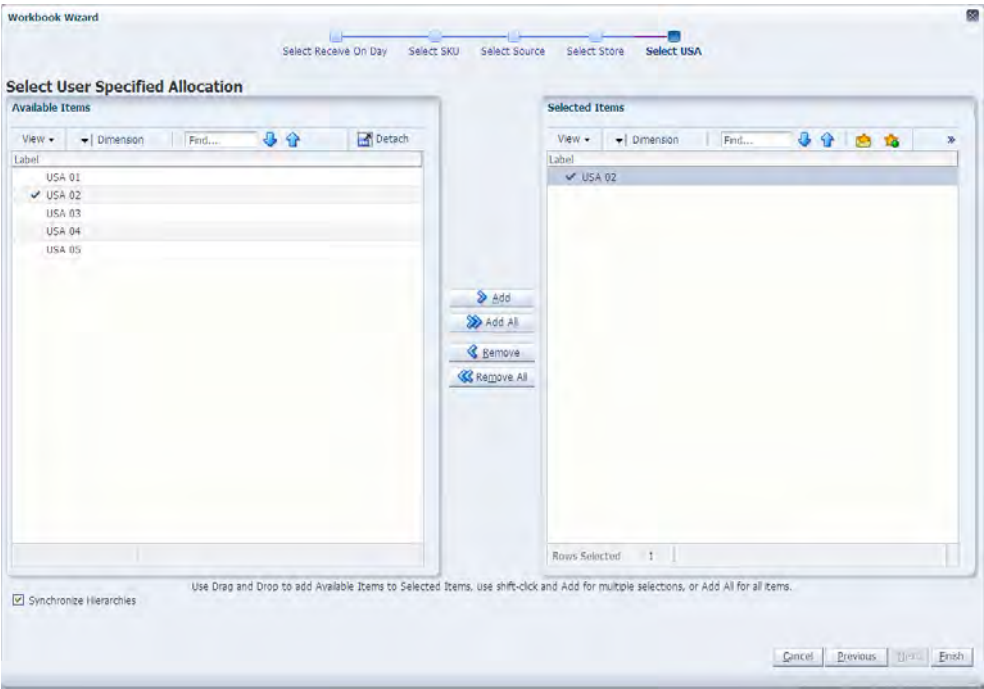
- b. Then select the **Show Attributes and Sort** tab to view, find, and sort the available attributes.

Figure 5–89 USA Dimension Options



- c. To finish the USA Allocation on Rule Based Index workbook, select the USA you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–90 Workbook Wizard: User Specified Allocations



The USA Allocation on Rule Based Index workbook is built.

USA Allocation on Dynamic Rule Based Index Workbook

To build the USA Allocation on Dynamic Rule Based Index workbook, perform these steps:

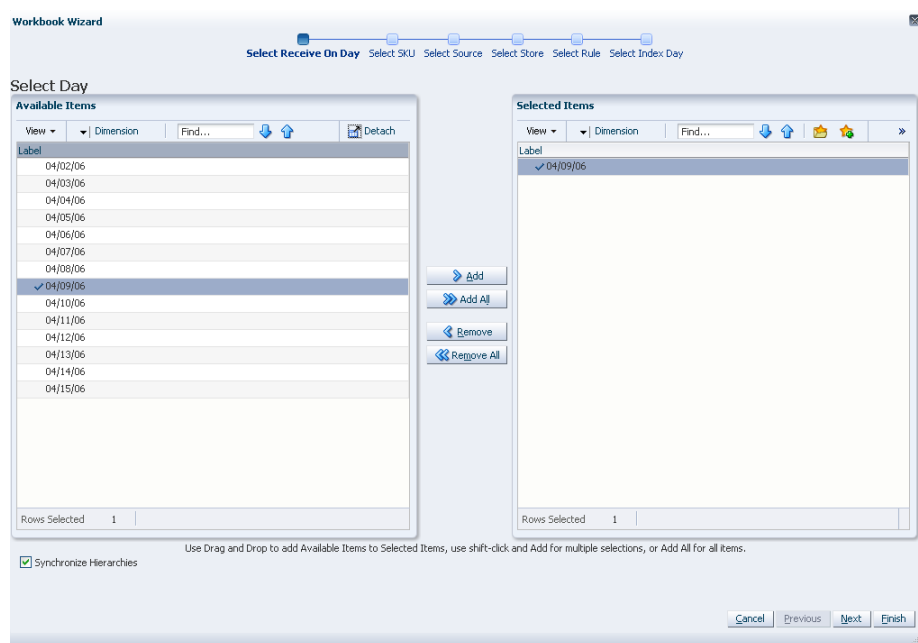
1. From the taskflow pane, select **Allocate**, then **Dynamic Rule Based Index USA** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and displays a list of all dates from tomorrow through the maximum planning horizon. Your previous selection is not already selected. You have the ability to select which date is accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the day you want to work with and click **Next**.

Note: Only one Selected Receive On Day is allowed.

Figure 5–91 Workbook Wizard: Select Day



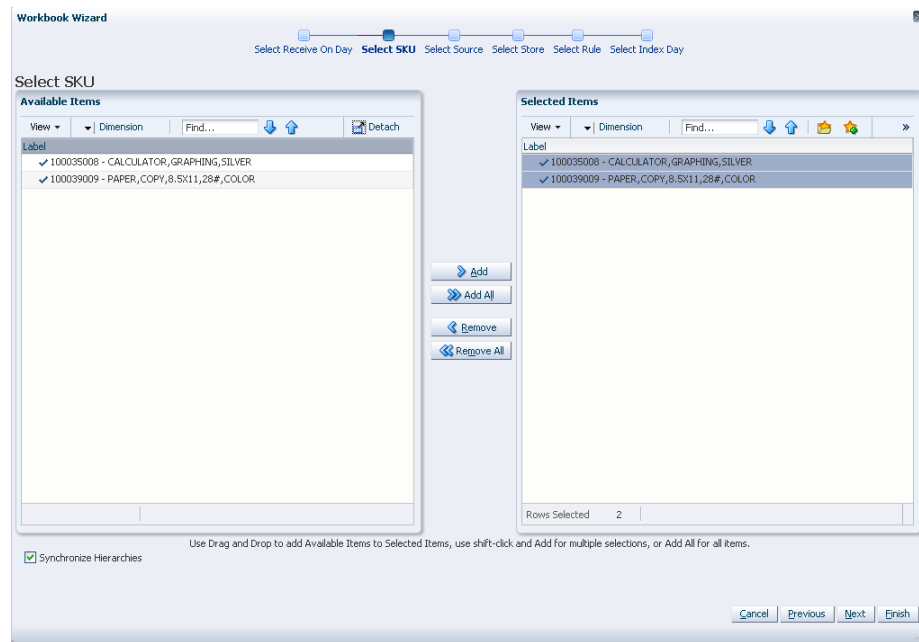
3. The wizard lists all SKUs that:
 - Have a source for the store on the day selected
 - Are On Supply for any store on either the day selected or any date within the planning horizon
 - Have a valid Store Ordering Pack-size on the day selected

Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which SKUs are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

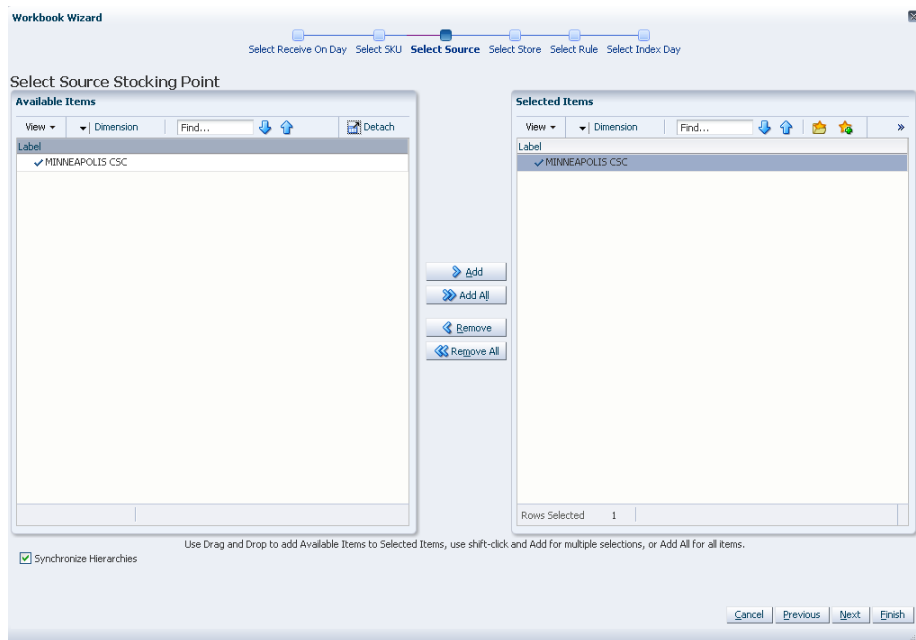
Note: If no filtering criteria were met for any SKU based on the receive-on date selected from the previous wizard window, you are notified by the following warning message: *There is no store source for the day selected.*

Figure 5–92 Workbook Wizard: Select SKUs

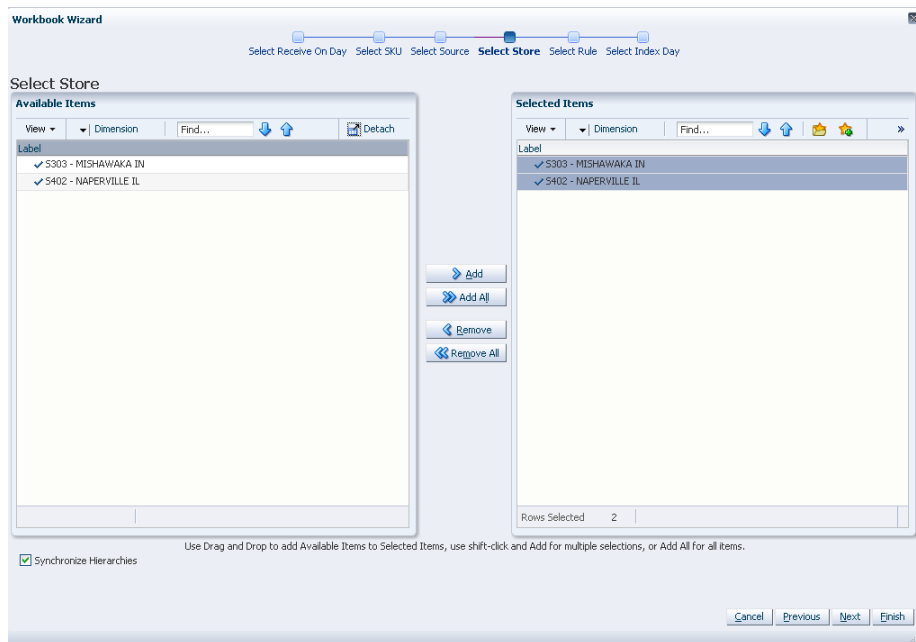


4. The wizard displays a list of all Source Stocking Points for the SKUs and day selected. Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which Source Stocking Points are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the Source Stocking Points you want to work with and click **Next**.

Note: If no warehouse stocking point is selected, the first warehouse found is brought into the workbook. If no supplier stocking point is selected, the first supplier found is brought into the workbook. Also, Delivery Window USAs can only be created for those items sourced by a warehouse.

Figure 5–93 Workbook Wizard: Select Source Stocking Points

5. The wizard lists all stores sourced by the selected Source Stocking Point for the SKUs and day selected and the SKU is On Supply. Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which stores are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

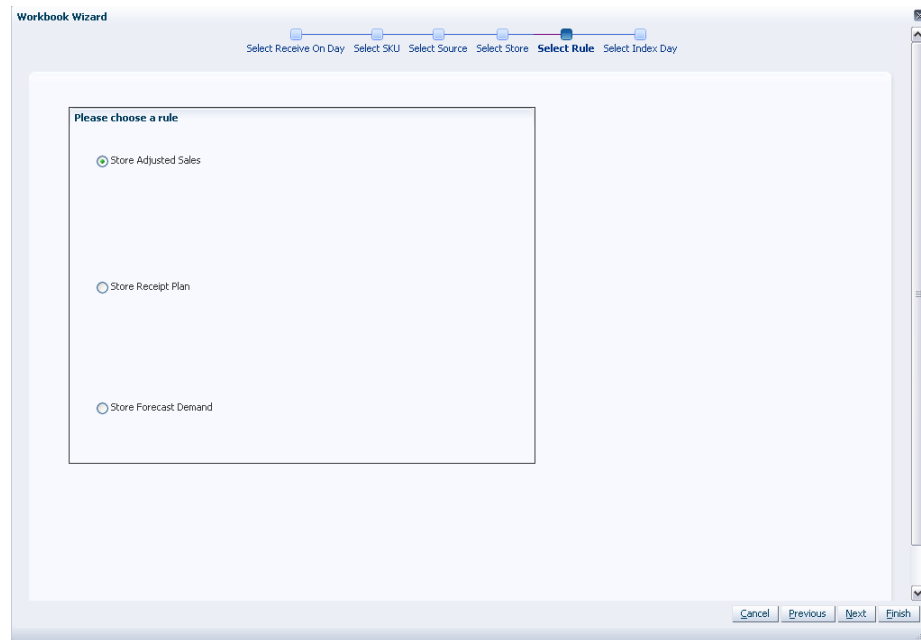
Figure 5–94 Workbook Wizard: Select Stores

6. The wizard allows you to choose a rule from these options:

- Store Adjusted Sales
- Store Receipt Plan
- Store Forecast Demand

Select the rule you want to work with and click **Next**.

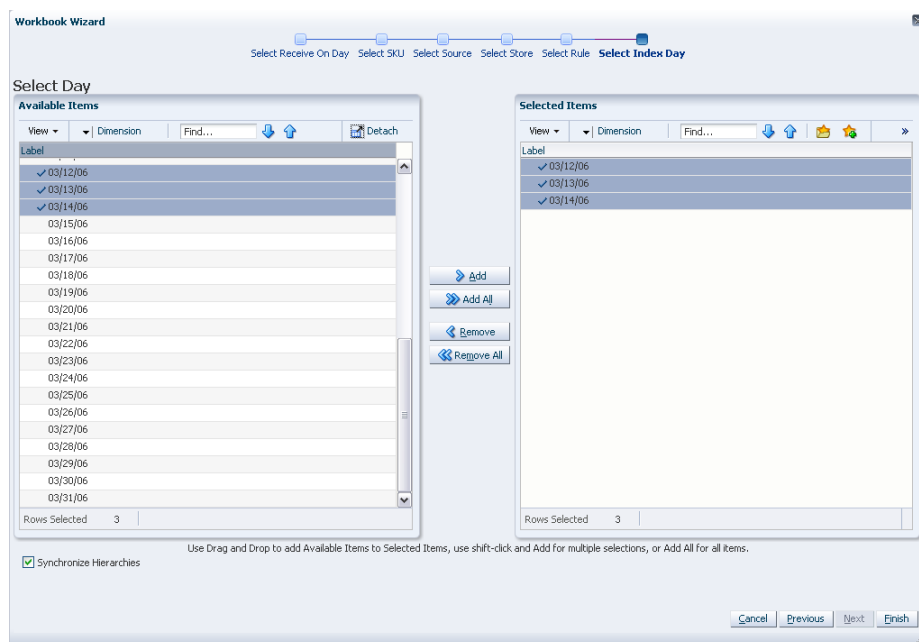
Figure 5–95 Workbook Wizard: Select Rule



7. Select the days for the Select Days to Build Index you want to work with and click **Finish**.

- The Available Days to Include in the index calculations are selected based on the rule selected.
- For **Store Adjusted Sales**, select days before today to include in the index calculation.
- For **Store Receipt Plan** or **Store Forecast Demand**, select days after today to include in the index calculation.

In all cases the days selected must be consecutive days.

Figure 5–96 Workbook Wizard: Select Days to Build Index

The USA Allocation on Dynamic Rule Based Index workbook is built.

USA Create Store Based Index Workbook

To build the USA Create Store Based Index workbook, perform these steps:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **Allocate**, then **Create Store Based Index USA** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and lists all dates with your previous selections already selected. You have the ability to reselect dates to be accessed in the workbook. If multiple days are selected, they must be consecutive days. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this page. To use the **Store Adjusted Sales** as the basis for the rule based index you must select days in the past. For **Store Receipt Plan** or **Store Forecast Demand**, days in the future must be selected. Select the days you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–97 Workbook Wizard: Select Day

Workbook Wizard

Select Index Day Select SKU Select Store Select USA

Select Day

Available Items

View	Dimension	Find...	Detach
Label			
✓ 04/17/06			
04/18/06			
04/19/06			
04/20/06			
04/21/06			
04/22/06			
04/23/06			
04/24/06			
04/25/06			
04/26/06			
04/27/06			
04/28/06			
04/29/06			
04/30/06			
05/01/06			
05/02/06			
05/03/06			
05/04/06			
05/05/06			
05/06/06			

Rows Selected: 8

Selected Items

View	Dimension	Find...	Detach
Label			
✓ 04/10/06			
✓ 04/11/06			
✓ 04/12/06			
✓ 04/13/06			
✓ 04/14/06			
✓ 04/15/06			
✓ 04/16/06			
✓ 04/17/06			

Rows Selected: 8

Use Drag and Drop to add Available Items to Selected Items, use shift-click and Add for multiple selections, or Add All for all items.

☒ Synchronize Hierarchies

Cancel Previous Next Finish

- The wizard lists all SKUs with your previous selections already selected. You have the ability to reselect which SKUs are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–98 Workbook Wizard: Select SKUs

Workbook Wizard

Select Index Day Select SKU Select Store Select USA

Select SKU

Available Items

View	Dimension	Find...	Detach
Label			
✓ 495390 - STAPLER, FULL STRP, CONTEMP, BLK			
497768 - STAPLER, ELECTRONIC, PUTTY			
✓ 503376 - CALCULATOR, ADVNCD GRPHG HNDHLD			
506113 - STAPLE, HD, 5/8", 5000BX			
506121 - STAPLER, HEAVY DUTY			
506139 - 579412D, 13/16", 1000/BX			
512224 - WINDOWS XP BIBLE BOOK			
522232 - WINDOWS XP TOP 100 SIMPLIFIED			
522272 - BOOK, TOP 100 TIPS, EXCEL 2003			
522312 - BOOK, TOP 100 TIPS, WORD 2003			
526912 - KNIFE, INSTNT CHNG UTIL BLK/CHM			
526968 - STAPLER, HI CAPACITY, DSKTP, BLK			
536640 - PAPER, COPY, OD, 8.5 X 11, 10/CA, WHT			
536648 - PAPER, COPY, OD, 11X17, 5CA, WHITE			
✓ 548701 - REMOVER, STAPLE, PUSH TYPE, BLACK			
549014 - STAPLER, ELECTRIC, BLACK			
550467 - KNIFE, UTILITY, W/RTN BLADE			
550475 - BLADE, UTILITY KNIFE, SPK			
550483 - KNIFE, POCKET SIZE, "MITEY"			
562903 - PAPER, OD, COLOR, 11, 8.5X11, 500RM			

Rows Selected: 5

Selected Items

View	Dimension	Find...	Detach
Label			
✓ 482624 - MONITOR, ULTRA BRIGHT, 17", VWSMC			
✓ 492840 - CALCULATOR, GRAPHING, TI84 PLUS			
✓ 495390 - STAPLER, FULL STRP, CONTEMP, BLK			
✓ 503376 - CALCULATOR, ADVNCD GRPHG HNDHLD			
✓ 548701 - REMOVER, STAPLE, PUSH TYPE, BLACK			

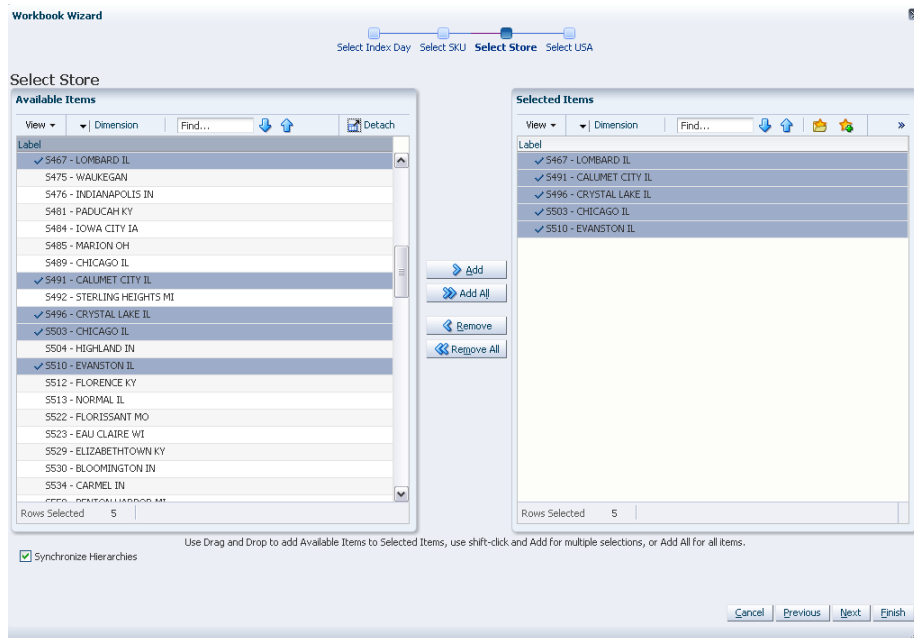
Rows Selected: 5

Use Drag and Drop to add Available Items to Selected Items, use shift-click and Add for multiple selections, or Add All for all items.

☒ Synchronize Hierarchies

Cancel Previous Next Finish

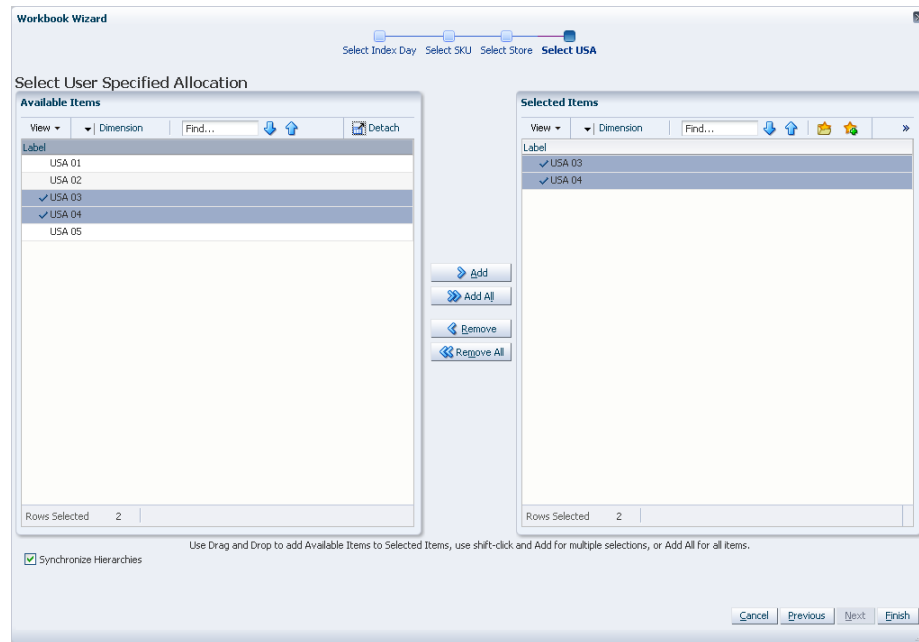
- The wizard lists all stores with your previous selections already selected. You have the ability to reselect which stores are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–99 Workbook Wizard: Select Stores

- The wizard lists all USAs with your previous selections already selected. You have the ability to reselect which USAs are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

You can display position attributes to see the associated label and description for each USA that was set up using the USA Create Store Based Index workbook. In order to see this, right click on the USA, click **Select Display** and sort attributes and click the **USA Manual Index Label** and **USA Manual Index Description** to the right for **Display Attributes**.

Select the USAs you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–100 Workbook Wizard: Select USAs

The USA Create Store Based Index workbook is built.

USA Allocation on Store Based Index Workbook

To build the USA Allocation on Store Based Index workbook, perform these steps:

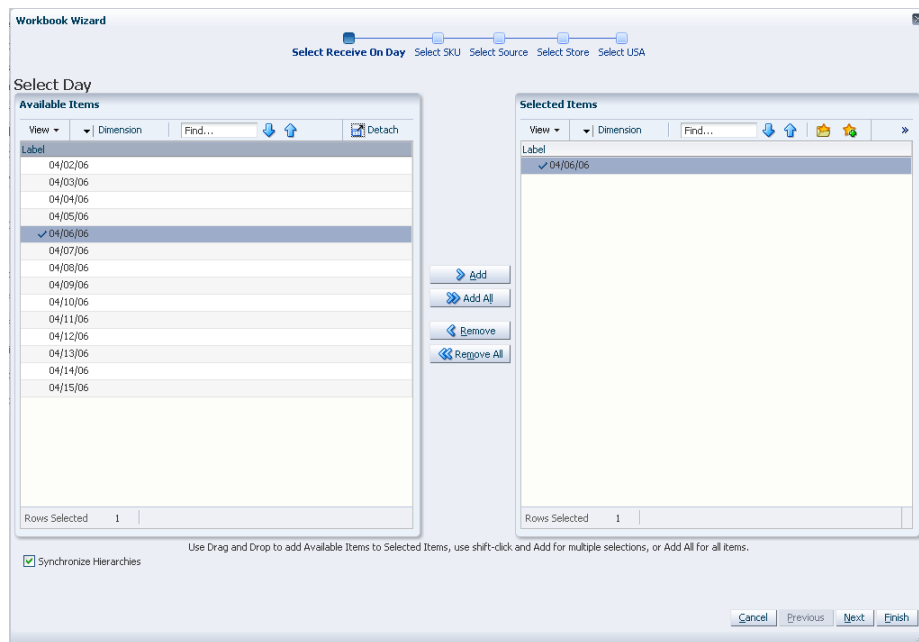
1. From the taskflow pane, select **Allocate**, then **Store Based Index USA** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and displays a list of all dates from tomorrow through the maximum planning horizon. Your previous selection is not already selected. You have the ability to select which date is accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the one day you want to work with and click **Next**.

Note: Only one Selected Receive On Day is allowed. If multiple days are selected you are warned that only one date may be chosen.

Figure 5–101 Workbook Wizard: Select Day

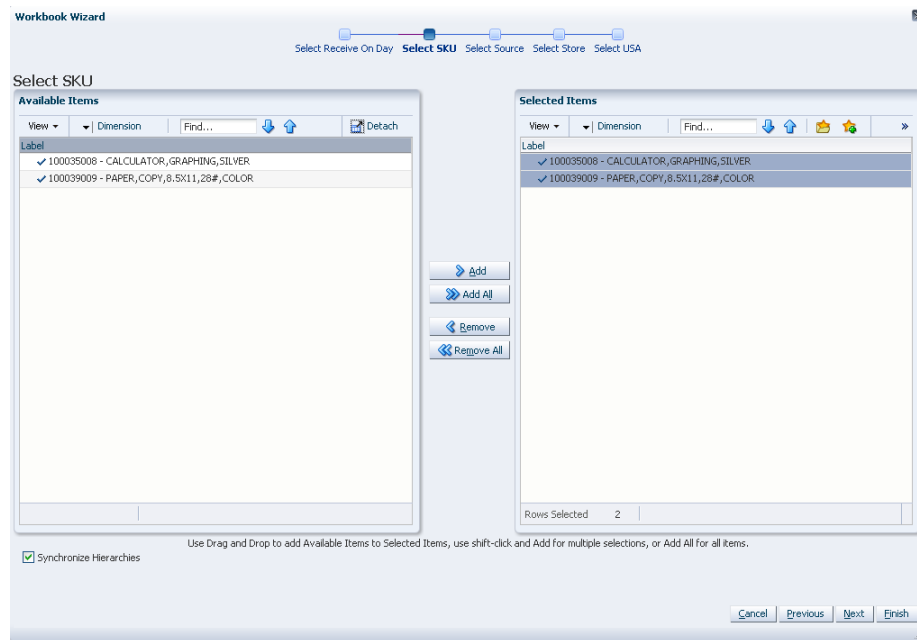
3. The wizard lists all SKUs that:

- Have a Source for the store on the day selected
- Are On Supply for any store on either the day selected or any date within the planning horizon
- Have a valid Store Ordering Pack-size on the day selected

Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which SKUs are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

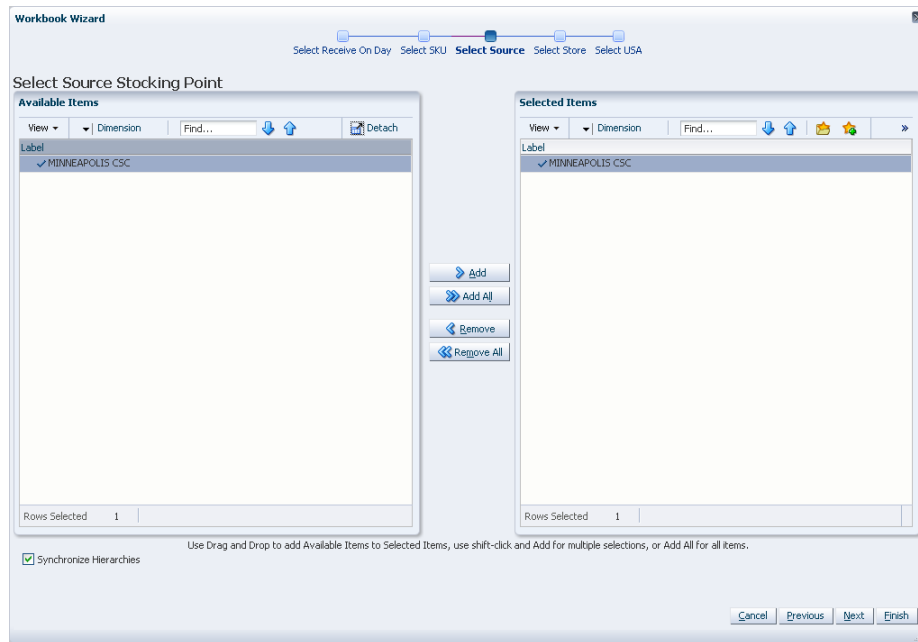
Note: If no filtering criteria were met for any SKU based on the receive-on date selected from the previous wizard window, you are notified by the following warning message: *There is no store source for the day selected.*

Figure 5–102 Workbook Wizard: Select SKUs

4. The wizard displays a list of all Source Stocking Points for the SKUs and day selected. Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which Source Stocking Points are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

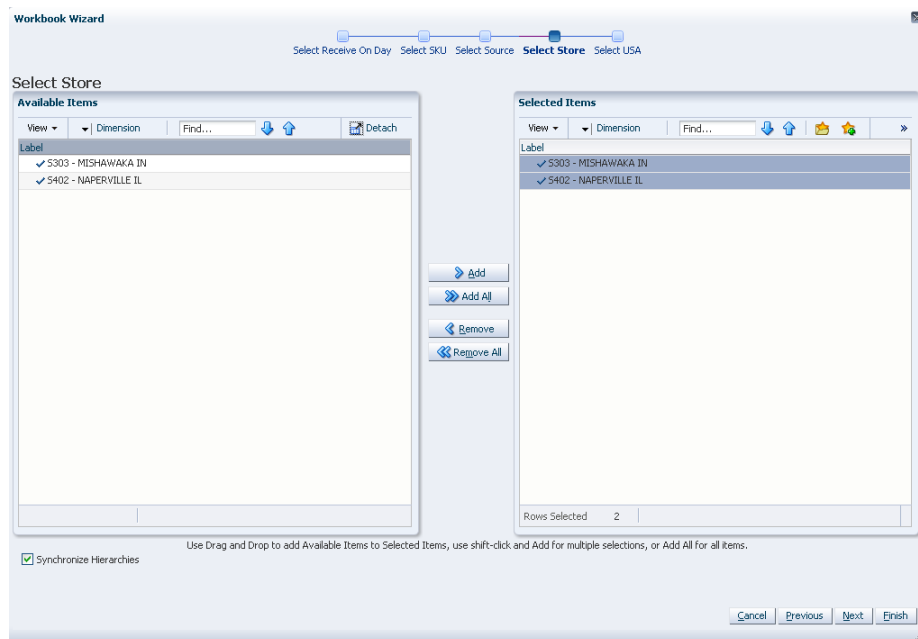
Select the Source Stocking Points you want to work with and click **Next**.

Note: If no warehouse stocking point is selected, the first warehouse found is brought into the workbook. If no supplier stocking point is selected, the first supplier the first supplier found is brought into the workbook.

Figure 5–103 Workbook Wizard: Select Source Stocking Points

5. The wizard lists all Stores sourced by the selected Source Stocking Point for the SKUs, day selected, and the SKU is On Supply. Your previous selections are not already selected. You have the ability to select which Stores are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the stores you want to work with and click **Next**.

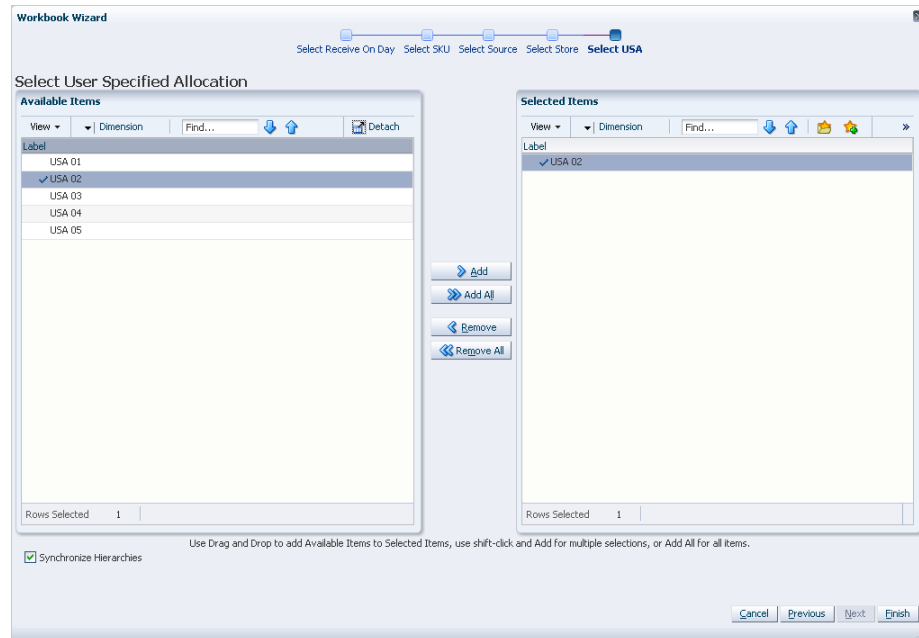
Figure 5–104 Workbook Wizard: Select Stores

6. The wizard lists all USAs. Your previous selection is already selected. You have the ability to reselect which USA is accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the one USA you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Note: If you select more than one USA, you are notified by this warning message: *Only one USA position can be selected.*

Figure 5–105 Workbook Wizard: Select USAs



The USA Allocation on Store Based Index workbook is built.

Building System Setup Activity Workbooks

This section describes how to build these System Setup Activity workbooks for AIP on the RPAS Fusion client that include:

[SRP Alert Maintenance Workbook](#)
[WRP Alert Maintenance Workbook](#)
[WRP Network Threshold Maintenance Workbook](#)
[SRP Implementation Parameters Workbook](#)

System Setup Tasks, Steps, and Views

[Table 5–6](#) lists the tasks, steps and views for the System Setup Activity workbooks.

Table 5–6 System Setup Activity Workbooks

Task	Workbooks	Step	Views
Store Alert Thresholds & Masks Task	SRP Alert Maintenance Workbook	Set Defaults Step (Store)	SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View SRP Alert Global Default (Sub-class/Company) View
		Set Alert Thresholds Step	SRP Alert Exception (SKU/Store) View
		Set Default Alert Thresholds Step (Store)	SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View
		Set Alert Masks Step (Store)	Alert Day Masks (DOW) View Alert Masks (SKU/Store/Day) View
Warehouse Alert Thresholds & Masks Task	WRP Alert Maintenance Workbook	Set Defaults Step (Warehouse)	WRP Alert Default (Sub-class) View WRP Alert Global Default (Department) View
		Set Alert Thresholds Step (Warehouse)	WRP Alert Exception (SKU/Destination) View
		Set Alert Masks Step (Warehouse)	Alert Day Masks (DOW) View Alert Masks (SKU Group/Destination/Day) View Alert Masks (SKU Group/Destination) View
Network Thresholds & Masks Task	WRP Network Threshold Maintenance Workbook	Set Thresholds Step	Excessive Stock Cover Threshold View Stocking Point Holding Capacity View Target Stock Cover Screen View Day on Day Change Threshold View
		Set Masks Step	Network Alert Run Days View
Store System Setup Parameters Task	SRP Implementation Parameters Workbook	Store Setup Parameters Step	SRP Implementation Parameters View Implementation Parameters (Department) View

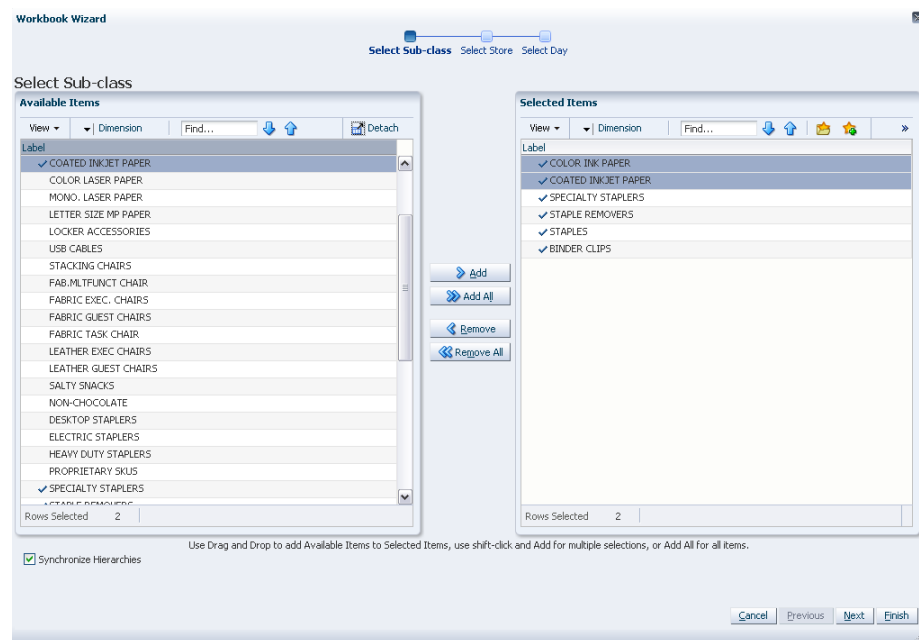
SRP Alert Maintenance Workbook

To build the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook, perform these steps:

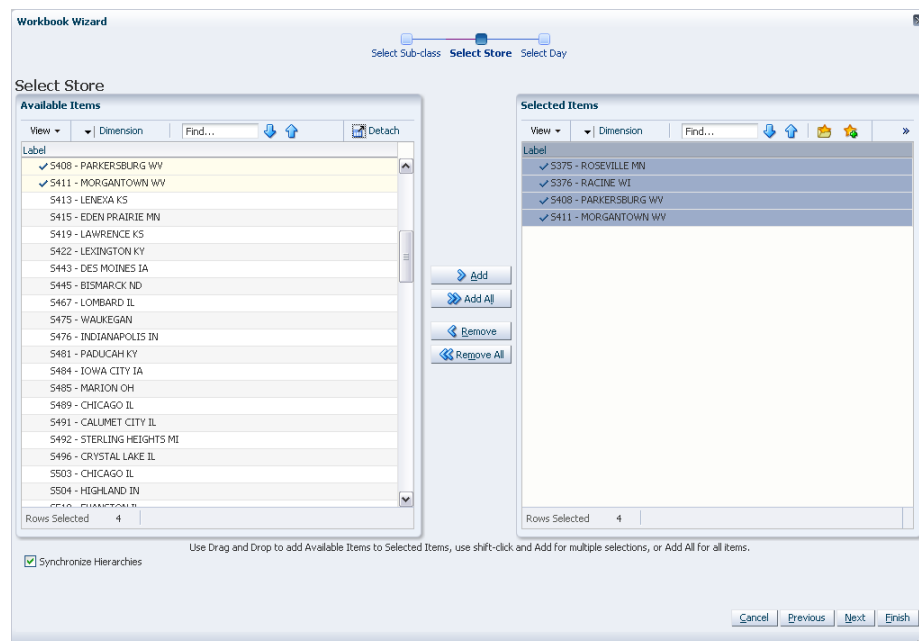
1. From the taskflow pane, select **System Setup**, then **Store Alert Thresholds & Masks** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

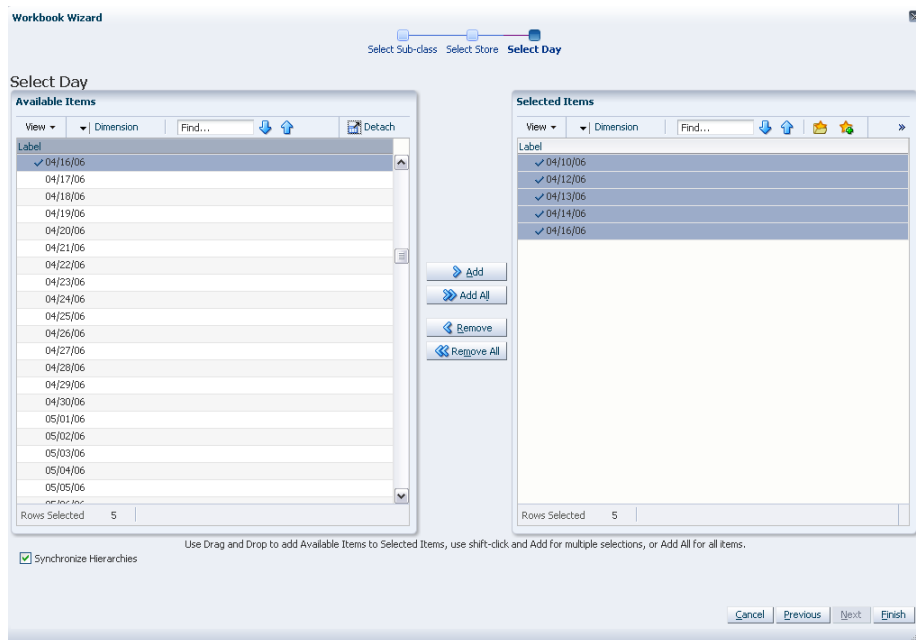
2. The wizard opens. Select the Sub-classes you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–106 Workbook Wizard: Select Sub-classes

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

Figure 5–107 Workbook Wizard: Select Store

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

Figure 5–108 Workbook Wizard: Select Days

The SRP Alert Maintenance workbook is built.

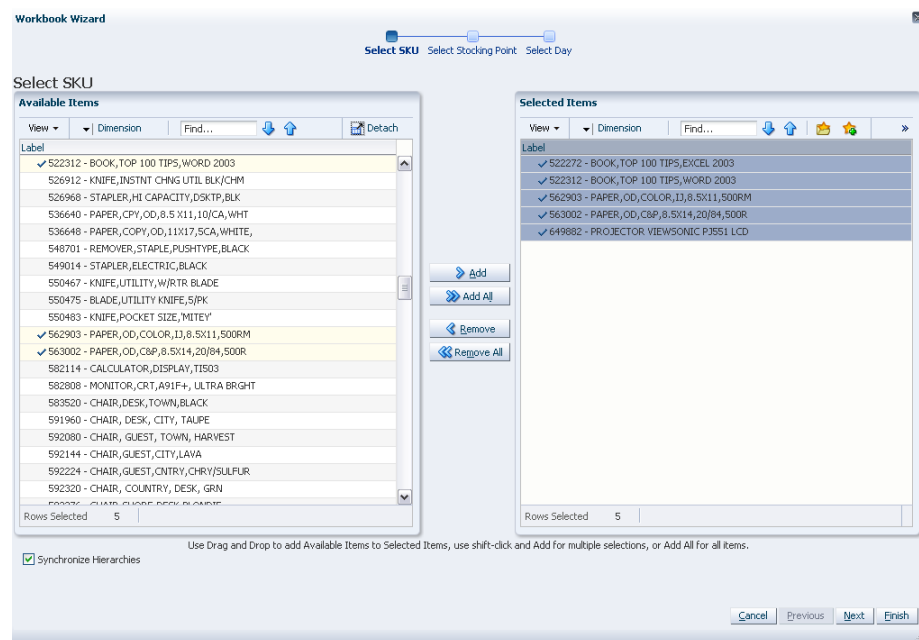
WRP Alert Maintenance Workbook

To build the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook, perform these steps:

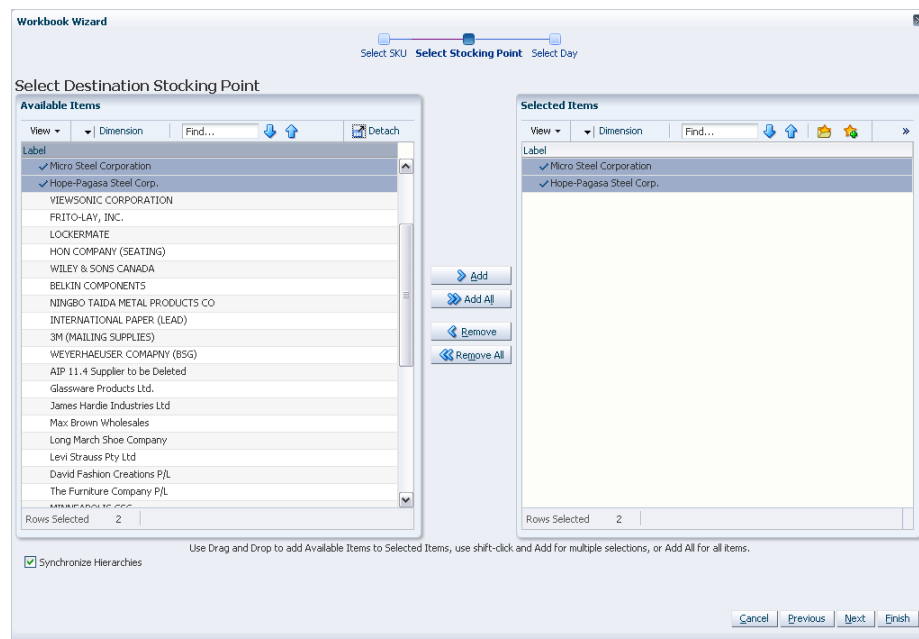
1. From the taskflow pane, select **System Setup**, then **Warehouse Alert Thresholds & Masks** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

2. The wizard opens and lists all SKUs with your previous selections already selected. You have the ability to reselect which SKUs are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the SKUs you want to work with and click **Next**.

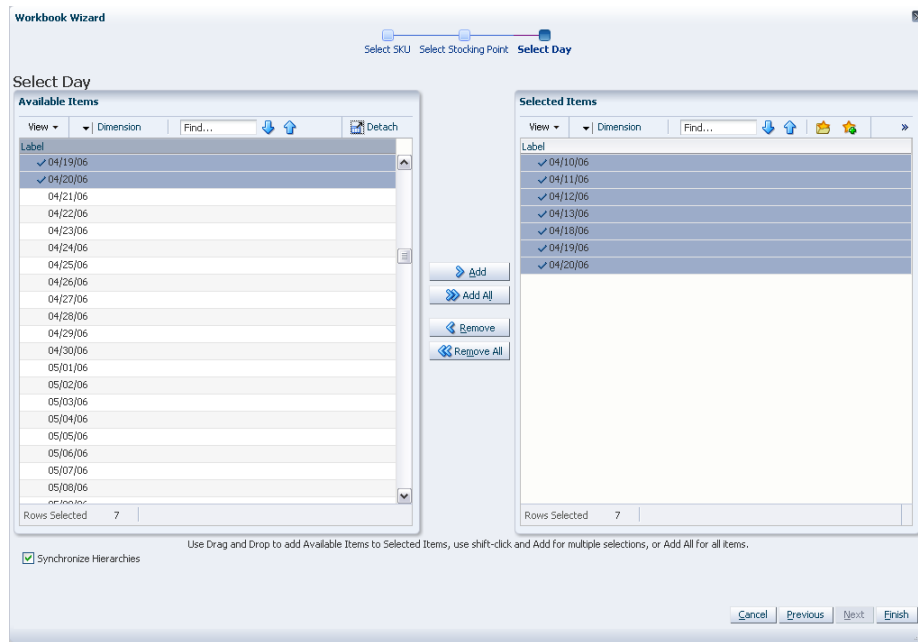
Figure 5–109 Workbook Wizard: Select SKU

- The wizard lists all available Destination Stock Points in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which Destination Stock Points are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the Destination Stocking Points you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–110 Workbook Wizard: Select Destination Stocking Points

- The wizard lists all available days in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which days are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard. Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–111 Workbook Wizard: Select Days



The WRP Alert Maintenance workbook is built.

WRP Network Threshold Maintenance Workbook

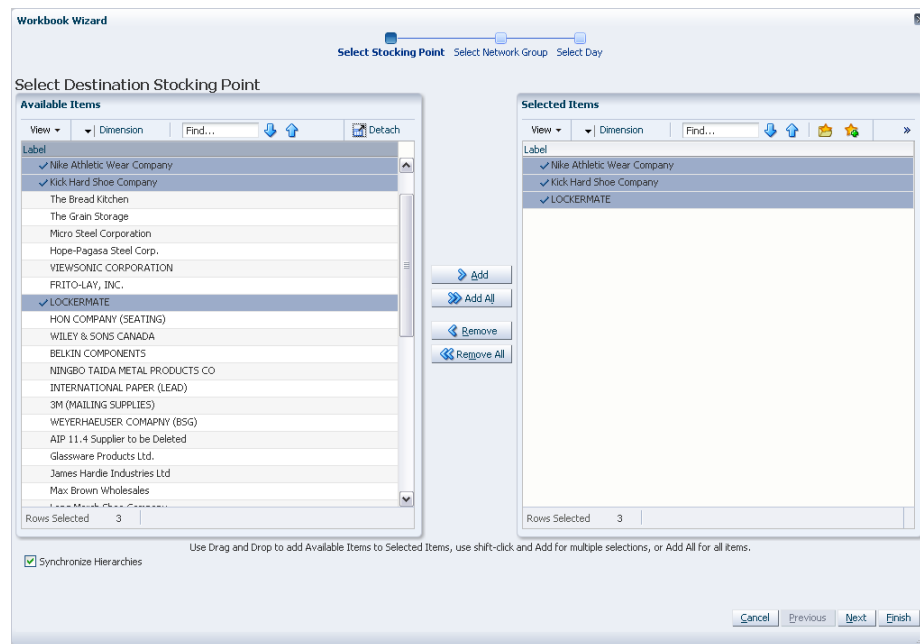
To build the WRP Network Threshold Maintenance workbook, perform these steps:

- From the taskflow pane, select **System Setup**, then **Network Thresholds & Masks** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before the workbook wizard opens. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information.

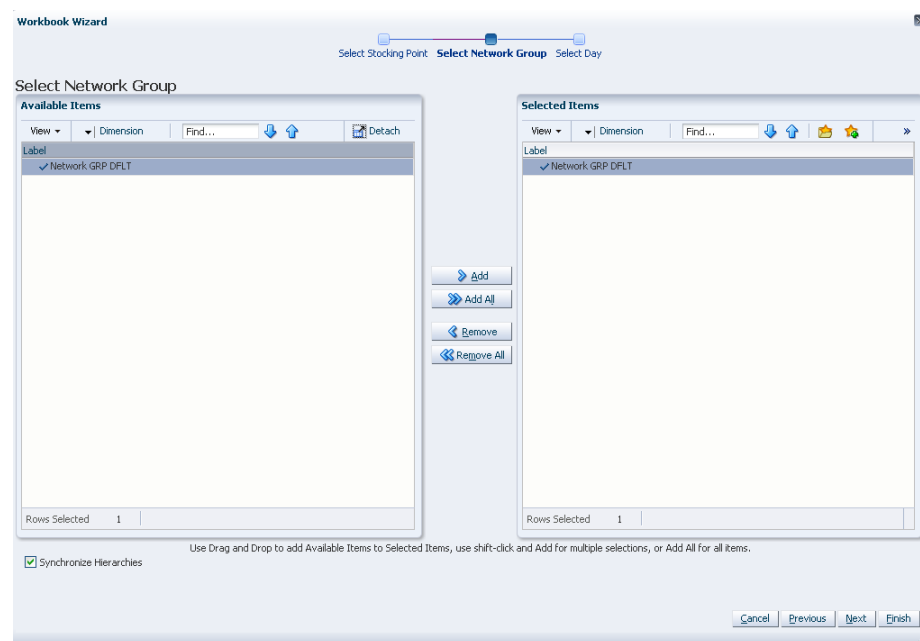
- The wizard opens and lists available Destination Stocking Points in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which Destination Stock Points are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the Destination Stocking Points you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–112 Workbook Wizard: Select Destination Stocking Points

3. Select Network Groups from a list of all available Network Groups in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which Network Groups are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

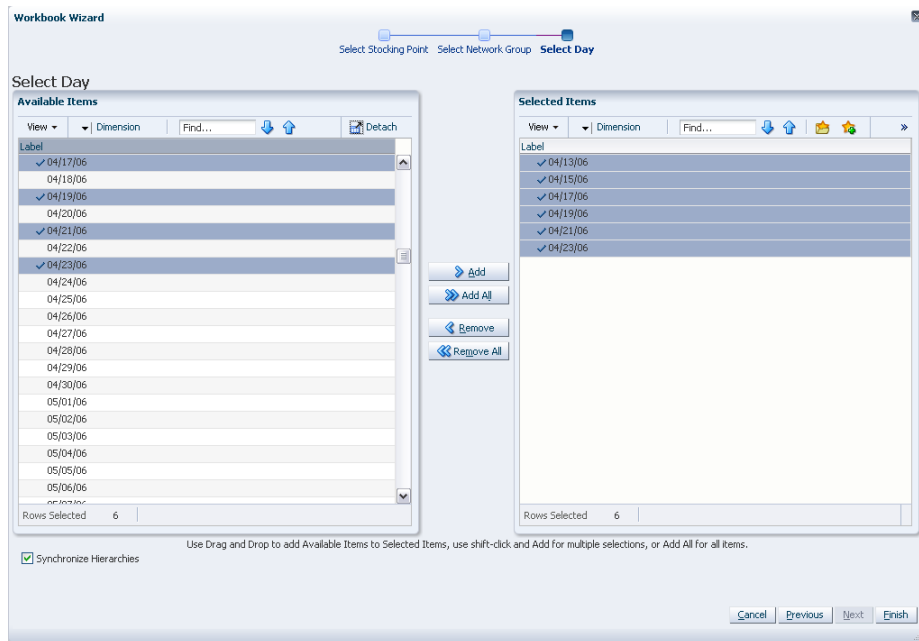
Select the Network Groups you want to work with and click **Next**.

Figure 5–113 Workbook Wizard: Select Network Groups

4. Select days from a list of all available days in the AIP domain. Any previous selections are still selected, and you have the ability to reselect which days are accessed in the workbook. Standard RPAS functionality is available for this wizard.

Select the days you want to work with and click **Finish**.

Figure 5–114 Workbook Wizard: Select Days



The WRP Network Threshold Maintenance workbook is built.

SRP Implementation Parameters Workbook

Note: Because values in this workbook are used by the entire SRP system, it is recommended that security is set to allow a single or limited number of super users access to this workbook.

To build the SRP Implementation Parameters workbook, perform this step:

1. From the taskflow pane, select **System Setup**, then **Store System Setup Parameters Task** and then click the Create New Workbook icon from any of the steps.

Note: You must select a domain before this workbook is created. Refer to the section, [Begin Building New Workbooks](#), for additional information. Since this workbook is scalar, no wizard is required.

The SRP Implementation Parameters workbook is built.

Reporting Activity

This chapter describes the Reporting activity. Store Replenishment Planning (SRP) and Warehouse Replenishment Planning (WRP) interactive workbooks are used to produce reports for stores and warehouses. The interactive workbooks allow you to analyze system output and perform What-if style analysis when replenishment parameters are changed.

The Reporting activity contains these tasks:

- [Store Replenishment Task](#)
- [Warehouse Replenishment Task](#)
- [Network Replenishment Task](#)
- [Intra-day Replenishment Task](#)
- [Store Source Distribution Task](#)
- [Network Throughput Task](#)

Store Replenishment Task

This task allows you to view and maintain the store replenishment plan.

Use the Store Replenishment Plan (SRP) Evaluation workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see "[SRP Evaluation Workbook](#)" on page 5-12.

Theses steps helps you achieve this task:

- [Alerts & Exceptions Step](#)
- [Sales, Orders, Inventory](#)
- [Product & Location Attributes](#)

Alerts & Exceptions Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the store replenishment plan exceptions and overstocks. The available views are:

- [SRP Exception Summary \(Corporate/SKU\) View](#)
- [SRP Exception Summary \(Store Format/SKU\) View](#)
- [SRP Exception Summary \(Weather Region/SKU\) View](#)
- [SRP Overstock Alert \(SKU\) View](#)
- [SRP Overstock Details \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)

SRP Exception Summary (Corporate/SKU) View

This view allows you to examine alert summary data at the (Corporate/SKU) level.

Figure 6–1 SRP Exception Summary (Corporate/SKU) View

	118525 -	163460 -	207852 -
Ranged Stock Points	0	0	0
Yesterdays Availability	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yesterdays Forecast	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–1 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–1 Measures: SRP Exception Summary (Corporate/SKU)

Measure Label	Description
Ranged Stock Points	Ranged Stock Points contains the total number of stores across company available to receive and sell items from the previous night's batch run.
Yesterdays Availability	Yesterdays Availability is the percentage of stores across company for which this product was available to sell. In other words the percentage of stores that did not have stock outs the previous night. It is calculated as 1 minus the ratio of stores out of stock last night to the total number of stores available to sell the product.
Yesterdays Forecast	Yesterdays Forecast contains the sum of the forecasted demand for this product for the previous night across all stores (company level).

SRP Exception Summary (Store Format/SKU) View

This view allows you to review alert summary data at the Store Format/SKU level.

Figure 6–2 SRP Exception Summary (Store Format/SKU) View

	118525 -	163460 -	207852 -
Ranged Stock Points Format	0	0	0
Yesterdays Avail% Format	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yesterdays Forecast Format	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–2 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–2 Measures: SRP Exception Summary (Store Format/SKU)

Measure Label	Description
Ranged Stock Points Format	Ranged Stock Points contains the total number of stores with this format available to receive and sell items from the previous night's batch run.
Yesterdays Availability Format	Yesterdays Availability is the percentage of stores with this format for which this product was available to sell. In other words the percentage of stores that did not have stock outs the previous night. It is calculated as 1 minus the ratio of stores out of stock last night to the total number of stores in this region available to sell the product.
Yesterdays Forecast Format	Yesterdays Forecast contains the sum of the forecasted demand for this product for the previous night across all stores with this format.

SRP Exception Summary (Weather Region/SKU) View

This view allows you to review alert summary data at the Weather Region/SKU level.

Figure 6–3 SRP Exception Summary (Weather Region/SKU) View

	118525 - TUB, CLIP, BINDER, 60SM, 20	163460 - STAPLER, ELECTRIC, HEA DUTY, 88	20785 - REFILL, CA STPLR
Ranged Stock Points Weather	0	0	
Yesterdays Avail% Weather	0.00	0.00	
Yesterdays Forecast Weather	0.00	0.00	

Table 6–3 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–3 Measures: SRP Exception Summary (Weather Region/SKU)

Measure Label	Description
Ranged Stock Points Weather	Ranged Stock Points contains the total number of stores across Weather Region available to receive and sell items from the previous night's batch run.
Yesterdays Availability Weather	Yesterdays Availability is the percentage of stores across Weather Region for which this product was available to sell. In other words the percentage of stores that did not have stock outs the previous night. It is calculated as 1 minus the ratio of stores out of stock last night to the total number of stores in this region available to sell the product.
Yesterdays Forecast Weather	Yesterdays Forecast contains the sum of the forecasted demand for this product for the previous night across all stores in this region.

SRP Overstock Alert (SKU) View

This view allows you to review pertinent information regarding the SKU's status.

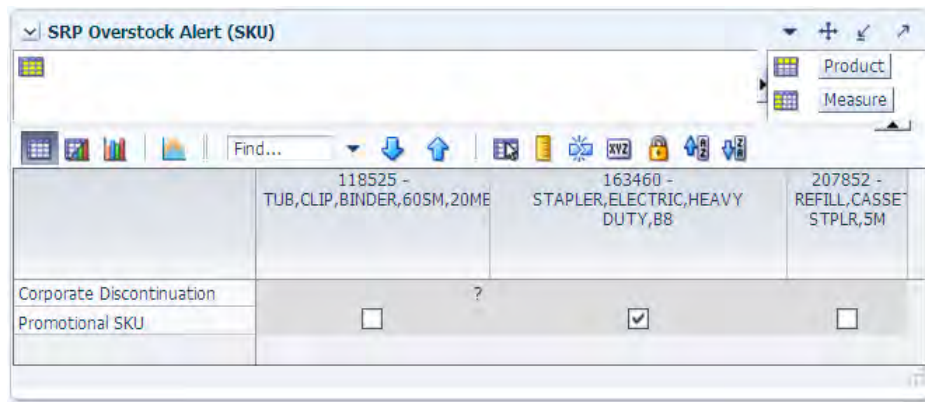
Figure 6–4 SRP Overstock Alert (SKU) View

Table 6–4 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–4 Measures: SRP Overstock Alert (SKU)

Measure Label	Description
Corporate Discontinuation Date	The Corporate Discontinuation Date measure indicates the date measure by when the SKU Pack-size is planned for discontinuation at the corporate level.
Promotional SKU	The Promotional SKU measure denotes whether a SKU is promotional.

SRP Overstock Details (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view displays detailed overstock information at the SKU/Store/Day level.

Figure 6–5 SRP Overstock Details (SKU/Store/Day) View

	01/29/2012	01/30/2012	01/31/2012	02/01/2012	02/02/2012	02/03/2012	02/04/2012
Direct Supply Point Flag	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Store Ordering Pack Size							
Cases per pallet - Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Store Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts On Order - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Source Label							
Stock Cover Days							
Store Back Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–5 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–5 Measures: SRP Overstock Details (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Cases Per Pallet - Store	The Cases Per Pallet- Store measure indicates the pallet multiple for the source warehouse.
Direct Supply Point Flag	The Direct Supply Point Flag indicates whether the supply point is being sourced directly from a supplier.
Store Back Orders	Back Orders shows the SKU/warehouse back order quantity placed on Today. Back Orders is incorporated into the inventory boundaries calculation to increase the warehouse stock level. It represents an increased level of demand and therefore an increased level of inventory visible throughout the plan.
Stock Cover Days	Stock Cover Days is calculated as the number of days the store's current inventory covers demand.
Store Forecast Demand	The Store Forecast Demand is the forecast of the store's future sales. Note: Demand Forecast is loaded from an external forecasting system.
Expected Receipts - Store	Expected Receipts - Store (ER) are orders that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered when planning future orders for a store. Expected Receipts - Store is the sum of in-transits and on orders. Note: In-transits and on orders s are loaded to SRP from an external system.
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store	Expected Receipts In Transit - Store represents Inventory in transit from warehouses and suppliers to store. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Expected Receipts On Order - Store	Expected Receipts On Order - Store are fixed orders currently being processed for delivery to store either from warehouses or directly from suppliers Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Store Ordering Pack-size	The Store Ordering Pack-size represents the primary pack-size to be used when ordering a SKU for a store (either from a warehouse or from a supplier). Note: Store Ordering Pack-size is loaded from Data Management (DM).
Projected Inventory - Store	Projected Inventory - Store (PI) is calculated in AIP batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific store. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all demand and replenishments on the previous day. Previous day demand is consists of forecasted demand plus any Customer Orders (CO) on that day. Previous day replenishments consist of Expected and Planned Receipts.
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory.

Sales, Orders, Inventory

This step contains views that allow you to examine the store replenishment plan sales, orders, and inventory. The available views are:

- [Company Level Inventory Analysis View](#)
- [Inventory Pack Size View](#)
- [Receipt Pack Size Detail View](#)
- [SRP Replenishment Plan \(SKU/Store/Week\) View](#)
- [SRP Replenishment Summary \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)
- [Substitution Details View](#)

■ WH Inventory Analysis (SKU Group/Warehouse/Day) View

Company Level Inventory Analysis View

This view provides a company-wide view of inventory levels in the supply chain.

Figure 6–6 Company Level Inventory Analysis View

	02/04/2012	02/11/2012	02/18/2012	02/25/2012	03/03/2012	03/10/2012	03/17/2012	03/24/2012
End of Week Inventory - Cross Docks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
End of Week Inventory - RDCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
End of Week Inventory - Deconsolidation Centers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Average Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tracking Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Historical Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Aggregated Demo Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads All	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sellable Inventory Per Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Number of Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forecasted Weeks Of Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Number of Weeks of Forecast	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sellable Inventory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actual Weeks Of Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forecast To Sell-Through %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ad/Rollout Notes								
Expected Receipts from Vendors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forecasted Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Company URP by Week	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retail Price	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–6 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–6 Measures: Company Level Inventory Analysis

Measure Label	Description
Actual Weekly Sales	Actual Weekly Sales represents the sum of actual sales data from stores aggregated to the SKU Group/Week level.
Actual Weeks of Supply	Actual Total Weeks of Supply represents weeks of supply for all locations (stores and warehouses). It is calculated by dividing Saleable Inventory by Total Avg Weekly Sales.
Ad/Rollout Notes	SKU Ad/Rollout Notes contains notes related to a product ad or rollout.
Aggregated Store Ads	Aggregated Store Ads indicates the presence of any active ads within the SKU Group/Week level. Aggregated Store Ads is True if at least one ad exists over the week for this SKU Group.
Store Aggregated Demo Stock	Store Aggregated Demo Stock represents the total demo stock over the week for this SKU Group. It is calculated as the sum of demo stock across all stores on the last day of the week (Saturday).

Table 6–6 (Cont.) Measures: Company Level Inventory Analysis

Measure Label	Description
Company URP by Week	Company URP by Week is the Unconstrained Receipt Plan (URP) for a given SKU Group across the company for a given week. Unconstrained Receipt Plan (URP) is calculated as Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) plus the Store Reconciliation Adjustment (SKU/Store/Day). The resulting URP values for each SKU/Store combination are then aggregated to a SKU Group/Company/Week level.
End of Week Inventory -Cross Docks	End of Week Inventory - Cross Docks represents the sum a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of Cross Docks.
End of Week Inventory -Deconsolidation Center	End of Week Inventory - Deconsolidation Center represents the sum of a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of Deconsolidation Center.
End of Week Inventory -RDCs	End of Week Inventory - Regional Distribution Center (RDC) represents the sum a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of RDC.
Expected Receipts from Vendors	Receipt Plan - Vendors shows the total inventory on order from vendors to warehouses and stores for any direct to store shipments.
Receipt Plan - Vendors	Receipt Plan - Vendors shows the total planned receipts from vendors to warehouses and stores for any direct to store shipments.
Forecast to Sell-Through %	Forecast to Sell-Through % contains the percentage of actual sales (historical weekly sales) to forecasted sales (forecasted demand at the week level).
Forecasted Weekly Sales	Forecasted Weekly Sales represents the total forecasted weekly sales (including customer orders) for a given SKU Group.
Forecasted Weeks of Supply	Forecasted Weeks of Supply represents the forecasted weeks of cover. It is calculated by dividing Saleable Inventory by Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales, where Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales is calculated as Forecasted Weekly Sales divided by the Number of Weeks Forecast.
Sellable Inventory per Store	Sellable Inventory per Store represents the average inventory level per store, excluding demo stock. It is calculated as the Saleable Inventory divided by the number of stores.
Number of Stores	Number of Stores represents the total number of stores for this SKU Group.
Number of Weeks Forecast	Number of Weeks Forecast represents the number of weeks in the future (including present week) over which Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales is calculated.
Retail Price	Retail Price is the product's retail price. Note: Retail Price is loaded from an external system.
Saleable Inventory	Saleable Inventory represents the amount of inventory that can actually be sold. It is calculated as the aggregated end of week projected inventory minus the aggregated end of week demo stock.
Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total	Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total contains the aggregated total of average weekly sales for an RDC.
Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total	Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total contains the aggregation of an item's average weekly sales across all stores.
Total Avg Weekly Sales	Total Avg Weekly Sales contains the Sum of SKU of RDC Avg Weekly Sales and SKU Sum of Stores Avg Weekly Sales.
Tracking Sales	Tracking Sales estimates sales for the current week based on week-to-date sales. First, average daily sales is calculated by dividing the week-to-date sales by the number of days week-to-date (Sunday through the day prior to the current day). Next, the average daily sales are multiplied by seven, resulting in the SKU Tracking Sales.

Inventory Pack Size View

This view provides a filtered view of differing pack sizes of a SKU and how they contribute to the total quantity.

This view has only read-only measures.

Figure 6–7 Inventory Pack Size View

		03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Whse Projected Inventory	100044019_1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	60.00	60.00
	100044019_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whse Projected Inventory Pre-Scaling	100044019_1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	60.00	60.00
	100044019_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Read-only Measures

These measures are read-only.at the SKU Pack Size/Warehouse/Day level.

Table 6–7 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–7 Measures: Inventory Pack Size Details)

Measure Label	Description
Whse Projected Inventory	This read-only measure contains the PI calculated in the previous AIP replenishment batch run after Scaling is complete
Whse Projected Inventory Pre-Scaling	The inventory displayed upon opening the workbook is the projected inventory calculated in the most recent AIP batch run prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints. This is calculated using the standard PI calculation where the Planned Receipts (PR) element represents pre-scaling orders output from replenishment.

Receipt Pack Size Detail View

This view provides a filtered view of differing pack sizes of a SKU and how they contribute to the total quantity.

This view has only read-only measures.

Figure 6–8 Receipt Pack Size Detail View

		03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06
Receipt Plan - Store	100044019_1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	40.00
	100044019_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Read-only Measures

These measures are read-only at the SKU Pack Size/Store/Day level.

Table 6–8 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–8 Measures: Receipt Pack Size Detail)

Measure Label	Description
Receipt Plan - Store	Calculated SRP Batch; Future planned receipts based on available to plan receipt days inventory position

SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store/Week) View

This view allows you to review replenishment plan information at the (SKU/Store/Week) level.

Figure 6–9 SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store/Week) View

	02/04/2012	02/11/2012	02/18/2012	02/25/2012	03/03/2012	03/10/2012	03/17/2012	03/24/2012
Roll Weeks (expanded) - Store	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Historical Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–9 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–9 Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store/Week)

Measure Label	Description
Historical Weekly Sales	Historical Weekly Sales are used in Factor AWS, and Sales Week Range Repl Methods
Roll Weeks (Expanded) - Store	The Roll Weeks - Store parameter indicates whether SRP logic should automatically roll the start and end date range settings forward one week or not. Roll weeks is used in the Factor AWS and Sales Week Range Replenishment Methods. The Roll Weeks options are: - Yes - No - Default Example: <i>Yes</i> causes the start and end date to roll forward one week, allowing you to keep the weekly historical sales at the same relative distance in the past. <i>No</i> does not move the start and end date forward allowing you to use the same weekly historical sales as the system moves forward in time. The expanded version of Store Roll Weeks displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view provides a company-wide view of inventory levels in the supply chain. This view has both:

- Read-only Measures

■ Hidden Measures

Figure 6–10 SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) View

SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)								
Product	Location							
100004009 DVD Player	S3 Crystal							
		01/29/2012	01/30/2012	01/31/2012	02/01/2012	02/02/2012	02/03/2012	02/04/2012
Store Available to Plan Receipt								
AWS Factor (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MSQ Constraint Indicator (expanded) - Store	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On
Store Delivery Day Percentage		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store								
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Customer Orders - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Customer Orders over Review Time - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Forecast Demand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily Store Standard Deviation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Stock Out - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demo Stock (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock - end of promo factor (expanded)		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Expected Receipts - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forecast Demand over Review Time - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increment Percent (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Stock (expanded) - Store		500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Stock (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Inventory - Store								
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Point - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receive Up to Level - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reconciled Orders - Store								
Reconciliation Adjustment - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Release Schedule								
Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min
Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Safety Stock - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Level (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock Factor - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ordering Pack Size								
Rounding Method (expanded) - Store								
Store Source Label								
Safety stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Read-only Measures

The loaded and calculated measures are read-only. Parameter values at the SKU/Store/Day level may be maintained. Expanded measures are read-only.

Table 6–10 lists the measures in this view that display automatically when using the default template.

Table 6–10 Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
AWS Factor (expanded) - Store	The AWS Factor allows you to provide a numeric factor to be multiplied against the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) to determine replenishment boundaries (SS, RP and RUTL) for the Factor AWS replenishment method. Example: An AWS Factor of 0.5 calculates a SS that is 50% of the average weekly sales. AWS Factor (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store	The Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store identifier allows you to select the stock level to use in calculating the Store RP and Store RUTL. This stock level is a combination of Safety Stock, Presentation Stock or Promotional Presentation Stock based on the following identifiers. If the identifier contains <i>vs.</i>, the greater value is used. This parameter affects all replenishment methods. The boundary options are: ■ SS vs. PS + PPS ■ SS vs. PS ■ SS vs. PPS ■ SS + PS + PPS ■ SS + PS ■ SS + PPS ■ SS Where, SS = Safety Stock PS = Presentation Stock PPS = Promotional Presentation Stock The default is SS vs. PS + PPS. Example: SS vs. PS adds the greater of SS or PS to the calculated Store RP and Store RUTL values. SS + PS adds the total of SS and PS to the calculated Store RP and Store RUTL values. Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Customer Orders - Store	Customer Orders - Store (CO) are orders placed by customers at a store for a specific quantity of a SKU to be picked up on a specific delivery date. Customer orders are treated as additional demand on top of normal forecasted demand. Note: Customer Orders are loaded to SRP from an external system.
Customer Orders Over Review Time - Store	Customer Orders Over Review Time - Store represents the customer Orders that must be accounted for when calculating the Ideal Receipt Quantity on an ATP day. Customer Orders are summed from the day after the beginning of the review period through the day before the end of the review period. Store Customer Orders Over Review Time is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Daily Store Standard Deviation	The Daily Store Standard Deviation represents the forecast error assuming a normal distribution. The standard deviation is used in the calculation of dynamic Safety Stock. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.

Table 6–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Delivery-day Demand Percent (expanded)	The actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the multiple levels of Delivery-day Demand Percent.
Demo Stock (expanded) - Store	Amount of stock that is used as demonstration product, but is still available to sell. Demo Stock is added to the RP and RUTL levels for each day. Demo Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Expected Receipts - Store	Expected Receipts - Store (ER) are orders that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered when planning future orders for a store. Expected Receipts - Store is the sum of in-transits and on orders. Note: In-transits and on orders s are loaded to SRP from an external system.
Forecast Demand Over Review Time - Store	The Forecast Demand Over Review Time - Store is calculated as the sum of the forecasted demand from the current day through the next receipt day. Forecast Demand Over Review Time - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Increment Percent (expanded) - Store	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using the Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Example: An Increment Percent of 1.2 adds 20% to the Min and Max Stock. Increment Percent (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store	The Inventory Selling Days parameter is used to specify the number of days of forecast quantity to be used when calculating the RUTL with the Hybrid, Dynamic, Poisson and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. The RUTL calculation uses the forecast demand over the greater of Inventory Selling Days and Review Time. Inventory Selling Days can be used to avoid producing very small frequent orders. Example: Inventory Selling Days of 14 ensures that an order contains at least 14 days of supply. Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Store Global Default Max Safety Stock Days	The Max Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Example: Max Safety Stock Days of 14 ensures the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next 14 days beginning with the current day. Max Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 6–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store	The Max Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Example: Max Safety Stock Days of 14 ensures the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Max Stock (expanded) - Store	Max Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to MAX Stock. Max Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store	Max Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents maximum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Example: Max Time Supply Days of 14 ensures an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply. Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store	The Min Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Example: Min Safety Stock Days of 7 ensures the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next seven days beginning with the current day. Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 6–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store	The Min Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Example: Min Safety Stock Days of 7 ensures the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand. Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Stock (expanded) - Store	Min Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Min Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store	Min Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply and Hybrid Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both SS and RP calculations. Example: To ensure a minimum inventory level that covers seven days of supply; then in the Min Time Supply Days, enter: 7. Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
MSQ Constraint Indicator (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store MSQ Constraint Indicator displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default, and exception level versions of Store MSQ Constraint Indicator. If the indicator is On, MSQ is applied as a constraint during ordering decisions.
Net Inventory - Store	Net Inventory - Store (NI) is calculated in batch AIP and is a prediction of the inventory position at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Projected Inventory position at the beginning of the period, then considering the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Net Inventory - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is used as the point at which SRP generates a planned receipt. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	The Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store represents the primary pack-size to be used when ordering a SKU for a store (either from a warehouse or from a supplier). Note: Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store is loaded from Data Management (DM).

Table 6–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	Percent of pallet is used to determine if the Ideal Receipt Quantity for replenishment should be rounded to a full pallet. It represents the percentage threshold that case demand must exceed in order for pallet rounding to occur. Example: Percent of Pallet of 0.75 rounds an order up to a pallet if the case demand is greater than 75 percent of a pallet. Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Projected Inventory - Store	Projected Inventory - Store (PI) is calculated in AIP batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific store. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all demand and replenishments on the previous day. Previous day demand is consists of forecasted demand plus any Customer Orders (CO) on that day. Previous day replenishments consist of Expected and Planned Receipts.
Projected Stock Out- Store	Projected Stock Out - Store is calculated based on forecasted demand and projected inventory. It represents the projected lost sales as a result of an out of stock at the store.
Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Store Promotion Factor (expanded)	Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Store Promotion Factor (expanded) displays the actual value used in the calculations. This version displays a factor of 1 for the days within the promotion period prior to the ramp down and then shows the designated End of Promotion Factor values as it approaches the end of the promotion. A factor of 1 is displayed after the promotion has ended.
Promotion Presentation Stock - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock - Store represents the Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor applied to the Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store. If the Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store Override Flag is turned on, this becomes equal to zero (0).
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store represents the specified quantity for Store Promotion Presentation Stock before application of the Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor.
Receipt Plan - Store	The Receipt Plan - Store represents SRP's recommendations for ordering based on demand, allocation boundaries and available inventory. The Receipt Plan is final result calculations in AIP Batch including adjustments made to Ideal Receipt Quantity based on rounding and constraints made to the Unconstrained Receipt Plan based on inventory available at the source. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Point - Store	The Receipt Point - Store represents the inventory level below which an order should be triggered. RP is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. Receipt Point - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Receive Up to Level - Store	The Receive Up to Level (RUTL) denotes the target level of inventory when generating an order. Receive Up to Level is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. Receive Up to Level - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.

Table 6–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Reconciled Orders - Store	The Reconciled Orders - Store is an indicator informing users which indicates which orders have been reconciled.
Reconciliation Adjustment - Store	The Reconciliation Adjustment - Store represents the difference between the Unconstrained Receipt Plan and the Store Receipt Plan due to inventory constraints, inventory availability at the source location.
Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the calculations that are used in generating a store replenishment method. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. The Replenishment Method options are: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Poisson Replenishment ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS The default is No Replenishment. Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Rounding Method (expanded) - Store	The Rounding Method is used when pack rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ). The Rounding Method options are: ■ Order Pack ■ Normal Rounding Method (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store	The Rounding Threshold represents the portion of a pack above which the replenishment plan is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. Example: To round up an order up to a pack when the demand is greater than 25 percent of a pack; then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: 0.25. Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Safety Stock - Store	Safety Stock - Store (SS) is inventory held at a location to mitigate the risks of stock outs caused by variability in forecasted demand. Safety stock is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. All replenishment methods allow the Safety Stock to be bound by minimum and maximum values. Safety Stock - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.

Table 6–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Safety Stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store	The Safety Stock Level Factor represents the amount of additional Safety Stock to carry in anticipation of unpredictable events (for instance, weather changes) or to provide additional Safety Stock during a special promotion or event. This provides a temporary lift in the RP and RUTL values. The Safety Stock Level Factor is used in Time Supply, Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. Example: To increase Safety Stock by 25 units, you would enter a Safety Stock Level Factor of 25. Negative values may also be entered to decrease the Safety Stock level. Safety Stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Service Level (expanded) - Store	The Service Level is used in the Safety Stock calculations for the Dynamic and Poisson replenishment methods. It is defined as the percentage of time that the stock should be able to meet demand. Example: A Service Level of 0.90 carries enough Safety Stock to maintain a 90% customer service level. Service Level (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store	Shelf capacity is the amount of stock to fill a shelf to the desired maximum level. If the Shelf Capacity Flag is set to <i>Yes</i>, the shelf capacity is used to cap the RP and RUTL. Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store	The Shelf Capacity Flag is used to determine if the RP and RUTL should be capped by the shelf capacity. The Shelf Capacity Flag options are: ■ Yes ■ No Example: Selecting <i>Yes</i> causes SRP to use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Selecting <i>No</i> or <i>Default</i>, SRP does not use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Store Available To Plan Receipt	The Store Available to Plan Receipt (ATP) indicates the days on which a store may plan a receipt based on the store's release schedule. A checkmark in a box indicates a receipt may be planned on that day.
Store Forecast Demand	The Store Forecast Demand is the forecast of the store's future sales. Note: Demand Forecast is loaded from an external forecasting system.
Store Net Inventory Post Replenishment	Store Net Inventory Post Replenishment is the inventory over the review time factoring in a planned receipt.
Store Release Schedule	The Store Release Schedule is an integer representing the lead time from a source location to store for a SKU. The release schedule is calculated in Data Management (DM) based on lead time and order cycle. A numeric field indicating the lead times.
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory.

Table 6–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is used to specify days of forecast in order to calculate a rate of sale. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations for the Time Supply Replenishment Method. Example: A Time Supply Horizon of 7 calculates a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven. Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Total Substitute Demand Quantity	A quantity of demand expected to occur as a result of one or more other SKUs being out of stock. This quantity represents increased demand on the original SKU by other related SKUs. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Substitution Details View for more information.
Total Substitute Received Quantity	A quantity of stock that an original SKU has received from other substitute SKUs in order to attempt to cover a shortage that the original SKU has experienced.
User Specified Store Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	User Specified Store Presentation Stock is the minimum amount of stock in units desired to have on hand for display/sales purposes. User Specified Store Presentation Stock may be taken into consideration when calculating the RP and RUTL, depending on the Boundary Stock selected. User Specified Store Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store	Maximum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store	Minimum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Hidden Measures

Table 6–11 lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS.

Table 6–11 Hidden Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Acceptable Loss (expanded) - Store	Acceptable Loss (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Active SKU CAP (Units) (Expanded)	SKU Cap (value in units) is used in store replenishment calculations. During replenishment calculations, this is the maximum boundary for inventory at the store.
Aggregated Store Ads	Aggregated Store Ads indicates the presence of any active ads within the SKU Group/Week level. Aggregated Store Ads is True if at least one ad exists over the week for this SKU Group.
Cases Per Pallet- Store	Cases Per Pallet- Store reflects the number of cases on a pallet. Note: Cases Per Pallet- Store is loaded from Data Management (DM). (Read only)
Daily Sales- Store	Daily Sales- Store represents the daily sales for a SKU/Store/Day. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system for use in calculating SRP alerts. (Read only)
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store	Expected Receipts In Transit - Store represents inventory in transit from warehouses and suppliers to store. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Expected Spoilage - Store	Expected Spoilage - Store refers to a quantity of a SKU at a store whose product life expires and therefore becomes un-sellable at the end of a day. Expired quantities cannot be used for any sales after the day they expire. Expected Spoilage - Store is only calculated when the global Inventory Aging Flag is set to True, the Product Life of the SKU is greater than zero and the Product Life of the SKU is less than or equal to the Aging Threshold. The calculation is based on the inventory position, demand, expected receipts and product life. You can specify an expected write-off quantity which overrides the expected spoilage if the write-off quantity is greater than the calculated value. (Read only)
Expected Write-off - Store	Expected Write-off - Store represents the quantity of stock expected to be thrown out for any reason (spoilage, breakage, and so on) on a given day. Expected Write-offs override calculated expected spoilage. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)

Table 6–11 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Max Sellable Quantity - Store	Max Sellable Quantity - Store (MSQ) represents a level of inventory that can be sold within the life of a product. If the Freshness Flag is set to True, then Maximum Sellable Quantity is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time. If the Freshness Flag is set to False, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the product, then added to the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ. It is calculated as all forecast demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time. Customer Orders over the Review Time (CORT), an additional non-forecast-able source of demand, and Back Orders, are then added. Max Sellable Quantity - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. As MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL), where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU, the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded). (Read only)
Min Sales Stock - Store	Min Sales Stock - Store (MSS) represents a level of inventory required to meet demand. This is calculated as the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Forecasted Demand over Review Time and Customer Orders over the Review Time. For those replenishment methods where forecasted demand is not used, demand in the MSS calculation is replaced with calculated Safety Stock. Min Sales Stock - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. If a shelf capacity constraint exists (Shelf Capacity Flag is set to True) Store Minimum Sales Stock may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. (Read only)
Non-Capped URP - Store	Non-Capped URP - Store represents the theoretical URP at the SKU/Store/day level, which would have been calculated if the SKU was not capped at all across time.
On Orders - Store	On Orders - Store are fixed orders currently being processed for delivery to store either from warehouses or directly from suppliers Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Product Life - Store	Product Life - Store represents the number of days from the time a product arrives at the store until it spoils. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Special Values: -1 (Use Previous)
Spoilage Threshold (expanded) - Store	Spoilage Threshold (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Store Ads Grand Opening	Store Ads Grand Opening indicates grand opening ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)

Table 6–11 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Store Ads Inserts	Store Ads Inserts indicates inserts ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Ads Others	Store Ads Others indicates other miscellaneous ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Ads Run on Press	Store Ads Run on Press indicates run on press ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Available Space	Store Avail Space represents the remaining space available under the SKU Cap after considering Store Inventory and Expected Receipts over the appropriate time periods.
Store Avg Rate of Sale	Store Avg Rate of Sale represents an item's average daily rate of sale at a store. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system at the SKU/Store level and spread to the SKU/Store/Day level across the planning horizon. (Read only)
Store Back Orders	Back Orders shows the SKU/warehouse back order quantity placed on Today. Back Orders is incorporated into the inventory boundaries calculation to increase the warehouse stock level. It represents an increased level of demand and therefore an increased level of inventory visible throughout the plan.)
Store Capped Difference	The Store Capped Difference is equal to Non-Capped URP - URP on any ATP day.
Store Demand on Source	The Store Demand on Source is equal to the URP time-shifted backwards based on the lead-time on the receipt day of the URP into the store.
Store Known Demand	Store Known Demand is the quantity in units of confirmed demand that is known for any reason. Known demand is used in place of the forecast if the known demand is greater than the forecast. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Loaded Safety Stock History	Store Loaded Safety Stock History maintains history of the Loaded Safety Stock measure. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Non-Capped Demand on Source	The Store Non-Capped Demand on Source is equal to the Non-Capped URP time-shifted backwards based on the lead-time on the receipt day of the URP into the store.
Store Numeric In Scope Indicator	Store Numeric In Scope Indicator is used in SRP alert processing to determine the alerting store ratio. It represents the number of stores for a SKU that are in-scope (stores which fall between on supply and off supply) during the alert horizon. (Read only)

Table 6–11 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Store Review Time	Store Review Time is a calculated measure indicating the number of days until the next delivery. Store Review Time is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. (Read only)
Store USA Over Review Time	Store USA Over Review Time (USART) is the sum of User Specified Allocations over the review time. Store USA Over Review Time is only displayed on Available to Plan receipt days. (Read only)
Store USA Over Review Time Type	The Store USA Over Review Time Type measure indicates the allocation combination type that is used when regarding the USART quantity as a whole. The first populated USA type in the review time is used as the USART type. Store USA Over Review Time Type Time is only displayed on Available to Plan receipt days. (Read only)
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store	Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store represents additional Safety Stock units added to the calculated Safety Stock. The Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift is calculated as a number of days of demand going forward from the larger of review time or number of inventory selling days. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. - Special Values: -1 (Use Previous) -2 (Use Default)
User Specified Allocation - Store	User Specified Allocations - Store (USA) are allocations that are defined by you and accounted for in projected inventory. USAs are maintained in the USA workbooks. (Read only)

Substitution Details View

This view displays a filtered view of substitution-specific data at the SSKU/SKU/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 6–11 Substitution Details View

	SEQ_0000	SEQ_0001	SEQ_0002	SEQ_0003	SEQ_0004	SEQ_0005	SEQ_0006
Original SKU							
Substitute Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–12 lists the read-only measure in this view.

Table 6–12 Measures: Substitution Details

Measure Label	Description
Substitute Demand Quantity	The Substitute Demand Quantity is a quantity of demand expected to occur as a result of a related SKU being out of stock. This quantity represents increased demand on the original SKU by a related SKU.

WH Inventory Analysis (SKU Group/Warehouse/Day) View

This view contains aggregate warehouse inventory information for review and inventory analysis purposes.

Figure 6–12 WH Inventory Analysis (SKU Group/Warehouse/Day) View

	01/29/2012	01/30/2012	01/31/2012	02/01/2012	02/02/2012	02/03/2012	02/04/2012
Projected Days of Supply at Stores	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Average Daily Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whse Expected Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Days of Supply at Whse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Days of Supply at Whse Pre-Scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whse Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whse Projected Inventory Pre-Scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whse Total ARS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–13 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–13 Measures: WH Inventory Analysis (SKU Group/Warehouse/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Projected Days of Supply at Stores	Projected Days of Stock at the store indicates the total number of days of supply on-hand at stores on a given day for all stores sourced from a given warehouse. Projected Days of Supply at Stores is calculated by summing the Store Projected Inventory measure for all stores sourced from a given warehouse and dividing that sum by the Total Average Daily Sales.
Total Average Daily Sales	Total Store Average Daily Sales represents the sum of the daily Average Rate of Sale (ARS) for a given SKU on a given day for all the stores that are sourced from a given warehouse. Average Rate of Sale (ARS) is calculated by dividing the weekly ARS by seven. Weekly ARS is an external load.
Whse Expected Receipts	Warehouse Expected Receipts represents the total warehouse expected receipts for the store's source warehouse.
Projected Days Of Supply at Whse	Projected Days Of Supply at Warehouse at the warehouse indicates the total number of days of supply on-hand at the warehouse on a given day. Projected Days Of Supply at Warehouse is calculated in AIP Batch at SKUG/WH/Day level by taking the WH Projected Inventory divided by the WH Total Average Daily Sales.
Projected Days Of Supply at Whse - Pre-scaling	Projected Days Of Supply at Warehouse - Pre-scaling at the warehouse indicates the total number of days of supply on-hand at the warehouse on a given day. Projected Days Of Supply at Warehouse - Pre-scaling is calculated in AIP Batch at SKUG/WH/Day level by taking the WH Projected Inventory-Pre-scaling divided by the WH Total Average Daily Sales.

Table 6–13 (Cont.) Measures: WH Inventory Analysis (SKU Group/Warehouse/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Whse Projected Inventory	Warehouse Projected Inventory (PI) represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at the warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
WhseProjected Inventory - Pre-scaling	Warehouse Projected Inventory (PI) represents a projection of the warehouse opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. When calculating the projected inventory position the planned receipts element of the calculation are the receipt quantities before supplier and container scaling constraints are applied. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Whse Total ARS	Warehouse Total ARS represents the Total Average Daily Sales and WH Independent ARS. It is calculated by adding the sum of the store ARS for all stores sourced from a given warehouse to the warehouse independent ARS.

Product & Location Attributes

This step contains views that allow you to examine the store replenishment plans. The available views are:

- [SRP Replenishment Plan \(SKU/Store\) View](#)
- [SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters \(Store\) View](#)
- [SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters \(SKU\) View](#)
- [Store Event Replenishment Parameters \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)
- [Store Presentation Stock Calculations \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)

SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) View

This view allows you to review replenishment plan information at the (SKU/Store) level. This view contains both:

- [Read-only Measures](#)
- [Hidden Measures](#)

Figure 6–13 SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) View

Measure Label	Value
Like SKU End Date	100004009
Off-Supply Effective Date	11/28/2013
On-Supply Effective Date	11/28/2008
Sales Forecast Detail Alert Count	0
SRP Sales Forecast Detailed Alert	☐
Store Loaded Current Inventory	0.00
Projected Stock Out - Store	0.00
Store Replenishment Subtype Code	
Store Replenishment Type Code	
Use Like SKU	☐
End Date Range (expanded) - Store	08/01/2013
Start Date Range (expanded) - Store	08/01/2013
Like SKU	

Read-only Measures

Table 6–14 lists the measures in this view that display automatically when using the default template. All measures are read-only.

Table 6–14 Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store)

Measure Label	Description
Like SKU	Like SKU allows you to select a similar SKU to obtain sales history from for new SKUs or SKUs with scant historical data. The new SKU uses the Like SKUs history until the Like SKU End Date when the new SKU has built up stable sales history. The Like SKU's sales history is used in the RP and RUTL boundaries for a new SKU using the Sales Week Range or Factor AWS replenishment method. Valid values are any SKU within the same domain as the new SKU.
Like SKU End Date	The Like SKU End Date parameter allows you to select the date that should be used as the ending point for using the Like SKUs sales history in calculations for the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired end date.
Off-Supply Effective Date	The Off-Supply Effective Date represents the date a store should stop receiving the product. Note: The Off-Supply Effective Date is loaded from Data Management (DM). (Read only)
On-Supply Effective Date	The On-Supply Effective Date represents the date a store should begin receiving the product. Note: The On-Supply Effective Date is loaded from Data Management (DM). (Read only)

Table 6–14 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store)

Measure Label	Description
Projected Stock Out - Store	Projected Stock Out - Store is calculated based on forecasted demand and projected inventory. It represents the projected lost sales as a result of an out of stock at the store.
Projected Stock Out (What-if) - Store	Projected Stock Out (What-if) - Store initially displays the value calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to SRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Projected Stock Out - Store for the SKU/Store. (Read only)
Sales Forecast Detail Alert Count	The Sales Forecast Detail Alert Count represents the number of alert hits from a forecasting system for this SKU/Store. This allows you to consider if action needs to be taken in the forecasting system to correct a problem prior to making changes to any SRP parameters. Note: The Sales Forecast Detail Alert Count is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Sales Forecast Detail Alert Mask	The Sales Forecast Detail Alert Mask allows you to start or stop generating the Sales Forecast alert based on dates. If the alert mask is False for the SKU/Store/Day, no alert is generated. Valid values are True or False. The Sales Forecast Detail Alert Mask default is True.
SRP Sales Forecast Detailed Alert	The SRP Sales Forecast Detailed Alert indicates a Sales Forecast alert exists for this SKU/Store. (Read only)
Store Current Inventory	Store Current Inventory represents the store's on hand position inventory position. Note: Current Inventory is loaded from an external system. Negative values are rejected by SRP and replaced with a zero. There is a contingency process in the event that the load from a store fails. It provides SRP with a system generated current store inventory value for its replenishment calculations. The calculations starts with yesterdays projected inventory position and adds in the difference between actual sales and forecasted demand. (Read only)
End Date Range - Store	The End Date Range - Store measure allows you to select the date that should be used as the ending point for determining the historical sales data used by the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. In the Sales Week Range method, the date range is the period over which sales history is summed. In the Factor AWS method, it is the time period over which average weekly sales is calculated. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired end date. Select a date less than or equal to the current date.
End Date Range (Expanded) - Store	The expanded version of End Date Range - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Store Replenishment Subtype Code	Store Replenishment Subtype Code represents user defined replenishment subtype codes. These codes are display only and are not used in any calculations. Note: Store Replenishment Subtype Code is loaded from an external system. (Read only)

Table 6–14 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store)

Measure Label	Description
Store Replenishment Type Code	Store Replenishment Type Code represents user defined replenishment subtype codes. These codes are display only and are not used in any calculations. Note: Store Replenishment Type Code is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Start Date Range	The Start Date Range parameter allows you to select the date that should be used as the starting point for determining the historical sales data used by the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. In the Sales Week Range method, the date range is the period over which sales history is summed. In the Factor AWS method, it is the time period over which average weekly sales is calculated. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired start date. Select a date less than or equal to the current date.
Start Date Range (Expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Start Date Range - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Use Like SKU	Use Like SKU indicates whether or not the Like SKU is used to obtain sales history in the RP and RUTL boundary calculations when using the Sales Week Range or Factor AWS replenishment method. Valid values are True or False. The Use Like SKU default is False.

Hidden Measures

Table 6–15 lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 6–15 Hidden Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) Worksheet

Measure Label	Description
Freshness Flag (expanded) - Store	The Freshness Flag - Store is only used when the Inventory Aging Limit is set (indicating the SKU has a product life). When the Freshness Flag is True, SRP ensures that a store replenishment plan is generated for at least the Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT) regardless of the inventory position. The Freshness Flag options are: ■ On ■ Off ■ Default The expanded version of Store Freshness Flag displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Loaded Safety Stock - Store	Loaded Safety Stock - Store represents Safety Stock value used when using Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment method. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock (expanded) - Store	The Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store parameter represents a number of days of supply additional Safety Stock to deal with supplier and supply chain compliance issues. The days covered begins with the latest of Review Time or Inventory Selling Days. The calculated Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Units is added on to the Safety Stock. Example: Supplier Compliance Safety Stock of 7 adds an addition seven days of supply to the Safety Stock. The expanded version of Store Supplier Compliance Safety Stock displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (Store) View

This view allows you to review replenishment plan information at the Store level

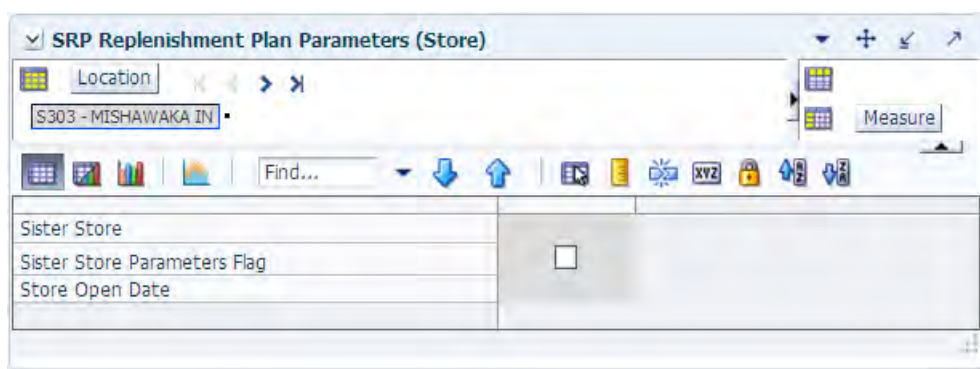
Figure 6–14 SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (Store) View

Table 6–16 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–16 Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (Store)

Measure Label	Description
Sister Store	A Sister Store allows you to model a new store after a store with similar characteristics and anticipated similar sales. To do this, a Sister Store relationship is set up in RMS. Once this relationship is established, AIP performs a one-time copy of all required replenishment settings and parameters from the sister store. AIP performs a weekly copy of sales history from the sister store to a new store that is scheduled to open. It continues to copy the sales history weekly up until the Store Opening Date.
Sister Store Parameters Flag	The Sister Store Parameters Flag Indicates that a sister store has had all store parameters copied from its sister store to itself. Note: This measure is loaded from Data Management (DM).
Store Open Date	Store Open Date is used in sister store copy. Sales history from the sister store is copied to the new store until the new store reaches its opening date. Note: This measure is loaded from Data Management (DM).

SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (SKU) View

This view allows you to review replenishment plan information at the SKU level.

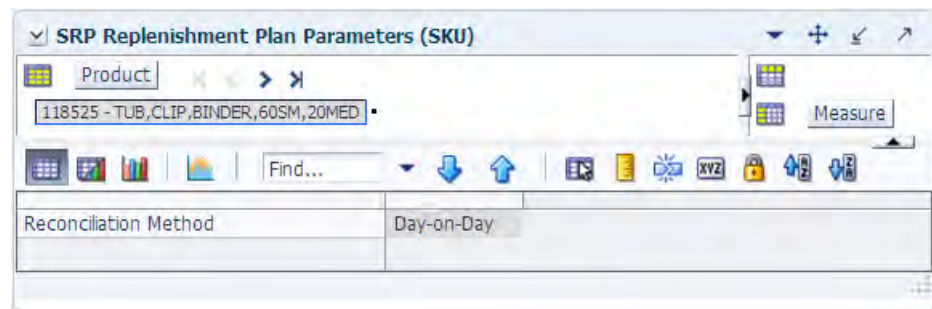
Figure 6–15 SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (SKU) View

Table 6–17 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–17 Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (SKU)

Measure Label	Description
Reconciliation Method	The Reconciliation Method is used to determine if reconciliation occurs on a day by day basis or over time. The Reconciliation Method options are: ■ Day-on-Day ■ Reconcile Over Time Example: Selecting Day-on-Day causes reconciliation from the source warehouse or supplier to occur for each day in the planning horizon. Day-on-Day reconciliation ships the inventory out to the store or warehouse destination quickly, considering only those destination stores or warehouses where a shipment today would arrive on the Available to Plan (ATP) day. While this method may ship the inventory sooner than the Reconcile Over Time method, stores or warehouses with ATP days later in the review period may receive less inventory than those with ATP days earlier in the review period. Selecting Reconcile Over Time causes reconciliation from the source warehouse or supplier to occur over each review period in the planning horizon. Reconcile Over Time allocation may cause some inventory to be retained at the source warehouse or supplier for shipment later in the review period. While this method may not ship the inventory as quickly as the Day-on-Day method, all ATP days within the review period for all stores and warehouses are considered equally in the inventory allocation.

Store Event Replenishment Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view allows you to review replenishment plan information at the (SKU/Store/Day) level. This view contains read-only measures.

Figure 6–16 Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

	12/16/05	12/17/05	12/18/05	12/19/05	12/20/05	12/21/05	12/22/05	12/23/05
Event AWS Factor - Store	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00
Event Boundary Stock - Store								
Event Demo Stock - Store								
Event Increment Percent - Store								
Event Inventory Selling Days - Store								
Event Max Safety Stock Days - Store								
Event Max Safety Stock Units - Store								
Event Max Stock - Store								
Event Max Time Supply Days - Store								
Event Min Safety Stock Days - Store								
Event Min Safety Stock Units - Store								
Event Min Stock - Store								
Event Min Time Supply Days - Store								
Event MSQ Constraint Indicator - Store								
Event Percent of Pallet - Store								
Event Rounding Method - Store								
Event Rounding Threshold - Store								
Event Replenishment Method - Store								
Event Shelf Capacity - Store								
Event Safety Stock Level Factor - Store								
Event Service Level - Store								
Event Time Supply Horizon - Store								
Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store								
Event Weekly Sales Max - Store								
Event Weekly Sales Min - Store								

Read-only Measures

Table 6–18 lists the measures in this view that display automatically when using the default template. All measures are read-only.

Table 6–18 Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters

Measure Label	Description
Event AWS Factor - Store	The Event AWS Factor – Store is used in Factor AWS Replenishment Method
Event Boundary Stock - Store	The Event Boundary Stock – Store is used in Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods
Event Demo Stock - Store	The Event Demo Stock – Store is used in the RP and RUTL calculations
Event Increment Percent - Store	The Event Increment Percent – Store is used in Min/Max Replenishment Method
Event Inventory Selling Days - Store	The Event Inventory Selling Days – Store is used in Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods
Event Max Safety Stock Days - Store	The Event Max Safety Stock Days – Store is used in Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Max Safety Stock Units - Store	The Event Max Safety Stock Units – Store is used in Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Max Stock - Store	The Event Max Stock – Store is used in Min/Max Replenishment Method
Event Max Time Supply Days - Store	The Event Max Time Supply Days – Store is used in Time Supply Replenishment Method
Event Min Safety Stock Days - Store	The Event Min Safety Stock Days – Store is used in Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Min Safety Stock Units - Store	The Event Min Safety Stock Units – Store is used in Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Min Stock - Store	The Event Min Stock – Store is used in Min/Max Replenishment Method
Event Min Time Supply Days - Store	The Event Min Time Supply Days – Store is used in Time Supply Replenishment Method
Event MSQ Constraint Indicator - Store	The Event MSQ Constraint Indicator – Store indicates when the MSQ should be removed from ordering decisions. If the indicator is 'On', MSQ is used as a constraint.
Event Percent of Pallet - Store	The Event Percent of Pallet – Store is used in Pallet Rounding
Event Replenishment Method - Store	Event-specific measure at the SKU/Store/Day level. The Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that are used in generating a store replenishment plan. The default is No Replenishment.
Event Rounding Method - Store	The Event Rounding Method – Store is calculated in DM for Singles and can be updated at the default and exception level in SRP
Event Rounding Threshold - Store	The Event Rounding Threshold – Store is used in IRQ calculation
Event Safety Stock Level Factor - Store	The Event Safety Stock Level Factor – Store is used in Time Supply, Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. If a 0 is desired, a small fraction must be entered.
Event Service Level - Store	The Event Service Level – Store is used in Dynamic Replenishment Method
Event Shelf Capacity - Store	Event-specific measure at the SKU/Store/Day level. Shelf Capacity is the amount of stock in units to fill a shelf to the desired maximum level.

Table 6–18 (Cont.) Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters

Measure Label	Description
Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store	The Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store is used in the RP and RUTL calculations
Event Time Supply Horizon - Store	The Event Time Supply Horizon - Store is used in Time Supply Replenishment Method
Event Weekly Sales Max - Store	The Event Weekly Sales Max – Store is used in Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods
Event Weekly Sales Min - Store	The Event Weekly Sales Min – Store is used in Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods

Hidden Measures

Table 6–19 lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 6–19 Hidden Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters

Measure Label	Description
Event Acceptable Loss - Store	The Event Acceptable Loss- Store is used in the Expected Spoilage calculation If you edit this measure: ■ Spoilage Threshold - Store is disabled for update ■ Spoilage Threshold - Store is calculated as 1 minus Store Acceptable Loss ■ Spoilage Threshold - Store is updated in the database with the calculated value (If commit is selected)
Event Spoilage Threshold - Store	The Event Spoilage Threshold - Store is used in the Expected Spoilage calculation If you edit this measure: ■ Acceptable Loss - Store is disabled for update ■ Acceptable Loss - Store is calculated as 1 minus Store Spoilage Threshold ■ Acceptable Loss - Store is updated in the database with the calculated value (If commit is selected)

Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view allows you to review presentation stock calculations at the (SKU/Store/Day) level. This view contains read-only measures.

Figure 6–17 Store Presentation Stock Calculations View

	12/16/05	12/17/05	12/18/05	12/19/05	12/20/05	12/21/05
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock - end of promo factor (expanded)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Weekly Base Sales Forecast - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Calculated Presentation Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Promotion Presentation Stock Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Presentation Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Read-only Measures

Table 6–20 lists the measures in this view that display automatically when using the default template. All measures are read-only.

Table 6–20 Measures: Store Presentation Stock Calculations

Measure Label	Description
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store represents the specified quantity for Store Promotion Presentation Stock before application of the End of Store Promotion Factor.
Promotion Presentation Stock – end of promo factor (expanded)	The expanded version of Promotion Presentation Stock – end of promo factor displays a factor of 1 for the days within the promotion period prior to the ramp down and will then show the designated End of Promotion Factor values as it approaches the end of the promotion. A factor of 1 will be displayed after the promotion has ended.
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) – Store	The expanded version of Store Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Store Promotion Presentation Stock	The Store Promotion Presentation Stock is a calculated measure at sku/str/day which represents the End of Store Promotion Factor applied to the Base Store Promotion Presentation Stock. If the Store Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag is turned on, this becomes equal to 0.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast – Store	The Weekly Base Sales Forecast – Store is the Day level representation of the weekly base sales forecast. This is calculated by replicating the value from Loaded Weekly Base Sales Forecast to sku/str/day.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store Weekly Base Sales Forecast displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Weekly Base Sales Forecast. 0 represents 0% of the forecast to be used and 1 will indicate to use 100% of the forecast.
Min Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store Minimum Presentation Stock displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Minimum Presentation Stock.
Calculated Presentation Stock - Store	The Calculated Presentation Stock - Store represents the max(Weekly Base Sales Forecast x Weekly Base Sales Forecast %, Store Minimum Presentation Stock). If the Calculated Store Presentation Stock Indicator is turned off, this value is 0.

Table 6–20 (Cont.) Measures: Store Presentation Stock Calculations

Measure Label	Description
Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) – Store	The expanded version of Store Presentation Stock Override Flag displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Presentation Stock Override Flag.
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (expanded) – Store	The expanded version of Store Presentation Stock Override Quantity displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Presentation Stock Override Quantity.
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of User Specified Store Presentation Stock displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Total Presentation Stock - Store	The Total Presentation Stock - Store represents the max when the Store Presentation Stock Override Flag is selected.

Warehouse Replenishment Task

This task allows you to examine the warehouse replenishment plan.

Use the WRP Interactive Evaluation workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["WRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook"](#) on page 5-16.

These steps help you achieve this task:

[Alerts & Exceptions Step](#)

[Sales, Orders, Inventory](#)

[Product & Location Attributes](#)

Alerts & Exceptions Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the warehouse replenishment plan. The available views are:

- [Credit Details Interactive View](#)
- [Credit Summary Interactive View](#)
- [Overstock Details Interactive View](#)
- [SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View](#)
- [Source Credit Totals Interactive View](#)
- [Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View](#)

Credit Details Interactive View

This view provides credit detail information at the SKU Group/destination/day level.

Figure 6–18 Credit Details Interactive View

What If - Unconstrai... What If - Constraine...

▼ Credit Details

Product Destination Stocking Point < > X

400000006017A GE Compact Fluorescent Light Bulb W1000 N American Import WH

Find...

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013	08/04/2013	08/05/2013
In Transit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales Credit Detail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Available Warehouse Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demand Credit Detail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Allocations in the Well in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Allocations in the Well	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demand Credit Detail in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
On Order in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In Transit in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales Credit Detail in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Actual Inventory in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demand Credit Stocked Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sales Credit Stockless Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transfers in the Well	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfers in the Well in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales Credit Stocked Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Delivery-day demand percent	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Back Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–21 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–21 Measures: Credit Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Actual Inventory in Cases	Read-only view of inventory at the warehouse; including on order, in transit, transfers in the well, and allocations in the well. Displayed in cases.
Available Warehouse Inventory	Read-only view of inventory at the warehouse; including on order, in transit, transfers in the well, and allocations in the well. Displayed in units.
Back Order	Back Orders shows the SKU/warehouse back order quantity placed on Today. Back Orders is incorporated into the inventory boundaries calculation to increase the warehouse stock level. It represents an increased level of demand and therefore an increased level of inventory visible throughout the plan.
Demand Credit Detail	Demand credit is the amount the inventory was short of demand. It is calculated as the shortage between the projected actual warehouse inventory and total forecasted warehouse demand for the day. This is a read only measure and is displayed in units.
Demand Credit Detail in Cases	Demand credit is the amount the inventory was short of demand. It is calculated as the shortage between the projected actual warehouse inventory and total forecasted warehouse demand for the day. This is a read only measure and is displayed in cases.

Table 6–21 (Cont.) Measures: Credit Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Credit Stocked Alert	A demand credit stocked alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted demand. The Demand Credit Stocked Alert for a Single Day for a Stocked SKU indicates that the demand credit exceeds the demand credit threshold AND the demand credit percentage exceeds the demand credit percentage on a given day for a stocked item. This is a read only measure.
In Transit	This is a read-only view of in-transits in units. In transits are considered orders into the destination stocking point that have left the source stocking point. In transits are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
In Transit in Cases	This is a read-only view of in-transits in cases. In transits are considered orders into the destination stocking point that have left the source stocking point. In transits are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
On Order	This is a read-only view of on orders in units. These are open orders that are currently being processed for delivery to warehouses. On orders are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
On Order in Cases	This is a read-only view of on orders in cases. These are open orders that are currently being processed for delivery to warehouses. On orders are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
Transfers in the Well	This is a read-only view of transfers in the well in units. It represents a total quantity of inventory required to satisfy transfers that have already been released by AIP to the warehouse but not yet picked.
Transfers in the Well in Cases	Transfers in the Well converted to Cases.
Allocations in the Well	This is a read-only view of all allocations in the well in units. It represents planned inventory movement out of the warehouse that will consume inventory and therefore is subtracted from the future inventory assessments.
Allocations in the Well in Cases	Allocations in the Well converted to Cases.
Projected Inventory	This is a read-only view of projected inventory in units. Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day.
Projected Inventory in Cases	This is a read-only view of projected inventory in cases. Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day.
Sales Credit Detail	Sales credit is the amount the inventory was short of sales in units. It is calculated as the shortage between the projected warehouse inventory and total forecasted store sales of the day. This read-only measure is calculated each day from today to the end of the fixed period.
Sales Credit Detail in Cases	Sales credit is the amount the inventory was short of sales in cases. It is calculated as the shortage between the projected warehouse inventory and total forecasted store sales of the day. This read-only measure is calculated each day from today to the end of the fixed period.

Table 6–21 (Cont.) Measures: Credit Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Sales Credit Stocked Alert	A sales credit stocked alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted store orders. The Sales Credit Stocked Alert for a Single Day for a Stocked SKU is read-only and indicates that the sales credit exceeds the sales credit threshold and the sales credit percentage exceeds the sales credit percentage on a given day for a stocked item.
Sales Credit Stockless Alert	A sales credit stockless alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted store orders. The Sales Credit Stockless Alert for a Single Day for a Stockless SKU is read-only and indicates that the sales credit exceeds the sales credit threshold and the sales credit percentage exceeds the sales credit percentage on a given day for a stockless item. This read only measure is unavailable until the workbook is rolled up to SKU Group/Destination level.
Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day	A stockless surplus alert for a single day is generated for stockless products when the Demand Credit exceeds the Demand Credit Unit Threshold and the demand over the Stockless Surplus Days Threshold is greater than zero. This is a read-only measure.
Total Forecast Demand	Read-only measure that displays constrained forecasted demand in units aggregated to the stocking point level.
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	Read-only measure that displays constrained forecasted demand in cases aggregated to the stocking point level.
Warehouse Receipt to Availability Lead Time	This read-only measure indicates the number of days between the receipt of a delivery into a warehouse and the point the received inventory becomes available to meet demand.

Credit Summary Interactive View

This view provides credit summary information at the SKU Group/Destination level.

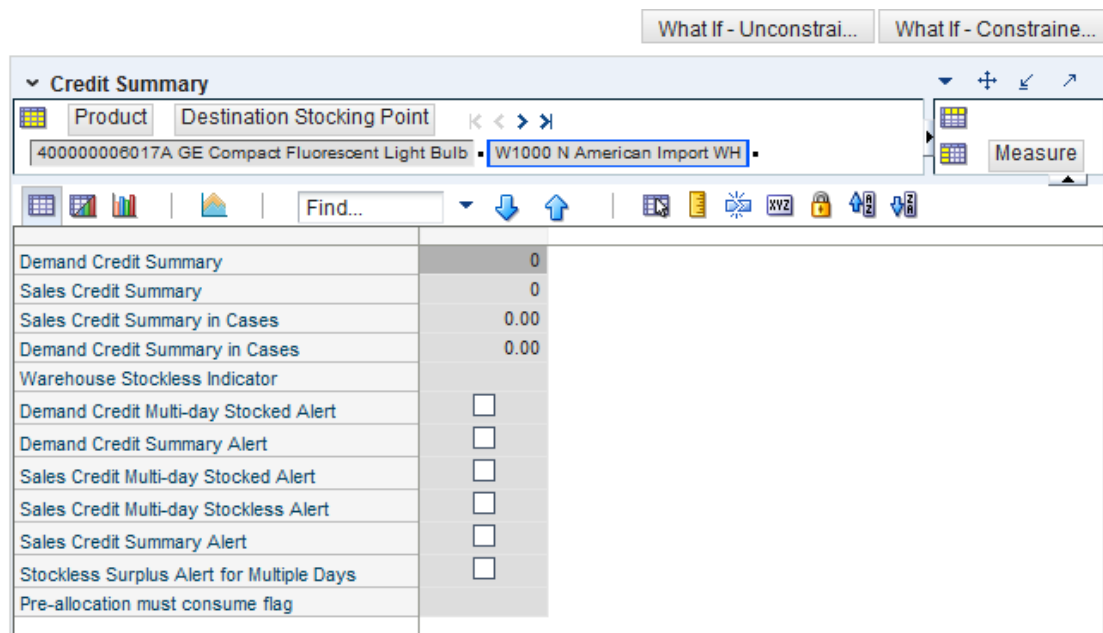
Figure 6–19 Credit Summary Interactive View

Table 6–22 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–22 Measures: Credit Summary Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert	A demand credit alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted demand. The demand credit multi-day stocked alert indicates that the number of consecutive days with a demand credit exceeds the demand credit days threshold for this item. This is a read-only measure.
Demand Credit Summary	A read only summation in units of demand credits for a given SKU group/warehouse.
Demand Credit Summary Alert	A demand credit alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted demand. It is triggered when either Demand Credit for a Single Day for a Stocked SKU is flagged or Demand Credit for Multiple Days for a Stocked SKU Group is flagged. This is a read-only measure.
Demand Credit Summary in Cases	A read only summation in cases of demand credits for a given SKU group/warehouse.
Pre-allocation Must Consume Flag	A read only measure that indicates whether allocations should be created for the entire receipt quantity. This is only applicable when the SKU Group and warehouse are pre-allocated.
Sales Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert	A Sales credit alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted store sales. The sales credit multi-day stocked alert indicates that the number of consecutive days with a sales credit exceeds the sales credit days threshold for this item. This is a read-only measure.
Sales Credit Multi-Day Stockless Alert	A Sales credit alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted store sales. The sales credit multi-day stockless alert indicates that the number of consecutive days with a sales credit exceeds the sales credit days threshold for this item. This is a read-only measure.
Sales Credit Summary	A read only summation in units of sales credits for a given SKU group/warehouse.
Sales Credit Summary Alert	A sales credit alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted store sales. It is triggered when either Sales Credit for a Single Day for a Stocked or Stockless SKU is flagged or Sales Credit for Multiple Days for a Stocked or Stockless SKU Group is flagged. This is a read-only measure.
Sales Credit Summary in Cases	A read only summation in cases of sales credits for a given SKU group/warehouse.
Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days	A stockless surplus alert notifies you that excessive orders exist at this warehouse based on warehouse demand. If a product is stockless, the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days triggers when the demand credit exceeds the Stockless Surplus Threshold and the demand credit also exceeds the number of days demand specified by the Stockless Surplus Multi-day Threshold. This is a read-only measure.
Warehouse Stockless Indicator	A read only measure indicating whether the SKU Group is stockless at the warehouse.

Overstock Details Interactive View

This view displays detailed overstock information at the SKU Group/Destination/Day level.

Figure 6–20 Overstock Details Interactive View

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013	08/04/2013
In Transit in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
On Order in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In Transit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
On Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Overstock Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Projected Inventory in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Stock Cover Days	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Allocations in the Well in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Allocations in the Well	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfers in the Well in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfers in the Well	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Back Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–23 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–23 Measures: Overstock Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Allocations in the Well	This is a read-only view of all allocations in the well in units. It represents planned inventory movement out of the warehouse that will consume inventory and therefore is subtracted from the future inventory assessments.
Allocations in the Well in Cases	Allocations in the Well converted to Cases.
Back Order	Back Orders shows the SKU/warehouse back order quantity placed on Today. Back Orders is incorporated into the inventory boundaries calculation to increase the warehouse stock level. It represents an increased level of demand and therefore an increased level of inventory visible throughout the plan.
In Transit	This is a read-only view of in-transits in units. For a given SKU Pack Size at a warehouse, in transits are considered orders into the destination stocking point that have left the source stocking point. In transits are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
In Transit in Cases	This is a read-only view of in-transits in cases. For a given SKU Pack Size at a warehouse, in transits are considered orders into the destination stocking point that have left the source stocking point. In transits are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
On Order	This is a read-only view of on orders in units. These are open orders that are currently being processed for delivery to warehouses. On orders are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
On Order in Cases	This is a read-only view of on orders in cases. These are open orders that are currently being processed for delivery to warehouses. On orders are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
Overstock Alert	A read-only-only measure that indicates that an over stock alert exists for the SKU Group.

Table 6–23 (Cont.) Measures: Overstock Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Projected Inventory	This is a read-only view of projected inventory in units. Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day.
Projected Inventory in Cases	This is a read-only view of projected inventory in cases. Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day.
Projected Stock Cover Days	Projected stock cover is defined as the number of days the opening inventory for a given day satisfies the projected outbound volume.
Total Forecast Demand	Read-only measure that displays constrained forecasted demand in units aggregated to the stocking point level.
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	Read-only measure that displays constrained forecasted demand in cases aggregated to the stocking point level.
Transfers in the Well	This is a read-only view of transfers in the well in units. It represents a total quantity of inventory required to satisfy transfers that have already been released by AIP to the warehouse but not yet picked.
Transfers in the Well in Cases	Transfers in the Well converted to Cases.

SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View

This view displays alert information at the SKU Group/destination level.

Figure 6–21 SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View

SKU Group Credit Totals	
Product	400000006017A GE Compact Fluorescent Light Bulb
Find...	
Number of Sales Alerts	0
Demand Credit Max	0
Sales Credit Total	0
Number of Order Alerts	0
Demand Credit Total	0
Number of Stockless Alerts	0
Sales Credit Max	0
New SKU Flag	☐
Corporate Discontinuation Date	
Demand Credit Total in Cases	0.00
Sales Credit Total in Cases	0.00
Demand Credit Max in Cases	0.00
Sales Credit Max in Cases	0.00
Number of Overstock Alerts	0
Number of Sales Forecast Alerts	0

Table 6–24 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–24 Measures: SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Corporate Discontinuation Date	A read-only display of the corporate discontinuation date, if one has been specified.
Demand Credit Max	Largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size in units. Read-only.
Demand Credit Max in Cases	Largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size in cases. Read-only.
Demand Credit Total	A read-only summation of all demand credits at the warehouse in units.
Demand Credit Total in Cases	A read-only summation of all demand credits at the warehouse in cases.
New SKU Flag	A read-only measure indicating if the SKU has new SKU status.
Number of Order Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group demand credit alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Overstock Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group overstock alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Sales Forecast Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group Sales Forecast alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Sales Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group sales alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Stockless Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group stockless alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Sales Credit Max	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU group in a warehouse in units. Read-only.

Table 6–24 (Cont.) Measures: SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Sales Credit Max in Cases	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU group in a warehouse in cases. Read-only.
Sales Credit Total	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the warehouse in units.
Sales Credit Total in Cases	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the warehouse in cases.

Source Credit Totals Interactive View

This view provides credit information at the source warehouse level.

Figure 6–22 Source Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Sales Credit Total in Cases Source	0.00
Demand Credit Max in Cases Source	0.00
Sales Credit Total Source	0
Number of Stockless Alerts Source	0
Number of Order Alerts Source	0
Sales Credit Max in Cases Source	0.00
Demand Credit Total Source	0
Number of Sales Alerts Source	0
Demand Credit Max Source	0
Demand Credit Total in Cases Source	0.00
Sales Credit Max Source	0

Table 6–25 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–25 Measures: Source Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Credit Max Source	Read-only measure showing the largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size for a source in units.
Demand Credit Max in Cases Source	Read-only measure showing the largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size for a source in cases.
Demand Credit Total Source	A read-only summation of all SKU Pack Size demand credits at the source in units
Demand Credit Total in Cases Source	A read-only summation of all SKU Pack Size demand credits at the source in cases.
Number of Order Alerts Source	A read-only total of the number of SKU Pack Size demand credit alerts triggered at a source.
Number of Sales Alerts Source	A read-only total of the number of SKU Pack Size sales alerts triggered at a source.

Table 6–25 (Cont.) Measures: Source Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Number of Stockless Alerts Source	A read-only total of the number of SKU Pack Size stockless alerts triggered at a source.
Sales Credit Max Source	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size at the source in units. Read-only.
Sales Credit Max in Cases Source	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size at the source in cases. Read-only.
Sales Credit Total Source	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the source in units.
Sales Credit Total in Cases Source	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the source in cases.

Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View

This view provides credit total information at the destination level.

Figure 6–23 Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Value
Number of Sales Alerts	0
Demand Credit Max	0
Sales Credit Total	0
Number of Order Alerts	0
Demand Credit Total	0
Number of Stockless Alerts	0
Sales Credit Max	0
Demand Credit Total in Cases	0.00
Sales Credit Total in Cases	0.00
Demand Credit Max in Cases	0.00
Sales Credit Max in Cases	0.00
Number of Overstock Alerts	0
Number of Sales Forecast Alerts	0

Table 6–26 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–26 Measures: Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Credit Max	Largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size in units. Read-only.
Demand Credit Max in Cases	Largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size in cases. Read-only.
Demand Credit Total	A read-only summation of all demand credits at the warehouse in units.
Demand Credit Total in Cases	A read-only summation of all demand credits at the warehouse in cases.
Number of Order Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group demand credit alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Overstock Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group overstock alerts triggered at a warehouse.

Table 6–26 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Number of Sales Forecast Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group Sales Forecast alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Sales Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group sales alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Stockless Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group stockless alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Sales Credit Max	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU group in a warehouse in units. Read-only.
Sales Credit Max in Cases	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU group in a warehouse in cases. Read-only.
Sales Credit Total	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the warehouse in units.
Sales Credit Total in Cases	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the warehouse in cases.

Orders & Inventory Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the warehouse replenishment plan. The available views are:

- [Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View](#)
- [Demand Pack Size Details View](#)
- [In Transit Details Interactive View](#)
- [Inventory Pack Size Details View](#)
- [Receipt Pack Size Details View](#)
- [Supplier Purchase Quantity \(SPQ\) Analysis Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Historical Supplier Orders Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Pack Size Interactive View](#)

Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View

This view provides a company wide view of inventory levels in the supply chain.

Figure 6–24 Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View

What If - Unconstrai... What If - Constraine...

Company Level Inventory Analysis

Product < > >> <<

400000006017A GE Compact Fluorescent Light Bulb

Calendar Measure

    Find...

	08/03/2013	08/10/2013	08/17/2013	08/24/2013	08/31/2013	09/07/2013
Retail Price	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tracking Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forecast To Sell-Through %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sellable Inventory	4403	4403	4403	4403	4403	0
End of Week Inventory - Cross Docks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ad/Rollout Notes						
Number of Stores	58	58	58	58	58	58
Sellable Inventory Per Store	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	0.00
Forecasted Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forecasted Weeks Of Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Number of Weeks of Forecast	1	1	1	1	1	1
Actual Weeks Of Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
End of Day Inventory	4403.00	4403.00	4403.00	4403.00	4403.00	0.00
Historical Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Average Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Aggregated Demo Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads All	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
End of Week Inventory - RDCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
End of Week Inventory - Deconsolidation Centers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts from Vendors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Company URP by Week	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–27 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–27 Measures: Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Actual Weekly Sales	Actual Weekly Sales represents the sum of actual sales data from stores aggregated to the SKU Group/Week level.
Actual Weeks of Supply	Actual Total Weeks of Supply represents weeks of supply for all locations (stores and warehouses). It is calculated by dividing Saleable Inventory by Total Avg Weekly Sales.
Ad/Rollout Notes	SKU Ad/Rollout Notes contains notes related to a product ad or rollout.
Aggregated Store Ads	Aggregated Store Ads indicates the presence of any active ads within the SKU Group/Week level. Aggregated Store Ads is True if at least one ad exists over the week for this SKU Group.
Store Aggregated Demo Stock	Store Aggregated Demo Stock represents the total demo stock over the week for this SKU Group. It is calculated as the sum of demo stock across all stores on the last day of the week (Saturday).
Company End of Week Inventory	Company End of Week Inventory represents the sum of a SKU's Projected inventory on last day of week at all locations (stores and warehouses).
Company URP by Week	Company URP by Week is the Unconstrained Receipt Plan (URP) for a given SKU Group across the company for a given week. Unconstrained Receipt Plan (URP) is calculated as Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) plus the Store Reconciliation Adjustment (SKU/Store/Day). The resulting URP values for each SKU/Store combination are then aggregated to a SKU Group/Company/Week level.

Table 6–27 (Cont.) Measures: Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
End of Week Inventory - Cross Docks	End of Week Inventory - Cross Docks represents the sum a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of Cross Docks.
End of Week Inventory - Deconsolidation Centers	End of Week Inventory - Deconsolidation Centers represents the sum of a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of Deconsolidation Center.
End of Week Inventory - RDCs	End of Week Inventory - RDCs represents the sum a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of RDC.
Expected Receipts from Vendors	Expected Receipts from Vendors shows the total inventory on order from vendors to warehouses and stores for any direct to store shipments.
Receipt Plan - Vendors	Receipt Plan - Vendors shows the total planned receipts from vendors to warehouses and stores for any direct to store shipments.
Forecast to Sell-Through %	Forecast to Sell-Through % contains the percentage of actual sales (historical weekly sales) to forecasted sales (forecasted demand at the week level).
Forecasted Weekly Sales	Forecasted Weekly Sales represents the total forecasted weekly sales (including customer orders) for a given SKU Group.
Forecasted Weeks of Supply	Forecasted Weeks of Supply represents the forecasted weeks of cover. It is calculated by dividing Saleable Inventory by Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales, where Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales is calculated as Forecasted Weekly Sales divided by the Number of Weeks Forecast.
Sellable Inventory per Store	Sellable Inventory per Store represents the average inventory level per store, excluding demo stock. It is calculated as the Saleable Inventory divided by the number of stores.
Number of Stores	Number of Stores represents the total number of stores for this SKU Group.
Number of Weeks Forecast	Number of Weeks Forecast represents the number of weeks in the future (including present week) over which Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales is calculated.
Retail Price	Retail Price is the product's retail price. Note: Retail Price is loaded from an external system.
Saleable Inventory	Saleable Inventory represents the amount of inventory that can actually be sold. It is calculated as the aggregated end of week projected inventory minus the aggregated end of week demo stock.
Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total	Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total contains the aggregated total of average weekly sales for an Regional Distribution Center (RDC) warehouse.
Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total	Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total contains the aggregation of an item's average weekly sales across all stores.
Total Avg Weekly Sales	Total Avg Weekly Sales contains the Sum of SKU of RDC Avg Weekly Sales and SKU Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total.
Tracking Sales	Tracking Sales estimates sales for the current week based on week-to-date sales. First, average daily sales is calculated by dividing the week-to-date sales by the number of days week-to-date (Sunday through the day prior to the current day). Next, the average daily sales are multiplied by seven, resulting in the SKU Tracking Sales.

Demand Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of demand pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

Figure 6–25 Demand Pack Size Details View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Total Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped Demand - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–28 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 6–28 Measures: Demand Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Total Forecast Demand	Total Forecast Demand is the aggregated constrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand; it contains the value currently in the domain and will never change based on user input in the workbook.
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand	Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand is the aggregated unconstrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand; it contains the value currently in the domain and will never change based on user input in the workbook.
Warehouse Capped Demand	Warehouse Capped Demand for a SKUPack/Destination/Day is calculated as defined in Conceptual Design document for Inventory Capping. The display measure is then aggregated for all SKUPacks within the SKUG for the Destination/Day.
Warehouse Capped Demand – What-if	The Warehouse Capped Demand – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Capped Demand.

In Transit Details Interactive View

This view provides in-transit detail information at the SKU Group/Destination/Source/Day level.

Figure 6–26 In Transit Details Interactive View

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013
On Order Details	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In Transit Details	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In Transit Details in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
On Order Details in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–29 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–29 Measures: WRP In Transit Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
In Transit Details	A read-only view of in transit orders in units aggregated to SKU group for a specific destination/source.
In Transit Details in Cases	A read-only view of in transit orders in cases aggregated to SKU group for a specific destination/source.
On Order Details	A read-only view of open orders in units aggregated to SKU group for a specific destination/source.
On Order Details in Cases	A read-only view of open orders in cases aggregated to SKU group for a specific destination/source.

Inventory Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of inventory pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 6–27 Inventory Pack Size Details View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - Pre-Scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped PI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped PI - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–30 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 6–30 Measures: Inventory Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Projected Inventory	The Projected Inventory is the projected inventory calculated in the most recent AIP batch run. It includes any impacts due to scaling to Supplier Minimums and Container Minimums. This is calculated using the standard PI calculation where the Planned Receipts (PR) element represents scaled orders.
Projected Inventory – Pre-Scaling	The Projected Inventory – Pre-Scaling is the projected inventory calculated in the most recent AIP batch run prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints. This is calculated using the standard PI calculation where the Planned Receipts (PR) element represents pre-scaling orders output from replenishment.
Projected Inventory – What-if	The Projected Inventory – What-if displays the Pre-scaling Projected Inventory calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated PI for the SKU/Warehouse.

Table 6–30 (Cont.) Measures: Inventory Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Capped PI	The Warehouse Capped PI is calculated using the standard PI equation: $PI_t = \text{Max} (PI_{t-1} + ER_{t-1} - Dmd_{t-1} + PR_{t-1} - EST_{t-1} - COT_{t-1}, 0)$ Where Dmdt = Capped Demand (demand based on CRPs into the destinations) for any day t PRt = Planned Receipts (Receipt Plan) at the warehouse for any day t Both Dmdt and PRt represent aggregate values at the SKUGroup level for all SKUPacks belonging to that SKU Group.
Warehouse Capped PI – What-if	The Warehouse Capped PI – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Capped PI.
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity	The Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity is equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of day for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock (either because of inventory capping or no ATP days or for any other reason). After stockless processing for the day, this quantity can be calculated as follows: $ResidualQty(t) = \text{Max}(PI(t) + ER(t) + CRP(t) - Dmd(t), 0) \text{ (essentially the PI calculation for day } t+1)$
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity – What-if	The Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity.

Receipt Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of receipt pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 6–28 Receipt Pack Size Details View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Expected Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Pre-scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Original Total Planned Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Original Total Planned Receipts - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–31 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 6–31 Measures: Receipt Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Expected Receipts	Expected Receipts uses historical expected receipts if prior to today; otherwise, the value represents on orders + in transits + placement. Value will change based on user input for Warehouse Stop Receiving Date in the workbook.
Receipt Plan	Receipt Plan represents the Final Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent batch run. The receipts include any impacts due to scaling to Supplier Minimums and Container Minimums.
Receipt Plan – Pre-Scaling	Receipt Plan – Pre-Scaling contains the Constrained Receipt Plan, calculated in the most recent batch run, prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints.
Receipt Plan – What-if	Receipt Plan – What-if initially displays the Pre-scaling Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated CRP for the SKU/Warehouse.
Original Total Planned Receipts	Original Total Planned Receipts represents the original un-reconciled total planned receipts calculated in the most recent batch run.
Original Total Planned Receipts – What-if	Original Total Planned Receipts – What-if initially displays the un-reconciled total planned receipts calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated URP for the SKU/Warehouse.

Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) Analysis Interactive View

This view provides management information related to items with fixed purchase quantities. Information is displayed at the SKU Group/Week level.

Figure 6–29 SPQ Analysis Interactive View

	08/03/2013	08/10/2013	08/17/2013	08/24/2013	08/31/2013	09/07/2013
Need Above Order Commit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Need Above Order Commit - What if	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPQ Commitment Type (expanded)						
SPQ Commitment Type Exception						
SPQ Order Commit Quantity						
Vendor Lock Period	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Remaining Order Commit Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Remaining Order Commit Quantity - What if	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–32 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–32 Measures: SPQ Analysis Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Need Above Order Commit	A read-only measure calculated as the Order Commit Quantity minus the aggregated unconstrained IRQ.
Need Above Order Commit - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Need Above Order Commit calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated Need Above Order Commit.
Remaining Order Commit Quantity	The Remaining Order Commit Quantity represents the portion of an SPQ order still available in the current week. This measure is calculated by deducting any executed orders from the order commit quantity for that week.
Remaining Order Commit Quantity - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Remaining Order Commit Quantity calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated Remaining Order Commit Quantity.
SPQ Commitment Type (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the SPQ Commitment Type measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
SPQ Commitment Type Exception	The SPQ Commitment Type is used whenever a Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) has been entered for a SKU. The commitment type indicates how the SPQ should be interpreted. The options are Fixed or Capped. Fixed indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it must be ordered in its entirety, regardless of whether there is demand for it. Capped indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it need not be ordered if it is not required. Blank indicates that the SPQ will be ignored.
SPQ Order Commit Quantity	The SPQ Order Commit Quantity contains the Fixed or Capped Purchase Quantity agreed upon with the Vendor.
Vendor Lock Period	The Vendor Lock Period identifies which weeks are in the vendor lock period. The vendor lock period alerts you that there may be a vendor lock during this period. During this time period you would need to negotiate changes to the SPQ with the supplier. This indicator is for information purposes only and does not affect the replenishment plan calculations.
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity	Supplier Residual Excess Quantity would be equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of the week for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock (either as a result of inventory capping or no ATP days at suitable destinations).
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Residual Excess Quantity calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Supplier Residual Excess Quantity.

WRP Historical Supplier Orders Interactive View

This view shows Historical Supplier Orders at the SKU Pack Size/destination/source level.

Figure 6–30 WRP Historical Supplier Orders Interactive View

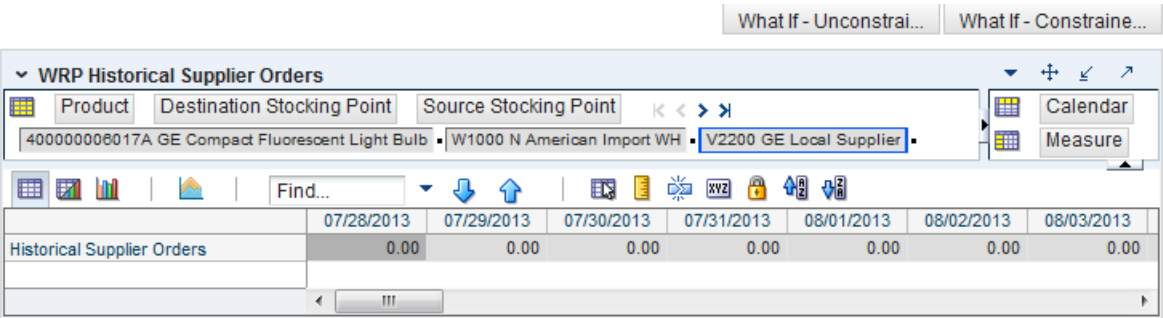


Table 6–33 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–33 Measures: WRP Historical Supplier Orders Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Historical Supplier Orders (Expanded)	This read-only measure displays the historical supplier orders loaded from an external system.

WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

This view displays the WRP receipt plan and calculation parameters at the SKU Group/Warehouse/Day level. This view contains both:

- [Default Measures](#)
- [Hidden Measures](#)

Figure 6–31 *WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View*

What If - Unconstr...

What If - Constraine...

WRP Receipt Plan By SKU Group

Product

Destination Stocking Point

40000000017A GE Compact Fluorescent Light Bulb

W1000 N American Import WH

Calendar

Measure

Find...

<

Default Measures

Table 6–34 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–34 Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Available To Plan Receipt	Boolean that indicates the days on which a warehouse may plan a receipt. This is a read-only measure and remains unchanged regardless of which other parameters are changed in the workbook.
Delivery-day Demand Percent (expanded)	The actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the multiple levels of Delivery-day Demand Percent.
Baseline Safety Stock %	Percent of that days demand that is used for baseline Safety Stock. (Read only)
Baseline Safety Stock % Override	The Baseline Safety Stock % Override measure allows you to override the Baseline Safety Stock % input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of that days demand that as baseline Safety Stock; then in the Override Percent, enter: 1.2.
Baseline Safety Stock (Units)	Baseline Safety Stock in units calculated from the baseline Safety Stock percent. (Read only)
Baseline Safety Stock (Units) Override	The Baseline Safety Stock (Units) Override measure allows you to override the Baseline Safety Stock (Units) input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Closing Week Inventory	When the workbook is built, it is crossed out until you roll up the calendar hierarchy to the week level. Provides you with a read-only projection of inventory at the close of business each Saturday night. This is based upon the projected inventory position of the following Sunday.
Contingency Safety Stock %	Percent of that days demand that is used for contingency Safety Stock.
Contingency Safety Stock % Override	The Contingency Safety Stock % Override measure allows you to override the Contingency Safety Stock % input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of that days demand that as contingency Safety Stock; then in the Override Percent, enter: 1.2.
Contingency Safety Stock (Units)	Baseline Safety Stock in units calculated from the contingency Safety Stock percent. (Read only)
Total Forecast Demand	Aggregated constrained demand from lower level supply chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand	Aggregated unconstrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.
Demand Forecast History	Demand Forecast History represents the forecast for the current day, calculated in the prior batch run. Demand Forecast History is used for contingency purposes, if for any reason current forecast data is not available. (Read only)

Table 6–34 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Expected Receipts	Read-only measure displaying the sum of On-orders, in-transits and placement quantities. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Unconstrained Forecast Demand Over Review Time	Read-only measure that displays the demand summed over the review time. If the review time is zero, then the displayed value is zero. This value may change if the stop receiving date is updated.
External Demand	Demand on the warehouse that is generated outside of AIP. The warehouse is replenished for forecast demand and external demand.
Unmet External Demand	External demand that is not able to be met by the warehouse because of a warehouse shortage.
Receipt Plan	Read-only measure which represents the final Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent batch run. The receipts include any impacts due to Supplier and Container Scaling. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Plan-Pre-Scaling	Read-only measure which contains the Constrained Receipt Plan, calculated in the most recent batch run, prior to applying Supplier and Container Scaling Constraints. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Constrained Receipt Plan (CRP) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated CRP for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Hold Back Option	Read-only measure which indicates whether the hold back quantity should be considered when the batch determines if an order should be generated. Valid values are Reserve Holdback Quantity or Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity. Reserve Holdback Quantity means that any user-specified Hold Back quantity should be deducted from the On Hand (Net Inventory) position. Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity OH means that the On Hand (Net Inventory) calculation ignores any Hold Back quantity specified by you.
Hold Back Quantity	Read-only measure that represents a quantity of inventory to be held in reserve in the warehouse. The value current domain value is displayed and never changes based on user input in the workbook.
Increment Percent (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Increment Percent measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Increment Percent Exception	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of the Min and Max Stock, enter: 1.2.

Table 6–34 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Inventory Selling Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Inventory Selling Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Inventory Selling Days Exception	The number of days used to sum the forecasted demand for Dynamic and Hybrid replenishment method calculations. Inventory selling days can be used to ensure a minimum number of days of supply are included in the order. Any positive number is valid. Example: To account for three days of demand, enter: 3.
Loaded Safety Stock History	A read-only historical view of loaded Safety Stock. The value current domain value is displayed and never changes based on user input in the workbook.
Maximum Safety Stock Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety Stock Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Safety Stock Days Exception	The Maximum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Safety Stock Units (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety Stock Units measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Safety Stock Units Exception	The Maximum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory (in units) to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Stock (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Stock Exception	Maximum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to the specified Maximum Stock level. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a maximum stock of 20 units, enter: 20.
Maximum Time Supply Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Time Supply Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 6–34 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Maximum Time Supply Days Exception	Maximum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in terms of a number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply; then in the Max Time Supply Days, enter: 14.
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold Exception	This parameter indicates the percentage of Safety Stock that must be protected when rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ) to an order multiple. The IRQ cannot be rounded down if doing so results in less than the specified percentage of Safety Stock being ordered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To protect 40% of Safety Stock, enter: 0.4.
Minimum Safety Stock Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Safety Stock Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Safety Stock Days Exception	The Minimum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Safety Stock Units (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Safety Stock Units measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Safety Stock Units Exception	The Minimum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Stock (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Stock measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 6–34 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Minimum Stock Exception	Minimum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a minimum stock level of five days; then enter: 5.
Minimum Time Supply Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Time Supply Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Time Supply Days Exception	Minimum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both Safety Stock and RP calculations. Any positive number, including zero, is valid Example: To set a minimum stock level of five days; then enter: 5.
Numeric Actively Replenished	Read-only measure that indicates the total number of active stores source from this warehouse for this SKU/day.
Original Total Planned Receipts	Read-only measure that represents the original un-reconciled total planned receipts. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Original Total Planned Receipts - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the un-reconciled, un-scaled total planned receipts (URP) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated URP for the SKU/Warehouse. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Projected Days of Supply On Hand At Stores (at Stocking Point)	Read-only measure that displays a projection of the number of days of inventory on hand at stores that are supplied by the current warehouse. This number is determined by taking the summed projected inventory of the stores and dividing it by the summed average rate of sale. The calculated value changes based on the calculation of Stores Projected Inventory.
Projected Inventory	The Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day. The planned receipts include scaled purchase orders. This read-only measure displays the PI calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.

Table 6–34 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Projected Inventory - Pre-Scaling	The Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day. The planned receipts are pre-scaling receipt quantities. This read-only measure displays the pre-scaling PI calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Projected Inventory - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Projected Inventory (PI) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated PI for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Point	The Warehouse Receipt Point (RP) represents the inventory level below which an order should be triggered. Its calculation depends upon the selected Replenishment Method. The RP is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. This read-only measure displays the RP calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run.
Receipt Point - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receipt Point (RP) calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated RP for the SKU/Warehouse.
Receive Up to Level	The warehouse Receive Up to Level (RUTL) represents the target inventory level when an order is generated. Its calculation depends upon the selected Replenishment Method. RUTL is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Receive Up to Level - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receive Up to Level calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated RUTL for the SKU/Warehouse.
Reconciliation Adjustment	A read-only measure indicating the difference between the Constrained Receipt Plan and the Unconstrained Receipt Plan.
Reconciliation Adjustment - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Reconciliation Adjustment calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Reconciliation Adjustment for the SKU/Warehouse. If you select What-if - Unconstrained, this measure should be set to zero.
Replenishment Method (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Replenishment Method measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 6–34 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Replenishment Method Exception	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that is used in generating a warehouse replenishment plan. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. You select the Replenishment Method from the following options: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Factor ARS
Review Time	This read-only measure is only populated for days that are available to plan. It indicates the number of days between the point that a delivery on the current ATP days can be used to satisfy demand and the point at which a delivery on the next ATP day becomes available to meet demand. This period of time identifies the number of days that are the exclusive responsibility of the current ATP day.
Round Up Threshold (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Round Up Threshold measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Round Up Threshold Exception	The Rounding Threshold represents the percentage of the last order multiple above which the Ideal Replenishment Quantity is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To round up when the remaining part of the IRQ is more than 25 percent of an order multiple, then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: <i>0.25</i>.
Safety Stock	Safety Stock (SS) is inventory held at a location to mitigate the risks of stock outs caused by variability in forecasted demand. The calculated to determine Safety stock is dependent upon the selected Replenishment Method. All replenishment methods allow the SS to be bound by minimum and maximum values. Store SS is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days and is read-only.
Safety Stock - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Safety Stock calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated SS for the SKU/Warehouse.
Service Level (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Service Level measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Service Level Exception	Service Level is used in the SS calculations for the Dynamic Replenishment method. It is defined as the percentage of unit demand that should be met by inventory. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To carry enough SS to maintain a 90% customer service level, then in the Service Level Exception, enter: <i>0.90</i>.

Table 6–34 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Source Order Multiple	Read-only measure that displays the order multiple used when placing orders on the source. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook.
Stores Projected Inventory	Represents the read-only summation of projected inventory of all stores sourced from the warehouse. This value changes due to parameter changes made by you.
Time Supply Horizon (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Time Supply Horizon measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Time Supply Horizon Exception	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment method. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations. Any positive integer is valid. Example: To calculate a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period; then in the Time Supply Horizon, enter: 7. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven.
Total ARS	A read-only summation of Average Rate of Sale (ARS) for stores source from this warehouse plus Warehouse Independent ARS.
Total Store Average Rate of Sales	A read-only summation of Average Rate of Sale (ARS) for stores source from this warehouse.
Warehouse AWS Factor (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse AWS Factor measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Warehouse AWS Factor Exception	Used only in the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the AWS to produce target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two, enter: 2.
Warehouse Maximum (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Maximum measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Warehouse Maximum Exception	This represents the Maximum SS boundary for the Loaded SS, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value is valid. Example: To set a Maximum SS boundary of six units, enter: 6.
Warehouse Minimum (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Minimum measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Warehouse Minimum Exception	This represents the Minimum SS Boundary for the Loaded SS, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a Minimum SS boundary of two units, enter: 2.

Table 6–34 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Net Inventory	Warehouse Net Inventory (NI) is calculated in batch and is a prediction of the inventory position at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Projected Inventory position, which includes scaled receipts, at the beginning of the period. It then considers the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Warehouse Net Inventory is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is compared to the Receipt Point Boundary in order to establish if a receipt is required. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
Warehouse Net Inventory - Pre-scaling	Warehouse Net Inventory (NI) is calculated in batch and is a prediction of the inventory position, before the affects of scaling, at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Pre-Scaling Projected Inventory position at the beginning of the period, then considering the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Warehouse Net Inventory is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is compared to the Receipt Point Boundary in order to establish if a receipt is required. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
Warehouse Net Inventory - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Warehouse Net Inventory calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated NI for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
WH Independent ARS	A read-only measure indicating the externally loaded Average Rate of Sale (ARS) assigned to the warehouse. This is independent of any ARS summed from the store level.

Hidden Measures

Table 6–35 lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 6–35 Hidden Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Capped Demand	Warehouse Capped Demand is displayed at the SKU Group level and is calculated by aggregating the Warehouse Capped Demand at SKU-pack/Destination/Day level for all SKU-packs in a SKU Group. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Capped PI	Warehouse Capped PI is calculated using the standard PI equation: $PI_t = \text{Max} (PI_{t-1} + ERT-1 - Dmdt-1 + PRt-1 - Est-1 - COt-1, 0)$ Where Dmdt = Capped Demand (demand based on CRPs into the destinations) for any day t PRt = Planned Receipts (Receipt Plan) at the warehouse for any day t Both Dmdt and PRt would represent aggregate values at the SKUGroup level for all SKU-packs belonging to that SKU Group. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Capped PI - What-if	Warehouse Capped PI - What-if is a read-only measure that represents the projected inventory using the demand adjusted by SKU caps at the store. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Capped PI for the SKU/Warehouse. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Demand(Capped) Difference	Warehouse Demand (Capped) Difference is equal to Warehouse Non-Capped Demand at SKUG/Destination/Day - Warehouse Demand SKUG/Destination/Day.
Warehouse Residual Excess Qty (Stockless)	Warehouse Residual Quantity is equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of day for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock, either because of inventory capping, because there are no ATP days, or for any other reason. After stockless processing for the day, this quantity can be calculated as follows: $ResidualQty(t) = \text{Max}(PI(t) + ER(t) + CRP(t) - Dmd(t), 0) \text{ (essentially the PI calculation for day } t+1)$ This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What-if	The result of What-if calculations to the Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity measure.
Warehouse Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift	Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift represents the amount in units of additional that should be carried to account for poor Supplier Delivery Performance. (Read only)

WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Pack Size Interactive View

This view displays the WRP receipt plan and calculation parameters at the SKU pack Size/destination/source/day level.

Figure 6–32 WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Pack Size Interactive View

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013
Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Pre-scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Source Splits (expanded)						1.00	1.00
Source Order Multiple							
Warehouse Source	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒
Warehouse Orderable Unit						400000006017	400000006017
Lead Time							

Table 6–36 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–36 Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Pack Size

Measure Label	Description
Lead Time	This measure is the final lead time calculated based on multiple inputs in DM Online. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook. (Read only)
Receipt Plan	This read-only measure represents the receipt plan. This plan is constrained (by the shortfall reconciliation process) through the fixed period and then unconstrained for the remainder of the planning horizon.
Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receipt Plan calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Receipt Plan for the SKU Pack Size/Warehouse.
Source Order Multiple	Read-only measure that displays the order multiple used when placing orders on the source. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook.
Source Splits (Expanded)	Read-only measure that displays the target percentage of the warehouses need for the SKU Pack Size that should be satisfied by the source.
Unconstrained Receipt Plan	This read-only measure represents the receipt plan, unconstrained throughout the entire planning horizon.
Unconstrained Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Unconstrained Receipt Plan calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Unconstrained Receipt Plan for the SKU Pack-size/Warehouse.
Warehouse Orderable Unit	This read-only measure displays the SKU Pack Size that should be used when ordered from the source into the destination on that day.
Warehouse Source	This read-only Boolean measure indicates whether the source can deliver the SKU Pack Size into the destination on that day.

Product & Location Attributes Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the warehouse replenishment plan. The available views are:

- [WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Replenishment Parameters by Warehouse Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Replenishment Parameters by Week By SKU Group Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Temporarily Un-Orderable Interactive View](#)

WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View

This view displays WRP replenishment parameters at the SKU Group/Warehouse level.

Figure 6–33 WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View

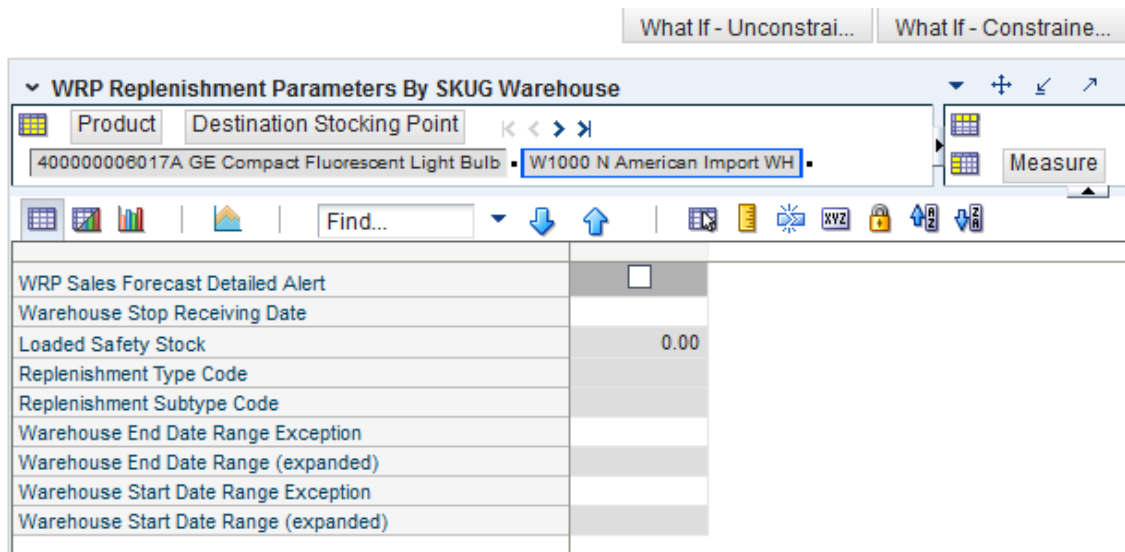


Table 6–37 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–37 Measures: WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Loaded Safety Stock	A read-only historical view of loaded SS. The value current domain value is displayed and never changes based on user input in the workbook.
Replenishment Subtype Code	A read-only measure loaded from an external system containing user defined replenishment sub-type codes.
Replenishment Type Code	A read-only measure loaded from an external system containing user defined replenishment type codes.
Warehouse End Date Range Exception	This End date dictates the end of the time period used to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired end date. Any date prior to the current day is valid.
Warehouse End Date Range (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse End Date measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination) levels.

Table 6–37 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Start Date Range Exception	This Start date dictates the beginning of the time period used to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired start date. Any date prior to the current day is valid.
Warehouse Start Date Range (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Start Date measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination) levels.
Warehouse Stop Receiving Date	If specified, this indicates the date on and after which no receipts can take place at the warehouse. The receipt plan is zero on and after this date. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired date. Any date after today is valid.
WRP Sales Forecast Detailed Alert	A read-only measure indicating a Sales Forecast alert exists for this SKU Pack Size on this warehouse/day.

WRP Replenishment Parameters by Warehouse Interactive View

This view displays information pertaining to Sister Warehouse functionality. This view is at the destination level.

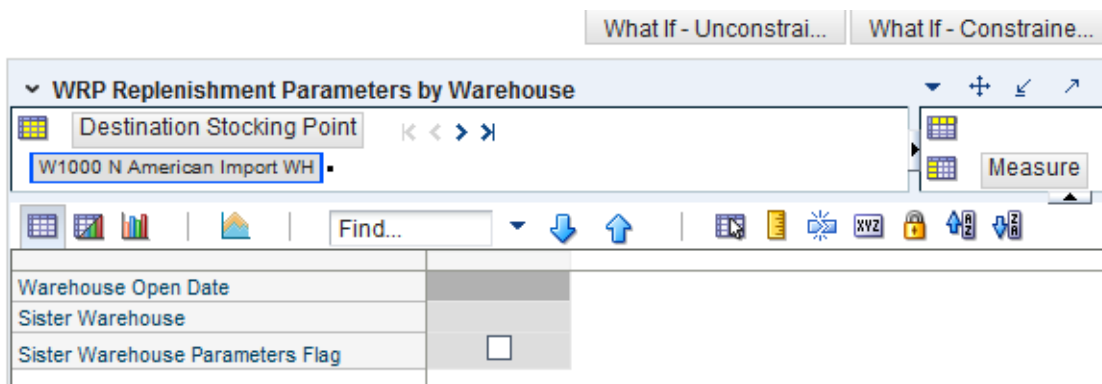
Figure 6–34 WRP Replenishment Parameters by Warehouse Interactive View

Table 6–38 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–38 Measures: WRP Replenishment Parameters by Warehouse Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Sister Warehouse	Defines a sister-warehouse association. Replenishment parameters and sales history is copied from this location. This relationship is maintained in RMS.
Sister Warehouse Parameters Flag	This flag indicates that all replenishment parameters have been copied from the sister warehouse to this location.
Warehouse Open Date	Warehouse Independent ARS from the sister warehouse is copied to the new warehouse from the copy date until the new warehouse reaches its opening date. All other parameters are copied from the sister warehouse to the new warehouse beginning from the open date onward.

WRP Replenishment Parameters by Week By SKU Group Interactive View

This view displays WRP replenishment parameters at the SKU Group/Warehouse/Week level.

Figure 6–35 WRP Replenishment Parameters by Week By SKU Group Interactive View

	08/03/2013	08/10/2013	08/17/2013	08/24/2013	08/31/2013	09/07/2013
Warehouse Roll Weeks (expanded)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warehouse ARS Factor (expanded)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Roll Weeks Exception						
Warehouse ARS Factor Exception						

Table 6–39 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–39 Measures: WRP Replenishment Parameters By Week by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse ARS Factor Exception	Used only in the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the AWS to produce target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two; then in the Warehouse ARS Factor Exception, enter: 2.
Warehouse ARS Factor (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the ARS Factor measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination/Week) and exception (SKU/Destination/Week) levels.
Warehouse Roll Weeks Exception	This parameter specifically relates to the interpretation of the date range specified by you to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. If the parameter is set to False, then the date range specified by you remains static and does not change as the replenishment process progresses through the planning horizon. If the parameter is set to True, then the date range is migrated forward a week for each new week encountered in the planning horizon. Valid values are zero for False and one for True.
Warehouse Roll Weeks (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Roll Weeks measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination/Week) and exception (SKU/Destination/Week) levels.

WRP Temporarily Un-Orderable Interactive View

This view displays warehouse replenishment parameters at the SKU Group/Destination/Source/Day level.

Figure 6–36 WRP Temporarily Un-Orderable Interactive View

Table 6–40 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–40 Measures: WRP Temporarily Un-Orderable Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Temporary Un-orderable Unit	A Boolean measure indicating whether the orderable unit is unavailable from the source on that day. You should set this to True if the orderable unit is not available from the source on the day.
Warehouse Orderable Unit	This read-only measure displays the SKU Pack Size that should be used when ordered from the source into the destination on that day.

Network Replenishment Task

This task allows you to perform overnight replenishment.

Use the Network Replenishment workbook to perform the step for this task. To build this workbook, see "[Network Replenishment Workbook](#)" on page 5-18.

This step helps you achieve this task:

[Network Replenishment Step](#)

Network Replenishment Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the store and warehouse replenishment plan. The available views are:

- [Demand Pack Size Details View](#)
- [Inventory Packsize Details View](#)
- [Receipt Plan By SKU Pack Size View](#)
- [Store Receipt Packsize Details View](#)
- [Store Receipt Plan \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)
- [Substitution Details View](#)
- [Supplier Purchase Quantity \(SPQ\) Analysis View](#)
- [Warehouse Receipt Plan View](#)
- [WH Receipt Pack Size Details View](#)

Demand Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of demand pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 6–37 Demand Pack Size Details View

		03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06
Total Forecast Demand	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand - What if	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped Demand	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped Demand - What if	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–41 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 6–41 Measures: Demand Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Total Forecast Demand	Total Forecast Demand is the aggregated constrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand; it contains the value currently in the domain and will never change based on user input in the workbook.
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand	Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand is the aggregated unconstrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand; it contains the value currently in the domain and will never change based on user input in the workbook.
Warehouse Capped Demand	Warehouse Capped Demand for a SKUPack/Destination/Day is calculated as defined in Conceptual Design document for Inventory Capping. The display measure is then aggregated for all SKUPacks within the SKUG for the Destination/Day.
Warehouse Capped Demand – What-if	The Warehouse Capped Demand – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Capped Demand.

Inventory Packsize Details View

This view displays a filtered view of inventory pack sizes at the SKU Packsize/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 6–38 Inventory Packsize Details View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06
Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - Pre-Scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped PI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped PI - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–42 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 6–42 Measures: Inventory Packsize Details

Measure Label	Description
Whse Projected Inventory	Measure at SKU Pack Size/Warehouse/Day level; A projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at the warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a Beginning of Day position.
Whse Projected Inventory Pre-Scaling	Measure at SKU Pack Size/Warehouse/Day level; A projection of the opening inventory position, prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints, for any day in the planning horizon at the warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a 'beginning of day' position. This is calculated using the standard PI calculation where the Planned Receipts (PR) element represents pre-scaling orders output from replenishment.

Receipt Plan By SKU Pack Size View

This view displays the WRP receipt plan and calculation parameters at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Source/Day Level.

Figure 6–39 Receipt Plan By SKU Pack Size View

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013	08/04/2013	08/05/2013
Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Pre-scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Source Splits (expanded)									
Source Order Multiple									
Warehouse Source	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Warehouse Orderable Unit									
Lead Time									

Table 6–43 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–43 Measures: Receipt Plan By SKU Pack Size View

Measure Label	Description
Lead Time	This measure is the final lead time calculated based on multiple inputs in DM Online. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook. (Read only)
Receipt Plan	This read-only measure represents the receipt plan. This plan is constrained (by the shortfall reconciliation process) through the fixed period and then unconstrained for the remainder of the planning horizon.
Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receipt Plan calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Receipt Plan for the SKU Pack-size/Warehouse.
Source Order Multiple	Read-only measure that displays the order multiple used when placing orders on the source. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook.
Source Splits (Expanded)	Read-only measure that displays the target percentage of the warehouses need for the SKU Pack Size that should be satisfied by the source.
Unconstrained Receipt Plan	This read-only measure represents the receipt plan, unconstrained throughout the entire planning horizon.
Unconstrained Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Unconstrained Receipt Plan calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Unconstrained Receipt Plan for the SKU Pack-size/Warehouse.
Warehouse Orderable Unit	This read-only measure displays the SKU Pack Size that should be used when ordered from the source into the destination on that day.
Warehouse Source	This read-only Boolean measure indicates whether the source can deliver the SKU Pack Size into the destination on that day.

Store Receipt Packsize Details View

This view displays a filtered view of store receipt pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Store/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 6–40 Store Receipt Packsize Details View

		01/02/05	01/03/05	01/04/05	01/05/05	01/06/05	01/07/05	01/08/05	01/09/05	01/10/05	01/11/05
Receipt Plan - Store	100013010_1 20 oz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100013010_6 20 oz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100013010_396 20 oz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–44 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 6–44 Measures: Store Receipt Pack Size Details View

Measure Label	Description
Receipt Plan – Store	Represents the standard constrained receipt plan but uses an aggregation method Total.

Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view provides a company-wide view of inventory levels in the supply chain. This view has both:

- [Read-only Measures](#)
- [Hidden Measures](#)

Figure 6-41 Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Store Receipt Plan		07/26/2013 07/29/2013 07/30/2013 07/31/2013 08/01/2013 08/02/2013 08/03/2013						
Product	Location							
155513519-25	us Boscawen Jw Santa Clarita							
Find								
Store Available to Plan Receipt		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Store Delivery Day Percentage								
Store Source Label						V2900 Local	V2900 Local	
Increment Percent - Store								
Customer Orders - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MSO Consistent Indicator (expanded) - Store	On		On	On	On	On	On	On
Store Forecast Demand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forecast Demand over Review Time - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock - end of promo factor		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Expected Receipts - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Inventory - Store								
Net Inventory (What-If) - Store								
Projected Stock Out - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Stock Out (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reconciled Orders - Store								
Reconciliation Adjustment - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Customer Orders over Review Time - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Safety Stock - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Safety Stock (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reorder Point - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Point (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receive Up to Level - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receive Up to Level (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Release Schedule								
Daily Store Standard Deviation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ordering Pack Size								
A/VIS Factor (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A/VIS Factor - Store								
Boundary Stock - Store								
Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store								
Promotion Presentation Stock Piv Factor - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demo Stock - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demo Stock (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increment Percent (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inventory Selling Days - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Safety Stock Days - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Safety Stock Units - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Stock - Store		500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Max Stock (expanded) - Store								
Max Time Supply Days - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Safety Stock Days - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Safety Stock Units - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Stock - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Stock (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Time Supply Days - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percent of Pallet - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store								
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
User Specified Presentation Stock - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store								
Replenishment Method - Store								
Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store								
Rounding Method - Store								
Rounding Method (expanded) - Store								
Rounding Threshold - Store		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock Factor - Store								
Weekly Sales Max - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Sales Min - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Level - Store								
Service Level (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Time Supply Horizon - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shelf Capacity - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shelf Capacity Flag - Store								
Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Safety Stock Level Factor - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Safety Stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cases per pallet - Store		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Active GPO Cap (Units) (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acceptable Loss - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acceptable Loss (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads Grand Opening		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads Inserts		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads Others		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads Run on Press		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads All								
Store Available Space		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Average Rate of Sale		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Back Order		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily Sales - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Demand on Source		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Spoilage - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Units Off - Store								
Store Loaded Safety Stock History		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Capped Difference		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Numeric In Scope Indicator		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Known Demand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Sellable Quantity - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Sales Stock - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Set Inventory Piv Replenishment		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Non-Capped Demand on Source		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-Capped USP - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts On Order - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Product Life - Store								
Replenished USP (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Review Time								
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spoilage Threshold - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spoilage Threshold (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store User Specified Allocation								
Store USA Over Review Time		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store USA Over Review Time Type		None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Read-only Measures

The loaded and calculated measures are read-only. Parameter values at the SKU/Store/Day level may be maintained. Expanded measures are read-only.

Table 6–45 lists the measures in this view that display automatically when using the default template.

Table 6–45 Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
AWS Factor (expanded) - Store	The AWS Factor allows you to provide a numeric factor to be multiplied against the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) to determine replenishment boundaries (SS, RP and RUTL) for the Factor AWS replenishment method. Example: An AWS Factor of 0.5 calculates a SS that is 50% of the average weekly sales. AWS Factor (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store	The Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store identifier allows you to select the stock level to use in calculating the Store RP and Store RUTL. This stock level is a combination of Safety Stock, Presentation Stock or Promotional Presentation Stock based on the following identifiers. If the identifier contains <i>vs.</i>, the greater value is used. This parameter affects all replenishment methods. The boundary options are: ■ SS vs. PS + PPS ■ SS vs. PS ■ SS vs. PPS ■ SS + PS + PPS ■ SS + PS ■ SS + PPS ■ SS Where, SS = Safety Stock PS = Presentation Stock PPS = Promotional Presentation Stock The default is SS vs. PS + PPS. Example: SS vs. PS adds the greater of SS or PS to the calculated Store RP and Store RUTL values. SS + PS adds the total of SS and PS to the calculated Store RP and Store RUTL values. Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Customer Orders - Store	Customer Orders - Store (CO) are orders placed by customers at a store for a specific quantity of a SKU to be picked up on a specific delivery date. Customer orders are treated as additional demand on top of normal forecasted demand. Note: Customer Orders are loaded to SRP from an external system.

Table 6–45 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Customer Orders Over Review Time - Store	Customer Orders Over Review Time - Store represents the customer Orders that must be accounted for when calculating the Ideal Receipt Quantity on an ATP day. Customer Orders are summed from the day after the beginning of the review period through the day before the end of the review period. Store Customer Orders Over Review Time is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Daily Store Standard Deviation	The Daily Store Standard Deviation represents the forecast error assuming a normal distribution. The standard deviation is used in the calculation of dynamic Safety Stock. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Delivery-day Demand Percent (expanded)	The actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the multiple levels of Delivery-day Demand Percent.
Demo Stock (expanded) - Store	Amount of stock that is used as demonstration product, but is still available to sell. Demo Stock is added to the RP and RUTL levels for each day. Demo Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Expected Receipts - Store	Expected Receipts - Store (ER) are orders that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered when planning future orders for a store. Expected Receipts - Store is the sum of in-transits and on orders. Note: In-transits and on orders s are loaded to SRP from an external system.
Forecast Demand Over Review Time - Store	The Forecast Demand Over Review Time - Store is calculated as the sum of the forecasted demand from the current day through the next receipt day. Forecast Demand Over Review Time - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Increment Percent (expanded) - Store	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using the Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Example: An Increment Percent of 1.2 adds 20% to the Min and Max Stock. Increment Percent (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store	The Inventory Selling Days parameter is used to specify the number of days of forecast quantity to be used when calculating the RUTL with the Hybrid, Dynamic, Poisson and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. The RUTL calculation uses the forecast demand over the greater of Inventory Selling Days and Review Time. Inventory Selling Days can be used to avoid producing very small frequent orders. Example: Inventory Selling Days of 14 ensures that an order contains at least 14 days of supply. Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 6–45 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
~~Max Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store~~ Store Global Default Max Safety Stock Days	The Max Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Example: Max Safety Stock Days of 14 ensures the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next 14 days beginning with the current day. Max Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store	The Max Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Example: Max Safety Stock Days of 14 ensures the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Max Stock (expanded) - Store	Max Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to MAX Stock. Max Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store	Max Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents maximum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Example: Max Time Supply Days of 14 ensures an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply. Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 6–45 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store	The Min Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Example: Min Safety Stock Days of 7 ensures the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next seven days beginning with the current day. Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store	The Min Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Example: Min Safety Stock Days of 7 ensures the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand. Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Stock (expanded) - Store	Min Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Min Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store	Min Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply and Hybrid Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both SS and RP calculations. Example: To ensure a minimum inventory level that covers seven days of supply; then in the Min Time Supply Days, enter: 7. Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
MSQ Constraint Indicator (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store MSQ Constraint Indicator displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default, and exception level versions of Store MSQ Constraint Indicator. If the indicator is On, MSQ is applied as a constraint during ordering decisions.

Table 6–45 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Net Inventory - Store	Net Inventory - Store (NI) is calculated in batch AIP and is a prediction of the inventory position at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Projected Inventory position at the beginning of the period, then considering the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Net Inventory - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is used as the point at which SRP generates a planned receipt. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	The Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store represents the primary pack-size to be used when ordering a SKU for a store (either from a warehouse or from a supplier). Note: Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store is loaded from Data Management (DM).
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	Percent of pallet is used to determine if the Ideal Receipt Quantity for replenishment should be rounded to a full pallet. It represents the percentage threshold that case demand must exceed in order for pallet rounding to occur. Example: Percent of Pallet of 0.75 rounds an order up to a pallet if the case demand is greater than 75 percent of a pallet. Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Projected Inventory - Store	Projected Inventory - Store (PI) is calculated in AIP batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific store. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all demand and replenishments on the previous day. Previous day demand consists of forecasted demand plus any Customer Orders (CO) on that day. Previous day replenishments consist of Expected and Planned Receipts.
Projected Stock Out- Store	Projected Stock Out - Store is calculated based on forecasted demand and projected inventory. It represents the projected lost sales as a result of an out of stock at the store.
Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Store Promotion Factor (expanded)	Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Store Promotion Factor (expanded) displays the actual value used in the calculations. This version displays a factor of 1 for the days within the promotion period prior to the ramp down and then shows the designated End of Promotion Factor values as it approaches the end of the promotion. A factor of 1 is displayed after the promotion has ended.
Promotion Presentation Stock - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock - Store represents the Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor applied to the Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store. If the Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store Override Flag is turned on, this becomes equal to zero (0).
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 6–45 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store represents the specified quantity for Store Promotion Presentation Stock before application of the Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor.
Receipt Plan - Store	The Receipt Plan - Store represents SRP's recommendations for ordering based on demand, allocation boundaries and available inventory. The Receipt Plan is final result calculations in AIP Batch including adjustments made to Ideal Receipt Quantity based on rounding and constraints made to the Unconstrained Receipt Plan based on inventory available at the source. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Store Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Store Receipt Plan - What-if	The Store Receipt Plan - What-if initially displays the Receipt Plan calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to SRP parameters and the you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the What-if button on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Receipt Plan for the SKU/Store. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Store Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Point - Store	The Receipt Point - Store represents the inventory level below which an order should be triggered. RP is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. Receipt Point - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Receive Up to Level - Store	The Receive Up to Level (RUTL) denotes the target level of inventory when generating an order. Receive Up to Level is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. Receive Up to Level - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Reconciled Orders - Store	The Reconciled Orders - Store is an indicator informing users which indicates which orders have been reconciled.
Reconciliation Adjustment - Store	The Reconciliation Adjustment - Store represents the difference between the Unconstrained Receipt Plan and the Store Receipt Plan due to inventory constraints, inventory availability at the source location.
Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the calculations that are used in generating a store replenishment method. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. The Replenishment Method options are: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Poisson Replenishment ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS The default is No Replenishment. Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 6–45 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Rounding Method (expanded) - Store	The Rounding Method is used when pack rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ). The Rounding Method options are: ■ Order Pack ■ Normal Rounding Method (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store	The Rounding Threshold represents the portion of a pack above which the replenishment plan is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. Example: To round up an order up to a pack when the demand is greater than 25 percent of a pack; then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: 0.25. Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Safety Stock - Store	Safety Stock - Store (SS) is inventory held at a location to mitigate the risks of stock outs caused by variability in forecasted demand. Safety stock is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. All replenishment methods allow the Safety Stock to be bound by minimum and maximum values. Safety Stock - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Safety Stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store	The Safety Stock Level Factor represents the amount of additional Safety Stock to carry in anticipation of unpredictable events (for instance, weather changes) or to provide additional Safety Stock during a special promotion or event. This provides a temporary lift in the RP and RUTL values. The Safety Stock Level Factor is used in Time Supply, Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. Example: To increase Safety Stock by 25 units, you would enter a Safety Stock Level Factor of 25. Negative values may also be entered to decrease the Safety Stock level. Safety Stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Service Level (expanded) - Store	The Service Level is used in the Safety Stock calculations for the Dynamic and Poisson replenishment methods. It is defined as the percentage of time that the stock should be able to meet demand. Example: A Service Level of 0.90 carries enough Safety Stock to maintain a 90% customer service level. Service Level (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store	Shelf capacity is the amount of stock to fill a shelf to the desired maximum level. If the Shelf Capacity Flag is set to Yes, the shelf capacity is used to cap the RP and RUTL. Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 6–45 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store	The Shelf Capacity Flag is used to determine if the RP and RUTL should be capped by the shelf capacity. The Shelf Capacity Flag options are: ■ Yes ■ No Example: Selecting <i>Yes</i> causes SRP to use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Selecting <i>No</i> or <i>Default</i>, SRP does not use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Store Available To Plan Receipt	The Store Available to Plan Receipt (ATP) indicates the days on which a store may plan a receipt based on the store's release schedule. A checkmark in a box indicates a receipt may be planned on that day.
Store Forecast Demand	The Store Forecast Demand is the forecast of the store's future sales. Note: Demand Forecast is loaded from an external forecasting system.
Store Net Inventory Post Replenishment	Store Net Inventory Post Replenishment is the inventory over the review time factoring in a planned receipt.
Store Release Schedule	The Store Release Schedule is an integer representing the lead time from a source location to store for a SKU. The release schedule is calculated in Data Management (DM) based on lead time and order cycle. A numeric field indicating the lead times.
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory.
Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is used to specify days of forecast in order to calculate a rate of sale. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations for the Time Supply Replenishment Method. Example: A Time Supply Horizon of 7 calculates a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven. Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
User Specified Store Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	User Specified Store Presentation Stock is the minimum amount of stock in units desired to have on hand for display/sales purposes. User Specified Store Presentation Stock may be taken into consideration when calculating the RP and RUTL, depending on the Boundary Stock selected. User Specified Store Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store	Maximum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 6–45 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Total Substitute Demand Quantity	The Total Substitute Demand Quantity is a quantity of demand expected to occur as a result of one or more other SKUs being out of stock. This quantity represents increased demand on the original SKU by other related SKUs. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Substitution Details View for more information.
Total Substitute Received Quantity	The Total Substitute Received Quantity is a quantity of stock that an original SKU has received from other substitute SKUs in order to attempt to cover a shortage that the original SKU has experienced.
Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store	Minimum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Hidden Measures

[Table 6–46](#) lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS.

Table 6–46 Hidden Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Acceptable Loss (expanded) - Store	Acceptable Loss (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Active SKU CAP (Units) (Expanded)	SKU Cap (value in units) is used in store replenishment calculations. During replenishment calculations, this is the maximum boundary for inventory at the store.
Aggregated Store Ads	Aggregated Store Ads indicates the presence of any active ads within the SKU Group/Week level. Aggregated Store Ads is True if at least one ad exists over the week for this SKU Group.
Cases Per Pallet- Store	Cases Per Pallet- Store reflects the number of cases on a pallet. Note: Cases Per Pallet- Store is loaded from Data Management (DM). (Read only)
Daily Sales- Store	Daily Sales- Store represents the daily sales for a SKU/Store/Day. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system for use in calculating SRP alerts. (Read only)
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store	Expected Receipts In Transit - Store represents inventory in transit from warehouses and suppliers to store. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)

Table 6–46 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Expected Spoilage - Store	Expected Spoilage - Store refers to a quantity of a SKU at a store whose product life expires and therefore becomes un-sellable at the end of a day. Expired quantities cannot be used for any sales after the day they expire. Expected Spoilage - Store is only calculated when the global Inventory Aging Flag is set to True, the Product Life of the SKU is greater than zero and the Product Life of the SKU is less than or equal to the Aging Threshold. The calculation is based on the inventory position, demand, expected receipts and product life. You can specify an expected write-off quantity which overrides the expected spoilage if the write-off quantity is greater than the calculated value. (Read only)
Expected Write-off - Store	Expected Write-off - Store represents the quantity of stock expected to be thrown out for any reason (spoilage, breakage, and so on) on a given day. Expected Write-offs override calculated expected spoilage. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Max Sellable Quantity - Store	Max Sellable Quantity - Store (MSQ) represents a level of inventory that can be sold within the life of a product. If the Freshness Flag is set to True, then Maximum Sellable Quantity is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time. If the Freshness Flag is set to False, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the product, then added to the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ. It is calculated as all forecast demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time. Customer Orders over the Review Time (CORT), an additional non-forecast-able source of demand, and Back Orders, are then added. Max Sellable Quantity - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. As MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL), where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU, the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded). (Read only)
Min Sales Stock - Store	Min Sales Stock - Store (MSS) represents a level of inventory required to meet demand. This is calculated as the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Forecasted Demand over Review Time and Customer Orders over the Review Time. For those replenishment methods where forecasted demand is not used, demand in the MSS calculation is replaced with calculated Safety Stock. Min Sales Stock - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. If a shelf capacity constraint exists (Shelf Capacity Flag is set to True) Store Minimum Sales Stock may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. (Read only)
Non-Capped URP - Store	Non-Capped URP - Store represents the theoretical URP at the SKU/Store/day level, which would have been calculated if the SKU was not capped at all across time.
On Orders - Store	On Orders - Store are fixed orders currently being processed for delivery to store either from warehouses or directly from suppliers Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)

Table 6–46 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Product Life - Store	Product Life - Store represents the number of days from the time a product arrives at the store until it spoils. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Special Values: -1 (Use Previous)
Spoilage Threshold (expanded) - Store	Spoilage Threshold (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Store Ads Grand Opening	Store Ads Grand Opening indicates grand opening ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Ads Inserts	Store Ads Inserts indicates inserts ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Ads Others	Store Ads Others indicates other miscellaneous ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Ads Run on Press	Store Ads Run on Press indicates run on press ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Available Space	Store Avail Space represents the remaining space available under the SKU Cap after considering Store Inventory and Expected Receipts over the appropriate time periods.
Store Avg Rate of Sale	Store Avg Rate of Sale represents an item's average daily rate of sale at a store. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system at the SKU/Store level and spread to the SKU/Store/Day level across the planning horizon. (Read only)
Store Back Order	Back Orders shows the SKU/warehouse back order quantity placed on Today. Back Orders is incorporated into the inventory boundaries calculation to increase the warehouse stock level. It represents an increased level of demand and therefore an increased level of inventory visible throughout the plan.)
Store Capped Difference	The Store Capped Difference is equal to Non-Capped URP - URP on any ATP day.
Store Demand on Source	The Store Demand on Source is equal to the URP time-shifted backwards based on the lead-time on the receipt day of the URP into the store.
Store Known Demand	Store Known Demand is the quantity in units of confirmed demand that is known for any reason. Known demand is used in place of the forecast if the known demand is greater than the forecast. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)

Table 6–46 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Store Loaded Safety Stock History	Store Loaded Safety Stock History maintains history of the Loaded Safety Stock measure. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Non-Capped Demand on Source	The Store Non-Capped Demand on Source is equal to the Non-Capped URP time-shifted backwards based on the lead-time on the receipt day of the URP into the store.
Store Numeric In Scope Indicator	Store Numeric In Scope Indicator is used in SRP alert processing to determine the alerting store ratio. It represents the number of stores for a SKU that are in-scope (stores which fall between on supply and off supply) during the alert horizon. (Read only)
Store Review Time	Store Review Time is a calculated measure indicating the number of days until the next delivery. Store Review Time is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. (Read only)
Store USA Over Review Time	Store USA Over Review Time (USART) is the sum of User Specified Allocations over the review time. Store USA Over Review Time is only displayed on Available to Plan receipt days. (Read only)
Store USA Over Review Time Type	The Store USA Over Review Time Type measure indicates the allocation combination type that is used when regarding the USART quantity as a whole. The first populated USA type in the review time is used as the USART type. Store USA Over Review Time Type Time is only displayed on Available to Plan receipt days. (Read only)
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store	Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store represents additional Safety Stock units added to the calculated Safety Stock. The Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift is calculated as a number of days of demand going forward from the larger of review time or number of inventory selling days. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. ■ Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default)
User Specified Allocation - Store	User Specified Allocations - Store (USA) are allocations that are defined by you and accounted for in projected inventory. USAs are maintained in the USA workbooks. (Read only)

Substitution Details View

This view displays a filtered view of substitution-specific data at the SSKU/SKU/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 6–42 Substitution Details View

	SEQ_0000	SEQ_0001	SEQ_0002	SEQ_0003	SEQ_0004	SEQ_0005	SEQ_0006
Original SKU							
Substitute Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–47 lists the read-only measure in this view.

Table 6–47 Measures: Substitution Details

Measure Label	Description
Substitute Demand Quantity	The Substitute Demand Quantity is a quantity of demand expected to occur as a result of a related SKU being out of stock. This quantity represents increased demand on the original SKU by a related SKU.

Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) Analysis View

This view provides management information related to items with fixed purchase quantities. Information is displayed at the SKU Group/Week level.

Figure 6–43 SPQ Analysis View

	08/03/2013	08/10/2013	08/17/2013	08/24/2013	08/31/2013	09/07/2013
Need Above Order Commit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Need Above Order Commit - What if	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPQ Commitment Type (expanded)						
SPQ Commitment Type Exception						
SPQ Order Commit Quantity						
Vendor Lock Period	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Remaining Order Commit Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Remaining Order Commit Quantity - What if	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–48 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–48 Measures: SPQ Analysis

Measure Label	Description
Need Above Order Commit	A read-only measure calculated as the Order Commit Quantity minus the aggregated unconstrained IRQ.
Need Above Order Commit - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Need Above Order Commit calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated Need Above Order Commit.
Remaining Order Commit Quantity	The Remaining Order Commit Quantity represents the portion of an SPQ order still available in the current week. This measure is calculated by deducting any executed orders from the order commit quantity for that week.
Remaining Order Commit Quantity - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Remaining Order Commit Quantity calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated Remaining Order Commit Quantity.
SPQ Commitment Type (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the SPQ Commitment Type measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
SPQ Commitment Type Exception	The SPQ Commitment Type is used whenever a Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) has been entered for a SKU. The commitment type indicates how the SPQ should be interpreted. The options are Fixed or Capped. Fixed indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it must be ordered in its entirety, regardless of whether there is demand for it. Capped indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it need not be ordered if it is not required. Blank indicates that the SPQ will be ignored.
SPQ Order Commit Quantity	The SPQ Order Commit Quantity contains the Fixed or Capped Purchase Quantity agreed upon with the Vendor.
Vendor Lock Period	The Vendor Lock Period identifies which weeks are in the vendor lock period. The vendor lock period alerts you that there may be a vendor lock during this period. During this time period you would need to negotiate changes to the SPQ with the supplier. This indicator is for information purposes only and does not affect the replenishment plan calculations.
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity	Supplier Residual Excess Quantity would be equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of the week for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock (either as a result of inventory capping or no ATP days at suitable destinations).
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Residual Excess Quantity calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Supplier Residual Excess Quantity.

Warehouse Receipt Plan View

This view displays the WRP receipt plan and calculation parameters at the SKU Group/Warehouse/Day level. This view contains both:

- [Default Measures](#)

■ Hidden Measures

Figure 6-44 Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Warehouse Receipt Plan									
Product Destination Stocking Point		100004009 DVD Player S3 Crystal		Find...		Calendar Measure			

Default Measures

Table 6–49 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–49 Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Measure Label	Description
Available To Plan Receipt	Boolean that indicates the days on which a warehouse may plan a receipt. This is a read-only measure and remains unchanged regardless of which other parameters are changed in the workbook.
Delivery-day Demand Percent (expanded)	The actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the multiple levels of Delivery-day Demand Percent.
Baseline Safety Stock %	Percent of that days demand that is used for baseline Safety Stock. (Read only)
Baseline Safety Stock % Override	The Baseline Safety Stock % Override measure allows you to override the Baseline Safety Stock % input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of that days demand that as baseline Safety Stock; then in the Override Percent, enter: 1.2.
Baseline Safety Stock (Units)	Baseline Safety Stock in units calculated from the baseline Safety Stock percent. (Read only)
Baseline Safety Stock (Units) Override	The Baseline Safety Stock (Units) Override measure allows you to override the Baseline Safety Stock (Units) input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Closing Week Inventory	When the workbook is built, it is crossed out until you roll up the calendar hierarchy to the week level. Provides you with a read-only projection of inventory at the close of business each Saturday night. This is based upon the projected inventory position of the following Sunday.
Contingency Safety Stock %	Percent of that days demand that is used for contingency Safety Stock.
Contingency Safety Stock % Override	The Contingency Safety Stock % Override measure allows you to override the Contingency Safety Stock % input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of that days demand that as contingency Safety Stock; then in the Override Percent, enter: 1.2.
Contingency Safety Stock (Units)	Baseline Safety Stock in units calculated from the contingency Safety Stock percent. (Read only)
Total Forecast Demand	Aggregated constrained demand from lower level supply chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand	Aggregated unconstrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.

Table 6–49 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Forecast History	Demand Forecast History represents the forecast for the current day, calculated in the prior batch run. Demand Forecast History is used for contingency purposes, if for any reason current forecast data is not available. (Read only)
Expected Receipts	Read-only measure displaying the sum of On-orders, in-transits and placement quantities. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Unconstrained Forecast Demand Over Review Time	Read-only measure that displays the demand summed over the review time. If the review time is zero, then the displayed value is zero. This value may change if the stop receiving date is updated.
External Demand	Demand on the warehouse that is generated outside of AIP. The warehouse is replenished for forecast demand and external demand.
Unmet External Demand	External demand that is not able to be met by the warehouse because of a warehouse shortage.
Receipt Plan	Read-only measure which represents the final Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent batch run. The receipts include any impacts due to Supplier and Container Scaling. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Plan-Pre-Scaling	Read-only measure which contains the Constrained Receipt Plan, calculated in the most recent batch run, prior to applying Supplier and Container Scaling Constraints. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Constrained Receipt Plan (CRP) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated CRP for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Hold Back Option	Read-only measure which indicates whether the hold back quantity should be considered when the batch determines if an order should be generated. Valid values are Reserve Holdback Quantity or Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity. Reserve Holdback Quantity means that any user-specified Hold Back quantity should be deducted from the On Hand (Net Inventory) position. Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity OH means that the On Hand (Net Inventory) calculation ignores any Hold Back quantity specified by you.
Hold Back Quantity	Read-only measure that represents a quantity of inventory to be held in reserve in the warehouse. The value current domain value is displayed and never changes based on user input in the workbook.
Increment Percent (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Increment Percent measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 6–49 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Measure Label	Description
Increment Percent Exception	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of the Min and Max Stock, enter: 1.2.
Inventory Selling Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Inventory Selling Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Inventory Selling Days Exception	The number of days used to sum the forecasted demand for Dynamic and Hybrid replenishment method calculations. Inventory selling days can be used to ensure a minimum number of days of supply are included in the order. Any positive number is valid. Example: To account for three days of demand, enter: 3.
Loaded Safety Stock History	A read-only historical view of loaded Safety Stock. The value current domain value is displayed and never changes based on user input in the workbook.
Maximum Safety Stock Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety Stock Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Safety Stock Days Exception	The Maximum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Safety Stock Units (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety Stock Units measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Safety Stock Units Exception	The Maximum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory (in units) to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.

Table 6–49 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Measure Label	Description
Maximum Stock (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Stock Exception	Maximum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to the specified Maximum Stock level. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a maximum stock of 20 units, enter: 20.
Maximum Time Supply Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Time Supply Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Time Supply Days Exception	Maximum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in terms of a number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply; then in the Max Time Supply Days, enter: 14.
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold Exception	This parameter indicates the percentage of Safety Stock that must be protected when rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ) to an order multiple. The IRQ cannot be rounded down if doing so results in less than the specified percentage of Safety Stock being ordered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To protect 40% of Safety Stock, enter: 0.4.
Minimum Safety Stock Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Safety Stock Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Safety Stock Days Exception	The Minimum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Safety Stock Units (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Safety Stock Units measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 6–49 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Measure Label	Description
Minimum Safety Stock Units Exception	The Minimum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Stock (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Stock measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Stock Exception	Minimum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a minimum stock level of five days; then enter: 5.
Minimum Time Supply Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Time Supply Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Time Supply Days Exception	Minimum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both Safety Stock and RP calculations. Any positive number, including zero, is valid Example: To set a minimum stock level of five days; then enter: 5.
Numeric Actively Replenished	Read-only measure that indicates the total number of active stores source from this warehouse for this SKU/day.
Original Total Planned Receipts	Read-only measure that represents the original un-reconciled total planned receipts. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Original Total Planned Receipts - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the un-reconciled, un-scaled total planned receipts (URP) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated URP for the SKU/Warehouse. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Projected Days of Supply On Hand At Stores (at Stocking Point)	Read-only measure that displays a projection of the number of days of inventory on hand at stores that are supplied by the current warehouse. This number is determined by taking the summed projected inventory of the stores and dividing it by the summed average rate of sale. The calculated value changes based on the calculation of Stores Projected Inventory.

Table 6–49 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Measure Label	Description
Projected Inventory	The Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day. The planned receipts include scaled purchase orders. This read-only measure displays the PI calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Projected Inventory - Pre-Scaling	The Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day. The planned receipts are pre-scaling receipt quantities. This read-only measure displays the pre-scaling PI calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Projected Inventory - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Projected Inventory (PI) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated PI for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Point	The Warehouse Receipt Point (RP) represents the inventory level below which an order should be triggered. Its calculation depends upon the selected Replenishment Method. The RP is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. This read-only measure displays the RP calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run.
Receipt Point - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receipt Point (RP) calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated RP for the SKU/Warehouse.
Receive Up to Level	The warehouse Receive Up to Level (RUTL) represents the target inventory level when an order is generated. Its calculation depends upon the selected Replenishment Method. RUTL is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.

Table 6–49 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Measure Label	Description
Receive Up to Level - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receive Up to Level calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated RUTL for the SKU/Warehouse.
Reconciliation Adjustment	A read-only measure indicating the difference between the Constrained Receipt Plan and the Unconstrained Receipt Plan.
Reconciliation Adjustment - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Reconciliation Adjustment calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Reconciliation Adjustment for the SKU/Warehouse. If you select What-if - Unconstrained, this measure should be set to zero.
Replenishment Method (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Replenishment Method measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Replenishment Method Exception	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that is used in generating a warehouse replenishment plan. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. You select the Replenishment Method from the following options: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Factor ARS
Review Time	This read-only measure is only populated for days that are available to plan. It indicates the number of days between the point that a delivery on the current ATP days can be used to satisfy demand and the point at which a delivery on the next ATP day becomes available to meet demand. This period of time identifies the number of days that are the exclusive responsibility of the current ATP day.
Round Up Threshold (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Round Up Threshold measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Round Up Threshold Exception	The Rounding Threshold represents the percentage of the last order multiple above which the Ideal Replenishment Quantity is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To round up when the remaining part of the IRQ is more than 25 percent of an order multiple, then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: <i>0.25</i>.

Table 6–49 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Measure Label	Description
Safety Stock	Safety Stock (SS) is inventory held at a location to mitigate the risks of stock outs caused by variability in forecasted demand. The calculated to determine Safety stock is dependent upon the selected Replenishment Method. All replenishment methods allow the SS to be bound by minimum and maximum values. Store SS is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days and is read-only.
Safety Stock - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Safety Stock calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated SS for the SKU/Warehouse.
Service Level (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Service Level measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Service Level Exception	Service Level is used in the SS calculations for the Dynamic Replenishment method. It is defined as the percentage of unit demand that should be met by inventory. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To carry enough SS to maintain a 90% customer service level, then in the Service Level Exception, enter: <i>0.90</i>.
Source Order Multiple	Read-only measure that displays the order multiple used when placing orders on the source. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook.
Stores Projected Inventory	Represents the read-only summation of projected inventory of all stores sourced from the warehouse. This value changes due to parameter changes made by you.
Time Supply Horizon (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Time Supply Horizon measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Time Supply Horizon Exception	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment method. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations. Any positive integer is valid. Example: To calculate a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period; then in the Time Supply Horizon, enter: 7. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven.
Total ARS	A read-only summation of Average Rate of Sale (ARS) for stores source from this warehouse plus Warehouse Independent ARS.
Total Store Average Rate of Sales	A read-only summation of Average Rate of Sale (ARS) for stores source from this warehouse.
Warehouse AWS Factor (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse AWS Factor measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 6–49 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse AWS Factor Exception	Used only in the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the AWS to produce target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two, enter: 2.
Warehouse Maximum (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Maximum measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Warehouse Maximum Exception	This represents the Maximum SS boundary for the Loaded SS, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value is valid. Example: To set a Maximum SS boundary of six units, enter: 6.
Warehouse Minimum (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Minimum measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Warehouse Minimum Exception	This represents the Minimum SS Boundary for the Loaded SS, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a Minimum SS boundary of two units, enter: 2.
Warehouse Net Inventory	Warehouse Net Inventory (NI) is calculated in batch and is a prediction of the inventory position at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Projected Inventory position, which includes scaled receipts, at the beginning of the period. It then considers the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Warehouse Net Inventory is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is compared to the Receipt Point Boundary in order to establish if a receipt is required. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.

Table 6–49 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Net Inventory - Pre-scaling	Warehouse Net Inventory (NI) is calculated in batch and is a prediction of the inventory position, before the affects of scaling, at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Pre-Scaling Projected Inventory position at the beginning of the period, then considering the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Warehouse Net Inventory is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is compared to the Receipt Point Boundary in order to establish if a receipt is required. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
Warehouse Net Inventory - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Warehouse Net Inventory calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated NI for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
WH Independent ARS	A read-only measure indicating the externally loaded Average Rate of Sale (ARS) assigned to the warehouse. This is independent of any ARS summed from the store level.

Hidden Measures

Table 6–50 lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 6–50 Hidden Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Capped Demand	Warehouse Capped Demand is displayed at the SKU Group level and is calculated by aggregating the Warehouse Capped Demand at SKU-pack/Destination/Day level for all SKU-packs in a SKU Group. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Capped PI	Warehouse Capped PI is calculated using the standard PI equation: $PI_t = \text{Max} (PI_{t-1} + ER_{t-1} - Dmd_{t-1} + PR_{t-1} - Est_{t-1} - CO_{t-1}, 0)$ Where Dmdt = Capped Demand (demand based on CRPs into the destinations) for any day t PRt = Planned Receipts (Receipt Plan) at the warehouse for any day t Both Dmdt and PRt would represent aggregate values at the SKUGroup level for all SKU-packs belonging to that SKU Group. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Capped PI - What-if	Warehouse Capped PI - What-if is a read-only measure that represents the projected inventory using the demand adjusted by SKU caps at the store. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Capped PI for the SKU/Warehouse. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Capped Demand - What-if	The Warehouse Capped Demand - What-if is the resulting value after What-if calculations have been performed on the Warehouse Capped Demand measure. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Demand(Capped) Difference	Warehouse Demand (Capped) Difference is equal to Warehouse Non-Capped Demand at SKUG/Destination/Day - Warehouse Demand SKUG/Destination/Day.
Warehouse Residual Excess Qty (Stockless)	Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity is equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of day for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock, either because of inventory capping, because there are no ATP days, or for any other reason. After stockless processing for the day, this quantity can be calculated as follows: $ResidualQty(t) = \text{Max}(PI(t) + ER(t) + CRP(t) - Dmd(t), 0) \text{ (essentially the PI calculation for day } t+1)$
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What-if	Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What-if The Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What-if is the result of What-if calculations performed on the Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity measure.
Warehouse Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift	Warehouse Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift represents the amount in units of additional that should be carried to account for poor Supplier Delivery Performance. (Read only)

WH Receipt Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of warehouse receipt pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 6–45 WH Receipt Pack Size Details View

	01/19/06	01/20/06	01/21/06	01/22/06	01/23/06	01/24/06	01/25/06
Expected Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Pre-scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
Original Total Planned Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
Original Total Planned Receipts - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00

Table 6–51 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 6–51 Measures: WH Receipt Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Expected Receipts	Expected Receipts uses historical expected receipts if prior to today; otherwise, the value represents on orders plus in transits plus placement. Value changes based on user input for Warehouse Stop Receiving Date in the workbook.
Receipt Plan	The Receipt Plan represents the Final Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent batch run. The receipts include any impacts due to scaling to Supplier Minimums and Container Minimums.
Receipt Plan – Pre-Scaling	The Receipt Plan – Pre-Scaling contains the Constrained Receipt Plan, calculated in the most recent batch run, prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints.
Receipt Plan – What-if	This Receipt Plan – What-if measure initially displays the Pre-scaling Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated CRP for the SKU/Warehouse.
Original Total Planned Receipts	The Original Total Planned Receipts represents the original un-reconciled total planned receipts calculated in the most recent batch run.
Original Total Planned Receipts – What-if	This Original Total Planned Receipts – What-if measure initially displays the un-reconciled total planned receipts calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated URP for the SKU/Warehouse.

Intra-day Replenishment Task

This task performs similar activities as overnight replenishment but over a more limited order set and time horizon. This intra-day process can be performed many times during the day. Refer to ["Intra-day Replenishment"](#) on page 11-2 for additional information about Intra-day.

Use the SRP Intra-day workbook to perform this task. To build this workbook, see ["SRP Intra-day Workbook"](#) on page 5-20.

This step helps you achieve this task:

- [Intra-day Replenishment Step](#)

Intra-day Replenishment Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the store replenishment plan. The available views are:

- [Receipt Pack Size Details View](#)
- [SRP Intra-day Summary \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)

Receipt Pack Size Details View

This view provides a filtered view of Receipt Pack Size at the (SKU Pack Size/Store/Day) level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 6–46 Receipt Pack Size Details View

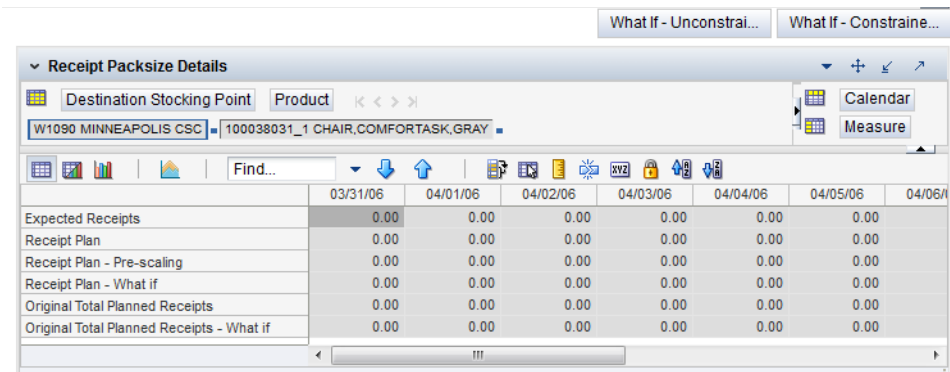


Table 6–52 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 6–52 Receipt Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Intra-day Receipt Plan - Store	The Constrained Receipt Plan (CRP) as determined by the most recent intra-day run. Should be blank for non-ATP days.

SRP Intra-day Summary (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view provides a company-wide view of inventory levels in the supply chain.

Figure 6–47 SRP Intra-day Summary (SKU/Store/Day) View

	08/01/2013	08/02/2013
Intra-day Projected Inventory - Store		
Intra-day Expected Receipts - Store		
Intra-day URP - Store		
Intra-day Forecast Demand - Store		
Store Release Schedule		
Overnight Store Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00
Overnight Store Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00
Overnight Store URP	0.00	0.00
Overnight Store Expected Receipts	0.00	0.00
Overnight Store Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00
Intra-day Receipt Plan - Store		

Table 6–53 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–53 SRP Intra-day Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Intra-day Expected Receipts - Store	Measure Description: Contains an order quantity (Purchase Orders or Transfers) that has already been executed and therefore needs to be considered when planning future orders for the location. Store Expected Receipts is the sum of in-transits and on orders provided intra-day.
Intra-day Forecast Demand - Store	Forecast of the store's remaining day, and future sales. The value can be revised intra-day based on the actual sales completed at the time of the intra-day plan.
Intra-day Projected Inventory - Store	Represents a projection of the opening inventory position in units. When calculated intra-day it reflects inventory adjustments and receipts received during the day but not intra-day sales.
Intra-day Receipt Plan - Store	Measure at the SKU Pack Size/Store/Day level; Those orders (Purchase Orders or Transfers) that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered when planning future orders for a destination. Store Expected Receipts is the sum of in-transits and on orders. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information
Intra-day URP - Store	The un-reconciled store receipt quantity resulting from intra-day planning.
Overnight Store Expected Receipts	Measure at the SKU Pack Size/Store/Day level; Those orders (Purchase Orders or Transfers) that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered when planning future orders for a destination. Store Expected Receipts is the sum of in-transits and on orders.
Overnight Store Forecast Demand	Forecast of the store's remaining day, and future sales. The value can be revised intra-day based on the actual sales completed at the time of the intra-day plan.

Table 6–53 (Cont.) SRP Intra-day Summary (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Overnight Store Projected Inventory	Measure at the SKU Pack Size/Store/Day level; Those orders (Purchase Orders or Transfers) that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered when planning future orders for a destination. Store Expected Receipts is the sum of in-transits and on orders.
Overnight Store Receipt Plan	Measure at the SKU/Store/Day level; The Represents SRP's recommendations for ordering based on demand, allocation boundaries and available inventory. The ideal receipt quantity in units after it is constrained by source inventory and user specified allocations.
Overnight Store URP	Measure at the SKU/Store/Day level; Represents the theoretical URP at the SKU/Store/day level, which would have been calculated if the SKU was not capped at all across time.
Store Release Schedule	Forecast of the store's remaining day, and future sales. The value can be revised intra-day based on the actual sales completed at the time of the intra-day plan.

Store Source Distribution Task

This task displays information regarding the distribution of goods and inventory volumes for a particular store that can be used to resolve alerts, modify replenishment parameters, manage business needs, and so on. The values reflected in the views are for review use only.

Use the By Source Distribution Review workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["By Source Distribution Review Workbook"](#) on page 5-22.

This step helps you achieve this task:

[Store Source Distribution Step](#)

Store Source Distribution Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the store replenishment plan source distribution. The available views are:

- [Distribution Review View](#)

Distribution Review View

This view displays information regarding the distribution of goods and inventory volumes for a particular store that can be used to resolve alerts, modify replenishment parameters, manage business needs, and so on. The values reflected in the views are for review use only.

Figure 6–48 Distribution Review View

	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013	08/04/2013	08/05/2013	08/06/2013
Store Available to Plan Receipt	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒
Store Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts On Order - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Point - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receive Up to Level - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Reconciled Orders - Store	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Reconciliation Adjustment - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Released CRP - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max
Safety Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Source Label					W50001 AU	W50001 AU	W50001 AU	W50001 AU	W50001 AU
Store Ordering Pack Size					48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Store Release Schedule						1	1	1	1
Store Commodity Prevent Release	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6–54 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–54 Measures: Distribution Review

Measure Label	Description
Store Available To Plan Receipt	The Store Available To Plan Receipt (ATP) indicates the days on which a store may plan a receipt based on the store's release schedule. A checkmark in a box indicates a receipt may be planned on that day.
Store Forecast Demand	The Store Forecast Demand is the forecast of the store's future sales. Note: Demand Forecast is loaded from an external forecasting system.
Expected Receipts - Store	Expected Receipts - Store (ER) are orders that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered when planning future orders for a store. Expected Receipts - Store is the sum of in-transits and on orders. Note: In-transits and on orders s are loaded to SRP from an external system.
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store	Expected Receipts In Transit - Store represents Inventory in transit from warehouses and suppliers to store. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store	Expected Receipts In Transit - Store are fixed orders currently being processed for delivery to store either from warehouses or directly from suppliers Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Store Ordering Pack-size	The Store Ordering Pack-size represents the primary pack-size to be used when ordering a SKU for a store (either from a warehouse or from a supplier). Note: Store Ordering Pack-size is loaded from Data Management (DM).

Table 6–54 (Cont.) Measures: Distribution Review

Measure Label	Description
Projected Inventory - Store	Projected Inventory - Store (PI) is calculated in AIP batch and in the Interactive Evaluation workbook What-if processing. It represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific store. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all demand and replenishments on the previous day. Previous day demand is consists of forecasted demand plus any Customer Orders (CO) on that day. Previous day replenishments consist of Expected and Planned Receipts.
Receipt Point - Store	The Receipt Point - Store (RP) represents the inventory level below which an order should be triggered. RP is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. Receipt Point - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Receive Up to Level - Store	The Receive Up to Level (RUTL) denotes the target level of inventory when generating an order. Receive Up to Level is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. Receive Up to Level - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Reconciled Orders - Store	The Reconciled Orders - Store is an indicator informing users which indicates which orders have been reconciled.
Reconciliation Adjustment - Store	The Reconciliation Adjustment - Store represents the difference between the Unconstrained Receipt Plan and the Store Receipt Plan due to inventory constraints, inventory availability at the source location.
Store Release Schedule	The Store Release Schedule represents the date an order must be released by to receive it by a certain date. The release schedule is calculated in Data Management (DM) based on lead time and order cycle.
Released CRP - Store	Released CRP - Store represents the Constrained Receipt Plan quantity that was released to the warehouse or supplier.

Table 6–54 (Cont.) Measures: Distribution Review

Measure Label	Description
Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the calculations that are used in generating a store replenishment method. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. The Replenishment Method options are: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Poisson Replenishment ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS The default is No Replenishment Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Safety Stock - Store	Safety Stock - Store (SS) is inventory held at a location to mitigate the risks of stock outs caused by variability in forecasted demand. Safety stock is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. All replenishment methods allow the Safety Stock to be bound by minimum and maximum values. Store Safety Stock is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory.

Network Throughput Task

This task provides a high level view of network throughput.

Use the WRP Network Throughput Plan workbook to perform the step for this task. To build this workbook, see ["WRP Network Throughput Plan Workbook"](#) on page 5-24.

This step helps you achieve this task:

[Network Throughput Step](#)

Network Throughput Step

This step contains views that provide a high level view of network throughput. The available views are:

- [Inventory Pack Size Details View](#)
- [Open Inventory and Stock Cover View](#)
- [Outbound Distribution Capacity View](#)
- [Receipt Pack Size Details View](#)
- [Warehouse Holding Capacity View](#)
- [Warehouse Summary View](#)

Inventory Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of inventory pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 6–49 Inventory Pack Size Details View

		01/02/05	01/03/05	01/04/05	01/05/05	01/06/05	01/07/05	01/08/05	01/09/05	01/10/05	01/11/05
Whse Projected Inventory	100013010_1 20 oz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100013010_6 20 oz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100013010_396 20 oz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whse Projected Inventory Pre-Scaling	100013010_1 20 oz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100013010_6 20 oz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100013010_396 20 oz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–55 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 6–55 Measures: Inventory Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Whse Projected Inventory	Measure at the SKU Pack Size/Warehouse/Day level. A projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at the warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a 'beginning of day' position
Whse Projected Inventory Pre-Scaling	Measure at the SKU Pack Size/Warehouse/Day level. A projection of the opening inventory position, prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints, for any day in the planning horizon at the warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a 'beginning of day' position. This is calculated using the standard PI calculation where the Planned Receipts (PR) element represents pre-scaling orders output from replenishment.

Open Inventory and Stock Cover View

This view displays data held at the network group/destination/day level.

Figure 6–50 Open Inventory and Stock Cover View

Open Inventory and Stock Cover									
Network Group	Destination Stocking Point								
DEFAULT NETWORK GROUP	V2100 Del Monte Foods								
Find...									
	07/25/2013	07/26/2013	07/27/2013	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013
Outbound Distribution Capacity Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
First Projected Inventory At Next Period			0						
First Projected Inventory At Next Period Cases			0						
Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Inbound Day-on-Day Change Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inbound Day-on-Day Change Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Outbound Day-on-Day Change Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Outbound Day-on-Day Change Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Projected Inventory at Network Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projected Inventory in Cases at Network Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining Week Inbound Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining Week Inbound Plan in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Remaining Week Stocked Inbound	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining Week Stocked Inbound Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining Week Stockless Inbound	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining Week Stockless Inbound Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining Week Outbound	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining Week Outbound Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stock Cover	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Stock Cover Actuals/Target Difference	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Stock Cover in Cases at Network Group	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Stock Cover Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Target Stock Cover	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total Held Stock at Network Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Held Stock in Cases at Network Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Outbound in Cases at Network Group									
Total Outbound at Network Group									
Total Outbound Stock Cover at Network Group	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total Outbound Stock Cover in Cases at Network	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Back Order									

Table 6–56 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–56 Measures: Open Inventory and Stock Cover View

Measure Label	Explanation
Cross-docked Receipt Plan	A read-only projected receipt plan of inventory that is cross-docked through the warehouse summed to the Network Group level. When any of the network group SKUs are cross-docked through the warehouse, the individual inventory movements through the supply chain must be considered instead of the constrained plan that represents only the first source and final destination. The total inbound on any given day will consist of the constrained receipt plan and cross-docked receipt plan being shipped into to warehouse that day.
Cross-docked Receipt Plan Cases	This read-only measure is the cross-docked receipt plan converted to cases and summed to the Network Group level. When any of the network group SKUs are cross-docked through the warehouse, the Orderable Unit value should be the value defined between the first cross-docked source and final destination.
Back Orders	Back Orders shows the SKU/warehouse back order quantity placed on Today. Back Orders is incorporated into the inventory boundaries calculation to increase the warehouse stock level. It represents an increased level of demand and therefore an increased level of inventory visible throughout the plan.

Table 6–56 (Cont.) Measures: Open Inventory and Stock Cover View

Measure Label	Explanation
First Projected Inventory At Next Period	Read-only measure showing projected inventory in units at first day of the next planning week.
First Projected Inventory At Next Period Cases	Read-only measure showing projected inventory in cases at first day of the next planning week.
Inbound Day-on-Day Change Alert	Read-only checkbox indicating if the inbound day on day change alert has been triggered.
Inbound Day-on-Day Change Alert Mask	A Boolean mask indicating whether the inbound day on day change alert should be run on the day. Checking a box indicates it should.
Outbound Day-on-Day Change Alert	Read-only checkbox indicating if the outbound day on day change alert has been triggered.
Outbound Day-on-Day Change Alert Mask	A Boolean mask indicating whether the outbound day on day change alert should be run on the day. Checking a box indicates it should.
Outbound Distribution Capacity Alert Mask	A Boolean mask indicating whether the outbound distribution capacity alert should be run on the day. Checking a box indicates it should.
Projected Inventory Cases Nwgp	A read-only aggregation in cases of the opening inventory position.
Projected Inventory Nwgp	A read-only aggregation in units of the opening inventory position.
Remaining Week Inbound Plan	The inbound plan in units for the remainder of the given week.
Remaining Week Inbound Plan Cases	The inbound plan in cases for the remainder of the given week.
Remaining Week Stocked Inbound	Sum of each day's inbound volume in units for stocked inventory from current day through the end of the week. Saturday is considered the last day of the week.
Remaining Week Stocked Inbound Cases	Sum of each day's inbound volume in cases for stocked inventory from current day through the end of the week. Saturday is considered the last day of the week.
Remaining Week Stockless Inbound	Sum of each day's inbound volume in units for stockless inventory from current day through the end of the week. Saturday is considered the last day of the week.
Remaining Week Stockless Inbound Cases	Sum of each day's inbound volume in cases for stockless inventory from current day through the end of the week. Saturday is considered the last day of the week.
Remaining Week Outbound	The planned outbound shipments in units. The remainder is based on the reconciled Total Forecasted Demand for a selected day and the remaining days of that calendar week.
Remaining Week Outbound Cases	The planned outbound shipments in cases. The remainder is based on the reconciled Total Forecasted Demand, allocations in the well, and planned cross-docked shipments for a selected day and the remaining days of that calendar week.
Stock Cover	A read-only projection of stock cover. This is defined as the number of days the opening inventory plus held stock for a given day satisfies the Projected Outbound Plan.
Stock Cover Actuals/Target Difference	This read-only measure shows the relative difference between the Stock Cover Cases Nwgp and the Target Stock Cover values on any day.
Stock Cover Alert Mask	A Boolean mask indicating whether the stock cover alert should be run on the day. Checking a box indicates it should.
Stock Cover Cases Nwgp	A read-only conversion of stock into cases.
Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Alert	Read-only checkbox indicating if the stock cover day on day change alert has been triggered.

Table 6–56 (Cont.) Measures: Open Inventory and Stock Cover View

Measure Label	Explanation
Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Alert Mask	A Boolean mask indicating whether the stock cover day on day change alert should be run on the day. Checking a box indicates it should.
Target Stock Cover	A read-only measure showing the stock cover goal in terms of number of weeks.
Total Held Stock Cases Nwgp	A read-only aggregation in cases of all inventory set aside and therefore not available to meet demand.
Total Held Stock Nwgp	A read-only aggregation in units of all inventory set aside and therefore not available to meet demand.
Total Outbound Cases Nwgp	A read-only aggregation in cases of Projected Outbound Plan. This is unavailable until the view is rolled up to cover all destinations.
Total Outbound Nwgp	A read-only aggregation in units of Projected Outbound Plan. This is unavailable until the view is rolled up to cover all destinations.
Total Outbound Stock Cover Cases Nwgp	Read-only case conversion of total outbound stock cover.
Total Outbound Stock Cover Nwgp	Total outbound stock cover is defined as the number of days the projected inventory for a given day satisfies the projected outbound volume.
Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert Mask	A Boolean mask indicating whether the warehouse holding capacity alert should be run on the day. Checking a box indicates it should.

Outbound Distribution Capacity View

This view displays data at the network/destination/day level.

Figure 6–51 Outbound Distribution Capacity View

	07/25/2013	07/26/2013	07/27/2013	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013
Outbound Distribution Capacity Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projected Outbound Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projected Outbound Plan in Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outbound Distribution Capacity Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Outbound Distribution Capacity Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Table 6–57 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–57 Measures: Outbound Distribution Capacity View

Measure Label	Explanation
Cross-docked Receipt Plan	A read-only projected receipt plan of inventory that is cross-docked through the warehouse. When any of the network group SKUs are cross-docked through the warehouse, the individual inventory movements through the supply chain must be considered instead of the constrained plan that represents only the first source and final destination. The total inbound on any given day will consist of the constrained receipt plan and cross-docked receipt plan being shipped into to warehouse that day.
Cross-docked Receipt Plan Cases	This read-only measure represents the cross-docked receipt plan converted to cases When any of the network group SKUs are cross-docked through the warehouse, the Orderable Unit value should be the value defined between the first cross-docked source and final destination.
Outbound Distribution Capacity Alert	A read-only checkbox indicating if an outbound distribution capacity alert has been triggered. This alert is triggered when projected outbound volume is greater than the capacity.
Outbound Distribution Capacity Alert Mask	A Boolean mask indicating whether the outbound distribution capacity alert should be run on the day. Checking a box indicates it should.
Outbound Distribution Capacity Cases	A read-only measure displaying the outbound capacity in cases.
Projected Outbound Plan	A read-only measure displaying a projection of the outbound volume in units.
Projected Outbound Plan Cases	A read-only measure displaying a projection of the outbound volume in cases.
WH Allocations in the Well	Allocations out of the warehouse summed to the Network Group level.
WH Allocations in the Well Cases	Allocations out of the warehouse converted to cases. In Eaches mode, cases are calculated using the warehouse orderable unit. In Pack mode, cases are calculated by dividing by the pack size provided

Receipt Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of receipt pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 6–52 Receipt Pack Size Details View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Expected Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–58 lists the read-only measure in this view.

Table 6–58 Measures: Receipt Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Expected Receipts	Expected Receipts uses historical expected receipts if prior to today; otherwise, the value represents on orders + in transits + placement. Value will change based on user input for Warehouse Stop Receiving Date in the workbook.

Warehouse Holding Capacity View

This view displays data held at the network group/destination/day level.

Figure 6–53 Warehouse Holding Capacity View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06	04/07/06	04/08/06	04/09/06	04/10/06
Held Stock In Pallets Nwgp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capacity Projected Inventory Nwgp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Inventory In Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily Warehouse Holding Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

Table 6–59 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–59 Measures: Warehouse Holding Capacity View

Measure Label	Explanation
Capacity Opening Inventory Nwgp (Network Group)	A read-only opening inventory position in pallets used for holding capacity alerts.
Daily Warehouse Holding Capacity	The number of pallets that can be held on a given day. Read-only.
Held Stock in Pallets Nwgp	A read-only summation of the inventory that has been set aside and is therefore not available to meet demand.
Total Inventory in Pallets	A read-only summation of the total inventory in pallets.
Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert	A read-only check box indicating is the warehouse holding capacity alert has been triggered.
Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert Mask	A Boolean mask indicating whether the warehouse holding capacity alert should be run on the day. Checking a box indicates it should.

Warehouse Summary View

This view displays parameters at the Dept/Destination/Day level.

Figure 6–54 Warehouse Summary View

	07/25/2013	07/26/2013	07/27/2013	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013
Total Held Stock Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Held Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Week Closing Stock			0					
Week Closing Stock Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Back Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6–60 lists the measures in this view.

Table 6–60 Measures: Warehouse Summary View

Measure Label	Explanation
Back Order	Back Orders shows the SKU/warehouse back order quantity placed on Today. Back Orders is incorporated into the inventory boundaries calculation to increase the warehouse stock level. It represents an increased level of demand and therefore an increased level of inventory visible throughout the plan.
Cross-docked Receipt Plan	A read-only projected receipt plan of inventory that is cross-docked through the warehouse. When any of the network group SKUs are cross-docked through the warehouse, the individual inventory movements through the supply chain must be considered instead of the constrained plan that represents only the first source and final destination. The total inbound on any given day will consist of the constrained receipt plan and cross-docked receipt plan being shipped into to warehouse that day.
Cross-docked Receipt Plan Cases	This read-only measure represents the cross-docked receipt plan converted to cases When any of the network group SKUs are cross-docked through the warehouse, the Orderable Unit value should be the value defined between the first cross-docked source and final destination.
Expected Receipts	Those orders (Purchase Orders or Transfers) that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered when planning future orders for a destination. Expected Receipts is the sum of in-transits and on orders. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Expected Receipts in Cases	The sum of in-transits and on-orders converted to cases
Projected Inventory	A read-only summation in units of the projected opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Projected Inventory Cases	A read-only summation in cases of Projected inventory at the beginning of day.
Total Forecast Demand	A read-only summation in units of the constrained planned outbound shipments.

Table 6–60 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Summary View

Measure Label	Explanation
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	A read-only summation in cases of the constrained planned outbound shipments.
Total Held Stock	A read-only summation in units of inventory set aside in the warehouse and therefore not available to meet store demand.
Total Held Stock Cases	A read-only summation in cases of inventory set aside in the warehouse and therefore not available to meet store demand.
Week Closing Stock	A read-only projection in units of the closing week inventory based upon the beginning of day projected inventory for the following Sunday morning. This is unavailable until the view is rolled up to view all products.
Week Closing Stock Cases	A read-only projection in cases of the closing week inventory based upon the beginning of day projected inventory for the following Sunday morning. This is unavailable until the view is rolled up to view all products.

Analyzing Activity

This chapter describes the Analyzing activity. Both Store Replenishment Planning (SRP) and Warehouse Replenishment Planning (WRP) interactive workbooks are used to produce reports for stores and warehouses. These interactive workbooks allow you to analyze system output and perform What-if style analysis when replenishment parameters are changed.

The Analyzing activity contains these tasks:

- [Store Replenishment Task](#)
- [Warehouse Replenishment Task](#)
- [Network Replenishment Task](#)

Store Replenishment Task

This task allows you to view and maintain the store replenishment plan.

Use the Store Replenishment Plan (SRP) Interactive Evaluation workbook to perform the step for this task. To build this workbook, see "[SRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook](#)" on page 5-28.

These steps help you achieve this task:

- [Alerts & Exceptions Step](#)
- [Sales, Orders, Inventory](#)
- [Product & Location Attributes](#)

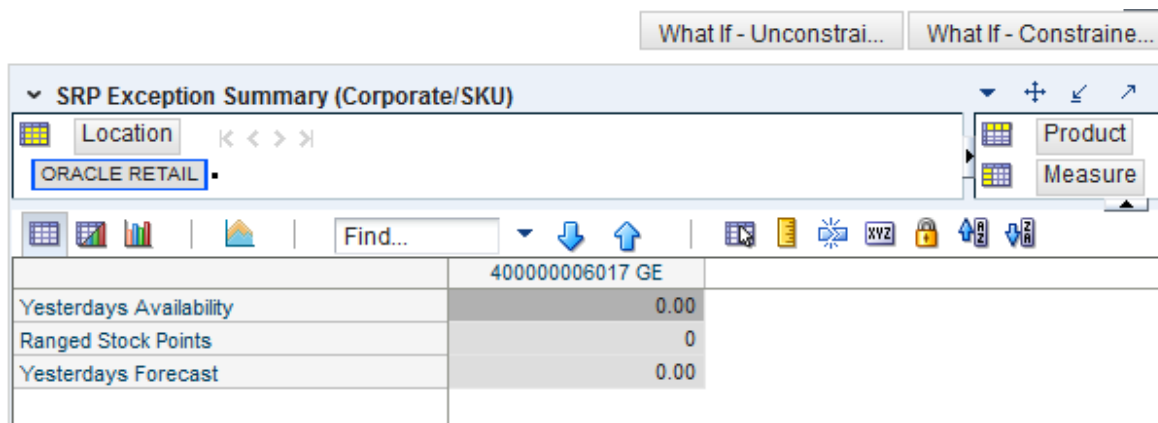
Alerts & Exceptions Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the store replenishment plan exceptions and overstocks. The available views are:

- [SRP Exception Summary \(Corporate/SKU\) Interactive View](#)
- [SRP Exception Summary \(Store Format/SKU\) Interactive View](#)
- [SRP Exception Summary \(Weather Region/SKU\) Interactive View](#)
- [SRP Overstock Alert \(SKU\) Interactive View](#)
- [SRP Overstock Details \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)

SRP Exception Summary (Corporate/SKU) Interactive View

This view allows you to examine alert summary data at the (Corporate/SKU) level.

Figure 7-1 SRP Exception Summary (Corporate/SKU) Interactive View


SRP Exception Summary (Corporate/SKU)	
Location	ORACLE RETAIL
Product	
Measure	
	400000006017 GE
Yesterdays Availability	0.00
Ranged Stock Points	0
Yesterdays Forecast	0.00

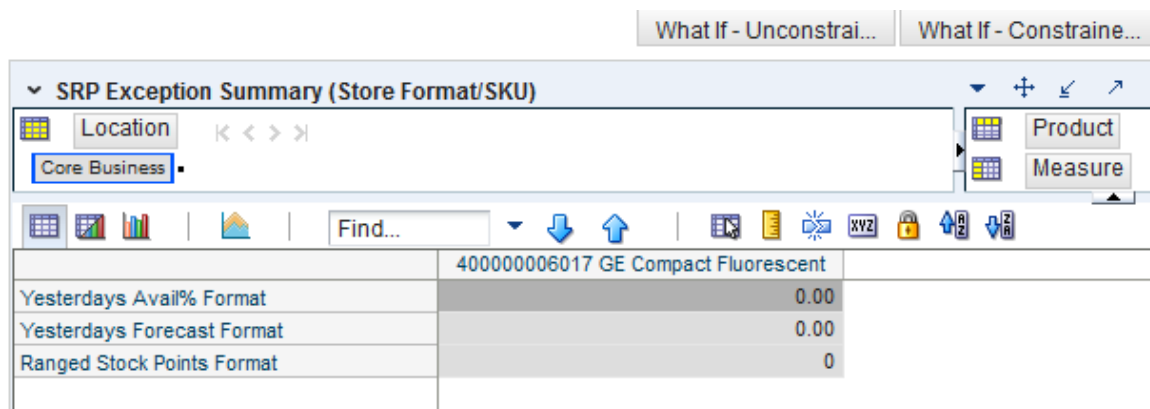
Table 7-1 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7-1 Measures: SRP Exception Summary (Corporate/SKU) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Ranged Stock Points	Ranged Stock Points contains the total number of stores across company available to receive and sell items from the previous night's batch run.
Yesterdays Availability	Yesterdays Availability is the percentage of stores across company for which this product was available to sell. In other words the percentage of stores that did not have stock outs the previous night. It is calculated as 1 minus the ratio of stores out of stock last night to the total number of stores available to sell the product.
Yesterdays Forecast	Yesterdays Forecast contains the sum of the forecasted demand for this product for the previous night across all stores (company level).

SRP Exception Summary (Store Format/SKU) Interactive View

This view allows you to review alert summary data at the Store Format/SKU level.

Figure 7-2 SRP Exception Summary (Store Format/SKU) Interactive View


SRP Exception Summary (Store Format/SKU)	
Location	Core Business
Product	
Measure	
	400000006017 GE Compact Fluorescent
Yesterdays Avail% Format	0.00
Yesterdays Forecast Format	0.00
Ranged Stock Points Format	0

Table 7-2 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–2 Measures: SRP Exception Summary (Store Format/SKU)

Measure Label	Description
Ranged Stock Points Format	Ranged Stock Points contains the total number of stores with this format available to receive and sell items from the previous night's batch run.
Yesterdays Availability Format	Yesterdays Availability is the percentage of stores with this format for which this product was available to sell. In other words the percentage of stores that did not have stock outs the previous night. It is calculated as 1 minus the ratio of stores out of stock last night to the total number of stores in this region available to sell the product.
Yesterdays Forecast Format	Yesterdays Forecast contains the sum of the forecasted demand for this product for the previous night across all stores with this format.

SRP Exception Summary (Weather Region/SKU) Interactive View

This view allows you to review alert summary data at the Weather Region/SKU level.

Figure 7–3 SRP Exception Summary (Weather Region/SKU) Interactive View

SRP Exception Summary (Weather Region/SKU)	
Location	0
Product	400000006017 GE Compact
Measure	
Yesterdays Avail% Weather	0.00
Yesterdays Forecast Weather	0.00
Ranged Stock Points Weather	0

Table 7–3 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–3 Measures: SRP Exception Summary (Weather Region/SKU) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Ranged Stock Points Weather	Ranged Stock Points contains the total number of stores across Weather Region available to receive and sell items from the previous night's batch run.
Yesterdays Availability Weather	Yesterdays Availability is the percentage of stores across Weather Region for which this product was available to sell. In other words the percentage of stores that did not have stock outs the previous night. It is calculated as 1 minus the ratio of stores out of stock last night to the total number of stores in this region available to sell the product.
Yesterdays Forecast Weather	Yesterdays Forecast contains the sum of the forecasted demand for this product for the previous night across all stores in this region.

SRP Overstock Alert (SKU) Interactive View

This view allows you to review pertinent information regarding the SKU's status.

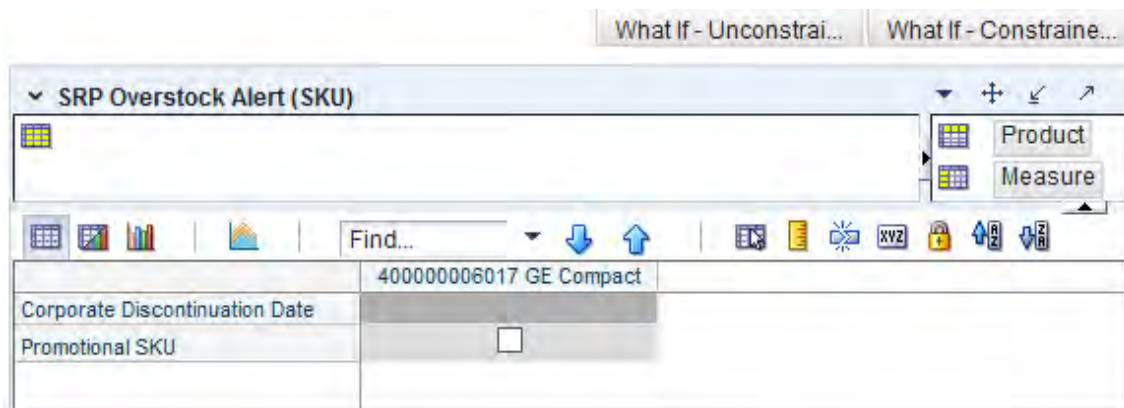
Figure 7-4 SRP Overstock Alert (SKU) Interactive View

Table 7-4 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7-4 Measures: SRP Overstock Alert (SKU) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Corporate Discontinuation Date	The Corporate Discontinuation Date measure indicates the date measure by when the SKU Pack-size is planned for discontinuation at the corporate level.
Promotional SKU	The Promotional SKU measure denotes whether a SKU is promotional.

SRP Overstock Details (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view displays detailed overstock information at the SKU/Store/Day level.

Figure 7-5 SRP Overstock Details (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013	08/04/2013
Stock Cover Days						0.00	0.00	0.00
Direct Supply Point Flag	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Expected Receipts - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts On Order - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ordering Pack Size						120.00	120.00	120.00
Projected Inventory - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Source Label						W1212121212	W1212121212	W1212121212
Cases per pallet - Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Store Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Back Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7-5 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7-5 Measures: SRP Overstock Details (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Cases Per Pallet - Store	The Cases Per Pallet - Store measure indicates the pallet multiple for the source warehouse.
Direct Supply Point Flag	The Direct Supply Point Flag indicates whether the supply point is being sourced directly from a supplier.
Store Back Orders	Store Back Orders shows the SKU /store back order quantity placed on Today. Back Order should be subtracted from the current day's Projected Inventory before Projected Inventory is involved in further calculation. (Read only)
Stock Cover Days	Stock Cover Days is calculated as the number of days the store's current inventory covers demand.
Store Forecast Demand	The Store Forecast Demand is the forecast of the store's future sales. Note: Demand Forecast is loaded from an external forecasting system.
Expected Receipts - Store	Expected Receipts - Store (ER) are orders that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered when planning future orders for a store. Expected Receipts - Store is the sum of in-transits and on orders. Note: In-transits and on orders s are loaded to SRP from an external system.
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store	Expected Receipts In Transit - Store represents Inventory in transit from warehouses and suppliers to store. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Expected Receipts On Order - Store	Expected Receipts On Order - Store are fixed orders currently being processed for delivery to store either from warehouses or directly from suppliers Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Store Ordering Pack-size	The Store Ordering Pack-size represents the primary pack-size to be used when ordering a SKU for a store (either from a warehouse or from a supplier). Note: Store Ordering Pack-size is loaded from Data Management (DM).
Projected Inventory - Store	Projected Inventory - Store (PI) is calculated in AIP batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific store. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all demand and replenishments on the previous day. Previous day demand is consists of forecasted demand plus any Customer Orders (CO) on that day. Previous day replenishments consist of Expected and Planned Receipts.
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory.

Sales, Orders, Inventory

This step contains views that allow you to examine the store replenishment plansales, orders, and inventory. The available views are:

- [Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View](#)
- [Inventory Pack Size Details View](#)
- [Receipt Pack Size Details View](#)
- [SRP Replenishment Plan \(SKU/Store/Week\) Interactive View](#)
- [SRP Replenishment Summary \(SKU/Store/Day\) Interactive View](#)

- [Substitution Details View](#)
- [WH Inventory Analysis \(SKU Group/Warehouse/Day\) Interactive View](#)

Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View

This view provides a company-wide view of inventory levels in the supply chain.

Figure 7–6 Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View

	08/03/2013	08/10/2013	08/17/2013	08/24/2013
End of Week Inventory - Cross Docks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
End of Week Inventory - RDCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
End of Week Inventory - Deconsolidation Centers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Average Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tracking Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Historical Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Aggregated Demo Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads All	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sellable Inventory Per Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Number of Stores	1	1	1	1
Forecasted Weeks Of Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Number of Weeks of Forecast	1	1	1	1
Sellable Inventory	0	0	0	0
Actual Weeks Of Supply	0	0	0	0
Forecast To Sell-Through %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ad/Rollout Notes				
Expected Receipts from Vendors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forecasted Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Company URP by Week	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retail Price	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–6 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–6 Measures: Company Level Inventory Analysis

Measure Label	Description
Actual Weekly Sales	Actual Weekly Sales represents the sum of actual sales data from stores aggregated to the SKU Group/Week level.
Actual Weeks of Supply	Actual Total Weeks of Supply represents weeks of supply for all locations (stores and warehouses). It is calculated by dividing Saleable Inventory by Total Avg Weekly Sales.
Ad/Rollout Notes	SKU Ad/Rollout Notes contains notes related to a product ad or rollout.
Aggregated Store Ads	Aggregated Store Ads indicates the presence of any active ads within the SKU Group/Week level. Aggregated Store Ads is True if at least one ad exists over the week for this SKU Group.
Store Aggregated Demo Stock	Store Aggregated Demo Stock represents the total demo stock over the week for this SKU Group. It is calculated as the sum of demo stock across all stores on the last day of the week (Saturday).

Table 7–6 (Cont.) Measures: Company Level Inventory Analysis

Measure Label	Description
Company URP by Week	Company URP by Week is the Unconstrained Receipt Plan (URP) for a given SKU Group across the company for a given week. Unconstrained Receipt Plan (URP) is calculated as Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) plus the Store Reconciliation Adjustment (SKU/Store/Day). The resulting URP values for each SKU/Store combination are then aggregated to a SKU Group/Company/Week level.
End of Week Inventory - Cross Docks	End of Week Inventory - Cross Docks represents the sum a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of Cross Docks.
End of Week Inventory - Deconsolidation Centers	End of Week Inventory - Deconsolidation Centers represents the sum of a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of Deconsolidation Center.
End of Week Inventory - RDCs	End of Week Inventory - RDCs represents the sum a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of RDC.
Expected Receipts from Vendors	Expected Receipts from Vendors shows the total inventory on order from vendors to warehouses and stores for any direct to store shipments.
Receipt Plan - Vendor	Receipt Plan - Vendor shows the total planned receipts from vendors to warehouses and stores for any direct to store shipments.
Forecast to Sell-Through %	Forecast to Sell-Through % contains the percentage of actual sales (historical weekly sales) to forecasted sales (forecasted demand at the week level).
Forecasted Weekly Sales	Forecasted Weekly Sales represents the total forecasted weekly sales (including customer orders) for a given SKU Group.
Forecasted Weeks of Supply	Forecasted Weeks of Supply represents the forecasted weeks of cover. It is calculated by dividing Saleable Inventory by Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales, where Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales is calculated as Forecasted Weekly Sales divided by the Number of Weeks Forecast.
Sellable Inventory per Store	Sellable Inventory per Store represents the average inventory level per store, excluding demo stock. It is calculated as the Saleable Inventory divided by the number of stores.
Number of Stores	Number of Stores represents the total number of stores for this SKU Group.
Number of Weeks Forecast	Number of Weeks Forecast represents the number of weeks in the future (including present week) over which Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales is calculated.
Retail Price	Retail Price is the product's retail price. Note: Retail Price is loaded from an external system.
Saleable Inventory	Saleable Inventory represents the amount of inventory that can actually be sold. It is calculated as the aggregated end of week projected inventory minus the aggregated end of week demo stock.
Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total	Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total contains the aggregated total of average weekly sales for an Regional Distribution Center (RDC) warehouse.
Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total	Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total contains the aggregation of an item's average weekly sales across all stores.
Total Avg Weekly Sales	Total Avg Weekly Sales contains the Sum of SKU of RDC Avg Weekly Sales and SKU Sum of Stores Avg Weekly Sales.
Tracking Sales	Tracking Sales estimates sales for the current week based on week-to-date sales. First, average daily sales is calculated by dividing the week-to-date sales by the number of days week-to-date (Sunday through the day prior to the current day). Next, the average daily sales are multiplied by seven, resulting in the SKU Tracking Sales.

Inventory Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of inventory pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 7–7 Inventory Pack Size Details View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - Pre-Scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped PI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped PI - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–7 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 7–7 Measures: Inventory Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Projected Inventory	The Projected Inventory is the projected inventory calculated in the most recent AIP batch run. It includes any impacts due to scaling to Supplier Minimums and Container Minimums. This is calculated using the standard PI calculation where the Planned Receipts (PR) element represents scaled orders.
Projected Inventory – Pre-Scaling	The Projected Inventory – Pre-Scaling is the projected inventory calculated in the most recent AIP batch run prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints. This is calculated using the standard PI calculation where the Planned Receipts (PR) element represents pre-scaling orders output from replenishment.
Projected Inventory – What-if	The Projected Inventory – What-if displays the Pre-scaling Projected Inventory calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated PI for the SKU/Warehouse.
Warehouse Capped PI	The Warehouse Capped PI is calculated using the standard PI equation: $PI_t = \text{Max} (PI_{t-1} + ERT_{t-1} - Dmdt_{t-1} + PRt_{t-1} - Est_{t-1} - COt_{t-1}, 0)$ Where Dmdt = Capped Demand (demand based on CRPs into the destinations) for any day t PRt = Planned Receipts (Receipt Plan) at the warehouse for any day t Both Dmdt and PRt represent aggregate values at the SKUGroup level for all SKUPacks belonging to that SKU Group.

Table 7–7 (Cont.) Measures: Inventory Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Capped PI – What-if	The Warehouse Capped PI – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Capped PI.
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity	The Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity is equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of day for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock (either because of inventory capping or no ATP days or for any other reason). After stockless processing for the day, this quantity can be calculated as follows: $ResidualQty(t) = Max(PI(t) + ER(t) + CRP(t) - Dmd(t), 0)$ <i>(essentially the PI calculation for day t+1)</i>
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity – What-if	The Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity.

Receipt Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of receipt pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 7–8 Receipt Pack Size Details View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Expected Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Pre-scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Original Total Planned Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Original Total Planned Receipts - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–8 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 7–8 Measures: Receipt Pack Size Details

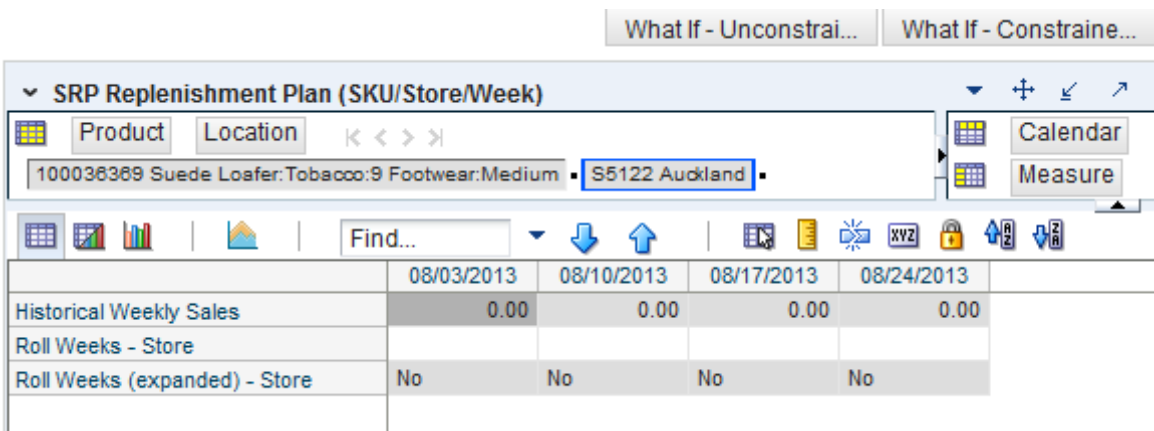
Measure Label	Description
Expected Receipts	Expected Receipts uses historical expected receipts if prior to today; otherwise, the value represents on orders + in transits + placement. Value will change based on user input for Warehouse Stop Receiving Date in the workbook.
Receipt Plan	Receipt Plan represents the Final Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent batch run. The receipts include any impacts due to scaling to Supplier Minimums and Container Minimums.
Receipt Plan – Pre-Scaling	Receipt Plan – Pre-Scaling contains the Constrained Receipt Plan, calculated in the most recent batch run, prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints.

Table 7–8 (Cont.) Measures: Receipt Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Receipt Plan – What-if	Receipt Plan – What-if initially displays the Pre-scaling Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated CRP for the SKU/Warehouse.
Original Total Planned Receipts	Original Total Planned Receipts represents the original un-reconciled total planned receipts calculated in the most recent batch run.
Original Total Planned Receipts – What-if	Original Total Planned Receipts – What-if initially displays the un-reconciled total planned receipts calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated URP for the SKU/Warehouse.

SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store/Week) Interactive View

This view allows you to review replenishment plan information at the (SKU/Store/Week) level.

Figure 7–9 SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store/Week) Interactive View


	08/03/2013	08/10/2013	08/17/2013	08/24/2013
Historical Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roll Weeks - Store				
Roll Weeks (expanded) - Store	No	No	No	No

Table 7–9 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–9 Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store/Week) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Actual Weekly Sales	Actual Weekly Sales is used in Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. It represents the actual historical sales by week for a SKU/Store. As a default, SRP maintains the last 52 weeks of history (purge age is set to 371 days). This ensures that the oldest week of history is automatically dropped as each new week of sales history is added. Note: Actual Weekly Sales is loaded to SRP from an external system.
Actual Weekly Sales	Actual Weekly Sales is used in Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. It represents the actual historical sales by week for a SKU/Store. As a default, SRP maintains the last 52 weeks of history (purge age is set to 371 days). This ensures that the oldest week of history is automatically dropped as each new week of sales history is added. Note: Actual Weekly Sales is loaded to SRP from an external system.
Roll Weeks (expanded) - Store	The Roll Weeks parameter indicates whether SRP logic should automatically roll the start and end date range settings forward one week or not. Roll weeks is used in the Factor AWS and Sales Week Range Replenishment Methods. The Roll Weeks options are: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Default Example: <i>Yes</i> causes the start and end date to roll forward one week, allowing you to keep the weekly historical sales at the same relative distance in the past. <i>No</i> does not move the start and end date forward allowing you to use the same weekly historical sales as the system moves forward in time. Roll Weeks (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

This view provides a company-wide view of inventory levels in the supply chain. This view includes both:

- [Read-only Measures](#)
- [Hidden Measures](#)

Figure 7-10 SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day)		What If - Unconstrained							What If - Constrained						
Product	Location														
100036369 Suede Loafer Tobacco 9 Footwear-Medium	S5122 Auckland														
		07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013	08/04/2013	08/05/2013	08/06/2013	08/07/2013						
Store Available to Plan Receipt		☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒						
Store Delivery Day Percentage		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00						
Store Source Label				W50001 AU	W50001 AU	W50001 AU	W50001 AU	W50001 AU	W50001 AU						
Increment Percent - Store															
Customer Orders - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
MSQ Constraint Indicator (expanded) - Store	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On						
Store Forecast Demand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Forecast Demand over Review Time - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Promotion Presentation Stock - end of promo factor		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00						
Expected Receipts - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Net Inventory - Store					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Net Inventory (What-If) - Store					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Projected Stock Out - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Projected Inventory - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Projected Inventory (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Projected Stock Out (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Receipt Plan - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Receipt Plan (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Reconciled Orders - Store	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐						
Reconciliation Adjustment - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Customer Orders over Review Time - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Safety Stock - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Safety Stock (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Receipt Point - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Receipt Point (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Receive Up To Level - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00						
Receive Up To Level (What-If) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00						
Store Release Schedule					1	1	1	1	1						
Daily Store Standard Deviation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Store Ordering Pack Size				1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00						
AWS Factor (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
AWS Factor - Store															
Boundary Stock - Store															
Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store															
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Demo Stock - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Demo Stock (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Increment Percent (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Inventory Selling Days - Store															
Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Max Safety Stock Days - Store															
Max Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Max Safety Stock Units - Store															
Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Max Stock - Store															
Max Stock (expanded) - Store		500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00						
Max Time Supply Days - Store															
Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Min Safety Stock Days - Store															
Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Min Safety Stock Units - Store															
Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Min Stock - Store															
Min Stock (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Min Time Supply Days - Store															
Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Percent of Pallet - Store															
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store															
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off						
User Specified Presentation Stock - Store															
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Replenishment Method - Store															
Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max						
Rounding Method - Store															
Rounding Method (expanded) - Store															
Rounding Threshold - Store															
Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00						
Promotion Presentation Stock Factor - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Weekly Sales Max - Store															
Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Weekly Sales Min - Store															
Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Service Level - Store															
Service Level (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Time Supply Horizon - Store															
Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Shelf Capacity - Store															
Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Shelf Capacity Flag - Store															
Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No						
Safety Stock Level Factor - Store															
Safety Stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						

Read-only Measures

Table 7–10 lists the measures in this view that appear automatically when using the default template. All measures are read-only.

Table 7–10 Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store represents the specified quantity for Store Promotion Presentation Stock before application of the Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor.
Daily Store Standard Deviation	The Daily Store Standard Deviation represents the forecast error assuming a normal distribution. The standard deviation is used in the calculation of dynamic Safety Stock. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Promotion Presentation Stock - end of promo factor (expanded)	Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor (expanded) displays the actual value used in the calculations. This version displays a factor of 1 for the days within the promotion period prior to the ramp down and then shows the designated End of Promotion Factor values as it approaches the end of the promotion. A factor of 1 is displayed after the promotion has ended.
Projected Stock Out - Store	Projected Stock Out - Store is calculated based on forecasted demand and projected inventory. It represents the projected lost sales as a result of an out of stock at the store.
Store Available To Plan Receipt	The Store Available to Plan Receipt (ATP) indicates the days on which a store may plan a receipt based on the store's release schedule. A checkmark in a box indicates a receipt may be planned on that day.
Delivery-day Demand Percent (expanded)	The actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the multiple levels of Delivery-day Demand Percent.
AWS Factor - Store)	The AWS Factor allows you to provide a numeric factor to be multiplied against the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) to determine replenishment boundaries (Safety Stock, RP and RUTL) for the Factor AWS replenishment method. Example: An AWS Factor of 0.5 calculates a Safety Stock that is 50% of the average weekly sales. AWS Factor - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 7-10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store	The Boundary Stock identifier allows you to select the stock level to use in calculating the Store RP and Store RUTL. This stock level is a combination of Safety Stock, Presentation Stock or Promotional Presentation Stock based on the following identifiers. If the identifier contains <i>vs.</i>, the greater value is used. This parameter affects all replenishment methods. The boundary options are: ■ SS vs. PS + PPS ■ SS vs. PS ■ SS vs. PPS ■ SS + PS + PPS ■ SS + PS ■ SS + PPS ■ SS Where, SS = Safety Stock PS = Presentation Stock PPS = Promotional Presentation Stock The default is SS vs. PS + PPS. Example: SS vs. PS adds the greater of SS or PS to the calculated Store RP and Store RUTL values. SS + PS adds the total of SS and PS to the calculated Store RP and Store RUTL values. Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Customer Orders - Store	Customer Orders - Store (CO) are orders placed by customers at a store for a specific quantity of a SKU to be picked up on a specific delivery date. Customer orders are treated as additional demand on top of normal forecasted demand. Note: Customer Orders are loaded to SRP from an external system.
Customer Orders over Review Time - Store	Customer Orders over Review Time - Store represents the customer orders that must be accounted for when calculating the Ideal Receipt Quantity on an ATP day. Customer orders are summed from the day after the beginning of the review period through the day before the end of the review period. Customer Orders over Review Time - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Store Forecast Demand	The Store Forecast Demand is the forecast of the store's future sales. Note: Demand Forecast is loaded from an external forecasting system.
Demo Stock (expanded) - Store	Amount of stock that is used as demonstration product, but is still available to sell. Demo Stock is added to the RP and RUTL levels for each day. Demo Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Expected Receipts - Store	Expected Receipts - Store (ER) are orders that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered when planning future orders for a store. Expected Receipts - Store is the sum of in-transits and on orders. Note: In-transits and on orders s are loaded to SRP from an external system.

Table 7–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Forecast Demand over Review Time - Store	Forecast Demand over Review Time - Store is calculated as the sum of the forecasted demand from the current day through the next receipt day. Forecast Demand over Review Time - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Increment Percent (expanded) - Store	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using the Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Example: An Increment Percent of 1.2 adds 20% to the Min and Max Stock. Increment Percent (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store	The Inventory Selling Days parameter is used to specify the number of days of forecast quantity to be used when calculating the RUTL with the Hybrid, Dynamic, Poisson and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. The RUTL calculation uses the forecast demand over the greater of Inventory Selling Days and Review Time. Inventory Selling Days can be used to avoid producing very small frequent orders. Example: Inventory Selling Days of 14 ensures that an order contains at least 14 days of supply. Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Max Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store	The Max Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Example: Max Safety Stock Days of 14 ensures the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next 14 days beginning with the current day. Max Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store	The Max Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Example: Max Safety Stock Days of 14 ensures the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand. Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 7–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Max Stock (expanded) - Store	Max Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to MAX Stock. Max Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store	Max Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents maximum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Example: Max Time Supply Days of 14 ensures an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply. Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store	The Min Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Example: Min Safety Stock Days of 7 ensures the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next seven days beginning with the current day. Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store	The Min Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Example: Min Safety Stock Days of 7 ensures the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand. Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Stock (expanded) - Store	Min Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Min Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 7–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store	Min Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply and Hybrid Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both Safety Stock and RP calculations. Example: To ensure a minimum inventory level that covers seven days of supply; then in the Min Time Supply Days, enter: 7. Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
MSQ Constraint Indicator (expanded) - Store	MSQ Constraint Indicator (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default, and exception level versions of Store MSQ Constraint Indicator. If the indicator is On, MSQ is applied as a constraint during ordering decisions.
Net Inventory - Store	Net Inventory - Store (NI) is calculated in batch AIP and is a prediction of the inventory position at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Projected Inventory position at the beginning of the period, then considering the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Net Inventory - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is used as the point at which SRP generates a planned receipt. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
Store Net Inventory Post Replenishment	Store Net Inventory Post Replenishment is the inventory over the review time factoring in a planned receipt. ~~This is Store Net Inventory plus the planned receipt on that day.~~
Store Ordering Pack-size	The Store Ordering Pack-size represents the primary pack-size to be used when ordering a SKU for a store (either from a warehouse or from a supplier). Note: Store Ordering Pack-size is loaded from Data Management (DM).
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	Percent of Pallet is used to determine if the Ideal Receipt Quantity for replenishment should be rounded to a full pallet. It represents the percentage threshold that case demand must exceed in order for pallet rounding to occur. Example: Percent of Pallet of 0.75 rounds an order up to a pallet if the case demand is greater than 75 percent of a pallet. Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Projected Inventory - Store	Projected Inventory - Store (PI) is calculated in AIP batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific store. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all demand and replenishments on the previous day. Previous day demand is consists of forecasted demand plus any Customer Orders (CO) on that day. Previous day replenishments consist of Expected and Planned Receipts.

Table 7–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Promotion Presentation Stock - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock - Store represents the Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor applied to the Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store. If the Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store is turned on, this becomes equal to zero (0).
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Receipt Plan - Store	The Receipt Plan - Store represents SRP's recommendations for ordering based on demand, allocation boundaries and available inventory. The Receipt Plan is final result calculations in AIP Batch including adjustments made to Ideal Receipt Quantity based on rounding and constraints made to the Unconstrained Receipt Plan based on inventory available at the source. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Plan (What-if) - Store	The Receipt Plan (What-if) - Store is the updated value after What-if calculations have been run on the Receipt Plan - Store measure.
Receipt Point - Store	The Receipt Point - Store (RP) represents the inventory level below which an order should be triggered. RP is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. Receipt Point - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Receive Up to Level - Store	The Receive Up to Level (RUTL) denotes the target level of inventory when generating an order. RUTL is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. Receive Up to Level - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Reconciled Orders - Store	The Reconciled Orders - Store is an indicator informing users which indicates which orders have been reconciled.
Reconciliation Adjustment - Store	The Reconciliation Adjustment - Store represents the difference between the Unconstrained Receipt Plan and the Receipt Plan - Store due to inventory constraints, inventory availability at the source location.
Store Release Schedule	The Store Release Schedule is an integer representing the lead time from a source location to store for a SKU. The release schedule is calculated in Data Management (DM) based on lead time and order cycle. A numeric field indicating the lead times.

Table 7–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Replenishment Method - Store	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the calculations that are used in generating a store replenishment method. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. The Replenishment Method options are: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Poisson Replenishment ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS The default is No Replenishment. Replenishment Method - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Rounding Method (expanded) - Store	The Rounding Method is used when pack rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ). The Rounding Method options are: ■ Order Pack ■ Normal Rounding Method (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store	The Rounding Threshold represents the portion of a pack above which the replenishment plan is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. Example: To round up an order up to a pack when the demand is greater than 25 percent of a pack; then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: 0.25. Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Safety Stock - Store	Safety Stock - Store (SS) is inventory held at a location to mitigate the risks of stock outs caused by variability in forecasted demand. Safety stock is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. All replenishment methods allow the Safety Stock to be bound by minimum and maximum values. Store Safety Stock is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.

Table 7–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Safety Stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store	The Safety Stock Level Factor represents the amount of additional Safety Stock to carry in anticipation of unpredictable events (for instance, weather changes) or to provide additional Safety Stock during a special promotion or event. This provides a temporary lift in the RP and RUTL values. The Safety Stock Level Factor is used in Time Supply, Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. Example: To increase Safety Stock by 25 units, you would enter a Safety Stock Level Factor of 25. Negative values may also be entered to decrease the Safety Stock level. Safety Stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Service Level (expanded) - Store	The Service Level is used in the Safety Stock calculations for the Dynamic and Poisson replenishment methods. It is defined as the percentage of time that the stock should be able to meet demand. Example: A Service Level of 0.90 carries enough Safety Stock to maintain a 90% customer service level. Service Level (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store	Shelf capacity is the amount of stock to fill a shelf to the desired maximum level. If the Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store is set to <i>Yes</i>, the shelf capacity is used to cap the RP and RUTL. Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store	The Shelf Capacity Flag is used to determine if the RP and RUTL should be capped by the shelf capacity. The Shelf Capacity Flag options are: ■ Yes ■ No Example: Selecting <i>Yes</i> causes SRP to use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Selecting <i>No</i> or <i>Default</i>, SRP does not use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory.
Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is used to specify days of forecast in order to calculate a rate of sale. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations for the Time Supply Replenishment Method. Example: A Time Supply Horizon of 7 calculates a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven. Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 7–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store	Maximum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store	Minimum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	User Specified Store Presentation Stock is the minimum amount of stock in units desired to have on hand for display/sales purposes. User Specified Store Presentation Stock may be taken into consideration when calculating the RP and RUTL, depending on the Boundary Stock selected. User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Total Substitute Demand Quantity	The Total Substitute Demand Quantity is a quantity of demand expected to occur as a result of one or more other SKUs being out of stock. This quantity represents increased demand on the original SKU by other related SKUs. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Substitution Details View for more information.
Total Substitute Received Quantity	The Total Substitute Received Quantity is a quantity of stock that an original SKU has received from other substitute SKUs in order to attempt to cover a shortage that the original SKU has experienced.

Hidden Measures

Table 7–11 lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 7–11 Hidden Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Active SKU CAP (Expanded)	SKU Cap value (in units) that is used in store replenishment calculations. During replenishment calculations, this is the maximum boundary for inventory at the store.
Cases per Pallet - Store	Cases per Pallet - Store reflects the number of cases on a pallet. Note: Cases per Pallet - Store is loaded from Data Management (DM).
Daily Sales - Store	Daily Sales - Store represents the daily sales for a SKU/Store/Day. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system for use in calculating SRP alerts.

Table 7-11 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Acceptable Loss (expanded) - Store	Store Acceptable Loss represents the percentage of a case that is acceptable to lose from spoilage in order to prevent stock outs. This measure is used when rounding ideal receipt quantities. Store Spoilage Threshold is calculated as 1 minus Store Acceptable Loss. Example: Store Acceptable Loss of .25 means it is acceptable to lose 25% of a case from spoilage. In this case, spoilage threshold would be calculated as .75, but only acceptable loss would be updated in the database. Acceptable Loss (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Store Ads Grand Opening	Store Ads Grand Opening indicates grand opening ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Store Ads Inserts	Store Ads Inserts indicates inserts ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Store Ads Others	Store Ads Others indicates other miscellaneous ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Store Ads Run on Press	Store Ads Run on Press indicates run on press ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Store Available Space	Store Avail Space represents the remaining space available under the SKU Cap after considering Store Inventory and Expected Receipts over the appropriate time periods.
Store Avg Rate of Sale	Store Avg Rate of Sale represents an item's average daily rate of sale at a store. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system at the SKU/Store level and spread to the SKU/Store/Day level across the planning horizon.
Store Back Orders	Back Orders shows the SKU/warehouse back order quantity placed on Today. Back Orders is incorporated into the inventory boundaries calculation to increase the warehouse stock level. It represents an increased level of demand and therefore an increased level of inventory visible throughout the plan.
Store Capped Difference	The Store Capped Difference is equal to Non-Capped URP - URP on any ATP day.
Store Demand on Source	The Store Demand on Source is equal to the URP time-shifted backwards based on the lead-time on the receipt day of the URP into the store.
Expected Spoilage - Store	Expected Spoilage refers to a quantity of a SKU at a store whose product life expires and therefore becomes un-sellable at the end of a day. Expired quantities cannot be used for any sales after the day they expire. Expected Spoilage - Store is only calculated when the global Inventory Aging Flag is set to True, the Product Life of the SKU is greater than zero and the Product Life of the SKU is less than or equal to the Aging Threshold. The calculation is based on the inventory position, demand, expected receipts and product life. You can specify an expected write-off quantity which overrides the expected spoilage if the write-off quantity is greater than the calculated value.

Table 7–11 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Expected Write Off - Store	Expected Write Off - Store represents the quantity of stock expected to be thrown out for any reason (spoilage, breakage, and so on) on a given day. Expected Write Offs override calculated expected spoilage. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store	Expected Receipts In Transit - Store represents Inventory in transit from warehouses and suppliers to store. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Store Known Demand	Store Known Demand is the quantity in units of confirmed demand that is known for any reason. Known demand is used in place of the forecast if the known demand is greater than the forecast. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Store Loaded Safety Stock History	Store Loaded Safety Stock History maintains history of the Loaded Safety Stock measure. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Max Sellable Quantity - Store	Max Sellable Quantity - Store (MSQ) represents a level of inventory that can be sold within the life of a product. It is calculated as all forecast demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time. Customer Orders over the Review Time (CORT) are then added. Max Sellable Quantity - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. As MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL), where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU, the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded).
Min Sales Stock - Store	Min Sales Stock - Store (MSS) represents a level of inventory required to meet demand. This is calculated as forecast demand over the review time. Customer Orders over the Review Time (CORT) are then added. For those replenishment methods where forecasted demand is not used, demand in the MSS calculation is replaced with calculated Safety Stock. Min Sales Stock - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. If a shelf capacity constraint exists (Shelf Capacity Flag is set to True) Store Minimum Sales Stock may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT.
Store Non-Capped Demand on Source	The Store Non-Capped Demand on Source is equal to the Non-Capped URP time-shifted backwards based on the lead-time on the receipt day of the URP into the store.
Store Non-Capped URP	Store Non-Capped URP represents the theoretical URP at the SKU/Store/day level, which would have been calculated if the SKU was not capped at all across time.
Store Numeric In Scope Indicator	Store Numeric In Scope Indicator is used in SRP alert processing to determine the alerting store ratio. It represents the number of stores for a SKU that are in-scope (stores which fall between on supply and off supply) during the alert horizon.
Expected Receipts On Order - Store	Expected Receipts On Order - Store are fixed orders currently being processed for delivery to store either from warehouses or directly from suppliers Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Store Product Life	Store Product Life represents the number of days from the time a product arrives at the store until it spoils.
Store Review Time	Store Review Time is a calculated measure indicating the number of days until the next delivery. Store Review Time is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.

Table 7–11 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: SRP Replenishment Summary (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Spoilage Threshold (expanded) - Store	Spoilage Threshold is a threshold used as a pack rounding constraint. Ideal receipt quantities are rounded up if they exceed the spoilage threshold. Store Acceptable Loss is calculated as 1 minus Spoilage Threshold - Store. Example: A Spoilage Threshold - Store of 0.75 rounds a planned receipt down a case when less than 75% of the case is expected spoilage. In this case, acceptable loss would be calculated as 0.25 and acceptable loss would be updated in the database. Spoilage Threshold (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store	Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store represents additional Safety Stock Units added to the calculated Safety Stock. The Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store is calculated as a number of days of demand going forward from the larger of review time or number of inventory selling days.
Store USA Over Review Time	Store USA Over Review Time (USART) is the sum of User Specified Allocations over the review time. Store USA Over Review Time is only displayed on Available to Plan receipt days.
Store USA Over Review Time Type	The Store USA Over Review Time Type measure indicates the allocation combination type that is used when regarding the USART quantity as a whole. The first populated USA type in the review time is used as the USART type. Store USA Over Review Time Type Time is only displayed on Available to Plan receipt days.
Store User Specified Allocation	Store User Specified Allocations (USA) are allocations that are defined by you and accounted for in projected inventory. USAs are maintained in the USA workbooks.

Substitution Details View

This view displays a filtered view of substitution-specific data at the SSKU/SKU/Destination /Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 7–11 Substitution Details View

	SEQ_0000	SEQ_0001	SEQ_0002	SEQ_0003	SEQ_0004	SEQ_0005	SEQ_0006
Original SKU							
Substitute Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–12 lists the read-only measure in this view.

Table 7–12 Measures: Substitution Details

Measure Label	Description
Substitute Demand Quantity	The Substitute Demand Quantity is a quantity of demand expected to occur as a result of a related SKU being out of stock. This quantity represents increased demand on the original SKU by a related SKU.

WH Inventory Analysis (SKU Group/Warehouse/Day) Interactive View

This view contains aggregate warehouse inventory information for review and inventory analysis purposes.

Figure 7-12 WH Inventory Analysis (SKU Group/Warehouse/Day) Interactive View

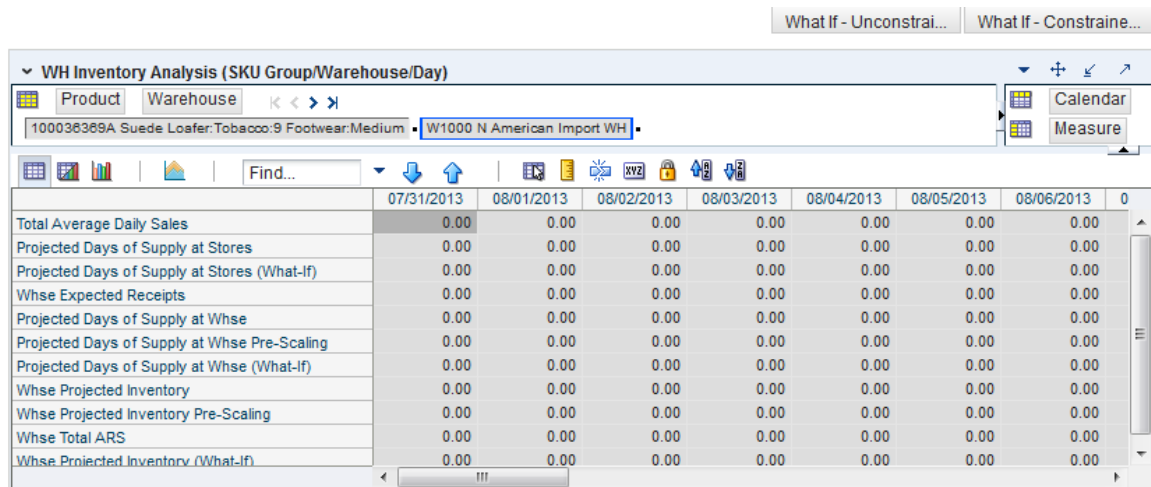


Table 7-13 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7-13 Measures: WH Inventory Analysis (SKU Group/Warehouse/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Projected Days of Supply at Stores	Projected Days of Stock at the store indicates the total number of days of supply on-hand at stores on a given day for all stores sourced from a given warehouse. Projected Days of Supply at Stores is calculated by summing the Projected Inventory - Store measure for all stores sourced from a given warehouse and dividing that sum by the Total Average Daily Sales.
Total Average Daily Sales	Total Average Daily Sales represents the sum of the daily Average Rate of Sale (ARS) for a given SKU on a given day for all the stores that are sourced from a given warehouse. Average Rate of Sale (ARS) is calculated by dividing the weekly ARS by seven. Weekly ARS is an external load.
WH Expected Receipts	WH Expected Receipts represents the total warehouse expected receipts for the store's source warehouse.
Projected Days of Supply at Whse	Projected Days of Supply at Warehouse indicates the total number of days of supply on-hand at the warehouse on a given day. Projected Days of Supply at Warehouse is calculated in AIP Batch at SKUG/WH/Day level by taking the WH Projected Inventory divided by the WH Total Average Daily Sales.
Projected Days of Supply at Whse Pre-Scaling	Projected Days of Supply at Warehouse Pre-Scaling indicates the total number of days of supply on-hand at the warehouse on a given day. Projected Days of Supply at Warehouse Pre-Scaling is calculated in AIP Batch at SKUG/WH/Day level by taking the WH Projected Inventory-Pre-scaling divided by the WH Total Average Daily Sales.

Table 7-13 (Cont.) Measures: WH Inventory Analysis (SKU Group/Warehouse/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
WH Projected Inventory	WH Projected Inventory (PI) represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at the warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more details.
Warehouse Projected Inventory - Pre-scaling	WH Projected Inventory (PI) represents a projection of the warehouse opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. When calculating the projected inventory position the planned receipts element of the calculation are the receipt quantities before supplier and container scaling constraints are applied. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more details.
Whse Projected Inventory (What-if)	Warehouse Projected Inventory (What-if) is the value after What-if calculations have been run on the Warehouse Projected Inventory measure. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more details.
WH Total ARS	WH Total ARS represents the Total Average Daily Sales and WH Independent ARS. It is calculated by adding the sum of the store ARS for all stores sourced from a given warehouse to the warehouse independent ARS.

Product & Location Attributes

This step contains views that allow you to examine the store replenishment plans. The available views are:

- [SRP Replenishment Plan \(SKU/Store\) Interactive View](#)
- [SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters \(SKU\) Interactive View](#)
- [SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters \(Store\) Interactive View](#)
- [Store Event Replenishment Parameters View](#)
- [Store Presentation Stock Calculations \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)

SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) Interactive View

This view allows you to review replenishment plan information at the (SKU/Store) level.

Figure 7–13 SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) Interactive View

What If - Unconstrai... What If - Constraine...

▼ SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store)

Location: S1211 Boston Product: Measure:

Find... [Icons]

	400000006017 GE Compact
Like SKU	
Like SKU End Date	
Off-Supply Effective Date	11/28/2013
On-Supply Effective Date	11/28/2008
Sales Forecast Detail Alert Count	0
SRP Sales Forecast Detailed Alert	☐
Sales Forecast Detail Alert Mask	☒
Store Replenishment Type Code	
Store Loaded Current Inventory	0.00
Store Replenishment Subtype Code	
Use Like SKU	☐
Projected Stock Out - Store	0.00
End Date Range - Store	
End Date Range (expanded) - Store	08/01/2013
Projected Stock Out (What-If) - Store	0.00
Start Date Range - Store	
Start Date Range (expanded) - Store	08/01/2013

Table 7–14 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–14 Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Like SKU	Like SKU allows you to select a similar SKU to obtain sales history from for new SKUs or SKUs with scant historical data. The new SKU uses the Like SKUs history until the Like SKU End Date when the new SKU has built up stable sales history. The Like SKU's sales history is used in the RP and RUTL boundaries for a new SKU using the Sales Week Range or Factor AWS replenishment method. Valid values are any SKU within the same domain as the new SKU.
Like SKU End Date	The Like SKU End Date parameter allows you to select the date that should be used as the ending point for using the Like SKUs sales history in calculations for the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired end date.
Off-Supply Effective Date	The Off-Supply Effective Date represents the date a store should stop receiving the product. Note: The Off-Supply Effective Date is loaded from Data Management (DM). (Read only)
On-Supply Effective Date	The On-Supply Effective Date represents the date a store should begin receiving the product. Note: The On-Supply Effective Date is loaded from Data Management (DM). (Read only)

Table 7-14 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Projected Stock Out - Store	Projected Stock Out - Store is calculated based on forecasted demand and projected inventory. It represents the projected lost sales as a result of an out of stock at the store.
Projected Stock Out (What-if) - Store	Projected Stock Out (What-if) - Store initially displays the value calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to SRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Projected Stock Out - Store for the SKU/Store. (Read only)
Sales Forecast Detail Alert Count	The Sales Forecast Detail Alert Count represents the number of alert hits from a forecasting system for this SKU/Store. This allows you to consider if action needs to be taken in the forecasting system to correct a problem prior to making changes to any SRP parameters. Note: The Sales Forecast Detail Alert Count is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Sales Forecast Detail Alert Mask	The Sales Forecast Detail Alert Mask allows you to start or stop generating the Sales Forecast alert based on dates. If the alert mask is False for the SKU/Store/Day, no alert is generated. Valid values are True or False. The Sales Forecast Detail Alert Mask default is True.
SRP Sales Forecast Detailed Alert	The SRP Sales Forecast Detailed Alert indicates a Sales Forecast alert exists for this SKU/Store. (Read only)
Store Current Inventory	Store Current Inventory represents the store's on hand position inventory position. Note: Current Inventory is loaded from an external system. Negative values are rejected by SRP and replaced with a zero. There is a contingency process in the event that the load from a store fails. It provides SRP with a system generated current store inventory value for its replenishment calculations. The calculations starts with yesterdays projected inventory position and adds in the difference between actual sales and forecasted demand. (Read only)
End Date Range - Store	The End Date Range - Store measure allows you to select the date that should be used as the ending point for determining the historical sales data used by the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. In the Sales Week Range method, the date range is the period over which sales history is summed. In the Factor AWS method, it is the time period over which average weekly sales is calculated. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired end date. Select a date less than or equal to the current date.
End Date Range (expanded) - Store	End Date Range (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Store Replenishment Subtype Code	Store Replenishment Subtype Code represents user defined replenishment subtype codes. These codes are display only and are not used in any calculations. Note: Store Replenishment Subtype Code is loaded from an external system. (Read only)

Table 7–14 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Store Replenishment Type Code	Store Replenishment Type Code represents user defined replenishment subtype codes. These codes are display only and are not used in any calculations. Note: Store Replenishment Type Code is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Start Date Range	The Start Date Range parameter allows you to select the date that should be used as the starting point for determining the historical sales data used by the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. In the Sales Week Range method, the date range is the period over which sales history is summed. In the Factor AWS method, it is the time period over which average weekly sales is calculated. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired start date. Select a date less than or equal to the current date.
Start Date Range (expanded) - Store	Start Date Range (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Use Like SKU	Use Like SKU indicates whether or not the Like SKU is used to obtain sales history in the RP and RUTL boundary calculations when using the Sales Week Range or Factor AWS replenishment method. Valid values are True or False. The Use Like SKU default is False.

SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (SKU) Interactive View

This view allows you to review replenishment plan information at the SKU level.

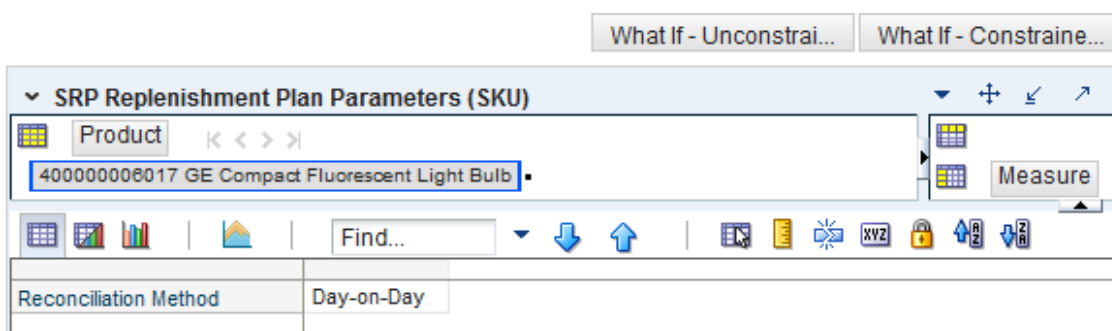
Figure 7–14 SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (SKU) Interactive View

Table 7–15 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–15 Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (SKU) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Reconciliation Method	The Reconciliation Method is used to determine if reconciliation occurs on a day by day basis or over time. The Reconciliation Method options are: ■ Day-on-Day ■ Reconcile Over Time Example: Selecting Day-on-Day causes reconciliation from the source warehouse or supplier to occur for each day in the planning horizon. Day-on-Day reconciliation ships the inventory out to the store or warehouse destination quickly, considering only those destination stores or warehouses where a shipment today would arrive on the Available to Plan (ATP) day. While this method may ship the inventory sooner than the Reconcile Over Time method, stores or warehouses with ATP days later in the review period may receive less inventory than those with ATP days earlier in the review period. Selecting Reconcile Over Time causes reconciliation from the source warehouse or supplier to occur over each review period in the planning horizon. Reconcile Over Time allocation may cause some inventory to be retained at the source warehouse or supplier for shipment later in the review period. While this method may not ship the inventory as quickly as the Day-on-Day method, all ATP days within the review period for all stores and warehouses are considered equally in the inventory allocation.

SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (Store) Interactive View

This view allows you to review replenishment plan information at the Store level.

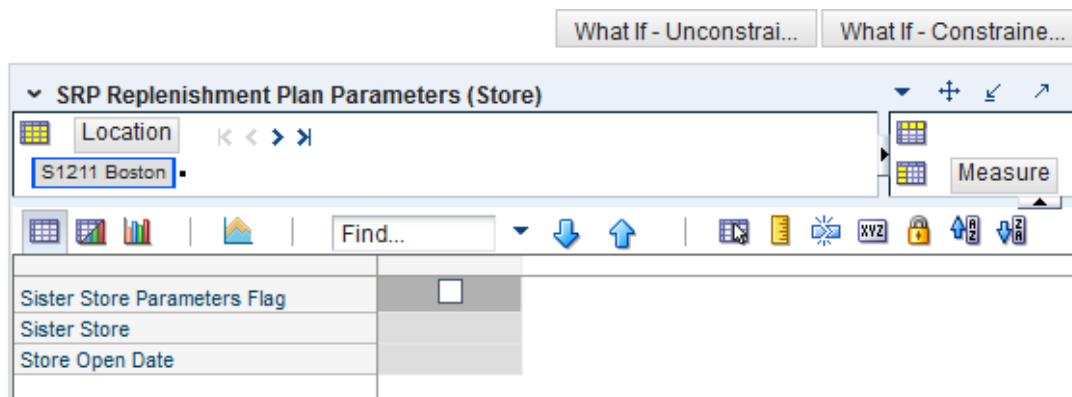
Figure 7–15 SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (Store) Interactive View

Table 7–16 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–16 Measures: SRP Replenishment Plan Parameters (Store) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Sister Store	A Sister Store allows you to model a new store after a store with similar characteristics and anticipated similar sales. To do this, a Sister Store relationship is set up in RMS. Once this relationship is established, AIP performs a one-time copy of all required replenishment settings and parameters from the sister store. AIP performs a weekly copy of sales history from the sister store to a new store that is scheduled to open. It continues to copy the sales history weekly up until the Store Opening Date.
Sister Store Parameters Flag	The Sister Store Parameters Flag Indicates that a sister store has had all store parameters copied from its sister store to itself. Note: This measure is loaded from Data Management (DM).
Store Open Date	Store Open Date is used in sister store copy. Sales history from the sister store is copied to the new store until the new store reaches its opening date. Note: This measure is loaded from Data Management (DM).

Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

This view allows you to review store event replenishment plan information at the (SKU/Store/Day) level.

Figure 7–16 Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

	12/16/05	12/17/05	12/18/05	12/19/05	12/20/05	12/21/05	12/22/05	12/23/05
Event AWS Factor - Store	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00
Event Boundary Stock - Store								
Event Demo Stock - Store								
Event Increment Percent - Store								
Event Inventory Selling Days - Store								
Event Max Safety Stock Days - Store								
Event Max Safety Stock Units - Store								
Event Max Stock - Store								
Event Max Time Supply Days - Store								
Event Min Safety Stock Days - Store								
Event Min Safety Stock Units - Store								
Event Min Stock - Store								
Event Min Time Supply Days - Store								
Event MSQ Constraint Indicator - Store								
Event Percent of Pallet - Store								
Event Rounding Method - Store								
Event Rounding Threshold - Store								
Event Replenishment Method - Store								
Event Shelf Capacity - Store								
Event Safety Stock Level Factor - Store								
Event Service Level - Store								
Event Time Supply Horizon - Store								
Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store								
Event Weekly Sales Max - Store								
Event Weekly Sales Min - Store								

Table 7–17 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7-17 Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

Measure Label	Description
Event AWS Factor – Store	The Event AWS Factor – Store is used in the Factor AWS Repl Method
Event Boundary Stock – Store	The Event Boundary Stock – Store is used in the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods
Event Demo Stock – Store	The Event Demo Stock – Store is used in the RP and RUTL calculations
Event Increment Percent – Store	The Event Increment Percent – Store is used in the Min/Max Repl Method
Event Inventory Selling Days – Store	The Event Inventory Selling Days – Store is used in the Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods
Event Max Safety Stock Days – Store	The Event Max Safety Stock Days – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Max Safety Stock Units – Store	The Event Max Safety Stock Units – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Max Stock – Store	The Event Max Stock – Store is used in the Min/Max Repl Method
Event Max Time Supply Days – Store	The Event Max Time Supply Days – Store is used in the Time Supply Repl Method
Event Min Safety Stock Days – Store	The Event Min Safety Stock Days – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Min Safety Stock Units – Store	The Event Min Safety Stock Units – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Min Stock – Store	The Event Min Stock – Store is used in the Min/Max Repl Method
Event Min Time Supply Days – Store	The Event Min Time Supply Days – Store is used in the Time Supply Repl Method
Event MSQ Constraint Indicator – Store	Event MSQ Constraint Indicator – Store indicates when the MSQ should be removed from ordering decisions. If the indicator is On, MSQ will be used as a constraint.
Event Percent of Pallet – Store	The Event Min Stock – Store is used in Pallet Rounding
Event Replenishment Method - Store	Event-specific measure at the SKU/Store/Day level. The Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that are used in generating a store replenishment plan. The default is No Replenishment.
Event Rounding Method – Store	The Event Rounding Method – Store calculates in Data Management for Singles and can be updated at the default and exception level in SRP.
Event Rounding Threshold – Store	The Event Rounding Threshold – Store is used in the IRQ calculation
Event Safety Stock Level Factor – Store	The Event Safety Stock Level Factor – Store is used in the Time Supply, Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods. If a 0 is desired, a small fraction must be entered.
Event Service Level – Store	The Event Service Level – Store is used in the in Dynamic Repl Method.
Event Shelf Capacity – Store	Event-specific measure at the SKU/Store/Day level. Shelf Capacity is the amount of stock in units to fill a shelf to the desired maximum level.
Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store	The Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store is used in the RP and RUTL calculations

Table 7–17 (Cont.) Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

Measure Label	Description
Event Time Supply Horizon - Store	The Event Time Supply Horizon - Store is used in the Time Supply Repl Method
Event Weekly Sales Max - Store	The Event Weekly Sales Max - Store is used in the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods
Event Weekly Sales Min - Store	The Event Weekly Sales Min - Store is used in the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods

Hidden Measures

Table 7–18 lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 7–18 Hidden Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

Measure Label	Description
Event Acceptable Loss - Store	The Event Acceptable Loss - Store is used in the Expected Spoilage calculation If you edit this measure on this worksheet: ■ Spoilage Threshold - Store is unavailable for update ■ Spoilage Threshold - Store is calculated as 1 minus Store Acceptable Loss ■ Spoilage Threshold - Store is updated in the database with the calculated value (If commit is selected)
Event Spoilage Threshold - Store	The Event Spoilage Threshold - Store is used in the Expected Spoilage calculation If you edit this measure on this worksheet: ■ Acceptable Loss - Store is unavailable for update ■ Acceptable Loss - Store is calculated as 1 minus Store Spoilage Threshold ■ Acceptable Loss - Store is updated in the database with the calculated value (If commit is selected)

Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view allows you to view store presentation stock calculations at the (SKU/Store/Day) level.

Figure 7–17 Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

	12/16/05	12/17/05	12/18/05	12/19/05	12/20/05	12/21/05
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock - end of promo factor (expanded)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Weekly Base Sales Forecast - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Calculated Presentation Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Promotion Presentation Stock Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Presentation Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–19 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–19 Measures: Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store represents the specified quantity for Store Promotion Presentation Stock before application of the End of Store Promotion Factor.
Promotion Presentation Stock – end of promo factor (expanded)	The Promotion Presentation Stock – end of promo factor (expanded) displays a factor of 1 for the days within the promotion period prior to the ramp down and will then show the designated End of Promotion Factor values as it approaches the end of the promotion. A factor of 1 will be displayed after the promotion has ended.
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) – Store	The expanded version of Store Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Store Promotion Presentation Stock	The Store Promotion Presentation Stock calculates at sku/str/day which represents the End of Store Promotion Factor applied to the Base Store Promotion Presentation Stock. If the Store Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag is turned on, this becomes equal to 0.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast – Store	The Weekly Base Sales Forecast – Store is the Day level representation of the weekly base sales forecast. This is calculated by replicating the value from Loaded Weekly Base Sales Forecast to sku/str/day.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store Weekly Base Sales Forecast displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Weekly Base Sales Forecast. 0 represents 0% of the forecast to be used and 1 will indicate to use 100% of the forecast.
Min Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store Minimum Presentation Stock displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Minimum Presentation Stock.
Calculated Presentation Stock - Store	The Calculated Presentation Stock - Store represents the max(Weekly Base Sales Forecast x Weekly Base Sales Forecast %, Store Minimum Presentation Stock). If the Calculated Store Presentation Stock Indicator is turned off, this value is 0.
Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) – Store	The expanded version of Store Presentation Stock Override Flag displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Presentation Stock Override Flag.

Table 7–19 (Cont.) Measures: Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store Presentation Stock Override Quantity which displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Presentation Stock Override Quantity.
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of User Specified Store Presentation Stock displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered
Total Presentation Stock - Store	The Total Presentation Stock - Store represents the max when the Store Presentation Stock Override Flag is selected.

Warehouse Replenishment Task

This task allows you to examine the warehouse replenishment plan.

Use the WRP Interactive Evaluation workbook to perform the step for this task. To build this workbook, see ["WRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook"](#).

These steps help you achieve this task:

[Alerts & Exceptions Step](#)

[Orders & Inventory Step](#)

[Product & Location Attributes Step](#)

Alerts & Exceptions Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the warehouse replenishment plan. The available views are:

- [WRP Credit Details Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Credit Summary Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Overstock Details Interactive View](#)
- [SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View](#)
- [Source Credit Totals Interactive View](#)
- [Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View](#)

WRP Credit Details Interactive View

This view provides credit detail information at the SKU Group/destination/day level.

Figure 7–18 Credit Details Interactive View

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013
In Transit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales Credit Detail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Available Warehouse Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demand Credit Detail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Allocations in the Well in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Allocations in the Well	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demand Credit Detail in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
On Order in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In Transit in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales Credit Detail in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Actual Inventory in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demand Credit Stocked Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sales Credit Stockless Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transfers in the Well	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfers in the Well in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales Credit Stocked Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Delivery-day demand percent	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Back Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–20 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–20 Measures: Credit Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Actual Inventory in Cases	Read-only view of inventory at the warehouse; including on order, in transit, transfers in the well, and allocations in the well. Displayed in cases.
Available Warehouse Inventory	Read-only view of inventory at the warehouse; including on order, in transit, transfers in the well, and allocations in the well. Displayed in units.
Back Orders	Back Orders shows the SKU/warehouse back order quantity placed on Today. Back Orders is incorporated into the inventory boundaries calculation to increase the warehouse stock level. It represents an increased level of demand and therefore an increased level of inventory visible throughout the plan.
Demand Credit Detail	Demand credit is the amount the inventory was short of demand. It is calculated as the shortage between the projected actual warehouse inventory and total forecasted warehouse demand for the day. This is a read only measure and is displayed in units.
Demand Credit Detail in Cases	Demand credit is the amount the inventory was short of demand. It is calculated as the shortage between the projected actual warehouse inventory and total forecasted warehouse demand for the day. This is a read only measure and is displayed in cases.
Demand Credit Stocked Alert	A demand credit stocked alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted demand. The Demand Credit Stocked Alert for a Single Day for a Stocked SKU indicates that the demand credit exceeds the demand credit threshold AND the demand credit percentage exceeds the demand credit percentage on a given day for a stocked item. This is a read only measure.

Table 7–20 (Cont.) Measures: Credit Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
In Transit	This is a read-only view of in-transits in units. In transits are considered orders into the destination stocking point that have left the source stocking point. In transits are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
In Transit in Cases	This is a read-only view of in-transits in cases. In transits are considered orders into the destination stocking point that have left the source stocking point. In transits are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
On Order	This is a read-only view of on orders in units. These are open orders that are currently being processed for delivery to warehouses. On orders are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
On Order in Cases	This is a read-only view of on orders in cases. These are open orders that are currently being processed for delivery to warehouses. On orders are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
Transfers in the Well	This is a read-only view of transfers in the well in units. It represents a total quantity of inventory required to satisfy transfers that have already been released by AIP to the warehouse but not yet picked.
Transfers in the Well in Cases	Transfers in the Well converted to Cases.
Allocations in the Well	This is a read-only view of all allocations in the well in units. It represents planned inventory movement out of the warehouse that will consume inventory and therefore is subtracted from the future inventory assessments.
Allocations in the Well in Cases	Allocations in the Well converted to Cases.
Projected Inventory	This is a read-only view of projected inventory in units. Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day.
Projected Inventory in Cases	This is a read-only view of projected inventory in cases. Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day.
Sales Credit Detail	Sales credit is the amount the inventory was short of sales in units. It is calculated as the shortage between the projected warehouse inventory and total forecasted store sales of the day. This read-only measure is calculated each day from today to the end of the fixed period.
Sales Credit Detail in Cases	Sales credit is the amount the inventory was short of sales in cases. It is calculated as the shortage between the projected warehouse inventory and total forecasted store sales of the day. This read-only measure is calculated each day from today to the end of the fixed period.
Sales Credit Stocked Alert	A sales credit stocked alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted store orders. The Sales Credit Stocked Alert for a Single Day for a Stocked SKU is read-only and indicates that the sales credit exceeds the sales credit threshold and the sales credit percentage exceeds the sales credit percentage on a given day for a stocked item.

Table 7-20 (Cont.) Measures: Credit Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Sales Credit Stockless Alert	A sales credit stockless alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted store orders. The Sales Credit Stockless Alert for a Single Day for a Stockless SKU is read-only and indicates that the sales credit exceeds the sales credit threshold and the sales credit percentage exceeds the sales credit percentage on a given day for a stockless item. This read only measure is unavailable until the workbook is rolled up to SKU Group/Destination level.
Total Forecast Demand	Read-only measure that displays constrained forecasted demand in units aggregated to the stocking point level.
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	Read-only measure that displays constrained forecasted demand in cases aggregated to the stocking point level.

WRP Credit Summary Interactive View

This view provides credit summary information at the SKU Group/Destination level.

Figure 7-19 WRP Credit Summary Interactive View

Measure	Value
Demand Credit Summary	0
Sales Credit Summary	0
Sales Credit Summary in Cases	0.00
Demand Credit Summary in Cases	0.00
Warehouse Stockless Indicator	
Demand Credit Multi-day Stocked Alert	☐
Demand Credit Summary Alert	☐
Sales Credit Multi-day Stocked Alert	☐
Sales Credit Multi-day Stockless Alert	☐
Sales Credit Summary Alert	☐
Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days	☐
Pre-allocation must consume flag	

Table 7-21 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7-21 Measures: WRP Credit Summary Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Pre-allocation Must Consume Flag	A read only measure that indicates whether allocations should be created for the entire receipt quantity. This is only applicable when the SKU Group and warehouse are pre-allocated.
Demand Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert	A demand credit alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted demand. The demand credit multi-day stocked alert indicates that the number of consecutive days with a demand credit exceeds the demand credit days threshold for this item. This is a read-only measure.
Demand Credit Summary	A read only summation in units of demand credits for a given SKU group/warehouse.

Table 7–21 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Credit Summary Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Credit Summary Alert	A demand credit alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted demand. It is triggered when either Demand Credit for a Single Day for a Stocked SKU is flagged or Demand Credit for Multiple Days for a Stocked SKU Group is flagged. This is a read-only measure.
Demand Credit Summary in Cases	A read only summation in cases of demand credits for a given SKU group/warehouse.
Sales Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert	A Sales credit alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted store sales. The sales credit multi-day stocked alert indicates that the number of consecutive days with a sales credit exceeds the sales credit days threshold for this item. This is a read-only measure.
Sales Credit Multi-Day Stockless Alert	A Sales credit alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted store sales. The sales credit multi-day stockless alert indicates that the number of consecutive days with a sales credit exceeds the sales credit days threshold for this item. This is a read-only measure.
Sales Credit Summary	A read only summation in units of sales credits for a given SKU group/warehouse.
Sales Credit Summary Alert	A sales credit alert notifies you that a stock shortage exists at this warehouse based on forecasted store sales. It is triggered when either Sales Credit for a Single Day for a Stocked or Stockless SKU is flagged or Sales Credit for Multiple Days for a Stocked or Stockless SKU Group is flagged. This is a read-only measure.
Sales Credit Summary in Cases	A read only summation in cases of sales credits for a given SKU group/warehouse.
Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days	A stockless surplus alert notifies you that excessive orders exist at this warehouse based on warehouse demand. If a product is stockless, the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days triggers when the demand credit exceeds the Stockless Surplus Threshold and the demand credit also exceeds the number of days demand specified by the Stockless Surplus Multi-day Threshold. This is a read-only measure.
Warehouse Stockless Indicator	A read only measure indicating whether the SKU Group is stockless at the warehouse.

WRP Overstock Details Interactive View

This view displays detailed overstock information at the SKU Group/Destination/Day level.

Figure 7–20 WRP Overstock Details Interactive View

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013
In Transit in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
On Order in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In Transit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
On Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Overstock Alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Projected Inventory in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Stock Cover Days	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Allocations in the Well in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Allocations in the Well	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfers in the Well in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfers in the Well	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Back Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–22 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–22 Measures: Overstock Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Back Order	Back Orders shows the SKU/warehouse back order quantity placed on Today. Back Orders is incorporated into the inventory boundaries calculation to increase the warehouse stock level. It represents an increased level of demand and therefore an increased level of inventory visible throughout the plan.
In Transit	This is a read-only view of in-transits in units. For a given SKU Pack Size at a warehouse, in transits are considered orders into the destination stocking point that have left the source stocking point. In transits are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
In Transit in Cases	This is a read-only view of in-transits in cases. For a given SKU Pack Size at a warehouse, in transits are considered orders into the destination stocking point that have left the source stocking point. In transits are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
On Order	This is a read-only view of on orders in units. These are open orders that are currently being processed for delivery to warehouses. On orders are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
On Order in Cases	This is a read-only view of on orders in cases. These are open orders that are currently being processed for delivery to warehouses. On orders are included in expected receipts in the projected inventory calculation.
Transfers in the Well	This is a read-only view of transfers in the well in units. It represents a total quantity of inventory required to satisfy transfers that have already been released by AIP to the warehouse but not yet picked.
Transfers in the Well in Cases	Transfers in the Well converted to Cases.

Table 7–22 (Cont.) Measures: Overstock Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Allocations in the Well	This is a read-only view of all allocations in the well in units. It represents planned inventory movement out of the warehouse that will consume inventory and therefore is subtracted from the future inventory assessments.
Allocations in the Well in Cases	Allocations in the Well converted to Cases.
Overstock Alert	A read-only-only measure that indicates that an over stock alert exists for the SKU Group.
Projected Inventory	This is a read-only view of projected inventory in units. Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day.
Projected Inventory in Cases	This is a read-only view of projected inventory in cases. Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day.
Projected Stock Cover Days	Projected stock cover is defined as the number of days the opening inventory for a given day satisfies the projected outbound volume.
Total Forecast Demand	Read-only measure that displays constrained forecasted demand in units aggregated to the stocking point level.
Total Forecast Demand in Cases	Read-only measure that displays constrained forecasted demand in cases aggregated to the stocking point level.

SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View

This view displays alert information at the SKU Group/destination level.

Figure 7–21 SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Value
Number of Sales Alerts	0
Demand Credit Max	0
Sales Credit Total	0
Number of Order Alerts	0
Demand Credit Total	0
Number of Stockless Alerts	0
Sales Credit Max	0
New SKU Flag	☐
Corporate Discontinuation Date	
Demand Credit Total in Cases	0.00
Sales Credit Total in Cases	0.00
Demand Credit Max in Cases	0.00
Sales Credit Max in Cases	0.00
Number of Overstock Alerts	0
Number of Sales Forecast Alerts	0

Table 7–23 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–23 Measures: SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Corporate Discontinuation Date	A read-only display of the corporate discontinuation date, if one has been specified.
Demand Credit Max	Largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size in units. Read-only.
Demand Credit Max in Cases	Largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size in cases. Read-only.
Demand Credit Total	A read-only summation of all demand credits at the warehouse in units.
Demand Credit Total in Cases	A read-only summation of all demand credits at the warehouse in cases.
New SKU Flag	A read-only measure indicating if the SKU has new SKU status.
Number of Order Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group demand credit alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Overstock Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group overstock alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Sales Forecast Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group Sales Forecast alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Sales Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group sales alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Stockless Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group stockless alerts triggered at a warehouse.

Table 7–23 (Cont.) Measures: SKU Group Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Sales Credit Max	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU group in a warehouse in units. Read-only.
Sales Credit Max in Cases	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU group in a warehouse in cases. Read-only.
Sales Credit Total	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the warehouse in units.
Sales Credit Total in Cases	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the warehouse in cases.

Source Credit Totals Interactive View

This view provides credit information at the source warehouse level.

Figure 7–22 Source Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Value
Sales Credit Total in Cases Source	0.00
Demand Credit Max in Cases Source	0.00
Sales Credit Total Source	0
Number of Stockless Alerts Source	0
Number of Order Alerts Source	0
Sales Credit Max in Cases Source	0.00
Demand Credit Total Source	0
Number of Sales Alerts Source	0
Demand Credit Max Source	0
Demand Credit Total in Cases Source	0.00
Sales Credit Max Source	0

Table 7–24 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–24 Measures: Source Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Credit Max Source	Read-only measure showing the largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size for a source in units.
Demand Credit Max in Cases Source	Read-only measure showing the largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size for a source in cases.
Demand Credit Total Source	A read-only summation of all SKU Pack Size demand credits at the source in units.
Demand Credit Total in Cases Source	A read-only summation of all SKU Pack Size demand credits at the source in cases.
Number of Order Alerts Source	A read-only total of the number of SKU Pack Size demand credit alerts triggered at a source.
Number of Sales Alerts Source	A read-only total of the number of SKU Pack Size sales alerts triggered at a source.

Table 7–24 (Cont.) Measures: Source Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Number of Stockless Alerts Source	A read-only total of the number of SKU Pack Size stockless alerts triggered at a source.
Sales Credit Max Source	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size at the source in units. Read-only.
Sales Credit Max in Cases Source	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size at the source in cases. Read-only.
Sales Credit Total Source	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the source in units.
Sales Credit Total in Cases Source	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the source in cases.

Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View

This view provides credit total information at the destination level.

Figure 7–23 Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Value
Number of Sales Alerts	0
Demand Credit Max	0
Sales Credit Total	0
Number of Order Alerts	0
Demand Credit Total	0
Number of Stockless Alerts	0
Sales Credit Max	0
Demand Credit Total in Cases	0.00
Sales Credit Total in Cases	0.00
Demand Credit Max in Cases	0.00
Sales Credit Max in Cases	0.00
Number of Overstock Alerts	0
Number of Sales Forecast Alerts	0

Table 7–25 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–25 Measures: Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Credit Max	Largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size in units. Read-only.
Demand Credit Max in Cases	Largest demand credit across all days for a SKU Pack Size in cases. Read-only.
Demand Credit Total	A read-only summation of all demand credits at the warehouse in units.
Demand Credit Total in Cases	A read-only summation of all demand credits at the warehouse in cases.
Number of Order Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group demand credit alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Overstock Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group overstock alerts triggered at a warehouse.

Table 7–25 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Credit Totals Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Number of Sales Forecast Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group Sales Forecast alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Sales Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group sales alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Number of Stockless Alerts	A read-only total of the number of SKU Group stockless alerts triggered at a warehouse.
Sales Credit Max	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU group in a warehouse in units. Read-only.
Sales Credit Max in Cases	Largest sales credit across all days for a SKU group in a warehouse in cases. Read-only.
Sales Credit Total	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the warehouse in units.
Sales Credit Total in Cases	A read-only summation of all sales credits at the warehouse in cases.

Orders & Inventory Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the warehouse replenishment plan. The available views are:

- [Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View](#)
- [Demand Pack Size Details View](#)
- [In Transit Details Interactive View](#)
- [Inventory Pack Size Details View](#)
- [Receipt Pack Size Details View](#)
- [Supplier Purchase Quantity \(SPQ\) Analysis Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Historical Supplier Orders Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Pack Size Interactive View](#)

Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View

This view provides a company-wide view of inventory levels in the supply chain.

Figure 7–24 Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View

What If - Unconstrai... What If - Constraine...

Company Level Inventory Analysis

Product: 40000000017A GE Compact Fluorescent Light Bulb

Calendar Measure

Find...

	08/03/2013	08/10/2013	08/17/2013	08/24/2013	08/31/2013	09/07/2013
Retail Price	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tracking Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forecast To Sell-Through %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sellable Inventory	4403	4403	4403	4403	4403	0
End of Week Inventory - Cross Docks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ad/Rollout Notes						
Number of Stores	58	58	58	58	58	58
Sellable Inventory Per Store	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	0.00
Forecasted Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forecasted Weeks Of Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Number of Weeks of Forecast	1	1	1	1	1	1
Actual Weeks Of Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
End of Day Inventory	4403.00	4403.00	4403.00	4403.00	4403.00	0.00
Historical Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Average Weekly Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Aggregated Demo Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads All	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
End of Week Inventory - RDCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
End of Week Inventory - Deconsolidation Centers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts from Vendors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Company URP by Week	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–26 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–26 Measures: Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Actual Weekly Sales	Actual Weekly Sales represents the sum of actual sales data from stores aggregated to the SKU Group/Week level.
Actual Weeks of Supply	Actual Total Weeks of Supply represents weeks of supply for all locations (stores and warehouses). It is calculated by dividing Saleable Inventory by Total Avg Weekly Sales.
Ad/Rollout Notes	SKU Ad/Rollout Notes contains notes related to a product ad or rollout.
Aggregated Store Ads	Aggregated Store Ads indicates the presence of any active ads within the SKU Group/Week level. Aggregated Store Ads is True if at least one ad exists over the week for this SKU Group.
Store Aggregated Demo Stock	Store Aggregated Demo Stock represents the total demo stock over the week for this SKU Group. It is calculated as the sum of demo stock across all stores on the last day of the week (Saturday).
Company URP by Week	Company URP by Week is the Unconstrained Receipt Plan (URP) for a given SKU Group across the company for a given week. Unconstrained Receipt Plan (URP) is calculated as Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) plus the Store Reconciliation Adjustment (SKU/Store/Day). The resulting URP values for each SKU/Store combination are then aggregated to a SKU Group/Company/Week level.
End of Week Inventory - Cross Docks	End of Week Inventory - Cross Docks represents the sum a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of Cross Docks.

Table 7–26 (Cont.) Measures: Company Level Inventory Analysis Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
End of Week Inventory - Deconsolidation Centers	End of Week Inventory - Deconsolidation Centers represents the sum of a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of Deconsolidation Center.
End of Week Inventory - RDCs	End of Week Inventory - RDCs represents the sum a SKU's Projected Inventory on the last day of the week at all warehouses with a warehouse type of RDC.
Expected Receipts from Vendors	Expected Receipts from Vendors shows the total inventory on order from vendors to warehouses and stores for any direct to store shipments.
Receipt Plan - Vendor	Receipt Plan - Vendor shows the total planned receipts from vendors to warehouses and stores for any direct to store shipments.
Forecast to Sell-Through %	Forecast to Sell-Through % contains the percentage of actual sales (historical weekly sales) to forecasted sales (forecasted demand at the week level).
Forecasted Weekly Sales	Forecasted Weekly Sales represents the total forecasted weekly sales (including customer orders) for a given SKU Group.
Forecasted Weeks of Supply	Forecasted Weeks of Supply represents the forecasted weeks of cover. It is calculated by dividing Saleable Inventory by Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales, where Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales is calculated as Forecasted Weekly Sales divided by the Number of Weeks Forecast.
Sellable Inventory per Store	Sellable Inventory per Store represents the average inventory level per store, excluding demo stock. It is calculated as the Saleable Inventory divided by the number of stores.
Number of Stores	Number of Stores represents the total number of stores for this SKU Group.
Number of Weeks Forecast	Number of Weeks Forecast represents the number of weeks in the future (including present week) over which Forecasted Avg Weekly Sales is calculated.
Retail Price	Retail Price is the product's retail price. Note: Retail Price is loaded from an external system.
Saleable Inventory	Saleable Inventory represents the amount of inventory that can actually be sold. It is calculated as the aggregated end of week projected inventory minus the aggregated end of week demo stock.
Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total	Average Weekly Sales - RDC Total contains the aggregated total of average weekly sales for an Regional Distribution Center (RDC) warehouse.
Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total	Average Weekly Sales - Stores Total contains the aggregation of an item's average weekly sales across all stores.
Total Avg Weekly Sales	Total Avg Weekly Sales contains the Sum of SKU of RDC Avg Weekly Sales and SKU Sum of Stores Avg Weekly Sales.
Tracking Sales	Tracking Sales estimates sales for the current week based on week-to-date sales. First, average daily sales is calculated by dividing the week-to-date sales by the number of days week-to-date (Sunday through the day prior to the current day). Next, the average daily sales are multiplied by seven, resulting in the SKU Tracking Sales.

Demand Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of demand pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

Figure 7–25 Demand Pack Size Details View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Total Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped Demand - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–27 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 7–27 Measures: Demand Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Total Forecast Demand	Total Forecast Demand is the aggregated constrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand; it contains the value currently in the domain and will never change based on user input in the workbook.
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand	Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand is the aggregated unconstrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand; it contains the value currently in the domain and will never change based on user input in the workbook.
Warehouse Capped Demand	Warehouse Capped Demand for a SKUPack/Destination /Day is calculated as defined in Conceptual Design document for Inventory Capping. The display measure is then aggregated for all SKUPacks within the SKUG for the Destination /Day.
Warehouse Capped Demand – What-if	The Warehouse Capped Demand – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Capped Demand.

In Transit Details Interactive View

This view provides in-transit detail information at the SKU Group/Destination/Source/Day level.

Figure 7–26 In Transit Details Interactive View

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013	08/04/2013
On Order Details	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In Transit Details	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In Transit Details in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
On Order Details in Cases	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–28 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–28 Measures: In Transit Details Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
In Transit Details	A read-only view of in transit orders in units aggregated to SKU group for a specific destination/source.
In Transit Details in Cases	A read-only view of in transit orders in cases aggregated to SKU group for a specific destination/source.
On Order Details	A read-only view of open orders in units aggregated to SKU group for a specific destination/source.
On Order Details in Cases	A read-only view of open orders in cases aggregated to SKU group for a specific destination/source.

Inventory Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of inventory pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 7–27 Inventory Pack Size Details View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - Pre-Scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped PI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped PI - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–29 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 7–29 Measures: Inventory Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Projected Inventory	The Projected Inventory is the projected inventory calculated in the most recent AIP batch run. It includes any impacts due to scaling to Supplier Minimums and Container Minimums. This is calculated using the standard PI calculation where the Planned Receipts (PR) element represents scaled orders.
Projected Inventory – Pre-Scaling	The Projected Inventory – Pre-Scaling is the projected inventory calculated in the most recent AIP batch run prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints. This is calculated using the standard PI calculation where the Planned Receipts (PR) element represents pre-scaling orders output from replenishment.
Projected Inventory – What-if	The Projected Inventory – What-if displays the Pre-scaling Projected Inventory calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated PI for the SKU/Warehouse.

Table 7–29 (Cont.) Measures: Inventory Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Capped PI	The Warehouse Capped PI is calculated using the standard PI equation: $PI_t = \text{Max} (PI_{t-1} + ER_{t-1} - Dmd_{t-1} + PR_{t-1} - EST_{t-1} - COT_{t-1}, 0)$ Where Dmdt = Capped Demand (demand based on CRPs into the destinations) for any day t PRt = Planned Receipts (Receipt Plan) at the warehouse for any day t Both Dmdt and PRt represent aggregate values at the SKUGroup level for all SKUPacks belonging to that SKU Group.
Warehouse Capped PI – What-if	The Warehouse Capped PI – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Capped PI.
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity	The Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity is equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of day for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock (either because of inventory capping or no ATP days or for any other reason). After stockless processing for the day, this quantity can be calculated as follows: $ResidualQty(t) = \text{Max}(PI(t) + ER(t) + CRP(t) - Dmd(t), 0) \text{ (essentially the PI calculation for day } t+1)$
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity – What-if	The Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity.

Receipt Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of receipt pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 7–28 Receipt Pack Size Details View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Expected Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Pre-scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Original Total Planned Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Original Total Planned Receipts - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–30 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 7–30 Measures: Receipt Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Expected Receipts	Expected Receipts uses historical expected receipts if prior to today; otherwise, the value represents on orders + in transits + placement. Value changes based on user input for Warehouse Stop Receiving Date in the workbook.
Receipt Plan	Receipt Plan represents the Final Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent batch run. The receipts include any impacts due to scaling to Supplier Minimums and Container Minimums.
Receipt Plan – Pre-Scaling	Receipt Plan – Pre-Scaling contains the Constrained Receipt Plan, calculated in the most recent batch run, prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints.
Receipt Plan – What-if	Receipt Plan – What-if initially displays the Pre-scaling Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated CRP for the SKU/Warehouse.
Original Total Planned Receipts	Original Total Planned Receipts represents the original un-reconciled total planned receipts calculated in the most recent batch run.
Original Total Planned Receipts – What-if	Original Total Planned Receipts – What-if initially displays the un-reconciled total planned receipts calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated URP for the SKU/Warehouse.

Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) Analysis Interactive View

This view provides management information related to items with fixed purchase quantities. Information is displayed at the SKU Group/Week level.

Figure 7–29 SPQ Analysis Interactive View

	08/03/2013	08/10/2013	08/17/2013	08/24/2013	08/31/2013	09/07/2013
Need Above Order Commit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Need Above Order Commit - What if	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPQ Commitment Type (expanded)						
SPQ Commitment Type Exception						
SPQ Order Commit Quantity						
Vendor Lock Period	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Remaining Order Commit Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Remaining Order Commit Quantity - What if	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–31 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7-31 Measures: SPQ Analysis Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Need Above Order Commit	A read-only measure calculated as the Order Commit Quantity minus the aggregated unconstrained IRQ.
Need Above Order Commit - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Need Above Order Commit calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated Need Above Order Commit.
Remaining Order Commit Quantity	The Remaining Order Commit Quantity represents the portion of an SPQ order still available in the current week. This measure is calculated by deducting any executed orders from the order commit quantity for that week.
Remaining Order Commit Quantity - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Remaining Order Commit Quantity calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated Remaining Order Commit Quantity.
SPQ Commitment Type (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the SPQ Commitment Type measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
SPQ Commitment Type Exception	The SPQ Commitment Type is used whenever a Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) has been entered for a SKU. The commitment type indicates how the SPQ should be interpreted. The options are Fixed or Capped. Fixed indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it must be ordered in its entirety, regardless of whether there is demand for it. Capped indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it need not be ordered if it is not required. Blank indicates that the SPQ will be ignored.
SPQ Order Commit Quantity	The SPQ Order Commit Quantity contains the Fixed or Capped Purchase Quantity agreed upon with the Vendor.
Vendor Lock Period	The Vendor Lock Period identifies which weeks are in the vendor lock period. The vendor lock period alerts you that there may be a vendor lock during this period. During this time period you would need to negotiate changes to the SPQ with the supplier. This indicator is for information purposes only and does not affect the replenishment plan calculations.
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity	Supplier Residual Excess Quantity would be equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of the week for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock (either as a result of inventory capping or no ATP days at suitable destinations).
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Residual Excess Quantity calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Supplier Residual Excess Quantity.

WRP Historical Supplier Orders Interactive View

This view shows Historical Supplier Orders at the SKU Pack Size/destination/source level.

Figure 7–30 WRP Historical Supplier Orders Interactive View

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013	08/04/2013
Historical Supplier Orders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–32 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–32 Measures: WRP Historical Supplier Orders Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Historical Supplier Orders (Expanded)	This read-only measure displays the historical supplier orders loaded from an external system.

WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

This view displays the WRP receipt plan and calculation parameters at the SKU Group/Warehouse/Day level. This view contains both:

- [Default Measures](#)
- [Hidden Measures](#)

Figure 7-31 WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group		What If - Unconstrained							
Product Destination Stocking Point		Calendar Measure							
40000000017A GE Compact Fluorescent Light Bulb W1000 N American Import WH									
		07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013	08/04/2013
Warehouse Net Inventory - Pre-scaling									
Minimum Sales Stock		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Available To Plan Receipt		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Delivery-day demand percent		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Demand Forecast History		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Forecast Demand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Forecast Demand Over Review Time		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WH Independent ARS		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Round Up Threshold Exception									
Total Store Average Rate Of Sales		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Safety Stock		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Safety Stock - What if		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
External Demand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unmet External Demand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Replenishment Method Exception									
Warehouse AWS Factor Exception									
Increment Percent Exception									
Numeric Actively Replenished		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum Safety Stock Days Exception									
Maximum Time Supply Days Exception									
Warehouse Net Inventory									
Service Level Exception									
Warehouse Net Inventory - What if									
Warehouse Net Inventory Post Replenishment									
Projected Inventory		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - Pre-Scaling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - What if		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Time Supply Horizon Exception									
Maximum Stock Exception									
Minimum Time Supply Days Exception									
Minimum Safety Stock Days Exception									
Minimum Stock Exception									
Inventory Selling Days Exception									
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold Exception									
Minimum Safety Stock Units Exception									
Warehouse Maximum Exception									
Maximum Safety Stock Units Exception									
Warehouse AWS Factor (expanded)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Minimum Exception									
Original Total Planned Receipts		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Original Total Planned Receipts - What if		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Pre-Scaling		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - What-if		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reconciliation Adjustment		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reconciliation Adjustment - What if		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Closing Week Inventory									
Receipt Point		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Point - What if		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receive Up To Level		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receive Up To Level - What if		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Source Order Multiple									
Hold Back Quantity		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hold Back Option		Do Not Reserv	Do Not Reserv	Do Not Reserv	Do Not Reserv	Do Not Reserv	Do Not Reserv	Do Not Reserv	Do Not Reserv
Stores Projected Inventory		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Days Of Supply On Hand At Stores (at		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total ARS		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Replenishment Method (expanded)		Min/Max	Min/Max	Min/Max	Min/Max	Min/Max	Min/Max	Min/Max	Min/Max
Loaded Safety Stock History		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increment Percent (expanded)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inventory Selling Days (expanded)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minimum Safety Stock Days (expanded)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Safety Stock Days (expanded)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minimum Stock (expanded)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Stock (expanded)		500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Minimum Time Supply Days (expanded)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Time Supply Days (expanded)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minimum Safety Stock Units (expanded)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Safety Stock Units (expanded)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Round Up Threshold (expanded)		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Service Level (expanded)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Time Supply Horizon (expanded)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baseline Safety Stock (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baseline Safety Stock %		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baseline Safety Stock (Units) Override		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baseline Safety Stock % Override		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contingency Safety Stock (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contingency Safety Stock %		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contingency Safety Stock (Units) Override		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contingency Safety Stock % Override		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Minimum (expanded)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warehouse Maximum (expanded)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Review Time									

Default Measures

Table 7–33 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–33 Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Available To Plan Receipt	Boolean that indicates the days on which a warehouse may plan a receipt. This is a read-only measure and remains unchanged regardless of which other parameters are changed in the workbook.
Delivery-day Demand Percent (expanded)	The actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the multiple levels of Delivery-day Demand Percent.
Baseline Safety Stock %	Percent of that days demand that is used for baseline Safety Stock. (Read only)
Baseline Safety Stock % Override	The Baseline Safety Stock % Override measure allows you to override the Baseline Safety Stock % input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of that days demand that as baseline Safety Stock; then in the Override Percent, enter: 1.2.
Baseline Safety Stock (Units)	Baseline Safety Stock in units calculated from the baseline Safety Stock percent. (Read only)
Baseline Safety Stock (Units) Override	The Baseline Safety Stock (Units) Override measure allows you to override the Baseline Safety Stock (Units) input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Closing Week Inventory	When the workbook is built, it is crossed out until you roll up the calendar hierarchy to the week level. Provides you with a read-only projection of inventory at the close of business each Saturday night. This is based upon the projected inventory position of the following Sunday.
Contingency Safety Stock %	Percent of that days demand that is used for contingency Safety Stock.
Contingency Safety Stock % Override	The Contingency Safety Stock % Override measure allows you to override the Contingency Safety Stock % input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of that days demand that as contingency Safety Stock; then in the Override Percent, enter: 1.2.
Contingency Safety Stock (Units)	Baseline Safety Stock in units calculated from the contingency Safety Stock percent. (Read only)
Total Forecast Demand	Aggregated constrained demand from lower level supply chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand	Aggregated unconstrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.
Demand Forecast History	Demand Forecast History represents the forecast for the current day, calculated in the prior batch run. Demand Forecast History is used for contingency purposes, if for any reason current forecast data is not available. (Read only)

Table 7–33 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Expected Receipts	Read-only measure displaying the sum of On-orders, in-transits and placement quantities. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Unconstrained Forecast Demand Over Review Time	Read-only measure that displays the demand summed over the review time. If the review time is zero, then the displayed value is zero. This value may change if the stop receiving date is updated.
External Demand	Demand on the warehouse that is generated outside of AIP. The warehouse is replenished for forecast demand and external demand.
Unmet External Demand	External demand that is not able to be met by the warehouse because of a warehouse shortage.
Receipt Plan	Read-only measure which represents the final Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent batch run. The receipts include any impacts due to Supplier and Container Scaling. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Plan-Pre-Scaling	Read-only measure which contains the Constrained Receipt Plan, calculated in the most recent batch run, prior to applying Supplier and Container Scaling Constraints.
Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Constrained Receipt Plan (CRP) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated CRP for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Hold Back Option	Read-only measure which indicates whether the hold back quantity should be considered when the batch determines if an order should be generated. Valid values are Reserve Holdback Quantity or Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity. Reserve Holdback Quantity means that any user-specified Hold Back quantity should be deducted from the On Hand (Net Inventory) position. Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity OH means that the On Hand (Net Inventory) calculation ignores any Hold Back quantity specified by you.
Hold Back Quantity	Read-only measure that represents a quantity of inventory to be held in reserve in the warehouse. The value current domain value is displayed and never changes based on user input in the workbook.
Increment Percent (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Increment Percent measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Increment Percent Exception	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of the Min and Max Stock, enter: 1.2.
Inventory Selling Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Inventory Selling Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 7–33 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Inventory Selling Days Exception	The number of days used to sum the forecasted demand for Dynamic and Hybrid replenishment method calculations. Inventory selling days can be used to ensure a minimum number of days of supply are included in the order. Any positive number is valid. Example: To account for three days of demand, enter: 3.
Loaded Safety Stock History	A read-only historical view of loaded Safety Stock. The value current domain value is displayed and never changes based on user input in the workbook.
Maximum Safety Stock Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety Stock Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Safety Stock Days Exception	The Maximum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Safety Stock Units (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety Stock Units measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Safety Stock Units Exception	The Maximum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory (in units) to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Stock (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Stock Exception	Maximum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to the specified Maximum Stock level. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a maximum stock of 20 units, enter: 20.
Maximum Time Supply Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Time Supply Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 7–33 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Maximum Time Supply Days Exception	Maximum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in terms of a number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply; then in the Max Time Supply Days, enter: 14.
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold Exception	This parameter indicates the percentage of Safety Stock that must be protected when rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ) to an order multiple. The IRQ cannot be rounded down if doing so results in less than the specified percentage of Safety Stock being ordered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To protect 40% of Safety Stock, enter: 0.4.
Minimum Safety Stock Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Safety Stock Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Safety Stock Days Exception	The Minimum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Safety Stock Units (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Safety Stock Units measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Safety Stock Units Exception	The Minimum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Stock (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Stock measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 7–33 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Minimum Stock Exception	Minimum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a minimum stock level of five days; then enter: 5.
Minimum Time Supply Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Time Supply Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Time Supply Days Exception	Minimum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both Safety Stock and RP calculations. Any positive number, including zero, is valid Example: To set a minimum stock level of five days; then enter: 5.
Numeric Actively Replenished	Read-only measure that indicates the total number of active stores source from this warehouse for this SKU/day.
Original Total Planned Receipts	Read-only measure that represents the original un-reconciled total planned receipts. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Original Total Planned Receipts - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the un-reconciled, un-scaled total planned receipts (URP) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated URP for the SKU/Warehouse. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Projected Days of Supply On Hand At Stores (at Stocking Point)	Read-only measure that displays a projection of the number of days of inventory on hand at stores that are supplied by the current warehouse. This number is determined by taking the summed projected inventory of the stores and dividing it by the summed average rate of sale. The calculated value changes based on the calculation of Stores Projected Inventory.
Projected Inventory	The Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day. The planned receipts include scaled purchase orders. This read-only measure displays the PI calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.

Table 7–33 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Projected Inventory - Pre-Scaling	The Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day. The planned receipts are pre-scaling receipt quantities. This read-only measure displays the pre-scaling PI calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Projected Inventory - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Projected Inventory (PI) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated PI for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Point	The Warehouse Receipt Point (RP) represents the inventory level below which an order should be triggered. Its calculation depends upon the selected Replenishment Method. The RP is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. This read-only measure displays the RP calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run.
Receipt Point - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receipt Point (RP) calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated RP for the SKU/Warehouse.
Receive Up to Level	The warehouse Receive Up to Level (RUTL) represents the target inventory level when an order is generated. Its calculation depends upon the selected Replenishment Method. RUTL is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Receive Up to Level - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receive Up to Level calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated RUTL for the SKU/Warehouse.
Reconciliation Adjustment	A read-only measure indicating the difference between the Constrained Receipt Plan and the Unconstrained Receipt Plan.
Reconciliation Adjustment - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Reconciliation Adjustment calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Reconciliation Adjustment for the SKU/Warehouse. If you select What-if - Unconstrained, this measure should be set to zero.
Replenishment Method (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Replenishment Method measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 7–33 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Replenishment Method Exception	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that is used in generating a warehouse replenishment plan. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. You select the Replenishment Method from the following options: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Factor ARS
Review Time	This read-only measure is only populated for days that are available to plan. It indicates the number of days between the point that a delivery on the current ATP days can be used to satisfy demand and the point at which a delivery on the next ATP day becomes available to meet demand. This period of time identifies the number of days that are the exclusive responsibility of the current ATP day.
Round Up Threshold (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Round Up Threshold measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Round Up Threshold Exception	The Rounding Threshold represents the percentage of the last order multiple above which the Ideal Replenishment Quantity is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To round up when the remaining part of the IRQ is more than 25 percent of an order multiple, then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: 0.25.
Safety Stock	Safety Stock (SS) is inventory held at a location to mitigate the risks of stock outs caused by variability in forecasted demand. The calculated to determine Safety stock is dependent upon the selected Replenishment Method. All replenishment methods allow the SS to be bound by minimum and maximum values. Store SS is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days and is read-only.
Safety Stock - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Safety Stock calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated SS for the SKU/Warehouse.
Service Level (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Service Level measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Service Level Exception	Service Level is used in the SS calculations for the Dynamic Replenishment method. It is defined as the percentage of unit demand that should be met by inventory. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To carry enough SS to maintain a 90% customer service level, then in the Service Level Exception, enter: 0.90.

Table 7–33 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Source Order Multiple	Read-only measure that displays the order multiple used when placing orders on the source. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook.
Stores Projected Inventory	Represents the read-only summation of projected inventory of all stores sourced from the warehouse. This value changes due to parameter changes made by you.
Time Supply Horizon (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Time Supply Horizon measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Time Supply Horizon Exception	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment method. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations. Any positive integer is valid. Example: To calculate a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period; then in the Time Supply Horizon, enter: 7. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven.
Total ARS	A read-only summation of Average Rate of Sale (ARS) for stores source from this warehouse plus Warehouse Independent ARS.
Total Store Average Rate of Sales	A read-only summation of Average Rate of Sale (ARS) for stores source from this warehouse.
Warehouse AWS Factor (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse AWS Factor measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Warehouse AWS Factor Exception	Used only in the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the AWS to produce target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two, enter: 2.
Warehouse Maximum (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Maximum measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Warehouse Maximum Exception	This represents the Maximum SS boundary for the Loaded SS, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value is valid. Example: To set a Maximum SS boundary of six units, enter: 6.
Warehouse Minimum (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Minimum measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Warehouse Minimum Exception	This represents the Minimum SS Boundary for the Loaded SS, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a Minimum SS boundary of two units, enter: 2.

Table 7–33 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Net Inventory	Warehouse Net Inventory (NI) is calculated in batch and is a prediction of the inventory position at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Projected Inventory position, which includes scaled receipts, at the beginning of the period. It then considers the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Warehouse Net Inventory is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is compared to the Receipt Point Boundary in order to establish if a receipt is required. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
Warehouse Net Inventory - Pre-scaling	Warehouse Net Inventory (NI) is calculated in batch and is a prediction of the inventory position, before the affects of scaling, at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Pre-Scaling Projected Inventory position at the beginning of the period, then considering the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Warehouse Net Inventory is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is compared to the Receipt Point Boundary in order to establish if a receipt is required. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
Warehouse Net Inventory - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Warehouse Net Inventory calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated NI for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
WH Independent ARS	A read-only measure indicating the externally loaded Average Rate of Sale (ARS) assigned to the warehouse. This is independent of any ARS summed from the store level.

Hidden Measures

[Table 7–34](#) lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 7–34 Hidden Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Capped Demand	Warehouse Capped Demand is displayed at the SKU Group level and is calculated by aggregating the Warehouse Capped Demand at SKU-pack/Destination /Day level for all SKU-packs in a SKU Group. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Capped PI	Warehouse Capped PI is calculated using the standard PI equation: $PI_t = \text{Max} (PI_{t-1} + ERT_{t-1} - Dmd_{t-1} + PRt_{t-1} - Est_{t-1} - COT_{t-1}, 0)$ Where Dmdt = Capped Demand (demand based on CRPs into the destinations) for any day t PRt = Planned Receipts (Receipt Plan) at the warehouse for any day t Both Dmdt and PRt would represent aggregate values at the SKUGroup level for all SKU-packs belonging to that SKU Group. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Capped PI - What-if	Warehouse Capped PI - What-if is a read-only measure that represents the projected inventory using the demand adjusted by SKU caps at the store. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Capped PI for the SKU/Warehouse. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Demand(Capped) Difference	Warehouse Demand (Capped) Difference is equal to Warehouse Non-Capped Demand at SKUG/Destination /Day - Warehouse Demand SKUG/Destination /Day.
Warehouse Residual Excess Qty (Stockless)	Warehouse Residual Quantity is equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of day for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock, either because of inventory capping, because there are no ATP days, or for any other reason. After stockless processing for the day, this quantity can be calculated as follows: $ResidualQty(t) = \text{Max}(PI(t) + ER(t) + CRP(t) - Dmd(t), 0) \text{ (essentially the PI calculation for day } t+1)$ This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Residual Excess Qty - What-if	The Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What-if is the resultant value after What-if calculations have been run on the Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity measure. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift	Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift represents the amount in units of additional that should be carried to account for poor Supplier Delivery Performance. (Read only)

WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Pack Size Interactive View

This view displays the WRP receipt plan and calculation parameters at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Source/Day Level.

Figure 7–32 WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Pack Size Interactive View

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013	08/04/2013
Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Pre-scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Source Splits (expanded)						1.00	1.00	
Source Order Multiple								
Warehouse Source	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	
Warehouse Orderable Unit						400000006017	400000006017	400
Lead Time								

Table 7–35 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–35 Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Pack Size Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Lead Time	This measure is the final lead time calculated based on multiple inputs in DM Online. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook. (Read only)
Receipt Plan	This read-only measure represents the receipt plan. This plan is constrained (by the shortfall reconciliation process) through the fixed period and then unconstrained for the remainder of the planning horizon.
Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receipt Plan calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Receipt Plan for the SKU Pack-size/Warehouse.
Source Order Multiple	Read-only measure that displays the order multiple used when placing orders on the source. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook.
Source Splits (Expanded)	Read-only measure that displays the target percentage of the warehouses need for the SKU Pack Size that should be satisfied by the source.
Unconstrained Receipt Plan	This read-only measure represents the receipt plan, unconstrained throughout the entire planning horizon.

Table 7–35 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Receipt Plan by SKU Pack Size Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Unconstrained Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Unconstrained Receipt Plan calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Unconstrained Receipt Plan for the SKU Pack-size/Warehouse.
Warehouse Orderable Unit	This read-only measure displays the SKU Pack Size that should be used when ordered from the source into the destination on that day.
Warehouse Source	This read-only Boolean measure indicates whether the source can deliver the SKU Pack Size into the destination on that day.

Product & Location Attributes Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the warehouse replenishment plan. The available views are:

- [Promotional SKU Interactive View](#)
- [Store Event Replenishment Parameters View](#)
- [Store Presentation Stock Calculations \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)
- [WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Replenishment Parameters by Warehouse Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Replenishment Parameters By Week By SKU Group Interactive View](#)
- [WRP Temporarily Un-Orderable Interactive View](#)

Promotional SKU Interactive View

This view aids you in identifying Promotional SKUs at the SKU Group/Warehouse level.

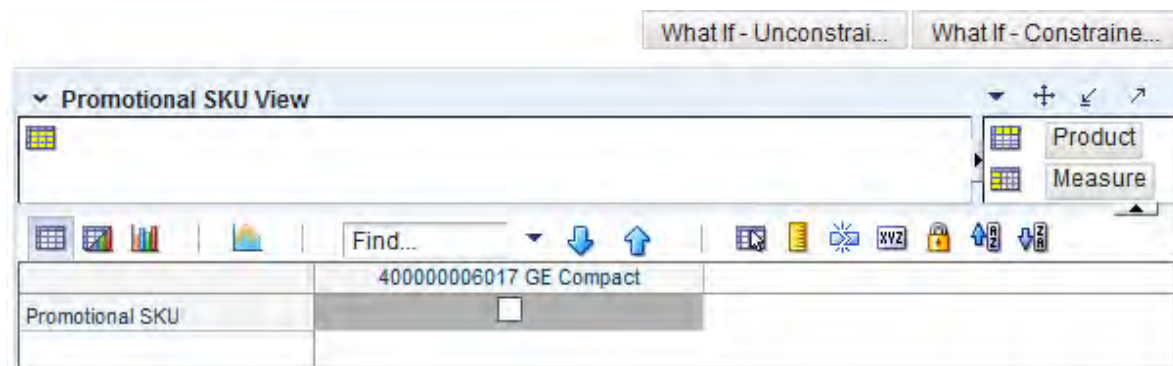
Figure 7–33 Promotional SKU Interactive View

Table 7–36 lists the measure in this view.

Table 7–36 Measure: Promotional SKU Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Promotional SKU	This read-only measure indicates whether a SKU in the SKU Group has been flagged as promotional.

Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

This view allows you to review store event replenishment plan information at the (SKU/Store/Day) level.

Figure 7–34 Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

	12/16/05	12/17/05	12/18/05	12/19/05	12/20/05	12/21/05	12/22/05	12/23/05
Event AWS Factor - Store	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00
Event Boundary Stock - Store								
Event Demo Stock - Store								
Event Increment Percent - Store								
Event Inventory Selling Days - Store								
Event Max Safety Stock Days - Store								
Event Max Safety Stock Units - Store								
Event Max Stock - Store								
Event Max Time Supply Days - Store								
Event Min Safety Stock Days - Store								
Event Min Safety Stock Units - Store								
Event Min Stock - Store								
Event Min Time Supply Days - Store								
Event MSQ Constraint Indicator - Store								
Event Percent of Pallet - Store								
Event Rounding Method - Store								
Event Rounding Threshold - Store								
Event Replenishment Method - Store								
Event Shelf Capacity - Store								
Event Safety Stock Level Factor - Store								
Event Service Level - Store								
Event Time Supply Horizon - Store								
Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store								
Event Weekly Sales Max - Store								
Event Weekly Sales Min - Store								

Table 7–37 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–37 Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

Measure Label	Description
Event AWS Factor – Store	The Event AWS Factor – Store is used in the Factor AWS Repl Method
Event Boundary Stock – Store	The Event Boundary Stock – Store is used in the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods
Event Demo Stock – Store	The Event Demo Stock – Store is used in the RP and RUTL calculations
Event Increment Percent – Store	The Event Increment Percent – Store is used in the Min/Max Repl Method
Event Inventory Selling Days – Store	The Event Inventory Selling Days – Store is used in the Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods
Event Max Safety Stock Days – Store	The Event Max Safety Stock Days – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation

Table 7–37 (Cont.) Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

Measure Label	Description
Event Max Safety Stock Units – Store	The Event Max Safety Stock Units – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Max Stock – Store	The Event Max Stock – Store is used in the Min/Max Repl Method
Event Max Time Supply Days – Store	The Event Max Time Supply Days – Store is used in the Time Supply Repl Method
Event Min Safety Stock Days – Store	The Event Min Safety Stock Days – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Min Safety Stock Units – Store	The Event Min Safety Stock Units – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Min Stock – Store	The Event Min Stock – Store is used in the Min/Max Repl Method
Event Min Time Supply Days – Store	The Event Min Time Supply Days – Store is used in the Time Supply Repl Method
Event MSQ Constraint Indicator – Store	Event MSQ Constraint Indicator – Store indicates when the MSQ should be removed from ordering decisions. If the indicator is On, MSQ will be used as a constraint.
Event Percent of Pallet – Store	The Event Min Stock – Store is used in Pallet Rounding
Event Replenishment Method - Store	Event-specific measure at the SKU/Store/Day level. The Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that are used in generating a store replenishment plan. The default is No Replenishment.
Event Rounding Method – Store	The Event Rounding Method – Store calculates in Data Management for Singles and can be updated at the default and exception level in SRP.
Event Rounding Threshold – Store	The Event Rounding Threshold – Store is used in the IRQ calculation
Event Safety Stock Level Factor – Store	The Event Safety Stock Level Factor – Store is used in the Time Supply, Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods. If a 0 is desired, a small fraction must be entered.
Event Service Level – Store	The Event Service Level – Store is used in the in Dynamic Repl Method.
Event Shelf Capacity – Store	Event-specific measure at the SKU/Store/Day level. Shelf Capacity is the amount of stock in units to fill a shelf to the desired maximum level.
Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store	The Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store is used in the RP and RUTL calculations
Event Time Supply Horizon - Store	The Event Time Supply Horizon - Store is used in the Time Supply Repl Method
Event Weekly Sales Max – Store	The Event Weekly Sales Max – Store is used in the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods
Event Weekly Sales Min – Store	The Event Weekly Sales Min – Store is used in the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods

Hidden Measures

Table 7–38 lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 7–38 Hidden Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

Measure Label	Description
Event Acceptable Loss – Store	The Event Acceptable Loss – Store is used in the Expected Spoilage calculation If you edit this measure on this worksheet: ■ Spoilage Threshold - Store is unavailable for update ■ Spoilage Threshold - Store is calculated as 1 minus Store Acceptable Loss ■ Spoilage Threshold - Store is updated in the database with the calculated value (If commit is selected)
Event Spoilage Threshold - Store	The Event Spoilage Threshold - Store is used in the Expected Spoilage calculation If you edit this measure on this worksheet: ■ Acceptable Loss – Store is unavailable for update ■ Acceptable Loss – Store is calculated as 1 minus Store Spoilage Threshold ■ Acceptable Loss – Store is updated in the database with the calculated value (If commit is selected)

Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view allows you to view store presentation stock calculations at the (SKU/Store/Day) level.

Figure 7–35 Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

	12/16/05	12/17/05	12/18/05	12/19/05	12/20/05	12/21/05
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock - end of promo factor (expanded)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Weekly Base Sales Forecast - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Calculated Presentation Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Promotion Presentation Stock Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Presentation Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–39 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–39 Measures: Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store represents the specified quantity for Store Promotion Presentation Stock before application of the End of Store Promotion Factor.
Promotion Presentation Stock – end of promo factor (expanded)	The Promotion Presentation Stock – end of promo factor (expanded) displays a factor of 1 for the days within the promotion period prior to the ramp down and will then show the designated End of Promotion Factor values as it approaches the end of the promotion. A factor of 1 will be displayed after the promotion has ended.
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) – Store	The expanded version of Store Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Store Promotion Presentation Stock	The Store Promotion Presentation Stock calculates at sku/str/day which represents the End of Store Promotion Factor applied to the Base Store Promotion Presentation Stock. If the Store Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag is turned on, this becomes equal to 0.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast – Store	The Weekly Base Sales Forecast – Store is the Day level representation of the weekly base sales forecast. This is calculated by replicating the value from Loaded Weekly Base Sales Forecast to sku/str/day.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store Weekly Base Sales Forecast displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Weekly Base Sales Forecast. 0 represents 0% of the forecast to be used and 1 will indicate to use 100% of the forecast.
Min Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store Minimum Presentation Stock displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Minimum Presentation Stock.
Calculated Presentation Stock - Store	The Calculated Presentation Stock - Store represents the max(Weekly Base Sales Forecast x Weekly Base Sales Forecast %, Store Minimum Presentation Stock). If the Calculated Store Presentation Stock Indicator is turned off, this value is 0.
Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) – Store	The expanded version of Store Presentation Stock Override Flag displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Presentation Stock Override Flag.
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (expanded) – Store	The expanded version of Store Presentation Stock Override Quantity which displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Presentation Stock Override Quantity.
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of User Specified Store Presentation Stock displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered
Total Presentation Stock - Store	The Total Presentation Stock - Store represents the max when the Store Presentation Stock Override Flag is selected.

WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View

This view displays WRP replenishment parameters at the SKU Group/Warehouse level.

Figure 7–36 WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View

What If - Unconstrai... What If - Constraine...

▼ WRP Replenishment Parameters By SKUG Warehouse

Destination Stocking Point

W1000 N American Import WH

Product

Measure

Find...

400000006017A GE

WRP Sales Forecast Detailed Alert	☐
Warehouse Stop Receiving Date	
Loaded Safety Stock	0.00
Replenishment Type Code	
Replenishment Subtype Code	
Warehouse End Date Range Exception	
Warehouse End Date Range (expanded)	
Warehouse Start Date Range Exception	
Warehouse Start Date Range (expanded)	

Table 7–40 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–40 Measures: WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Loaded Safety Stock	A read-only historical view of loaded Safety Stock. The value current domain value is displayed and never changes based on user input in the workbook.
Replenishment Subtype Code	A read-only measure loaded from an external system containing user defined replenishment sub-type codes.
Replenishment Type Code	A read-only measure loaded from an external system containing user defined replenishment type codes.
Warehouse End Date Range Exception	This End date dictates the end of the time period used to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired end date. Any date prior to the current day is valid.
Warehouse End Date Range (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse End Date measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination) levels.
Warehouse Start Date Range Exception	This Start date dictates the beginning of the time period used to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired start date. Any date prior to the current day is valid.

Table 7–40 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Replenishment Parameters by SKU Group Warehouse Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Start Date Range (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Start Date measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination) levels.
Warehouse Stop Receiving Date	If specified, this indicates the date on and after which no receipts can take place at the warehouse. The receipt plan is zero on and after this date. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired date. Any date after today is valid.
WRP Sales Forecast Detailed Alert	A read-only measure indicating a Sales Forecast alert exists for this SKU Pack Size on this warehouse/day.

WRP Replenishment Parameters by Warehouse Interactive View

This view displays information pertaining to Sister Warehouse functionality. This view is at the destination level.

Figure 7–37 WRP Replenishment Parameters by Warehouse Interactive View

	W1000 N	W10001	W20001	W50001 AU	W50002 AU	W1212121212
Warehouse Open Date						
Sister Warehouse	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sister Warehouse Parameters Flag	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Table 7–41 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–41 Measures: WRP Replenishment Parameters by Warehouse Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Sister Warehouse	Defines a sister-warehouse association. Replenishment parameters and sales history is copied from this location. This relationship is maintained in RMS.
Sister Warehouse Parameters Flag	This flag indicates that all replenishment parameters have been copied from the sister warehouse to this location.
Warehouse Open Date	Warehouse Independent ARS from the sister warehouse is copied to the new warehouse from the copy date until the new warehouse reaches its opening date. All other parameters are copied from the sister warehouse to the new warehouse beginning from the open date onward.

WRP Replenishment Parameters By Week By SKU Group Interactive View

This view displays WRP replenishment parameters at the SKU Group/Warehouse/Week level.

Figure 7–38 WRP Replenishment Parameters By Week By SKU Group Interactive View

	W1000 N	W10001	W20001	W50001 AU	W50002 AU	W12121212
Warehouse Roll Weeks (expanded)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warehouse ARS Factor (expanded)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Roll Weeks Exception						
Warehouse ARS Factor Exception						

Table 7–42 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–42 Measures: WRP Replenishment Parameters By Week By SKU Group Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse ARS Factor Exception	Used only in the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the AWS to produce target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two; then in the Warehouse ARS Factor Exception, enter: 2.
Warehouse ARS Factor (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the ARS Factor measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination/Week) and exception (SKU/Destination/Week) levels.
Warehouse Roll Weeks Exception	This parameter specifically relates to the interpretation of the date range specified by you to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. If the parameter is set to False, then the date range specified by you remains static and does not change as the replenishment process progresses through the planning horizon. If the parameter is set to True, then the date range is migrated forward a week for each new week encountered in the planning horizon. Valid values are zero for False and one for True.
Warehouse Roll Weeks (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Roll Weeks measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination/Week) and exception (SKU/Destination/Week) levels.

WRP Temporarily Un-Orderable Interactive View

This view displays warehouse replenishment parameters at the SKU Group/Destination/Source/Day level.

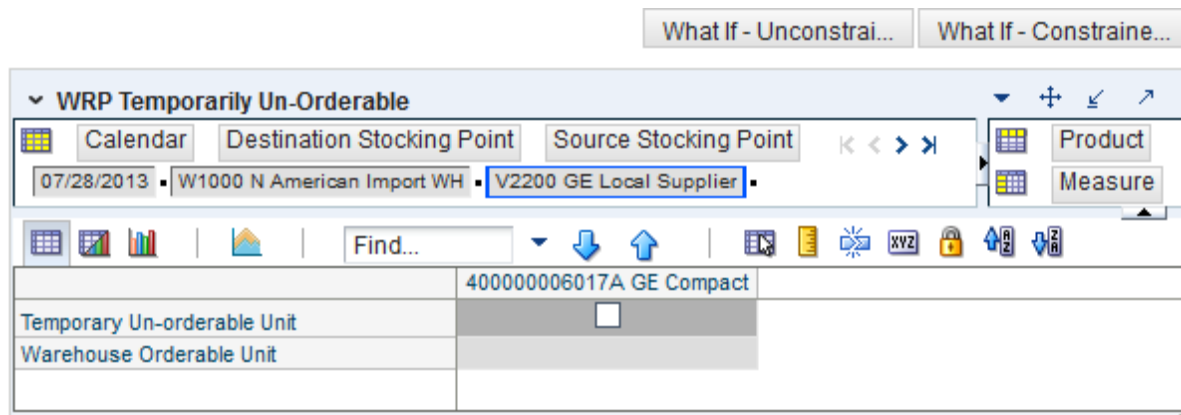
Figure 7–39 WRP Temporarily Un-Orderable Interactive View

Table 7–43 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–43 Measures: WRP Temporarily Un-Orderable Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Temporary Un-orderable Unit	A Boolean measure indicating whether the orderable unit is unavailable from the source on that day. You should set this to True if the orderable unit is not available from the source on the day.
Warehouse Orderable Unit	This read-only measure displays the SKU Pack Size that should be used when ordered from the source into the destination on that day.

Network Replenishment Task

This task allows you to perform overnight replenishment.

Use the Network Replenishment Interactive Evaluation workbook to perform the step for this task. See "[Network Replenishment Workbook](#)" on page 5-18.

This step helps you achieve this task:

[Network Replenishment Step](#)

Network Replenishment Step

This step contains views that allow you to examine the store and warehouse replenishment plan. The available views are:

- [Demand Pack Size Details View](#)
- [Inventory Pack Size Details View](#)
- [Receipt Plan By SKU Pack Size Interactive View](#)
- [Store Event Replenishment Parameters View](#)
- [Store Presentation Stock Calculations \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)
- [Store Receipt Pack Size Details View](#)
- [Store Receipt Plan \(SKU/Store/Day\) Interactive View](#)
- [Substitution Details View](#)
- [Supplier Purchase Quantity \(SPQ\) Analysis Interactive View](#)

- [Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View](#)
- [WH Receipt Pack Size Details View](#)

Demand Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of demand pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

Figure 7–40 Demand Pack Size Details View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Total Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped Demand - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–44 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 7–44 Measures: Demand Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Total Forecast Demand	Total Forecast Demand is the aggregated constrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand; it contains the value currently in the domain and will never change based on user input in the workbook.
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand	Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand is the aggregated unconstrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand; it contains the value currently in the domain and will never change based on user input in the workbook.
Warehouse Capped Demand	Warehouse Capped Demand for a SKUPack/Destination /Day is calculated as defined in Conceptual Design document for Inventory Capping. The display measure is then aggregated for all SKUPacks within the SKUG for the Destination /Day.
Warehouse Capped Demand – What-if	The Warehouse Capped Demand – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Capped Demand.

Inventory Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of inventory pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 7–41 Inventory Pack Size Details View

The screenshot shows the 'Inventory Packsize Details' window. At the top, there are buttons for 'What If - Unconstrained...' and 'What If - Constrained...'. Below these, there are tabs for 'Destination Stocking Point' and 'Product'. The 'Destination Stocking Point' is set to 'W1090 MINNEAPOLIS CSC' and the 'Product' is '100038031_1 CHAIR,COMFORTASK,GRAY'. A 'Find...' search bar is present. The main table displays measures for dates from 03/31/06 to 04/05/06. The measures listed are: Projected Inventory, Projected Inventory - Pre-Scaling, Projected Inventory - What if, Warehouse Capped PI, Warehouse Capped PI - What if, Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity, and Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What if. All values in the table are 0.00.

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06
Projected Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - Pre-Scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped PI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Capped PI - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–45 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 7–45 Measures: Inventory Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Projected Inventory	The Projected Inventory is the projected inventory calculated in the most recent AIP batch run. It includes any impacts due to scaling to Supplier Minimums and Container Minimums. This is calculated using the standard PI calculation where the Planned Receipts (PR) element represents scaled orders.
Projected Inventory – Pre-Scaling	The Projected Inventory – Pre-Scaling is the projected inventory calculated in the most recent AIP batch run prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints. This is calculated using the standard PI calculation where the Planned Receipts (PR) element represents pre-scaling orders output from replenishment.
Projected Inventory – What-if	The Projected Inventory – What-if displays the Pre-scaling Projected Inventory calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated PI for the SKU/Warehouse.
Warehouse Capped PI	The Warehouse Capped PI is calculated using the standard PI equation: $PI_t = \text{Max} (PI_{t-1} + ER_{t-1} - Dmd_{t-1} + PR_{t-1} - Est_{t-1} - CO_{t-1}, 0)$ Where Dmdt = Capped Demand (demand based on CRPs into the destinations) for any day t PRt = Planned Receipts (Receipt Plan) at the warehouse for any day t Both Dmdt and PRt represent aggregate values at the SKUGroup level for all SKUPacks belonging to that SKUGroup.
Warehouse Capped PI – What-if	The Warehouse Capped PI – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Capped PI.
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity	The Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity is equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of day for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock (either because of inventory capping or no ATP days or for any other reason). After stockless processing for the day, this quantity can be calculated as follows: $ResidualQty(t) = \text{Max}(PI(t) + ER(t) + CRP(t) - Dmd(t), 0) \text{ (essentially the PI calculation for day } t+1)$
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity – What-if	The Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity – What-if is the What-if version of Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity.

Receipt Plan By SKU Pack Size Interactive View

This view displays the WRP receipt plan and calculation parameters at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Source/Day Level.

Figure 7–42 Receipt Plan By SKU Pack Size Interactive View

	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013	08/04/2013
Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Pre-scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unconstrained Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Source Splits (expanded)								
Source Order Multiple								
Warehouse Source	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Warehouse Orderable Unit								
Lead Time								

Table 7–46 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–46 Measures: Receipt Plan By SKU Pack Size Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Lead Time	This measure is the final lead time calculated based on multiple inputs in DM Online. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook. (Read only)
Receipt Plan	This read-only measure represents the receipt plan. This plan is constrained (by the shortfall reconciliation process) through the fixed period and then unconstrained for the remainder of the planning horizon.
Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receipt Plan calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Receipt Plan for the SKU Pack-size/Warehouse.
Source Order Multiple	Read-only measure that displays the order multiple used when placing orders on the source. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook.
Source Splits (Expanded)	Read-only measure that displays the target percentage of the warehouses need for the SKU Pack Size that should be satisfied by the source.
Unconstrained Receipt Plan	This read-only measure represents the receipt plan, unconstrained throughout the entire planning horizon.
Unconstrained Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Unconstrained Receipt Plan calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Unconstrained Receipt Plan for the SKU Pack-size/Warehouse.
Warehouse Orderable Unit	This read-only measure displays the SKU Pack Size that should be used when ordered from the source into the destination on that day.
Warehouse Source	This read-only Boolean measure indicates whether the source can deliver the SKU Pack Size into the destination on that day.

Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

This view allows you to review store event replenishment plan information at the (SKU/Store/Day) level.

Figure 7–43 Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

	12/16/05	12/17/05	12/18/05	12/19/05	12/20/05	12/21/05	12/22/05	12/23/05
Event AWS Factor - Store	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00
Event Boundary Stock - Store								
Event Demo Stock - Store								
Event Increment Percent - Store								
Event Inventory Selling Days - Store								
Event Max Safety Stock Days - Store								
Event Max Safety Stock Units - Store								
Event Max Stock - Store								
Event Max Time Supply Days - Store								
Event Min Safety Stock Days - Store								
Event Min Safety Stock Units - Store								
Event Min Stock - Store								
Event Min Time Supply Days - Store								
Event MSQ Constraint Indicator - Store								
Event Percent of Pallet - Store								
Event Rounding Method - Store								
Event Rounding Threshold - Store								
Event Replenishment Method - Store								
Event Shelf Capacity - Store								
Event Safety Stock Level Factor - Store								
Event Service Level - Store								
Event Time Supply Horizon - Store								
Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store								
Event Weekly Sales Max - Store								
Event Weekly Sales Min - Store								

Table 7–47 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–47 Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

Measure Label	Description
Event AWS Factor – Store	The Event AWS Factor – Store is used in the Factor AWS Repl Method
Event Boundary Stock – Store	The Event Boundary Stock – Store is used in the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods
Event Demo Stock – Store	The Event Demo Stock – Store is used in the RP and RUTL calculations
Event Increment Percent – Store	The Event Increment Percent – Store is used in the Min/Max Repl Method
Event Inventory Selling Days – Store	The Event Inventory Selling Days – Store is used in the Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods
Event Max Safety Stock Days – Store	The Event Max Safety Stock Days – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Max Safety Stock Units – Store	The Event Max Safety Stock Units – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Max Stock – Store	The Event Max Stock – Store is used in the Min/Max Repl Method
Event Max Time Supply Days – Store	The Event Max Time Supply Days – Store is used in the Time Supply Repl Method

Table 7–47 (Cont.) Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

Measure Label	Description
Event Min Safety Stock Days – Store	The Event Min Safety Stock Days – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Min Safety Stock Units – Store	The Event Min Safety Stock Units – Store is used in the Minimum Safety Stock Boundaries calculation
Event Min Stock – Store	The Event Min Stock – Store is used in the Min/Max Repl Method
Event Min Time Supply Days – Store	The Event Min Time Supply Days – Store is used in the Time Supply Repl Method
Event MSQ Constraint Indicator – Store	Event MSQ Constraint Indicator – Store indicates when the MSQ should be removed from ordering decisions. If the indicator is On, MSQ will be used as a constraint.
Event Percent of Pallet – Store	The Event Min Stock – Store is used in Pallet Rounding
Event Replenishment Method - Store	Event-specific measure at the SKU/Store/Day level. The Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that are used in generating a store replenishment plan. The default is No Replenishment.
Event Rounding Method – Store	The Event Rounding Method – Store calculates in Data Management for Singles and can be updated at the default and exception level in SRP.
Event Rounding Threshold – Store	The Event Rounding Threshold – Store is used in the IRQ calculation
Event Safety Stock Level Factor – Store	The Event Safety Stock Level Factor – Store is used in the Time Supply, Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods. If a 0 is desired, a small fraction must be entered.
Event Service Level – Store	The Event Service Level – Store is used in the in Dynamic Repl Method.
Event Shelf Capacity – Store	Event-specific measure at the SKU/Store/Day level. Shelf Capacity is the amount of stock in units to fill a shelf to the desired maximum level.
Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store	The Event Shelf Capacity Flag - Store is used in the RP and RUTL calculations
Event Time Supply Horizon - Store	The Event Time Supply Horizon - Store is used in the Time Supply Repl Method
Event Weekly Sales Max – Store	The Event Weekly Sales Max – Store is used in the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods
Event Weekly Sales Min – Store	The Event Weekly Sales Min – Store is used in the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Repl Methods

Hidden Measures

[Table 7–48](#) lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 7–48 Hidden Measures: Store Event Replenishment Parameters View

Measure Label	Description
Event Acceptable Loss – Store	The Event Acceptable Loss – Store is used in the Expected Spoilage calculation If you edit this measure on this worksheet: - Spoilage Threshold - Store is unavailable for update - Spoilage Threshold - Store is calculated as 1 minus Store Acceptable Loss - Spoilage Threshold - Store is updated in the database with the calculated value (If commit is selected)
Event Spoilage Threshold - Store	The Event Spoilage Threshold - Store is used in the Expected Spoilage calculation If you edit this measure on this worksheet: - Acceptable Loss – Store is unavailable for update - Acceptable Loss – Store is calculated as 1 minus Store Spoilage Threshold - Acceptable Loss – Store is updated in the database with the calculated value (If commit is selected)

Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view allows you to view store presentation stock calculations at the (SKU/Store/Day) level.

Figure 7–44 Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

	12/16/05	12/17/05	12/18/05	12/19/05	12/20/05	12/21/05
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock - end of promo factor (expanded)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Weekly Base Sales Forecast - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Calculated Presentation Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Promotion Presentation Stock Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Presentation Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–49 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–49 Measures: Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store represents the specified quantity for Store Promotion Presentation Stock before application of the End of Store Promotion Factor.
Promotion Presentation Stock – end of promo factor (expanded)	The Promotion Presentation Stock – end of promo factor (expanded) displays a factor of 1 for the days within the promotion period prior to the ramp down and will then show the designated End of Promotion Factor values as it approaches the end of the promotion. A factor of 1 will be displayed after the promotion has ended.
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) – Store	The expanded version of Store Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Store Promotion Presentation Stock	The Store Promotion Presentation Stock calculates at sku/str/day which represents the End of Store Promotion Factor applied to the Base Store Promotion Presentation Stock. If the Store Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag is turned on, this becomes equal to 0.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast – Store	The Weekly Base Sales Forecast – Store is the Day level representation of the weekly base sales forecast. This is calculated by replicating the value from Loaded Weekly Base Sales Forecast to sku/str/day.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store Weekly Base Sales Forecast displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Weekly Base Sales Forecast. 0 represents 0% of the forecast to be used and 1 will indicate to use 100% of the forecast.
Min Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store Minimum Presentation Stock displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Minimum Presentation Stock.
Calculated Presentation Stock - Store	The Calculated Presentation Stock - Store represents the max(Weekly Base Sales Forecast x Weekly Base Sales Forecast %, Store Minimum Presentation Stock). If the Calculated Store Presentation Stock Indicator is turned off, this value is 0.
Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) – Store	The expanded version of Store Presentation Stock Override Flag displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Presentation Stock Override Flag.
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (expanded) – Store	The expanded version of Store Presentation Stock Override Quantity which displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Presentation Stock Override Quantity.
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of User Specified Store Presentation Stock displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered
Total Presentation Stock - Store	The Total Presentation Stock - Store represents the max when the Store Presentation Stock Override Flag is selected.

Store Receipt Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of store receipt pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Store/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 7–45 Store Receipt Pack Size Details View

		03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06
Receipt Plan - Store	100044019_1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
	100044019_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan (What-if) - Store	100044019_1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
	100044019_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100044019_1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7–50 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 7–50 Measures: Store Receipt Pack Size Details View

Measure Label	Description
Receipt Plan – Store	The Receipt Plan – Store displays future planned receipts based on available to plan receipt days inventory position
Receipt Plan (What-if) – Store	The Receipt Plan (What-if) – Store measure updates after What-if calculations.

Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

This view provides a company-wide view of inventory levels in the supply chain. This view has both:

- Read-only Measures
- Hidden Measures

Figure 7-46 Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

What If - Unconstrained... What If - Constrained...

Store Receipt Plan

Product: Location: 100013010 20 oz Broomed Jar Candle/Cinnamon - [83 Cycles]

Find

	07/26/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013	07/31/2013	08/01/2013	08/02/2013	08/03/2013
Store Available to Plan Receipt	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Store Delivery Day Percentage							
Store Source Label						V2900 Local	V2900 Local
Increment Percent - Store						0.00	0.00
Customer Orders - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WFO Constraint Indicator (expanded) - Store	On	On	On	On	On	On	On
Store Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forecast Demand over Review Time - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock - end of promo factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Expected Receipts - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Inventory - Store							
Net Inventory (What-If) - Store							
Projected Stock Out - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Inventory (What-If) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Stock Out (What-If) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan (What-If) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reconciliation Orders - Store							
Reconciliation Adjustment - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Customer Orders over Review Time - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Safety Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Safety Stock (What-If) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipts Print - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipts Print (What-If) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receive Up to Level - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receive Up to Level (What-If) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Release Schedule							
Daily Store Standard Deviation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ordering Peak Size							
AIMS Factor (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AIMS Factor - Store							
Boundary Stock - Store							
Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store							
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demo Stock - Store							
Demo Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increment Percent (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inventory Selling Days - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Safety Stock Days - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Safety Stock Units - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Stock (expanded) - Store	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Max Time Supply Days - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Safety Stock Days - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Safety Stock Units - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Time Supply Days - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percent of Pallet - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
User Specified Presentation Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Replenishment Method - Store	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max
Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max	Min Max
Rounding Method - Store							
Rounding Method (expanded) - Store							
Rounding Threshold - Store							
Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Promotion Presentation Stock Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Sales Max - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Sales Min - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Level - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service Level (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Time Supply Horizon - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shelf Capacity - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shelf Capacity Flag - Store	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Safety Stock Level Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Safety Stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cases per pallet - Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Active SKU Cap (Units) (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acceptable Loss - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acceptable Loss (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads Grand Opening	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads Inverts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads Run on Press	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Ads All							
Store Available Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Average Rate of Sale	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Back Order	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily Sales - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Demand on Source	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Spoilage - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Write Off - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Loaded Safety Stock History	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Capped Difference	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Numeric in Scope Indicator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Expanded Receipts in Transit - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Known Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Safety Quality - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Sales Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Net Inventory Post Replenishment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Non-capped Demand on Source	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-Capped URP - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected Receipts On Order - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Product Life - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Replanned URP (What-If) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Review Time	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spoilage Threshold - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spoilage Threshold (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store User Specified Allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store USA Over Review Time	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store USA Over Review Time Type	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Read-only Measures

The loaded and calculated measures are read-only. Parameter values at the SKU/Store/Day level may be maintained. Expanded measures are read-only.

Table 7–51 lists the measures in this view that display automatically when using the default template.

Table 7–51 Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
AWS Factor (expanded) - Store	The AWS Factor allows you to provide a numeric factor to be multiplied against the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) to determine replenishment boundaries (SS, RP and RUTL) for the Factor AWS replenishment method. Example: An AWS Factor of 0.5 calculates a SS that is 50% of the average weekly sales. AWS Factor (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store	The Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store identifier allows you to select the stock level to use in calculating the Store RP and Store RUTL. This stock level is a combination of Safety Stock, Presentation Stock or Promotional Presentation Stock based on the following identifiers. If the identifier contains <i>vs.</i>, the greater value is used. This parameter affects all replenishment methods. The boundary options are: ■ SS vs. PS + PPS ■ SS vs. PS ■ SS vs. PPS ■ SS + PS + PPS ■ SS + PS ■ SS + PPS ■ SS Where, SS = Safety Stock PS = Presentation Stock PPS = Promotional Presentation Stock The default is SS vs. PS + PPS. Example: SS vs. PS adds the greater of SS or PS to the calculated Store RP and Store RUTL values. SS + PS adds the total of SS and PS to the calculated Store RP and Store RUTL values. Boundary Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Customer Orders - Store	Customer Orders - Store (CO) are orders placed by customers at a store for a specific quantity of a SKU to be picked up on a specific delivery date. Customer orders are treated as additional demand on top of normal forecasted demand. Note: Customer Orders are loaded to SRP from an external system.

Table 7–51 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Customer Orders Over Review Time - Store	Customer Orders Over Review Time - Store represents the customer Orders that must be accounted for when calculating the Ideal Receipt Quantity on an ATP day. Customer Orders are summed from the day after the beginning of the review period through the day before the end of the review period. Store Customer Orders Over Review Time is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Daily Store Standard Deviation	The Daily Store Standard Deviation represents the forecast error assuming a normal distribution. The standard deviation is used in the calculation of dynamic Safety Stock. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system.
Delivery-day Demand Percent (expanded)	The actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the multiple levels of Delivery-day Demand Percent.
Demo Stock (expanded) - Store	Amount of stock that is used as demonstration product, but is still available to sell. Demo Stock is added to the RP and RUTL levels for each day. Demo Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Expected Receipts - Store	Expected Receipts - Store (ER) are orders that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered when planning future orders for a store. Expected Receipts - Store is the sum of in-transits and on orders. Note: In-transits and on orders s are loaded to SRP from an external system.
Forecast Demand Over Review Time - Store	The Forecast Demand Over Review Time - Store is calculated as the sum of the forecasted demand from the current day through the next receipt day. Forecast Demand Over Review Time - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Increment Percent (expanded) - Store	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using the Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Example: An Increment Percent of 1.2 adds 20% to the Min and Max Stock. Increment Percent (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store	The Inventory Selling Days parameter is used to specify the number of days of forecast quantity to be used when calculating the RUTL with the Hybrid, Dynamic, Poisson and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. The RUTL calculation uses the forecast demand over the greater of Inventory Selling Days and Review Time. Inventory Selling Days can be used to avoid producing very small frequent orders. Example: Inventory Selling Days of 14 ensures that an order contains at least 14 days of supply. Inventory Selling Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 7–51 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Max Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store	The Max Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Example: Max Safety Stock Days of 14 ensures the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next 14 days beginning with the current day. Max Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store	The Max Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Example: Max Safety Stock Days of 14 ensures the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand Max Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Max Stock (expanded) - Store	Max Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to MAX Stock. Max Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store	Max Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents maximum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Example: Max Time Supply Days of 14 ensures an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply. Max Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 7–51 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store	The Min Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Example: Min Safety Stock Days of 7 ensures the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next seven days beginning with the current day. Min Safety Stock Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store	The Min Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Example: Min Safety Stock Days of 7 ensures the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand. Min Safety Stock Units (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Stock (expanded) - Store	Min Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Min Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store	Min Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply and Hybrid Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both SS and RP calculations. Example: To ensure a minimum inventory level that covers seven days of supply; then in the Min Time Supply Days, enter: 7. Min Time Supply Days (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
MSQ Constraint Indicator (expanded) - Store	The expanded version of Store MSQ Constraint Indicator displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default, and exception level versions of Store MSQ Constraint Indicator. If the indicator is On, MSQ is applied as a constraint during ordering decisions.

Table 7–51 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Net Inventory - Store	Net Inventory - Store (NI) is calculated in batch AIP and is a prediction of the inventory position at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Projected Inventory position at the beginning of the period, then considering the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Net Inventory - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is used as the point at which SRP generates a planned receipt. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	The Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store represents the primary pack-size to be used when ordering a SKU for a store (either from a warehouse or from a supplier). Note: Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store is loaded from Data Management (DM).
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	Percent of pallet is used to determine if the Ideal Receipt Quantity for replenishment should be rounded to a full pallet. It represents the percentage threshold that case demand must exceed in order for pallet rounding to occur. Example: Percent of Pallet of 0.75 rounds an order up to a pallet if the case demand is greater than 75 percent of a pallet. Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Projected Inventory - Store	Projected Inventory - Store (PI) is calculated in AIP batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific store. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all demand and replenishments on the previous day. Previous day demand consists of forecasted demand plus any Customer Orders (CO) on that day. Previous day replenishments consist of Expected and Planned Receipts.
Projected Stock Out- Store	Projected Stock Out - Store is calculated based on forecasted demand and projected inventory. It represents the projected lost sales as a result of an out of stock at the store.
Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Store Promotion Factor (expanded)	Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Store Promotion Factor (expanded) displays the actual value used in the calculations. This version displays a factor of 1 for the days within the promotion period prior to the ramp down and then shows the designated End of Promotion Factor values as it approaches the end of the promotion. A factor of 1 is displayed after the promotion has ended.
Promotion Presentation Stock - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock - Store represents the Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor applied to the Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store. If the Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store Override Flag is turned on, this becomes equal to zero (0).
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 7–51 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store represents the specified quantity for Store Promotion Presentation Stock before application of the Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor.
Receipt Plan - Store	The Receipt Plan - Store represents SRP's recommendations for ordering based on demand, allocation boundaries and available inventory. The Receipt Plan is final result calculations in AIP Batch including adjustments made to Ideal Receipt Quantity based on rounding and constraints made to the Unconstrained Receipt Plan based on inventory available at the source. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Store Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Plan (Store) - What-if	The Store Receipt Plan - What-if initially displays the Receipt Plan calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to SRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the What-if button on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Receipt Plan for the SKU/Store. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Store Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Point - Store	The Receipt Point - Store represents the inventory level below which an order should be triggered. RP is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. Receipt Point - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Receive Up to Level - Store	The Receive Up to Level (RUTL) denotes the target level of inventory when generating an order. Receive Up to Level is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. Receive Up to Level - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Reconciled Orders - Store	The Reconciled Orders - Store is an indicator informing users which indicates which orders have been reconciled.
Reconciliation Adjustment - Store	The Reconciliation Adjustment - Store represents the difference between the Unconstrained Receipt Plan and the Store Receipt Plan due to inventory constraints, inventory availability at the source location.
Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the calculations that are used in generating a store replenishment method. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. The Replenishment Method options are: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Poisson Replenishment ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS The default is No Replenishment. Replenishment Method (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 7–51 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Rounding Method (expanded) - Store	The Rounding Method is used when pack rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ). The Rounding Method options are: ■ Order Pack ■ Normal Rounding Method (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store	The Rounding Threshold represents the portion of a pack above which the replenishment plan is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. Example: To round up an order up to a pack when the demand is greater than 25 percent of a pack; then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: 0.25. Rounding Threshold (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Safety Stock - Store	Safety Stock - Store (SS) is inventory held at a location to mitigate the risks of stock outs caused by variability in forecasted demand. Safety stock is calculated differently based on the selected Replenishment Method. All replenishment methods allow the Safety Stock to be bound by minimum and maximum values. Safety Stock - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.
Safety Stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store	The Safety Stock Level Factor represents the amount of additional Safety Stock to carry in anticipation of unpredictable events (for instance, weather changes) or to provide additional Safety Stock during a special promotion or event. This provides a temporary lift in the RP and RUTL values. The Safety Stock Level Factor is used in Time Supply, Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. Example: To increase Safety Stock by 25 units, you would enter a Safety Stock Level Factor of 25. Negative values may also be entered to decrease the Safety Stock level. Safety Stock Level Factor (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Service Level (expanded) - Store	The Service Level is used in the Safety Stock calculations for the Dynamic and Poisson replenishment methods. It is defined as the percentage of time that the stock should be able to meet demand. Example: A Service Level of 0.90 carries enough Safety Stock to maintain a 90% customer service level. Service Level (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store	Shelf capacity is the amount of stock to fill a shelf to the desired maximum level. If the Shelf Capacity Flag is set to Yes, the shelf capacity is used to cap the RP and RUTL. Shelf Capacity (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 7–51 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store	The Shelf Capacity Flag is used to determine if the RP and RUTL should be capped by the shelf capacity. The Shelf Capacity Flag options are: ■ Yes ■ No Example: Selecting <i>Yes</i> causes SRP to use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Selecting <i>No</i> or <i>Default</i>, SRP does not use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Shelf Capacity Flag (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Store Available To Plan Receipt	The Store Available to Plan Receipt (ATP) indicates the days on which a store may plan a receipt based on the store's release schedule. A checkmark in a box indicates a receipt may be planned on that day.
Store Forecast Demand	The Store Forecast Demand is the forecast of the store's future sales. Note: Demand Forecast is loaded from an external forecasting system.
Store Net Inventory Post Replenishment	Store Net Inventory Post Replenishment is the inventory over the review time factoring in a planned receipt.
Store Release Schedule	The Store Release Schedule is an integer representing the lead time from a source location to store for a SKU. The release schedule is calculated in Data Management (DM) based on lead time and order cycle. A numeric field indicating the lead times.
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory.
Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is used to specify days of forecast in order to calculate a rate of sale. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations for the Time Supply Replenishment Method. Example: A Time Supply Horizon of 7 calculates a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven. Time Supply Horizon (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
User Specified Store Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	User Specified Store Presentation Stock is the minimum amount of stock in units desired to have on hand for display/sales purposes. User Specified Store Presentation Stock may be taken into consideration when calculating the RP and RUTL, depending on the Boundary Stock selected. User Specified Store Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store	Maximum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Weekly Sales Max (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.

Table 7–51 (Cont.) Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store	Minimum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Weekly Sales Min (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Total Substitute Demand Quantity	Total Substitute Demand Quantity is a quantity of demand expected to occur as a result of one or more other SKUs being out of stock. This quantity represents increased demand on the original SKU by other related SKUs. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Substitution Details View for more information.
Total Substitute Received Quantity	Total Substitute Received Quantity is a quantity of stock that an original SKU has received from other substitute SKUs in order to attempt to cover a shortage that the original SKU has experienced.

Hidden Measures

[Table 7–52](#) lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS.

Table 7–52 Hidden Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Acceptable Loss (expanded) - Store	Acceptable Loss (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Active SKU CAP (Units) (Expanded)	SKU Cap (value in units) is used in store replenishment calculations. During replenishment calculations, this is the maximum boundary for inventory at the store.
Aggregated Store Ads	Aggregated Store Ads indicates the presence of any active ads within the SKU Group/Week level. Aggregated Store Ads is True if at least one ad exists over the week for this SKU Group.
Cases Per Pallet- Store	Cases Per Pallet- Store reflects the number of cases on a pallet. Note: Cases Per Pallet- Store is loaded from Data Management (DM). (Read only)
Daily Sales- Store	Daily Sales- Store represents the daily sales for a SKU/Store/Day. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system for use in calculating SRP alerts. (Read only)
Expected Receipts In Transit - Store	Expected Receipts In Transit - Store represents inventory in transit from warehouses and suppliers to store. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)

Table 7–52 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Expected Spoilage - Store	Expected Spoilage - Store refers to a quantity of a SKU at a store whose product life expires and therefore becomes un-sellable at the end of a day. Expired quantities cannot be used for any sales after the day they expire. Expected Spoilage - Store is only calculated when the global Inventory Aging Flag is set to True, the Product Life of the SKU is greater than zero and the Product Life of the SKU is less than or equal to the Aging Threshold. The calculation is based on the inventory position, demand, expected receipts and product life. You can specify an expected write-off quantity which overrides the expected spoilage if the write-off quantity is greater than the calculated value. (Read only)
Expected Write-off - Store	Expected Write-off - Store represents the quantity of stock expected to be thrown out for any reason (spoilage, breakage, and so on) on a given day. Expected Write-offs override calculated expected spoilage. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Max Sellable Quantity - Store	Max Sellable Quantity - Store (MSQ) represents a level of inventory that can be sold within the life of a product. If the Freshness Flag is set to True, then Maximum Sellable Quantity is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time. If the Freshness Flag is set to False, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the product, then added to the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ. It is calculated as all forecast demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time. Customer Orders over the Review Time (CORT), an additional non-forecast-able source of demand, and Back Orders, are then added. Max Sellable Quantity - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. As MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL), where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU, the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded). (Read only)
Min Sales Stock - Store	Min Sales Stock - Store (MSS) represents a level of inventory required to meet demand. This is calculated as the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Forecasted Demand over Review Time and Customer Orders over the Review Time. For those replenishment methods where forecasted demand is not used, demand in the MSS calculation is replaced with calculated Safety Stock. Min Sales Stock - Store is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. If a shelf capacity constraint exists (Shelf Capacity Flag is set to True) Store Minimum Sales Stock may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. (Read only)
Non-Capped URP - Store	Non-Capped URP - Store represents the theoretical URP at the SKU/Store/day level, which would have been calculated if the SKU was not capped at all across time.
On Orders - Store	On Orders - Store are fixed orders currently being processed for delivery to store either from warehouses or directly from suppliers Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)

Table 7–52 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Product Life - Store	Product Life - Store represents the number of days from the time a product arrives at the store until it spoils. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Special Values: -1 (Use Previous)
Spoilage Threshold (expanded) - Store	Spoilage Threshold (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Store Ads Grand Opening	Store Ads Grand Opening indicates grand opening ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Ads Inserts	Store Ads Inserts indicates inserts ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Ads Others	Store Ads Others indicates other miscellaneous ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Ads Run on Press	Store Ads Run on Press indicates run on press ads exist for this SKU/Store/Day. This measure can be aggregated to provide information regarding the number of locations that are on Ad. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Available Space	Store Avail Space represents the remaining space available under the SKU Cap after considering Store Inventory and Expected Receipts over the appropriate time periods.
Store Avg Rate of Sale	Store Avg Rate of Sale represents an item's average daily rate of sale at a store. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system at the SKU/Store level and spread to the SKU/Store/Day level across the planning horizon. (Read only)
Store Back Orders	Back Orders shows the SKU/warehouse back order quantity placed on Today. Back Orders is incorporated into the inventory boundaries calculation to increase the warehouse stock level. It represents an increased level of demand and therefore an increased level of inventory visible throughout the plan.)
Store Capped Difference	The Store Capped Difference is equal to Non-Capped URP - URP on any ATP day.
Store Demand on Source	The Store Demand on Source is equal to the URP time-shifted backwards based on the lead-time on the receipt day of the URP into the store.
Store Known Demand	Store Known Demand is the quantity in units of confirmed demand that is known for any reason. Known demand is used in place of the forecast if the known demand is greater than the forecast. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)

Table 7–52 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: Store Receipt Plan (SKU/Store/Day) Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Store Loaded Safety Stock History	Store Loaded Safety Stock History maintains history of the Loaded Safety Stock measure. Note: This measure is loaded from an external system. (Read only)
Store Non-Capped Demand on Source	The Store Non-Capped Demand on Source is equal to the Non-Capped URP time-shifted backwards based on the lead-time on the receipt day of the URP into the store.
Store Numeric In Scope Indicator	Store Numeric In Scope Indicator is used in SRP alert processing to determine the alerting store ratio. It represents the number of stores for a SKU that are in-scope (stores which fall between on supply and off supply) during the alert horizon. (Read only)
Store Review Time	Store Review Time is a calculated measure indicating the number of days until the next delivery. Store Review Time is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. (Read only)
Store USA Over Review Time	Store USA Over Review Time (USART) is the sum of User Specified Allocations over the review time. Store USA Over Review Time is only displayed on Available to Plan receipt days. (Read only)
Store USA Over Review Time Type	The Store USA Over Review Time Type measure indicates the allocation combination type that is used when regarding the USART quantity as a whole. The first populated USA type in the review time is used as the USART type. Store USA Over Review Time Type Time is only displayed on Available to Plan receipt days. (Read only)
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store	Supplier Compliance Safety Stock - Store represents additional Safety Stock units added to the calculated Safety Stock. The Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift is calculated as a number of days of demand going forward from the larger of review time or number of inventory selling days. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. ■ Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default)
User Specified Allocation - Store	User Specified Allocations - Store (USA) are allocations that are defined by you and accounted for in projected inventory. USAs are maintained in the USA workbooks. (Read only)

Substitution Details View

This view displays a filtered view of substitution-specific data at the SSKU/SKU/Destination /Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 7-47 Substitution Details View

	SEQ_0000	SEQ_0001	SEQ_0002	SEQ_0003	SEQ_0004	SEQ_0005	SEQ_0006
Original SKU							
Substitute Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7-53 lists the read-only measure in this view.

Table 7-53 Measures: Substitution Details

Measure Label	Description
Substitute Demand Quantity	The Substitute Demand Quantity is a quantity of demand expected to occur as a result of a related SKU being out of stock. This quantity represents increased demand on the original SKU by a related SKU.

Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) Analysis Interactive View

This view provides management information related to items with fixed purchase quantities. Information is displayed at the SKU Group/Week level.

Figure 7-48 SPQ Analysis Interactive View

	100013010A 20 oz	100013028A 20 oz	100013036A 20	100042099A 24	100042101A	100042110A
Need Above Order Commit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Need Above Order Commit - What if	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPQ Commitment Type (expanded)						
SPQ Commitment Type Exception						
SPQ Order Commit Quantity						
Vendor Lock Period	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Remaining Order Commit Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Remaining Order Commit Quantity - What if	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 7-54 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–54 Measures: SPQ Analysis Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Need Above Order Commit	A read-only measure calculated as the Order Commit Quantity minus the aggregated unconstrained IRQ.
Need Above Order Commit - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Need Above Order Commit calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated Need Above Order Commit.
Remaining Order Commit Quantity	The Remaining Order Commit Quantity represents the portion of an SPQ order still available in the current week. This measure is calculated by deducting any executed orders from the order commit quantity for that week.
Remaining Order Commit Quantity - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Remaining Order Commit Quantity calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure will be updated with the newly calculated Remaining Order Commit Quantity.
SPQ Commitment Type (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the SPQ Commitment Type measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
SPQ Commitment Type Exception	The SPQ Commitment Type is used whenever a Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) has been entered for a SKU. The commitment type indicates how the SPQ should be interpreted. The options are Fixed or Capped. Fixed indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it must be ordered in its entirety, regardless of whether there is demand for it. Capped indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it need not be ordered if it is not required. Blank indicates that the SPQ will be ignored.
SPQ Order Commit Quantity	The SPQ Order Commit Quantity contains the Fixed or Capped Purchase Quantity agreed upon with the Vendor.
Vendor Lock Period	The Vendor Lock Period identifies which weeks are in the vendor lock period. The vendor lock period alerts you that there may be a vendor lock during this period. During this time period you would need to negotiate changes to the SPQ with the supplier. This indicator is for information purposes only and does not affect the replenishment plan calculations.
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity	Supplier Residual Excess Quantity would be equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of the week for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock (either as a result of inventory capping or no ATP days at suitable destinations).
Supplier Residual Excess Quantity - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Residual Excess Quantity calculated in the previous AIP Batch Run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Supplier Residual Excess Quantity.

Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

This view displays the WRP receipt plan and calculation parameters at the SKU Group/Warehouse/Day level. This view contains both:

- [Default Measures](#)
- [Hidden Measures](#)

[illegible]

Default Measures

Table 7–55 lists the measures in this view.

Table 7–55 Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Available To Plan Receipt	Boolean that indicates the days on which a warehouse may plan a receipt. This is a read-only measure and remains unchanged regardless of which other parameters are changed in the workbook.
Delivery-day Demand Percent (expanded)	The actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the multiple levels of Delivery-day Demand Percent.
Baseline Safety Stock %	Percent of that days demand that is used for baseline Safety Stock. (Read only)
Baseline Safety Stock % Override	The Baseline Safety Stock % Override measure allows you to override the Baseline Safety Stock % input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of that days demand that as baseline Safety Stock; then in the Override Percent, enter: 1.2.
Baseline Safety Stock (Units)	Baseline Safety Stock in units calculated from the baseline Safety Stock percent. (Read only)
Baseline Safety Stock (Units) Override	The Baseline Safety Stock (Units) Override measure allows you to override the Baseline Safety Stock (Units) input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Closing Week Inventory	When the workbook is built, it is crossed out until you roll up the calendar hierarchy to the week level. Provides you with a read-only projection of inventory at the close of business each Saturday night. This is based upon the projected inventory position of the following Sunday.
Contingency Safety Stock %	Percent of that days demand that is used for contingency Safety Stock.
Contingency Safety Stock % Override	The Contingency Safety Stock % Override measure allows you to override the Contingency Safety Stock % input in the Additional Stock Maintenance Workbook. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of that days demand that as contingency Safety Stock; then in the Override Percent, enter: 1.2.
Contingency Safety Stock (Units)	Baseline Safety Stock in units calculated from the contingency Safety Stock percent. (Read only)
Total Forecast Demand	Aggregated constrained demand from lower level supply chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.
Unconstrained Total Forecast Demand	Aggregated unconstrained demand from lower level supply-chain nodes sourced by the warehouse, plus external demand. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.

Table 7–55 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Forecast History	Demand Forecast History represents the forecast for the current day, calculated in the prior batch run. Demand Forecast History is used for contingency purposes, if for any reason current forecast data is not available. (Read only)
Expected Receipts	Read-only measure displaying the sum of On-orders, in-transits and placement quantities. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Unconstrained Forecast Demand Over Review Time	Read-only measure that displays the demand summed over the review time. If the review time is zero, then the displayed value is zero. This value may change if the stop receiving date is updated.
External Demand	Demand on the warehouse that is generated outside of AIP. The warehouse is replenished for forecast demand and external demand.
Unmet External Demand	External demand that is not able to be met by the warehouse because of a warehouse shortage.
Receipt Plan	Read-only measure which represents the final Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent batch run. The receipts include any impacts due to Supplier and Container Scaling. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Plan-Pre-Scaling	Read-only measure which contains the Constrained Receipt Plan, calculated in the most recent batch run, prior to applying Supplier and Container Scaling Constraints. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Plan - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Constrained Receipt Plan (CRP) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated CRP for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Hold Back Option	Read-only measure which indicates whether the hold back quantity should be considered when the batch determines if an order should be generated. Valid values are Reserve Holdback Quantity or Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity. Reserve Holdback Quantity means that any user-specified Hold Back quantity should be deducted from the On Hand (Net Inventory) position. Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity OH means that the On Hand (Net Inventory) calculation ignores any Hold Back quantity specified by you.
Hold Back Quantity	Read-only measure that represents a quantity of inventory to be held in reserve in the warehouse. The value current domain value is displayed and never changes based on user input in the workbook.
Increment Percent (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Increment Percent measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 7–55 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Increment Percent Exception	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of the Min and Max Stock, enter: 1.2.
Inventory Selling Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Inventory Selling Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Inventory Selling Days Exception	The number of days used to sum the forecasted demand for Dynamic and Hybrid replenishment method calculations. Inventory selling days can be used to ensure a minimum number of days of supply are included in the order. Any positive number is valid. Example: To account for three days of demand, enter: 3.
Loaded Safety Stock History	A read-only historical view of loaded Safety Stock. The value current domain value is displayed and never changes based on user input in the workbook.
Maximum Safety Stock Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety Stock Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Safety Stock Days Exception	The Maximum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Safety Stock Units (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety Stock Units measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Safety Stock Units Exception	The Maximum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory (in units) to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.

Table 7–55 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Maximum Stock (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Safety measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Stock Exception	Maximum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to the specified Maximum Stock level. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a maximum stock of 20 units, enter: 20.
Maximum Time Supply Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Maximum Time Supply Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Maximum Time Supply Days Exception	Maximum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in terms of a number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply; then in the Max Time Supply Days, enter: 14.
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold Exception	This parameter indicates the percentage of Safety Stock that must be protected when rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ) to an order multiple. The IRQ cannot be rounded down if doing so results in less than the specified percentage of Safety Stock being ordered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To protect 40% of Safety Stock, enter: 0.4.
Minimum Safety Stock Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Safety Stock Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Safety Stock Days Exception	The Minimum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Safety Stock Units (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Safety Stock Units measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 7–55 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Minimum Safety Stock Units Exception	The Minimum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Stock (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Stock measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Stock Exception	Minimum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a minimum stock level of five days; then enter: 5.
Minimum Time Supply Days (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Minimum Time Supply Days measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Minimum Time Supply Days Exception	Minimum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both Safety Stock and RP calculations. Any positive number, including zero, is valid Example: To set a minimum stock level of five days; then enter: 5.
Numeric Actively Replenished	Read-only measure that indicates the total number of active stores source from this warehouse for this SKU/day.
Original Total Planned Receipts	Read-only measure that represents the original un-reconciled total planned receipts. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Original Total Planned Receipts - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the un-reconciled, un-scaled total planned receipts (URP) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated URP for the SKU/Warehouse. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the WH Receipt Pack Size Details View for more information.
Projected Days of Supply On Hand At Stores (at Stocking Point)	Read-only measure that displays a projection of the number of days of inventory on hand at stores that are supplied by the current warehouse. This number is determined by taking the summed projected inventory of the stores and dividing it by the summed average rate of sale. The calculated value changes based on the calculation of Stores Projected Inventory.

Table 7–55 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Projected Inventory	The Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day. The planned receipts include scaled purchase orders. This read-only measure displays the PI calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Projected Inventory - Pre-Scaling	The Projected Inventory (PI) is calculated in batch and represents a projection of the opening inventory position for any day in the planning horizon at a specific warehouse. None of that day's activities (either receipts or demand) are reflected in PI, and so it is often referred to as a beginning of day position. PI on a given day is calculated as the PI of the previous day plus the net impact of all forecasted demand and expected and planned receipts on the previous day. The planned receipts are pre-scaling receipt quantities. This read-only measure displays the pre-scaling PI calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Projected Inventory - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Projected Inventory (PI) calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated PI for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See the Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Receipt Point	The Warehouse Receipt Point (RP) represents the inventory level below which an order should be triggered. Its calculation depends upon the selected Replenishment Method. The RP is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days. This read-only measure displays the RP calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run.
Receipt Point - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receipt Point (RP) calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated RP for the SKU/Warehouse.
Receive Up to Level	The warehouse Receive Up to Level (RUTL) represents the target inventory level when an order is generated. Its calculation depends upon the selected Replenishment Method. RUTL is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days.

Table 7–55 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Receive Up to Level - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Receive Up to Level calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated RUTL for the SKU/Warehouse.
Reconciliation Adjustment	A read-only measure indicating the difference between the Constrained Receipt Plan and the Unconstrained Receipt Plan.
Reconciliation Adjustment - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Reconciliation Adjustment calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Reconciliation Adjustment for the SKU/Warehouse. If you select What-if - Unconstrained, this measure should be set to zero.
Replenishment Method (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Replenishment Method measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Replenishment Method Exception	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that is used in generating a warehouse replenishment plan. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. You select the Replenishment Method from the following options: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Factor ARS
Review Time	This read-only measure is only populated for days that are available to plan. It indicates the number of days between the point that a delivery on the current ATP days can be used to satisfy demand and the point at which a delivery on the next ATP day becomes available to meet demand. This period of time identifies the number of days that are the exclusive responsibility of the current ATP day.
Round Up Threshold (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Round Up Threshold measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Round Up Threshold Exception	The Rounding Threshold represents the percentage of the last order multiple above which the Ideal Replenishment Quantity is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To round up when the remaining part of the IRQ is more than 25 percent of an order multiple, then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: 0.25.

Table 7–55 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Safety Stock	Safety Stock (SS) is inventory held at a location to mitigate the risks of stock outs caused by variability in forecasted demand. The calculated to determine Safety stock is dependent upon the selected Replenishment Method. All replenishment methods allow the SS to be bound by minimum and maximum values. Store SS is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days and is read-only.
Safety Stock - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Safety Stock calculated in the previous AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated SS for the SKU/Warehouse.
Service Level (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Service Level measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Service Level Exception	Service Level is used in the SS calculations for the Dynamic Replenishment method. It is defined as the percentage of unit demand that should be met by inventory. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To carry enough SS to maintain a 90% customer service level, then in the Service Level Exception, enter: <i>0.90</i>.
Source Order Multiple	Read-only measure that displays the order multiple used when placing orders on the source. This measure cannot be impacted through changes made by you in the workbook.
Stores Projected Inventory	Represents the read-only summation of projected inventory of all stores sourced from the warehouse. This value changes due to parameter changes made by you.
Time Supply Horizon (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Time Supply Horizon measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Time Supply Horizon Exception	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment method. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations. Any positive integer is valid. Example: To calculate a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period; then in the Time Supply Horizon, enter: 7. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven.
Total ARS	A read-only summation of Average Rate of Sale (ARS) for stores source from this warehouse plus Warehouse Independent ARS.
Total Store Average Rate of Sales	A read-only summation of Average Rate of Sale (ARS) for stores source from this warehouse.
Warehouse AWS Factor (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse AWS Factor measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.

Table 7–55 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse AWS Factor Exception	Used only in the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the AWS to produce target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two, enter: 2.
Warehouse Maximum (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Maximum measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Warehouse Maximum Exception	This represents the Maximum SS boundary for the Loaded SS, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value is valid. Example: To set a Maximum SS boundary of six units, enter: 6.
Warehouse Minimum (Expanded)	The expanded read-only version of the Warehouse Minimum measure that displays the actual value used in calculations. This is a merge of the global (Dept), default (Sub-class/Destination) and exception (SKU/Destination/Day) levels.
Warehouse Minimum Exception	This represents the Minimum SS Boundary for the Loaded SS, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a Minimum SS boundary of two units, enter: 2.
Warehouse Net Inventory	Warehouse Net Inventory (NI) is calculated in batch and is a prediction of the inventory position at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Projected Inventory position, which includes scaled receipts, at the beginning of the period. It then considers the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Warehouse Net Inventory is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is compared to the Receipt Point Boundary in order to establish if a receipt is required. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.

Table 7–55 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Net Inventory - Pre-scaling	Warehouse Net Inventory (NI) is calculated in batch and is a prediction of the inventory position, before the affects of scaling, at the end of review time. It represents what inventory is available to meet demand over the period. The NI calculation is based on the Pre-Scaling Projected Inventory position at the beginning of the period, then considering the impact of Expected Receipts (ER) and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the review time. Warehouse Net Inventory is only calculated on Available to Plan receipt days, and is compared to the Receipt Point Boundary in order to establish if a receipt is required. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
Warehouse Net Inventory - What-if	Read-only measure that initially displays the Warehouse Net Inventory calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the Quick Access toolbar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated NI for the SKU/Warehouse. What-if does not consider supplier and container scaling constraints. Important: While it is possible to rollup Net Inventory across the time dimension, it is not recommended. Aggregation over time does not produce a meaningful result since the calculation of Net Inventory involves the summation of data over review times which do not correlate with positions in the calendar hierarchy.
WH Independent ARS	A read-only measure indicating the externally loaded Average Rate of Sale (ARS) assigned to the warehouse. This is independent of any ARS summed from the store level.

Hidden Measures

[Table 7–56](#) lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 7–56 Hidden Measures: Warehouse Receipt Plan Interactive View

Measure Label	Description
Warehouse Capped Demand	Warehouse Capped Demand is displayed at the SKU Group level and is calculated by aggregating the Warehouse Capped Demand at SKU-pack/Destination /Day level for all SKU-packs in a SKU Group.
Warehouse Capped Demand - What-if	Warehouse Capped Demand - What-if is the resulting value after What-if calculations have been performed on the Warehouse Capped Demand measure. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See Demand Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Capped PI	Warehouse Capped PI is calculated using the standard PI equation: $PI_t = \text{Max}(PI_{t-1} + ER_{t-1} - Dmd_{t-1} + PR_{t-1} - EST_{t-1} - CO_{t-1}, 0)$ Where Dmdt = Capped Demand (demand based on CRPs into the destinations) for any day t PRt = Planned Receipts (Receipt Plan) at the warehouse for any day t Both Dmdt and PRt would represent aggregate values at the SKUGroup level for all SKU-packs belonging to that SKU Group. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Capped PI - What-if	Warehouse Capped PI - What-if is a read-only measure that represents the projected inventory using the demand adjusted by SKU caps at the store. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if - Unconstrained or What-if - Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated Capped PI for the SKU/Warehouse. This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Demand(Capped) Difference	Warehouse Demand (Capped) Difference is equal to Warehouse Non-Capped Demand at SKUG/Destination /Day - Warehouse Demand SKUG/Destination /Day.
Warehouse Residual Qty (Stockless)	Warehouse Residual Quantity is equal to any excess stock that was left at the end of day for which there were no locations available to receive excess stock, either because of inventory capping, because there are no ATP days, or for any other reason. After stockless processing for the day, this quantity can be calculated as follows: $ResidualQty(t) = \text{Max}(PI(t) + ER(t) + CRP(t) - Dmd(t), 0) \text{ (essentially the PI calculation for day } t+1)$ This measure has a related filtered worksheet. See Inventory Pack Size Details View for more information.
Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What-if	Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity - What-if is the resulting value after the What-if calculations have run on the Warehouse Residual Excess Quantity.
Warehouse Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift (Read only)	Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift represents the amount in units of additional that should be carried to account for poor Supplier Delivery Performance.

WH Receipt Pack Size Details View

This view displays a filtered view of warehouse receipt pack sizes at the SKU Pack Size/Destination/Day level.

These measures are read-only.

Figure 7-50 WH Receipt Pack Size Details View

	01/19/06	01/20/06	01/21/06	01/22/06	01/23/06	01/24/06	01/25/06
Expected Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Pre-scaling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
Original Total Planned Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
Original Total Planned Receipts - What if	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00

Table 7-57 lists the read-only measures in this view.

Table 7-57 Measures: WH Receipt Pack Size Details

Measure Label	Description
Expected Receipts	Expected Receipts uses historical expected receipts if prior to today; otherwise, the value represents on orders plus in transits plus placement. Value changes based on user input for Warehouse Stop Receiving Date in the workbook.
Receipt Plan	The Receipt Plan represents the Final Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent batch run. The receipts include any impacts due to scaling to Supplier Minimums and Container Minimums.
Receipt Plan – Pre-Scaling	The Receipt Plan – Pre-Scaling contains the Constrained Receipt Plan, calculated in the most recent batch run, prior to applying Supplier Minimums and Container Constraints.
Receipt Plan – What-if	This Receipt Plan – What-if measure initially displays the Pre-scaling Constrained Receipt Plan calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated CRP for the SKU/Warehouse.
Original Total Planned Receipts	The Original Total Planned Receipts represents the original un-reconciled total planned receipts calculated in the most recent batch run.
Original Total Planned Receipts – What-if	This Original Total Planned Receipts – What-if measure initially displays the un-reconciled total planned receipts calculated in the most recent AIP Batch run. If any changes are made to WRP parameters and you select What-if – Unconstrained or What-if – Constrained from the What-if option on the menu bar, this measure is updated with the newly calculated URP for the SKU/Warehouse.

Product & Location Setup Activity

This chapter describes the Product & Location Setup activity.

The Product & Location Setup activity contains these tasks:

- [Store Parameter Defaults Task](#)
- [Warehouse Parameter Defaults Task](#)
- [Store Parameter Exceptions Task](#)
- [Warehouse Parameter Exceptions Task](#)
- [Presentation Stock Setup Task](#)
- [Inventory Cap Setup Parameters Task](#)
- [Maintain Inventory Capping Values Task](#)
- [Review & Approve Inventory Capping Task](#)

Store Parameter Defaults Task

This task is used to set up the global (Department) and default (Sub-class/store format) values that are used to populate measures when no exception (SKU/store/day) value exists. The values set here define the details of the replenishment method used and are used to generate a replenishment plan. SKU/store/day-specific parameter changes are made through the SRP Administration workbook.

Use the SRP Administration workbook to perform the steps for this task. See To build this workbook, see "[SRP Administration Workbook](#)" on page 5-34.

This step helps you achieve this task:

- [Set Defaults Step \(Store\)](#)

Set Defaults Step (Store)

This step contains a view that allow you to examine the global department level default values for parameters for store replenishment plans. The available views are:

- [SRP Global Parameters \(Department\) View](#)
- [SRP Default Parameters \(Sub-class/Store Format\) View](#)

SRP Global Parameters (Department) View

This view contains the global department level default values for parameters that are used in generating and processing store replenishment plans. This view contains both:

- [Writeable Measures](#)
- [Hidden Measures](#)

Figure 8–1 SRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Value
Excess Push Respect Store Priority	No
Excess Push Valid Destinations	All Destinations
AWS Factor (global) - Store	
Boundary Stock (global) - Store	
Demo Stock (global) - Store	
End Date Range (global) - Store	
Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min (global) - Store	☐
MSQ Constraint Indicator (global) - Store	
Increment Percent (global) - Store	
Inventory Selling Days (global) - Store	
Store Global Default Max Safety Stock Days	
Max Safety Stock Units (global) - Store	
Max Stock (global) - Store	500.00
Max Time Supply Days (global) - Store	
Min Safety Stock Days (global) - Store	
Min Safety Stock Units (global) - Store	
Min Stock (global) - Store	
Min Time Supply Days (global) - Store	
Percent of Pallet (global) - Store	
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (global) - Store	
User Specified Presentation Stock (global) - Store	
Roll Weeks (global) - Store	
Rounding Method (global) - Store	
Rounding Threshold (global) - Store	
Replenishment Method (global) - Store	Min/Max
Shelf Capacity (global) - Store	
Safety Stock Level Factor (global) - Store	
Start Date Range (global) - Store	
Service Level (global) - Store	
Time Supply Horizon (global) - Store	
Shelf Capacity Flag (global) - Store	
Weekly Sales Max (global) - Store	
Weekly Sales Min (global) - Store	

Writeable Measures

This view contains writeable measures at the department level. [Table 8–1](#) lists measures that appear automatically when using the default template in this view.

Table 8–1 Measures: SRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Excess Push Respect Store Priority	Pick list option that determines if store priority is respected when pushing excess to stores.
Excess Push Valid Destinations	Pick list options that determine the validity of store and warehouse destinations during excess push processing.
AWS Factor (global) -Store	The AWS Factor allows you to provide a numeric factor to be multiplied against the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) to determine replenishment boundaries (Safety Stock, RP and RUTL) for the Factor AWS replenishment method. Any positive number is valid. Example: To calculate a Safety Stock that is 50% of the average weekly sales, then in the AWS Factor, enter: 0.5.

Table 8–1 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Boundary Stock (global) -Store	The Boundary Stock identifier allows you to select the stock level to use in calculating the Store RP and Store RUTL. This stock level is a combination of Safety Stock, Presentation Stock, or Promotional Presentation Stock based on the following identifiers. If the identifier contains <i>vs.</i>, the greater value is used. This parameter affects all replenishment methods. Blank indicates the system preset value of SS vs. PS + PPS. You select the boundary stock identifier from the following options: ■ SS vs. PS + PPS ■ SS vs. PS ■ SS vs. PPS ■ SS + PS + PPS ■ SS + PS ■ SS + PPS ■ SS Where, SS = Safety Stock PS = Presentation Stock PPS = Promotional Presentation Stock The default is SS vs. PS + PPS. Example: Selecting SS vs. PS adds the greater of SS or PS to the calculated Store RP and Store RUTL values.
Demo Stock (global) -Store	Amount of stock that is used as demonstration product, but is still available to sell. Demo Stock is added to the RP and RUTL levels for each day.
End Date Range (global) -Store	The End Date Range parameter allows you to select the date that should be used as the ending point for determining the historical sales data used by the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired end date. Select a date less than or equal to the current date.
Increment Percent (global) -Store	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of the Min and Max Stock, in the Increment Percent, enter: 1.2.
Inventory Selling Days (global) -Store	The Inventory Selling Days parameter is used to specify the number of days of forecast quantity to be used when calculating the RUTL with the Hybrid, Dynamic, Poisson and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. The RUTL calculation uses the forecast demand over the greater of Inventory Selling Days and Review Time. Inventory Selling Days can be used to avoid producing very small frequent orders. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order contains at least 14 days of supply, then in the number of Inventory Selling Days, enter: 14.

Table 8–1 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Max Safety Stock Days (global) -Store	The Max Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply, then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next 14 days beginning with the current day.
Max Safety Stock Units (global) -Store	The Max Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply, then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Max Stock (global) -Store	Max Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to MAX. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Max Time Supply Days (global) -Store	Max Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents maximum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply, then in the Max Time Supply Days, enter: 14.
Min Safety Stock Days (global) -Store	The Min Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply, then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next seven days beginning with the current day.

Table 8–1 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Min Safety Stock Units (global) -Store	The Min Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply, then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Min Stock (global) -Store	Min Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Min Time Supply Days (global) -Store	Min Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply and Hybrid Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both Safety Stock and RP calculations. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure a minimum inventory level contains at least seven days of supply, then in the Min Time Supply Days, enter: 7.
MSQ Constraint Indicator (global) -Store	The MSQ Constraint Indicator (global) -Store indicates when the MSQ should be applied as a constraint during ordering decisions. If unspecified, the indicator is considered to be <i>on</i> and MSQ is used as a constraint.
Percent of Pallet (global) -Store	Percent of pallet is used to determine if the Ideal Receipt Quantity for replenishment should be rounded to a full pallet. It represents the percentage threshold that case demand must exceed in order for pallet rounding to occur. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). While zero (0) is a valid value, it indicates that the Ideal Receipt Quantity is not rounded by pallet. Example: To round an order up to a pallet when the case demand is greater than 75 percent of a pallet, then in Percent of Pallet, enter: 0.75.
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (global) -Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (global) -Store indicates what value should be used for Store Promotion Presentation Stock. When the override flag is turned on (True), the Store Promotion Presentation Stock equals zero (0).

Table 8–1 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Replenishment Method (global) -Store	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that are used in generating a store replenishment method. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. You select the Replenishment Method from the following options: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Poisson Replenishment ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS The default is No Replenishment.
Roll Weeks (global) -Store	The Roll Weeks parameter indicates whether SRP logic should automatically roll the start and end date range settings forward one week or not. Roll weeks is used in the Factor AWS and Sales Week Range Replenishment Methods. You select the Roll Weeks value from the following options: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Default Example: Selecting <i>Yes</i> causes the start and end date to roll forward one week, allowing you to keep the weekly historical sales at the same relative distance in the past. Selecting <i>No</i> does not move the start and end date forward allowing you to use the same weekly historical sales as the system moves forward in time.
Rounding Method (global) -Store	The Rounding Method is used when pack rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ). You select the Rounding Method value from the following options: ■ Unspecified ■ Order Pack ■ Normal Unspecified indicates no value has been entered for the Rounding Method. You may also select Unspecified to remove the current value. Unspecified defaults to Normal.
Rounding Threshold (global) -Store	The Rounding Threshold represents the portion of a pack above which the replenishment plan is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. A zero threshold always rounds up, and a threshold of 1 always rounds down. If no value is entered, rounding threshold defaults to 1. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To round an order up to a pack when the demand is greater than 25 percent of a pack, then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: 0.25.

Table 8–1 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Safety Stock Level Factor (global) -Store	The Safety Stock Level Factor represents the amount of additional Safety Stock to carry in anticipation of unpredictable events (for instance, weather changes) or to provide additional Safety Stock during a special promotion or event. This provides a temporary lift in the RP and RUTL values. The Safety Stock Level Factor is used in Time Supply, Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. Example: To increase Safety Stock by 25 units; in the Safety Stock Level Factor, enter: 25. Negative values may also be entered to decrease the Safety Stock level.
Service Level (global) -Store	The Service Level is used in the Safety Stock calculations for the Dynamic and Poisson replenishment methods. It is defined as the percentage of demand that the stock should be able to meet demand. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To carry enough Safety Stock to maintain a 90% customer service level, then in the Service Level, enter: 0.90.
Shelf Capacity (global) -Store	Shelf capacity is the amount of stock to fill a shelf to the desired maximum level. If the Shelf Capacity Flag is set to <i>Yes</i>, the shelf capacity is used to cap the RP and RUTL. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Shelf Capacity Flag (global) -Store	The Shelf Capacity Flag is used to determine if the RP and RUTL should be capped by the shelf capacity. You select the Shelf Capacity Flag value from the following options: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Default Example: Selecting <i>Yes</i> causes SRP to use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Selecting <i>No</i> or <i>Default</i> indicates SRP does not use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Default indicates no value has been entered for the Shelf Capacity Flag. You may also select <i>Default</i> to remove the current value assigned.
Start Date Range (global) -Store	The Start Date Range parameter allows you to select the date that should be used as the starting point for determining the historical sales data used by the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired start date. Select a date less than or equal to the current date.
Time Supply Horizon (global) -Store	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is used to specify days of forecast in order to calculate a rate of sale. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations for the Time Supply Replenishment Method. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To calculate a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period; then in the Time Supply Horizon, enter: 7. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven.

Table 8–1 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Weekly Sales Max (global) -Store	Maximum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Any positive number, including zero, is valid
Weekly Sales Min (global) -Store	Minimum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
User Specified Presentation Stock (global) -Store	User Specified Presentation Stock (global) -Store is the minimum amount of stock in units desired to have on hand for display/sales purposes. User Specified Presentation Stock (global) -Store may be taken into consideration when calculating the RP and RUTL, depending on the Boundary Stock selected. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.

Hidden Measures

Table 8–2 lists measures that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to a template during configuration.

Table 8–2 Hidden Measures: SRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Acceptable Loss (global) -Store	Acceptable Loss represents the percentage of a case that is acceptable to lose from spoilage in order to prevent stock outs. While Acceptable Loss is the value maintained in the database, you can change either Acceptable Loss or Spoilage Threshold. If you edit Acceptable Loss, Spoilage Threshold is unavailable for update and Spoilage Threshold is calculated as 1 minus Acceptable Loss. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To accept a loss from spoilage at 10%, then in Acceptable Loss, enter: .10.
Freshness Flag (global) -Store	The Freshness Flag is only used when the Inventory Aging Limit is set (indicating the SKU has a product life). When the Freshness Flag is <i>True</i> , SRP ensures that a store replenishment plan is generated for at least the Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT) regardless of the inventory position. When the Freshness Flag is <i>True</i> , Maximum Selling Quantity (MSQ) is limited by product life.
Minimum Presentation Stock (global) -Store	The Minimum Presentation Stock (global) -Store indicates the minimum presentation quantity to be used in the calculation of store presentation stock. Any value greater than or equal to zero (0) is acceptable.
Presentation Stock Override Flag (global) -Store	The Presentation Stock Override Flag (global) -Store is used when calculating the Store Presentation Stock to indicate whether the override quantity should be used. When the Presentation Stock Override Flag (global) -Store is turned on (<i>True</i>), the override quantity should be used.
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (global) -Store	The Presentation Stock Override Quantity (global) -Store is the value used when calculating Store Presentation Stock if the override flag is turned on (<i>True</i>).

Table 8–2 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: SRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Spoilage Threshold (global) -Store	Spoilage threshold is used as a pack rounding constraint. While Acceptable Loss is the value maintained in the database, you can change either Acceptable Loss or Spoilage Threshold. If you edit Default Spoilage Threshold, Acceptable Loss is unavailable for update and Acceptable Loss is calculated as 1 minus Spoilage Threshold. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To round a pack up if the spoilage threshold is greater than 90%, then in the Spoilage Threshold, enter: .9.
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock (global) -Store	The Supplier Compliance Safety Stock parameter represents a number of days of supply additional Safety Stock to deal with supplier and supply chain compliance issues. The days covered begins with the latest of Review Time or Inventory Selling Days. The calculated Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Units is added on to the Safety Stock. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To add an addition seven days of supply; then in the Supplier Compliance Safety Stock, enter 7.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (global) -Store	The Store Global Default Weekly Base Sales Forecast % indicates what percentage of the Weekly Base Sales Forecast should be used in the calculation of store presentation stock. Values between zero (0) and one (1) (inclusive) are valid. Zero (0) indicates that 0% of the forecast is used and 1 indicates that 100% of the forecast is used.

SRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Store Format) View

This view contains default values at Sub-class/Store Format for parameters that are used in generating and processing store replenishment plans. This view contains both:

- [Writeable Measures](#)
- [Hidden Measures](#)

Figure 8–2 SRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Store Format) View

Parameter	Value
AWS Factor (default) - Store	
Boundary Stock (default) - Store	
Demo Stock (default) - Store	
Rounding Method (default) - Store	
MSQ Constraint Indicator (default) - Store	
Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min (default) - Store	☐
End Date Range (default) - Store	
Increment Percent (default) - Store	
Inventory Selling Days (default) - Store	
Max Safety Stock Days (default) - Store	
Max Safety Stock Units (default) - Store	
Max Stock (default) - Store	
Max Time Supply Days (default) - Store	
Min Safety Stock Days (default) - Store	
Min Safety Stock Units (default) - Store	
Min Stock (default) - Store	
Min Time Supply Days (default) - Store	
Percent of Pallet (default) - Store	
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (default) - Store	
User Specified Presentation Stock (default) - Store	
Roll Weeks (default) - Store	
Rounding Threshold (default) - Store	
Replenishment Method (default) - Store	
Shelf Capacity (default) - Store	
Safety Stock Level Factor (default) - Store	
Start Date Range (default) - Store	
Service Level (default) - Store	
Time Supply Horizon (default) - Store	
Shelf Capacity Flag (default) - Store	
Weekly Sales Max (default) - Store	
Weekly Sales Min (default) - Store	

This view contains measures at Sub-class/Store Format level.

Writeable Measures

Table 8–3 lists the measures that display automatically when using the default template.

Table 8–3 Measures: SRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Store Format) View

Measure Label	Description
AWS Factor (default) -Store	The AWS Factor allows you to provide a numeric factor to be multiplied against the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) to determine replenishment boundaries (Safety Stock, RP and RUTL) for the Factor AWS replenishment method. Any positive number is valid. Example: To calculate a Safety Stock that is 50% of the average weekly sales, then in the AWS Factor, enter: 0.5.
Boundary Stock (default) -Store	The Boundary Stock identifier allows you to select the stock level to use in calculating the Store RP and Store RUTL. This stock level is a combination of Safety Stock, Presentation Stock or Promotional Presentation Stock based on the following identifiers. If the identifier contains <i>vs.</i>, the greater value is used. This parameter affects all replenishment methods. Blank indicates the system preset value of SS vs. PS + PPS. You select the boundary stock identifier from the following options: ■ SS vs. PS + PPS ■ SS vs. PS ■ SS vs. PPS ■ SS + PS + PPS ■ SS + PS ■ SS + PPS ■ SS Where, SS = Safety Stock PS = Presentation Stock PPS = Promotional Presentation Stock The default is SS vs. PS + PPS. Example: Selecting SS vs. PS adds the greater of SS or PS to the calculated Store RP and Store RUTL values.
Demo Stock (default) -Store	Amount of stock that is used as demonstration product, but is still available to sell. Demo Stock is added to the RP and RUTL levels for each day.
End Date Range (default) -Store	The End Date Range parameter allows you to select the date that should be used as the ending point for determining the historical sales data used by the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired end date. Select a date less than or equal to the current date.
Increment Percent (default) -Store	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of the Min and Max Stock; then in the Increment Percent, enter 1.2.

Table 8–3 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Store Format) View

Measure Label	Description
Inventory Selling Days (default) -Store	The Inventory Selling Days parameter is used to specify the number of days of forecast quantity to be used when calculating the RUTL with the Hybrid, Dynamic, Poisson and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. The RUTL calculation uses the forecast demand over the greater of Inventory Selling Days and Review Time. Inventory Selling Days can be used to avoid producing very small frequent orders. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Inventory Selling Days, enter: 14.
Max Safety Stock Days (default) -Store	The Max Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next 14 days beginning with the current day.
Max Safety Stock Units (default) -Store	The Max Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Max Stock (default) -Store	Max Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to MAX. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Max Time Supply Days (default) -Store	Max Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents maximum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply; then in the Max Time Supply Days, enter: 14.

Table 8–3 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Store Format) View

Measure Label	Description
Min Safety Stock Days (default) -Store	The Min Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand, calculated as the sum of demand over the next seven days beginning with the current day.
Min Safety Stock Units (default) -Store	The Min Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Min Stock (default) -Store	Min Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Min Time Supply Days (default) -Store	Min Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply and Hybrid Replenishment Methods. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both Safety Stock and RP calculations. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure a minimum inventory level contains at least seven days of supply; then in Min Time Supply Days, enter: 7.
MSQ Constraint Indicator (default) -Store	The MSQ Constraint Indicator (default) -Store indicates when the MSQ should be applied as a constraint during ordering decisions. If unspecified, the indicator is considered to be On and MSQ is used as a constraint.
Percent of Pallet (default) -Store	Percent of pallet is used to determine if the Ideal Receipt Quantity for replenishment should be rounded to a full pallet. It represents the percentage threshold that case demand must exceed in order for pallet rounding to occur. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). While zero is a valid value, it indicates that the Ideal Receipt Quantity is not rounded by pallet. Example: To round an order up to a pallet when the case demand is greater than 75 percent of a pallet; then in the Percent of Pallet, enter: 0.75.

Table 8–3 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Store Format) View

Measure Label	Description
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (default) -Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (default) -Store indicates what value should be used for Store Promotion Presentation Stock. When the override flag is turned on (True), the Store Promotion Presentation Stock equals zero (0).
Replenishment Method (default) -Store	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that is used in generating a store replenishment method. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. You select the Replenishment Method from the following options: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Poisson Replenishment ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS The default is No Replenishment.
Roll Weeks (default) -Store	The Roll Weeks parameter indicates whether SRP logic should automatically roll the start and end date range settings forward one week or not. Roll weeks is used in the Factor AWS and Sales Week Range Replenishment Methods. You select the Roll Weeks value from the following options: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Default Example: Selecting <i>Yes</i> causes the start and end date to roll forward one week, allowing you to keep the weekly historical sales at the same relative distance in the past. Selecting <i>No</i> does not move the start and end date forward allowing you to use the same weekly historical sales as the system moves forward in time.
Rounding Method (default) -Store	The Rounding Method is used when pack rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ). You select the Rounding Method value from the following options: ■ Unspecified ■ Order Pack ■ Normal Unspecified indicates no value has been entered for the Rounding Method. You may also select <i>Unspecified</i> to remove the current value. Unspecified defaults to Normal.

Table 8–3 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Store Format) View

Measure Label	Description
Rounding Threshold (default) -Store	The Rounding Threshold represents the portion of a pack above which the replenishment plan is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. A zero threshold always rounds up, and a threshold of 1 always rounds down. If no value is entered, rounding threshold defaults to 1. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To round an order up to a pack when the demand is greater than 25 percent of a pack; then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: <i>0.25</i>.
Safety Stock Level Factor (default) -Store	The Safety Stock Level Factor represents the amount of additional Safety Stock to carry in anticipation of unpredictable events (for instance, weather changes) or to provide additional Safety Stock during a special promotion or event. This provides a temporary lift in the RP and RUTL values. The Safety Stock Level Factor is used in Time Supply, Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. Example: To increase Safety Stock by 25 units; in the Safety Stock Level Factor, enter: <i>25</i>. Negative values may also be entered to decrease the Safety Stock level.
Service Level (default) -Store	The Service Level is used in the Safety Stock calculations for the Dynamic and Poisson replenishment methods. It is defined as the percentage of demand that the stock should be able to meet demand. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To carry enough Safety Stock to maintain a 90% customer service level, then in the Service Level, enter: <i>0.90</i>.
Shelf Capacity (default) -Store	Shelf capacity is the amount of stock to fill a shelf to the desired maximum level. If the Shelf Capacity Flag is set to <i>Yes</i>, the shelf capacity is used to cap the RP and RUTL. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Shelf Capacity Flag (default) -Store	The Shelf Capacity Flag is used to determine if the RP and RUTL should be capped by the shelf capacity. You select the Shelf Capacity Flag value from the following options: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Default Example: Selecting <i>Yes</i> causes SRP to use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Selecting <i>No</i> or <i>Default</i> indicates SRP does not use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Default indicates no value has been entered for the Default Shelf Capacity Flag. You may also select Default to remove the current value.
Start Date Range (default) -Store	The Start Date Range parameter allows you to select the date that should be used as the starting point for determining the historical sales data used by the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired start date. Select a date less than or equal to the current date.

Table 8–3 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Store Format) View

Measure Label	Description
Time Supply Horizon (default) -Store	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is used to specify days of forecast in order to calculate a rate of sale. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations for the Time Supply Replenishment Method. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To calculate a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period; then in the Time Supply Horizon, enter: 7. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven.
Weekly Sales Max (default) -Store	Maximum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Any positive number, including zero, is valid
Weekly Sales Min (default) -Store	Minimum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
User Specified Presentation Stock (default) -Store	User Specified Store Global Default Presentation Stock is the minimum amount of stock in units desired to have on hand for display/sales purposes. User Specified Store Global Default Presentation Stock may be taken into consideration when calculating the RP and RUTL, depending on the Boundary Stock selected. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.

Hidden Measures

Table 8–4 lists the measures for this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to a template during configuration.

Table 8–4 Hidden Measures: SRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Store Format) View

Measure Label	Description
Acceptable Loss (default) -Store	Acceptable Loss represents the percentage of a case that is acceptable to lose from spoilage in order to prevent stock outs. While Acceptable Loss is the value maintained in the database, you can change either Acceptable Loss or Spoilage Threshold. If you edit Acceptable Loss, Spoilage Threshold is unavailable for update and Spoilage Threshold is calculated as 1 minus Acceptable Loss. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To accept a loss from spoilage at 10%, then in Acceptable Loss, enter: .10.
Freshness Flag (default) -Store	The Freshness Flag is only used when the Inventory Aging Limit is set (indicating the SKU has a product life). When the Freshness Flag is True, SRP ensures that a store replenishment plan is generated for at least the Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT) regardless of the inventory position. When the Freshness Flag is True, Maximum Selling Quantity (MSQ) is limited by product life.
Minimum Presentation Stock (default) -Store	The Minimum Presentation Stock (default) -Store indicates the minimum presentation quantity to be used in the calculation of store presentation stock. Any value greater than or equal to zero (0) is acceptable.

Table 8–4 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: SRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Store Format) View

Measure Label	Description
Presentation Stock Override Flag (default) -Store	The Presentation Stock Override Flag (default) -Store is used when calculating the Store Presentation Stock to indicate whether the override quantity should be used. When the Presentation Stock Override Flag (default) -Store is turned on (True), the override quantity should be used.
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (default) -Store	The Presentation Stock Override Quantity (default) -Store is the value used when calculating Store Presentation Stock if the override flag is turned on (True).
Spoilage Threshold (default) -Store	Spoilage threshold is used as a pack rounding constraint. While Acceptable Loss is the value maintained in the database, you can change either Acceptable Loss or Spoilage Threshold. If you edit Default Spoilage Threshold, Acceptable Loss is unavailable for update and Acceptable Loss is calculated as 1 minus Spoilage Threshold. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To round a pack up if the spoilage threshold is greater than 90%, then in the Spoilage Threshold, enter: .9.
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock (default) -Store	The Supplier Compliance Safety Stock parameter represents a number of days of supply additional Safety Stock to deal with supplier and supply chain compliance issues. The days covered begins with the latest of Review Time or Inventory Selling Days. The calculated Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Units is added on to the Safety Stock. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To add an additional seven days of supply; then in the Supplier Compliance Safety Stock, enter: 7 .
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (default) -Store	The Weekly Base Sales Forecast (default) -Store indicates what percentage of the Weekly Base Sales Forecast should be used in the calculation of store presentation stock. Values between zero (0) and one (1) (inclusive) are valid. Zero (0) indicates that 0% of the forecast should be used and 1 indicates that 100% of the forecast should be used.

Warehouse Parameter Defaults Task

This task is used to manage department and Sub-class level default values. These are used to populate measures for WRP when no exception level parameter exists or when a new department or SKU group is added to the hierarchy. The values here determine the specific details that are needed to generate a replenishment plan.

Use the WRP Administration workbook to perform the steps for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["WRP Administration Workbook"](#) on page 5-35.

This step helps you achieve this task:

- [Set Defaults Step \(Warehouse\)](#)

Set Defaults Step (Warehouse)

This step contains views that provides the global department level default values for parameters used in the generation of warehouse replenishment plans. The available views are:

- [WRP Global Parameters \(Department\) View](#)
- [WRP Default Parameters \(Sub-class\) View](#)

- [WRP Default Parameters \(Sub-class/Destination/Week\) View](#)
- [WRP Default Parameters \(Sub-class/Destination/Day\) View](#)
- [SRP Exception Parameters \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)

WRP Global Parameters (Department) View

This view contains the global department level default values for parameters used in the generation of warehouse replenishment plans. This view contains both:

- [Default Measures](#)
- [Hidden Measures](#)

Figure 8–3 WRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Parameter Name	Value
SPQ Commitment Type Global Default	
Hold Back Option Global Default	
Increment Percent Global Default	
Inventory Selling Days Global Default	
Maximum Safety Stock Days Global Default	
Maximum Safety Stock Units Global Default	
Maximum Stock Global Default	500.00
Maximum Time Supply Days Global Default	
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold Global Default	
Minimum Safety Stock Days Global Default	
Minimum Safety Stock Units Global Default	
Minimum Stock Global Default	
Minimum Time Supply Days Global Default	
Replenishment Method Global Default	Min/Max
Round Up Threshold Global Default	
Service Level Global Default	
Time Supply Horizon Global Default	
Warehouse ARS Factor Global Default	
Warehouse AWS Factor Global Default	
Warehouse End Date Range Global Default	
Warehouse Maximum Global Default	
Warehouse Minimum Global Default	
Warehouse Start Date Range Global Default	

Default Measures

Table 8–5 lists the measures in this view that display automatically when using the default template.

Table 8–5 Measures: WRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Hold Back Option Global Default	The Hold Back Option indicates whether the hold back quantity should be considered when the batch determines if an order should be generated. Valid values are Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity or Reserve Holdback Quantity. Reserve Holdback Quantity means that any user-specified Hold Back quantity should be deducted from the On Hand (Net Inventory) position. Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity means that the On Hand (Net Inventory) calculation ignores any Hold Back quantity specified by you.
Increment Percent Global Default	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of the Min and Max Stock, enter: 1.2.
Inventory Selling Days Global Default	The number of days used to sum the forecasted demand for Dynamic and Hybrid replenishment method calculations. Inventory selling days can be used to ensure a minimum number of days of supply are included in the order. Any positive number is valid. Example: To account for three days of demand, enter: 3.
Maximum Safety Stock Days Global Default	The Maximum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Safety Stock Units Global Default	The Maximum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory (in units) to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Stock Global Default	Maximum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to the specified Maximum Stock level. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.

Table 8–5 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Maximum Time Supply Days Global Default	Maximum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in terms of a number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply; then in the Max Time Supply Days, enter: 14.
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold Global Default	This parameter indicates the percentage of Safety Stock that must be protected when rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ) to an order multiple. The IRQ cannot be rounded down if doing so results in less than the specified percentage of Safety Stock being ordered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To protect 40% of Safety Stock, enter: 0.4.
Minimum Safety Stock Days Global Default	The Minimum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Safety Stock Units Global Default	The Minimum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the minimum safety stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Stock Global Default	Minimum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Minimum Time Supply Days Global Default	Minimum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both Safety Stock and RP calculations.

Table 8–5 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Replenishment Method Global Default	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that is used in generating a warehouse replenishment plan. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. You select the Replenishment Method from the following options: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Factor ARS The default method is No Replenishment.
Round Up Threshold Global Default	The Rounding Threshold represents the percentage of the last order multiple above which the Ideal Replenishment Quantity is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To round up when the remaining part of the IRQ is more than 25 percent of an order multiple; then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: <i>0.25</i>.
Service Level Global Default	Service Level is used in the Safety Stock calculations for the Dynamic Replenishment method. It is defined as the percentage of unit demand that should be met by inventory. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: If you want to carry enough Safety Stock to maintain a 90% customer service level, enter: <i>0.90</i>.
SPQ Commitment Type Global Default	The SPQ Commitment Type is used whenever a Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) has been entered for a SKU. The commitment type indicates how the SPQ should be interpreted. The options are Fixed or Capped. Fixed indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it must be ordered in its entirety, regardless of whether there is demand for it. Capped indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it need not be ordered if it is not required. Blank indicates that the SPQ will be ignored.
Statistical Variance Threshold Global Default	This measure is no longer used.
Statistical Variance Upper Boundary Global Default	This measure is no longer used.
Time Supply Horizon Global Default	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment method. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations. Any positive integer is valid. Example: To calculate a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period; then in the Time Supply Horizon, enter: 7. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven.

Table 8–5 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Warehouse ARS Factor Global Default	Used only in the Average Rate of Sale (ARS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the ARS to determine target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two enter: 2.
Warehouse AWS Factor Global Default	Used only in the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the AWS to produce target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two, enter: 2.
Warehouse End Date Range Global Default	This End date dictates the end of the time period used to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired end date. Any date prior to the current day is valid.
Warehouse Maximum Global Default	This represents the Maximum Safety Stock boundary for the Loaded Safety Stock, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value is valid. Example: To set a Maximum Safety Stock boundary of six units, enter: 6.
Warehouse Minimum Global Default	This represents the Minimum Safety Stock Boundary for the Loaded Safety Stock, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a Minimum Safety Stock boundary of two units, enter: 2.
Warehouse Start Date Range Global Default	This Start date dictates the beginning of the time period used to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired start date. Any date prior to the current day is valid.
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Global Default	This represents a number of additional days of stock beyond the Review Time or Inventory Selling Days that should be carried to account for poor Supplier Delivery Performance. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To carry two additional days of inventory to account for poor Supplier Delivery Performance, enter: 2.
Warehouse Roll Weeks Global Default	This parameter specifically relates to the interpretation of the date range specified by you to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. If the parameter is set to False, then the date range specified by you remains static and does not change as the replenishment process progresses through the planning horizon. If the parameter is set to True, then the date range is migrated forward a week for each new week encountered in the planning horizon. Valid values are zero (0) for False and one (1) for True.

Hidden Measures

Table 8–6 lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 8–6 Hidden Measures: WRP Global Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Global Default	This represents a number of additional days of stock beyond the Review Time or Inventory Selling Days that should be carried to account for poor Supplier Delivery Performance. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To carry two additional days of inventory to account for poor Supplier Delivery Performance, enter: 2.
Warehouse Roll Weeks Global Default	This parameter specifically relates to the interpretation of the date range specified by you to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. If the parameter is set to False, then the date range specified by you remains static and does not change as the replenishment process progresses through the planning horizon. If the parameter is set to True, then the date range is migrated forward a week for each new week encountered in the planning horizon. Valid values are zero (0) for False and one (1) for True.

WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class) View

This view contains default parameters used in the generation of warehouse replenishment plans.

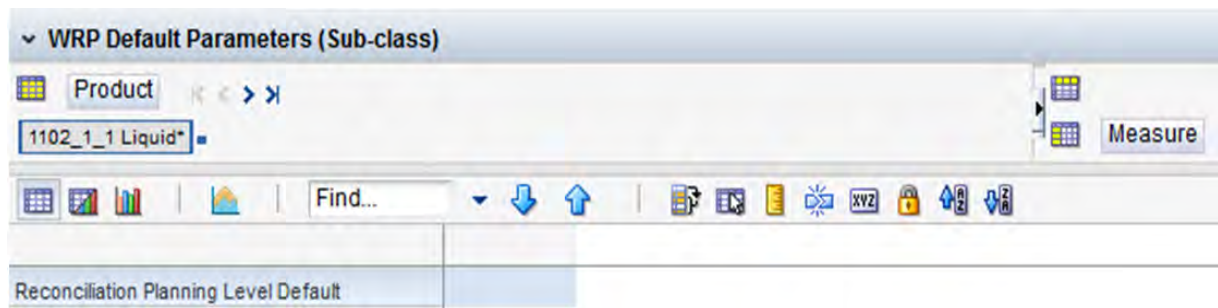
Figure 8–4 WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class) View

Table 8–7 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–7 Measures: WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Reconciliation Planning Level Global Default	This indicator determines if Reconciliation between warehouse and Stores for a given SKU is performed in 'SKU' or 'Pack-aware' mode.

WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Destination/Week) View

This view contains default parameters used in the generation of warehouse replenishment plans.

Figure 8–5 WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Destination/Week) View

	1102_1_1	1102_1_2	1102_2_1	1102_2_2	1102_2_3	11
Warehouse ARS Factor Default						
Warehouse Roll Weeks Default						
SPQ Commitment Type Default						

Table 8–8 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–8 Measures: WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Destination/Week) View

Measure Label	Explanation
SPQ Commitment Type Default	The SPQ Commitment Type is used whenever a Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) has been entered for a SKU. The commitment type indicates how the SPQ should be interpreted. The options are <i>Fixed</i> or <i>Capped</i>. Fixed indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it must be ordered in its entirety, regardless of whether there is demand for it. Capped indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it need not be ordered if it is not required. Blank indicates that the SPQ will be ignored.
Warehouse ARS Factor Default	Used only in the Average Rate of Sale (ARS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the ARS to determine target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two, enter: 2.
Warehouse Roll Weeks Default	This parameter specifically relates to the interpretation of the date range specified by you to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. If the parameter is set to False, then the date range specified by you remains static and does not change as the replenishment process progresses through the planning horizon. If the parameter is set to True, then the date range is migrated forward a week for each new week encountered in the planning horizon. Valid values are zero (0) for False and one (1) for True.

WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Destination/Day) View

This view contains default parameters used in the generation of warehouse replenishment plans.

Figure 8–6 WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Destination/Day) View

	1102_1_1 Liquid*	1102_1_2	1102_2_1	1102_2_2	110
Hold Back Option Default					
Increment Percent Default					
Inventory Selling Days Default					
Maximum Safety Stock Days Default					
Maximum Safety Stock Units Default					
Maximum Stock Default					
Maximum Time Supply Days Default					
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold Default					
Minimum Safety Stock Days Default					
Minimum Safety Stock Units Default					
Minimum Stock Default					
Minimum Time Supply Days Default					
Replenishment Method Default					
Round Up Threshold Default					
Service Level Default					
Time Supply Horizon Default					
Warehouse AWS Factor Default					
Warehouse Maximum Default					
Warehouse Minimum Default					

Table 8–9 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–9 Measures: WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Destination/Day)

Measure Label	Explanation
Hold Back Option Default	The Hold Back Option indicates whether the hold back quantity should be considered when the batch determines if an order should be generated. Valid values are Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity or Reserve Holdback Quantity. Reserve Holdback Quantity means that any user-specified Hold Back quantity should be deducted from the On Hand (Net Inventory) position. Do Not Reserve Holdback Quantity means that the On Hand (Net Inventory) calculation ignores any Hold Back quantity specified by you.
Increment Percent Default	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of the Min and Max Stock, enter: 1.2.
Inventory Selling Days Default	The number of days used to sum the forecasted demand for Dynamic and Hybrid replenishment method calculations. Inventory selling days can be used to ensure a minimum number of days of supply are included in the order. Any positive number is valid. Example: To account for three days of demand, enter: 3.

Table 8–9 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Destination/Day)

Measure Label	Explanation
Maximum Safety Stock Days Default	The Maximum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Safety Stock Units Default	The Maximum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory (in units) to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Stock Default	Maximum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to the specified Maximum Stock level. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Maximum Time Supply Days Default	Maximum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in terms of a number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply; then in the Max Time Supply Days, enter: 14.
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold Default	This parameter indicates the percentage of Safety Stock that must be protected when rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ) to an order multiple. The IRQ cannot be rounded down if doing so results in less than the specified percentage of Safety Stock being ordered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To protect 40% of Safety Stock, enter: 0.4.
Minimum Safety Stock Days Default	The Minimum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.

Table 8–9 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Destination/Day)

Measure Label	Explanation
Minimum Safety Stock Units Default	The Minimum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the minimum safety stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Stock Default	Minimum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Minimum Time Supply Days Default	Minimum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both Safety Stock and RP calculations.
Replenishment Method Default	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that is used in generating a warehouse replenishment plan. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. You select the Replenishment Method from the following options: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Factor ARS The default method is No Replenishment.
Round Up Threshold Default	The Rounding Threshold represents the percentage of the last order multiple above which the Ideal Replenishment Quantity is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To round up when the remaining part of the IRQ is more than 25 percent of an order multiple; then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: 0.25.
Service Level Default	Service Level is used in the Safety Stock calculations for the Dynamic Replenishment method. It is defined as the percentage of unit demand that should be met by inventory. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To carry enough Safety Stock to maintain a 90% customer service level, enter: 0.90.

Table 8–9 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Default Parameters (Sub-class/Destination/Day)

Measure Label	Explanation
Statistical Variance Threshold Default	This measure is no longer used.
Statistical Variance Upper Boundary Default	This measure is no longer used.
Time Supply Horizon Default	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment method. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations. Any positive integer is valid. Example: To calculate a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period; then in the Time Supply Horizon, enter: 7. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven.
Warehouse AWS Factor Default	Used only in the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the AWS to produce target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two, enter: 2.
Warehouse Maximum Default	This represents the Maximum Safety Stock boundary for the Loaded Safety Stock, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value is valid. Example: To set a Maximum Safety Stock boundary of six units, enter: 6.
Warehouse Minimum Default	This represents the Minimum Safety Stock Boundary for the Loaded Safety Stock, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a Minimum Safety Stock boundary of two units, enter: 2.

Store Parameter Exceptions Task

This task allows you to modify level replenishment parameters. Any parameters maintained for a specific SKU in this workbook overrides any values in equivalent parameters at global (Dept) or default (Sub-class/store format). The values set here define the details of the replenishment method used and are used to generate a replenishment plan.

Use the SRP Maintenance workbook to perform the steps for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["SRP Maintenance Workbook"](#) on page 5-37.

This step helps you achieve this task:

[Set Exceptions Step \(Store\)](#)

Set Exceptions Step (Store)

This step contains views that contain exception level parameter values used in generating and processing store replenishment plans. The available views are:

- [SRP Exception Parameters \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)
- [SRP Exception Parameters \(SKU\) View](#)
- [SRP Exception Parameters \(SKU/Store\) View](#)
- [SRP Exception Parameters \(SKU/Store/Week\) View](#)

SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

The SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) view contains exception level parameter values that are used in generating and processing store replenishment plans.

This view contains both:

- [Writeable Measures](#)
- [Hidden Measures](#)

Figure 8–7 SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

	06/30/2013	07/01/2013	07/02/2013	07/03/2013	07/04/2013
AWS Factor - Store					
Boundary Stock - Store					
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demo Stock - Store					
Increment Percent - Store					
Inventory Selling Days - Store					
MSQ Constraint Indicator - Store					
Max Safety Stock Days - Store					
Max Safety Stock Units - Store					
Max Stock - Store					
Max Time Supply Days - Store					
Min Safety Stock Days - Store					
Min Safety Stock Units - Store					
Min Stock - Store					
Min Time Supply Days - Store					
Percent of Pallet - Store					
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store					
User Specified Presentation Stock - Store					
Replenishment Method - Store					
Rounding Method - Store					
Rounding Threshold - Store					
Safety Stock Level Factor - Store					
Service Level - Store					
Shelf Capacity - Store					
Shelf Capacity Flag - Store					
Time Supply Horizon - Store					
Weekly Sales Max - Store					
Weekly Sales Min - Store					

Writeable Measures

This view contains writeable measures (unless otherwise noted) at the SKU/Store/Day level. The measures on this view are time-phased at the day level. When data is entered on a specific date, that date becomes an effective date for that measure. Once a value is entered on a date, the value remains in effect until the value is changed to another valid value, or a special value is entered.

[Table 8–10](#) lists the measures that display automatically when using the default template.

Table 8–10 Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store represents the specified quantity for Store Promotion Presentation Stock before application of the Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor.
AWS Factor-Store	The AWS Factor allows you to provide a numeric factor to be multiplied against the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) to determine replenishment boundaries (Safety Stock, RP and RUTL) for the Factor AWS replenishment method. Any positive number is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To calculate a Safety Stock that is 50% of the average weekly sales; then in the AWS Factor, enter: <i>0.5</i>.
Boundary Stock-Store	The Boundary Stock identifier allows you to select the stock level to use in calculating the Store RP and Store RUTL. This stock level is a combination of Safety Stock, Presentation Stock or Promotional Presentation Stock based on the following identifiers. If the identifier contains <i>vs.</i>, the greater value is used. This parameter affects all replenishment methods. Blank indicates the system preset value of SS vs. PS + PPS. You select the boundary stock identifier from the following options: ■ SS vs. PS + PPS ■ SS vs. PS ■ SS vs. PPS ■ SS + PS + PPS ■ SS + PS ■ SS + PPS ■ SS Where, SS = Safety Stock PS = Presentation Stock PPS = Promotional Presentation Stock The default is SS vs. PS + PPS. Example: Selecting SS vs. PS adds the greater of SS or PS to the calculated Store RP and Store RUTL values.
Demo Stock-Store	Amount of stock that is not sellable due to use as demonstration product. Demo Stock is added to the RP and RUTL levels for each day. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default)

Table 8–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Increment Percent-Store	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To use 120% of the Min and Max Stock; then in the Increment Percent, enter: 1.2.
Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min	The Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min parameter is a boolean measure. It is used in inventory boundary calculation of RUTL for Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic, Loaded SS Dynamic and No Safety Stock. Initial value is False. When False, demand is added to boundary stock. When True, presentation stock levels are a minimum for RUTL.
Inventory Selling Days-Store	The Inventory Selling Days parameter is used to specify the number of days of forecast quantity to be used when calculating the RUTL with the Hybrid, Dynamic, Poisson and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. The RUTL calculation uses the forecast demand over the greater of Inventory Selling Days and Review Time. Inventory Selling Days can be used to avoid producing very small frequent orders. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To ensure an order contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Inventory Selling Days, enter: 14.
Max Safety Stock Days-Store	The Max Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) ■ -3 (Unbounded) Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.

Table 8–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Max Safety Stock Units-Store	The Max Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) ■ -3 (Unbounded) Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Max Stock-Store	Max Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to MAX. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) ■ -3 (Unbounded)
Max Time Supply Days-Store	Max Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents maximum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To ensure an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply; then in the Max Time Supply Days, enter: 14.
Min Safety Stock Days-Store	The Min Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To ensure the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.

Table 8–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Min Safety Stock Units-Store	The Min Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To ensure the Minimum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Min Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Min Stock-Store	Min Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default)
Min Time Supply Days-Store	Min Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both Safety Stock and RP calculations. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To ensure a Minimum Inventory Level that covers seven days of supply; then in the Min Time Supply Days, enter: 7.
MSQ Constraint Indicator-Store	The Store MSQ Constraint Indicator indicates when the MSQ should be applied as a constraint during ordering decisions. If unspecified, the indicator is considered to be On and thus, MSQ is used as a constraint.
Percent of Pallet-Store	Percent of pallet is used to determine if the Ideal Receipt Quantity for replenishment should be rounded to a full pallet. It represents the percentage threshold that case demand must exceed in order for pallet rounding to occur. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To round an order up to a pallet if the case demand is greater than 75 percent of a pallet; then in the Percent of Pallet, enter: 0.75.
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag-Store	The Store Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag indicates what value should be used for Store Promotion Presentation Stock. When the override flag is turned on (True), the Store Promotion Presentation Stock equals zero (0).

Table 8–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Replenishment Method-Store	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that is used in generating a store replenishment method. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. You select the Replenishment Method from the following options: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Poisson Replenishment ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS The default is No Replenishment.
Rounding Method-Store	The Rounding Method is used when pack rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ). You select the Rounding Method value from the following options: ■ Unspecified ■ Order Pack ■ Normal Unspecified defaults to Normal.
Rounding Threshold-Store	The Rounding Threshold represents the portion of a pack above which the replenishment plan is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. A zero threshold always round up, and a threshold of 1 always round down. If no value is entered, rounding threshold defaults to 1. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To round an order up to a pack when the demand is greater than 25 percent of a pack; then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: 0.25.
Safety Stock Level Factor-Store	The Safety Stock Level Factor represents the amount of additional Safety Stock to carry in anticipation of unpredictable events (for instance, weather changes) or to provide additional Safety Stock during a special promotion or event. This provides a temporary lift in the RP and RUTL values. The Safety Stock Level Factor is used in Time Supply, Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Methods. Example: To increase Safety Stock by 25 units; then in the Safety Stock Level Factor, enter: 25. Negative values may also be entered to decrease the Safety Stock Level.

Table 8–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Service Level-Store	The Service Level is used in the Safety Stock calculations for the Dynamic and Poisson replenishment methods. It is defined as the percentage of demand that the stock should be able to meet demand. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To carry enough Safety Stock to maintain a 90% customer service level; then in the Service Level, enter <i>0.90</i>.
Shelf Capacity-Store	Shelf capacity is the amount of stock to fill a shelf to the desired maximum level. If the Shelf Capacity Flag is set to <i>Yes</i>, the shelf capacity is used to cap the RP and RUTL. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default)
Shelf Capacity Flag-Store	The Shelf Capacity Flag is used to determine if the RP and RUTL should be capped by the shelf capacity. You select the Shelf Capacity Flag value from the following options: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Default Example: Selecting <i>Yes</i> causes SRP to use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL. Selecting <i>No</i> or <i>Default</i> indicates SRP does not use shelf capacity to cap RP and RUTL.
Time Supply Horizon-Store	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is used to specify days of forecast in order to calculate a rate of sale. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations for the Time Supply Replenishment Method. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To calculate a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period; then in the Time Supply Horizon, enter: 7. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven.

Table 8–10 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Weekly Sales Max-Store	Maximum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) ■ -3 (Unbounded)
Weekly Sales Min-Store	Minimum stock boundary for the Factor AWS, Sales Week Range, and Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment methods. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default)
User Specified Presentation Stock-Store	Presentation Stock is the minimum amount of stock in units desired to have on hand for display/sales purposes. Presentation Stock may be taken into consideration when calculating the RP and RUTL, depending on the Boundary Stock selected. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default)

Hidden Measures

Table 8–11 lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 8–11 Hidden Measures: Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Acceptable Loss-Store	Acceptable Loss represents the percentage of a case that is acceptable to lose from spoilage in order to prevent stock outs. While Acceptable Loss is the value maintained in the database, you can change either Acceptable Loss or Spoilage Threshold. If you edit Acceptable Loss, Spoilage Threshold is unavailable for update and Spoilage Threshold is calculated as 1 minus Acceptable Loss. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To accept a loss from spoilage at 10%, then in Acceptable Loss, enter: .10.
Minimum Presentation Stock-Store	The Store Minimum Presentation Stock indicates the minimum presentation quantity to be used in the calculation of store presentation stock. Any value greater than or equal to zero (0) is acceptable.
Presentation Stock Override Flag-Store	The Store Presentation Stock Override Flag is used when calculating the Store Presentation Stock to indicate whether the override quantity should be used. When the Store Global Default Presentation Stock Override Flag is turned on (True), the override quantity should be used

Table 8–11 (Cont.) Hidden Measures: Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Presentation Stock Override Quantity-Store	The Store Presentation Stock Override Quantity is the value used when calculating Store Presentation Stock if the override flag is turned on (True).
Spoilage Threshold-Store	Spoilage threshold is used as a pack rounding constraint. While Acceptable Loss is the value maintained in the database, you can change either Acceptable Loss or Spoilage Threshold. If you edit Default Spoilage Threshold, Acceptable Loss is unavailable for update and Acceptable Loss is calculated as 1 minus Spoilage Threshold. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). ■ Special Values: ■ -1 (Use Previous) ■ -2 (Use Default) Example: To round a pack up if the spoilage threshold is greater than 90%; then in the Spoilage Threshold, enter: .9.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast %-Store	The Store Weekly Base Sales Forecast indicates what percentage of the Weekly Base Sales Forecast should be used in the calculation of store presentation stock. Values between zero (0) and one (1) (inclusive) are valid. Zero (0) indicates that 0% of the forecast should be used and 1 indicates that 100% of the forecast should be used.

SRP Exception Parameters (SKU) View

This view contains exception level parameter values at the SKU level.

Figure 8–8 SRP Exception Parameters (SKU) View

SRP Exception Parameters (SKU)

Product: 100013010 20 oz Scented Jar Candle:Cinnamon

Find...

Use Inventory Aging Limit Flag - Store ☐

Reconciliation Method: Day-on-Day

Table 8–12 lists the measures in this view.

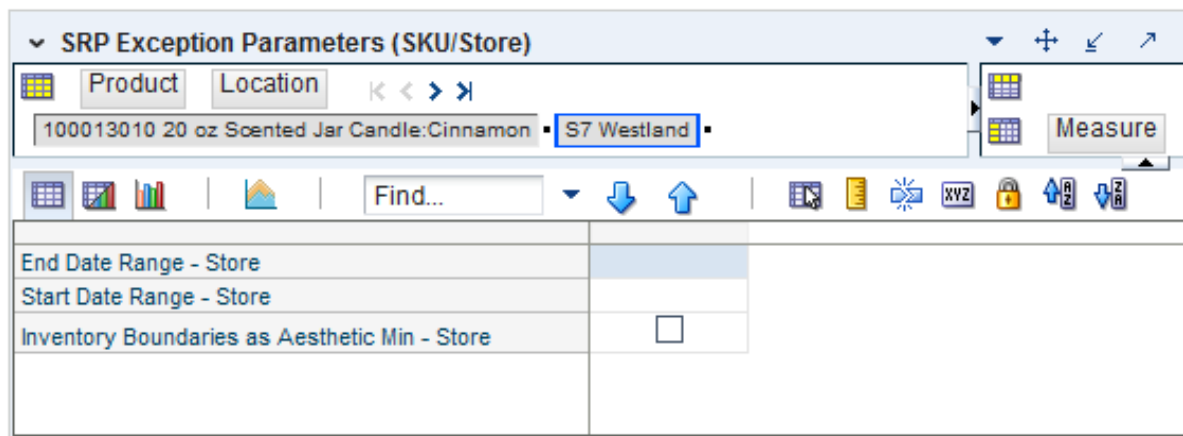
Table 8–12 Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU) View

Measure Label	Description
Reconciliation Method	The Reconciliation Method is used to determine if reconciliation occurs on a day by day basis or over time. You select the Roll Weeks value from the following options: - Day-on-Day - Reconcile Over Time Example: Selecting Day-on-Day causes reconciliation from the source warehouse or supplier to occur for each day in the planning horizon. Day-on-Day reconciliation ships the inventory out to the store or warehouse destination quickly, considering only those destination stores or warehouses where a shipment today would arrive on the Available to Plan (ATP) day. While this method may ship the inventory sooner than the Reconcile Over Time method, stores or warehouses with ATP days later in the review period may receive less inventory than those with ATP days earlier in the review period. Selecting Reconcile Over Time causes reconciliation from the source warehouse or supplier to occur over each review period in the planning horizon. Reconcile Over Time allocation may cause some inventory to be retained at the source warehouse or supplier for shipment later in the review period. While this method may not ship the inventory as quickly as the Day-on-Day method, all ATP days within the review period for all stores and warehouses are considered equally in the inventory allocation.
Use Inventory Aging Flag-Store	The Store Inventory Aging Flag indicates whether the Store Inventory Aging Limit is used in the expected spoilage calculation. Valid values are True or False.

SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store) View

This view contains exception level parameter values at the SKU/Store level. This view contains both:

- Writeable Measures
- Hidden Measures

Figure 8–9 SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store) View

Writeable Measures

The SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store) view contains writeable measures (unless otherwise noted) at the (SKU/Store) level. [Table 8–13](#) lists the measures in this view that appear automatically when using the default template.

Table 8–13 Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store) View

Measure Label	Description
End Date Range-Store	The End Date Range parameter allows you to select the date that should be used as the ending point for determining the historical sales data used by the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired end date. Select a date less than or equal to the current date.
Start Date Range-Store	The Start Date Range parameter allows you to select the date that should be used as the starting point for determining the historical sales data used by the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired start date. Select a date less than or equal to the current date.
Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min-Store	The Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min parameter is a boolean measure. It is used in inventory boundary calculation of RUTL for Hybrid, Poisson, Dynamic, Loaded SS Dynamic and No Safety Stock. Initial value is False. When False, demand is added to boundary stock. When True, presentation stock levels are a minimum for RUTL.

Hidden Measures

[Table 8–14](#) lists the measures in this view that are hidden when using the default template. They can be displayed and maintained by using the Insert measure function of RPAS. Hidden measures may also be added to the template during configuration.

Table 8–14 Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store) Worksheet

Measure Label	Description
Freshness Flag-Store	The Freshness Flag is only used when the Inventory Aging Limit is set (indicating the SKU has a product life). When the Freshness Flag is <i>True</i>, SRP ensures that a store replenishment plan is generated for at least the Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT) regardless of the inventory position.
Supplier Compliance Safety Stock-Store	The Supplier Compliance Safety Stock parameter represents a number of days of supply additional Safety Stock to deal with supplier and supply chain compliance issues. The days covered begins with the latest of Review Time or Inventory Selling Days. The calculated Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Units is added on to the Safety Stock. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To add an addition seven days of supply; then in the Supplier Compliance Safety Stock, enter: 7.

SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Week) View

This view contains exception level parameter values at the SKU/Store/Week level.

Figure 8–10 SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Week) View

Table 8–15 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–15 Measures: SRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Store/Week) View

Measure Label	Description
Roll Weeks-Store	The Roll Weeks parameter indicates whether SRP logic should automatically roll the start and end date range settings forward one week or not. Roll weeks is used in the Factor AWS and Sales Week Range Replenishment Methods. You select the Roll Weeks value from the following options: ■ Yes ■ No ■ Default Example: Selecting <i>Yes</i> causes the start and end date to roll forward one week, allowing you to keep the weekly historical sales at the same relative distance in the past. Selecting <i>No</i> does not move the start and end date forward allowing you to use the same weekly historical sales as the system moves forward in time.

Warehouse Parameter Exceptions Task

This task allows you to manage exception level parameters used in the Warehouse Replenishment Process. These exceptions are used to override default parameters.

Use the WRP Maintenance workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["WRP Maintenance Workbook"](#) on page 5-39.

This step helps you achieve this task:

[Set Exceptions Step \(Warehouse\)](#)

Set Exceptions Step (Warehouse)

This step contains views that is used to manage exception level parameters used in the Warehouse Replenishment Process. These exceptions are used to override default parameters.

The available views are:

- [WRP Exception Parameters \(SKU Pack Size/Destination\) View](#)
- [WRP Exception Parameters \(SKU/Destination\) View](#)
- [WRP Exception Parameters \(SKU/Destination/Day\) View](#)
- [WRP Exception Parameters \(SKU/Destination/SStk/Day\) View](#)
- [WRP Exception Parameters \(SKU/Destination/Week\) View](#)

WRP Exception Parameters (SKU Pack Size/Destination) View

This view permits maintenance of replenishment-related exceptions at the SKU Pack Size / Destination Stocking Point level.

Figure 8–11 WRP Exception Parameters (SKU Pack Size/Destination) View

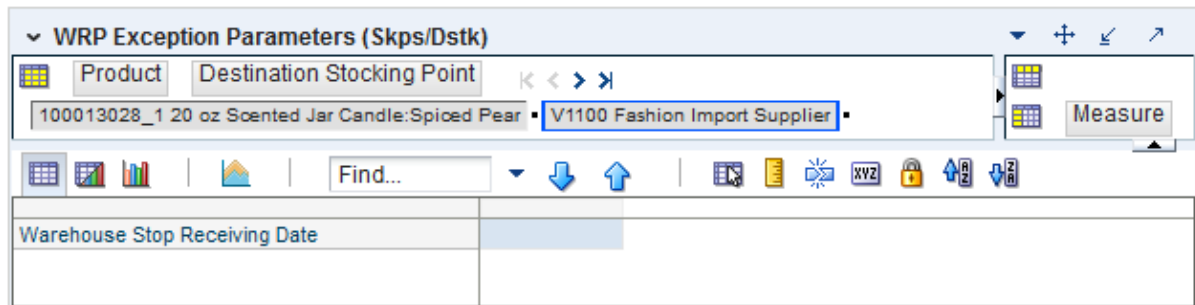


Table 8–16 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–16 Measures: WRP Exception Parameters (SKU Pack Size/Destination) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Warehouse Stop Receiving Date	If specified, this indicates the date on and after which no receipts can take place at the warehouse. The receipt plan is zero on and after this date. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired date. Any date after today is valid.

WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination) View

This view permits maintenance of replenishment-related exceptions at the SKU/Destination Stocking Point level.

Figure 8–12 WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination) View

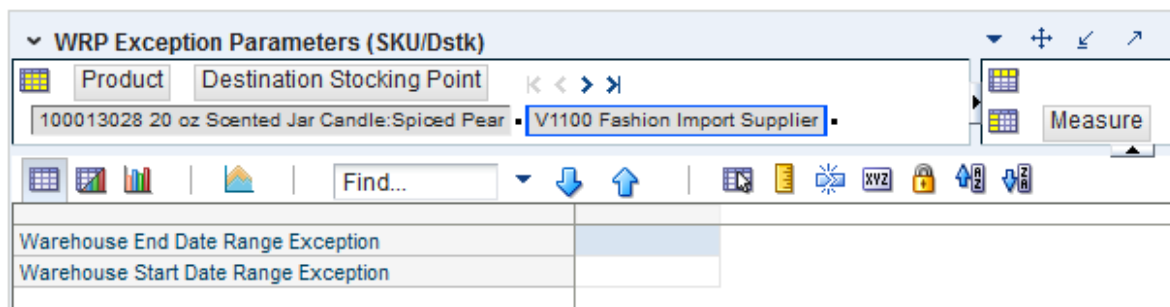


Table 8–17 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–17 Measures: WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Warehouse End Date Range Exception	This End date dictates the end of the time period used to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired end date. Any date prior to the current day is valid.
Warehouse Start Date Range Exception	This Start date dictates the beginning of the time period used to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. A pop-up calendar can be used to select the desired start date. Any date prior to the current day is valid.

WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Day) View

This view permits maintenance of replenishment-related exceptions at the SKU/Destination Stocking Point/Day level.

Figure 8–13 WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Day) View

WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Dst/Day)					
Calendar	Destination Stocking Point			Product	Measure
07/13/2013	V1100 Fashion Import Supplier				
	Find...				
	100013028 20 oz	100013036 20 oz	100014039 Duracell	100015007 Duracell	100015015
Hold Back Option Exception					1
Increment Percent Exception					
Inventory Selling Days Exception					
Maximum Safety Stock Days Exception					
Maximum Safety Stock Units Exception					
Maximum Stock Exception					
Maximum Time Supply Days Exception					
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock					
Minimum Safety Stock Days Exception					
Minimum Safety Stock Units Exception					
Minimum Stock Exception					
Minimum Time Supply Days Exception					
Replenishment Method Exception					
Round Up Threshold Exception					
Service Level Exception					
Time Supply Horizon Exception					
Warehouse AWS Factor Exception					
Warehouse Maximum Exception					
Warehouse Minimum Exception					

Table 8–18 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–18 Measures: WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Day) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Hold Back Option Exception	The Hold Back Option indicates whether the hold back quantity should be considered when the batch determines if an order should be generated. Valid values are <i>Include in OH</i> or <i>Exclude from OH</i>. Include in OH means that any user-specified Hold Back quantity should be deducted from the On Hand (Net Inventory) position. Exclude from OH means that the On Hand (Net Inventory) calculation ignores any Hold Back quantity specified by you.
Increment Percent Exception	The Increment Percent acts as a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items using Min/Max Replenishment Method. An increment percentage factor can be used to temporarily increase or decrease targeted stocking levels without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use 120% of the Min and Max Stock, enter: 1.2.
Inventory Selling Days Exception	The number of days used to sum the forecasted demand for Dynamic and Hybrid replenishment method calculations. Inventory selling days can be used to ensure a minimum number of days of supply are included in the order. Any positive value is valid. To account for three days of demand, enter 3.
Maximum Safety Stock Days Exception	The Maximum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the maximum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Safety Stock Units Exception	The Maximum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the maximum amount of inventory (in units) to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units, the Maximum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Max Safety Stock Days and Max Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least 14 days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 14. If Max Safety Stock Units is greater than 14 days of supply, max units would be used as the Maximum Safety Stock, otherwise Maximum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover 14 days of demand.
Maximum Stock Exception	Maximum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to the specified Maximum Stock level. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Maximum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in terms of a number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply; then in the Max Time Supply Days, enter: 14.

Table 8–18 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Day) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Maximum Time Supply Days Exception	Maximum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents the maximum stock level in terms of a number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. The receipt plan quantity is calculated to bring Net Inventory up to Maximum Time Supply Days of cover. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure an order brings the inventory level up to 14 days of supply; then in the Max Time Supply Days, enter: 14.
Minimum Acceptable Safety Stock Threshold Exception	This parameter indicates the percentage of Safety Stock that must be protected when rounding the Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ) to an order multiple. The IRQ cannot be rounded down if doing so results in less than the specified percentage of Safety Stock being ordered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To protect 40% of Safety Stock, enter: 0.4.
Minimum Safety Stock Days Exception	The Minimum Safety Stock Days parameter is used to specify the minimum number of days of cover to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Safety Stock Units Exception	The Minimum Safety Stock Units parameter is used to specify the minimum amount of inventory to be kept on hand as Safety Stock. If you enter both Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units, the Minimum Safety Stock boundary uses the larger of demand over Min Safety Stock Days and Min Safety Stock Units. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To ensure the Maximum Safety Stock contains at least seven days of supply; then in the Max Safety Stock Days, enter: 7. If Min Safety Stock Units is greater than seven days of supply, min units would be used as the Minimum Safety Stock, otherwise Minimum Safety Stock would be the number of units required to cover seven days of demand.
Minimum Stock Exception	Minimum Stock is only used in the Min/Max Replenishment Method. It represents the minimum stock level in units that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Stock is used in determining the inventory level at which a replenishment is triggered. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Minimum Time Supply Days Exception	Minimum Time Supply Days is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment Method. It represents minimum stock level in terms of number of days cover that are desired on hand to satisfy demand. Min Time Supply Days of cover is used in both Safety Stock and RP calculations.

Table 8–18 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Day) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Replenishment Method Exception	The choice of Replenishment Method determines the type of calculations that are used in generating a warehouse replenishment plan. Blank indicates the system preset value of No Replenishment. You select the Replenishment Method from the following options: ■ Min/Max ■ Time Supply ■ Dynamic ■ Hybrid ■ No Replenishment ■ No Safety Stock ■ Sales Week Range ■ Factor AWS ■ Loaded SS Dynamic ■ Factor ARS The default method is No Replenishment.
Round Up Threshold Exception	The Rounding Threshold represents the percentage of the last order multiple above which the Ideal Replenishment Quantity is rounded up and below which it is rounded down. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To round up when the remaining part of the IRQ is more than 25 percent of an order multiple; then in the Rounding Threshold, enter: <i>0.25</i>.
Service Level Exception	Service Level is used in the Safety Stock calculations for the Dynamic Replenishment method. It is defined as the percentage of unit demand that should be met by inventory. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To carry enough Safety Stock to maintain a 90% customer service level, enter: <i>0.90</i>.
Time Supply Horizon Exception	The Time Supply Horizon parameter is only used in the Time Supply Replenishment method. If a time supply horizon is specified, the rate of sale is used instead of the actual forecast when calculating demand over the time supply days for inventory target level calculations. Any positive integer is valid. Example: To calculate a Rate of Sale (ROS) over a one week period; then in the Time Supply Horizon, enter: 7. The ROS is then calculated by summing the forecasted sales over the seven days and dividing that number by seven.
Warehouse AWS Factor Exception	Used only in the Average Weekly Sales (AWS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the AWS to produce target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two, enter: 2.
Warehouse Maximum Exception	This represents the Maximum Safety Stock boundary for the Loaded Safety Stock, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value is valid. Example: To set a Maximum Safety Stock boundary of six units, enter: 6.
Warehouse Minimum Exception	This represents the Minimum Safety Stock Boundary for the Loaded Safety Stock, Sales Week Range, Factor ARS and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a Minimum Safety Stock boundary of two units, enter: 2.

WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/SStk/Day) View

This view permits maintenance of replenishment-related exceptions at the SKU/Destination/ Stocking Point/Source/Day level.

Figure 8–14 WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Sstk/Day) View

	07/13/2013	07/14/2013	07/15/2013	07/16/2013	07/17/2013	07/18/2013	07/19/2013
Temporary Un-orderable Unit	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Table 8–19 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–19 Measures: WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Sstk/Day) View

Measure Label	Explanation
Temporarily Un-orderable Unit	Temporary Un-orderable is a checkbox used to indicate that a SKU is temporarily unavailable on a specific day from a Source for delivery into the destination. If the checkbox is checked, then no receipt is planned from the source into the destination for the SKU on the day in question.

WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Week) View

This view permits maintenance of replenishment-related exceptions at the SKU/Destination Stocking Point/Week level.

Figure 8–15 WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Week) View

	07/13/2013	07/20/2013	07/27/2013	08/03/2013	08/10/2013	08/17/2013
Warehouse ARS Factor Exception						
Warehouse Roll Weeks Exception						
SPQ Commitment Type Exception						

Table 8–20 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–20 Measures: WRP Exception Parameters (SKU/Destination/Week) View

Measure Label	Explanation
SPQ Commitment Type Exception	The SPQ Commitment Type is used whenever a Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) has been entered for a SKU. The commitment type indicates how the SPQ should be interpreted. The options are <i>Fixed</i> or <i>Capped</i>. Fixed indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it must be ordered in its entirety, regardless of whether there is demand for it. Capped indicates that the user-specified SPQ quantity may not be exceeded, but it need not be ordered if it is not required. Blank indicates that the SPQ will be ignored.
Warehouse ARS Factor Exception	Used only in the Average Rate of Sale (ARS) Replenishment Method, this factor is multiplied by the ARS to determine target stock levels. Any positive value is valid. Example: To multiple the ARS by a factor of two, enter: 2.
Warehouse Roll Weeks Exception	This parameter specifically relates to the interpretation of the date range specified by you to establish demand in the Sales Week Range and Factor AWS Replenishment methods. If the parameter is set to False, then the date range specified by you remains static and does not change as the replenishment process progresses through the planning horizon. If the parameter is set to True, then the date range is migrated forward a week for each new week encountered in the planning horizon. Valid values are zero for False and one for True.

Warehouse Baseline & Contingency Stock Task

This task consists of a single wizard that is used to perform all maintenance to additional stock. This section addresses the business flows that you take to review and maintain parameters in this wizard.

Run the WRP Additional Stock Maintenance wizard to perform this task. To use this wizard, see "[WRP Additional Stock Maintenance Wizard](#)" on page 5-42

Business Process

The WRP Additional Stock Wizard gives you the ability to add or maintain a baseline or contingency entry expressed as a number of days forward cover, an absolute quantity in units or cases, or as a baseline or contingency percent.

1. Run the wizard as described in [WRP Additional Stock Maintenance Wizard](#).
2. Complete the WRP Additional Stock Maintenance Wizard selections. The wizard allows you to select update of baseline and contingency stocks.
3. After you complete the wizard selections, the additional Safety Stock quantities are calculated.

Baseline and Contingency Stock Levels

Baseline and contingency stock can be set at four different levels for all warehouses, or just specific ones. The levels are as follows:

- **Profile** — baseline or contingency stock is applied to all SKUs within the selected profile.
- **Department** — baseline or contingency stock is applied to all SKUs within the selected department.
- **Department within profile** — baseline or contingency stock is applied only to SKUs within the selected department and profile.

- **SKU group** — baseline or contingency stock is applied to a specific SKU group. This level overrides all other levels.

The preceding levels may intersect, and therefore a SKU Group may be impacted by multiple baseline and contingency entries.

For baseline stock, where there are multiple entries impacting the same SKU group, the baseline stock for the SKU group is the sum of all baseline stock entries applied to the SKU group. The exception is where baseline stock is set up at the SKU group (override) level. In this instance, the SKU Group level entry is used as the baseline stock. This overrides all other baseline stock entries applied to the SKU group. The override does not get added to the other baseline entries. It replaces them regardless of whether it is larger, smaller, or set to zero.

For contingency stock, if a SKU group belongs to multiple levels, the contingency stock for a SKU group is the largest of all contingency stock entries that apply to the SKU group. If contingency stock is set up at the SKU group (override) level, that entry is used as the contingency stock. This overrides all other contingency stock entries that are applied to the SKU group. The override is not compared to the other contingency entries. It replaces them regardless of whether it is larger, smaller, or set to zero.

At any time, you may manually update baseline or contingency stocks in the Interactive Evaluation Workbook. Any manual updates are treated as overrides to the calculated baseline and contingency stocks.

Presentation Stock Setup Task

This task allows you to analyze the inputs to the Store Presentation Stock calculation. You also have the opportunity to edit the exception level parameter measures.

Use the SRP Presentation Stock Calculations workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see "[SRP Presentation Stock Calculations Worksheet](#)" on page 5-47.

This step helps you achieve this task:

[Presentation Stock Setup Step](#)

Presentation Stock Setup Step

This step contains views that allow you to view the inputs to the Store Presentation Stock calculation. The available views are:

- [Store Presentation Stock Calculations \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)

Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view displays the inputs to the Store Presentation Stock calculation.

Figure 8–16 Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day) View

	07/19/2013	07/20/2013	07/21/2013	07/22/2013	07/23/2013	07/24/2013	07/25/2013
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock - end of promo factor (expanded)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Weekly Base Sales Forecast - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % - Store							
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Min Presentation Stock - Store							
Min Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store							
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Calculated Presentation Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Specified Presentation Stock - Store							
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presentation Stock Override Quantity - Store							
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (expanded) - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store							
Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Promotion Presentation Stock Factor - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Presentation Stock - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 8–21 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–21 Measures: Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store	Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store represents the specified quantity for the Promotion Presentation Stock - Store before application of the Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor.
Calculated Presentation Stock - Store	Calculated Presentation Stock - Store represents the maximum of the Weekly Base Sales Forecast multiplied by the Weekly Base Sales Forecast % and the Min Presentation Stock - Store.
Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor (expanded)	Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor (expanded) displays the actual value used in the calculations. This version displays a factor of 1 for the days within the promotion period prior to the ramp down and then shows the designated End of Promotion Factor values as it approaches the end of the promotion. A factor of 1 is displayed after the promotion has ended.
Min Presentation Stock - Store	Min Presentation Stock - Store indicates the minimum presentation quantity to be used in the calculation of Total Presentation Stock - Store Any value greater than or equal to zero (0) is acceptable.
Min Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	Min Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default, and exception level versions of Min Presentation Stock - Store.
Total Presentation Stock - Store	Total Presentation Stock - Store represents the maximum of the Calculated Presentation Stock - Store and the User Specified Presentation Stock - Store. If the Calculated Store Presentation Stock Indicator is turned off, 0 is used in place of the Calculated Presentation Stock - Store in this calculation.
Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store	The Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store is used when calculating the Total Presentation Stock - Store to indicate whether the override quantity should be used. When the Global Default Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store is turned on (<i>True</i>), the override quantity should be used.

Table 8–21 (Cont.) Measures: Store Presentation Stock Calculations (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default and exception level versions of Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store.
Presentation Stock Override Quantity - Store	The Presentation Stock Override Quantity - Store is the value used when calculating Total Presentation Stock - Store if the override flag is turned on (<i>True</i>).
Presentation Stock Override Quantity (expanded) - Store	Presentation Stock Override Quantity (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default and exception level versions of Presentation Stock Override Quantity - Store.
Promotion Presentation Stock - Store	Promotion Presentation Stock - Store represents the Promotion Presentation Stock - End of Promo Factor applied to the Promotion Presentation Stock Pre Factor - Store. If the Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store is turned on, this becomes equal to zero (0).
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store	The Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag - Store indicates what value should be used for Store Promotion Presentation Stock. When the override flag is turned on (<i>True</i>), the Promotion Presentation Stock - Store equals zero (0).
Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store	Promotion Presentation Stock Override Flag (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % - Store	Weekly Base Sales Forecast % - Store indicates what percentage of the Weekly Base Sales Forecast should be used in the calculation of store presentation stock. Values between zero (0) and one (1) (inclusive) are valid. Zero (0) indicates that 0% of the forecast should be used and 1 indicates that 100% of the forecast should be used.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (expanded) - Store	Weekly Base Sales Forecast % (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in calculations. This represents the merge of the global default, default and exception level versions of Store Weekly Base Sales Forecast. Zero (0) indicates that 0% of the forecast should be used and 1 indicates that 100% of the forecast should be used.
User Specified Presentation Stock - Store	User Specified Presentation Stock - Store represents the minimum amount of stock in units desired to have on hand for display/sales purposes. User Specified Presentation Stock - Store may be taken into consideration when calculating the RP and RUTL, depending on the Boundary Stock selected.
User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store	User Specified Presentation Stock (expanded) - Store displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered.
Weekly Base Sales Forecast - Store	Weekly Base Sales Forecast - Store is the day level representation of the weekly base sales forecast. This is calculated by replicating the value from Loaded Weekly Base Sales Forecast to SKU/Str/Day.

Inventory Cap Setup Parameters Task

This task is required to set up the basic Inventory Capping Parameters workbook. This workbook is used to maintain the SKU Capping Flag, Relative Space per Unit, and Department Capacity.

Use the SRP Inventory Capping Parameters workbook to perform the steps for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["SRP Inventory Capping Parameters Workbook"](#) on page 5-49

These steps help you achieve this task:

- [Product Parameters Step](#)
- [Location Parameters Step](#)

Product Parameters Step

This step contains a view that allow you to maintain the SKU Capping Flag, and Relative Space per Unit.

The available views are:

- [Inventory Capping Parameters \(SKU\) View](#)
- [Inventory Capping Parameters \(SKU/Store\) View](#)
- [Inventory Capping Parameters \(Sub-class\) View](#)

Inventory Capping Parameters (SKU) View

This view allows maintenance of parameters that are relative to the SKU, specifically a capping flag indicating whether or not a SKU is capped, and the relative space per unit measure indicating the relative size of the space the SKU occupies.

Figure 8–17 Inventory Capping Parameters (SKU) View

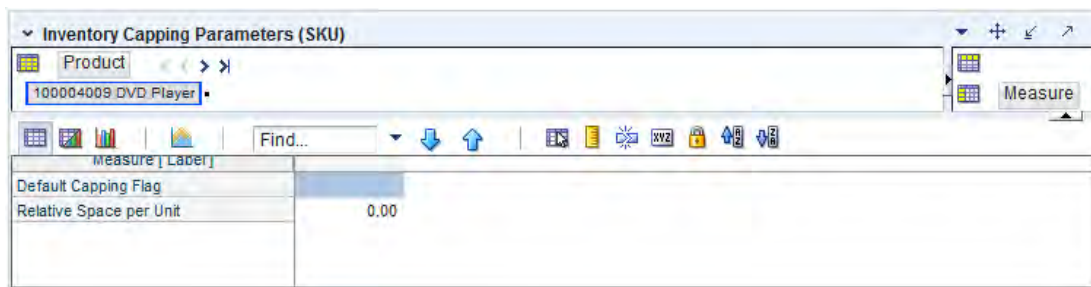


Table 8–22 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–22 Measures: Inventory Capping Parameters (SKU) View

Measure Label	Description
Default Capping Flag	The Capping Flag entered at the SKU level acts as a default value. The default will be used for the SKUs that have not been updated with an override. If the Capping Flag for a SKU is <i>Yes</i> (capped), the item has SKU Caps applied at the store when calculating the SRP replenishment plan. SKUs with a Capping Flag of <i>Yes</i> when the SRP Inventory Capping Management workbook is opened are automatically included in the workbook build. If the Capping Flag for a SKU is <i>No</i> (not capped), caps are not calculated for the SKU and a normal replenishment plan is calculated for this item, with no inventory capping logic applied. The value at the SKU level is always used and only SKU level settings are considered during cap calculations and replenishment plan calculations.
Relative Space per Unit	Relative Space per Unit represents the relative amount of space one unit of the SKU occupies. For example, a washer = 1, a refrigerator =2, and so on. The value at the SKU level is always used and only SKU level settings are used in the cap calculations. Relative Space per Unit is a real measure and must be greater than zero.

Inventory Capping Parameters (SKU/Store) View

This view allows maintenance of parameters that are relative to the SKU/store, specifically a capping flag indicating whether or not a SKU/store is capped.

Figure 8–18 Inventory Capping (SKU/Store) View

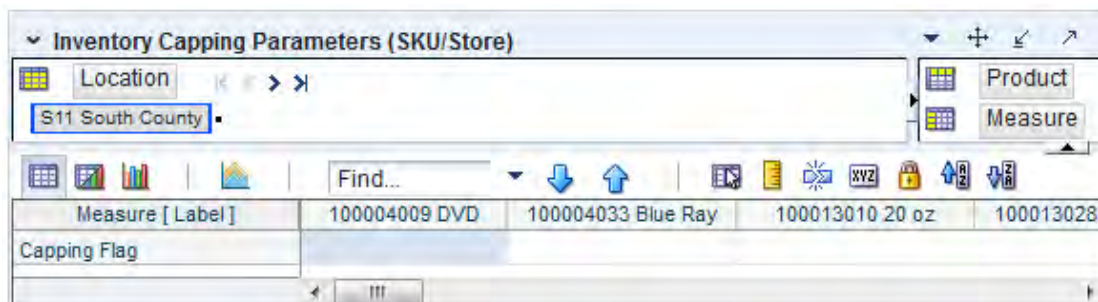


Table 8–23 lists the measure in this view.

Table 8–23 Measures: Inventory Capping (SKU/Store) View

Measure Label	Description
Capping Flag (expanded)	This represents the combined (expanded) version of the Subclass level, SKU level, and SKU/store level Capping Flag settings, where the SKU/Store level setting is the exception, SKU level setting is the default and the Subclass level is the Global Default. The Capping Flag is used to determine if inventory caps apply to subclasses, SKUs and SKUs/stores. Valid values are: - Y (Capped) - N (Not Capped) - Not Set Capping Flag is display only on this worksheet. Measure Access: Read Default Display: Visible

Inventory Capping Parameters (Sub-class) View

This view allows maintenance of parameters at the Sub-class level that are relative to the SKU, specifically a capping flag indicating whether or not a SKU is capped, and the relative space per unit measure indicating the relative size of the space the SKU occupies.

Figure 8–19 Inventory Capping Parameters (Sub-class) View

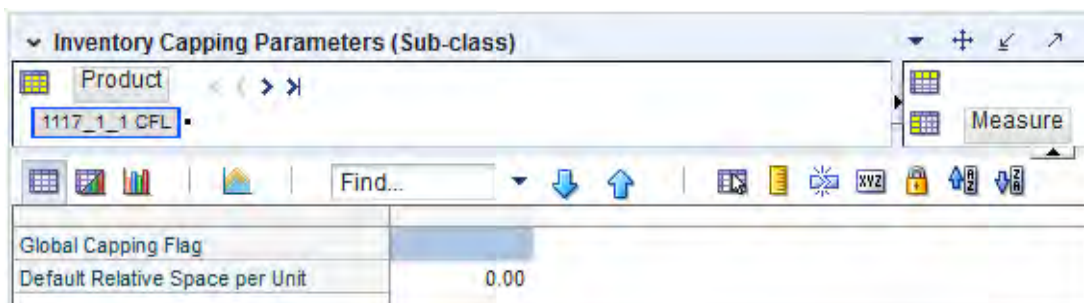


Table 8–24 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–24 Measures: Inventory Capping Parameters (Sub-class) View

Measure Label	Description
Global Default Capping Flag	The Capping Flag is used to determine if inventory caps apply to Sub-classes and SKUs. Valid values are <i>Yes</i> (capped), or <i>No</i> (not capped). The Capping Flag entered at the Sub-class level acts as a global default value. The global default is used for all SKUs in the Sub-class that have not been updated with an override. In other words, if a Sub-class has a capping flag value of <i>Yes</i> (capped), all SKUs in that subclass have a value of <i>Yes</i> unless you change a specific SKU or SKU/store to <i>No</i>. Once that SKU has been overridden, the lower level capping flag becomes a hard value. Thus, when a reclassification occurs, the hard value at the SKU or SKU/store level is retained. This means changing a capping flag at the Sub-class level does not change the capping flag for SKUs with overrides in that Sub-class. SKUs without overrides use the new Sub-class values. The Capping Flag defaults to Not Set. The behavior of Not Set is the same as <i>No</i>.
Default Relative Space per Unit	Relative Space per Unit represents the relative amount of space one unit of the SKU occupies. For example, a washer = 1, a refrigerator =2, and so on. This measure is manually entered in the Inventory Capping Parameters View at either the Sub-class or SKU level. This measure is used when recommending SKU Caps. The Relative Space per Unit entered at the Sub-class level acts as a default value. The default is used for all SKUs in the Sub-class that have not been updated with an override. In other words, if a Sub-class has a Relative Space per Unit value of 1, all SKUs in that department has a value of 1 unless you change a specific SKU. Once that SKU has been overridden, the SKU level Relative Space per Unit becomes a hard value. Therefore, when a reclassification occurs, the hard value at the SKU level is retained. This means changing a relative space at the Sub-class level does not change the relative space for SKUs with overrides in that Sub-class. SKUs without overrides use the new Sub-class values. Relative Space per Unit is a real measure and must be greater than zero.

Location Parameters Step

This step contains a view that allow you to maintain the Department Capacity.

The available view is:

- [Department Capacity View](#)

Department Capacity View

This view allows maintenance of the Department Capacity at a store, indicating the amount of space allocated to this department for a store.

Figure 8–20 Department Capacity View

	1117 Lighting	3001 Home Theater*	3004	3024 Home	3041 Paint*
Department Capacity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Department Capacity (expanded)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Active Department Capacity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 8–25 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–25 Measures: Department Capacity View

Measure Label	Description
Active Department Capacity	The Active Department Capacity represents the sum of all Active SKU Caps (space) for this department. Active SKU Caps (space) are calculated as the Active SKU Caps (units) multiplied by the corresponding Relative Space per Unit. (Read only)
Department Capacity	The Department Capacity is a time-phased measure representing the capacity in a store for this department. Department Capacity is manually maintained by you on this view as space values. The Department Capacity is required to generate calculated caps. The size of a space value is determined by the client and should be consistent within each department. SKUs are given a relative space per unit, indicating how much space is required to display an item relative to other items within the department. The Department Capacity is entered on the day it becomes effective. That capacity remains in effect until the date a new capacity is entered. Example: If you enter a department capacity of 6 on January 19, 2012, and a department capacity of 5 on January 23, 2012, department capacity used in calculations (Expanded Department Capacity) would be 6 from January 19th through January 22nd, and 5 from January 23rd through the end of the workbook.
Department Capacity (Expanded)	The Expanded Department Capacity displays the actual values that are used in the SKU Cap calculations across time in the workbook based on the values entered in the Department Capacity measure. The Expanded Department Capacity is calculated in the workbook and cannot be updated by you. (Read only)

Maintain Inventory Capping Values Task

This task is required to view and maintain SKU Caps.

Use the SRP Inventory Capping Parameter workbook to perform the steps for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["SRP Inventory Capping Parameters Workbook"](#) on page 5-49

This step help you achieve this task:

- [Set Capping Values Step](#)

Set Capping Values Step

This step contains views used to manage SKU Caps.

The available views are:

- [Inventory Caps \(Dept/Store/Day\) View](#)
- [Inventory Caps \(SKU\) View](#)
- [Inventory Capping Parameters \(SKU/Store\) View](#)
- [Inventory Caps \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)

Inventory Caps (Dept/Store/Day) View

This view displays department capacity information.

Figure 8–21 Inventory Caps (Dept/Store/Day) View

	01/26/04	01/27/04	01/28/04	01/29/04	01/30/04	01/31/04	02/01/04
What-If Department Cap	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Department Capacity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Department Capacity Status	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok

Table 8–26 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–26 Measures: Inventory Caps (Dept/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Department Capacity (Expanded)	The Department Capacity (Expanded) represents the capacity in a store for this department.
Department Capacity Status	Department Capacity Status displays the error message: <i>The Department Capacity has been exceeded.</i> The status is maintained by the system and is display only.
What-if Department Cap	The What-if Department Cap represents the sum of all What-if SKU Caps (Space) for this department. What-if SKU Caps (Space) are calculated as the What-if SKU Caps (Units) multiplied by the corresponding Relative Space per Unit.

Inventory Caps (SKU) View

This view is a display only view containing the SKU level measures used to assist you in cap management.

Figure 8–22 Inventory Caps (SKU) View

	01/26/04	01/27/04	01/28/04	01/29/04	01/30/04	01/31/04	02/01/04
Capping Flag (expanded)	Yes						
Relative Space per Unit (expanded)	4.00						
Relative Space per Unit Status	Ok						

Table 8–27 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–27 Measures: Inventory Caps (SKU) View

Measure Label	Description
Capping Flag (Expanded)	The expanded Capping Flag represents the combined version of the Sub-class level and SKU level Capping Flag settings, where the SKU level setting is the exception while the Sub-class level is the Default. The Capping Flag is used to determine if inventory caps apply to Sub-classes and SKUs. Valid values are: Yes (capped), No (not capped), or Not Set.
Relative Space per Unit (Expanded)	The expanded Relative Space per Unit represents the combined version of the Sub-class level and SKU level Relative Space Per Unit settings, where the SKU level setting is the exception while the Sub-class level is the Default. Relative Space per Unit represents the relative amount of space one unit of the SKU occupies. For example, a washer = 1, a refrigerator =2, and so on. Relative Space per Unit is display only on this view.
Relative Space per Unit Status	Relative Space per Unit Status is used to display the error message: <i>The Relative Space per Unit equals zero.</i> The status is maintained by the system and is display only.

Inventory Caps (SKU/Store) View

This view is a display only view containing the SKU /Store level measures used to assist you in cap management.

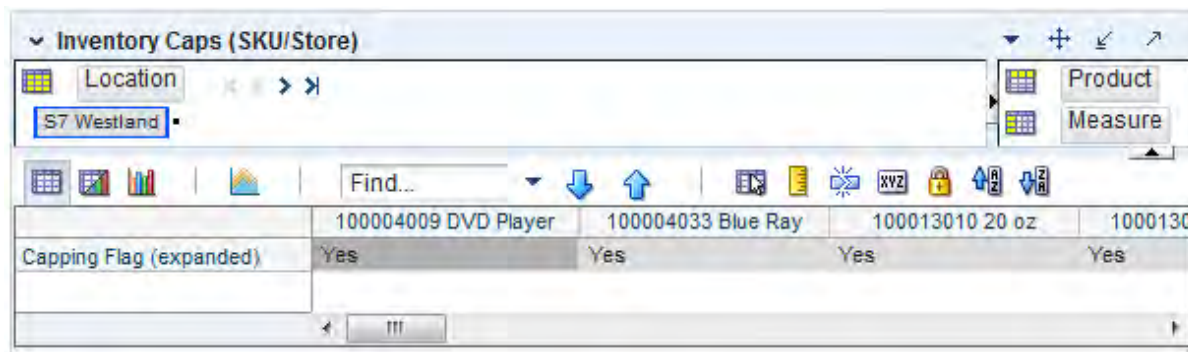
Figure 8–23 Inventory Caps (SKU/Store) View

Table 8–28 lists the measure in this view.

Table 8–28 Measures: Inventory Caps (SKU/Store) View

Measure Label	Description
Capping Flag (expanded)	This represents the combined (expanded) version of the Subclass level, SKU level, and SKU/store level Capping Flag settings, where the SKU/Store level setting is the exception, SKU level setting is the default and the Subclass level is the Global Default. The Capping Flag is used to determine if inventory caps apply to subclasses, SKUs and SKU/stores. Valid values are: - Y (Capped) - N (Not Capped) - Not Set Capping Flag is display only on this worksheet. Measure Access: Read Default Display: Visible

Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view ([Figure 8–24](#)) is used to manage SKU Caps by entering and accepting SKU Cap freezes, or accepting Active SKU Caps, Working SKU Caps or System SKU Caps.

Once the department capacity and basic SKU Cap parameters are set, you can review and modify SKU Caps using current information. The Inventory Caps view provides you with related information to assist in analyzing the SKU Cap data, such as forecast summed over the inventory capping forecast days and projected inventory.

Department Capacity, SKU Capping Flag, and Relative Space per Unit are also available to be viewed in their respective views while working in the SKU Caps view.

Four views of the SKU caps are available to assist in your analysis:

- The Active SKU Cap is displayed, showing the values last committed in the workbook.
- The System SKU Caps displayed represent the SKU caps recommended by the system based on the inventory cap forecast and department capacity. The system caps are calculated each time the workbook is opened, giving you a view of the caps using the latest forecast information. You can enter freeze values for a SKU Cap to lock the cap at the value entered.
- The Working SKU Caps displayed represents the recommended SKU caps with the effects of any SKU cap freezes. The working caps are calculated each time the workbook is opened, using any committed freezes and the latest forecast data.
- The What-if SKU Caps display the cap values with the active, system, or working caps applied based on the cap type.

You can enter freeze values for a SKU Cap to lock the cap at the value entered.

Figure 8–24 Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

	100004009 DVD Player	100004033 Blue Ray	100013010 20 oz	100013028 20 oz	10001303
Store Ordering Pack Size					
Projected Inventory - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inventory Cap Forecast	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Active SKU Cap (Units) (expanded)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
What-If SKU Cap (Space)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SKU Cap Freeze (Units)					
SKU Cap Freeze (Units) (expanded)					
What-If SKU Cap (Units)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Working SKU Caps (Units)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
System SKU Caps (Units)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cap Type	Accept Previous What-If	Accept Previous What-If	Accept Previous What-If	Accept Previous What-If	Accept Previous What-If

Table 8–29 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–29 Measures: Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Store Ordering Pack-size	This value represents the ordering pack-size for this store. This measure can be used to help define the Relative Space per Unit and Freeze values. (Read only)
Projected Inventory - Store	The Projected Inventory displays the original projected inventory from the last batch run. This measure is not used in any cap calculations.
Active SKU Cap (Units) (Expanded)	The Active SKU Cap (Units) represents the SKU Cap value in units that is currently being used in store replenishment plan calculations. During replenishment calculations, this is the maximum boundary for inventory at the store. This measure is read from the database and expanded across time through the end of the workbook during the workbook build. This is a display only measure and is populated with the What-if SKU Caps when Apply SKU Caps custom menu button is selected. Additionally, this measure is only updated in the database when the caps have been applied and committed. (Read only)
Cap Type	The Cap Type is used to determine which caps are used as the Active SKU Caps. The valid values for Cap Type are: - Accept Active Cap: If Cap Type is Accept Active Cap, the value in the active cap becomes the What-if Cap for that SKU. - Accept System Cap: If Cap Type is Accept System Cap, the value in the system cap (not accounting for freezes) becomes the What-if Cap for that SKU. - Accept Working Cap: If Cap Type is Accept Working Cap the value in the working cap (system cap with freezes factored in) becomes the What-if Cap for that SKU. - Accept Previous What-if: The default value for the Cap Type is Accept Previous What-if. If Cap Type is Accept What-if Previous, the value in the What-if cap becomes the previous day's What-if Cap for that SKU. Since Cap Type is time-phased, Accept What-if Previous is necessary to preserve the What-if SKU Cap values selected. For example, if you select Accept System and calculates, the What-if SKU Cap equals the system calculated caps on that day. If the default Cap Type was Accept Active, the What-if Caps for the subsequent days in the workbook would be equal to the Active Caps. If the Cap Type was Accept System for the remaining days, the What-if would equal to the System Caps calculated on each subsequent day. Having Accept What-if Previous as the default, the What-if SKU Caps only change if Cap Type is changed by you. Previous What-if is equal to the Active Cap upon opening the workbook.
Inventory Cap Forecast	The Inventory Cap Forecast represents the forecast used in calculating the System SKU caps. Inventory Cap Forecast is calculated as the current forecasted demand summed over the Inventory Capping Forecast Days. Inventory Cap Forecast is used in the calculation of the system recommended SKU caps. The SKU's forecast is compared to the department's forecast to determine the portion of department capacity to be allocated to this SKU. Example: On the same day, in the same workbook with the Inventory Capping Forecast Days set to 7. - The inventory cap forecast on 1/1/12 is the sum of forecasts starting on 1/1/12 up to and including the forecast on 1/7/12. - The inventory cap forecast on 3/1/12 is the sum of forecasts starting on 3/1/12 up to and including the forecast on 3/7/12. (Read only)

Table 8–29 (Cont.) Measures: Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
SKU Cap Freeze (Units)	The SKU Cap Freeze (Units) measure that allows you to override and freeze existing SKU Caps (Units) for Working SKU Cap calculations. Freezes can be used for various reasons, such as when a product is unavailable, to free up space for other products, or in situations when more space is needed for promotions or seasonal items. A SKU Cap Freeze essentially locks the cap at the value entered by you. When a freeze is entered and Calculate selected, the Working SKU Caps are recalculated, distributing the remaining space across SKUs without freeze values. The freeze must be an integer greater than or equal to zero. Zero is a valid freeze value, indicating that no space is allocated for this SKU. If the freeze value entered by you is greater than zero, it must have a minimum value equal to the SKU Pack-size. If the value is greater than zero and less than the SKU Pack-size, the freeze value remains the same. However, the working cap is rounded up to one pack-size. Example: If you enter a value of 2 (for a pack-size of 4), the value displayed is 2, while the value applied in calculations is 4. The SKU Cap Freeze is entered in the workbook for the date it becomes effective. That freeze remains in effect until the date where a new freeze is entered. To remove a freeze, a -2 is entered for the freeze. Once calculate is selected, the entered freeze value is spread across time in the SKU Cap Freeze (Units) Expanded measure. The SKU Cap Freeze (Units) Expanded value is used in the calculating the Working SKU Caps. Note: A freeze can be committed to the database at any time. The Active SKU Caps is only modified when What-if caps are applied and committed.
SKU Cap Freeze (Units) (Expanded)	The SKU Cap Freeze (Units) (Expanded) represents the SKU Cap Freeze values expanded across time through the end of the workbook. (Read only)
System SKU Caps (Units)	The System SKU Cap (Units) represents the SKU Cap value in units calculated based on the SKU's forecast over Inventory Capping Forecast Days compared to the forecast over the same number of days for all capped SKUs within the department. The System SKU Caps show recommendations based on the latest forecasting data. In general, these caps are the basis for user analysis. Freezes are then made based on your knowledge but not factored into the calculation of the System SKU Cap. (Read only)

Table 8–29 (Cont.) Measures: Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
What-if SKU Cap (Space)	The What-if SKU Cap (Space) represents the relative space value of the SKU Cap. This is a display only measure calculated as the What-if SKU Cap (Units) * Relative Space per Unit. (Read only)
What-if SKU Cap (Units)	The What-if SKU Cap (Units) represents the SKU Cap value in units with the active, system, or working caps applied based on the cap type. When calculate is selected, the What-if caps are populated with the active, system, or working SKU caps selected (using cap type) and a check is done to see if the caps exceed department capacity. If department capacity is exceeded, a warning message is issued. If all CapTypes for a SKU/Store are Previous What-if, then the What-if = Active for every single day. If even one Cap Type for a SKU/Store is different from Previous What-if then the What-if value would follow the Cap-Type setting. This is a calculated, display only measure not stored on the database. (Read only)
Working SKU Caps (Units)	The Working SKU Cap (Units) represents the SKU Cap value in units calculated based on the SKU's forecast over Inventory Capping Forecast Days for all capped SKUs within the department respecting any SKU Cap Freezes. During the working cap calculation, the freeze values are not changed. All other caps are calculated based on the SKU's Inventory Cap Forecast compared to the Total Inventory Cap Forecast for the department less the forecast for the overridden SKUs. This is a display only measure calculated when the workbook is built or when Calculate is selected, for example, after entering freezes. The Working SKU Caps give you an opportunity to make a change by entering a freeze value, selecting calculate, and reviewing the effect of the freeze on other SKU Caps within the department. (Read only)

Review & Approve Inventory Capping Task

This task is required to manually update the caps selected in the SRP Inventory Capping Management workbook. See ["Manually Setting Caps"](#) on page 8-66.

Use the SRP Apply Inventory Capping workbook to perform the steps for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["SRP Inventory Capping Parameters Workbook"](#) on page 5-49.

This step helps you achieve this task:

- [Review & Approve Caps Step](#)

Review & Approve Caps Step

The available views are:

- [Inventory Caps \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)
- [Inventory Caps \(SKU\) View](#)
- [Inventory Caps \(Department/Store/Day\) View](#)
- [Inventory Capping Parameters \(SKU/Store\) View](#)

Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view contains the SKU/Store/Day level measures used to assist you in inventory capping management.

Figure 8–25 Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

	100004009 DVD Player	100004033 Blue Ray DVD	100013010 20 oz Scented	10
Store Ordering Pack Size				
Projected Inventory - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Active SKU Cap (Units) (expanded)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Inventory Cap Forecast	0.00	0.00	0.00	
What-If SKU Cap (Units)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
What-If SKU Cap (Space)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
SKU Cap Freeze (Units)				
SKU Cap Freeze (Units) (expanded)				
Working SKU Caps (Units)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
System SKU Caps (Units)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Cap Type	Accept Previous What-If	Accept Previous What-If	Accept Previous What-If	Acc

Table 8–30 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–30 Measures: Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Projected Inventory - Store	The Projected Inventory displays the original projected inventory from the last batch run. This measure is not used in any cap calculations.
SKU Cap Freeze (Units) (Expanded)	The SKU Cap Freeze (Units) (Expanded) represents the SKU Cap Freeze values expanded across time through the end of the workbook. (Read only)
Store Ordering Pack-size	This value represents the ordering pack-size for this store. This measure can be used to help define the Relative Space per Unit and Freeze values. (Read only)
Active SKU Cap (Units) (Expanded)	The Active SKU Cap (Units) represents the SKU Cap value in units that is currently being used in store replenishment plan calculations. During replenishment calculations, this is the maximum boundary for inventory at the store. This measure is read from the database and expanded across time through the end of the workbook during the workbook build. This is a display only measure and is populated with the What-if SKU Caps when Apply SKU Caps custom menu button is used. Additionally, this measure is only updated in the database when the caps have been applied and committed. (Read only)

Table 8–30 (Cont.) Measures: Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Cap Type	The Cap Type is used to determine which caps are used as the Active SKU Caps. The valid values for Cap Type are: ■ Accept Active Cap: If Cap Type is Accept Active Cap, the value in the active cap becomes the What-if Cap for that SKU. ■ Accept System Cap: If Cap Type is Accept System Cap, the value in the system cap (not accounting for freezes) becomes the What-if Cap for that SKU. ■ Accept Working Cap: If Cap Type is Accept Working Cap the value in the working cap (system cap with freezes factored in) becomes the What-if Cap for that SKU. ■ Accept Previous What-if: The default value for the Cap Type is Accept Previous What-if. If Cap Type is Accept What-if Previous, the value in the What-if cap becomes the previous day's What-if Cap for that SKU. Since Cap Type is time-phased, Accept What-if Previous is necessary to preserve the What-if SKU Cap values selected. For example, if you select Accept System and calculates, the What-if SKU Cap equals the system calculated caps on that day. If the default Cap Type was Accept Active, the What-if Caps for the subsequent days in the workbook would be equal to the Active Caps. If the Cap Type was Accept System for the remaining days, the What-if would equal to the System Caps calculated on each subsequent day. Having Accept What-if Previous as the default, the What-if SKU Caps only change if Cap Type is changed by you. Previous What-if is equal to the Active Cap upon opening the workbook.
Inventory Cap Forecast	The Inventory Cap Forecast represents the forecast used in calculating the System SKU caps. Inventory Cap Forecast is calculated as the current forecasted demand summed over the Inventory Capping Forecast Days. Inventory Cap Forecast is used in the calculation of the system recommended SKU caps. The SKU's forecast is compared to the department's forecast to determine the portion of department capacity to be allocated to this SKU. Example: On the same day, in the same workbook with the Inventory Capping Forecast Days set to 7. ■ The inventory cap forecast on 1/1/12 is the sum of forecasts starting on 1/1/12 up to and including the forecast on 1/7/12. ■ The inventory cap forecast on 3/1/12 is the sum of forecasts starting on 3/1/12 up to and including the forecast on 3/7/12. (Read only)

Table 8–30 (Cont.) Measures: Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
SKU Cap Freeze (Units)	The SKU Cap Freeze (Units) measure that allows you to override and freeze existing SKU Caps (Units) for Working SKU Cap calculations. Freezes can be used for various reasons, such as when a product is unavailable, to free up space for other products, or in situations when more space is needed for promotions or seasonal items. A SKU Cap Freeze essentially locks the cap at the value entered by you. When a freeze is entered and Calculate selected, the Working SKU Caps are recalculated, distributing the remaining space across SKUs without freeze values. The freeze must be an integer greater than or equal to zero. Zero is a valid freeze value, indicating that no space is allocated for this SKU. If the freeze value entered by you is greater than zero, it must have a minimum value equal to the SKU Pack-size. If the value is greater than zero and less than the SKU Pack-size, the freeze value remains the same. However, the working cap is rounded up to one pack-size. Example: If you enter a value of 2 (for a pack-size of 4), the value displayed is 2, while the value applied in calculations is 4. The SKU Cap Freeze is entered in the workbook for the date it becomes effective. That freeze remains in effect until the date where a new freeze is entered. To remove a freeze, a -2 is entered for the freeze. Once calculate is selected, the entered freeze value is spread across time in the SKU Cap Freeze (Units) Expanded measure. The SKU Cap Freeze (Units) Expanded value is used in the calculating the Working SKU Caps. Note: A freeze can be committed to the database at any time. The Active SKU Caps is only modified when What-if caps are applied and committed.
System SKU Caps (Units)	The System SKU Cap (Units) represents the SKU Cap value in units calculated based on the SKU's forecast over Inventory Capping Forecast Days compared to the forecast over the same number of days for all capped SKUs within the department. The System SKU Caps show recommendations based on the latest forecasting data. In general, these caps are the basis for user analysis. Freezes are then made based on your knowledge but not factored into the calculation of the System SKU Cap. (Read only)

Table 8–30 (Cont.) Measures: Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
What-if SKU Cap (Space)	The What-if SKU Cap (Space) represents the relative space value of the SKU Cap. This is a display only measure calculated as the What-if SKU Cap (Units) * Relative Space per Unit. (Read only)
What-if SKU Cap (Units)	The What-if SKU Cap (Units) represents the SKU Cap value in units with the active, system, or working caps applied based on the cap type. When calculate is selected, the What-if caps are populated with the active, system, or working SKU caps selected (using cap type) and a check is done to see if the caps exceed department capacity. If department capacity is exceeded, a warning message is issued. If all CapTypes for a SKU/Store are Previous What-if, then the What-if = Active for every single day. If even one Cap Type for a SKU/Store is different from Previous What-if then the What-if value would follow the Cap-Type setting. This is a calculated, display only measure not stored on the database. (Read only)
Working SKU Caps (Units)	The Working SKU Cap (Units) represents the SKU Cap value in units calculated based on the SKU's forecast over Inventory Capping Forecast Days for all capped SKUs within the department respecting any SKU Cap Freezes. During the working cap calculation, the freeze values are not changed. All other caps are calculated based on the SKU's Inventory Cap Forecast compared to the Total Inventory Cap Forecast for the department less the forecast for the overridden SKUs. This is a display only measure calculated when the workbook is built or when Calculate is selected, for example, after entering freezes. The Working SKU Caps give you an opportunity to make a change by entering a freeze value, selecting calculate, and reviewing the effect of the freeze on other SKU Caps within the department. (Read only)

Inventory Caps (SKU) View

This view contains the SKU level measures used to assist you in inventory capping management.

Figure 8–26 Inventory Caps (SKU) View

Inventory Caps (SKU)	
Product: 100004009 DVD Player	
Find...	
Relative Space per Unit (expanded)	10.00
Relative Space per Unit Status	Ok

Table 8–31 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–31 Measures: Inventory Caps (SKU) View

Measure Label	Description
Capping Flag (Expanded)	The expanded Capping Flag represents the combined version of the Sub-class level and SKU level Capping Flag settings, where the SKU level setting is the exception while the Sub-class level is the Default. The Capping Flag is used to determine if inventory caps apply to Sub-classes and SKUs. Valid values are: Yes (capped), No (not capped), or Not Set.
Relative Space per Unit (Expanded)	The expanded Relative Space per Unit represents the combined version of the Sub-class level and SKU level Relative Space Per Unit settings, where the SKU level setting is the exception while the Sub-class level is the Default. Relative Space per Unit represents the relative amount of space one unit of the SKU occupies. For example, a washer = 1, a refrigerator =2, and so on. Relative Space per Unit is display only on this view.
Relative Space per Unit Status	Relative Space per Unit Status is used to display the error message: <i>The Relative Space per Unit equals zero.</i> The status is maintained by the system and is display only.

Inventory Caps (Department/Store/Day) View

This view contains the Department/Store/Day level measures used to assist you in inventory capping management.

Figure 8–27 Inventory Caps (Department/Store/Day) View

	07/25/2013	07/26/2013	07/27/2013	07/28/2013	07/29/2013	07/30/2013
What-if Department Cap	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Department Capacity (expanded)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Department Capacity Status	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok

Table 8–32 lists the measures in this view.

Table 8–32 Measures: Inventory Caps (Department/Store/Day) View

Measure Label	Description
Department Capacity (Expanded)	The Department Capacity (Expanded) represents the capacity in a store for this department.
Department Capacity Status	Department Capacity Status displays the error message: <i>The Department Capacity has been exceeded.</i> The status is maintained by the system and is display only.
What-if Department Cap	The What-if Department Cap represents the sum of all What-if SKU Caps (Space) for this department. What-if SKU Caps (Space) are calculated as the What-if SKU Caps (Units) multiplied by the corresponding Relative Space per Unit.

Inventory Capping Parameters (SKU/Store) View

This view allows maintenance of parameters that are relative to the SKU/store, specifically a capping flag indicating whether or not a SKU/store is capped.

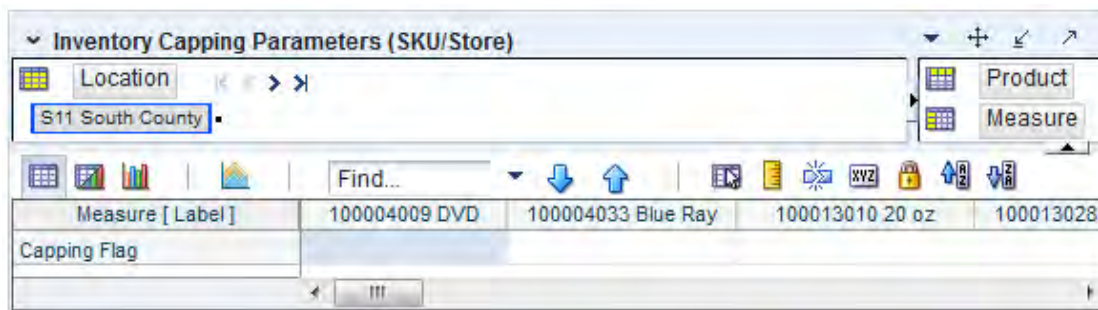
Figure 8–28 Inventory Capping (SKU/Store) View

Table 8–33 lists the measure in this view.

Table 8–33 Measures: Inventory Capping (SKU/Store) View

Measure Label	Description
Capping Flag (expanded)	This represents the combined (expanded) version of the Subclass level, SKU level, and SKU/store level Capping Flag settings, where the SKU/Store level setting is the exception, SKU level setting is the default and the Subclass level is the Global Default. The Capping Flag is used to determine if inventory caps apply to subclasses, SKUs and SKUs/stores. Valid values are: - Y (Capped) - N (Not Capped) - Not Set Capping Flag is display only on this worksheet. Measure Access: Read Default Display: Visible

Manually Setting Caps

This section describes how to:

- Manually Enter a SKU Cap
- Select the Desired Cap
- Redistribute Remaining Space
- Accept Caps

Manually Enter a SKU Cap

This section describes how to manually enter a SKU Cap.

Procedure

Update the SKU Cap Freeze in the [Inventory Caps \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#).

Figure 8–29 Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View

	What-If SKU Cap (Space)	SKU Cap Freeze (Units)	SKU Cap Freeze (Units) (expanded)	Working SKU Caps (Units)	System SKU Caps (Units)
118525 - TUB,CLIP,BINDER,60SM,20MED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Select the Desired Cap

This section describes how to select the desired Cap.

Procedure

Update the Cap Type as shown in [Figure 8–30](#).

Figure 8–30 Inventory Caps (SKU/Store/Day) View - Cap Type

	Freeze (Units) (expanded)	Working SKU Caps (Units)	System SKU Caps (Units)	Cap Type
118525 - TUB,CLIP,BINDER,60SM,20MED	0.00	0.00	0.00	Accept Previous What-If

Redistribute Remaining Space

This section describes how to redistribute remaining space.

Procedure

From any of the available views, click **Calculate** to view the effects of Freezes and Cap Type selection.

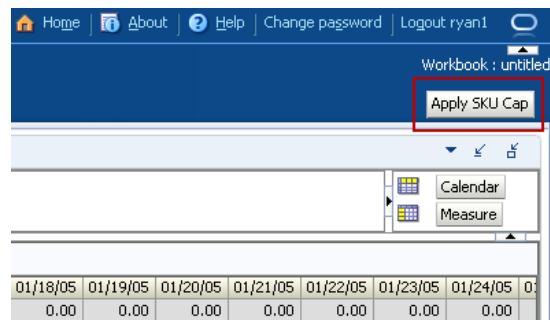
Figure 8–31 Calculate**Accept Caps**

This section describes how to accept Caps.

Procedure

To accept the caps for a view, click **Apply SKU Cap** and then Commit the changes.

Figure 8–32 *Apply SKU Cap*



Allocate Activity

This chapter describes the Allocate activity for User Specified Allocations (USAs). USAs allow you to create a planned allocation of products to stores. The product can be allocated on demand index or manually, and can be added to, or a replacement of, the unconstrained receipt plan.

Note: For more information about USAs, see "[About User Specified Allocations \(USAs\) for SRP](#)" on page 4-4.

The Allocate activity contains these tasks:

- [Create Additive, Replacement, Delivery Window USA Task](#)
- [Delete Additive, Replacement, Delivery Window USA Task](#)
- [Create Rule Based Index USA Task](#)
- [Rule Based Index USA Task](#)
- [Dynamic Rule Based Index USA Task](#)
- [Create Store Based Index USA Task](#)
- [Store Based Index USA Task](#)

Create Additive, Replacement, Delivery Window USA Task

This task allows you to specify a quantity from the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory. The ratio for this spread is based on one of three rules: Store Adjusted Sales, Store Forecast Demand or Store Receipt Plan. A Watershed Algorithm is used in the allocation of these quantities to the store level.

Use the USA Replacement, Additive and Delivery Window workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see "[USA Replacement, Additive, and Delivery Window Workbook](#)" on page 5-57.

These steps help you achieve this task:

- [Store Step](#)
- [Warehouse Step](#)
- [Supplier Step](#)

Store Step

This step allows you to specify a quantity from the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

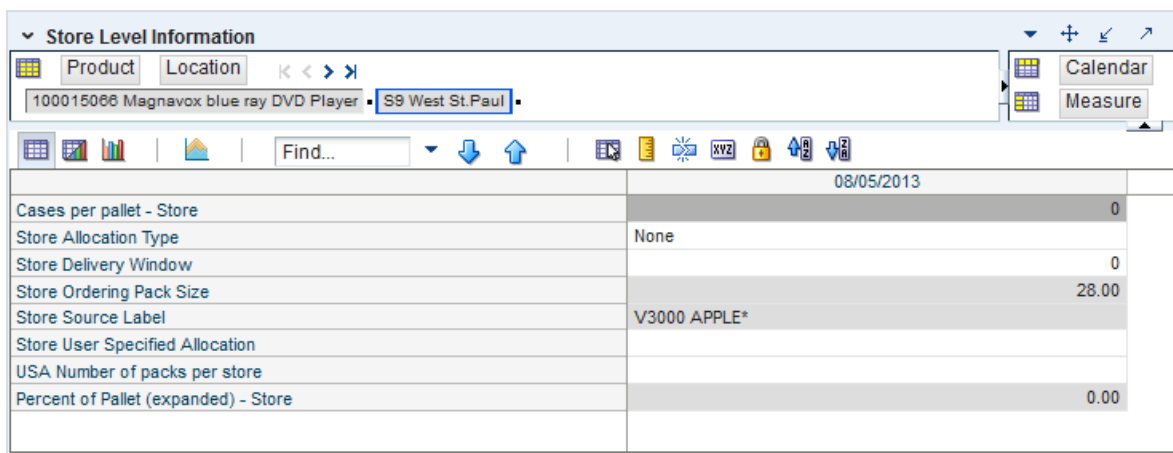
The available view is:

- [Store Level Information View](#)

Store Level Information View

This view displays store specific pack-size, cases per pallet, and source level information. This view allows you to create or update USAs at the SKU/Store/Day level. The allocation type is specified and the USA can be entered in units or packs.

Figure 9–1 Store Level Information View



Store Level Information	
Product	100015066 Magnavox blue ray DVD Player
Location	S9 West St. Paul
	08/05/2013
Cases per pallet - Store	0
Store Allocation Type	None
Store Delivery Window	0
Store Ordering Pack Size	28.00
Store Source Label	V3000 APPLE*
Store User Specified Allocation	
USA Number of packs per store	
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	0.00

Table 9–1 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–1 Measures: Store Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
Cases Per Pallet-Store	Cases Per Pallet reflects the number of cases on a pallet. Note: Cases Per Pallet is loaded from Data Management (DM). (Read only)
Store Allocation Type	The Store Allocation Type indicates whether the allocation should be added to the receipt plan calculation or whether it should act as a replacement of the receipt plan. Upon opening the workbook, the Store Allocation Type displays unavailable for any invalid combinations (no store source, not on supply, or invalid store ordering pack-size). If a USA was deleted previously and the date it was deleted is still after today, the workbook displays 0 units for the USA and None as the Allocation Type. This does give you the opportunity to create a USA even though it was deleted previously. If the Allocation Type is not unavailable, Valid values are: ■ None ■ Add ■ Replace ■ Delivery Window Note: Delivery Window USAs can only be set up for those SKU/Store combinations sourced by a warehouse.
Store Delivery Window	The Store Delivery Window indicates the time window over which the Delivery Window allocation quantity has to be delivered from the warehouse to the stores. If the delivery window entered put the release date before today, the delivery window is changed back to its original value and the following alert is issued: <i>The Release Date is before today. Please refresh the workbook and enter a smaller delivery window.</i> At this point the workbook is unstable, and must be refreshed before continuing. The Store Delivery Window is only updated in the database if the Allocation type is Delivery Window.
Store Ordering Pack-size	The Store Ordering Pack-size represents the primary pack-size to be used when ordering a SKU for a store (either from a warehouse or from a supplier). Note: Store Ordering Pack-size is loaded from Data Management (DM). The allocation must be a multiple of the store ordering pack-size. (Read only)
Percent of Pallet (expanded)-Store	Percent of pallet is used to determine if the Ideal Receipt Quantity for replenishment should be rounded to a full pallet. It represents the percentage threshold that case demand must exceed in order for pallet rounding to occur. The expanded version of Store Percent of Pallet displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)

Table 9–1 (Cont.) Measures: Store Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory. (Read only)
Store User Specified Allocation	The Store User Specified Allocation represents the number of units to replace or add to an unreleased store order. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the number entered is not a multiple of the Store Ordering Pack-size, it is rounded to the nearest Store Ordering Pack-size based on the Store Rounding Threshold. If the Store Allocation Type is Add, the value is added to the store order. If the Store Allocation Type is Replace, the value replaces the store order. If the Store Allocation Type is Delivery Window, the value replaces the store order. If the USA Number of packs per store changes, the USA is calculated as the USA Number of packs per store multiplied by the Store Ordering Pack-size. The Store User Specified Allocation is only updated in the database if the Allocation type is Add, Replace or Delivery Window.
USA Number of packs per store	The USA Number of packs per store allows you to specify the USA in packs. When the number of packs is specified, the Store User Specified Allocation is updated to reflect the number in units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the Store User Specified Allocation changes, the USA Number of packs per store is calculated as the Store User Specified Allocation divided by the USA Number of packs per store.

Warehouse Step

This step allows you to specify a quantity from the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

The available view is:

- [Warehouse Level Information View](#)

Warehouse Level Information View

This view displays the release date, cases per pallet, and warehouse inventory information. Updates made at the warehouse level are spread back to the store level.

Figure 9–2 Warehouse Level Information View

	08/05/2013
USA Average Delivery Window by Store	0
USA Average WH Cases by Store	0
USA Average WH Units by Store	0.00
USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store	0
USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store	0.00
USA Warehouse Allocation Type	None
USA WH Percent of Pallet	0.0
USA WH Projected Inventory	0.00
USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store	

Table 9–2 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–2 Measures: Warehouse Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA Average Delivery Window by Store	The USA Average Delivery Window by Store is the average of the sum of Store Delivery Window of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the average delivery window is updated, the value entered is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. If the average delivery window entered put the release date before today, the delivery window is changed back to its original value and an alert is issued. At this point the workbook is unstable, and must be refreshed before continuing.
USA Average WH Cases by Store	The USA Average WH Cases by Store is the average of the sum of Average WH Cases by Store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the average WH cases value is updated, the value entered is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse.
USA Average WH Units by Store	The USA Average WH Units by Store is the average of the sum of Average WH Units by Store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the average WH units value is updated, the value entered is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse.
USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store	The USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store is calculated based on the maximum lead time for the stores sourced by this warehouse. For Delivery Window USAs, the earliest release date is the greater of the lead time and delivery window for the stores sourced by this warehouse. If the Release Date is aggregated to a higher level, the value of the earliest release date is displayed. (Read only)

Table 9–2 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store	The USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store is the total of the USA Number of packs per store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. (Read only)
USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store	The USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store is the total of the Store User Specified Allocation of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. (Read only)
USA Warehouse Allocation Type	The USA Warehouse Allocation Type is the allocation type of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. If the values are different, a question mark (?) is displayed. If the Allocation Type is not unavailable, Valid values are: ■ None ■ Add ■ Replace ■ Delivery Window If you update the Warehouse Allocation Type of this SKU, it is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse.
USA WH Percent of Pallet	The USA WH Percent of Pallet is percent of pallet of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. If the values are different, a question mark (?) is displayed. (Read only)
USA WH Projected Inventory	USA WH Projected Inventory represents the total projected inventory of this SKU shifted by lead time at the source warehouse. The day the projected inventory is shown for each SKU corresponds to the earliest warehouse release day when there are multiple release days for a single receipt date at any of the stores (in other words, corresponding to the max lead time). (Read only)

Supplier Step

This step allows you to specify a quantity from the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

The available view is:

- [Supplier Level Information View](#)

Supplier Level Information View

This view displays the release date, average unit and cases by supplier. Updates made at the supplier level are spread back to the store level.

Figure 9–3 Supplier Level Information View

	08/05/2013
USA Average Supplier Cases by Store	0
USA Average Supplier Units by Store	0.00
USA Supplier Allocation Type	None
USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store	0
USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store	0.00
USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store	08/05/2013

Table 9–3 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–3 Measures: Supplier Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA Average Supplier Cases by Store	The USA Average Supplier Cases by Store is the average of the sum of Average Supplier Cases by Store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the average Supplier cases value is updated, the value entered is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier.
USA Average Supplier Units by Store	The USA Average Supplier Units by Store is the average of the sum of Average Supplier Units by Store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the average Supplier units is updated, the value entered is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier.
USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store	The USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store is calculated based on the maximum lead time for the stores sourced by this supplier. For Delivery Window USAs, the earliest release date is the greater of the lead time and delivery window for the stores sourced by this supplier. If the Release Date is aggregated to a higher level, the value of the earliest release date is displayed. (Read only)

Table 9–3 (Cont.) Measures: Supplier Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA Supplier Allocation Type	The USA Supplier Allocation Type is the allocation type of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. If the values are different, a question mark (?) is displayed. If the Allocation Type is not unavailable, Valid values are: ■ None ■ Add ■ Replace ■ Delivery Window If you update the Supplier Allocation Type of this SKU, it is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier.
USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store	The USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store is the total of the USA Number of packs per store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. (Read only)
USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store	The USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store is the total of the Store User Specified Allocation of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. (Read only)

Delete Additive, Replacement, Delivery Window USA Task

This task allows you to delete previously established USAs that have not been released. You can delete a USA directly at the store level or can delete USAs across a warehouse, a supplier, or both.

If the USA Type is set to Delete instead of Additive or Replacement, the USA quantities are ignored during the store's calculation process, and the USA quantity is not incorporated into the store replenishment plan. USAs can be deleted at the store, warehouse, or supplier level.

Use the USA Delete workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["USA Delete Workbook"](#) on page 5-61.

This step helps you achieve this task:

[Delete USAs for Unexecuted Store Receipts Step](#)

Delete USAs for Unexecuted Store Receipts Step

This step allows you to delete previously established USAs that have not been released. You can delete a USA directly at the store level or can delete USAs across a warehouse, a supplier, or both.

The available views are:

- [Delete USA \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)
- [Delete Warehouse USA \(SKU/Warehouse/Day\) View](#)
- [Delete Supplier USA \(SKU/Supplier/Day\) View](#)

Delete USA (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view allows deletion of USAs at the SKU/Store/Day level. After selecting a range of dates and SKUS in the wizard process, you can view any existing USAs. You can then identify USAs that should be deleted and check the USA Delete Allocation box to delete a USA.

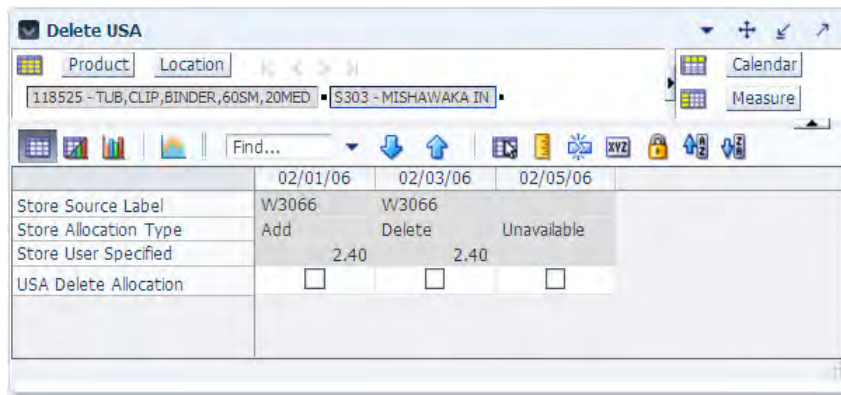
Figure 9–4 Delete USA View (SKU/Store/Day) View

Table 9–4 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–4 Measures: Delete USA View (SKU/Store/Day)

Measure Label	Description
Store Allocation Type	The Store Allocation Type indicates whether the allocation should be added to the receipt plan calculation or whether it should act as a replacement of the receipt plan. If USA Delete Allocation is checked, the allocation type is changed to Delete. (Read only)
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory. (Read only)
Store User Specified Allocation	The Store User Specified Allocation represents the number of units to replace or add to an unreleased store order. The allocations displayed in this workbook are available for deletion. Checking the USA Delete Allocation option causes to store USA quantity to be cleared. (Read only)
USA Delete Allocation	The USA Delete Allocation is checked to delete the USA. If the delete allocation box is checked for a SKU/Store/Day combination, the Store User Specified Allocation quantity is cleared and the Store Allocation Type is changed to Delete. On the appropriate Source (warehouse or supplier) view, the amount of the USA deleted is reduced from the Source's USAs and the Source's Allocation Combination type is updated.

Delete Warehouse USA (SKU/Warehouse/Day) View

The Delete Warehouse USA view can be used to delete USAs at the SKU/Warehouse/Day level or to view the effect of deletions of Store USAs for stores sourced by this warehouse.

Deleting a Warehouse USA deletes all store USAs sourced by this warehouse/Day combination.

When a Store USAs is deleted, the Warehouses USA is updated to reflect the lower level changes.

Figure 9–5 Delete Warehouse USA (SKU/Warehouse/Day) View

	02/01/06	02/03/06	02/05/06
USA Warehouse Allocation Type	None	None	None
USA Warehouse Summary	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA Delete Allocation at Warehouse	☐	☐	☐

Table 9–5 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–5 Measures: Delete Warehouse USA View (SKU/Warehouse/Day)

Measure Label	Description
USA Delete Allocation at Warehouse	The USA Delete Allocation is checked to delete all store USAs sourced by this warehouse/Day combination. The Store Allocation Type is changed to Delete and the Store User Specified Allocation is cleared for these stores.
USA Warehouse Allocation Type	The USA Warehouse Allocation Type is the allocation type of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. If the values are different, a question mark (?) is displayed. If the Allocation Type is not unavailable, Valid values are: - None - Add - Replace - Delivery Window The Warehouse Allocation Type may be updated based on deletions of Store User Specified Allocations. (Read only)
USA Warehouse Summary	The USA Warehouse Summary displays the sum of all store USAs sourced by this warehouse/Day combination. If a store USA sourced by this warehouse is deleted, the warehouse User Specified Allocation Calculation is updated by subtracting the Store USA quantity from the Warehouse USA quantity. (Read only)

Delete Supplier USA (SKU/Supplier/Day) View

This view can be used to delete USAs at the SKU/Supplier/Day level or to view the effect of deletions of Store USAs for stores sourced by this supplier.

Deleting a Supplier USA deletes all store USAs sourced by this Supplier/Day combination.

When a Store USAs is deleted, the Supplier USA is updated to reflect the lower level changes.

Figure 9–6 Delete Supplier USA (SKU/Supplier/Day) View

	02/01/06	02/03/06	02/05/06
USA Supplier Allocation Type	None	None	None
USA Supplier Summary	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA Delete Allocation at Supplier	☐	☐	☐

Table 9–6 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–6 Measures: Delete Supplier USA View (SKU/Supplier/Day)

Measure Label	Description
USA Delete Allocation at Supplier	The USA Delete Allocation is checked to delete all store USAs sourced by this Supplier/Day combination. The Store Allocation Type are changed to Delete and the Store User Specified Allocation are cleared for these stores.
USA Supplier Allocation Type	The USA Supplier Allocation Type is the allocation type of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. If the values are different, a question mark (?) is displayed. If the Allocation Type is not unavailable, Valid values are: - None - Add - Replace - Delivery Window The Supplier Allocation Type may be updated based on deletions of Store User Specified Allocations. (Read only)
USA Supplier Summary	The USA Supplier Summary displays the sum of all store USAs sourced by this Supplier/Day combination. If a store USA sourced by this supplier is deleted, the supplier User Specified Allocation Calculation is updated by subtracting the Store USA quantity from the Supplier USA quantity. (Read only)

Create Rule Based Index USA Task

This task allows you to create a rule based index used in the Allocation On Index workbooks. The rule based index can be based on one of three key measures:

- Store Adjusted Sales
- Store Receipt Plan
- Store Forecast Demand

Use the USA Create Rule Based Index workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see "[USA Create Rule Based Index Workbook](#)" on page 5-63.

This step helps you achieve this task:

[Create Step](#)

Create Step

This step allows you to create the rule based index based on adjusted sales, demand forecast, or store receipt plan.

The available view is

- [Rule Based Manual Index View](#)

Rule Based Manual Index View

This view allows you to view adjusted sales, demand forecast, or store receipt plan measures that can be used to create the store based index.

Figure 9–7 Rule Based Manual Index View

Measure	Value
Store Adjusted Sales	0.00
Store Forecast Demand	0.00
Receipt Plan - Store	0.00
USA Index Notes	
USA Rule Based Manual Index	0.00

Table 9–7 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–7 Measures: Rule Based Manual Index View

Measure Label	Description
Store Adjusted Sales	Store Adjusted Sales represents historical adjusted store sales information used to establish the adjusted sales history for the USA Allocation On Rule Based Index USA workbook. It is calculated as the sum of adjusted sales for the days selected in the wizard. To use this measure as the rule based manual index, you manually copy the value into the USA Rule Based Manual Index. (Read only)
Store Forecast Demand	Store Forecast Demand is calculated as the sum of the demand forecast for the days selected in the wizard. To use this measure as the rule based manual index, you manually copy the value into the USA Rule Based Manual Index. (Read only)

Table 9–7 (Cont.) Measures: Rule Based Manual Index View

Measure Label	Description
Receipt Plan-Store	Store Receipt Plan is calculated as the sum of the store receipts for the days selected in the wizard. To use this measure as the rule based manual index, you manually copy the value into the USA Rule Based Manual Index. (Read only)
USA Index Notes	USA Index Notes allows entry of a note for the rule based manual index.
USA Rule Based Manual Index	The USA Rule Based Manual Index is used in the USA Allocation on Rule Based Index workbook as input to the watershed algorithm to determine the ratio for distributing the units across the stores for Store User Specified Allocation. It is manually entered by you or manually copied from one of the three rules in this view: ■ Store Adjusted Sales ■ Store Forecast Demand ■ Store Receipt Plan

Rule Based Index USA Task

This task allows you to specify a quantity at the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory. The ratio for this spread is based on the USA Rule Based Manual Index for the SKU/Store combination. The USA Rule Based Manual Index must first be set up in the USA Create Rule Based Index Workbook. A watershed algorithm is used in the allocation of these quantities to the store level.

Use the USA Allocation on Rule Based Index workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["USA Allocation on Rule Based Index Workbook"](#) on page 5-65.

These steps help you achieve this task:

- [Store Step](#)
- [Warehouse Step](#)
- [Supplier Step](#)

Store Step

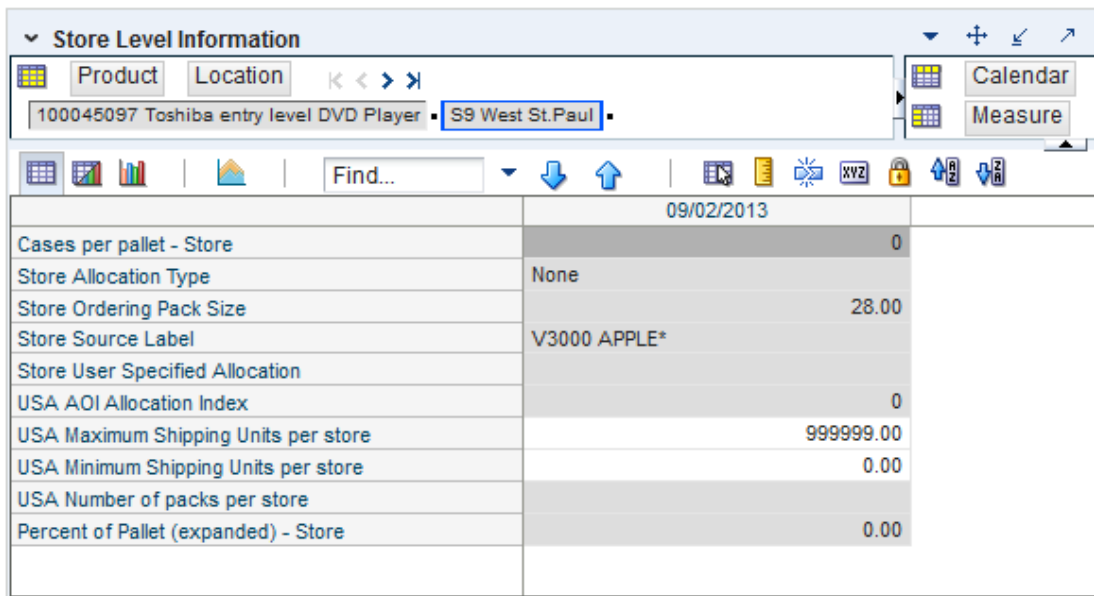
This step allows you to specify a quantity at the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

The available view is

- [Store Level Information View](#)

Store Level Information View

This view displays the calculated USA quantity, AOI Index quantity, store specific pack-size, cases per pallet, and source level information. It also provides the ability to enter maximum and minimum boundaries by store for the AOI quantity that is being pushed from the warehouse.

Figure 9–8 Store Level Information View


	09/02/2013
Cases per pallet - Store	0
Store Allocation Type	None
Store Ordering Pack Size	28.00
Store Source Label	V3000 APPLE*
Store User Specified Allocation	0
USA AOI Allocation Index	0
USA Maximum Shipping Units per store	999999.00
USA Minimum Shipping Units per store	0.00
USA Number of packs per store	0.00
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	0.00

Table 9–8 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–8 Measures: Store Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
Cases Per Pallet-Store	Cases Per Pallet reflects the number of cases on a pallet. Note: Cases Per Pallet is loaded from Data Management (DM). (Read only)
Store Allocation Type	The Store Allocation Type is always Replace for AOI. Upon opening the workbook, the Store Allocation Type displays unavailable for any invalid combinations (no store source, not on supply, or invalid store ordering pack-size). If the watershed calculation changes the allocation quantity, the Store User Specified Allocation is changed to Replace. (Read only)
Store Ordering Pack-size	The Store Ordering Pack-size represents the primary pack-size to be used when ordering a SKU for a store (either from a warehouse or from a supplier). Note: Store Ordering Pack-size is loaded from Data Management (DM). The allocation must be a multiple of the store ordering pack-size. (Read only)
Store Percent of Pallet (Expanded)	Percent of pallet is used to determine if the Ideal Receipt Quantity for replenishment should be rounded to a full pallet. It represents the percentage threshold that case demand must exceed in order for pallet rounding to occur. The expanded version of Store Percent of Pallet displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory. (Read only)

Table 9–8 (Cont.) Measures: Store Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
Store User Specified Allocation	The Store User Specified Allocation represents the number of units to replace an unreleased store order. When the source stocking point units are allocated to the stores using the watershed, algorithm, the Store User Specified Allocation changes to reflect the number of units each store was allocated. Since the allocations must be rounded to pack-size, the total allocation quantity from the source may not be met. The Store User Specified Allocation is only updated in the database if the Allocation type is Replace. (Read only)
USA AOI Allocation Index	The USA AOI Allocation Index represents the value in the USA Rule Based Manual Index and is used in the watershed algorithm to determine the ratio for distributing the units across the stores for Store User Specified Allocation. Note: The USA Rule Based Manual Index must first be set up in the USA Create Rule Based Index workbook. (Read only)
USA Maximum Shipping Units per store	The USA Maximum Shipping Units per store represents the maximum quantity that can be shipped to the store for this product. Store User The Specified Allocation cannot exceed this value. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. The USA Maximum Shipping Units per store is only updated in the database if the Allocation type is Replace.
USA Minimum Shipping Units per store	The USA Minimum Shipping Units per store represents the minimum quantity that can be shipped to the store for this product. Store User The Specified Allocation must be equal to or greater than this value. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. The USA Minimum Shipping Units per store is only updated in the database if the Allocation type is Replace.
USA Number of packs per store	When the Store User Specified Allocation value changes, the number of packs is calculated as the Store User Specified Allocation divided by the USA Number of packs per store. (Read only)

Warehouse Step

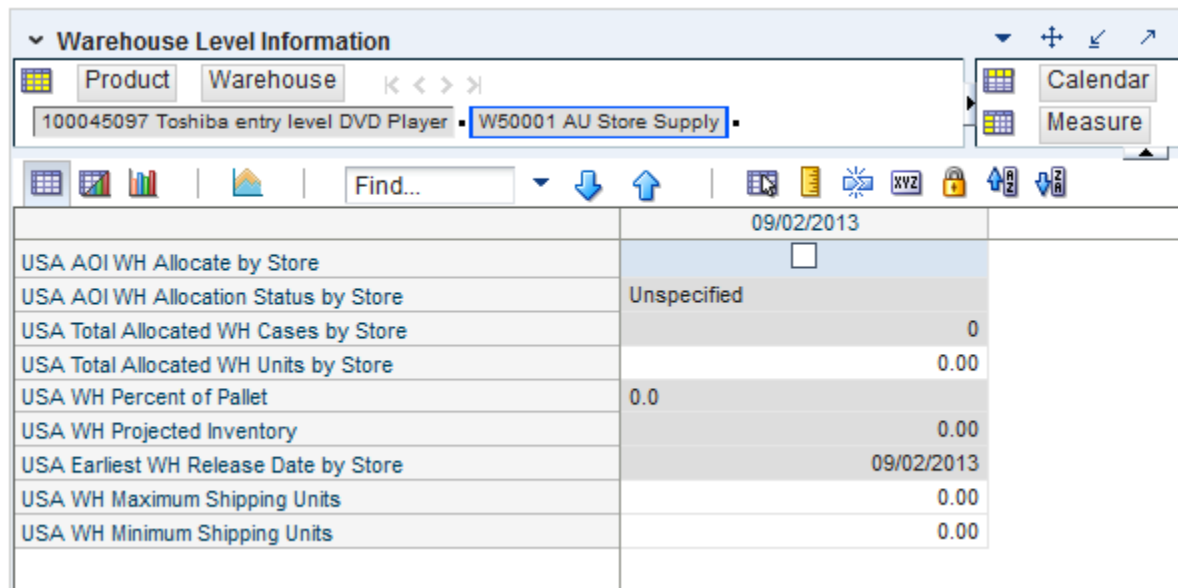
This step allows you to specify a quantity at the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

The available view is

- [Warehouse Level Information View](#)

Warehouse Level Information View

This view provides the ability to push USAs based on an allocation index to stores. This view displays the earliest release date and warehouse inventory information. It also provides the ability to enter warehouse allocation maximum and minimum boundaries and a total allocation quantity to be pushed to stores. This can either be in units or cases.

Figure 9–9 Warehouse Level Information View


	09/02/2013
USA AOI WH Allocate by Store	☐
USA AOI WH Allocation Status by Store	Unspecified
USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store	0
USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store	0.00
USA WH Percent of Pallet	0.0
USA WH Projected Inventory	0.00
USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store	09/02/2013
USA WH Maximum Shipping Units	0.00
USA WH Minimum Shipping Units	0.00

Table 9–9 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–9 Measures: Warehouse Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA AOI WH Allocate by Store	USA AOI WH Allocate by Store is a checkbox used to start the watershed algorithm to push the USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store across all stores in the workbook that are sourced by this warehouse.
USA AOI WH Allocation Status by Store	The USA AOI WH Allocation Status by Store indicates the warehouse level status of the algorithm. ■ Solution Found indicates the allocation was successful ■ Invalid Distribute Quantity indicates the allocation quantity was less than the sum of all the store minimums or greater than the sum of all the maximums ■ Invalid Shipping Quantity indicates the maximum and minimum shipping quantities are invalid (Read only)
USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store	The USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store is calculated based on the maximum lead time for the stores sourced by this warehouse. For Delivery Window USAs, the earliest release date is the greater of the lead time and delivery window for the stores sourced by this warehouse. If the Release Date is aggregated to a higher level, the value of the earliest release date is displayed. (Read only)
USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store	The USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store is the total of the USA Number of packs per store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. (Read only)

Table 9–9 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store	The USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store is the total of the Store User Specified Allocation of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. You can override this calculated quantity to change the allocation quantity to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this warehouse. The push does not happen until the USA AOI WH Allocate by Store option is checked.
USA WH Maximum Shipping Units	USA WH Maximum Shipping Units represents the average of the USA Maximum Shipping Units per for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. You can override this calculated quantity to change the maximum to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this warehouse.
USA WH Minimum Shipping Units	The USA WH Minimum Shipping Units per store represents the minimum quantity that can be shipped to the store for this product. You can override this calculated quantity to change the minimum to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this warehouse.
USA WH Percent of Pallet	The USA WH Percent of Pallet is percent of pallet of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. If the values are different, a question mark (?) is displayed. (Read only)
USA WH Projected Inventory	USA WH Projected Inventory represents the total projected inventory of this SKU shifted by lead time at the source warehouse. The day the projected inventory is shown for each SKU corresponds to the earliest warehouse release day when there are multiple release days for a single receipt date at any of the stores (in other words, corresponding to the max lead time). (Read only)

Supplier Step

This step allows you to specify a quantity at the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

The available view is

- [Supplier Level Information View](#)

Supplier Level Information View

This view provides the ability to push USAs based on an allocation index to stores. This view displays the earliest release date and provides the ability to enter supplier allocation maximum and minimum boundaries and a total allocation quantity to be pushed to stores. This can either be in units or cases.

Figure 9–10 Supplier Level Information View

	09/02/2013
USA AOI Supplier Allocate by Store	☐
USA AOI Supplier Allocation Status by Store	Unspecified
USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store	0
USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store	0.00
USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store	08/18/2013
USA Supplier Maximum Shipping Units	999999.00
USA Supplier Minimum Shipping Units	0.00

Table 9–10 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–10 Measures: Supplier Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA AOI Supplier Allocate by Store	USA AOI Supplier Allocate by Store is a checkbox used to start the watershed algorithm to push the USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store across all stores in the workbook that are sourced by this supplier.
USA AOI Supplier Allocation Status by Store	The USA AOI Supplier Allocation Status by Store indicates the supplier level status of the algorithm. - Solution Found indicates the allocation was successful - Invalid Distribute Quantity indicates the allocation quantity was less than the sum of all the store minimums or greater than the sum of all the maximums - Invalid Shipping Quantity indicates the maximum and minimum shipping quantities are invalid (Read only)
USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store	The USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store is calculated based on the maximum lead time for the stores sourced by this supplier. If the Release Date is aggregated to a higher level, the value of the earliest release date is displayed. (Read only)
USA Supplier Maximum Shipping Units	USA Supplier Maximum Shipping Units represents the average of the USA Maximum Shipping Units per for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. You can override this calculated quantity to change the maximum to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this supplier.

Table 9–10 (Cont.) Measures: Supplier Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA Supplier Minimum Shipping Units	The USA Supplier Minimum Shipping Units per store represents the minimum quantity that can be shipped to the store for this product. You can override this calculated quantity to change the minimum to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this supplier.
USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store	The USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store is the total of the USA Number of packs per store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. (Read only)
USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store	The USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store is the total of the Store User Specified Allocation of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. You can override this calculated quantity to change the allocation quantity to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this warehouse. The push does not happen until the USA AOI WH Allocate by Store option is checked.

Dynamic Rule Based Index USA Task

This task allows you to specify a quantity from the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory. The ratio for this spread is based on one of three rules: Store Adjusted Sales, Store Forecast Demand or Store Receipt Plan. A Watershed Algorithm is used in the allocation of these quantities to the store level.

Use the USA Allocation on Dynamic Rule Based Index workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["USA Allocation on Dynamic Rule Based Index Workbook"](#) on page 5-70.

These steps help you achieve this task:

- [Store Step](#)
- [Warehouse Step](#)
- [Supplier Step](#)

Store Step

This step allows you to specify a quantity at the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

The available view is:

- [Store Level Information View](#)

Store Level Information View

This view displays store specific pack-size, cases per pallet, and source level information. This view allows you to create or update USAs at the SKU/Store/Day level. The allocation type is specified and the USA can be entered in units or packs.

Figure 9–11 Store Level Information View

Store Level Information	
Product	Location
100004009 DVD Player	S8 Glendale
08/12/2013	
Cases per pallet - Store	0
Store Allocation Type	None
Store Ordering Pack Size	28.00
Store Source Label	V3000 APPLE*
Store User Specified Allocation	
USA AOI Allocation Index	0
USA Maximum Shipping Units per store	999999.00
USA Minimum Shipping Units per store	0.00
USA Number of packs per store	
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	0.00

Table 9–11 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–11 Measures: Store Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
Cases Per Pallet - Store	Cases Per Pallet reflects the number of cases on a pallet. Note: Cases Per Pallet is loaded from Data Management (DM). (Read only)
Store Allocation Type	The Store Allocation Type indicates whether the allocation should be added to the receipt plan calculation or whether it should act as a replacement of the receipt plan. Upon opening the workbook, the Store Allocation Type displays unavailable for any invalid combinations (no store source, not on supply, or invalid store ordering pack-size). If a USA was deleted previously and the date it was deleted is still after today, the workbook displays 0 units for the USA and None as the Allocation Type. This does give you the opportunity to create a USA even though it was deleted previously. If the Allocation Type is not unavailable, Valid values are: ■ None ■ Add ■ Replace ■ Delivery Window Note: Delivery Window USAs can only be set up for those SKU/Store combinations sourced by a warehouse.
Store Delivery Window	The Store Delivery Window indicates the time window over which the Delivery Window allocation quantity has to be delivered from the warehouse to the stores. If the delivery window entered put the release date before today, the delivery window is changed back to its original value and the following alert is issued: <i>The Release Date is before today. Please refresh the workbook and enter a smaller delivery window.</i> At this point the workbook is unstable, and must be refreshed before continuing. The Store Delivery Window is only updated in the database if the Allocation type is Delivery Window.
Store Ordering Pack-size	The Store Ordering Pack-size represents the primary pack-size to be used when ordering a SKU for a store (either from a warehouse or from a supplier). Note: Store Ordering Pack-size is loaded from Data Management (DM). The allocation must be a multiple of the store ordering pack-size (Read only)
Percent of Pallet (expanded)-Store	Percent of pallet is used to determine if the Ideal Receipt Quantity for replenishment should be rounded to a full pallet. It represents the percentage threshold that case demand must exceed in order for pallet rounding to occur. The expanded version of Store Percent of Pallet displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)

Table 9–11 (Cont.) Measures: Store Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory. (Read only)
Store User Specified Allocation	The Store User Specified Allocation represents the number of units to replace or add to an unreleased store order. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the number entered is not a multiple of the Store Ordering Pack-size, it is rounded to the nearest Store Ordering Pack-size based on the Store Rounding Threshold. If the Store Allocation Type is Add, the value is added to the store order. If the Store Allocation Type is Replace, the value replaces the store order. If the Store Allocation Type is Delivery Window, the value replaces the store order. If the USA Number of packs per store changes, the USA is calculated as the USA Number of packs per store multiplied by the Store Ordering Pack-size. The Store User Specified Allocation is only updated in the database if the Allocation type is Add, Replace or Delivery Window.
USA Number of packs per store	The USA Number of packs per store allows you to specify the USA in packs. When the number of packs is specified, the Store User Specified Allocation is updated to reflect the number in units. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the Store User Specified Allocation changes, the USA Number of packs per store is calculated as the Store User Specified Allocation divided by the USA Number of packs per store.

Warehouse Step

This step allows you to specify a quantity at the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

The available view is:

- [Warehouse Level Information View](#)

Warehouse Level Information View

This view displays the release date, cases per pallet, and warehouse inventory information. Updates made at the warehouse level are spread back to the store level.

Figure 9–12 Warehouse Level Information View

	08/12/2013
USA AOI WH Allocate by Store	☐
USA AOI WH Allocation Status by Store	Unspecified
USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store	0
USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store	0.00
USA WH Percent of Pallet	0.0
USA WH Projected Inventory	0.00
USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store	
USA WH Maximum Shipping Units	0.00
USA WH Minimum Shipping Units	0.00

Table 9–12 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–12 Measures: Warehouse Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA AOI WH Allocate by Store	USA AOI WH Allocate by Store is a checkbox used to start the watershed algorithm to push the USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store across all stores in the workbook that are sourced by this warehouse.
USA AOI WH Allocation Status by Store	The USA AOI WH Allocation Status by Store indicates the warehouse level status of the algorithm. ■ Solution Found indicates the allocation was successful ■ Invalid Distribute Quantity indicates the allocation quantity was less than the sum of all the store minimums or greater than the sum of all the maximums ■ Invalid Shipping Quantity indicates the maximum and minimum shipping quantities are invalid (Read only)
USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store	The USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store is calculated based on the maximum lead time for the stores sourced by this warehouse. For Delivery Window USAs, the earliest release date is the greater of the lead time and delivery window for the stores sourced by this warehouse. If the Release Date is aggregated to a higher level, the value of the earliest release date is displayed. (Read only)
USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store	The USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store is the total of the USA Number of packs per store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. (Read only)
USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store	The USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store is the total of the Store User Specified Allocation of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. You can override this calculated quantity to change the allocation quantity to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this warehouse. The push does not happen until the USA AOI WH Allocate by Store option is checked.

Table 9–12 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA WH Maximum Shipping Units	USA WH Maximum Shipping Units represents the average of the USA Maximum Shipping Units per for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. You can override this calculated quantity to change the maximum to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this warehouse.
USA WH Minimum Shipping Units	The USA WH Minimum Shipping Units per store represents the minimum quantity that can be shipped to the store for this product. You can override this calculated quantity to change the minimum to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this warehouse.
USA WH Percent of Pallet	The USA WH Percent of Pallet is percent of pallet of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. If the values are different, a question mark (?) is displayed. (Read only)
USA WH Projected Inventory	USA WH Projected Inventory represents the total projected inventory of this SKU shifted by lead time at the source warehouse. The day the projected inventory is shown for each SKU corresponds to the earliest warehouse release day when there are multiple release days for a single receipt date at any of the stores (in other words, corresponding to the max lead time). (Read only)

Supplier Step

This step allows you to specify a quantity at the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

The available view is:

- [Supplier Level Information View](#)

Supplier Level Information View

This view displays the release date, average unit and cases by supplier. Updates made at the supplier level are spread back to the store level.

Figure 9–13 Supplier Level Information View

Supplier Level Information	
Product	Supplier
100004009 DVD Player	V2900 Local Supplier #1
Find...	
08/12/2013	
USA AOI Supplier Allocate by Store	
USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store	0
USA AOI Supplier Allocation Status by Store	Unspecified
USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store	0.00
USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store	
USA Supplier Maximum Shipping Units	0.00
USA Supplier Minimum Shipping Units	0.00

Table 9–13 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–13 Measures: Supplier Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA AOI Supplier Allocate by Store	USA AOI Supplier Allocate by Store is a checkbox used to start the watershed algorithm to push the USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store across all stores in the workbook that are sourced by this supplier.
USA AOI Supplier Allocation Status by Store	The USA AOI Supplier Allocation Status by Store indicates the supplier level status of the algorithm. ■ Solution Found indicates the allocation was successful ■ Invalid Distribute Quantity indicates the allocation quantity was less than the sum of all the store minimums or greater than the sum of all the maximums ■ Invalid Shipping Quantity indicates the maximum and minimum shipping quantities are invalid (Read only)
USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store	The USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store is calculated based on the maximum lead time for the stores sourced by this supplier. If the Release Date is aggregated to a higher level, the value of the earliest release date is displayed. (Read only)
USA Supplier Maximum Shipping Units	USA Supplier Maximum Shipping Units represents the average of the USA Maximum Shipping Units per for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. You can override this calculated quantity to change the maximum to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this supplier.
USA Supplier Minimum Shipping Units	The USA Supplier Minimum Shipping Units per store represents the minimum quantity that can be shipped to the store for this product. You can override this calculated quantity to change the minimum to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this supplier.
USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store	The USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store is the total of the USA Number of packs per store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. (Read only)
USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store	The USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store is the total of the Store User Specified Allocation of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. You can override this calculated quantity to change the allocation quantity to be pushed down to the stores sourced by this warehouse. The push does not happen until the USA AOI WH Allocate by Store option is checked.

Create Store Based Index USA Task

This task allows you to create a store based index that is used in the USA Allocation on Store Based Index workbook. You can reference key measures (Store Adjusted Sales, Store Receipt Plan, and Store Forecast Demand) to create a store based index. The label and description for the USA Store Based Manual Index can be changed to help identify the Index.

Use the USA Create Store Based Index workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see "[USA Create Store Based Index Workbook](#)" on page 5-74.

These steps help you achieve this task:

- [Store Step](#)
- [Warehouse Step](#)

- [Supplier Step](#)

Store Step

This step allows you to create a store based index that is used in the USA Allocation on Store Based Index workbook.

The available view is:

- [Reference Measures View](#)

Reference Measures View

This view allows you to view adjusted sales, demand forecast, or store receipt plan measures that can be used to create the store based index.

Figure 9–14 Reference Measures View

	07/18/2013	07/19/2013	07/20/2013	07/21/2013	07/22/2013	07/23/2013	07/24/2013	07/25/2013
Store Adjusted Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Store Forecast Demand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receipt Plan - Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 9–14 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–14 Measures: Reference Measures View

Measure Label	Description
Store Adjusted Sales (Read only)	Store Adjusted Sales represents historical adjusted store sales information used to establish the adjusted sales history for the USA Allocation On Store Based Index USA workbook. It is calculated as the sum of adjusted sales for the days selected in the wizard.
Store Forecast Demand (Read only)	Store Forecast Demand is calculated as the sum of the demand forecast for the days selected in the wizard.
Store Receipt Plan (Read only)	Store Receipt Plan is calculated as the sum of the store receipts for the days selected in the wizard.

Warehouse Step

This step allows you to create a store based index that is used in the USA Allocation on Store Based Index workbook.

The available view is:

- [Label and Description Change Information View](#)

Label and Description Change Information View

This view allows you to create or update USA Manual Index Descriptions and Labels.

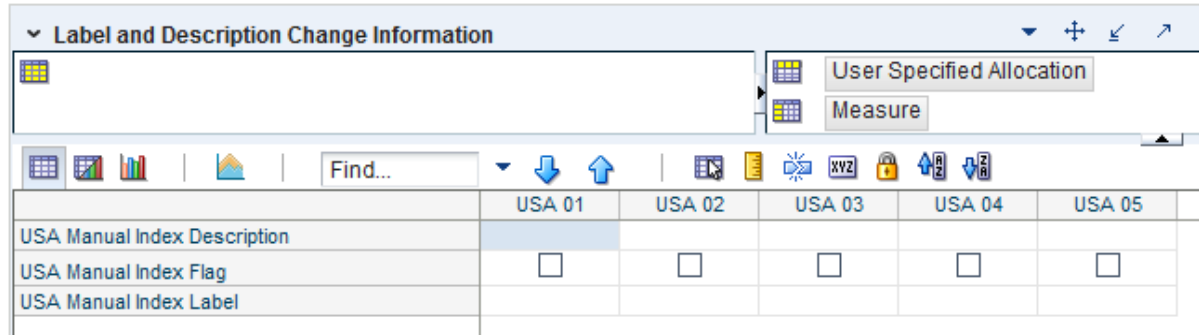
Figure 9–15 Label and Description Change Information View

Table 9–15 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–15 Measures: Label and Description Change Information

Measure Label	Description
USA Manual Index Description	The USA Manual Index Description contains a user-entered description of a Store Based Index. In order to see the description in wizards and other views, right click on the USA, select Select display and sort attributes and click USA Manual Index Description to the right for Display Attributes. To allow the description to be referenced for future workbook builds, the USA Manual Index Flag must be checked.
USA Manual Index Flag	The USA Manual Index Flag enables users to create custom labels and descriptions for USA manual indexes. This flag must be checked in order for label and description to be created in the next AIP batch run.
USA Manual Index Label	The USA Manual Index Label is a user-entered label created by users to identify a USA manual index. In order to see the index label in wizards and other views, right click on the USA, select Select display and sort attributes and click USA Manual Index Label to the right for Display Attributes. To allow the index label to be referenced for future workbook builds, the USA Manual Index Flag must be checked.

Supplier Step

This step allows you to create a store based index that is used in the USA Allocation on Store Based Index workbook.

The available view is:

- [Store Based Manual Index View](#)

Store Based Manual Index View

This view allows you to create the store based index based on adjusted sales, demand forecast, or store receipt.

Figure 9–16 Store Based Manual Index View

	USA 01	USA 02	USA 03	USA 04	USA 05
USA Store Based Manual Index	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 9–16 lists the measure in this view.

Table 9–16 Measures: Store Based Manual Index View

Measure Label	Description
USA Store Based Manual Index	The USA Store Based Manual Index is used in the USA Allocation on Index (AOI) workbooks. It is manually entered by you or manually copied from one of the three rules in the Reference Measures view: - Store Adjusted Sales - Store Forecast Demand - Store Receipt Plan

Store Based Index USA Task

This task allows you to specify a quantity at the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory. The ratio for this spread is based on the USA Store Based Manual Index for the SKU/Store combination. The USA Store Based Manual Index must first be set up in the USA Create Store Based Index Workbook. A Watershed Algorithm is used in the allocation of these quantities to the store level.

Use the USA Allocation on Store Based Index workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["USA Create Store Based Index Workbook"](#) on page 5-74.

These steps help you achieve this task:

- [Store Step](#)
- [Warehouse Step](#)
- [Supplier Step](#)

Store Step

This step allows you to specify a quantity at the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

The available view is:

- [Store Level Information View](#)

Store Level Information View

This view displays the calculated USA quantity, AOI Index quantity, store specific pack-size, cases per pallet, and source level information. It also provides the ability to enter maximum and minimum boundaries by store for the AOI quantity that is being pushed from the warehouse.

Figure 9–17 Store Level Information View

	08/08/2013
Cases per pallet - Store	0
Store Allocation Type	None
Store Ordering Pack Size	28.00
Store Source Label	V3000 APPLE*
Store User Specified Allocation	
USA AOI Allocation Index	0
USA Maximum Shipping Units per store	999999.00
USA Minimum Shipping Units per store	0.00
USA Number of packs per store	
Percent of Pallet (expanded) - Store	0.00

Table 9–17 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–17 Measures: Store Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
Cases Per Pallet-Store	Cases Per Pallet reflects the number of cases on a pallet. Note: Cases Per Pallet is loaded from Data Management (DM). (Read only)
Store Allocation Type	The Store Allocation Type indicates whether the allocation should be added to the receipt plan calculation or whether it should act as a replacement of the receipt plan. Upon opening the workbook, the Store Allocation Type displays unavailable for any invalid combinations (no store source, not on supply, or invalid store ordering pack-size). If the watershed calculation changes the allocation quantity, the Store User Specified Allocation is changed to Replace. (Read only)
Store Ordering Pack-size	The Store Ordering Pack-size represents the primary pack-size to be used when ordering a SKU for a store (either from a warehouse or from a supplier). Note: Store Ordering Pack-size is loaded from Data Management (DM). The allocation must be a multiple of the store ordering pack-size. (Read only)

Table 9–17 (Cont.) Measures: Store Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
Percent of Pallet (expanded)-Store	Percent of pallet is used to determine if the Ideal Receipt Quantity for replenishment should be rounded to a full pallet. It represents the percentage threshold that case demand must exceed in order for pallet rounding to occur. The expanded version of Store Percent of Pallet displays the actual value used in the calculations. This is the merge of exception level (SKU/Store/Day), default level (Sub-class/Store format), and global level (Dept) values entered. (Read only)
Store Source Label	The Store Source Label identifies the source from which this store receives inventory. (Read only)
Store User Specified Allocation	The Store User Specified Allocation represents the number of units to replace an unreleased store order. When the source stocking point units are allocated to the stores using the watershed, algorithm, the Store User Specified Allocation changes to reflect the number of units each store was allocated. Since the allocations must be rounded to pack-size, the total allocation quantity from the source may not be met. The Store User Specified Allocation is only updated in the database if the Allocation type is Replace. (Read only)
USA AOI Allocation Index	The USA AOI Allocation Index represents the value in the USA Store Based Manual Index and is used in the watershed algorithm to determine the ratio for distributing the units across the stores for Store User Specified Allocation. Note: The USA Rule Based Manual Index must first be set up in the USA Create Store Based Index workbook. (Read only)
USA Maximum Shipping Units per store	The USA Maximum Shipping Units per store represents the maximum quantity that can be shipped to the store for this product. Store User The Specified Allocation cannot exceed this value. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. The USA Maximum Shipping Units per store is only updated in the database if the Allocation type is Replace.
USA Minimum Shipping Units per store	The USA Minimum Shipping Units per store represents the minimum quantity that can be shipped to the store for this product. Store User The Specified Allocation must be equal to or greater than this value. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. The USA Minimum Shipping Units per store is only updated in the database if the Allocation type is Replace.
USA Number of packs per store	When the Store User Specified Allocation value changes, the number of packs is calculated as the Store User Specified Allocation divided by the USA Number of packs per store. (Read only)

Warehouse Step

This step allows you to specify a quantity at the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

The available view is:

- [Warehouse Level Information View](#)

Warehouse Level Information View

This view provides the ability to push USAs based on an allocation index to stores. This view displays the earliest release date and warehouse inventory information. It also provides the ability to enter warehouse allocation maximum and minimum boundaries and a total allocation quantity to be pushed to stores. This can either be in units or cases.

Figure 9–18 Warehouse Level Information View

	08/08/2013
USA AOI WH Allocate by Store	☐
USA AOI WH Allocation Status by Store	Unspecified
USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store	0
USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store	0.00
USA WH Percent of Pallet	0.0
USA WH Projected Inventory	0.00
USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store	
USA WH Maximum Shipping Units	0.00
USA WH Minimum Shipping Units	0.00

Table 9–18 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–18 Measures: Warehouse Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA Average Delivery Window by Store	The USA Average Delivery Window by Store is the average of the sum of Store Delivery Window of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the average delivery window is updated, the value entered is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. If the average delivery window entered put the release date before today, the delivery window is changed back to its original value and an alert is issued. At this point the workbook is unstable, and must be refreshed before continuing.
USA Average WH Cases by Store	The USA Average WH Cases by Store is the average of the sum of Average WH Cases by Store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the average WH cases value is updated, the value entered is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse.
USA Average WH Units by Store	The USA Average WH Units by Store is the average of the sum of Average WH Units by Store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the average WH units value is updated, the value entered is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse.

Table 9–18 (Cont.) Measures: Warehouse Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store	The USA Earliest WH Release Date by Store is calculated based on the maximum lead time for the stores sourced by this warehouse. For Delivery Window USAs, the earliest release date is the greater of the lead time and delivery window for the stores sourced by this warehouse. If the Release Date is aggregated to a higher level, the value of the earliest release date is displayed. (Read only)
USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store	The USA Total Allocated WH Cases by Store is the total of the USA Number of packs per store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. (Read only)
USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store	The USA Total Allocated WH Units by Store is the total of the Store User Specified Allocation of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. (Read only)
USA Warehouse Allocation Type	The USA Warehouse Allocation Type is the allocation type of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. If the values are different, a question mark (?) is displayed. If the Allocation Type is not unavailable, Valid values are: ■ None ■ Add ■ Replace ■ Delivery Window If you update the Warehouse Allocation Type of this SKU, it is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse
USA WH Percent of Pallet	The USA WH Percent of Pallet is percent of pallet of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this warehouse. If the values are different, a question mark (?) is displayed. (Read only)
USA WH Projected Inventory	USA WH Projected Inventory represents the total projected inventory of this SKU shifted by lead time at the source warehouse. The day the projected inventory is shown for each SKU corresponds to the earliest warehouse release day when there are multiple release days for a single receipt date at any of the stores (in other words, corresponding to the max lead time). (Read only)

Supplier Step

This step allows you to specify a quantity at the source stocking point to spread proportionally across a set of stores taking into account the store inventory.

The available view is:

- [Supplier Level Information View](#)

Supplier Level Information View

This view provides the ability to push USAs based on an allocation index to stores. This view displays the earliest release date and provides the ability to enter supplier allocation maximum and minimum boundaries and a total allocation quantity to be pushed to stores. This can either be in units or cases.

Figure 9–19 Supplier Level Information View

Supplier Level Information	
Product	Supplier
100004033 Blue Ray DVD Player	V2900 Local Supplier #1
08/08/2013	
USA AOI Supplier Allocate by Store	☐
USA AOI Supplier Allocation Status by Store	Unspecified
USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store	0
USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store	0.00
USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store	
USA Supplier Maximum Shipping Units	0.00
USA Supplier Minimum Shipping Units	0.00

Table 9–19 lists the measures in this view.

Table 9–19 Measures: Supplier Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA Average Supplier Cases by Store	The USA Average Supplier Cases by Store is the average of the sum of Average Supplier Cases by Store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the average Supplier cases value is updated, the value entered is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier.
USA Average Supplier Units by Store	The USA Average Supplier Units by Store is the average of the sum of Average Supplier Units by Store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. If the average Supplier units is updated, the value entered is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier.
USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store	The USA Earliest Supplier Release Date by Store is calculated based on the maximum lead time for the stores sourced by this supplier. For Delivery Window USAs, the earliest release date is the greater of the lead time and delivery window for the stores sourced by this supplier. If the Release Date is aggregated to a higher level, the value of the earliest release date is displayed. (Read only)

Table 9–19 (Cont.) Measures: Supplier Level Information View

Measure Label	Description
USA Supplier Allocation Type	The USA Supplier Allocation Type is the allocation type of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. If the values are different, a question mark (?) is displayed. If the Allocation Type is not unavailable, Valid values are: ■ None ■ Add ■ Replace ■ Delivery Window If you update the Supplier Allocation Type of this SKU, it is replicated for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier.
USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store	The USA Total Allocated Supplier Cases by Store is the total of the USA Number of packs per store of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. (Read only)
USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store	The USA Total Allocated Supplier Units by Store is the total of the Store User Specified Allocation of this SKU for all stores in the workbook sourced by this supplier. (Read only)

System Setup Activity

This chapter describes the System Setup activity. These workbooks are used to manage thresholds for generating alerts for stores and warehouses.

The System Setup activity contains these tasks:

- [Store Alert Thresholds & Masks Task](#)
- [Warehouse Alert Thresholds & Masks Task](#)
- [Network Thresholds & Masks Task](#)
- [Store System Setup Parameters Task](#)

Store Alert Thresholds & Masks Task

This task is used to set up the global (Sub-class/Company), default (SKU/Company), and exception (SKU/Store) values that are used to populate alert measures. Global measures are used when no default or exception value exists. The values set here define the thresholds and horizons used to generate alerts.

Use the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook to perform the steps for this task. To build this workbook, see "[SRP Alert Maintenance Workbook](#)" on page 5-82.

These steps help you achieve this task:

- [Set Defaults Step \(Store\)](#)
- [Set Alert Thresholds Step](#)
- [Set Default Alert Thresholds Step \(Store\)](#)
- [Set Alert Masks Step \(Store\)](#)

Set Defaults Step (Store)

This step contains a view that allow you to examine the global department level default values for parameters for store replenishment plans.

The available views are:

- [SRP Alert Default \(SKU/Company\) View](#)
- [SRP Alert Global Default \(Sub-class/Company\) View](#)

SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View

This view contains the global department level default values for parameters that are used in generating and processing store replenishment plans.

Figure 10–1 SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View

	100004009 DVD	100004033 Blue Ray	100013010	100013028
High Dissipation Yesterday % of Sales				
High Dissipation Yesterday Alerting Stores Ratio				
High Dissipation Yesterday Total % of Sales				
High Planned Orders Horizon				
High Planned Orders Packs Threshold				
High Repeated Dissipation Days				
High Repeated Dissipation Horizon				
High Repeated Dissipation % of Sales				
High Repeated Dissipation Alerting Stores Ratio				
Large Consecutive OOS Alerting Stores Ratio				
Large Consecutive OOS Corporate Lost Sales Volume over horizon				
Large Non-Consecutive OOS Alerting Stores Ratio				
Large Non-Consecutive OOS Corporate Lost Sales Volume over horizon				
Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio				
Large OOS Last Night Corporate Lost Sales Volume				
Large OOS Last Night Corporate Lost Sales % Possible Sales				
Day on Day OOS Alerting Stores Ratio				
Day on Day OOS Corporate Lost Sales Volume				
High Projected OOS Alerting Stores Ratio				
High Projected OOS Corporate Lost Sales Volume over horizon				
High Projected OOS Corporate Lost Sales % Forecast				
High Projected Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio				

Table 10–1 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–1 Measures: SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View

Measure Label	Description
Day on Day OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	The Day on Day Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores Out of Stock (OOS) on the same day in consecutive weeks to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than half of the ranged stores are out of stock on the same day in consecutive weeks; then in the Day on Day OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: 0.5.
Day on Day OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume	The Day on Day OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Day on Day OOS Day on Day Count Threshold	The Day on Day OOS Day on Day Count Threshold defines the threshold for the number of days a product is out of stock at a store for that SKU/Store to be considered as an exception. This parameter represents the number of days a store must be out of stock on the same day in consecutive weeks that must be exceeded before the Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a SKU/Store is out of stock on the same day for the past three weeks; then in the Day on Day OOS Day on Day Count Threshold, enter: 3.
High Proj Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio	The High Proj Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores with projected low stock to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Low Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than half of the ranged stores have projected low stock, then in the High Proj Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: 0.5.
High Dissipation Yesterday % of Sales	The High Dissipation Yesterday % of Sales defines the threshold used in the High Dissipation Yesterday alert calculation; it represents a percentage of dissipation compared to sales. Zero is not a valid value. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Dissipation Yesterday Alerting Stores Ratio	The High Dissipation Yesterday Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold used in the High Dissipation Yesterday alert calculation; it represents a percentage of High Dissipation stores (that are not High Repeat Dissipation Stores) that exceeded the High Dissipation % of sales ratio. Zero is not a valid value. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Dissipation Yesterday Total % of Sales	The High Dissipation Yesterday Total % of Sales defines the threshold used in the High Dissipation Yesterday alert calculation; it represents a percentage of total dissipation yesterday compared to total sales yesterday. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Planned Orders Packs Threshold	Threshold for High Planned Orders. It is the number of packs that a planned order quantity must not exceed.
High Planned Orders Horizon	The maximum number of days that are reviewed when scanning for order quantities that exceed the alerting threshold.

Table 10–1 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View

Measure Label	Description
High Proj OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	The High Proj OOS Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores with projected out of stocks to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Out of Stock alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than half of the ranged stores have projected out of stocks; then in the High Proj OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: <i>0.5</i>.
High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast	The High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast defines the threshold for the ratio of projected lost sales for all stores over the horizon to demand forecast for all stores over the horizon. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Out of Stock alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when the projected lost sales over the alert horizon are greater than 25% of the forecasted demand; then in The High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast, enter: <i>0.25</i>.
High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	The High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales parameter defines the threshold for the sum of projected lost sales across for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the corporate lost sales volume threshold in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Out of Stock alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid.
Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	The Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores OOS on consecutive days to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than 20% of the ranged stores were out of stock over; then in the Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio defined number of consecutive days, enter: <i>0.2</i>.
Large Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	The Large Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	The Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores OOS on non-consecutive days to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than 30% of the ranged stores were out of stock over the defined number of non-consecutive days; then in the Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: <i>0.3</i>.
High Repeated Dissipation % of Sales	The High Repeated Dissipation % of Sales defines the threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents a percentage of dissipation compared to sales. Zero is not a valid value. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Repeated Dissipation Alerting Stores Ratio	The High Repeated Dissipation Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents a percent of stores with high dissipation over a significant number of days. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).

Table 10–1 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View

Measure Label	Description
High Repeated Dissipation Days	The High Repeated Dissipation Days defines the threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents the number of days that must exceed the Dissipation % of Sales threshold. Zero is not a valid value. Valid values are greater than zero (0).
High Repeated Dissipation Horizon	The High Repeated Dissipation Horizon defines the threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents the number of days to which the alert calculation is limited. The Dissipation Days threshold must be exceeded within this horizon. Zero is not a valid value. Valid values are greater than zero (0).
Large Non-Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	The Large Non-Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio	The Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores OOS last night to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than 40% of the ranged stores were out of stock last night; then in the Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: 0.4.
Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales	The Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales parameter defines the threshold for the ratio of lost sales last night to demand last night. Note this ratio compares all stores for a SKU, not just those that were out of stock last night. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when lost sales last night compared to possible sales last night (demand) were more than 20 %; then in the Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales, enter: 0.2.
Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales Volume	The Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales Volume defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales last night for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.

SRP Alert Global Default (Sub-class/Company) View

This view contains the global Sub-class/Company level default values for parameters that are used in generating alerts.

Figure 10–2 SRP Alert Global Default (Sub-class/Company) View

Measure	Value	
Large Cons. OOS Def Alerting Stores Ratio		
Large Cons. OOS Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon		
Large Cons. OOS Def Number of Consecutive Days OOS		
Large OOS Def Horizon		
Large Non-Cons. OOS Def Alerting Stores Ratio		
Large Non-Cons. OOS Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon		
Large Non-Cons. OOS Def Number of Days OOS		
Large OOS Last Night Def Alerting Stores Ratio		
Large OOS Last Night Def Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales		
Large OOS Last Night Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume		
Day on Day OOS Def Alerting Stores Ratio		
Day on Day OOS Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume		
Day on Day OOS Def Count Threshold		
Day on Day OOS Def Horizon		
Single Store Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume over Horizon		
Single Store Def Number of Days OOS		
Single Store Def Horizon	0	
High Proj OOS Def Alerting Stores Ratio		
High Proj OOS Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon		
High Proj OOS Def Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast		
High Proj OOS Def Number of Projected Days OOS		
High Proj OOS / Low Stock Def Horizon		
High Proj Low Stock Def Alerting Stores Ratio		
High Proj Low Stock Def Number of Low Stock Days		
High Planned Orders Def Horizon		
High Planned Orders Def Packs Threshold		
High Proj Low Stock Def Low Level Percentage	0.00	
Overstock Def Units Threshold		
Def Stock Cover Days Threshold		
High Dissipation Yesterday Def % of Sales		
High Dissipation Yesterday Def Alerting Stores Ratio		
High Dissipation Yesterday Def Total % of Sales		
High Repeated Dissipation Def Days		
High Repeated Dissipation Def Horizon		
High Repeated Dissipation Def % of Sales		
High Repeated Dissipation Def Alerting Stores Ratio		

Table 10–2 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–2 Measures: SRP Alert Global Default (Sub-class/Company) View

Measure Label	Description
Day on Day OOS Def Alerting Stores Ratio	The Day on Day Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores Out of Stock (OOS) on the same day in consecutive weeks to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than half of the ranged stores are out of stock on the same day in consecutive weeks, then in the Day on Day OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: <i>0.5</i>.
Day on Day OOS Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume	The Day on Day OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Day on Day OOS Def Count Threshold	The Day on Day OOS Count Threshold defines the threshold for the number of days a product is out of stock at a store for that SKU/Store to be considered as an exception. This parameter represents the number of days a store must be out of stock on the same day in consecutive weeks that must be exceeded before the Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a SKU/Store is out of stock on the same day for the past three weeks (21 days), then in Day on Day OOS Count Threshold, enter: <i>21</i>.
Day on Day OOS Def Horizon	Day on Day OOS Horizon defines the number of days in history that are reviewed when considering the generation of a Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To review three weeks (21 days) of history; then in Day on Day OOS Horizon, enter: <i>21</i>.
Def Stock Cover Days Threshold	The Stock Cover Days Threshold defines the threshold in number of days of supply that must be exceeded when considering the generation of an Overstock alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert only when the existing inventory covers demand for two weeks (14 days) or more, then in the Stock Cover Days Threshold, enter: <i>14</i>.
High Dissipation Yesterday Def % of Sales	The High Dissipation Yesterday Def % of Sales defines the default threshold used in the High Dissipation Yesterday alert calculation; it represents a percentage of dissipation compared to sales. Zero is not a valid value. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Dissipation Yesterday Def Alerting Stores Ratio	The High Dissipation Yesterday Def Alerting Stores Ratio defines the default threshold used in the High Dissipation Yesterday alert calculation; it represents a percentage of High Dissipation stores (that are not High Repeat Dissipation Stores) that exceed the High Dissipation % of sales ratio. Zero is not a valid value. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Dissipation Yesterday Def Total % of Sales	The High Dissipation Yesterday Def Total % of Sales defines the default threshold used in the High Dissipation Yesterday alert calculation; it represents a percentage of total dissipation yesterday compared to total sales yesterday. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Planned Orders Def Packs Threshold	Threshold for High Planned Orders. It is the number of packs that a planned order quantity must not exceed.
High Planned Orders Def Horizon	The maximum number of days that are reviewed when scanning for order quantities that exceed the alerting threshold.

Table 10–2 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Alert Global Default (Sub-class/Company) View

Measure Label	Description
High Proj Low Stock Def Alerting Stores Ratio	The High Proj Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores with projected low stock to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Low Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than half of the ranged stores have projected low stock; then in the High Proj Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio enter: <i>0.5</i>.
High Proj Low Stock Def Low Level Percentage	The High Proj Low Stock Low Level Percentage defines the percentage below the RUTL that Projected Inventory must be when considering the generation of High Projected Low Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert if the Projected Inventory falls below 75% of the RUTL; then in the High Proj Low Stock Low Level Percentage, enter <i>0.75</i>.
High Proj Low Stock Def Number of Low Stock Days	High Proj Low Stock Number of Low Stock Days defines the threshold for the number of days a product is projected low stock that must be exceeded before the High Projected Low Stocks alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a SKU/Store is projected low stock for 5 days; then in the High Proj Low Stock Number of Low Stock Days Threshold, enter: <i>5</i>.
High Proj OOS / Low Stock Def Horizon	The High Proj OOS / Low Stock Horizon parameter defines the number of future days that are reviewed when considering the generation of a High Projected Low Stocks alert or a High Projected Out of Stock alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To review two weeks (14 days) in the future; then in the High Proj OOS / Low Stock Horizon, enter: <i>14</i>.
High Proj OOS Def Alerting Stores Ratio	The High Proj OOS Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores with projected out of stocks to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Out of Stock alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than half of the ranged stores have projected out of stocks; then in the High Proj OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: <i>0.5</i>.
High Proj OOS Def Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast	The High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast defines the threshold for the ratio of projected lost sales for all stores over the horizon to demand forecast for all stores over the horizon. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Out of Stock alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when the projected lost sales over the alert horizon are greater than 25% of the forecasted demand; then in The High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast, enter: <i>0.25</i>.
High Proj OOS Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	The High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales parameter defines the threshold for the sum of projected lost sales across for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the corporate lost sales volume threshold in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Out of Stock alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid.

Table 10–2 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Alert Global Default (Sub-class/Company) View

Measure Label	Description
High Proj OOS Def Number of Projected Days OOS	The High Proj OOS Number of Projected Days OOS parameter defines the threshold for the number of days this product is projected out of stock that must be exceeded before the High Projected Out of Stock alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a SKU/Store is projected out of stock for 3 days; in the High Proj OOS Number of Projected Days OOS Threshold, enter 3.
High Repeated Dissipation Def % of Sales	The High Repeated Dissipation Def % of Sales defines the default threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents a percentage of dissipation compared to sales. Zero is not a valid value. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Repeated Dissipation Def Alerting Store Ratio	The High Repeated Dissipation Def Alerting Store Ratio defines the default threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents a percent of stores with high dissipation over a significant number of days. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Repeated Dissipation Def Days	The High Repeated Dissipation Def Days defines the default threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents the number of days that must exceed the Dissipation % of Sales threshold. Zero is not a valid value. Valid values are greater than zero (0).
High Repeated Dissipation Def Horizon	The High Repeated Dissipation Def Horizon defines the default Threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents the number of days to which the alert calculation are limited. The Dissipation Days threshold must be exceeded within this horizon. Zero is not a valid value. Valid values are greater than zero (0).
Large Cons. OOS Def Alerting Stores Ratio	The Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores OOS on consecutive days to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than 20% of the ranged stores were out of stock over the defined number of consecutive days; then in Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: 0.2.
Large Cons. OOS Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	The Large Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Large Cons. OOS Def Number of Consecutive Days OOS	The Large Cons. OOS Number of Consecutive Days OOS defines the threshold for the number of consecutive days a product is out of stock that must be exceeded before the Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a SKU/Store is out of stock for 4 consecutive days; then in the Large Cons. OOS Number of Consecutive Days OOS, enter: 4.
Large Non-Cons. OOS Def Alerting Stores Ratio	The Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores OOS on non-consecutive days to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than 30% of the ranged stores were out of stock over the defined number of non-consecutive days; then in the Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: 0.3.

Table 10–2 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Alert Global Default (Sub-class/Company) View

Measure Label	Description
Large Non-Cons. OOS Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	The Large Non-Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Large Non-Cons. OOS Def Number of Days OOS	The Large Non-Cons. OOS Number Days OOS defines the threshold for the number of non-consecutive days a product is out of stock that must be exceeded before the Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a SKU/Store is out of stock for 5 non-consecutive days; then in the Large Non-Cons. OOS Number Days OOS, enter: 5.
Large OOS Def Horizon	The Large OOS Horizon parameter defines the number of days in history that are reviewed when considering the generation of a Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert or a Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To review two weeks (14 days) of history; then in the Large OOS Horizon, enter: 14.
Large OOS Last Night Def Alerting Stores Ratio	The Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores OOS last night to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than 40% of the ranged stores were out of stock last night; then in the Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: 0.4.
Large OOS Last Night Def Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales	The Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales parameter defines the threshold for the ratio of lost sales last night to demand last night. Note this ratio compares all stores for a SKU, not just those that were out of stock last night. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when lost sales last night compared to possible sales last night (demand) were more than 20 %; then in the Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales, enter: 0.2.
Large OOS Last Night Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume	The Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales Volume defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales last night for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Overstock Def Units Threshold	The Overstock Units Threshold parameter defines the threshold in number of units which must be exceeded to trigger an Overstock Alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid.

Table 10–2 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Alert Global Default (Sub-class/Company) View

Measure Label	Description
Single Store Def Corp. Lost Sales Volume over Horizon	The Single Store Corp. Lost Sales Volume over Horizon defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales for this SKU at a single store. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Single Store Availability Problems alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Single Store Def Horizon	The Single Store Horizon parameter defines the number of days in history that are reviewed when considering the generation of a Single Store Availability Problems. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To review two weeks (14 days) of history; then in the Single Store Horizon, enter: 14.
Single Store Def Number of Days OOS	The Single Store Number of Days OOS defines the threshold for the number of days this product is out of stock for a store that must be exceeded to trigger a Single Store Availability Problems alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a product at a single store is out of stock for at least 4 days; then in the Single Store Number of Days OOS, enter: 4.

Set Alert Thresholds Step

This step contains the SKU/Store exception level values for parameters that are used in generating alerts.

The available view is:

- [SRP Alert Exception \(SKU/Store\) View](#)

SRP Alert Exception (SKU/Store) View

This view contains the SKU/Store exception level values for parameters that are used in generating alerts.

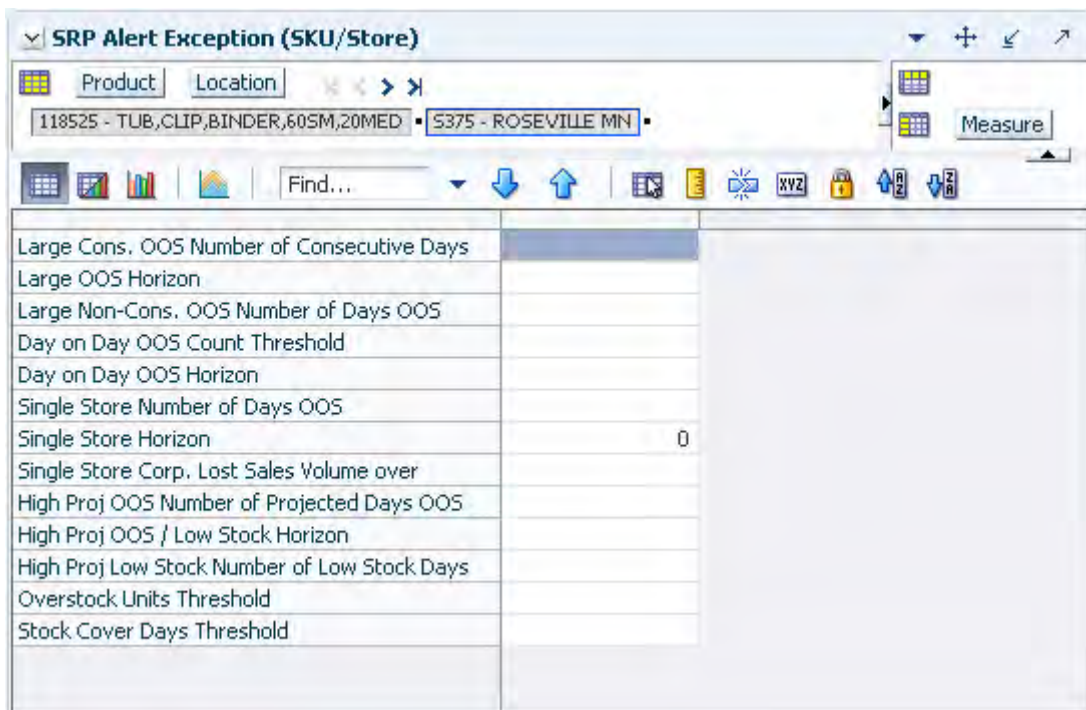
Figure 10–3 SRP Alert Exception (SKU/Store) View

Table 10–3 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–3 Measures: SRP Alert Exception (SKU/Store) View

Measure Label	Description
Day on Day OOS Count Threshold	The Day on Day OOS Count Threshold defines the threshold for the number of days a product is out of stock at a store for that SKU/Store to be considered as an exception. This parameter represents the number of days a store must be out of stock on the same day in consecutive weeks that must be exceeded before the Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a SKU/Store is out of stock on the same day for the past three weeks (21 days), then in the Day on Day OOS Count Threshold, enter: 21.
Day on Day OOS Horizon	Day on Day OOS Horizon defines the number of days in history that are reviewed when considering the generation of a Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To review three weeks (21 days) of history; then in the Day on Day OOS Horizon, enter: 21.
High Proj Low Stock Number of Low Stock Days	High Proj Low Stock Number of Low Stock Days defines the threshold for the number of days a product is projected low stock that must be exceeded before the High Projected Low Stocks alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a SKU/Store is projected low stock for five days; then in the High Proj Low Stock Number of Low Stock Days Threshold, enter: 5.

Table 10-3 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Alert Exception (SKU/Store) View

Measure Label	Description
High Proj OOS / Low Stock Horizon	The High Proj OOS / Low Stock Horizon parameter defines the number of future days that are reviewed when considering the generation of a High Projected Low Stocks alert or a High Projected Out of Stock alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To review two weeks (14 days) in the future; then in the High Proj OOS / Low Stock Horizon, enter: 14.
High Proj Number of Projected Days OOS	The High Proj OOS Number of Projected Days OOS parameter defines the threshold for the number of days this product is projected out of stock that must be exceeded before the High Projected Out of Stock alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert if a SKU/Store is projected out of stock for three days; then in the High Proj OOS Number of Projected Days OOS Threshold, enter: 3.
Large Cons. OOS Number of Consecutive Days OOS	The Large Cons. OOS Number of Consecutive Days OOS defines the threshold for the number of consecutive days a product is out of stock that must be exceeded before the Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a SKU/Store is out of stock for four consecutive days; then in the Large Cons. OOS Number of Consecutive Days OOS, enter: 4.
Large Non-Cons. OOS Number of Days OOS	The Large Non-Cons. OOS Number Days OOS defines the threshold for the number of non-consecutive days a product is out of stock that must be exceeded before the Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a SKU/Store is out of stock for five non-consecutive days; then in the Large Non-Cons. OOS Number Days OOS, enter: 5.
Large OOS Horizon	The Large OOS Horizon parameter defines the number of days in history that are reviewed when considering the generation of a Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert or a Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To review two weeks (14 days) of history; then in the Large OOS Horizon, enter: 14.
Overstock Units Threshold	The Overstock Units Threshold parameter defines the threshold in number of units which must be exceeded to trigger an Overstock Alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid.
Single Store Corp. Lost Sales Volume over Horizon	The Single Store Corp. Lost Sales Volume over Horizon defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales for this SKU at a single store. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Single Store Availability Problems alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.

Table 10–3 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Alert Exception (SKU/Store) View

Measure Label	Description
Single Store Horizon	The Single Store Horizon parameter defines the number of days in history that are reviewed when considering the generation of a Single Store Availability Problems. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To review two weeks (14 days) of history; then in the Single Store Horizon, enter: 14.
Single Store Number of Days OOS	The Single Store Number of Days OOS defines the threshold for the number of days this product is out of stock for a store that must be exceeded to trigger a Single Store Availability Problems alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a product at a single store is out of stock for at least four days; then in the Single Store Number of Days OOS, enter: 4.
Stock Cover Days Threshold	The Stock Cover Days Threshold defines the threshold in number days of supply that must be exceeded when considering the generation of an Overstock alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert only when the existing inventory covers demand for two weeks (14 days) or more; then in the Stock Cover Days Threshold, enter: 14.

Set Default Alert Thresholds Step (Store)

This step contains the default values at SKU/ Company for parameters that are used in generating alerts.

The available view is:

- [SRP Alert Default \(SKU/Company\) View](#)

SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View

This view contains the global department level default values for parameters that are used in generating and processing store replenishment plans.

Figure 10–4 SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View

Measure	Icon
High Dissipation Yesterday % of Sales	
High Dissipation Yesterday Alerting Stores Ratio	
High Dissipation Yesterday Total % of Sales	
High Planned Orders Horizon	
High Planned Orders Packs Threshold	
High Repeated Dissipation Days	
High Repeated Dissipation Horizon	
High Repeated Dissipation % of Sales	
High Repeated Dissipation Alerting Stores Ratio	
Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	
Large Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	
Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	
Large Non-Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	
Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio	
Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales Volume	
Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales	
Day on Day OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	
Day on Day OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume	
High Proj OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	
High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	
High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast	
High Proj Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio	

Table 10–4 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–4 Measures: SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View

Measure Label	Description
Day on Day OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	The Day on Day Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores Out of Stock (OOS) on the same day in consecutive weeks to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than half of the ranged stores are out of stock on the same day in consecutive weeks; then in the Day on Day OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: 0.5.
Day on Day OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume	The Day on Day OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Day on Day OOS Day on Day Count Threshold	The Day on Day OOS Day on Day Count Threshold defines the threshold for the number of days a product is out of stock at a store for that SKU/Store to be considered as an exception. This parameter represents the number of days a store must be out of stock on the same day in consecutive weeks that must be exceeded before the Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert is triggered. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate an alert when a SKU/Store is out of stock on the same day for the past three weeks; then in the Day on Day OOS Day on Day Count Threshold, enter: 3.
High Proj Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio	The High Proj Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores with projected low stock to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Low Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than half of the ranged stores have projected low stock, then in the High Proj Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: 0.5.
High Dissipation Yesterday % of Sales	The High Dissipation Yesterday % of Sales defines the threshold used in the High Dissipation Yesterday alert calculation; it represents a percentage of dissipation compared to sales. Zero is not a valid value. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Dissipation Yesterday Alerting Stores Ratio	The High Dissipation Yesterday Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold used in the High Dissipation Yesterday alert calculation; it represents a percentage of High Dissipation stores (that are not High Repeat Dissipation Stores) that exceeded the High Dissipation % of sales ratio. Zero is not a valid value. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Dissipation Yesterday Total % of Sales	The High Dissipation Yesterday Total % of Sales defines the threshold used in the High Dissipation Yesterday alert calculation; it represents a percentage of total dissipation yesterday compared to total sales yesterday. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Planned Orders Packs Threshold	Threshold for High Planned Orders. It is the number of packs that a planned order quantity must not exceed.
High Planned Orders Horizon	The maximum number of days that are reviewed when scanning for order quantities that exceed the alerting threshold.

Table 10–4 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View

Measure Label	Description
High Proj OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	The High Proj OOS Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores with projected out of stocks to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Out of Stock alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than half of the ranged stores have projected out of stocks; then in the High Proj OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: <i>0.5</i>.
High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast	The High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast defines the threshold for the ratio of projected lost sales for all stores over the horizon to demand forecast for all stores over the horizon. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Out of Stock alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when the projected lost sales over the alert horizon are greater than 25% of the forecasted demand; then in The High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast, enter: <i>0.25</i>.
High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	The High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales parameter defines the threshold for the sum of projected lost sales across for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the corporate lost sales volume threshold in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of High Projected Out of Stock alert. Any positive integer, including zero, is valid.
Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	The Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores OOS on consecutive days to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than 20% of the ranged stores were out of stock over; then in the Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio defined number of consecutive days, enter: <i>0.2</i>.
Large Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	The Large Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio	The Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores OOS on non-consecutive days to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than 30% of the ranged stores were out of stock over the defined number of non-consecutive days; then in the Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: <i>0.3</i>.
High Repeated Dissipation % of Sales	The High Repeated Dissipation % of Sales defines the threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents a percentage of dissipation compared to sales. Zero is not a valid value. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).
High Repeated Dissipation Alerting Stores Ratio	The High Repeated Dissipation Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents a percent of stores with high dissipation over a significant number of days. Valid percentages are greater than zero (0).

Table 10–4 (Cont.) Measures: SRP Alert Default (SKU/Company) View

Measure Label	Description
High Repeated Dissipation Days	The High Repeated Dissipation Days defines the threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents the number of days that must exceed the Dissipation % of Sales threshold. Zero is not a valid value. Valid values are greater than zero (0).
High Repeated Dissipation Horizon	The High Repeated Dissipation Horizon defines the threshold used in the High Repeated Dissipation alert calculation; it represents the number of days to which the alert calculation is limited. The Dissipation Days threshold must be exceeded within this horizon. Zero is not a valid value. Valid values are greater than zero (0).
Large Non-Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon	The Large Non-Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.
Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio	The Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio defines the threshold for the ratio of ranged stores OOS last night to the total number of ranged stores. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when more than 40% of the ranged stores were out of stock last night; then in the Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio, enter: <i>0.4</i>.
Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales	The Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales parameter defines the threshold for the ratio of lost sales last night to demand last night. Note this ratio compares all stores for a SKU, not just those that were out of stock last night. This parameter represents the percentage threshold that must be exceeded when considering the generation of the Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert. Valid values are zero (0) through one (1). Example: To generate an alert when lost sales last night compared to possible sales last night (demand) were more than 20 %; then in the Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales, enter: <i>0.2</i>.
Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales Volume	The Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales Volume defines the threshold for the sum of lost sales last night for this SKU across ranged stores. This parameter represents the lost sales volume in units that must be exceeded when considering the generation of a Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert. Any positive number, including zero, is valid.

Set Alert Masks Step (Store)

This step contains views that:

- Display the default values at the SKU/Store/Day level for parameters that are used in generating alerts.
- Allow you to examine the global department level default values for parameters for store replenishment plans.

The available views are:

- [Alert Day Masks \(DOW\) View](#)
- [Alert Masks \(SKU/Store/Day\) View](#)

Alert Day Masks (DOW) View

This view contains masks for SRP alerts that allow you to turn off the alert, or keep SRP from generating that alert on a specific day of the week.

Figure 10–5 Alert Day Masks (DOW) View

	Sunday	Monday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
High Projected Out of Stock DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Large Consecutive Out of Stocks DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Large Out of Stocks Last Night DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
No Like SKU Found DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Sales Forecast Detail Alert DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
SRP Overstock DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Single Store Availability Problems DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
High Projected Low Stocks DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
High Planned Orders DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
High Dissipation Yesterday Alert DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
High Repeated Dissipation Alert DOW Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

The Alert Day Masks view contains the following writeable measures at the Day of Week (DOW) level. The alert does not trigger for a SKU/Store if its corresponding alert mask has the day of week in which today falls on is deselected.

The following measures display automatically when using the default template.

- Day on Day Repeat Out of Stock DOW Mask
- High Dissipation Yesterday Alert DOW Mask
- High Planned Orders DOW Mask
- High Projected Low Stocks DOW Mask
- High Projected Out of Stock DOW Mask
- High Repeated Dissipation Alert DOW Mask
- Large Consecutive Out of Stocks DOW Mask
- Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks DOW Mask
- Large Out of Stocks Last Night DOW Mask
- No Like SKU Found DOW Mask
- Sales Forecast Detail Alert DOW Mask
- Single Store Availability Problems DOW Mask
- SRP Over Stock DOW Mask

Alert Masks (SKU/Store/Day) View

This view contains masks for SRP alerts that allow you to turn off the alert, or keep SRP from generating that alert.

Figure 10–6 Alert Masks (SKU/Store/Day) View

	04/10/06	04/12/06	04/13/06	04/14/06	04/16/06
High Projected Out of Stock Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Large Consecutive Out of Stocks Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Large Out of Stocks Last Night Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Single Store Availability Problems Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
No Like SKU Found Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
High Projected Low Stocks Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
High Planned Orders Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Sales Forecast Detail Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
SRP Overstock Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
High Dissipation Yesterday Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
High Repeated Dissipation Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

The SRP Alert Masks view contains the following writeable measures at the SKU/Store/Day level. The alert does not trigger for a SKU/Store if its corresponding alert mask at SKU/Store/today is deselected.

The following measures display automatically when using the default template.

- Day on Day Repeat Out of Stock Mask
- High Dissipation Yesterday Mask
- High Planned Orders Mask
- High Projected Low Stocks Mask
- High Projected Out of Stock Mask
- High Repeated Dissipation Mask
- Large Consecutive Out of Stocks Mask
- Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks Mask
- Large Out of Stocks Last Night Mask
- No Like SKU Found Mask
- Sales Forecast Detail Alert Mask
- Single Store Availability Problems Mask
- SRP Over Stock Mask

Warehouse Alert Thresholds & Masks Task

This task is used to manage default and exception level parameters relating to warehouse alerts.

Use the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook to perform the steps for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["WRP Alert Maintenance Workbook"](#) on page 5-84.

These steps help you achieve this task:

- [Set Defaults Step \(Warehouse\)](#)
- [Set Alert Thresholds Step \(Warehouse\)](#)
- [Set Alert Masks Step \(Warehouse\)](#)

Set Defaults Step (Warehouse)

This step contains a view that allow you to examine the global department level default values for parameters for warehouse replenishment plans.

The available views are:

- [WRP Alert Default \(Sub-class\) View](#)
- [WRP Alert Global Default \(Department\) View](#)

WRP Alert Default (Sub-class) View

This view permits maintenance of alert-related defaults at the Sub-class level.

Figure 10-7 WRP Alert Default (Sub-class) View

Parameter	Value
Demand Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	
Demand Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	
Demand Credit Percentage Threshold For Stocked Commodity	
Demand Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	
Overstock Threshold Default	
Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold Default	
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stockless Commodity Default	
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stockless Commodity Default	
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stocked Commodity Default	
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stockless Commodity	
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stockless Commodity Default	
Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold Default	
Stockless Surplus MultiDay Threshold Default	
Stockless Surplus Threshold Default	

Table 10–5 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–5 Measures: WRP Alert Default (Sub-class) View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	Threshold in cases for alerting Demand Credits for stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage demand credit threshold for a demand credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten cases, enter: <i>10</i>
Demand Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	Threshold in days for alerting Demand Credits for a stocked commodity based on a number of consecutive days of demand credits. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for when there are more than three days of demand credits, enter: <i>3</i>.
Demand Credit Percentage Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	Threshold as a percentage of demand for alerting Demand Credits for a stocked commodity. This percentage must be exceeded, as must the demand credit case threshold for a demand credit alert to be raised. Any value between zero and one is valid. Example: To generate alerts for all Demand Credits representing more than 60% of demand, enter: <i>0.6</i>.
Demand Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	Threshold in units for alerting Demand Credits for a stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded for a demand credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten units, enter: <i>10</i>.
Overstock Threshold Default	Threshold in Units for generating overstock alert. This quantity must be exceeded for an overstock alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate overstock alerts for more than a threshold of 100 units, enter: <i>100</i>.
Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold Default	Threshold in number of days cover for generating overstock alert. An overstock alert occurs when the number of days stock cover exceeds the stock cover days threshold. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate overstock alerts for when there are more than ten days of stock in the warehouse, enter: <i>10</i>.
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	Threshold in cases for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten cases, enter: <i>10</i>.
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stockless Commodity Default	Threshold in cases for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten cases, enter: <i>10</i>.
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	Threshold in days for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity based on a number of consecutive days of sales credits. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set alerts when there are more than three days of sales credits, enter: <i>3</i>.

Table 10–5 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Alert Default (Sub-class) View

Measure Label	Description
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stockless Commodity Default	Threshold in days for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity based on a number of consecutive days of sales credits. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set alerts when there are more than three days of sales credits, enter: 3.
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stocked Commodity Default	Threshold as a percentage of Sales for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity. This percentage must be exceeded, as must the Sales credit case threshold for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any value between zero and one is valid. Example: To set alerts for all Sales Credits representing more than 60% of Sales, enter: 0.6.
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stockless Commodity Default	Threshold as a percentage of Sales for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity. This percentage must be exceeded, as must the Sales credit case threshold for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any value between zero and one is valid. Example: To set alerts for all Sales Credits representing more than 60% of Sales, enter: 0.6.
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity Default	Threshold in units for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten units, enter: 10.
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stockless Commodity Default	Threshold in units for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten units, enter: 10.

Table 10-5 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Alert Default (Sub-class) View

Measure Label	Description
Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold Default	This measure represents a number of days of demand to be summed and is used as part of the criteria for raising a stockless surplus alert. A stockless surplus alert notifies you that excessive orders exist at this warehouse based on warehouse demand. If the sum of demand over the Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold is less than or equal to the demand credit surplus, one of the criteria to raise a stockless surplus has been met. The Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold is used in both the Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day and the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To sum the demand for five days, enter: 5.
Stockless Surplus MultiDay Threshold Default	This measure represents a threshold in days for triggering a Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. This number of days that meet the criteria for a stockless surplus alert must exceed Stockless Surplus Multi Day Threshold as one of the criteria to raise the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. A stockless surplus alert notifies you that excessive orders exist at this warehouse based on warehouse demand. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To raise a Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days when there are more than three days of stockless surplus alerts, enter: 3.
Stockless Surplus Threshold Default	This threshold represents the number of units a demand credit must exceed as part of the criteria for raising a stockless surplus alert. A stockless surplus alert notifies you that excessive orders exist at this warehouse based on warehouse demand. The Stockless Surplus Threshold is used in both the Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day and the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To raise a Stockless Surplus Alert when the demand credit is greater than 100 units, enter: 100.

WRP Alert Global Default (Department) View

This view permits maintenance of alert-related global default parameters at the Department level.

Figure 10–8 WRP Alert Global Default (Department) View

Measure Label	
Demand Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	
Demand Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	
Demand Credit Percentage Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	
Demand Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	
Overstock Threshold Global Default	
Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold Global Default	
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stockless Commodity Global Default	
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stockless Commodity Global Default	
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stocked Commodity Global Default	
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stockless Commodity Global Default	
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stockless Commodity Global Default	
Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold Global Default	
Stockless Surplus MultiDay Threshold Global Default	
Stockless Surplus Threshold Global Default	

Table 10–6 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–6 Measures: WRP Alert Global Default (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	Threshold in cases for alerting Demand Credits for stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage demand credit threshold for a demand credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten cases, enter: <i>10</i>.
Demand Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	Threshold in days for alerting Demand Credits for a stocked commodity based on a number of consecutive days of demand credits. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for when there are more than three days of demand credits, enter: <i>3</i>.
Demand Credit Percentage Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	Threshold as a percentage of demand for alerting Demand Credits for a stocked commodity. This percentage must be exceeded, as must the demand credit case threshold for a demand credit alert to be raised. Any value between zero and one is valid. Example: To generate alerts for all Demand Credits representing more than 60% of demand, enter: <i>0.6</i>.
Demand Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	Threshold in units for alerting Demand Credits for a stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded for a demand credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten units, enter: <i>10</i>.

Table 10-6 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Alert Global Default (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Overstock Threshold Global Default	Threshold in Units for generating overstock alert. This quantity must be exceeded for an overstock alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of 100 units, enter: <i>100</i>.
Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold Global Default	Threshold in number of days cover for generating overstock alert. An overstock alert occurs when the number of days stock cover exceeds the stock cover days threshold. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set an overstock alert for when there is more than ten days stock in the warehouse, enter: <i>10</i>.
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	Threshold in cases for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten cases, enter: <i>10</i>.
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stockless Commodity Global Default	Threshold in cases for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten cases, enter: <i>10</i>.
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	Threshold in days for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity based on a number of consecutive days of sales credits. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To raise alerts when there are more than three days of sales credits, enter: <i>3</i>.
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stockless Commodity Global Default	Threshold in days for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity based on a number of consecutive days of sales credits. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To raise alerts when there are more than three days of sales credits, enter: <i>3</i>.
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stocked Commodity Global Default	Threshold as a percentage of Sales for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity. This percentage must be exceeded, as must the Sales credit case threshold for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any value between zero and one is valid. Example: To set alerts for all Sales Credits representing more than 60% of Sales, enter: <i>0.6</i>.
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stockless Commodity Global Default	Threshold as a percentage of Sales for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity. This percentage must be exceeded, as must the Sales credit case threshold for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any value between zero and one is valid. Example: To set alerts for all Sales Credits representing more than 60% of Sales, enter: <i>0.6</i>.
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity Global Default	Threshold in units for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a threshold of ten units, above which alerts are generated, enter: <i>10</i>.

Table 10–6 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Alert Global Default (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stockless Commodity Global Default	Threshold in units for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To set a threshold of ten units, above which alerts are generated, enter: 10.
Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold Global Default	This measure represents a number of days of demand to be summed and is used as part of the criteria for raising a stockless surplus alert. A stockless surplus alert notifies you that excessive orders exist at this warehouse based on warehouse demand. If the sum of demand over the Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold is less than or equal to the demand credit surplus, one of the criteria to raise a stockless surplus has been met. The Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold is used in both the Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day and the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To sum the demand for five days, enter: 5.
Stockless Surplus MultiDay Threshold Global Default	This measure represents a threshold in days for triggering a Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. This number of days that meet the criteria for a stockless surplus alert must exceed Stockless Surplus Multi Day Threshold as one of the criteria to raise the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. A stockless surplus alert notifies you that excessive orders exist at this warehouse based on warehouse demand. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To raise a Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days when there are more than three days stockless surplus alerts, enter: 3.
Stockless Surplus Threshold Global Default	This threshold represents the number of units a demand credit must exceed as part of the criteria for raising a stockless surplus alert. A stockless surplus alert notifies you that excessive orders exist at this warehouse based on warehouse demand. The Stockless Surplus Threshold is used in both the Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day and the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To raise a Stockless Surplus Alert when the demand credit is greater than 100 units; then enter: 5.

Set Alert Thresholds Step (Warehouse)

This step contains the SKU/Store exception level values for parameters that are used in generating alerts.

The available view is:

- [WRP Alert Exception \(SKU/Destination\) View](#)

WRP Alert Exception (SKU/Destination) View

This view permits maintenance of Alert Exception parameters at the SKU/Destination level.

Figure 10–9 WRP Alert Exception (SKU/Destination) View

Measure	Value
Demand Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity	
Demand Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity	
Demand Credit Percentage Threshold For Stocked Commodity	
Demand Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity	
Overstock Threshold Exception	
Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold Exception	
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity	
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stockless Commodity	
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity	
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stockless Commodity	
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stocked Commodity	
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stockless Commodity	
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity	
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stockless Commodity	
Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold	
Stockless Surplus MultiDay Threshold	
Stockless Surplus Threshold	

Table 10–7 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–7 Measures: WRP Alert Exception (SKU/Destination) View

Measure Label	Description
Demand Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity	Threshold in cases for alerting Demand Credits for stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage demand credit threshold for a demand credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten cases, enter: <i>10</i>.
Demand Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity	Threshold in days for alerting Demand Credits for a stocked commodity based on a number of consecutive days of demand credits. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts when there are more than three days of demand credits, enter: <i>3</i>.
Demand Credit Percentage Threshold For Stocked Commodity	Threshold as a percentage of demand for alerting Demand Credits for a stocked commodity. This percentage must be exceeded, as must the demand credit case threshold for a demand credit alert to be raised. Any value between zero and one is valid. Example: To generate alerts for all Demand Credits representing more than 60% of demand, enter: <i>0.6</i>.
Demand Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity	Threshold in units for alerting Demand Credits for a stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded for a demand credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten units, enter: <i>10</i>.

Table 10–7 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Alert Exception (SKU/Destination) View

Measure Label	Description
Overstock Threshold Exception	Threshold in Units for generating overstock alert. This quantity must be exceeded for an overstock alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate overstock alerts for more than a threshold of 100 units, enter: <i>100</i>.
Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold Exception	Threshold in number of days cover for generating overstock alert. An overstock alert occurs when the number of days stock cover exceeds the stock cover days threshold. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate overstock alerts for when there are more than ten days of stock in the warehouse, enter: <i>10</i>.
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity	Threshold in cases for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten cases, enter: <i>10</i>.
Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stockless Commodity	Threshold in cases for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten cases, enter: <i>10</i>.
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity	Threshold in days for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity based on a number of consecutive days of sales credits. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts when there are more than three days of sales credits, enter: <i>3</i>.
Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stockless Commodity	Threshold in days for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity based on a number of consecutive days of sales credits. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts when there are more than three days of sales credits, enter: <i>3</i>.
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stocked Commodity	Threshold as a percentage of Sales for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity. This percentage must be exceeded, as must the Sales credit case threshold for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any value between zero and one is valid. Example: To generate alerts for all Sales Credits representing more than 60% of sales, enter: <i>0.6</i>.
Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stockless Commodity	Threshold as a percentage of Sales for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity. This percentage must be exceeded, as must the Sales credit case threshold for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any value between zero and one is valid. Example: To generate alerts for all Sales Credits representing more than 60% of sales, enter: <i>0.6</i>.
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity	Threshold in units for alerting Sales Credits for a stocked commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten units, enter: <i>10</i>.

Table 10-7 (Cont.) Measures: WRP Alert Exception (SKU/Destination) View

Measure Label	Description
Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stockless Commodity	Threshold in units for alerting Sales Credits for a stockless commodity. This quantity must be exceeded, as must the percentage sales credit for a sales credit alert to be raised. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To generate alerts for more than a threshold of ten units, enter: <i>10</i>.
Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold	This measure represents a number of days of demand to be summed and is used as part of the criteria for raising a stockless surplus alert. A stockless surplus alert notifies you that excessive orders exist at this warehouse based on warehouse demand. If the sum of demand over the Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold is less than or equal to the demand credit surplus, one of the criteria to raise a stockless surplus has been met. The Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold is used in both the Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day and the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To sum the demand for five days, enter: <i>5</i>.
Stockless Surplus Multi Day Threshold	This measure represents a threshold in days for triggering a Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. This number of days that meet the criteria for a stockless surplus alert must exceed Stockless Surplus Multi Day Threshold as one of the criteria to raise the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. A stockless surplus alert notifies you that excessive orders exist at this warehouse based on warehouse demand. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To raise a Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days when there are more than three days of stockless surplus alerts, enter: <i>3</i>.
Stockless Surplus Threshold	This threshold represents the number of units a demand credit must exceed as part of the criteria for raising a stockless surplus alert. A stockless surplus alert notifies you that excessive orders exist at this warehouse based on warehouse demand. The Stockless Surplus Threshold is used in both the Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day and the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days. Any positive value, including zero, is valid. Example: To raise a Stockless Surplus Alert when the demand credit is greater than 100 units; then enter: <i>100</i>.

Set Alert Masks Step (Warehouse)

This step contains the views that show:

- Allow you to examine the global department level default values for parameters for warehouse replenishment plans.
- Show default values at SKU Group/Destination/Day for parameters that are used in generating alerts.

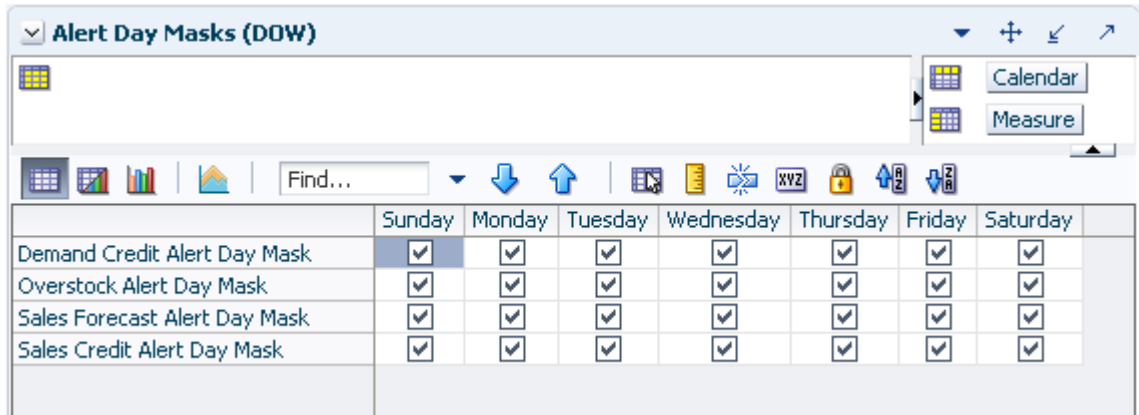
The available views are:

- [Alert Day Masks \(DOW\) View](#)
- [Alert Masks \(SKU Group/Destination/Day\) View](#)
- [Alert Masks \(SKU Group/Destination\) View](#)

Alert Day Masks (DOW) View

This view permits maintenance of alert masks by Day of Week. By deselecting a day of week for a given alert mask, you prevent the generation of that alert for that day of week for a SKU/Destination. The Alert Day-of-Week Mask together with the Alert Mask determines whether an alert can be triggered.

Figure 10–10 Alert Day Masks (DOW) View



	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Demand Credit Alert Day Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Overstock Alert Day Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Sales Forecast Alert Day Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Sales Credit Alert Day Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

The following alert masks display automatically when using the default template.

- Demand Credit Alert Day Mask
- Overstock Alert Day Mask
- Sales Forecast Alert Day Mask
- Sales Credit Alert Day Mask

Alert Masks (SKU Group/Destination/Day) View

This view contains masks for WRP alerts that allows you to turn off the alert, or keep WRP from generating that alert.

The WRP Alert Masks view contains the following writeable measures at the SKU Group/Destination/Day level. You can deselect a box to stop that alert from being run. The Alert Mask together with the Alert Day-of-Week Mask determines whether an alert can be triggered.

The following measures display automatically when using the default template.

- Demand Credit Alert Mask
- Overstock Alert Mask
- Sales Credit Alert Mask

Figure 10–11 Alert Masks (SKU Group/Destination/Day) View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06	04/06/06	04/07/06	04/08/06
Sales Credit Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Demand Credit Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Overstock Alert Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

Alert Masks (SKU Group/Destination) View

This view contains masks for WRP alerts that allows you to turn off the alert, or keep WRP from generating that alert.

The WRP Alert Masks view contains the following writeable measure at the SKU Group/Destination level. The WRP user can deselect a box to stop that alert from being run.

The following measure is displayed automatically when using the default template:

- Sales Forecast Alert Mask

Figure 10–12 Alert Masks (SKU Group/Destination) View

Sales Forecast Alert Mask	☒

Network Thresholds & Masks Task

This task enables you to manage Network Level Thresholds and Capacity Levels for warehouses.

Use the WRP Network Threshold Maintenance workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see "[WRP Network Threshold Maintenance Workbook](#)" on page 5-86.

These steps help you achieve this task:

- [Set Thresholds Step](#)
- [Set Masks Step](#)

Set Thresholds Step

This step enables you to manage Network Level Thresholds and Capacity Levels for warehouses.

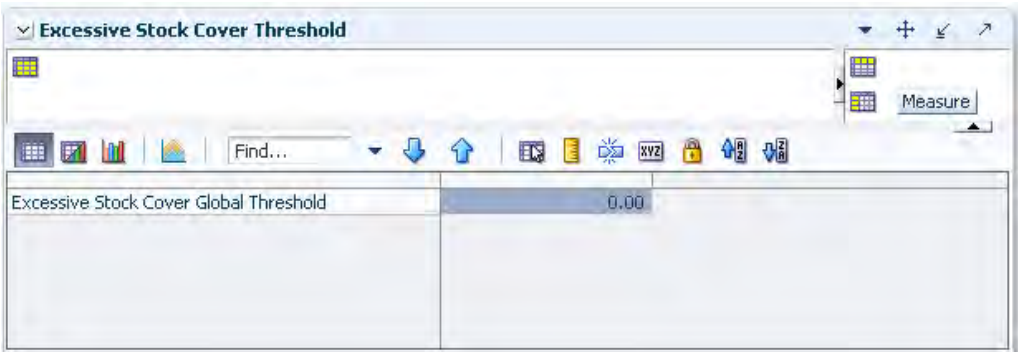
The available views are:

- [Excessive Stock Cover Threshold View](#)
- [Stocking Point Holding Capacity View](#)
- [Target Stock Cover Screen View](#)
- [Day on Day Change Threshold View](#)

Excessive Stock Cover Threshold View

This view displays parameters at the global level.

Figure 10–13 Excessive Stock Cover Threshold View



[Table 10–8](#) lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–8 Measures: WRP Excessive Stock Cover Threshold View

Measure Label	Explanation
Excessive Stock Cover Global Threshold.	A value that must be exceeded for excessive stock cover alert to be triggered. Stock cover is based on current inventory and forecasted demand. Any positive value is valid.

Stocking Point Holding Capacity View

This view permits maintenance of the warehouse capacity at the Network Group/Destination level.

Figure 10–14 Stocking Point Holding Capacity View

Stocking Point Holding Capacity	Kick Hard	LOCKERMATE	Nike
	0	0	0

Table 10–9 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–9 Measures: WRP Stocking Point Holding Capacity View

Measure Label	Explanation
Stocking Point Holding Capacity	A measure representing the storage capacity of the network group/warehouse in pallets. Any positive value is valid.

Target Stock Cover Screen View

This view displays measures at the Network Group/Destination/Day level.

Figure 10–15 Target Stock Cover Screen View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06
Target Stock Cover	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Outbound Distribution Capacity Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10–10 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–10 Measures: WRP Target Stock Cover Screen View

Measure Label	Explanation
Outbound Distribution Capacity Cases	A measure indicating the outbound distribution capacity in cases for a network group at a warehouse. Any positive value is valid.
Target Stock Cover	Stock cover target in terms of weeks cover for a network group and warehouse. Any positive value is valid.

Day on Day Change Threshold View

This view enables you to maintain day on day change thresholds at the Network Group/Destination/Day level.

Figure 10–16 Day on Day Change Threshold View

	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06	04/04/06	04/05/06
Outbound Day-on-Day Change Threshold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Inbound Day-on-Day Change Threshold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Threshold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Table 10–11 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–11 Measures: WRP Day on Day Change Threshold View

Measure Label	Explanation
Inbound Day-on-Day Change Threshold	When the percentage change between yesterday's remaining week actual inbound plan and today's remaining week actual inbound plan exceeds this threshold, an alert is raised.
Outbound Day-on-Day Change Threshold	When the percentage change between yesterday's remaining week actual outbound plan and today's remaining week actual outbound plan exceeds this threshold, an alert is raised.
Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Threshold	When the percent change between yesterday's stock cover in cases and today's stock cover in cases exceeds this threshold, an alert is raised.

Set Masks Step

This step contains a view that allow you to examine the global department level default values for parameters for store replenishment plans.

The available view is:

- [Network Alert Run Days View](#)

Network Alert Run Days View

This view allows you to maintain alert masks at the Day of Week level.

Figure 10–17 Network Alert Run Days View

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Alert Day Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Stock Cover Alert Day Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Outbound Day-on-Day Change Alert Day Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Outbound Distribution Capacity Alert Day Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Inbound Day-on-Day Change Alert Day Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert Day Mask	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

Table 10–12 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–12 Measures: WRP Network Alert Run Days View

Measure Label	Explanation
Inbound Day-on-Day Change Alert Day Mask	A mask that determines if the Inbound Day on Day Change Alert should run. Checking the box indicates the alert should run on that day of the week.
Outbound Day-on-Day Change Alert Day Mask	A mask that determines if the Outbound Day on Day Change Alert should run. Checking a box indicates the alert should run on that day of the week.
Outbound Distribution Capacity Alert Day Mask	A mask that determines if the Outbound Distribution Capacity Alert should run. Checking the box indicates the alert should run on that day of the week.
Stock Cover Alert Day Mask	A mask that determines if the Stock Cover Alert should run. Checking the box indicates the alert should run on that day of the week.
Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Alert Day Mask	A mask that determines if the Stock Cover Day on Day Change Alert should run. Checking the box indicates the alert should run on that day of the week.
Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert Day Mask	A mask that determines if the Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert should run. Checking the box indicates the alert should run on that day of the week.

Store System Setup Parameters Task

This task is required to maintain SRP implementation parameter settings that are used by the entire package (scalar level).

Use the SRP Inventory Capping Parameter workbook to perform the step for this task. See To build this workbook, see ["SRP Inventory Capping Parameters Workbook"](#) on page 5-49.

Note: Because values in this workbook are used by the entire SRP system, it is recommended that security is set to allow a single or limited number of super users access to this workbook.

This step helps you achieve this task:

[Store Setup Parameters Step](#)

Store Setup Parameters Step

This step is required to maintain SRP implementation parameter settings that are used by the entire package (scalar level).

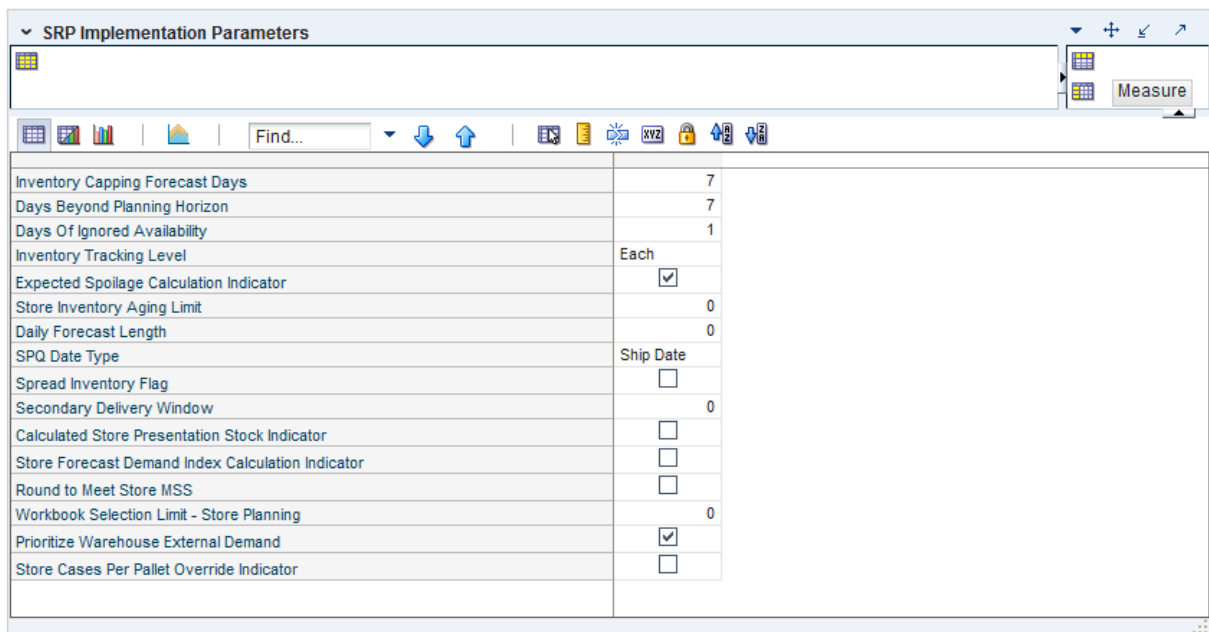
The available views are:

- [SRP Implementation Parameters View](#)
- [Implementation Parameters \(Department\) View](#)

SRP Implementation Parameters View

The Implementation Parameters view contains SRP Implementation Parameter settings that impact the functionality of the system. These settings are managed by a small group of business administrators or a system administrator.

Figure 10–18 SRP Implementation Parameters View



Parameter Name	Value	Indicator
Inventory Capping Forecast Days	7	
Days Beyond Planning Horizon	7	
Days Of Ignored Availability	1	
Inventory Tracking Level	Each	
Expected Spoilage Calculation Indicator	☒	
Store Inventory Aging Limit	0	
Daily Forecast Length	0	
SPQ Date Type	Ship Date	
Spread Inventory Flag	☐	
Secondary Delivery Window	0	
Calculated Store Presentation Stock Indicator	☐	
Store Forecast Demand Index Calculation Indicator	☐	
Round to Meet Store MSS	☐	
Workbook Selection Limit - Store Planning	0	
Prioritize Warehouse External Demand	☒	
Store Cases Per Pallet Override Indicator	☐	

Table 10–13 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–13 Measures: Implementation Parameters (Scalar) View

Measure Label	Description
Workbook Selection Limit - Store Planning	Maximum number of combinations of products, stores and days.
Prioritize Warehouse External Demand	When performing Day-on-day reconciliation a True value indicates that inventory must be allotted to warehouse External Demand first. When the value is False, inventory must be allotted to all location demand before External Demand.
Store Cases Per Pallet Override Indicator	Indicates when cases per pallet is user entered for warehouse sources. The default is False which indicates Cases Per Pallet should be calculated from the warehouse pallet multiple. If the value is True, you must specify the value in order to round store orders to pallets.
Calculated Store Presentation Stock Indicator	Boolean indicator to denote when the calculated store presentation stock should be factored into the calculation of Store Presentation Stock.
Daily Forecast Length	Note: Forecasts are loaded to SRP from an external system as daily forecasts, weekly forecasts, or a combination of daily and weekly forecasts. The Daily Forecast Length is used to specify the number of days of daily forecasts to use when loading forecasts. Valid values are negative one (-1), zero (0), and <i>n</i>, where <i>n</i> is any positive number. -1 = Load all daily forecasts 0 = Load all weekly forecasts <i>n</i> = Load daily forecasts for the first <i>n</i> days Example: To load daily forecasts for the first two weeks (14 days); then in the Daily Forecast Length, enter: 14.
Days Beyond Planning Horizon	The Days Beyond Planning Horizon Parameter represents the number of days SRP looks forward to find the next ATP day after the end of the planning horizon. SRP uses the data between the end of the planning horizon and the next ATP day to calculate the receipt plan for the last ATP day. No plan is calculated on the ATP day beyond the planning horizon. If SRP does not find an ATP day in the period from the end of the planning horizon through the days beyond the planning horizon, the receipt plan calculations uses data through the days beyond planning horizon to plan the last receipt. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: If the majority of items are available to plan to weeks or less; then in the Days Beyond Planning Horizon, enter: 14. This allows the system to find the next ATP day in most cases and have the required data to calculate an accurate receipt plan on the last ATP day within the horizon.
Days of Ignored Availability	The Days of Ignored Availability indicates how many days of availability should be ignored when determining the end of the first Reconciliation Period. This parameter should never be set to less than one day. (Read Only)
Expected Spoilage Calculation Indicator	The Expected Spoilage Calculation Indicator indicates when Expected Spoilage (ES) calculations should be performed. The default is <i>True</i>, which indicates that ES calculations should be performed where product life is deemed relevant for a particular SKU. If value set to <i>False</i>, ES is considered to be zero in projected and net inventory calculations.

Table 10-13 (Cont.) Measures: Implementation Parameters (Scalar) View

Measure Label	Description
Inventory Capping Forecast Days	Inventory Capping Forecast Days is an implementation parameter representing the number of days over which forecasts are summed when determining the Inventory Cap Forecast for a SKU. The Inventory Cap Forecast is used to recommend SKU Caps proportionally for a department. The Inventory Capping Forecast Days should be set to value that would represent a fair split of the stores forecast. Inventory Capping Forecast Days must be a positive integer; the default value is seven days.
Inventory Tracking Level	Inventory Tracking Level determines the level at which planning occurs. The available options are packs or eaches. Example: Selecting Packs causes AIP to plan in pack-sizes. Selecting <i>Eaches</i> causes AIP to plan in eaches, where all inventory and supply is considered available in singles, and orders are generated using the order multiple and pack-sizes as the appropriate rounding multiples. Note: A change to the Inventory Tracking Level parameter after implementation is not supported. If business requirements require a change to tracking level, analysis of the impact and other changes which may be required can be provided by Services.
Prioritize External Demand	When performing day-on-day reconciliation a True value indicates that inventory must be allotted to warehouse External Demand first. When the value is False inventory must be allotted to all location demand before External Demand.
Round to Meet Store MSS	When performing Order Multiple rounding on the store's ideal receipt quantity, the rounded quantity plus NI must be at least as great as the Minimum Sales Stock boundary. The default value is False.
Secondary Delivery Window	The Secondary Delivery Window indicates how many days earlier than the day of a shortage a delivery can be received from a Secondary Source to meet that shortage. (Read only)
SPQ Date Type	The SPQ Date Type determines whether SPQ constraint is applied against the ship date or receipt date. You select the SPQ Date Type from the following options: ■ Ship Date ■ Receipt Date
Spread Inventory Flag	The Spread Inventory Flag specifies if it is desirable to spread inventory across multiple delivery opportunities of a single destination during Primary Reconciliation. (Read Only)
Store Forecast Demand Index Calculation Indicator	A boolean parameter that indicates when a Store Forecast Demand Index (FDI) calculation should be performed. The default is False and this indicates that an FDI calculation should not be performed when calculation Store Forecast Standard Deviation.
Store Inventory Aging Limit	The Store Inventory Aging Limit defines the upper threshold in days which product life. When the product life is less than the aging limit, inventory aging processing occurs. Any positive number, including zero, is valid. Example: To use inventory aging only on items with a product life of one week or less; then in the Store Inventory Aging Limit, enter: 7. This ensures that any item with a product life greater than seven days is not considered in the inventory aging calculation.

Implementation Parameters (Department) View

The Implementation Parameters view contains SRP Implementation Parameter settings that impact the functionality of the system at the Department level. These settings are managed by a small group of business administrators or a system administrator.

Figure 10–19 Implementation Parameters (Department) View

	Activewear	BINDERS	BREAKROOM	CALCULATOR/ORGANIZER	MONITORS/LCD	OFFICE	PAPER	SCHOOL	SE
Aggregated Forecast Sales Period	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	

Table 10–14 lists the measures in this view.

Table 10–14 Measures: Implementation Parameters (Department) View

Measure Label	Description
Aggregated Forecast Sales Period.	Indicates the number of days over which store sales are aggregated to determine the Aggregated Forecast Period Sales measure. Acceptable values are integers from 1 to 42 inclusive.

Calculation Concepts

This chapter provides conceptual information about the SRP and WRP calculations. Formulas for these calculations are available in the My Oracle Support Note: *Calculations for Store and Warehouse Replenishment Planning 1452505.1*.

Replenishment

Replenishment is an AIP batch process that calculates the replenishment plan for each SKU Pack-size at each location across the planning horizon. Replenishment assumes no quantity constraints and so the calculated orders reflect the location's need without regard for the ability of the source of the orders (warehouse or supplier) to supply them.

However, real world constraints upon the supply of product do exist. This is addressed by splitting the planning horizon for each SKU Pack-size/location into two distinct periods of time. The first period contains that part of the planning horizon over which constraints apply. This is referred to as the fixed period because the ultimate supply of stock within this time period is limited, or fixed. The second period of time is called *Post Fixed Period* and refers to that remaining part of the planning horizon that exists after the fixed period.

A special case of replenishment is when a SKU is capped. The Inventory Cap represents a physical space constraint in units at a store for a given day. The Inventory Capping functionality generates a Store replenishment plan such that inventory (including planned receipts, expected receipts, and current inventory) at the store does not violate the space constraints at the store for any day. At the same time, the Warehouse replenishment plans are generated based on forecasted demand from the stores that have no inventory caps being applied to it across time.

Replenishment is run three times each night—the first time it produces an Unconstrained Receipt Plan (URP) for the entire planning horizon for all valid SKU Pack/locations. This is done because some replenishment methods at the warehouse level require demand over a specified period of time that may exceed the fixed period. The second time it is run only for the fixed period to establish the capped URPs for SKU/stores with inventory caps applied. Finally, it is re-run post fixed period to adjust the plan to inventory constraints that occurred within the fixed period. In between the second and third replenishment runs, the constraints that relate to the fixed period for each SKU Pack/location are applied. These constraints modify the plan within the fixed period and ultimately determine the correct inventory position at the start of the post fixed period. This updated inventory position is then used by the third run of the replenishment process.

Replenishment looks at the current inventory position, forecasted demand, customer orders, and expected receipts to project the inventory position in the future. Based on

the user-defined Replenishment Method and other user-defined parameters, stocking level targets (allocation boundaries) for a product/location combination are calculated and used in generating an ideal receipt plan that is not limited by available inventory constraints.

Intra-day Replenishment

Intra-day Replenishment performs similar activities as overnight replenishment but over a more limited order set and time horizon. This Intra-day process can be performed many times during the day.

The purpose of the intra-day activities is to determine recalculated order quantities using updated dynamic data feeds such as sales and inventory, for those delivery opportunities that are to be executed today on an intra-day release wave.

Intra-day activities are limited to those required to process into-store orders. Therefore, only store orders can reap the benefits of updated inventory and sales feeds.

Into-store orders are released throughout the day at discreet times called Waves. Each into-store order has the opportunity to be recalculated immediately prior to its release (if you choose). If you choose not to recalculate an order, then the quantity released is the one generated by the overnight Replenishment action. If you choose to recalculate into-store orders immediately prior to their release, then intra-day replenishment will identify the SKU/Store/Days to be re-planned, revise sales forecasts as needed, perform replenishment on the limited set of SKU/Store/Days, and perform reconciliation of the limited set of sources that supply the SKU/Store/Days being re-planned.

The following steps are unique to Intra-day Replenishment:

- [Identify What Plans to Recalculate](#)
- [Revise the Sales Forecast](#)

Identify What Plans to Recalculate

It is necessary for the intra-day activities to be aware of which wave is being performed. This is because each run of the intra-day process deals with a much smaller cross-section of the supply chain network. To properly identify which order plans should be recalculated on a particular intra-day wave, the following steps must be performed:

1. Identify both warehouse and vendor sources that serve the SKU/Store/ATP day combinations that meet all of the following criteria:
 - The SKU/Store is assigned to the current wave for the current day and the user has indicated the SKU/Store should be re-planned prior to release.
 - The SKU/Store has an ATP day whose release date is today.
 - The SKU/Store is not inventory capped.
 - An assumption is made that related Event SKUs are assigned to the same wave and have the same re-plan indicator. This is required so that both SKUs can be planned together for the purposes of subbing and combining inventory. The long-term SKU's wave is applied to the temporary SKU (Promotional Variant or SKU going through replacement).

Note: Because only *Today* will be reconciled no vendor/SKUs with an applicable SPQ will be part of Intra-day Replenishment.

2. Using the previous list of SKU/sources identify the list of all SKU/Store/ATP day combinations that meet all of the following criteria:
 - The SKU/Store is assigned to the current or later wave for the current day and you have indicated the SKU/Store should be re-planned prior to release.
 - The SKU/Store has an ATP day whose release date is today and the source for the SKU at the store for that ATP day is a SKU/Source identified in the previous step.

Note: Some of these orders may not need to be released until later waves, but by considering them in the current run, the Reconciliation process has greater flexibility to distribute inventory optimally.

Revise the Sales Forecast

Intra-day processing takes place during the day and by this time there may be Actual Sales reported for some SKU/Stores for the first day in the planning horizon. If Actual Sales are reported, then it is possible and maybe necessary to revise the forecast demand for the first day in the planning horizon. Such situations can arise where the Actual Sales for the current day already exceeds the forecast demand or represents a value that indicates that the existing forecast demand for the current day is inaccurate.

Note: Intra-day processing can take place many times a day. It will only revise the forecasts of those SKU/Stores to be processed on the current wave.

There are two approaches to revising the forecast during the Intra-day Replenishment batch. A User-controlled parameter (Intra-day Revise Sales Forecast Method) indicates which approach should be adopted.

The first approach is *Set to Actual*. This addresses situations where today's Actual Sales of a SKU at a Store already exceeds the forecast demand for that day. In these situations, the forecast demand for the day are set to the same value as the Actual Sales.

The second approach is referred to as *Recalc*. If a Sales Profile by hour is available, along with a time that the Actual Sales were captured, then it is possible to make a more intelligent adjustment to the forecast demand for the day. This more intelligent adjustment takes a more conservative approach. It assumes that whatever Actual Sales have already taken place, the remaining Sales for the day will be in line with the original Sales Forecast used overnight. In effect, the new total is the sum of the Actual Sales up until the time the sales were polled, plus the Original Forecast Demand for the remaining part of the day. Note that Original Forecast Demand is always the one used in the previous over night batch run - not any revised (new) forecast produced by a previous intra-day run.

Replenishment Calculation Variables

The following sections describe replenishment calculation variables.

Fixed Period

The term Fixed Period refers to the period of time for a location inside which the supply of inventory for a SKU Pack is ultimately constrained, or fixed.

In a typical multi-tier supply chain the fixed period is the time period it takes for an order to be delivered from a supplier, and pass through the appropriate levels of the supply chain to reach the destination whose fixed period is being calculated. The time it takes a product to be moved from one location to another is the lead-time. As a result the fixed period for a typical SKU Pack/location is the sum of the lead times plus any days from the point of receipt to the point of shipment, and with consideration for Delivery-day Demand Percent, for all locations an order must pass through from Supplier to the location.

This is true when the Supplier has infinite availability of supply and therefore no constrained, or fixed days. Typically AIP assumes infinite availability of supply from a Supplier. The one exception is those Suppliers that are subject to a Supplier Purchase Quantity (SPQ) agreement. The presence of any SPQ arrangement inside the planning horizon should result in the FP for that Supplier being set to the number of days commensurate with the last day of the week of the last week containing an SPQ. The calculation of FP for nodes of the supply chain below the supplier needs to find the first delivery day in the planning horizon on or after the point at which inventory from the source is unconstrained and able to meet demand.

Available To Plan (ATP) Dates

The following sections describe ATP Dates.

Release Schedules

A lead-time is the number of days ahead of the desired delivery date than an order must be communicated to the entity (or source) responsible for making that delivery. Sources for a delivery into a store can be vendors, or warehouses. Sources for a delivery into a warehouse can be vendors, or other warehouses. Lead-times are ultimately Source/SKU Pack/Destination/Delivery Date specific. This means that a lead-time on a specific date indicates the advanced notice that the source of a specific SKU Pack requires to make a delivery into the destination on that date.

A release schedule holds a lead time for each Source/SKU Pack/Destination/Delivery date within the planning horizon that is able to plan a delivery on that day. A release schedule therefore indicates whether a delivery can be received at a location and if so, the lead time required for receiving it.

Planning Deliveries

A delivery cannot be planned on a date whose lead time would require ordering in the past. Imagine today is Monday and the lead-time for delivery into a warehouse on every Tuesday is two days. The release schedule must indicate that tomorrow is not a legitimate day. This is because the lead time for tomorrow would be two days, indicating that a delivery tomorrow must have been planned and executed yesterday. There may already be an order expected for delivery tomorrow, but you cannot re-plan the delivery today because the opportunity for that passed yesterday.

Primary and Secondary Schedules

The batch module is responsible for producing schedules and actually produces two different schedules for use by the AIP replenishment engine. These are Primary and Secondary Schedules.

Primary Schedules are used by Replenishment to determine the days on which orders can be planned into a store or warehouse destination. Secondary Schedules are used in Reconciliation only when a warehouse experiences a shortage at which point the

Reconciliation logic may turn to a Secondary (or alternate) source to address the shortage.

For stores, the Primary Schedule is constructed only for the single source that supplies the SKU to the store on that day. For warehouses, the Primary Schedule is constructed using the Source Split information. Source splits indicate what percentage of a warehouse's order should be given to one or more sources that are able to deliver to that warehouse. While many sources may be able to deliver a product to a warehouse, the user may decide to attribute a percentage of the order to only one or a few of the sources. For a delivery day to be a legitimate day in the release schedule, a percentage must be assigned to the source for the warehouse destination and SKU Pack. The lead time schedule for any source not designated as satisfying a percentage of an order on a particular day into a warehouse must be blank on that day. Sources that have been attributed a percentage of a warehouse's need and therefore appear in the Primary Schedules are considered to be Primary Sources.

The Secondary Schedule does not observe the source splits, but instead considers the list of secondary (alternate) warehouse sources specified by the user. Secondary Schedules is only built for those sources that have been specifically identified as secondary sources for a given warehouse by the user.

ATP Days

ATP days are those days on which Replenishment performs an order calculation to determine if an order is needed. ATP days are determined by examining the Primary Release Schedule for each source (bearing in mind there could be more than one) that can deliver a product into a destination on a given day. If any one of these sources can deliver into the destination on a day, then that day is considered an ATP day. This is because the day represents a potential delivery opportunity into the destination and therefore a planning calculation should be performed for that Destination/Product/Day combination in order to determine what, if any, quantity, is needed.

Alternates as Primaries Functionality

The Alternates as Primaries functionality allows you to change the way in which the Primary Schedule is built. This functionality specifically allows Secondary (or alternate) sources to produce Primary Receiving Schedules, even though the Source does not meet the normal qualifying Source Split criteria required to produce a Primary Schedule. This functionality addresses those situations where there are multiple sources that can deliver into a warehouse destination, but the favored source (presumably due to cost reasons) has a longer lead time.

A Tale of Two Vendors

Imagine a situation where there are two vendors—one considerably more expensive to purchase from than the other. The cheaper vendor is given one hundred percent of all the orders to satisfy into a warehouse (the Source Split is 100% for this vendor). However, this cheaper vendor also has a lead time of 10 days. This means that the Release Schedule for this vendor is blank in the first nine days of the planning horizon because any order to be delivered in the next nine days must have been executed before today. Therefore, there are no ATP days at the warehouse in the first nine days. The expensive vendor has a lead time of only three days. Traditionally, the user is forced into a decision between choosing a cheaper, less-reactive vendor, who can delivery no earlier than 10 days from now, and a more expensive vendor who can deliver in only three days time. The Alternates as Primaries indicator addresses this choice.

In its off state of zero (0), the indicator maintains the already described behavior when building the Primary Schedules. This means that the expensive vendor with a source split is considered a Primary Vendor and the Primary Schedule contains only this vendor but the first delivery in the Primary Schedule is in 10 days time. Days one to nine are not considered valid delivery days and therefore replenishment does not consider days one to nine as ATP days.

If the indicator is set to a non-zero state, then the behavior that builds the Primary Release Schedules considers the more expensive vendor if it has been set up as a secondary vendor. In this situation, the secondary (or alternate) vendor is considered a Primary Vendor for the one or more days in which it can deliver before the first real Primary Vendor can deliver. The real Primary Vendor can only deliver from day 10 onwards. The Secondary Vendor can deliver from day three onwards. The functionality can therefore consider the Secondary Vendor to be Primary between days three and nine inclusive. If the indicator is set to one, the Secondary Vendor is only considered to be Primary on the 1st day (day three) that it can deliver before the true Primary can deliver (day 10). If the Indicator is set to two, then the Secondary Vendor is considered as Primary for all days it can deliver before the real Primary can deliver (days three to nine inclusive).

Secondary Sources as Primary Sources Impact

The net result is that the Secondary Source is considered a Primary Source for one or more days before the real Primary Source can deliver, and is written out to the Primary Receiving Schedule. The impact of this is that either day three (indicator set to one) or all days between days three and nine (indicator set to two) becomes ATP days at the destination. This specifically allows the system to use the cheaper source for all orders from 10 days out and further, but allows the system to use the more expensive source between days three and nine to address any immediate shortages that may occur as a result of changes to forecast demand inside 10 days.

In situations where there are multiple secondary sources that might be considered as primary according to the Alternates as Primaries Indicator, only the secondary source with the earliest possible delivery day in its secondary release schedule is considered.

Note: Alternates as Primaries functionality works for both warehouse and vendor sourcing. This means that both vendors and warehouses that are secondary sources may be used to address short term shortages at warehouse destinations even though they are not primary sources.

Delivery Day Demand Percent (DDP)

The DDP indicates what portion of a day's forecast demand can be met by the delivery on that day. The Derive Delivery-day Demand Percent flag indicates if the DDP should be calculated. If the answer is yes, then the DDP will be determined from a combination of on-shelf time and sales profile. If the answer is no, then the DDP will be the one specified directly by the user.

Deriving DDP from On-shelf Time and Sales Profile

When the DDP is to be derived, it is dependent upon both the On-shelf Time and Sales Profile. If either piece of data cannot be determined for a given SKU/Store and day, then the DDP should automatically be considered to be 100%.

On-shelf Times

Valid On-shelf times are those in the 24 hour clock format between 0001 hours and 2400 hours.

Sales Profile

The Sales Profile is provided by an external process which makes data available to AIP. The data provides the cumulative sales profile by hour for a given Sub-class/Location and day of week. The value stored represents what percentage of the day's sales has been completed at the specified hour. Valid values are required for hours numbered 1 to 24 inclusive. Valid percentage values are decimals between zero and 100 inclusive.

The percentage of sales should always be assumed to be zero for the zero hour. The percentage of sales for the completion of the 24th hour should always be 100 percent.

DDP Determination

Shelf Times can be expressed down to the minute. However, the Sales Profile is by hour. Shelf times that don't fall exactly on the hour need to derive the sales for the specified time by interpolation. The approach assumes a linear rate of sale between one specified hour and the next.

The Sales Percent for the on-shelf time is simply the Sales Percent associated with the specified On-Shelf hour plus a number of 60ths of the difference in sales percent between the next hour and the specified on-shelf hour. The number of 60ths is determined by the specified minutes.

Since sales percent is a percent complete the DDP is simply $1 - \text{the sales percent}$.

Review Time (RT)

Those days at a location on which an order could be calculated are referred to as ATP days. The period of time which is the sole responsibility of a specific ATP day form a period of time called the Review Time (RT). The RT is determined by its start point and end point, referred to as the Beginning of Review Time (BRT) and End of Review (ERT) respectively. The RT contains all days (whole, partial or a combination of both) between the BRT and ERT.

DDP determines the BRT and ERT of the review time. The DDP indicates what portion of a day's forecast demand can be met by the delivery on that day. By implication a portion of that day determined as $(1 - \text{DDP})$ must elapse before the delivery is made. If the DDP is for a day is 60%, then the BRT falls 40% $(1 - .6)$ through the day.

The BRT for all ATP days can be determined this way.

The ERT for a given ATP day is simply determined as the same point in time as the BRT of the very next ATP day.

If the next ATP day cannot be found due to a discontinuation date or a warehouse stop receiving date then the earliest date found defines the ERT.

Forecasted Demand over Review Time

A necessary pre-requisite for performing replenishment is a Forecast Demand stream. This stream is made available to replenishment for the lowest tier of the network (stores) only. It is necessary for Replenishment itself to determine demand on warehouses before they can be replenished in this process.

The output from replenishment of any SKU Pack/destination in the supply chain is a receipt plan showing desired order quantities to be delivered into the destination. The receipt plan is specific to a source and delivery date.

Each desired order quantity in the receipt plan also has a corresponding ship (or order) date. The ship date is calculated as the delivery date of the order quantity minus the lead time. Time shifting all orders to their ship date and summing them at the SKU Pack/source level yields a total of all orders that need to be shipped from the source. This total, for each SKU Pack/warehouse, represents the forecast demand stream for that SKU Pack on the warehouse.

In the case of a SKU which is capped, this demand still represents the shipments to meet the Unconstrained Receipt Plan at the destination store, without accounting for any capping constraints. This is because the warehouse should still order the entire amount needed from the stores. Thus, even if the stores cannot store all the stock they are potentially going to sell, the warehouses can meet that demand through direct shipments to customers.

Where order quantities for lower level supply chain tiers are generated outside of AIP the summed and time shifted quantities can be fed to the AIP warehouse as External Demand. This demand is added any demand generated from destinations within AIP. The warehouse, and any tiers above the warehouse, can then generate a receipt plan for the full warehouse demand.

Customer Orders over Review Time

Customer orders are orders placed by customers at a store for a specific quantity of a SKU for collection on a specific date. Customer Orders are entered in an external system (to AIP) and reach AIP as a desired quantity of a given SKU on a specific date, the date representing when the product is required in store. The acceptance of a customer order at a store is usually accompanied with a binding agreement that commits the store to meeting the order—over and above any other forecast of demand. This means that customer orders are treated as additional demand—on top of normal forecasted demand.

Back orders (BO) are another form of customer order. The customer's order is typically managed by Online Order Capture (OOC) and Order Management Systems (OMS). These systems manage the pickup or shipment method and associate the order to the appropriate location for fulfillment. An OOC system operates independently of a brick-and-mortar store but can leverage inventory available in stores and warehouses. There are times when OOC accepts an order believing there is inventory available. When the OMS releases the order for fulfillment and finds the inventory is not available it can manage the order as a back order. A back order has no committed fulfillment date and remains outstanding for fulfillment as soon as possible until it is fulfilled or the customer cancels.

CORT describes all Customer Orders and Back Orders to be considered by a single ATP day. In this instance, Review Time (by its strict definition) is not the period used to sum Customer Orders. Instead, they are summed for a period of time that starts on the ATP day in question and ends (but includes) the day before the next ATP day. Customer Orders are assumed to be zero (0) for warehouses.

Expected Receipts

Expected Receipts are those orders (Purchase Orders or Transfers) that have already been executed and therefore need to be considered as expected supply when planning future orders. Expected Receipts contain quantities of a specific SKU Pack due to arrive at a destination on a specified day.

Expected Receipts consist of the sum of two types of orders quantities:

- On Orders quantity represents the quantity which has been executed, but as of yet there is no information regarding the physical shipment to the destination.
- In Transits quantity represents the quantity which has physically shipped to the destination.

Product Life

Product Life (PL) refers to a number of days of life a product has upon receipt at a store. Once a product expires after a specified number of days, it can no longer be used to meet sales. The day of receipt at store is considered one day of a product's life so a product expires at the end of (the day of receipt + PL - 1 day).

Product Life is only relevant for a SKU when the following conditions are met:

- The Store Use Inventory Aging Flag is True.
- The Product Life is greater than zero (0).
- The Product Life is less than or equal to the Store Inventory Aging Limit.

Product Life is never relevant at the warehouse.

Expected Spoilage

Expected Spoilage (ES) refers to a quantity of a SKU at a store whose product life expires and therefore becomes un-sellable at the end of a day. Expired quantities cannot be used for any sales after the day they expire.

Expected Spoilage is calculated for Current inventory and Planned or Expected receipts (PR and ER respectively) when product life is relevant and the Expected Spoilage Calculation Indicator is set to True and product life is relevant. All inventory arriving at a store as part of PR or ER is assumed to have full product life. Any remaining part of the receipt not used to fulfill demand spoils on (Day of receipt + Product Life - 1).

Inventory Capping and Store Available Space

The primary drivers of Inventory Capping functionality are as follows:

- Cost of exceeding store capacity is significantly higher than any potential missed sales because of no stock at store. Thus the plan should never exceed the capacity constraint in terms of the inventory that a store can carry on any given day.
- Store sources (warehouses) should still generate orders (if required) as if there was no capping at the store at all.

When managing to inventory caps, space is at a premium and overstocks within the store are costly and labor intensive to manage. As such, when replenishing, a receipt plan should be generated keeping in mind that it should not violate the capacity constraints at the store for any day. This is achieved by calculating an Available Space quantity for any given ATP day. The AIP processing logic ensures that the URP is never greater than the Available Space. Available Space is calculated (and hence Inventory Capping functionality is applied) for all SKUs that have the Capping Flag set to Yes. This functionality is applied at a SKU/Store/Day level.

Because the store space is limited, to ensure that shipments do not go over the SKU cap at a store, it is assumed that the forecasted sales are not realized over the execution window. The execution window represents the point in time when the order would

have to be executed upon. This day is the Order Day, which is the lead time number of days earlier than the ATP day. The lead time in question is the lead time on the ATP day.

Also, any expected receipts over the planning horizon starting from the ATP day onwards, since they have already been committed, would be considered as taking up space as of the ATP day. In other words, space is reserved for them; hence we cannot use that space to plan for extra receipts on the ATP day.

Store Available Space Calculation

The Store Available Space calculation has the following characteristics:

- Calculated only on ATP days
- Maximum value cannot exceed the SKU Cap for the ATP day
- Store Available Space is the SKU Cap on the ATP day minus
 - Projected Inventory on the Order Day (day which is lead time (on the ATP day) days prior to the ATP day)
 - Sum of Expected Receipts from the Order Day across the planning horizon
 - Sum of Planned Receipts (if any) from the Order Day till the ATP day
- If store available space is negative, it is set to zero (0).

Note: SAS is first calculated during the replenishment (prior to capping) run and is updated as the PI and PR are updated during processing. The SAS calculated during capped replenishment still represents the most constrained available space, since the PR (and hence PI) can only be constrained further during reconciliation.

Since valid ATP days include only those days which have a shipment day of Today or in the future, $t-LT(t)$ for an ATP day would always be a day in the planning horizon.

Allocation Boundaries

The basis for replenishment is the calculation of allocation boundaries. These boundaries represent varying levels of inventory required to satisfy particular requirements. The calculation of these boundaries varies significantly across the replenishment methods. The details of each boundary are described later according to replenishment method. The allocation boundaries are as follows:

■ Minimum Sales Stock

The Minimum Sales Stock (MSS) represents the minimum stock level that a SKU requires at a destination to satisfy forecast demand and customer orders, and achieve a projected inventory of zero (0) at the end of the review time period.

■ Safety Stock

Safety Stock (SS) is the amount of stock that should be kept on hand in an effort to mitigate the risk of out of stocks due to forecast variability.

■ Receipt Point

The Receipt Point (RP) represents the inventory level below which an order should be triggered.

■ Receive Up to Level

The Receive Up to Level (RUTL) denotes the target level of inventory when generating an order.

- **Maximum Sellable Quantity**

The Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ) represents the level of inventory that can be sold within the life of a product.

Allocation Boundaries Calculation Variables

The following sections describe allocation boundaries calculation variables.

Safety Stock Minimums and Maximums

For replenishment methods that do not calculate Safety Stock based upon Sales, Safety Stock Minimums and Maximums provide a means of applying boundaries to limit the minimum and maximum values for calculated Safety Stock (SS). Before the boundaries can actually be applied to the calculated SS, the upper and lower boundaries themselves need to be determined. The calculation of the minimums and maximums do not vary by replenishment method.

The user may specify upper and lower limits, both in terms of numbers of days and numbers of units. Given that the upper and lower limits may be applied in both units and numbers of days at the same time, the following rules are used to determine which takes priority.

- The lower limit to be applied to SS is simply calculated as the larger of either of the two specified Min values in units. That is the larger of either the Min Units or the Min Days (converted into units).
- The upper limit to be applied to SS is simply calculated as the larger of either of the two specified Max values in units. That is the larger of either the Max Units or the Max Days (converted into units).
- When neither the MinUnits nor Min Days measure has been specified by the user, the lower bound to be applied to SS is zero (0).
- When neither the MaxUnits nor Max Days measure has been specified by the user, there is no upper boundary to be applied to SS.
- Where the calculated lower boundary for SS exceeds the calculated upper boundary for SS, the lower boundary should be set to the upper boundary.

It is necessary to convert the Min and Max Day values into units so that they can be directly compared to the user specified Min and Max Unit values. Both the min and max day values, when specified, can be converted into units by summing the specified number of days of forecast demand commencing (and including) the Beginning of Review Time (BRT).

Supplier Compliance Safety Stock

The purpose of Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift (SCSSU) is to address the poor record of a supplier for meeting their delivery obligations. The calculation of SCSSU involves summing demand for a period of time specified by the user as a number of days, Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Days (SCSSD). The beginning of the period over which the summation should take place is calculated as the current ATP day plus an additional number of days. This additional number of days is the maximum of the number of days in the review time for the current ATP day or the user-specified Inventory Selling Days (ISD) parameter.

Boundary Stock

Boundary Stock (BS) is a means of including other store promotion and presentation factors in addition to Safety Stock (SS) when considering the stock level at which a store is generated and how much stock to carry over and above demand. There is no presentation or promotional factors to consider for warehouse destinations. Therefore for warehouses, Boundary Stock is set to the Safety Stock calculated in a later section.

Warehouse Additional Stock

For warehouses, there are two additional methods of carrying inventory:

- Baseline stock
- Contingency stock

Baseline Stock represents additional inventory that should be carried for a discreet purposes and as such, it should be a quantity that is required over and above the system-calculated Safety Stock. As such, it is added onto the calculated Safety Stock. Given that the user can specify multiple reasons for adding baseline stock, the various baseline stock entries are added together before being added to the system calculated Safety Stock.

Contingency stock is a quantity that represents a minimum level of stock to be carried for contingency purposes. The user may enter multiple contingency stocks, but given that the contingency carried for one purpose can be used for another, the system uses the largest of the contingency stock entries and disregards the rest.

Just as the system chooses the largest of the contingency stock entries because stock carried for one purpose can be used for any un-forecasted event, the system applies this approach by comparing the largest of the user-specified contingency stocks against the system calculated Safety Stock. Safety Stock is then reset to the larger of the two.

Replenishment Methods Used in AIP

There are a number of replenishment methods that may be used to generate a replenishment plan in AIP. The different methods are appropriate for different kinds of situations.

The replenishment method that is used for a particular SKU or set of SKUs is typically chosen by super users who set the replenishment parameters or by a replenishment optimization system that suggests the most appropriate method and parameters. This method is used throughout the supply chain management process. The use of the replenishment method is monitored for effectiveness, and it is modified as needed over time.

The following replenishment methods can be used for store replenishment:

- Min/Max
- Time Supply
- Dynamic
- Hybrid
- No Replenishment
- No Safety Stock
- Poisson Replenishment
- Loaded SS Dynamic

- Sales Week Range
- Factor AWS

The following replenishment methods can be used for warehouse replenishment:

- Min/Max
- Time Supply
- Dynamic
- Hybrid
- No Replenishment
- No Safety Stock
- Loaded SS Dynamic
- Sales Week Range
- Factor AWS
- Factor ARS

The following sections discuss these replenishment methods, which includes an explanation of the allocation boundaries calculations.

Min/Max Replenishment Method

Min/Max is a simple, non-forecast-based replenishment method. It is generally used in the following types of situations:

- When it is impossible to generate a reasonable forecast, such as a completely new type of product that cannot be modeled after anything else
- For extremely slow-selling items where the minimum presentation levels constantly exceed the weekly demand

Safety Stock

Safety Stock in the Min/Max method consists of the minimum supply in units (MinS) multiplied by an increment percentage factor (Inc%).

Minimum stock level (user-defined parameter) is the minimum number of units required to have on hand to satisfy demand.

Increment Percent (user-defined parameter) is a multiplier for minimum and maximum stock that is designed to handle temporary fluctuation in demand for items on Min/Max replenishment without altering the established MIN and MAX values. Supplier Compliance Safety Stock is added into the safety stock.

If the destination is a warehouse then once SCSSU has been added, the resulting Safety Stock value should be compared to the user-specified Contingency Safety Stock (in units). The user-specified Baseline Stock value (in units) should then be added to the larger of the two safety stock values.

Receipt Point

Receipt Point in the Min/Max method is set to the calculated Boundary Stock (BS) plus Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT).

For stores, Demo Stock (DS) must be added to the previously-calculated RP. However, the value may not exceed the sum of MSQ plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RP value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RP is set to the lesser of the two.

Receive Up to Level

For the Min/Max replenishment method, Receive Up to Level (RUTL) is calculated by adding Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT) to the max of Boundary Stock (BS) and the product of the Maximum Stock (MaxS) and Increment Percent (Inc %) values.

For Stores, Demo Stock (DS) must be added to the previously-calculated RUTL. However, the value may not exceed the sum of MSQ plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RUTL value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RUTL is set to the lesser of the two.

Maximum Sellable Quantity

If the Freshness Flag is set to True, then Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ) is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time.

If the Freshness Flag is set to False, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the product, then added to the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ.

MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL) and the MSQ Constraint Indicator. Where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU or the MSQ Constraint Indicator is False, or both, then the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded).

Note: Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ) only applies to stores. MSQ for warehouse is unbounded because Product Life (PL) is not relevant at warehouses.

Minimum Sales Stock

The Minimum Sales Stock (MSS) for the Min/Max replenishment method is calculated as the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Safety Stock and Customer Orders over the Review Time.

Finally when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True) the calculated MSS for stores may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. Where it does, MSS is set to Shelf Capacity (SC) + CORT.

Time Supply Replenishment Method

The Time Supply replenishment method allows the user to maintain a minimum and maximum amount of stock in terms of days of supply.

The Time Supply Horizon Parameter

The Time Supply Horizon parameter is an optional parameter used in Safety Stock and receives up to level calculations for this method. A projected daily average rate of sale is calculated based on the forecasted demand over the time supply horizon. This parameter can be used to smooth spiky forecasts.

If the Time Supply Horizon parameter is undefined, the total of the forecast over the minimum and maximum time supply days is used instead. This results in a truer

calculation of the demand since the forecasted demand over the minimum supply days and maximum supply days may have varying rates of sale.

Minimum Sales Stock

The Minimum Sales Stock (MSS) for the Time Supply replenishment method is calculated as the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Safety Stock and Customer Orders over the Review Time.

When the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True) the calculated MSS for stores may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. Where it does, MSS is set to Shelf Capacity (SC) + CORT.

Safety Stock

Safety Stock (SS) in the Time Supply method consists of calculating a stock level based on the forecasted demand or an average rate of sales.

If a Time Supply Horizon (TSH) has been specified, then this method establishes an Average Rate of Sale (ROS) over the time supply horizon period starting (and including) the beginning of review time. This average is then multiplied by the Minimum Time Supply Days (MinTS).

If a time supply horizon is not specified, then the method sums the forecasted demand over the Minimum Time Supply Days (MinTS) starting with (and including) the beginning of the review time.

The result of either of the preceding calculations is then checked to ensure that it falls between the SSMIN and SSMAX boundaries determined in the Safety Stock Minimums and Maximums section. Then, the user-defined Safety Stock level factor (SSLF) is added.

Receipt Point

Receipt Point in the Time Supply method is set to the calculated Boundary Stock (BS) plus Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT)

For Stores, Demo Stock (DS) must be added to the calculated RP. However, the value may not exceed the sum of MSQ plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RP value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RP is set to the lesser of the two.

Receive Up to Level

Receive Up to Level (RUTL) in the Time Supply method consists of calculating a target stock level used in generating an order based on the forecasted demand or an average rate of sales.

If a Time Supply Horizon (TSH) has been specified, then this method establishes an Average Rate of Sale (ROS) over the time supply horizon period starting (and including) the beginning of review time. This average is then multiplied by the Maximum Time Supply Days (MaxTS).

If a time supply horizon is not specified, then the method sums the forecasted demand over the Maximum Time Supply Days (MaxTS) period starting (and including) the beginning of the review time.

The result of either of the preceding calculations is added to the Safety Stock level factor (SSLF). It is then compared against the Boundary Stock. The larger of the two

values are selected and Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT) is added to get the RUTL value..

For Stores, Demo Stock (DS) must be added to the previously-calculated RUTL. However, the value may not exceed the sum of MSQ plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RUTL value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RUTL is set to the lesser of the two.

Maximum Sellable Quantity

If the Freshness Flag is set to True, then Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ) is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time.

If the Freshness Flag is set to False, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the product, then plus the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ.

MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL) and the MSQ Constraint Indicator. Where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU or the MSQ Constraint Indicator is False, or both, then the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded).

Dynamic Replenishment Method

The goal of the Dynamic Replenishment method is to replenish only the quantity required to meet user specified customer service level. It is a statistical method that assumes the forecast demand observes normal distribution. The dynamic method minimizes the amount of Safety Stock on hand while meeting specified service levels. Higher service levels results in higher levels of Safety Stock. Forecast accuracy is also important for this method. Products with high standard deviations require more stock to cover the deviations.

Minimum Sales Stock

The Minimum Sales Stock (MSS) for the Dynamic Replenishment method is calculated as the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Forecast Demand and Customer Orders over the Review Time.

Calculated MSS may not exceed Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ). Where it does, MSS is set to MSQ.

When the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True) the calculated MSS for stores may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. Where it does, MSS is set to Shelf Capacity (SC) + CORT.

Safety Stock

Dynamic Safety Stock (SS) is a statistical method that assumes the forecast demand observes normal distribution. For this method, it is first necessary to establish a value for Standard Deviation over Review Time. The calculation of Standard Deviation over Review Time depends upon which of the Daily or Weekly Store Standard Deviation external feeds are provided. In both cases, the calculated Standard Deviation makes use of a Forecast Demand Index value.

To determine Standard Deviation over Review Time, it is first necessary to establish the Standard Deviation of the Daily Forecast Error at the warehouse level. The Daily Forecast Error is the difference between the Forecast Demand on the warehouse and the Actual Demand for a given day. Forecast Demand on the warehouse for the

specified day is the summation of all destinations' orders time-shifted to the warehouse ship date. The Actual Demand on the warehouse for the specified day is the total volume of all destinations' orders released to the warehouse on the specified day.

The timing of the capture of the Forecast Demand data is crucial. The Forecast Demand for a specific day should be captured on release of the ATP day whose review time includes that day. It is possible because of changes in lead times for the Forecast Demand for a given day to be captured multiple times. In this instance and other instances where there could be ambiguity over the capture of data—the last captured value is the one that is used.

When determining the Standard Deviation of the `DailyErrorWH` term, the `DailyErrorWH` is assessed over a user-determined historic number of days called the Average Daily Demand Period (ADDP). The Average Daily Demand (ADD) can then be determined for the ADDP using the Actual Demand (AD) the capture of which is described in the previously.

Where the ADDP is at least seven days, the Standard Deviation of the Daily Forecast Error is calculated the Standard Deviation of the `DailyErrorWH` term using a standardized formula. Where the ADDP is less than seven days, the Standard Deviation of the Daily Forecast Error is simply calculated as a function of the ADD over the ADDP.

The calculation of the Standard Deviation over Review Time makes use of a Forecast Demand Index to address seasonality issues. The calculation of FDI is based upon the determination of the Forecast Demand over Review Time as a function of averaged demand over a similar number of days. The Average Daily Demand (ADD) is the same value daily value that was assessed in earlier calculations. The calculation of FDI is based upon the setting of a calculation indicator. If the indicator is True, then FDI is calculated. Otherwise, the FDI value used in the calculation can be loaded. The default value of the loaded measure is 1. This maintains the integrity of calculations when no value is loaded.

The use of a Forecast Demand Index (FDI) addresses seasonality issues. The calculation of FDI is based upon the determination of the Forecast Demand over Review Time as a function of averaged demand over a similar number of days. The calculation of FDI is based upon the setting of a calculation indicator. If the indicator is True, then FDI is calculated. Otherwise, the FDI value used in the calculation can be loaded. The default value of the loaded measure is 1. This maintains the integrity of calculations when no value is loaded.

Once the Standard Deviation Over Review Time has been determined, an Acceptable Unit Loss for the Review Time (AULRT) should be calculated. The AULRT represents the quantity of stock outs for a given product that it is acceptable to incur based on the specified service level over the review time.

A standard lookup function using a normal distribution table is then used to determine a factor which is multiplied by the standard deviation for the review time. The acceptable unit loss (AUL) over the review time is used to find the Z-factor needed for the Statistical Safety Stock Calculation. The result of the lookup is multiplied by the standard deviation over the review time to determine the statistical Safety Stock.

The result is then checked to ensure that it falls between the SSMIN and SSMAX boundaries determined in the Safety Stock range section. Finally, the Safety Stock level factor (SSLF) is added and the result is checked to ensure that it does not drop below zero (0).

Finally, Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift is added to the calculated Safety Stock.

If the destination is a warehouse then once SCSSU has been added, the resulting Safety Stock value should be compared to the user-specified Contingency Safety Stock (in units). The user-specified Baseline Stock value (in units) should then be added to the larger of the two safety stock values.

Receipt Point

Receipt Point in the Dynamic method is calculated in one of two ways based on the Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min value.

When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to False, the RP is calculated as the sum of demand over the review time, plus the previously calculated Boundary Stock and CORT.

When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to True, the RP is calculated as the max of demand over the review time plus Safety Stock (SS), or Presentation Stock (PS) plus Promotional Presentation Stock (PPS). CORT is added to the result.

For Stores, add Demo Stock and check the value does not exceed plus Demo Stock. Finally, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RUTL value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RUTL is set to the lesser of the two.

When Shelf Capacity is not relevant for the SKU:

Receive Up to Level

For Receive Up to Level (RUTL) using the Dynamic Replenishment method, demand is assessed over a number of days. This number of days is the larger of either the number of days in the review time, or the user-specified Inventory Selling Days (ISD).

The RUTL is then calculated in one of two ways based on the Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min value.

- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to False:
The RUTL is then calculated as the sum of demand over the calculated number of days commencing the beginning of the review time plus the previously calculated Boundary Stock and CORT.
- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to True:
The RUTL is calculated as the max of demand over the calculated number of days plus Safety Stock (SS), or Presentation Stock (PS) plus Promotional Presentation Stock (PPS). Then add CORT to the result.

For Stores, Customer Orders (CORT) must be added to the previously-calculated RUTL. However, the value may not exceed the sum of MSQ plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RUTL value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RUTL is set to the lesser of the two.

For Stores, add CORT and Demo Stock and check the value does not exceed MSQ, constraining by shelf capacity when relevant.

Maximum Sellable Quantity

For the Dynamic Replenishment method, if the Freshness Flag is set to True, then Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ) is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over

the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time.

If the Freshness Flag is set to False, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the product, then add the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ.

MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL) and the MSQ Constraint Indicator. Where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU or the MSQ Constraint Indicator is False, or both, then the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded).

Hybrid Replenishment Method

The Hybrid replenishment method is a combination of Dynamic and Time Supply replenishment methods. The main difference between the Hybrid and Dynamic methods is the calculation of Safety Stock. In the Hybrid method, the Safety Stock is calculated using the same algorithm used in the Time Supply method.

Minimum Sales Stock

The Minimum Sales Stock (MSS) for the Hybrid replenishment method is calculated the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Forecast Demand Over review time and Customer Orders over the Review Time.

When the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True) the calculated MSS for stores may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. Where it does, MSS is set to Shelf Capacity (SC) + CORT.

Safety Stock

Safety Stock (SS) in the Hybrid method consists of calculating a stock level based on the forecasted demand or an average rate of sales.

If a Time Supply Horizon (TSH) has been specified, then this method establishes an Average Rate of Sale (ROS) over the time supply horizon period starting (and including) the beginning of review time. This average is then multiplied by the Minimum Time Supply Days (MinTS).

If a time supply horizon is not specified, then the method sums the forecasted demand over the Minimum Time Supply Days (MinTS) starting with (and including) the beginning of the review time.

The result of either of the preceding calculations is then checked to ensure that it falls between the SSMIN and SS MAX boundaries determined in the Safety Stock Minimums and Maximums section. Finally, the user-defined Safety Stock Level Factor (SSLF) is added.

Receipt Point

Receipt Point in the Hybrid method is calculated in one of two ways based on the Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min value:

- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to False:
The RP is then calculated as the sum of demand over the review time, plus the previously calculated Boundary Stock and CORT.

- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to True:
The RP is then calculated as the max of demand over the review time plus Safety Stock (SS), or Presentation Stock (PS) plus Promotional Presentation Stock (PPS). Then add CORT to the result.

Add Demo Stock and check the value does not exceed MSQ, plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RP value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RP is set to the lesser of the two.

Receive Up to Level

For Receive Up to Level (RUTL) using the Hybrid replenishment method, demand is assessed over a number of days. This number of days is the larger of either the number of days in the review time, or the user-specified inventory selling days (ISD).

The RUTL is then calculated in one of two ways based on the Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min value:

- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to False
The RUTL is calculated as the sum of demand over the calculated number of days commencing the beginning of the review time plus previously calculated Boundary Stock and CORT.
- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to True
The RUTL is then calculated as the max of demand over the calculated number of days plus Safety Stock (SS), or Presentation Stock (PS) plus Promotional Presentation Stock (PPS). Then add CORT to the result.

For Stores, Demo Stock (DS) must be added to the previously-calculated RUTL. However, the value may not exceed the sum of MSQ plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RUTL value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RUTL is set to the lesser of the two.

Maximum Sellable Quantity

For the Hybrid replenishment method, if the Freshness Flag is set to True, then Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ) is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time.

If the Freshness Flag is set to False, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the product, then add the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ.

MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL) and the MSQ Constraint Indicator. Where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU or the MSQ Constraint Indicator is False, or both, then the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded).

No Safety Stock Method

The No Safety Stock Method allows retailers to order forecast only, no safety stock. This method will be leveraged for planning non-stockholding stores, stockless warehouses and any business cases where safety stock is not desired.

Minimum Sales Stock

The Minimum Sales Stock (MSS) for the No Safety Stock Method is calculated as the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Forecasted Demand Over review time and Customer Orders over the Review Time.

When the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True) the calculated MSS for stores may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. Where it does, MSS is set to Shelf Capacity (SC) + CORT.

Safety Stock

For No Safety Stock method, no safety stock is ordered. Set safety stock to zero.

Receipt Point

Receipt Point in the No Safety Stock method is calculated in one of the two ways based on the Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min value.

When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to False, the RP is then calculated as the sum of demand over the review time, plus the previously calculated Boundary Stock and CORT.

When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to True, the RP is then calculated as the max of demand over the review time plus Safety Stock (SS), or Presentation Stock (PS) plus Promotional Presentation Stock (PPS). Then add CORT to the result.

Add Demo Stock and check the value does not exceed MSQ, plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RP value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RP is set to the lesser of the two.

Receive Up to Level

For Receive Up to Level (RUTL) using the No Safety Stock replenishment method, demand is assessed over a number of days. This number of days is the larger of either the number of days in the review time, or the user-specified inventory selling days (ISD).

The RUTL is then calculated in one of the two ways based on the Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min value.

When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to False, the RUTL is then calculated as the sum of demand over the calculated number of days commencing the beginning of the review time plus the previously calculated Boundary Stock and CORT.

When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to True, the RUTL is then calculated as the max of demand over the calculated number of days plus Safety Stock (SS), or Presentation Stock (PS) plus Promotional Presentation Stock (PPS). Then add CORT to the result.

For Stores, Demo Stock (DS) must be added to the previously-calculated RUTL. However, the value may not exceed the sum of MSQ plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RUTL value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RUTL is set to the lesser of the two.

Maximum Sellable Quantity

For the No Safety Stock replenishment method, the Maximum Sellable Quantity calculated in one of the following two ways. If the Freshness Flag is set to true, then Maximum is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time. If the Freshness Flag is set to false, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the

product, and then plus the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ.

MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL) and the MSQ Constraint Indicator. Where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU or the MSQ Constraint Indicator is False, or both, then the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded).

No Replenishment Method

The No Replenishment method is provided for cases when replenishment calculations need to be turned off for a specific SKU/location/day.

This method is used for periods when a location does not want to have any replenishment performed.

Where No Replenishment is used, all allocation boundaries (MSS, SS, RP, RUTL, AND MSQ) are set to zero (0).

Poisson Replenishment Method

Note: The Poisson replenishment method is for stores only.

The Poisson replenishment method is identical to the Dynamic Replenishment method, except for the way the Safety Stock is derived. Poisson uses a Poisson distribution lookup table fed by the demand over the review time and the desired service level as parameters. Poisson does not incorporate forecast error.

Required Data

The following data must be loaded in order to use the Poisson replenishment method. Please refer to the *Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Implementation Guide* for details on loading data.

- Interval Hierarchy
- Poisson Distribution Table

Minimum Sales Stock

The Minimum Sales Stock (MSS) for the Poisson replenishment method is calculated as the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Forecasted Demand Over review time and Customer Orders over the Review Time.

When the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True) the calculated MSS for stores may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. Where it does, MSS is set to Shelf Capacity (SC) + CORT.

Safety Stock

Poisson is a statistical method that uses a Poisson distribution lookup table. The lookup function is fed the demand over the review time and the desired service level as parameters. The Poisson table is loaded from an external source.

The result is then checked to ensure that it falls between the SSMIN and SS MAX boundaries determined in the Safety Stock range section. Finally, the Safety Stock Level Factor (SSLF) is added and the result is checked to ensure that it does not drop below zero (0).

Finally, Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift is added to the calculated Safety Stock.

Receipt Point

Receipt Point in the Poisson method is calculated in one of the two ways based on the Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min value:

- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to False
The RP is then calculated as the sum of demand over the review time, plus the previously calculated Boundary Stock and CORT.
- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to True
The RP is then calculated as the max of demand over the review time plus Safety Stock (SS), or Presentation Stock (PS) plus Promotional Presentation Stock (PPS). Then add CORT to the result.

Add Demo Stock and check the value does not exceed MSQ, plus Demo Stock.

Finally, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RUTL value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RUTL is set to the lesser of the two.

Receive Up to Level

For Receive Up to Level (RUTL) using the Poisson replenishment method, demand is assessed over a number of days. This number of days is the larger of either the number of days in the review time, or the user-specified inventory selling days (ISD).

The RUTL is then calculated in one of the two ways based on the Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min value:

- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to False
The RUTL is then calculated as the sum of demand over the calculated number of days commencing the beginning of the review time plus the previously calculated Boundary Stock and CORT.
- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to True
The RUTL is then calculated as the max of demand over the calculated number of days plus Safety Stock (SS), or Presentation Stock (PS) plus Promotional Presentation Stock (PPS). Then add CORT to the result.

Next, Demo Stock (DS) must be added to the previously-calculated RUTL. However, the value may not exceed the sum of MSQ plus Demo Stock.

Finally, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RUTL value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RUTL is set to the lesser of the two.

Add CORT and Demo Stock and check the value does not exceed MSQ, constraining by shelf capacity when relevant.

Maximum Sellable Quantity

For the Poisson replenishment method, if the Freshness Flag is set to True, then Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ) is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time.

If the Freshness Flag is set to False, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the product, then plus the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ.

MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL) and the MSQ Constraint Indicator. Where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU or the MSQ Constraint Indicator is False, or both, then the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded).

Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment Method

The Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment method allows the user to provide a custom Safety Stock quantity from an external system.

Required Data

The following data must be loaded in order to use the Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment method. Please refer to the *Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Implementation Guide* for details on loading data.

- Store Loaded Safety Stock

Minimum Sales Stock

The Minimum Sales Stock (MSS) for the Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment method is calculated as the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Forecasted Demand Over review time and Customer Orders over the Review Time.

Calculated MSS may not exceed Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ). Where it does, MSS is set to MSQ.

When the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True) the calculated MSS for stores may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. Where it does, MSS is set to Shelf Capacity (SC) + CORT.

Safety Stock

Safety Stock in the Loaded SS Dynamic method does not calculate a Safety Stock but instead loads it from an external system. As a result, no attempt is made to confine the loaded value to the Safety Stock minimum and maximum limits. Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift is added to the loaded Safety Stock.

Receipt Point

Receipt Point in the Loaded SS Dynamic method is calculated in one of the two ways based on the Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min value:

- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to False
The RP is then calculated as the sum of demand over the review time, plus the previously calculated Boundary Stock and CORT.
- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to True
The RP is then calculated as the max of demand over the review time plus Safety Stock (SS), or Presentation Stock (PS) plus Promotional Presentation Stock (PPS). Then add CORT to the result.

For stores, add Demo Stock and check the value does not exceed plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RP value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RP is set to the lesser of the two.

Receive Up to Level

For Receive Up to Level (RUTL) using the Loaded SS Dynamic Replenishment method, demand is assessed over a number of days. This number of days is the larger of either the number of days in the review time, or the user-specified inventory selling days (ISD).

The RUTL is then calculated in one of the two ways based on the Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min value:

- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to False
The RUTL is then calculated as the sum of demand over the calculated number of days commencing the beginning of the review time and then adding previously calculated Boundary Stock and CORT.
- When Store Inventory Boundaries as Aesthetic Min is set to True
The RUTL is then calculated as the max of demand over the calculated number of days plus Safety Stock (SS), or Presentation Stock (PS) plus Promotional Presentation Stock (PPS). Then add CORT to the result.

For Stores, Demo Stock (DS) must be added to the previously-calculated RUTL. However, the value may not exceed the sum of MSQ plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RUTL value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RUTL is set to the lesser of the two.

Maximum Sellable Quantity

For the Poisson replenishment method, if the Freshness Flag is set to True, then Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ) is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time.

If the Freshness Flag is set to False, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the product, then add the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ.

MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL) and the MSQ Constraint Indicator. Where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU or the MSQ Constraint Indicator is False, or both, then the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded).

Sales Week Range Replenishment Method

The Sales Week Range replenishment method allows the user to define the Safety Stock (SS), Receipt Point (RP) and Receive Up to Level (RUTL) based on sales history. The basic calculation generates Safety Stock based on the sum of sales over a user defined period in history.

Minimum Sales Stock

The Minimum Sales Stock (MSS) for the Sales Week Range replenishment method is calculated as the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Safety Stock and Customer Orders over the Review Time.

Calculated MSS may not exceed Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ). Where it does, MSS is set to MSQ.

When the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True) the calculated MSS for stores may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. Where it does, MSS is set to Shelf Capacity (SC) + CORT.

Safety Stock

Safety Stock for the Sales Week Range replenishment method is calculated as the total sales in a historical period specified by the user. The historical period is defined by a start and end date specified by the user.

Table 11–1 shows the two options for the Sales Week Range method controlled by the Roll Weeks Flag.

Table 11–1 Historical Period for the Roll Weeks Flag

If the Roll Weeks Flag is Set to...	Then the Historical Period...
False	Is used in the summation of sales is static, where the sales are summed over the date range specified for each day the Safety Stock is calculated.
True	Moves forward a week for each new week encountered in the planning horizon. The sales period does not roll forward beyond first day in the planning horizon.

The Roll Weeks Flag is time-phased, and so the value used through the entire planning horizon for the current run of Replenishment is the value valid for today (the current day).

The Safety Stock is calculated as the sum of historic sales between the current Start and End dates. The result is then checked to ensure that it falls between the optional sales min (SLSMIN) and sales max (SLSMAX) specified by the user (Store Sales Min, Store Sales Max, Warehouse Minimum, and Warehouse Maximum).

Finally, Supplier Compliance Safety Stock Uplift is added to the calculated Safety Stock.

Note: If the Store Use Like SKU is set to True, the historical daily sales of an alternative Like SKU may be used in lieu of the sales of the SKU being replenished. If the use of a Like SKU is permitted and has been specified, then its historical sales are used if the Store Like SKU End Date is greater than the first day in the planning horizon.

Receipt Point

Receipt Point in the Sales Week Range method is set to the calculated Boundary Stock (BS) plus Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT).

For Stores, addDemo Stock and check the value does not exceed MSQ, plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RP value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RP is set to the lesser of the two.

Receive Up to Level

Receive Up to Level in the Sales Week Range method is set to the calculated Boundary Stock (BS) plus Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT).

For Stores, add Demo Stock and check the value does not exceed MSQ, plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RP value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RP is set to the lesser of the two.

Maximum Sellable Quantity

For the Sales Week Range replenishment method, if the Freshness Flag is set to True, then Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ) is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time.

If the Freshness Flag is set to False, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the product, then add the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ.

MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL) and the MSQ Constraint Indicator. Where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU or the MSQ Constraint Indicator is False, or both, then the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded).

Factor AWS Replenishment Method

The Factor AWS replenishment method allows the user to define the Safety Stock (SS), Receipt Point (RP) and Receive Up to Level (RUTL) based on average weekly sales. Sales are averaged over a user designated time period to arrive at an Average Weekly Sales (AWS) value. The AWS is multiplied by a user designated factor to generate Safety Stock.

Minimum Sales Stock

The Minimum Sales Stock (MSS) for the Factor AWS replenishment method is calculated as the minimum between MSQ and the sum of Safety Stock and Customer Orders over the Review Time.

Calculated MSS may not exceed Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ). Where it does, MSS is set to MSQ.

When the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True) the calculated MSS for stores may not exceed the level required to fill the shelf to capacity and meet CORT. Where it does, MSS is set to Shelf Capacity (SC) + CORT.

Safety Stock

Safety Stock for the Factor AWS replenishment method calculates Average Weekly Sales (AWS) and multiplies it by a user specified factor. AWS is calculated using sales in a historical period specified by the user. The historical period is defined by a start and end date specified by the user.

Table 11-2 shows the two options for the Factor AWS method controlled by the Roll Weeks Flag.

Table 11-2 Historical Period for Roll Weeks Flag

If the Roll Weeks Flag is Set to...	Then the Historical Period...
False	Is used in the AWS calculation is static, where the AWS is calculated using the date range specified for each day the Safety Stock is calculated.

Table 11–2 (Cont.) Historical Period for Roll Weeks Flag

If the Roll Weeks Flag is Set to...	Then the Historical Period...
True	Moves forward a week for each new week encountered in the planning horizon. The sales period does not roll forward beyond first day in the planning horizon.

The Roll Weeks Flag is time-phased, so the value used through the entire planning horizon for the current run of Replenishment is the value valid for today (the current day).

The Safety Stock is calculated as the average of the historic daily sales between the current Start and End dates. This number is then multiplied by seven to achieve a weekly value. The weekly value is then multiplied by a user specified Average Weekly Sale Factor. The result is then checked to ensure that it falls between the optional Store Sales Min (SLSMIN) and Store Sales Max (SLSMAX) specified by the user.

Note: If the Store Use Like SKU is set to True, the historical daily sales of an alternative Like SKU may be used in lieu of the sales of the SKU being replenished. If the use of a Like SKU is permitted and has been specified, then its historical sales are used if the Store Like SKU End Date is greater than the first day in the planning horizon.

Receipt Point

Receipt Point in the Factor AWS method is set to the calculated Boundary Stock (BS) plus Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT).

For Stores, add CORT and Demo Stock and check the value does not exceed MSQ, plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RP value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RP is set to the lesser of the two.

Receive Up to Level

Receive Up to Level in the Factor AWS method is set to the calculated Boundary Stock (BS) plus Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT).

For Stores, add Demo Stock and check the value does not exceed MSQ plus Demo Stock.

Also, when the product/store is constrained by shelf capacity (Shelf Capacity Flag is True), the current RP value is compared to the sum of Shelf Capacity (SC), CORT and Demo Stock. RP is set to the lesser of the two.

Maximum Sellable Quantity

For the Factor AWS replenishment method, if the Freshness Flag is set to True, then Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ) is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand over the product life starting from the beginning of the review time and Customer Orders over Review Time.

If the Freshness Flag is set to False, the Customer Orders are summed for the life of the product, then plus the sum of Forecast Sales over the life of the product and Back Orders to determine the final MSQ.

MSQ is dependent upon Product Life (PL) and the MSQ Constraint Indicator. Where Product Life is deemed to be not relevant for a SKU or the MSQ Constraint Indicator is False, or both, then the MSQ is considered infinite (Unbounded).

Factor ARS Replenishment Method

Note: The Factor ARS Replenishment Method only applies to warehouses.

The Factor ARS method allows the user to define the Safety Stock based upon an Average Rate of Sale (ARS) loaded from an external system.

There are two variants of this method. One variant keeps the time period specified by the user static, regardless of which week in the planning horizon is being planned. The second variant rolls the time period specified by the user forward one week at a time as Replenishment progresses through the planning horizon. This keeps the time period specified by the user relative to the day being planned.

Along with the user specified Start and End dates there is a Roll Weeks Flag. This flag determines which variant of the method is being used. It is important to understand how the rolling of weeks occurs if the user is to fully comprehend the impact of setting this flag to True.

The Replenishment process actually steps through every day in the planning horizon. However, it only runs boundary calculations and considers ordering on ATP day. The process of stepping through every day in the planning horizon is significant because it is this action that enables the rolling of weeks if the Roll Weeks Flag is set to True.

If the Roll Weeks Flag is set to True, then as Replenishment walks through each day in the planning horizon, it checks to see if the day is the first day in a week (Sunday). If it is the first day in the week and not the very first day in the planning horizon, the Start Date and End Date specified by the user are moved forward exactly one week (seven days is added to both dates) as long as both dates still remains in the past. If adding seven days places one or both dates on or after the today's date, neither date is moved.

If the Roll Weeks Flag is False, then the Start and End date specified by the user remain static throughout the Replenishment Process.

Required Data

The following data must be loaded in order to use the Factor ARS replenishment method. Please refer to the *Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning Implementation Guide* for details about loading data.

- Store Average Weekly Rate of Sale
- Total Store Average Rate of Sales

Safety Stock

Safety stock in the Average Rate of Sale Method is calculated by adding the loaded ARS value to a user-specified independent ARS value. The resulting value is assumed to be weekly and is divided by 7 to achieve a daily number before being multiplied by a user-specified ARS factor.

Receipt Point

Receipt Point (RP) for the Average Rate of Sale method is set to the calculated Boundary Stock (BS) plus Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT).

Receive Up to Level

The Receive Up to Level (RUTL) for the Average Rate of Sale method is set to the calculated Boundary Stock (BS) plus Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT).

Calculate an Unconstrained Receipt Plan

The following sections describe how to calculate an unconstrained receipt plan.

Current Inventory and Projected Inventory

Projected Inventory (PI) represents a projection of an available inventory position at a specific time for a location. PI is a beginning of day inventory position. However, with intra-day deliveries comes the need to assess an inventory position at any point in the day. Therefore, an additional type of PI position has to be considered—one that represents inventory available at Beginning of Review Time.

Today is a special case for PI, since there is no need to project an inventory position for today if a Current Inventory (CI) feed is available from an external system. However, the following must be considered when determining PI for today:

- Transfers In the Well (TIW) must be deducted from CI because the inventory required to satisfy them as not already been removed from the CI and this inventory cannot be considered available to meet future demand.
- Actual Sales (AS) for today must be added back into the inventory. Usually there will be no AS but in the case of an intra-day batch run, some inventory may already have been sold and so needs to be added to determine a revised Beginning of Day position for today.

Where a Current Inventory Feed is not available for today, then a contingency Projected Inventory calculation is used.

The contingency PI is calculated as yesterday's calculated PI for today plus the difference between forecast demand (sales) for yesterday and Actual Sales for yesterday. If actual sales are not available for yesterday, then PI for today should simply be set to yesterday's projection of PI for today.

Projected Inventory on day t is calculated as the PI of the previous day ($t-1$) plus the net impact of all demand, supply and spoilage on the previous day. The sequence in which these elements are considered is important. Note that not all elements are applicable to both warehouses and stores. Where an element is not applicable to a given destination type, it is considered to be zero (0).

First, the demand that cannot be satisfied by any receipts must be subtracted from the starting position. This demand is Forecast Demand. This demand should be multiplied by (1-DDP) so that only the part of demand that cannot be satisfied by that day's receipts is decremented. The demand that happens before any receipt of inventory takes places can only be satisfied by the starting inventory for that day. Any demand that cannot be satisfied by the opening inventory is simply lost.

Receipts are considered next. All planned and expected receipts are added.

Once the receipts have been added, the remaining part of that day's demand is subtracted. The remaining part of that day's demand is determined by taking Forecast

Demand and multiplying it by the DDP then add to it Customer Orders to get the sum of demand.

Unlike Forecast Demand, CO can rely upon any deliveries that day that may be required to satisfy them.

Allocations in the Well (AIW) should be deducted. Although AIW is considered demand, it is different from other elements of demand because it is usually the result of an allocation (created outside of AIP) and is handled differently by the warehouse. If there is insufficient opening inventory to satisfy that day's orders, the orders are unlikely to be picked until that day's receipts have arrived; therefore, the calculation reflects the deduction after that day's receipts have arrived.

Expected Spoilage is then deducted. Finally, any Residual Excess Quantity is then deducted. The entire calculation is then capped so it may not drop below zero (0).

The starting point for calculating the PI position at the Beginning of Review Time (BRT) on day t is the Beginning of Day PI position on day t . Therefore, if a BRT PI position needs to be calculated on day t , the first step is to determine the PI on day t using the logic described above.

The PI position at the BRT is then determined by subtracting, from the starting position, the demand that will take place prior to the arrival of any inventory on that day (t). This demand is calculated by multiplying the Forecast Demand on day t by $(1-DDP)$ for day t .

Net Inventory

Net Inventory (NI) is a prediction of the total inventory available over a given period of time—usually the review time associated with a specific ATP day. All demand associated with any previous ATP day and its associated review time must have already been deducted so that the NI position represents the available inventory to meet any demand in the current review time.

All NI calculations are based upon a PI position at the beginning of the review time and then consider the impact of Expected Receipts (ER), Allocations in the Well (AIW), Holdback, Substitute Quantities, related SKU inventory (Event SKUs), and Expected Spoilage (ES) over the period from the current ATP day to the day before the next ATP day.

Expected Receipts

Expected receipts are those quantities already expected to arrive into the location. These are summed between the current ATP day and the day before the next ATP day.

Allocation in the Well

Allocations in the Well represent orders sitting in the warehouse system which are to be honored a future day. These orders consume warehouse inventory and they must therefore be deducted from the inventory position when determining how much inventory is available to meet future demand. These orders are satisfied after all inventory has arrived. They too are summed between the current ATP day and the day before the next ATP day.

Spoilage calculations

Expected Spoilage is calculated as an end of day quantity. It represents the inventory that will be discarded because it has not been sold within its life. ES is summed between the current ATP day and the day before the next ATP day.

Warehouse Holdback Quantity

You may specify a Holdback quantity representing a quantity of inventory that is put aside at the warehouse and considered not available to meet demand. The user specifies if Holdback should be included in the NI calculation.

Substitute Quantity

Substitute Quantities represent the additional demand expected as a consequence of other SKUs experiencing stock outs at the same location. The quantities are summed over the review time to further reduce the NI position.

Calculate Ideal Receipt Quantity

The Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ) calculation is the process of actually determining what the order quantity should be. This is the same process for all methods except No Replenishment. For No Replenishment, the IRQ is zero (0).

For Stores, the determination of IRQ is impacted by the presence of User Specified Allocations (USA). If the ATP day being planned is before the On Supply Date for the SKU/Store or is after the Off Supply Date but within 42 days after it, then the IRQ should be set as the total of all USAs within the review time for the ATP day.

When the ATP day being planned falls within the On and Off Supply dates, the Net Inventory (NI) is compared to the Receipt Point (RP). If the Net Inventory is less than the Receipt Point, then the initial IRQ is calculated as the Receive Up to Level (RUTL) minus the Net Inventory.

If there are USAs in the review time of the ATP being planned, then the store IRQ is further modified. This modification depends upon the type of the first USA encountered in the review time. If the type is replace, then the sum of all the USAs in the review time replaces the calculated IRQ. If the type is Add, then the sum of all the USAs in the review time is added to the calculated IRQ.

Finally, the IRQ is checked against Customer Orders over Review Time (CORT). If Product Life is relevant for the SKU and the Freshness Flag is True, then the IRQ must be no less than CORT. If IRQ is less than CORT, the IRQ is set to CORT. This guarantees the freshest product is available to meet CORT.

If product life is not relevant for the SKU or the freshness flag is not True, then the inventory position including IRQ ($NI + IRQ$) must be no less than CORT. If it is, then the IRQ is set as $(CORT - NI)$. This ensures there is sufficient inventory once the order has been received to meet CORT.

Allocate Order to Source

The initial Ideal Receipt Quantity (IRQ) is the total calculated for a destination. It is necessary to allocate the quantity across the one or more sources who can deliver on the Available To Plan day. This activity is simple for stores which always have a single source for an ATP day. All of the order is allocated to that source. For warehouses, this activity involves allocating quantity to one or more sources. The allocation is performed based on the following two pieces information:

1. The Source Splits information mastered in the Data Management Application.

The Source Splits indicate how a warehouse destination's orders should ideally be split long-term across all the available sources that can deliver the product. The orders on any given day need not hit the target percentages allotted to each source; the aim is to achieve the target splits over time, and therefore allow for the

likelihood that there are occasions when only one of the sources can deliver on a day, hence receiving one hundred percent of the order.

2. Historical Order History for each Source Split captured by the Order management Application.

The historical orders, maintained at a demand group level, represent the total unit orders for each source split given to each source prior to the current batch run.

Only sources that have a positive warehouse percentage split gets orders. When there is only one source with a positive percentage who can deliver on a given ATP day, that source gets all the orders. However, if there are several sources, then the IRQ needs to be divided amongst them in a way that gets the long term history of orders (including the order now being split) as close as possible to the target percentages.

When allotting order quantities to a given source, this is done in order multiple quantities. These quantities are always in units. The order multiple is specified differently for warehouses than stores, but the order multiple to be used is always the one associated with the preferred ordering pack-size specified by the user. For a store, the appropriate Order Multiple is the pack-size of the Store Format Pack-size associated with the SKU and store, or the pack-size of the Store Format Pack-size exception if a relevant one exists. For a warehouse, the appropriate Order Multiple is the user-specified Order Multiple associated with the Location Orderable Unit (LOU). Both the Order Multiple and the LOU are specified by the user in the Data Management module. The LOU is entered in cases, and so this value needs to be converted to eaches prior to its use.

It is important to understand that one or more of the sources allotted a percentage of the demand for a warehouse may not be available to deliver on an ATP day. Therefore, the split percentages of those sources who can deliver on the ATP day must be normalized so that they total one hundred percent. This ensures that the entire order is accounted for.

Replenishment then goes through a number of calculations to split the IRQ across the available sources in whole order multiple quantities. Each order multiple allotted to a source represents part of the order to be delivered into the destination from that source. Each time a whole order multiple is added to a Source's order, the IRQ of the destination is reduced by that same order multiple quantity. This process stops when all whole order multiples have been allotted to sources and allotting another order multiple to a source would reduce the IRQ of the destination below zero (0).

After this process is complete one or more of the available sources on the ATP day is allotted order quantities that represent one or more whole order multiples. Unless the original IRQ happened to be a multiple of the sources order multiples, then there is a remaining part of the IRQ that is smaller than one of the sources' order multiples. A rounding decision now needs to be made about this remaining part of the IRQ.

Round Ideal Receipt Quantity

Once all whole order multiples have been allotted to sources, a rounding decision must be made concerning the remaining IRQ of the destination. This rounding decision uses the order multiple, which can vary by source, making it necessary to identify which source is the one that may receive an additional order multiple if one is needed.

If there is only one source on the ATP day, then that source is the one that receives an additional order multiple should the decision be made to round up. However, if there are multiple sources on the ATP day, then the source that is farthest away from its target split percentage is the one selected.

If the decision is made to round down, then the remaining quantity is discarded and no more order multiples are added to any source's existing order.

Regardless of which source is selected, the rounding decision is based upon a number of criteria, any of which could cause another order multiple to be ordered. Once it is determined that another order multiple is required, another order multiple is allotted to the chosen source and all further checking to see if another order multiple is required is bypassed.

Store Order Rounding

For a store, there is only ever a single source on an ATP day. Therefore, at this stage in the process, the IRQ allocated to a source already contains any whole order-multiples for that source. Should it be determined that another order multiple is required, it will be added to the IRQ of the source.

The order rounding for stores checks a number of conditions, any of which could cause another order-multiple to be ordered. The conditions are described below. Once it is determined another order-multiple is required, then the IRQ allotted to the chosen source is incremented, all further checking to see if another order multiple is required is bypassed and the store order round process is finished.

Effect of Order Pack and Normal Rounding Rules

When the total IRQ is less than one pack-size, Order Pack and Normal rounding rules are used to determine the order quantity. The decision of whether to order a pack-size is based upon the user-specified rounding method.

User Specified Rounding Method	Action Taken
Normal	Use Normal rounding rules.
Order Pack	Add pack-size if NI < SS.

If the instruction is Use Normal Rounding Rules, rounding is done according to the rules described on the sections below.

If the resulting action is Add pack-size if NI < SS, the IRQ is equal to one pack-size if the Net Inventory (NI) position is less than the Safety Stock (SS). No further rounding is needed. If the NI is not less than the SS, rounding is done according to the rules described on the sections below.

Effect of Freshness Flag on Rounding

The user-specified Freshness Flag is used to determine whether or not a store receipt alone must cover all customer orders over the review time.

Freshness Flag is True

Setting the Freshness Flag to True ensures that a store receipt is generated for at least the customer orders over the review time (CORT) regardless of the net inventory. In other words, the IRQ alone must be able to meet CORT. This ensures that the CORT is met by the freshest possible inventory.

Freshness Flag is False

If the freshness indicator is not on, the store's inventory is taken into account. If pack rounding the IRQ down does not cover the customer orders over the review time, the IRQ is pack rounded up.

Effects of Store Rounding Threshold on Rounding

The use of a user-maintained rounding threshold (RTH) indicates the percentage of an order multiple at or above which ordering an additional order-multiple should be considered. If the remaining order quantity as a proportion of an order multiple is greater than or equal to the rounding threshold, then an additional order multiple is required if any of the following conditions are met:

If product life is not relevant for the SKU.

If the total inventory at the store after rounding up does not exceed the calculated MSQ. Total inventory is calculated as the NI position plus the IRQ allotted to the source plus another Order Multiple.

If the total inventory at the store after rounding up (as calculated in the previous step) exceeds the calculated MSQ but the amount over MSQ as a proportion of an Order Multiple does not exceed the user-specified acceptable loss percentage (SAL). SAL represents the percentage of an order-multiple the user is prepared to lose in order to meet sales.

Pallet Rounding

The IRQ is now rounded to pallets. Pallet rounding only occurs if Cases per Pallet (CPP), which represents the Pallet Multiple associated with the Order Multiple, is greater than zero (0). Cases per Pallet are converted to Units per Pallet (UPP) by multiplying the CPP value by the Order Multiple.

Next the IRQ is calculated as a proportion a pallet. If the proportion a pallet is greater than or equal to a user-defined Percent of Pallet (POP) threshold, the IRQ is rounded up to the next whole pallet number if either one of two further conditions are met:

- If product life is not relevant for the SKU.
- If rounding the order up to the next whole pallet means that the subsequent inventory position in the store does not exceed the MSQ.

Warehouse Order Rounding

The following text lists the conditions under which another order-multiple is required:

1. If as a result of not ordering another order multiple, the inventory position at the warehouse would be less than the forecast demand over the review time, then another order multiple is ordered from the chosen source.
2. The user maintains a Safety Stock Threshold (SST) which represents the minimum percentage of the calculated safety stock (SS) that must be ordered when performing rounding. The calculation $(1 - SST)$ therefore represents the maximum percentage of calculated safety stock that can be lost through rounding. Multiplying $(1 - SST)$ by the calculated safety stock gives the maximum number of units that may be lost through rounding. If the remaining Raw Ideal Receipt Quantity exceeds the maximum number of units that may be lost through rounding, then another order multiple must be ordered from the selected source.
3. The user maintains a rounding threshold (Rth) that represents the percentage of an order multiple on or above which rounding up to the next whole order multiple should take place. If the remaining Raw Ideal Receipt Quantity as a percentage of the order multiple is greater than or equal to the rounding threshold, then another order multiple must be ordered from the selected source.

Inventory Capping

When store space is at a premium, SKU Caps can be set to limit the IRQ.

Space (capping) constraints are applied to the Store IRQ for any SKU for which the Capping Flag is set to True.

The Store IRQ for a SKU on a given ATP day is calculated and capped by the Available Space on the ATP day.

Reconciliation

In the replenishment process, a receipt plan was generated for all stores to satisfy their future inventory needs. The replenishment receipt plan is unconstrained; it assumes the inventory at the source is unlimited. In reality, the inventory at the source is limited and may not meet the demand from the store. If the available inventory at a source is insufficient to meet the needs of all stores being supplied from that source, the shortfall reconciliation algorithm is run to distribute the limited inventory.

Reconciliation is source-centric, looking at the current inventory at the source, the aggregated demand from the stores and any other locations for that source, and expected receipts to project the available inventory position in the future. Using the available inventory reconciliation allocates shipments to stores and warehouses based on their priority and need. The raw need is used, and rounding and inventory capping decisions are reapplied to the quantities being allotted.

Reconciliation occurs during the Fixed Period (See Fixed Period definition) for all SKU packs, and in a limited set of circumstances post Fixed Period. Circumstances benefiting from post Fixed Period reconciliation are those that push excess stock, require prioritizing SKUs or packs, or inflict inventory constraints due to supply chain disruptions or end-of-life such as:

- Stockless
- Temporarily un-orderable
- Event SKUs
- Pack Change Event
- Discontinuation Date
- Stop Receiving Date

Two methods of reconciliation are available for a SKU. Day-on-Day Reconciliation allocates inventory based on orders that can be shipped that day. Future demand to be shipped at a later date is not considered. This method ensures that any available inventory shipped that day is in stores as early as possible.

Reconciliation over Time allocates inventory based on orders that can be shipped through the time of the next planned delivery to the source. The need over this time period (reconciliation period) is distributed across all stores. This method allows stores that would be shipped on a later date within the reconciliation period to receive a share of the available source inventory. In essence, the need for all stores for a SKU sharing the same source is respected over the entire period for the SKU/Source.

The reconciliation period for Day-on-Day Reconciliation is one day.

Reconciliation of Formal Packs versus Informal Packs

On a SKU by SKU basis the definition of a SKU's packs are either formal or informal. When a SKU is identified as having formal packs this means that the inventory of each pack is tracked through the supply chain.

In contrast informal packs identify a multiple of the SKU contained within the pack but inventory within the supply chain cannot be distinguished from one pack to another. As a result, inventory is only understood as a total number of units of the SKU rather than a number of packs.

The availability of pack-specific inventory plays a crucial role in reconciling the store orders. When pack inventory is not available, meaning the SKU has informal packs, the warehouse inventory is divided out to stores using the store's ordering pack size to make rounding decisions. If all stores are uniformly ordering the same pack size then there is no discrepancy between the resulting plan and execution. Where the warehouse holds many pack sizes as a result of pack breaking, special purchases, promotional pack changes, produce packs, etc. there is greater opportunity for discrepancies. This is addressed with Pack-aware reconciliation which leverages Formal Packs to understand the makeup of warehouse inventory and the warehouse's pack breaking capability.

The warehouse only orders a single pack at any given time. As a result a few simple rules are applied to how the packs are shared:

- Packs that are breakable are shared with all stores ordering a pack or any of its components (inners, eaches).
- When a pack is not breakable, or an inner component of a breakable pack it is assumed that all stores are ordering the same pack therefore all stores have a shot at receiving the pack.
- Packs are first set aside for Holdback, and Back Orders in the order of: pack to exhaust, then largest pack to smallest.

The same rules apply when a Pack Change Event has been defined, however all stores that order either the old pack or the new pack, and which are not excluded from the event have a shot at receiving a pack or its components.

When distributing packs that are breakable, or a component of a breakable pack the ordering pack size of the store on the delivery date is used to make rounding decisions about the allotted quantity. If the ordering pack differs from the pack being distributed because of a pack change then the appropriate old or new pack size is used in rounding decisions.

Total Demand and Available Inventory

The following sections describe Total Demand and Available Inventory.

Calculate Total Demand

Total demand at the source is calculated over the reconciliation period under consideration. Total demand at a source for a given reconciliation period is the aggregate of all receipts to the destinations from the source during the same period.

Total demand at the source is calculated as the aggregated demand from all receiving locations (stores and warehouses) from the current day through the last day of the reconciliation period.

Calculate Available Inventory at Source

Available Inventory is calculated over the reconciliation period under consideration. Available Inventory is an assessment of total availability at the source less quantity already committed to destinations that originate from that source.

When a source warehouse has External Demand the Prioritize External Demand Flag is used to determine when to allot available inventory to external demand.

When external demand is prioritized first the available inventory is first allotted to external demand before destinations.

When not prioritized, the available inventory is allotted to warehouse destinations and any remaining is given to external demand.

Allocation Process

Once it is determined that reconciliation is required, the process uses a priority matrix to determine each destinations allocation. Warehouses are fully reconciled before stores. While the priority matrices have similar elements warehouse destinations are prioritized ahead of stores. Further all warehouses have the same priority.

Each shipment was created to fulfill a destination's need. Need may have the following allocation boundary elements:

- Customer Orders over Time (CORT)
- Minimum Sales Stock (MSS)
- Receipt Point (RP)
- Receive Up to Level (RUTL)
- Maximum Sellable Quantity (MSQ)

Store Reconciliation Matrix Process Sequence

Note: MSQ is included in the [Allocation Process](#) because it is an allocation boundary. The MSQ is a boundary used for stockless items; therefore it are not included in the logic for the shortfall reconciliation.

In addition, each store is assigned a store priority. The store priorities include:

- Super High
- High
- Normal

Store Priority	Allocation Boundary			
	CORT	MSS	RP	RUTL
Super High	1	4	5	6
High	2	7	9	11
Normal	3	8	10	12

The sequence process defines the order of priority of the combination of store priority and allocation boundary. For example, available inventory is first used to fulfill customer orders over review time (CORT) for super high stores (number 1 in the preceding example). If inventory remains, CORT for high stores is fulfilled. Next CORT for normal stores is processed, then minimum sales stock for super high stores, and so on.

- The shortage priority matrix illustrates the priority order in which destinations served by a given source have to be allocated inventory in the event of a shortage.

- Stores are not allocated inventory individually—they are allocated inventory as groups. Each store is assigned to a group based on its priority. For example, all Super High stores are grouped together for processing.
- The user defined matrix that dictates boundary priority extends to warehouses. However, given that all warehouses have the same priority the allocation boundaries relevant to warehouses should be used in order of smallest to largest.

Determine Active Zone

The active zone represents the first allocation boundary that cannot be met for all destinations in a group using the sources available inventory.

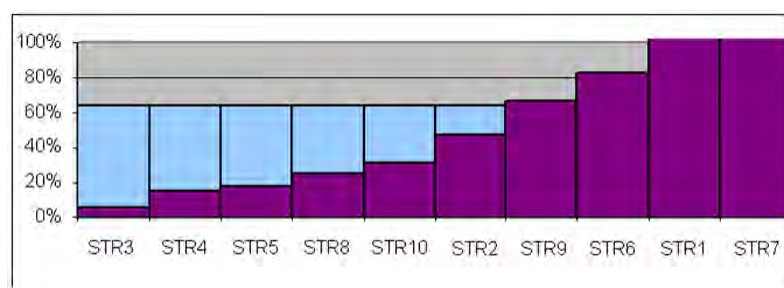
This active zone process is applied to all shipments over the reconciliation period. The active zone is the cell of the priority matrix to which available inventory cannot completely fulfill. For example, if available inventory was sufficient to fill up to the minimum sales stock (MSS) for all high priority stores (zone 7) across the reconcile period, but not the MSS for normal priority stores (zone 8) across the reconciliation period, zone 8 would represent the active zone. All inventory requirements of zone 1 to zone 7 would be fulfilled with available inventory. Residual inventory would be watershed across the stores in zone 8 across the reconciliation period.

Use Watershed Algorithm for Allocation

While the watershed algorithm is complex, the basic premise is to bring all destinations in the priority group up to a target ratio. The Target Stock Ratio is calculated by dividing the source's total available by its total need.

One way to think of this procedure is through an analogy of water filling a container. The fill line of the container represents 100% of need for all the locations, and the quantity of water we have represents the stock available. By pouring all of our water into the container the water level naturally reaches our Target Stock Ratio. If we imagine the bottom of the container to be partitioned to represent our different destinations, then the water above each partition represents each location's stock ratio as well. The water naturally levels itself to maintain a consistent stock ratio across all the destinations.

Figure 11-1 Watershed Example



In this example, our target ratio is 64%. The purple bars on the chart represent the amount of inventory available at each store. The blue bars represent available inventory from the source allocated to the stores. In this case, only 6 of the stores are allocated additional inventory.

Substitution

Substitution is the act of sending one SKU in place of another when the demand cannot be met. This is done with the expectation that in the event of a stock out at least some shoppers will select an alternative substituted SKU instead of going without.

A percentage of sales, known as the Demand Transfer Percentage, that is believed to transfer to the other SKUs in the event of a stock out are loaded into AIP for use in the substitution process.

Substitution is performed after all other attempts to meet demand have been exhausted. Substitutions of this nature are not planned into the future. They are only performed in the last batch run of a SKU prior to release of the store order.

This process will attempt substitutions at stores on days where a shortage is identified and the source of the shorted sku/store ships the inventory today. A source may ship inventory today because of the natural lead time of the shortage day, or because the source is stockless today and must meet all demand in the reconciliation period today. For an ATP day to be considered for substitution, all of the following conditions should be met:

- Inventory is less than the Minimum Sales Stock (MSS) boundary. The days meeting this condition have already had their need-for-substitute flag set to True by the reconciliation process.
- The ATP day ships today or the ADD of the ATP day ships today.
- The SKU/store releases in the current release wave (where no wave is specifically defined, release wave is Overnight) or is not Re-planned prior to release intra-day.

The process steps over each SKU/store/ATP day that has stock outs (they need substitution) and transfers the day specific unsatisfied demand to the substitute SKUs using the appropriate Demand Transference percentages. Customer Orders and Back Orders are never transferred to another SKU. Once all SKU/store/ATP days are completed the transferred demand is summed for the review time(s) of each substitute SKU/store. The review time demand transference is applied to certain boundaries to increase the targeted inventory levels.

After all transferred demand is calculated the source of the SKUs that have received transferred demand are identified. For those source/SKUs the watershed algorithm is applied to determine if the inventory in (or expected in) the store meets the increased inventory boundaries and share the source available inventory equitably where there is now additional store need. After any needed inventory is transferred from the warehouse to the store the final substitute quantity that could actually be met by the available inventory is recorded so that the store projected inventory is reflective of the demand increase expected.

Review Alerts and Manage Exceptions

SRP and WRP generate alerts as a means of indicating possible problems in the supply chain, such as low stock or out of stock, overstocks, or other problems for a store or warehouse. SRP Alerts warn the user about historical or future problems adversely affecting a store's ability to meet sales.

Alerts are notifications that are sent to users about measures whose values are above or below an established acceptance range or threshold. Whenever values for these measures fall outside of this established range, an exception is generated, which causes alerts to be displayed in the Alert Manager window when the user logs on to SRP. This provides a means of easily viewing problem situations on an exception basis and following with the appropriate action.

Alerts are calculated in a nightly batch process. Review of alerts and the management of exceptions is an interactive process that is performed by the user during the day following the batch run.

The process of reviewing alerts and managing exceptions involves the tasks listed in the following table.

Task	Description
Review alerts	The Alert Manager provides notification of any exceptions generated and allows the user to transfer to the appropriate workbooks to research the root cause of the problem.
Maintain parameters	Occasionally the SRP and WRP parameters used in the store replenishment planning process may need modification to produce a better plan.
Maintain alert parameters	Alerts are triggered based on thresholds, alert horizons, and parameters. These parameters and thresholds may need tuning to control the number and types of alerts.
Perform What-if analysis on replenishment plans	What-if analysis can be useful in comparing the current store plan with a What-if plan based on parameter changes. This allows the user the flexibility of analyzing the effect of changed values on the plan without making the changes permanent.

This chapter provides information on the following topics:

- [SRP Alerts](#)
 - [Historical Availability Alerts](#)
 - [Projected Availability Alerts](#)
 - [Other Alerts](#)
- [WRP Alerts](#)

- Warehouse Stock Shortage Alerts
- Network Exception Alerts
- WRP Overstock Alerts
- Sales Forecast Alerts
- Reviewing and Managing Alerts
 - The Alert Manager
 - Analyzing and Resolving Alerts for SRP Workbooks
 - Analyzing and Resolving Alerts for WRP Workbooks

SRP Alerts

SRP alerts are divided into the following categories.

SRP Alert Type	Description
Historical Availability Alerts	Provide notification of historical conditions indicating various adverse conditions in a store experienced by a store, such as stock out or low inventory
Projected Availability Alerts	Provide notification of future conditions of forecasted conditions that could cause future stock problems for a store, such as project stock outs or low inventory, along with possible high inventory levels.
Other Alerts	Miscellaneous alerts which provide warning information not necessarily related to stocking levels.

Historical Availability Alerts

Historical Availability Alerts provide notification of historical conditions indicating various adverse conditions in a store experienced by a store, such as stock out or low inventory.

The following table lists historical alerts issued by SRP along with a brief description. Details for each alert are addressed in the following sections.

Table 12–1 SRP Historical Alerts

Alert	Description
Large Consecutive Out of Stocks	A Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert is generated when a significant number of stores that have been out of stock for more than a defined number of consecutive days and the amount of lost sales is above a threshold. Only those stores that are Out of Stock (OOS) for the product last night are alerted.
Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks	A Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert is generated when a significant number of stores that have been out of stock for more than a defined number of non-consecutive of days or the amount of lost sales is above a threshold. Only those stores that are Out of Stock (OOS) for the product last night are alerted. Stores alerted for Large Consecutive Out of Stocks are not alerted.

Table 12-1 (Cont.) SRP Historical Alerts

Alert	Description
Large Out of Stocks Last Night	A Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert is generated when a significant number of stores are out of stock or a significant portion of possible sales yesterday are lost for a specific SKU or when the lost sales for the SKU at the company level is significant. Only those stores that are Out of Stock (OOS) for the product last night are alerted. Stores alerted for Large Consecutive Out of Stocks or Large Non Consecutive Out of Stocks are not alerted.
Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks	A Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert is generated when a significant number of stores have been out of stock on the same day in consecutive weeks, and the amount of lost sales is above a threshold. Only those stores that are Out of Stock (OOS) for the product last night are alerted. Stores alerted for Large Consecutive Out of Stocks or Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks are not alerted.
Single Store Availability Problems	A Single Store Availability Problems alert is generated when a single store has been out of stock for more than a specified number of non-consecutive days, and the amount of lost sales is above a threshold. Only those stores that are Out of Stock (OOS) for the product last night are alerted. Stores alerted for Large Consecutive Out of Stocks, Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks, Large Out of Stocks Last Night, or Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks are not alerted.
Historical Availability Summary Alert	A Historical Availability Summary Alert is raised when any alert in the Historic Availability Alerts Group is generated. The summary allows the user to view any store with historic out of stocks or low stocks.

Key Inputs for Alerts

Before highlighting the functionality for each of the alerts, it is important to discuss some of the key inputs to these alerts.

Table 12-2 Inputs for Alerts

Key Inputs for Alerts	Description
Projected Inventory (PI)	Contains the amount of inventory the store is starting off with at the beginning of the day. The beginning of day inventory on any day is equivalent to the end of day (EOD) inventory of the previous day. This means that at the beginning of the day all supply, demand, sales, and so on of the previous day are accounted for in the inventory, but not the up-coming business day's supply, demand, sales, and so on.
Historical Demand	Holds yesterday's forecasted demand for a SKU at each store. The historical demand for yesterday should consider the effects of all demand.
Historic Out of Stock	Historic Out of Stock flag settings for days prior to yesterday are retained and purged in the same manner as other historical measures. Each day the alert calculation is run Out of Stock Yesterday is calculated and saved with the rest of the history.

Table 12-2 (Cont.) Inputs for Alerts

Key Inputs for Alerts	Description
Out of Stock Yesterday	A store can be out of stock for a SKU when: ■ The day starts with less inventory than what is needed to get to the delivery on-shelf point. This can occur because of higher than expected sales or inventory constraints within the supply-chain that limited the stores stock. ■ The day ends or is projected to end with 0 inventory. This can occur when there is no delivery, the delivery is short, or sales were greater than expected. It is difficult to know if a store actually had a stock-out unless a snapshot of inventory taken within the day is 0 or the day ends with no inventory. The former scenario will be captured when running Intra-day replenishment for a SKU/store. In the latter case however, a day may appear to end with inventory though there was insufficient inventory on the shelves. This can happen when a store received a shipment but does not restock shelves until later in the day or night. It is desirable to flag the store as out of stock in this situation. Without detailed store sales analysis it's unclear whether the stock out actually happened but it is sufficient for the planner to know that the stock was excessively low such that a stock-out was likely.
Historic Lost Sales	Historic Lost Sales for days prior to yesterday are retained and purged in the same manner as other historical measures. Each day the alert calculation is run yesterday's lost sales are calculated and saved with the rest of the history.
Yesterday's Lost Sales	Lost Sales represents the number of lost sales for a SKU at a particular store due to an out of stock situation. Lost sales are only calculated on OOS days. Because actual sales are only known in the past the lost sales for yesterday can be calculated based on actual sales. Because the actual sales for yesterday are known the lost sales can be determined by finding the difference between the projected demand and the actual sales. If actual sales are greater than demand then there was an excess of sales, compared to expected, therefore lost sales is 0.

Large Consecutive Out of Stocks

A Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert is generated when a significant number of stores that have been out of stock for more than a defined number of consecutive days and the amount of lost sales is above a threshold.

Only those stores that are Out of Stock (OOS) for the product last night are alerted.

Alert Parameters

- Large OOS Horizon
- Large Consecutive. OOS Number of Days OOS
- Large Consecutive OOS Alerting Stores Ratio
- Large Consecutive OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon

Alert Logic Summarized

The Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate the number of consecutive days a store is Out of Stock (OOS) over the user-defined alert horizon. The number of consecutive days OOS must be greater than the user-defined threshold, Large Cons. OOS Number of Days OOS. Calculate the ratio of the number of stores consecutive OOS against the number of stores ranged for that SKU. The calculated ratio must be greater than the user-defined threshold, Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio.

- Count the number of consecutive out of stock days (Store Historical Inventory is 0) starting with and including yesterday, over the alert horizon or when the store is no longer in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is False). The alert horizon is an alert parameter, Large OOS Horizon, defining the number of days over which calculations are performed for this alert. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level.
- The days OOS is compared to a second alert parameter, Large Cons. OOS Number of Days OOS. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level. If the day OOS is greater than this parameter, the store is considered out of stock for consecutive days (OOS store).
- To determine if the number of consecutive OOS stores is significant, a ratio (COOS ratio) is calculated as the number of consecutive OOS stores divided by the total number of ranged stores for that SKU. A store is considered ranged if at least one day in the alert horizon is in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True).

COOSRatio = Consecutive OOS Ratio

COOSStores = Consecutive OOS Ranged Stores

RStores = Ranged Stores

$$COOSRatio = \frac{COOSStores}{RStores}$$

- The consecutive OOS stores are considered significant if the ratio is greater than an alert parameter, Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or (SKU/Company) level.
 - If the OOS ratio is greater than the Large Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. The total sum of lost sales over the consecutive days that are OOS is greater than a set volume threshold.
 - First, total the lost sales starting with and including yesterday over the days that are consecutively OOS but do not sum past the alert horizon (Large OOS Horizon parameter) or when the store is no longer in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is False).
 - The sum of lost sales is compared to an alert parameter, Large Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon (Large OOS volume). This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or (SKU/Company) level.
 - If the total lost sales for the consecutive OOS stores is greater than the Large OOS volume, this condition is True.

3. If the SKU was out of stock last night for this store and the store was in scope for last night, condition 3 is True.

Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks

A Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert is generated when a significant number of stores that have been out of stock for more than a defined number of non-consecutive days or the amount of lost sales is above a threshold.

Only those stores that are Out of Stock (OOS) for the product last night are alerted.

Stores alerted for Large Consecutive Out of Stocks are not alerted.

Alert Parameters

- Large OOS Horizon
- Large Non-Cons. OOS Number of Days OOS
- Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio
- Large Non-Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon

Alert Logic Summarized

The Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate the number of non-consecutive days a store is Out of Stock (OOS) over the user-defined alert horizon. The number of non-consecutive days OOS must be greater than the user-defined threshold, Large Non-Cons. OOS Number of Days OOS. Calculate the ratio of the number of stores non-consecutive OOS against the number of stores ranged for that SKU. The calculated ratio must be greater than the user-defined threshold, Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio.
 - Count the number of non-consecutive out of stock days (Store Historical Inventory is 0) starting with and including yesterday, over the alert horizon for each day that is in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True). The alert horizon is an alert parameter, Large OOS Horizon, defining the number of days over which calculations are performed for this alert. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level.
 - The days OOS is compared to a second alert parameter, Large Non-Cons. OOS Number of Days OOS. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level. If the day OOS is greater than this parameter, the store is considered out of stock for non-consecutive days (OOS store).
 - To determine if the number of non-consecutive OOS stores is significant, a ratio (COOS ratio) is calculated as the number of non-consecutive OOS stores divided by the total number of ranged stores for that SKU. A store is considered ranged if at least one day in the alert horizon is in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True).

$NCOOSRatio = \text{Consecutive OOS Ratio}$

$NCOOSStores = \text{Consecutive OOS Ranged Stores}$

$NRStores = \text{Ranged Stores}$

$NCOOSRatio = NCOOSStores / RStores$

- The non-consecutive OOS stores are considered significant if the ratio is greater than an alert parameter, Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or (SKU/Company) level.
 - If the OOS ratio is greater than the Large Non-Cons. OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. The total sum of lost sales over horizon from the SKU/stores that satisfy the non-consecutive OOS threshold is greater than a set volume threshold.
 - First, total the lost sales starting with and including yesterday over the alert horizon (Large OOS Horizon parameter) for each day that is in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True) for the non-consecutive OOS stores.
 - The sum of lost sales is compared to an alert parameter, Large Non-Cons. OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon (Large OOS volume). This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or (SKU/Company) level.
 - If the total lost sales for the non-consecutive OOS stores is greater than the Large OOS volume, this condition is True.
 3. If the SKU was out of stock last night for this store and the store was in scope for last night, condition 3 is True.
 4. If a Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert was not generated for this SKU/Store, condition 4 is True.

Large Out of Stocks Last Night

A Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert is generated when a significant number of stores are out of stock or a significant portion of possible sales yesterday are lost for a specific SKU or when the lost sales for the SKU at the company level is significant.

Only those stores that are Out of Stock (OOS) for the product last night are alerted.

Stores alerted for Large Consecutive Out of Stocks or Large Non Consecutive Out of Stocks are not alerted.

Alert Parameters

- Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio
- Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales
- Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales Volume

Alert Logic Summarized

The Large Out of Stocks Last Night alert is triggered if condition 1 or 2 is True. In all cases, condition 3 and 4 must also be True:

1. Calculate the ratio of the number of stores out of stock last night (OOS stores) against the number of stores ranged for that SKU. The calculated ratio must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - If the SKU was out of stock last night for this store (Store Historical Inventory is 0 for yesterday), and the store was in scope for last night (Store In Scope Indicator is True), then the store is OOS.
 - To determine if the number of OOS stores is significant, a ratio (OOS ratio) is calculated as the number of OOS stores divided by the total number of ranged stores for that SKU. A store is considered ranged if yesterday is in scope (Store

In Scope Indicator is True). The OOS stores are considered significant if the ratio is greater than an alert parameter, Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or SKU /Company level.

$OOSLNRatio = OOS\ Last\ Night\ Ratio$

$OOSLNStores = Number\ Ranged\ Stores\ OOS\ Last\ Night$

$RStores = Ranged\ Stores$

$OOSLNRatio = OOSLNStores / RStores$

- If the OOS ratio is greater than the Large OOS Last Night Alerting Stores Ratio, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. Calculate the ratio total lost sales yesterday, taking in consideration all stores for the SKU, against their possible sales yesterday. The calculated ratio must be greater than a user-defined percentage.
 - First, the total lost sales yesterday (total LS yesterday) is calculated as the sum of lost sales yesterday for all stores ranged for that SKU that are considered in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True).
 - The total possible sales yesterday (total PS yesterday) is calculated as the sum of Store Historical Lost Sales from yesterday and Daily Sales from yesterday for all stores ranged for that SKU that are considered in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True).
 - To determine if the portion of possible sales yesterday is significant, a ratio (PS yesterday ratio) is calculated as total LS yesterday divided by total PS yesterday. The LS yesterday are considered significant if the ratio is greater than an alert parameter, Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or (SKU/Company) level.

$LSPSRatio = Lost\ Sales\ \% \ Possible\ Sales\ Ratio$

$LSYest = Total\ Lost\ Sales\ Yesterday\ For\ Ranged\ Stores$

$PSYest = Total\ Possible\ Sales\ Yesterday\ For\ Ranged\ Stores$

$LSPSRatio = LSYest / PSYest$
 - If the PS yesterday ratio is greater than the Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales % Possible Sales, condition 2 for this alert is True.
 3. The total of lost sales for all SKU/stores out of stock last night from is greater than a set volume threshold.
 - First, total the lost sales for this SKU at all stores from last night for the OOS stores that are considered in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True).
 - The sum of lost sales is compared to an alert parameter, Large OOS Last Night Corp. Lost Sales Volume (Large OOS volume). This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or SKU /Company level.
 - If the total lost sales for the OOS stores is greater than the Last night OOS volume, this condition is True.
 4. If a Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert and a Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert were not generated for this SKU/store, condition 4 is True.

Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks

A Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert is generated when a significant number of stores have been out of stock on the same day in consecutive weeks, and the amount of lost sales is above a threshold.

Only those stores that are Out of Stock (OOS) for the product last night are alerted.

Stores alerted for Large Consecutive Out of Stocks or Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks are not alerted.

Alert Parameters

- Day on Day OOS Horizon
- Day on Day OOS Day on Day Count Threshold
- Day on Day OOS Alerting Stores Ratio
- Day on Day OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume

Alert Logic Summarized

The Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate the number of stores Out of Stock (OOS) on the same day in consecutive weeks over the user-defined alert horizon for each SKU/store. The number of days OOS must be greater than the user-defined threshold, Day on Day OOS Day on Day Count Threshold. Calculate the ratio of the number of stores OOS against the number of stores ranged for that SKU. The calculated ratio must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, count the number of days a store is out of stock (Store Historical Inventory is 0) repeat day on day for yesterday, yesterday - 7, yesterday - 14, over the alert horizon assuming the day is in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True). The alert horizon is an alert parameter, Day on Day OOS Horizon, that defines the number of days over which calculations are performed for this alert. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level.
 - The days OOS is compared to a second alert parameter, Day on Day OOS Day on Day Count Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level. If the day OOS is greater than this parameter, the store is considered day on day repeat out of (OOS store).
 - To determine if the number of OOS stores is significant, a ratio (OOS ratio) is calculated as the number of OOS stores divided by the total number of ranged stores for that SKU. A store is considered ranged if at least one day in the alert horizon is in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True). The OOS stores are considered significant if the ratio is greater than an alert parameter, Day on Day OOS Alerting Stores Ratio. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU /Store or SKU /Company level.

$DDOOSRatio = \text{Day On Day OOS Ratio}$

$DDOOSStores = \text{Day On Day OOS Ranged Stores}$

$RStores = \text{Ranged Stores}$

$DDOOSRatio = DDOOSStores / RStores$

- If the OOS ratio is greater than the Day on Day OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, the first condition for this alert is True.
- 2. The total of lost sales for all Day on Day out of stock SKU/stores over the alert horizon is greater than a set volume threshold.
 - First, total the lost sales for this SKU at all Repeat Day on Day OOS stores over the alert horizon for each day that is in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True).
 - The sum of lost sales is compared to an alert parameter, Day on Day OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or SKU /Company level.
 - If the total lost sales for the OOS stores is greater than the Day on Day OOS volume, this condition is True.
- 3. If the SKU was out of stock last night for this store and the store was in scope for last night, condition 3 is True.
- 4. If a Large Consecutive Out of Stocks alert and a Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks alert were not generated for this SKU/store, condition 4 is True.

Single Store Availability Problems

A Single Store Availability Problems alert is generated when a single store has been out of stock for more than a specified number of non-consecutive days, and the amount of lost sales is above a threshold.

Only those stores that are Out of Stock (OOS) for the product last night are alerted.

Stores alerted for Large Consecutive Out of Stocks, Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks, Large Out of Stocks Last Night, or Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks are not alerted.

Alert Parameters

- Single Store Horizon
- Single Store Number of Days OOS
- Single Store Corp. Lost Sales Volume over Horizon

Alert Logic Summarized

A Single Store Availability Problems alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. The number days a store is Out of Stock (OOS), starting with and including yesterday, over the user-defined alert horizon for must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, the number of non-consecutive days a store is out of stock (Store Historical Inventory is 0) is counted over the alert horizon assuming the day is in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True). The alert horizon is an alert parameter, Single Store Horizon, that defines the number of days over which calculations are performed for this alert. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level.
 - The days OOS is compared to a second alert parameter, Single Store Number of Days OOS. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level.

- If the day OOS is greater than this parameter, the store is considered out of stock for non-consecutive days (OOS store).
2. The total sum of lost sales over horizon for the OOS store is greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, total the lost sales starting with and including yesterday through the alert horizon (Single Store Horizon) for each day that is in scope (Store In Scope Indicator is True) for the OOS store.
 - The sum of lost sales is compared to an alert parameter, Single Store Corp. Lost Sales Volume over Horizon (Single store volume). This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or SKU/Company level.
 - If the total lost sales for the OOS store is greater than the Single store volume, this condition is True.
 3. If the SKU was out of stock last night for this store and the store was in scope for last night, condition 3 is True.
 4. If Large Consecutive Out of Stocks, Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks, Large Out of Stocks Last Night, or Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks alert were not generated for this SKU/store, condition 4 is True.

Historical Availability Summary Alert

A Historical Availability Summary Alert is raised when any alert in the Historic Availability Alerts Group is generated.

The summary alert allows the user to view stores with any historic alerts.

The Historical Availability Summary Alert is triggered if any of the following alerts are raised for a SKU/store:

- Large Consecutive Out of Stocks
- Large Non-Consecutive Out of Stocks
- Large Out of Stocks Last Night
- Day on Day Repeat Out of Stocks Alert
- Single Store Availability Problems

Projected Availability Alerts

Projected Availability Alerts provide notification of future conditions of forecasted conditions that could cause future stock problems for a store, such as project stock outs or low inventory, along with possible high inventory levels.

The following table lists projected availability alerts issued by SRP along with a brief description. Details for each alert are addressed in the following sections.

Table 12-3 Projected Availability Alerts

Alert	Description
High Projected Out of Stock	A High Projected Out of Stock alert is generated when a significant number of stores are projected to be out of stock or a significant portion of demand is projected as lost sales for a specific SKU and the projected lost sales for the SKU at the company level are significant.

Table 12-3 (Cont.) Projected Availability Alerts

Alert	Description
High Projected Low Stocks	A High Projected Low Stocks alert is generated when a significant number of stores have net inventory levels below a set threshold. Stores alerted for High Projected Out of Stock are not alerted.
High Planned Orders	A High Planned Orders alert is generated when Planned orders for a single store exceed a threshold. Stores alerted for High Projected Out of Stock are not alerted.
Projected Availability Summary Alert	A Projected Availability Summary Alert is raised when any alert in the Projected Availability Alerts Alert Group is generated. The summary allows the user to view any store with projected out of stocks or low stocks.

Calculating Projected OOS and Projected Lost Sales

A store will be considered projected out of stock for a SKU when the next day's BOD PI (equal to that day's EOD PI) is 0 or the store inventory is less than the inventory that is needed to meet projected need until a receipt is available that day (note that if no receipt occurs the day will end with 0 inventory if short).

Lost Sales represents the number of lost sales for a SKU at a particular store due to an out of stock situation. Lost sales are only calculated on OOS days. Projected lost sales for today and in the future are projections based on inventory and projected demand.

High Projected Out of Stock

A High Projected Out of Stock alert is generated when a significant number of stores are projected to be out of stock or a significant portion of demand is projected as lost sales for a specific SKU, and the projected lost sales for the SKU at the company level are significant.

Alert Parameters

- High Projected OOS / Low Stock Horizon
- High Projected OOS Number of Projected Days OOS
- High Projected OOS Alerting Stores Ratio
- High Projected OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast
- High Projected OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon

Alert Logic Summarized

The High Projected Out of Stock alert is triggered if condition 1 or 2 is True and condition 3 is True:

1. Calculate number of days a store is projected Out of Stock (OOS) over the user-defined alert horizon. The number of days OOS must be greater than the user-defined threshold High Proj OOS Number of Projected Days OOS. Calculate the ratio of the number of stores High Proj OOS against the number of stores ranged for that SKU. The calculated ratio must be greater than a user-defined threshold.

- If the Store In Scope Indicator is True, count the number of days a store is projected out of stock (Store Alerts Projected Stock Out Indicator) starting with and including today through the alert horizon. The alert horizon is an alert parameter, High Proj OOS / Low Stock Horizon, defining the number of days over which calculations are performed for this alert. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level.
 - The projected days OOS is compared to a second alert parameter, High Proj OOS Number of Projected Days OOS. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level. If the projected days OOS is greater than this parameter, the store is considered projected out of stock (projected OOS store).
 - To determine if the number of projected OOS stores is significant, a ratio (projected OOS ratio) is calculated as the number of projected OOS stores divided by the total number of stores for that SKU. The projected OOS stores are considered significant if the ratio is greater than an alert parameter, High Proj OOS Alerting Stores Ratio. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or (SKU/Company) level.
 - If the projected OOS ratio is greater than the High Proj OOS Alerting Stores Ratio, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. Calculate the ratio total projected lost sales, taking in consideration all stores for the SKU, against their demand forecast over the High Proj OOS / Low Stock Horizon. The calculated ratio must be greater than a user-defined percentage.
- First, the total projected lost sales (total projected LS) is calculated as the sum of projected lost sales, starting with and including today, over the alert horizon for all stores ranged for that SKU.
 - The total Forecasted Demand (total FD) is calculated as the sum of forecasted demand, starting with and including today, over the alert horizon for all stores ranged for that SKU.
 - To determine if the portion of demand is projected as lost sales is significant, a ratio (projected LS ratio) is calculated as total projected LS is divided by total FD. The projected LS are considered significant if the ratio is greater than an alert parameter, High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or (SKU/Company) level.

PLSPSRatio = High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast

PLS = Total Projected Lost Sales

PFD = Total Forecasted Demand

$$PLSPSRatio = \frac{PLS}{PFD}$$

- If the projected LS ratio is greater than the High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales % Forecast, condition 2 for this alert is True.

3. The total projected lost sales for all SKU/stores are greater than a set volume threshold.
 - The total projected LS (calculated above) are compared to an alert parameter, High Proj OOS Corp. Lost Sales Volume over horizon (High Proj OOS volume). This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or SKU /Company level.
 - If the total projected LS is greater than the High Proj OOS volume, this condition is True.

High Projected Low Stocks

A High Projected Low Stocks alert is generated when a significant number of stores have net inventory levels below a set threshold.

Stores alerted for High Projected Out of Stock are not alerted.

Alert Parameters

- High Projected OOS / Low Stock Horizon
- High Projected Low Stock Low Level Percentage
- High Projected Low Stock Number of Low Stock Days
- High Projected Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio

Alert Logic Summarized

The High Projected Low Stocks alert is triggered if conditions 1 and 2 are True:

1. Calculate number of days a store is projected Low Stock (LS) over the user-defined alert horizon. The number of days LS must be greater than the user-defined threshold High Proj Low Stock Number of Low Stock Days. Calculate the ratio of the number of stores High Proj LS against the number of stores ranged for that SKU. The calculated ratio must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - If the Store In Scope Indicator is True, determine if a day is projected low stock by calculating the Receipt Up to Level Threshold (RUTL threshold) as RUTL multiplied by the user-defined alert percentage. The alert percentage is an alert parameter, High Proj Low Stock Low Level Percentage. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store level.
$$HPPct = \text{High Proj Low Stock Low Level Percentage}$$
$$RUTLPct = \text{Receipt up to Level Percentage}$$
$$RUTL = \text{Receipt up to Level}$$
$$RUTLPct(t) = HPPct * RUTL(t).$$
 - A day is considered projected low stock if the Net Inventory (NI) is less than the RUTL threshold.
 - The number of days a store is projected low stock (projected days LS) is counted over the alert horizon. The alert horizon is an alert parameter, High Proj OOS / Low Stock Horizon, defining the number of days over which calculations are performed for this alert. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level.
 - The projected days LS is compared to a second alert parameter, High Proj Low Stock Number of Low Stock Days. This parameter is maintained in the SRP

Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level. If the projected days LS is greater than this parameter, the store is considered projected low stock (projected LS store).

- To determine if the number of projected LS stores is significant, a ratio (projected LS ratio) is calculated as the number of projected LS stores divided by the total number of stores for that SKU. The projected LS stores are considered significant if the ratio is greater than an alert parameter, High Proj Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or (SKU/Company) level.

HPLowSRatio = High Projected Low Stock Ratio

HPLowStores = Number of High Projected Low Stock Ranged Stores

RStores = Ranged Stores

$$HPLowSRatio = \frac{HPLowStores}{RStores}$$

- If the projected LS ratio is greater than the High Proj Low Stock Alerting Stores Ratio, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. If a High Projected Out of Stock alert was not generated for this SKU/store, condition 2 is True.

High Planned Orders

A High Planned Orders alert is generated when planned orders for a single store on any day in the alert horizon exceed a threshold.

Stores alerted for High Projected Out of Stock are not alerted.

Alert Parameters

- High Planned Orders Def Packs Threshold
- High Planned Orders Packs Threshold
- High Planned Orders Def Horizon
- High Planned Orders Horizon

Alert Logic Summarized

The High Planned Orders alert is triggered for a SKU/store, which has a release, has a significantly large order quantity.

Only orders with a future release (meaning not in the current overnight batch) are alerted since these are the orders that the user is most likely able to correct. This is not normally an issue since today's orders does not change much from previous plans unless there is a sudden, drastic change in stock on hand. The alert is triggered when all of the following conditions are True:

1. The units ordered is larger than the user specified threshold-converted to units.
 - Retrieve the receipt plan from today over the user defined alert horizon for On-Supply, alerted SKUs (and the stores in the selected company). The High Planned Orders Horizon defines the maximum number of days over which calculations are performed for this alert. If the receipt's release date is today

and the release wave is the overnight wave discard the receipt and move to the next available. Today's overnight-released orders does not trigger alerts.

Note: Planned quantities outside of the on-supply dates are not alerted because orders are only generated outside of the on-supply dates for User Specified Allocations. Users should already be aware of these allocated quantities.

- Convert the user defined packs threshold to units by multiplying the threshold by the ordering pack-size.

$$Threshold_{Units} = Threshold_{Packs} * OrdPkSz$$

- If the receipt plan (in units) is larger than the units-threshold the first condition is True and the SKU/store is alerted. Subsequent receipts for a SKU/store can be skipped as soon as one receipt has triggered the alert.

$$Threshold_{Units} < ReceiptPlan$$

2. A High Projected Out of Stock alert was not triggered.

If a High Projected Out of Stock alert was not generated for this SKU/store, condition 2 is True.

Other Alerts

Other Alerts are miscellaneous alerts which provide warning information not necessarily related to stocking levels.

The following table lists other alerts issued by SRP along with a brief description. Details for each alert are addressed in the following sections.

Table 12–4 Other SRP Alerts

Alert	Description
Overstock	An Overstock alert is generated when Stock Cover and Projected Inventory for a store exceed overstock thresholds.
Sales Forecast Detail Alert	A Forecasting Detail exception is raised when an exception in the Forecasting system has been flagged for a SKU/Store active in the Planning Horizon.
No Like SKU Found	A No Like SKU Found exception is raised when there is a Store Like SKU value that is that is pointing to a SKU that is not in that domain.
High Repeated Dissipation	The alert indicates that a SKU/store has repeatedly had a significant amount of markdown sales and waste adjustments compared to its daily sales.
High Dissipation Yesterday	The alert indicates that, yesterday, a SKU had significant Dissipation (waste and markdown sales) compared to sales across a significant number of stores.

Overstock

An Overstock alert is generated when Stock Cover and Projected Inventory for a store exceed overstock thresholds. The Overstock alert is calculated over the planning horizon.

Alert Parameters

- Stock Cover Days Threshold
- Overstock Units Threshold

Alert Logic Summarized

The Overstock alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. The projected stock cover is greater than a user-defined stock cover days threshold.
 - First, calculate the projected Stock Cover Days as the count of days from the current day until the current day's Projected Inventory (PI) minus Demand (Dmd) is less than or equal to zero. Only count days where demand is greater than 0. If demand is 0 on a particular day pass over that day and do not increment the days of cover count. If the PI minus Dmd is less than zero on the last day, calculate the percent of the last days demand that covers the current day's current day's PI.
 - The projected Stock Cover Days is compared to an alert threshold, Stock Cover Days Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level.
 - If the projected Stock Cover Days is greater than the Stock Cover Days Threshold, the first condition is True.
2. The projected inventory in units is greater than the overstock units threshold.
 - The Projected Inventory (PI) is compared to an alert threshold, Overstock Units Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Store or Sub-Class/Company level.
 - If the PI is greater than the Overstock Units Threshold, this condition is True.

Sales Forecast Detail Alert

A Forecasting Detail exception is raised when an exception in the Forecasting system has been flagged for a SKU/Store.

The Sales Forecast Detail Alert is loaded from an external source based on exceptions found in the user's forecasting system. No calculations are performed within SRP but this alert will only be displayed for SKU/Stores that are active within the Planning Horizon.

The Sales Forecast Detail alert is used to give the user visibility of an exception in the forecasting system that could be causing exceptions in SRP. This allows the user to determine if changes are required within the forecasting system or within SRP to resolve the exception.

No Like SKU Found

A No Like SKU Found exception is raised when there is a Store Like SKU value that is that is pointing to a SKU that is not in that domain.

During batch processing, AIP verifies that all Like SKU values are in the current domain. If there is a Store Like SKU value that is not a measure in that domain, an alert flag is triggered against the primary SKU/store.

High Repeated Dissipation

A High Repeated Dissipation alert is triggered when the number of days a store has high dissipation (Short Code Sales and waste adjustment), compared to daily sales, exceeds the threshold, and the threshold is exceeded at a percentage of stores. Yesterday must be included in one of the total days a store has high dissipation of a SKU.

High Dissipation Yesterday

A High Dissipation Yesterday alert is triggered when a store has high dissipation (short code sales and waste adjustment) compared to daily sales, and the ratio of high dissipation stores to all ranged stores exceeds the threshold. The stores must have high dissipation of the SKU yesterday and not be flagged as High Repeated Dissipation in order to be counted in the ratio and be alerted. Otherwise, the alert triggers if the total dissipation percent of sales yesterday across all ranged stores exceeds the threshold.

WRP Alerts

WRP alerts are divided into the categories listed in the following table.

Alert Category	Description
Warehouse Stock Shortage Alerts	Provides notification of historical conditions indicating various adverse conditions in a store experienced by a warehouse, such as insufficient stock to fulfill store orders or forecasted demand.
Network Exception Alerts	Provides notification of current and future for groups of SKUs at a warehouse.
WRP Overstock Alerts	Provides notification of projected overstock situations at stocked and stockless warehouses.
Sales Forecast Alerts	Provides notification that a Sales Forecast alert exists that may be the cause of problems in the warehouses replenishment

Warehouse Stock Shortage Alerts

Warehouse Stock Shortage Alerts provide notification of historical conditions indicating various adverse conditions in a store experienced by a warehouse, such as insufficient stock to fulfill store orders or forecasted demand.

The warehouse stock shortage alerts can be separated into two groups - sales credit item alerts and demand credit item alerts.

The sales credits alerts are triggered when the warehouses shortage does not cover expected sales at the stores. In other words, the sales credit alerts warn of possible lost sales at the stores.

The demand credits alerts are triggered when the warehouses shortage does not cover forecasted demand at the stores. In other words, the demand credit alerts warn of possible low stock situations at the stores.

The following table lists historical alerts issued by WRP along with a brief description. Details for each alert are addressed in the following sections.

Alert	Description
Sales Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert	A Sales Credit Multi-Day Stocked alert is generated when the number of days a sales credit exception exists exceeds a sales credit days threshold. This alert is only triggered for stocked products.
Sales Credit Stocked Alert	A Sales Credit Stocked alert is generated when the Sales Credit exceeds a sales credit unit threshold and the percentage sales credit exceeds a sales credit percentage shortage threshold. This alert is only triggered for stocked products. SKUs alerted for Sales Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert are not alerted.
Sales Credit Multi-Day Stockless Alert	A Sales Credit Multi-Day Stockless alert is generated when the number of days a sales credit exception exists exceeds a sales credit days threshold. This alert is only triggered for stockless products.
Sales Credit Stockless Alert	A Sales Credit Stockless alert is generated when the Sales Credit exceeds a sales credit unit threshold and the percentage sales credit exceeds a sales credit percentage shortage threshold. This alert is only triggered for stockless products. SKUs alerted for Sales Credit Multi-Day Stockless Alert are not alerted.
Sales Credit Summary Alert	The Sales Credit Summary Alert is triggered when any of the Sales Credit Alerts are triggered.
Demand Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert	A Demand Credit Multi-Day Stocked alert is generated when the number of days a demand credit exceeds a demand credit days threshold, demand credit units/case threshold, and a percentage threshold. This alert is only triggered for stocked products. SKUs alerted for any Sales Credit Alerts are not alerted.
Demand Credit Stocked Alert	A Demand Credit Stocked alert is generated when the Demand Credit exceeds a demand credit unit/case threshold and the percentage demand credit exceeds a demand credit percentage threshold. This alert is only triggered for stocked products. SKUs alerted for Demand Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert are not alerted. SKUs alerted for any Sales Credit Alerts are not alerted.
Demand Credit Summary Alert	The Demand Credit Summary Alert is triggered when any of the Demand Credit Alerts are triggered.

Sales Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert

A Sales Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert is generated for stocked products when the number of days a sales credit exception exists exceeds the Sales Credit Days Threshold for Stocked Commodity.

The Sales Credit represents the difference between the store's need and the warehouse available inventory position.

The Percentage Sales Credit represents the percent of unsatisfied store sales for a product by a warehouse.

Alert Parameters

- Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity
- Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity
- Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stocked Commodity
- Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity

Alert Logic Summarized

The Sales Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate the Sales Credit. The negative of the Sales Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, the Minimum Sales over Review Time is calculated as the sum of Minimum Sales Stock (MSS), from store destinations only, minus the store net inventory.
 - The Sales Credit is the warehouse net inventory, minus the Minimum Sales over Review Time. The Sales Credit is capped at zero. The Sales Credit is only calculated within the fixed period.
 - If set, convert the Sales Credit Case Threshold to Units by multiplying it by the warehouse orderable unit, then select the smaller unit threshold value. If more than one warehouse orderable unit is found for the SKU Group/Warehouse select the largest.
 - Calculate the Negative Sales Credit as Sales Credit times negative one.
 - The Negative Sales Credit is compared to the sales credit units threshold.
 - If the Negative Sales Credit is greater than the sales credit units threshold, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. Calculate the Percentage Sales Credit. The Percentage Sales Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, Calculate the Percentage Sales Credit as the Negative Sales Credit divided by the Minimum Sales over Review Time needed from the warehouse.
 - The Percentage Sales Credit is compared to an alert parameter, Sales Credit Percentage Shortage for Stocked Commodity. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the Percentage Sales Credit is greater than Sales Credit Percentage Shortage for Stocked Commodity, this condition is True.
3. The number of days a sales credit exception exists is greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, count the number of ATP days the negative of the sales credit exceeds the sales credit unit threshold and the sales credit percentage shortage.
 - The number of days calculated above is compared to an alert parameter, Sales Credit Days Threshold for Stocked Commodity. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the number of days a sales credit exception exists is greater than Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity, this condition is True
4. The product is stocked.

Sales Credit Stocked Alert

A Sales Credit Stocked Alert is generated for stocked products when the Sales Credit exceeds the Sales Credit Unit Threshold and the Percentage Sales Credit exceeds the Sales Credit Percentage Shortage.

SKUs alerted for Sales Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert are not alerted.

The Sales Credit represents the difference between the store's need and the warehouse available inventory position.

The Percentage Sales Credit represents the percent of unsatisfied store sales for a product by a warehouse.

Alert Parameters

- Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity
- Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity
- Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stocked Commodity

Alert Logic Summarized

The Sales Credit Stocked Alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate the Sales Credit. The negative of the Sales Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, the Minimum Sales over Review Time is calculated as the sum of Minimum Sales Stock (MSS), from store destinations only, minus the store net inventory.
 - The Sales Credit is the warehouse net inventory, minus the Minimum Sales over Review Time. The Sales Credit is capped at zero. The Sales Credit is only calculated within the fixed period.
 - If set, convert the Sales Credit Case Threshold to Units by multiplying it by the warehouse orderable unit, then select the smaller unit threshold value. If more than one warehouse orderable unit is found for the SKU Group/Warehouse select the largest.
 - Calculate the Negative Sales Credit as Sales Credit times negative one.
 - The Negative Sales Credit is compared to the sales credit units threshold.
 - If the Negative Sales Credit is greater than the sales credit units threshold, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. Calculate the Percentage Sales Credit. The Percentage Sales Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, Calculate the Percentage Sales Credit as the Negative Sales Credit divided by Minimum Sales over Review Time needed from the warehouse.
 - The Percentage Sales Credit is compared to an alert parameter, Sales Credit Percentage Shortage for Stocked Commodity. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the Percentage Sales Credit is greater than Sales Credit Percentage Shortage for Stocked Commodity, this condition is True.
3. The product is stocked.
4. The Sales Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert is not triggered.

Sales Credit Multi-Day Stockless Alert

A Sales Credit Multi-Day Stockless Alert is generated for stockless products when the number of days a sales credit exception exists exceeds the Sales Credit Days Threshold for Stockless Commodity.

The Sales Credit represents the difference between store's need and the warehouse available inventory position.

The Percentage Sales Credit represents the percent of unsatisfied store sales for a product by a warehouse.

Alert Parameters

- Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stockless Commodity
- Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stockless Commodity
- Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stockless Commodity
- Sales Credit Days Threshold For Stockless Commodity

Alert Logic Summarized

The Sales Credit Multi-Day Stockless Alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate the Sales Credit. The negative of the Sales Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, the Minimum Sales over Review Time is calculated as the sum of Minimum Sales Stock (MSS), from store destinations only, minus the store net inventory.
 - The Sales Credit is the warehouse net inventory, minus the Minimum Sales over Review Time. For stockless items, the Sales Credit is not capped at zero. The Sales Credit is only calculated within the fixed period.
 - If set, convert the Sales Credit Case Threshold to Units by multiplying it by the warehouse orderable unit, then select the smaller unit threshold value. If more than one warehouse orderable unit is found for the SKU Group/Warehouse select the largest.
 - Calculate the Negative Sales Credit as Sales Credit times negative one.
 - The Negative Sales Credit is compared to the sales credit units threshold.
 - If the Negative Sales Credit is greater than the sales credit units threshold, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. Calculate the Percentage Sales Credit. The Percentage Sales Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, Calculate the Percentage Sales Credit as the Negative Sales Credit divided by the Minimum Sales over Review Time needed from the warehouse.
 - The Percentage Sales Credit is compared to an alert parameter, Sales Credit Percentage Shortage for Stockless Commodity. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the Percentage Sales Credit is greater than Sales Credit Percentage Shortage for Stockless Commodity, this condition is True.
3. The number of days a sales credit exception exists is greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, count the number of days the sales credit exceeds the sales credit unit threshold and the sales credit percentage shortage.

- The number of ATP days calculated above is compared to an alert parameter, Sales Credit Days Threshold for Stockless Commodity. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the number of days a sales credit exception exists is greater than Sales Credit Days Threshold for Stockless Commodity, this condition is True.
4. The product is stockless.

Sales Credit Stockless Alert

A Sales Credit Stockless Alert is generated for stockless products when the Sales Credit exceeds the Sales Credit Unit Threshold and the Percentage Sales Credit exceeds the Sales Credit Percentage Shortage.

SKUs alerted for Sales Credit Multi-Day Stockless Alert are not alerted.

The Sales Credit represents the difference between the store's need and the warehouse available inventory position.

The Percentage Sales Credit represents the percent of unsatisfied store sales for a product by a warehouse.

Alert Parameters

- Sales Credit Case Threshold For Stockless Commodity
- Sales Credit Unit Threshold For Stockless Commodity
- Sales Credit Percentage Shortage For Stockless Commodity

Alert Logic Summarized

The Sales Credit Stockless Alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate the Sales Credit. The negative of the Sales Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, the Minimum Sales over Review Time is calculated as the sum of Minimum Sales Stock (MSS), from store destinations only, minus the store net inventory.
 - The Sales Credit is the warehouse net inventory minus the Minimum Sales over Review Time. For stockless items, the Sales Credit is not capped at zero. The Sales Credit is only calculated within the fixed period.
 - If set, convert the Sales Credit Case Threshold to Units by multiplying it by the warehouse orderable unit, then select the smaller unit threshold value. If more than one warehouse orderable unit is found for the SKU Group/Warehouse select the largest.
 - Calculate the Negative Sales Credit as Sales Credit times negative one.
 - The Negative Sales Credit is compared to the sales credit units threshold.
 - If the Negative Sales Credit is greater than the sales credit unit threshold, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. Calculate the Percentage Sales Credit. The Percentage Sales Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, Calculate the Percentage Sales Credit as the Negative Sales Credit divided by the Minimum Sales over Review Time needed from the warehouse.

- The Percentage Sales Credit is compared to an alert parameter, Sales Credit Percentage Shortage for Stockless Commodity. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the Percentage Sales Credit is greater than Sales Credit Percentage Shortage for Stockless Commodity, this condition is True.
3. The product is stockless.
 4. The Sales Credit Multi-Day Stockless Alert is not triggered.

Sales Credit Summary Alert

A Sales Credit Summary Alert is raised if any of the Sales Credit alerts are generated.

The summary allows the user to view any SKU group/warehouse with shortages that do not cover expected sales at the stores.

The Sales Credit Summary Alert is triggered if any of the following alerts are raised for a SKU group/warehouse:

- Sales Credit Multi-Day Stocked
- Sales Credit Stocked
- Sales Credit Multi-Day Stockless
- Sales Credit Stockless

Demand Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert

A Demand Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert is generated for stocked products when the demand credit (shortage) exceeds a unit/case threshold, and it exceeds a percentage of the demand, and the number of days that this occurs exceeds the Demand Credit Days Threshold for Stocked Commodity.

The Demand Credit represents the number of units above or below the inventory level required to satisfy forecasted demand thus achieving a projected store inventory at the Receive Up to Level.

The Percentage Demand Credit represents the percent of unsatisfied store demand for a product by a warehouse.

Alert Parameters

- Demand Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity
- Demand Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity
- Demand Credit Percentage Threshold For Stocked Commodity
- Demand Credit Days Threshold For Stocked Commodity

Alert Logic Summarized

The Demand Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate the Demand Credit. The negative of the Demand Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - Warehouse Demand for a day is the sum of capped store Unconstrained Receipt Plans (URP) from store destinations only.

- For reconciled warehouse-chambers, the Demand Credit is calculated as the Warehouse Demand subtracted from the sum of the CRPs from store destinations only. For unreconciled warehouse-chambers, the Demand Credit is calculated as the Warehouse Demand subtracted from the net inventory which includes planned receipts. The Demand Credit is only calculated on ATP days within the warehouse's fixed period.
 - Calculate the Negative Demand Credit as Demand Credit times negative one.
 - If set, convert the Demand Credit Case Threshold to units by multiplying it by the warehouse orderable unit, then select the smaller unit threshold value. If more than one warehouse orderable unit is found for the SKU Group/Warehouse select the largest.
 - If the Negative Demand Credit is greater than demand credit units threshold, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. Calculate the Percentage Demand Credit. The Percentage Sales Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, Calculate the Percentage Demand Credit as the Negative Demand Credit divided by the sum of unconstrained demand from the stores.
 - The Percentage Demand Credit is compared to an alert parameter, Demand Credit Percentage Threshold for Stocked Commodity. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the Percentage Demand Credit is greater than Demand Credit Percentage Threshold for Stocked Commodity, this condition is True.
 3. The number of ATP days the demand credit units and percentage thresholds are exceeded is greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, count the number of ATP days the demand credit exceeds the demand credit unit threshold and the demand credit percentage threshold.
 - The number of days calculated above is compared to an alert parameter, Demand Credit Days Threshold for Stocked Commodity. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the number of days a demand credit exceeds both thresholds is greater than Demand Credit Days Threshold for Stocked Commodity, this condition is True.
 4. The product is stocked.
 5. No Sales Credit Alerts are generated for this SKU group/warehouse.

Demand Credit Stocked Alert

A Demand Credit Stocked Alert is generated for stocked products when the Demand Credit exceeds the Demand Credit Unit Threshold and the Percentage Demand Credit exceeds the Demand Credit Percentage Threshold.

SKUs alerted for Demand Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert are not alerted.

The Demand Credit represents the number of units above or below the inventory level required to satisfy forecasted demand thus achieving a projected store inventory at the Receive Up to Level.

The Percentage Demand Credit represents the percent of unsatisfied store demand for a product at a warehouse.

Alert Parameters

- Demand Credit Case Threshold For Stocked Commodity
- Demand Credit Unit Threshold For Stocked Commodity
- Demand Credit Percentage Threshold For Stocked Commodity

Alert Logic Summarized

The Demand Credit Stocked Alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate the Demand Credit. The Negative Demand Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - Warehouse Demand for a day is the sum of capped store Unconstrained Receipt Plans (URP) from store destinations only.
 - For reconciled warehouse-chambers, the Demand Credit is calculated as the Warehouse Demand subtracted from the sum of the CRPs from store destinations only. For unreconciled warehouse-chambers, the Demand Credit is calculated as the Warehouse Demand subtracted from the net inventory which includes planned receipts. The Demand Credit is only calculated on ATP days within the warehouse's fixed period.
 - Calculate the Negative Demand Credit as Demand Credit times negative one.
 - If set, convert the Demand Credit Case Threshold to Units by multiplying it by the warehouse orderable unit, then select the smaller unit threshold value. If more than one warehouse orderable unit is found for the SKU Group/Warehouse select the largest.
 - If the Negative Demand Credit is greater than demand credit units threshold, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. Calculate the Percentage Demand Credit. The Percentage Sales Credit must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
 - First, Calculate the Percentage Demand Credit as the Negative Demand Credit divided by the sum of unconstrained demand from the stores.
 - The Percentage Demand Credit is compared to an alert parameter, Demand Credit Percentage Threshold for Stocked Commodity. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the Percentage Demand Credit is greater than Demand Credit Percentage Threshold for Stocked Commodity, this condition is True.
3. The product is stocked.
4. The Demand Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert is not triggered and no Sales Credit Alerts are generated for this SKU group/warehouse.

Demand Credit Summary Alert

A Demand Credit Summary Alert is raised any of the Demand Credit alerts are generated.

The summary allows the user to view any SKU group/warehouse with shortages that do not cover expected demand at the stores.

- The Demand Credit Summary Alert is triggered if any of the following alerts are raised for a SKU group/warehouse:

- Demand Credit Multi-Day Stocked Alert
- Demand Credit Stocked Alert

Network Exception Alerts

Network Exception Alerts provide notification of current and future capacity for groups of SKUs at a warehouse.

The following table lists network alerts issued by WRP along with a brief description. Details for each alert are addressed in the following sections.

Alert	Description
Outbound Distribution Capacity Exception	The Outbound Distribution Capacity Exception is raised when the Warehouse Actual Outbound Volume exceeds the Outbound Distribution Capacity.
Warehouse Holding Capacity Exception	The Warehouse Holding Capacity Exception is raised when the total capacity opening inventory exceeds the Stocking Point Holding Capacity.
Stock Cover Exception	The Stock Cover Exception is triggered when the Projected Stock Cover Actual\Target Difference exceeds the Excessive Stock Cover Threshold for that day.
Inbound Day-on-Day Change Exception	The Inbound Day-on-Day Change Exception is triggered when the percent change between Yesterday's Remaining Week Inbound Plan and Today's Remaining Week Inbound Plan exceeds the Inbound Day-On-Day Change Threshold.
Outbound Day-on-Day Change Exception	The Outbound Day-on-Day Change Exception is triggered when the percent change between Yesterday's Remaining Week Outbound Plan and Today's Remaining Week Outbound Plan exceeds the Outbound Day-On-Day Change Threshold.
Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Exception	The Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Exception is triggered when the percent change between Yesterday's Stock Cover and Today's Stock Cover exceeds the Stock Cover Day-On-Day Change Threshold.

Outbound Distribution Capacity Exception

The Outbound Distribution Capacity Exception is raised when the Warehouse Actual Outbound Volume exceeds the Outbound Distribution Capacity.

Alert Parameters

- Outbound Distribution Capacity Cases

Alert Logic Summarized

The Outbound Distribution Capacity Exception is triggered if the following condition is True:

- Calculate the projected outbound plan. The projected outbound plan must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
- The projected outbound plan is calculated as the sum of demand in cases for all SKUs in the network group for a warehouse.

Demand includes:

- All CRPs where the warehouse is the source
- Allocations in the Well
- Cross-docked CRPs where the warehouse is an intermediate location in the cross-dock route

- Each day, the projected outbound plan is compared to an alert parameter, Outbound Distribution Capacity Cases. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Network Threshold Maintenance workbook at the Network Group/Warehouse/Day level.
- If the projected outbound plan is greater than the Outbound Distribution Capacity Cases threshold the alert is triggered.

Warehouse Holding Capacity Exception

The Warehouse Holding Capacity Exception is raised when the total capacity opening inventory in pallets exceeds the Stocking Point Holding Capacity.

Alert Parameters

- Stocking Point Holding Capacity

Alert Logic Summarized

The Warehouse Holding Capacity Exception is triggered if the following condition is True:

- Calculate the capacity projected inventory. The capacity projected inventory must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
- For each day, the capacity projected inventory is calculated as the sum of Projected Inventory plus Total Held Stock for all SKUs in the network group for a warehouse.
- The capacity projected inventory is compared to an alert parameter, Stocking Point Holding Capacity. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Network Threshold Maintenance workbook at the Network Group/Warehouse level.
- If the capacity projected inventory in pallets is greater than the Stocking Point Holding Capacity threshold the alert is triggered.

Stock Cover Exception

The Stock Cover Exception is triggered when the Projected Stock Cover Actual\Target Difference exceeds the Excessive Stock Cover Threshold for that day.

Alert Parameters

Target Stock Cover

Excessive Stock Cover Global Threshold

Alert Logic Summarized

The Stock Cover Exception is triggered if the following condition is True:

- For each day, calculate Projected Stock Cover Days. Projected Stock Cover represents the number of days that the Opening Inventory on a certain planning day satisfies the Projected Outbound Plan.
- Each day, the Projected Outbound Plan (POP) is calculated as the sum of the day's demand in cases for all SKUs in the network group for a warehouse.
Demand includes:
 - All CRPs where the warehouse is the source
 - Allocations in the Well

- Calculate the capacity projected inventory as the sum of Projected Inventory minus Back Orders, plus Total Held Stock for all SKUs in the network group for a warehouse.
- Calculate the Projected Stock Cover Days Count as the count of days from the current day until the current day's Capacity Projected Inventory (CPI) minus Projected Outbound Plan (POP) is equal to zero. Note that the number of stock covers days may include a partial day.
- If the Capacity Projected Inventory (CPI) minus Projected Outbound Plan (POP) is less than zero on the last day, only a portion of this day is covered, calculate the stock cover for a portion of the last day.
- If the remaining Capacity Projected Inventory minus Projected Outbound Plan is greater than zero on the last day of the planning horizon the stock cover days will remain equal to the number of days between the current day and the end of the planning horizon.
- Projected Stock Cover Days equals the count of days covered plus the percent of the last day's cover.
- Calculate the Stock Cover Target/ Actual Difference as the relative percentage difference between the Projected Stock Days cover and Target Stock Cover.
- Target Stock Cover is an alert parameter maintained in the WRP Network Threshold Maintenance workbook at the Network Group/Warehouse/Day level.
- Stock Cover Target/ Actual Difference is calculated as (projected stock cover minus target stock cover) divided by target stock cover.
- The Stock Cover Target/ Actual Difference is compared to an alert parameter, Excessive Stock Cover Global Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Network Threshold Maintenance workbook at the global level.
- If Stock Cover Target/ Actual Difference is greater than the Excessive Stock Cover Global Threshold for any day, the alert is triggered.

Inbound Day-on-Day Change Exception

The Inbound Day-on-Day Change Exception is triggered when the percent change between Yesterday's Remaining Week Inbound Plan and Today's Remaining Week Inbound Plan exceeds the Inbound Day-On-Day Change Threshold.

Alert Parameters

- Inbound Day-on-Day Change Threshold

Alert Logic Summarized

- Calculate the percent change between yesterday and today's remaining week inbound plans. The percent change must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
- Calculate today's remaining week inbound plan as the sum of the constrained planned receipts from today through the end of the current week for all SKUs in the network group for a warehouse.
- Today's remaining week inbound plan becomes yesterday's remaining week inbound plan on the following day.
- Calculate the percent change by taking the difference between today's and yesterday's remaining week inbound plans and divide the difference by yesterday's remaining week inbound plan.

- The percent change is compared to an alert parameter, Inbound Day-on-Day Change Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Network Threshold Maintenance workbook at the Network Group/Warehouse/Day level.
- If the percent change is greater than Inbound Day-on-Day Change Threshold the alert is triggered.

Outbound Day-on-Day Change Exception

The Outbound Day-on-Day Change Exception is triggered when the percent change between Yesterday's Remaining Week Outbound Plan and Today's Remaining Week Outbound Plan exceeds the Outbound Day-On-Day Change Threshold.

Alert Parameters

- Outbound Day-on-Day Change Threshold

Alert Logic Summarized

The Outbound Day-on-Day Change Exception is triggered if the following condition is True:

- Calculate the percent change between yesterday and today's remaining week outbound plans. The percent change must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
- First, calculate the Projected Outbound Plan (POP) as the sum of demand for all SKUs in the network group for a warehouse.
- Calculate today's remaining week outbound plan as the sum of the Projected Outbound Plan from today through the end of the current week for all SKUs in the network group for a warehouse
- Today's remaining week outbound plan becomes yesterday's remaining week outbound plan on the following day.
- Calculate the percent change by taking the difference between today's and yesterday's remaining week outbound plans and divide the difference by yesterday's remaining week outbound plan.
- The percent change is compared to an alert parameter, Outbound Day-on-Day Change Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Network Threshold Maintenance workbook at the Network Group/Warehouse/Day level.
- If the percent change is greater than Outbound Day-on-Day Change Threshold the alert is triggered.

Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Exception

The Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Exception is triggered when the percent change between Yesterday's Stock Cover and Today's Stock Cover exceeds the Stock Cover Day-On-Day Change Threshold.

Alert Parameters

- Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Threshold

Alert Logic Summarized

The Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Exception is triggered if the following condition is True:

- Calculate the percent change between yesterday's stock cover and today's stock cover. The percent change must be greater than a user-defined threshold.
- For each day calculate the Projected Outbound Plan (POP) as the sum of the day's demand in cases for all SKUs in the network group for a warehouse.
- Calculate the capacity projected inventory as the sum of Projected Inventory plus Total Held Stock for all SKUs in the network group for a warehouse.
- Calculate the Projected Stock Cover Days Count as the count of days from the current day until the current day's Capacity Projected Inventory (CPI) minus Projected Outbound Plan (POP) is equal to zero. Note that the number of stock covers days may include a partial day.
- If the Capacity Projected Inventory (CPI) minus Projected Outbound Plan (POP) is less than zero on the last day, only a portion of this day is covered, calculate the stock cover for a portion of the last day.
- If the remaining Capacity Projected Inventory minus Projected Outbound Plan is greater than zero on the last day of the planning horizon the stock cover days will remain equal to the number of days between the current day and the end of the planning horizon.
- Projected Stock Cover Days equals the count of days covered plus the percent of the last day's cover.
- Calculate the percent change by taking the difference between today's projected stock cover days and yesterday's projected stock cover days and divide the difference by yesterday's projected stock cover days.
- The percent change is compared to an alert parameter, Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Network Threshold Maintenance workbook at the Network Group/Warehouse/Day level.
- If the percent change is greater than Stock Cover Day-on-Day Change Threshold the alert is triggered

WRP Overstock Alerts

The following table provides information about the available WRP Overstock alerts.

Alert	Description
WRP Overstock Alert	The WRP Overstock Alert is generated when projected number of days stock cover exceeds the Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold Exception and the projected inventory exceeds the Overstock Threshold Exception.
Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days Alert	The Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days is generated for stockless products when the Demand Credit exceeds the Stockless Surplus Threshold, the Demand Credit less the demand over the Stockless Surplus Days Threshold is greater than zero, and the number of days a Stockless Surplus alert exists exceeds the Stockless Surplus MultiDay Threshold.
Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day Alert	A Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day is generated for stockless products when the Demand Credit exceeds the Demand Credit Unit Threshold and the demand over the Stockless Surplus Days Threshold is greater than zero.
Overstock Summary Alert	Triggered when any of the overstock item alerts is triggered.

WRP Overstock Alert

The WRP Overstock Alert is generated when projected number of days stock cover exceeds the Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold Exception and the projected

inventory exceeds the Overstock Threshold Exception. The Overstock alert is calculated over the planning horizon.

Alert Parameters

- Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold Exception
- Overstock Threshold Exception

Alert Logic Summarized

The WRP Overstock Alert is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate Projected Stock Cover Days. Projected Stock Cover represents the number of days that the Projected Inventory on a certain planning day satisfies the Projected Demand. The Projected Stock Cover Days must be greater than the Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold.
 - Calculate the Projected Stock Cover Days Count as the count of days from the current day until the current day's Projected Inventory minus Forecast Demand is less than or equal to zero. Only count days where demand is greater than 0. If demand is 0 on a particular day pass over that day and do not increment the days of cover count. Note that the number of stock cover days may include a partial day.
 - The Projected Stock Cover Days is compared to an alert parameter, Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold (Global, Default, or Exception). This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If Projected Stock Cover Days is greater than the Projected Stock Cover Days Threshold, this condition is True.
2. Compare Projected Inventory to the Overstock Threshold.
 - The Projected Inventory is compared to an alert parameter, Overstock Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If Projected Inventory is greater than the Overstock Threshold, this condition is True.

Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days Alert

The Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days is generated for stockless products when the Demand Credit exceeds the Stockless Surplus Threshold, the Demand Credit less the demand over the Stockless Surplus Days Threshold is greater than zero, and the number of days a Stockless Surplus alert exists exceeds the Stockless Surplus MultiDay Threshold.

The Demand Credit represents the number of units above or below the inventory level required to satisfy forecasted demand thus achieving a projected store inventory at the Receive Up to Level .

Alert Parameters

- Stockless Surplus Threshold
- Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold
- Stockless Surplus MultiDay Threshold

Alert Logic Summarized

The Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate the Demand Credit. The Demand Credit must be greater than the Stockless Surplus Threshold.
 - For reconciled warehouse-chambers, the Demand Credit is calculated as the Warehouse Demand subtracted from the sum of the CRPs from store destinations only. For unreconciled warehouse-chambers, the Demand Credit is calculated as the Warehouse Demand subtracted from the net inventory which includes planned receipts. The Demand Credit is only calculated on ATP days within the warehouse's fixed period.
 - The Demand Credit is compared to an alert parameter, Stockless Surplus Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the Demand Credit is greater than Stockless Surplus Threshold, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. Calculate the Surplus Inventory. The amount of surplus inventory (Demand Credit) must be greater than the store demand for a period of days specified by the user.
 - First, calculate the store demand over the Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold. This is the sum of the unconstrained store demand whose order/ship date falls between the ATP day's Beginning of Review Time (BRT) and the Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold.
 - If the Demand Credit surplus is greater than the sum of demand over the number of days specified in the alert parameter, Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold then the surplus is greater than the demand for those days. If the demand credit is greater, this condition is True
3. Calculate the number of days the surplus exception exists. The number of ATP days the surplus exception exists must be greater than the Stockless Surplus MultiDay Threshold.
 - First, count the number of ATP days the Demand Credit exceeds the Stockless Surplus Threshold and the demand credit is greater than the demand over the days of demand threshold.
 - The number of days calculated above is compared to an alert parameter, Stockless Surplus MultiDay Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the number of days a surplus inventory exception exists is greater than Stockless Surplus MultiDay Threshold, this condition is True.
4. The product is stockless.

Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day Alert

A Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day is generated for stockless products when the Demand Credit exceeds the Demand Credit Unit Threshold and the Demand Credit exceeds the demand over the Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold.

SKUs alerted for the Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days is not alerted.

The Demand Credit represents the difference between the number of units above or below the inventory level required to satisfy forecasted demand thus achieving a projected store inventory at the Receive Up to Level.

Alert Parameters

- Stockless Surplus Threshold
- Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold

Alert Logic Summarized

The Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day is triggered if all of the following conditions are True:

1. Calculate the Demand Credit. The Demand Credit must be greater than the Stockless Surplus Threshold.
 - For reconciled warehouse-chambers, the Demand Credit is calculated as the Warehouse Demand subtracted from the sum of the CRPs from store destinations only. For unreconciled warehouse-chambers, the Demand Credit is calculated as the Warehouse Demand subtracted from the net inventory which includes planned receipts. The Demand Credit is only calculated on ATP days within the warehouse's fixed period.
 - The Demand Credit is compared to an alert parameter, Stockless Surplus Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the Demand Credit is greater than Stockless Surplus Threshold, the first condition for this alert is True.
2. Calculate the Surplus Inventory. The amount of surplus inventory (Demand Credit) must be greater than the store demand for a period of days specified by the user.
 - First, calculate the demand over the Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold. This parameter is maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance workbook at the SKU/Warehouse, Sub-class or Department level.
 - If the Demand Credit surplus is greater than the sum of demand over the number of days specified in the alert parameter, Stockless Surplus Days of Demand Threshold then the surplus is greater than the demand for those days. If the demand credit is greater, this condition is True.
3. The product is stockless.
4. The Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days is not triggered.

Overstock Summary Alert

An Overstock Summary Alert is raised any of the Overstock alerts are generated.

The summary allows the user to view any SKU group/warehouse with overstocks.

The Overstock Summary Alert is triggered if any of the following alerts are raised for a SKU group/warehouse:

- WRP Overstock Alert
- Stockless Surplus Alert for Multiple Days
- Stockless Surplus Alert for a Single Day

Sales Forecast Alerts

The following table provides information about the available Sales Forecast alerts. .

Alert	Description
Sales Forecast Detail Alert	A Forecasting Detail exception is raised when an exception in the Forecasting system has been flagged for a SKU Group/Warehouse that is active during the Planning Horizon.

Sales Forecast Detail Alert

A Forecasting Detail exception is raised when an exception in the Forecasting system has been flagged for a SKU Group/Warehouse that is active during the Planning Horizon.

The Sales Forecast Detail Alert is loaded from an external source based on exceptions found in the user's forecasting system. No calculations are performed within WRP.

The Sales Forecast Detail alert is used to give the user visibility of an exception in the forecasting system that could be causing exceptions in WRP. This allows the user to determine if changes are required within the forecasting system or within WRP to resolve the exception.

Reviewing and Managing Alerts

Alerts are used to drive the interactive process for you to plan and manage store and warehouse stocking levels and planned orders.

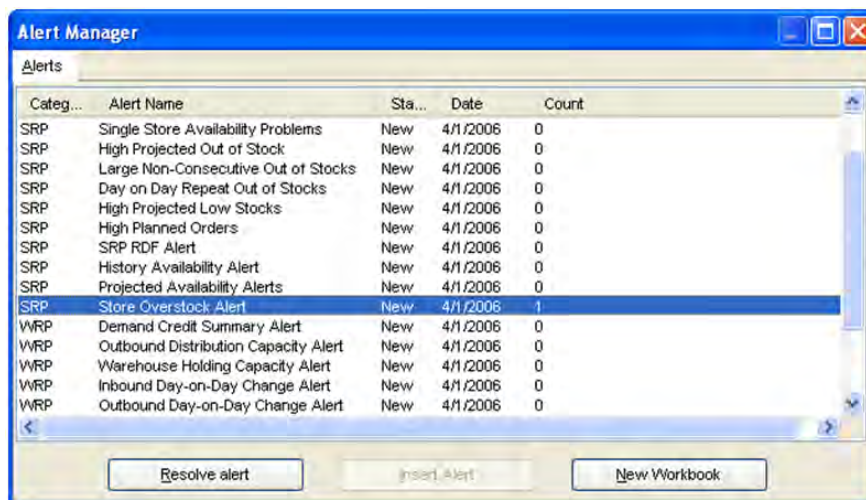
Reviewing and managing alerts for store and warehouse replenishment plans involve the following components of the SRP and WRP solutions:

SRP Components	WRP Components
Alert Manager	Alert Manager
SRP Evaluation or Interactive Evaluation Workbook	WRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook - WRP Replenishment Plan Tab
SRP Maintenance Workbook	WRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook - WRP Exception Summary Tab
SRP Alert Maintenance Workbook	Network Throughput Plan Workbook

The Alert Manager

When you log on to SRP and WRP, if any alerts have been issued to you, the Alert Manager automatically opens. The Alert Manager displays all alerts issued to you, along with other information, such as alert name and the number of instances for each alert, which assists you in prioritizing the alerts selected for review and management.

The Alert Manager is part of the common user interface for Retail Predictive Application Server (RPAS)-based products. This guide focuses on how you use the Alert Manager to review and resolve alerts in SRP and WRP. For more information about the Alert Manager, see the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server User Guide* or the *Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server Online Help*, which is accessible from the Help menu.

Figure 12–1 Alert Manager Window

About the Alert Tab

The Alert Manager Alert tab displays all of the alerts that have been issued to you and the workbooks in which the alerts occur. Alerts are displayed in the following format.

Alert Column	Description
Category	The category to which the alert belongs (either SRP or WRP).
Alert Name	A descriptive label for the alert.
Priority	The alert priority (High, Medium, or Low).
Status	Specifies whether the alert is new since the last time you logged on. If it is not new, it specifies whether the alert is resolved or unresolved. Note: After selecting an alert from the list, you can change the status of the alert by clicking either Resolve Alert or Unresolve Alert .
Date	The date that the alert was identified.
Count	The number of SKU/Store combinations associated with the alert.

Alert Tab Buttons

The Alert tab displays the following buttons used for further processing on the alerts.

Alert Tab Button	Description
Resolve Alert/Unresolve Alert button	For new alerts or alerts that you have reviewed; Resolve Alert changes the status of the alert from New or Reviewed to Resolved. For Resolved alerts, Unresolve Alerts changes the status back to Reviewed.
Insert Alert	Selecting this button allows you to insert the selected alert into the open workbook.
New Workbook	Selecting this button allows you to create a new workbook that includes the selected alert.

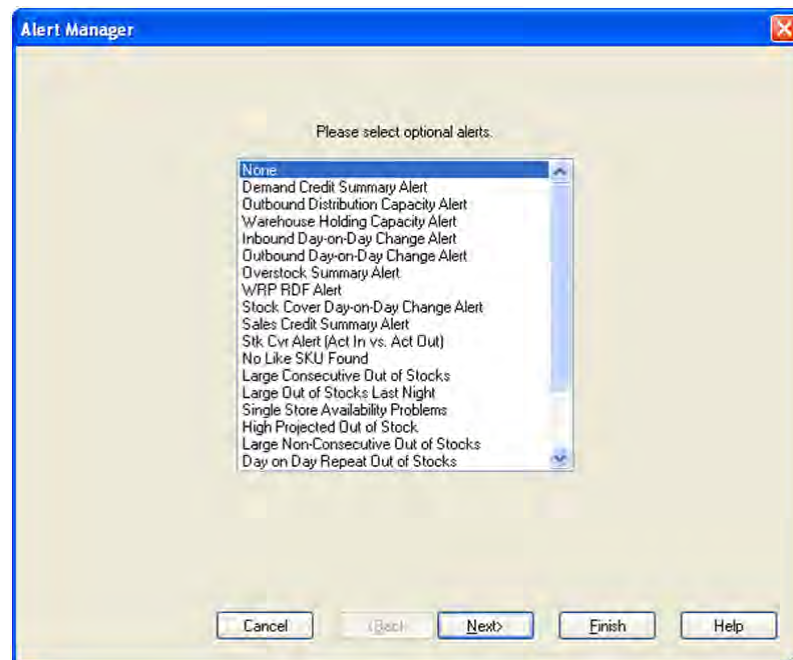
Alert Tab Button	Description
Open Workbook	If you have existing alert workbooks, this button is available. It allows you to open an alert workbook that was previously created. If no alert workbooks exist, this button is not displayed.

Analyzing and Resolving Alerts for SRP Workbooks

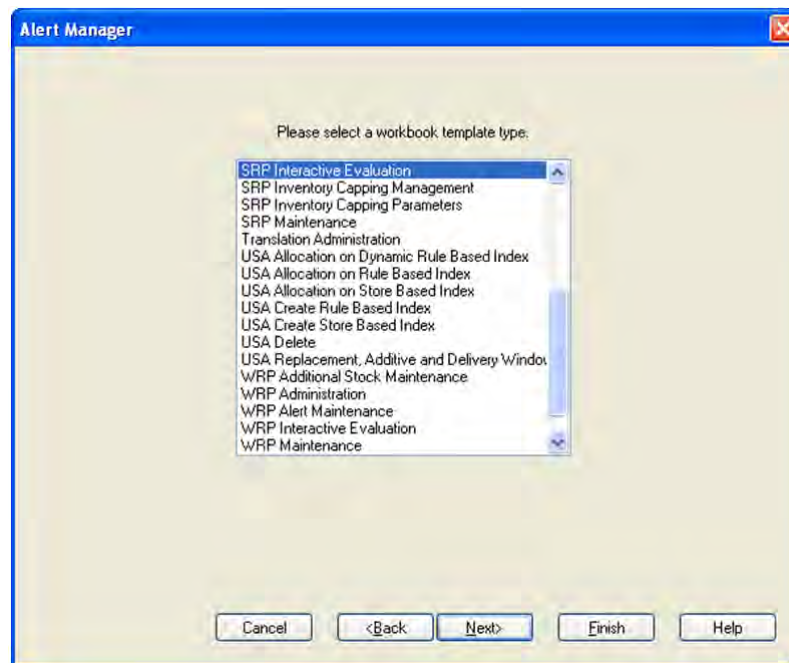
The Alert Manager lists alerts issued to you regarding potential problems that may require review. You can select an alert, such as the Historical Availability alert to review and click **New Workbook** or **Open Workbook** to view more information about the alert.

1. If an alert workbook was previously created, select **Open Workbook**. If no alert workbook was previously created, select **New Workbook** can be selected. The [Alert Manager- Select Optional Alerts Window](#) opens to guide through creating a new alert workbook.

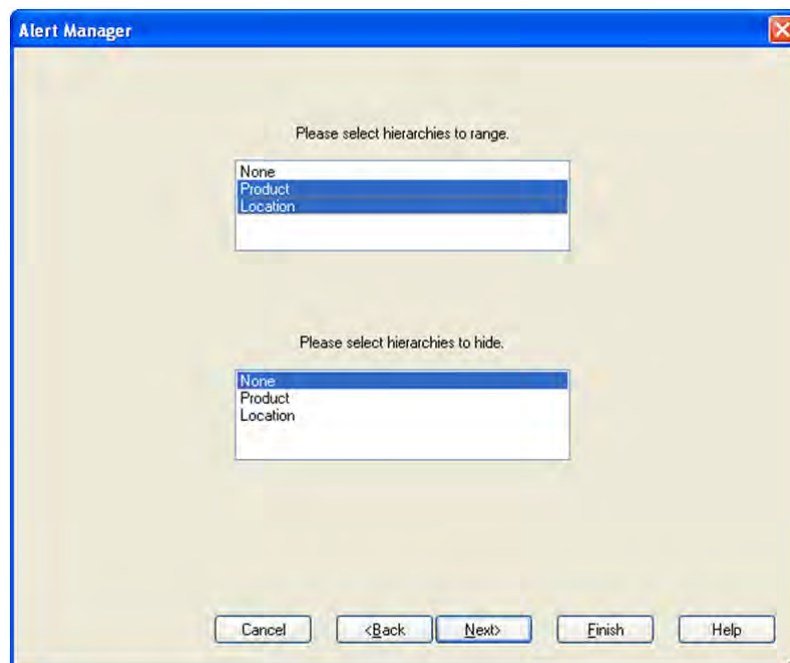
Figure 12–2 *Alert Manager- Select Optional Alerts Window*



2. Select any additional alerts that you want to include in the new workbook, and click **Next**. The [Alert Manager- Select Workbook Template Window](#) opens.

Figure 12–3 Alert Manager- Select Workbook Template Window

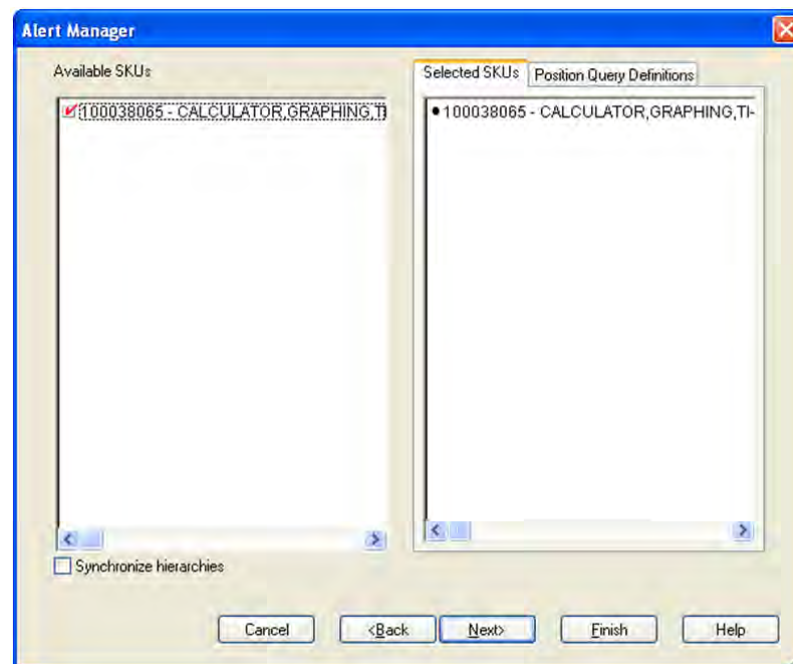
3. Select the workbook template that you want to use to build the workbook, and click **Next**. Typically, the SRP Interactive Evaluation workbook is selected. The [Alert Manager- Select Hierarchies Window](#) opens.

Figure 12–4 Alert Manager- Select Hierarchies Window

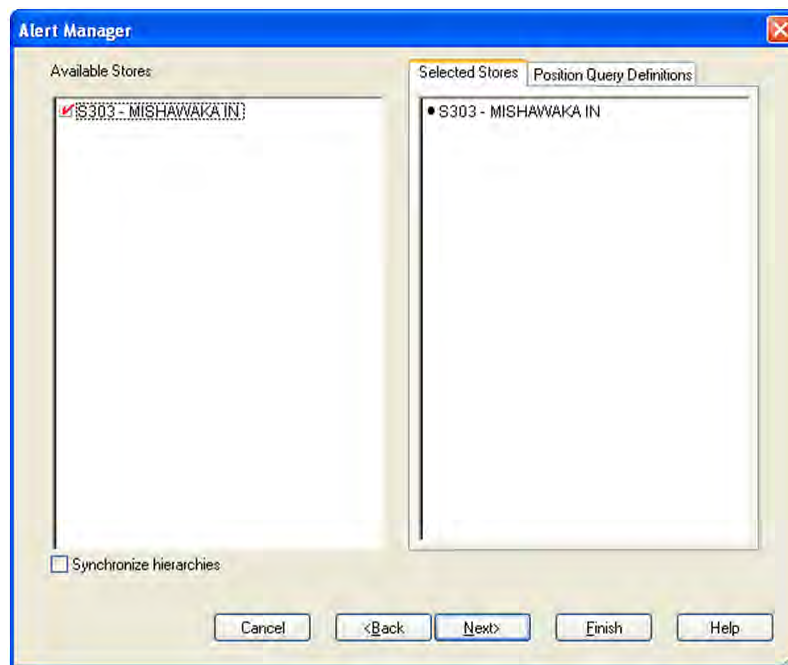
4. Select hierarchies for the new workbook and click **Next**. In most cases, both product and location hierarchies should be selected. At this time, the wizard for the workbook template that was selected is displayed. The [Alert Manager - Available SKUs Window](#) opens.

Note: When a hierarchy is selected, only positions in the hierarchy that triggered an alert is available for selection in the new workbook wizard. For instance, when selecting the product hierarchy, the product selection screen for the new workbook wizard only allows you to choose products for which an alert was triggered. This means that all non-alert-related positions are excluded from the workbook build.

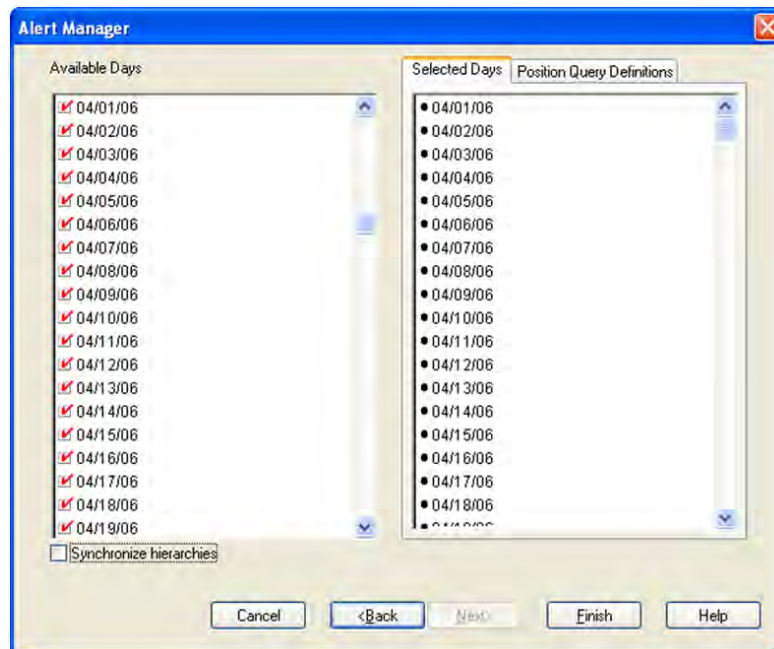
Figure 12-5 *Alert Manager - Available SKUs Window*



5. Select the SKUs that you want to view to in the workbook, and click **Next**. The [Alert Manager - Available Stores Window](#) opens.

Figure 12–6 Alert Manager - Available Stores Window

6. Select the stores that you want to view to in the workbook, and click **Next**. The [Alert Manager - Available Days Window](#) opens.

Figure 12–7 Alert Manager - Available Days Window

7. Select the days that you want to view to in the workbook, and click **Finish**.

The [SRP Replenishment Plan \(SKU/Store\) Workbook Window](#) opens. Only those SKU/Stores that are associated with the selected alert are displayed in the Replenishment Summary worksheets. Checkmarks identify the positions associated with a recognized alert.

Figure 12–8 shows a Store Overstock Alert.

Figure 12–8 SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) Workbook Window

Field	Value	Alert Status
Like SKU		
Like SKU End Date		
Off-Supply Effective Date	1/1/2007	
On-Supply Effective Date	4/1/2006	
Projected Stock Out	355.00	
Projected Stock Out - What If	45.00	
RDF Detail Alert Count	0	
RDF Detail Alert Mask		☒
SRP RDF Detailed Alert		☐
Store Current Inventory	210.00	
Store End Date Range		
Store End Date Range (expanded)	4/1/2006	
Store Overstock Alert		☒
Store Repl Subtype Code		
Store Repl Type Code		

8. Analyze the selected workbook and, if necessary, make the appropriate changes.

After selecting a SKU to work with, you can look for patterns that may be causing the exception, such as stocking and inventory issues, issues with SRP parameters, threshold values, or problems in the demand forecasts fed from the user's forecasting system.

Suppose a Historical Availability alert was selected and for this SKU/Store combination, the Historical Availability was triggered by the Single Store Availability Problems alert. The user can review the SRP Replenishment Summary worksheet to determine when the exception occurred and its cause.

Analysis may show the SKU/Store was out of stock for a variety of reasons, such as:

- The supplier was unable to deliver the product to the location in time.
- A warehouse was unable to fulfill the store's demand on the dates indicated.
- An SRP parameter value was not properly set.
- Data loaded into SRP is not accurate.

At this point, the user can look at the different views of replenishment plan data in the workbook to find any patterns and the root cause of the problem. Correcting the problem could require changes to parameters or actions outside of AIP, such as communication with the supplier.

When reviewing the measures, the user may consider the following questions:

- Is the problem source in external data that feeds into SRP? For example, is SRP receiving a bad or inconsistent demand forecast?
- Is the problem within SRP itself? Is the problem in values for store replenishment parameters set within SRP, such as the replenishment method for the product or products and other parameters, Safety Stock, and other measures?

If it has been determined the problem is with SRP, in addition to reviewing the replenishment plan data, the SRP Interactive Evaluation workbook can be used to perform What-if analysis, using various replenishment parameters to determine which parameters provide the desired results.

The parameters can be maintained directly in the Interactive Evaluation workbook or in the SRP Maintenance workbook. The parameters may also be maintained at higher levels in the SRP Administration workbook. Refer to the workbook chapter in this document for detailed information on these workbooks.

It may be determined that the problem is thresholds or other alert parameters for triggering alerts need tuning. For example, a threshold may need to be increased or decreased, either as a temporary change or as a deliberate change in how the business handles that exception.

The alert parameters can be maintained in the SRP Alert Maintenance Workbook at the SKU/Store, SKU/Company, or Sub-class/Store levels. Refer to the workbook chapter in this document for detailed information on this workbook.

Note: Changes to SRP replenishment parameters or alert parameters are reflected in the next AIP batch run.

Once the review, analysis, and any desired changes have been made, the alert status may be updated to resolved.

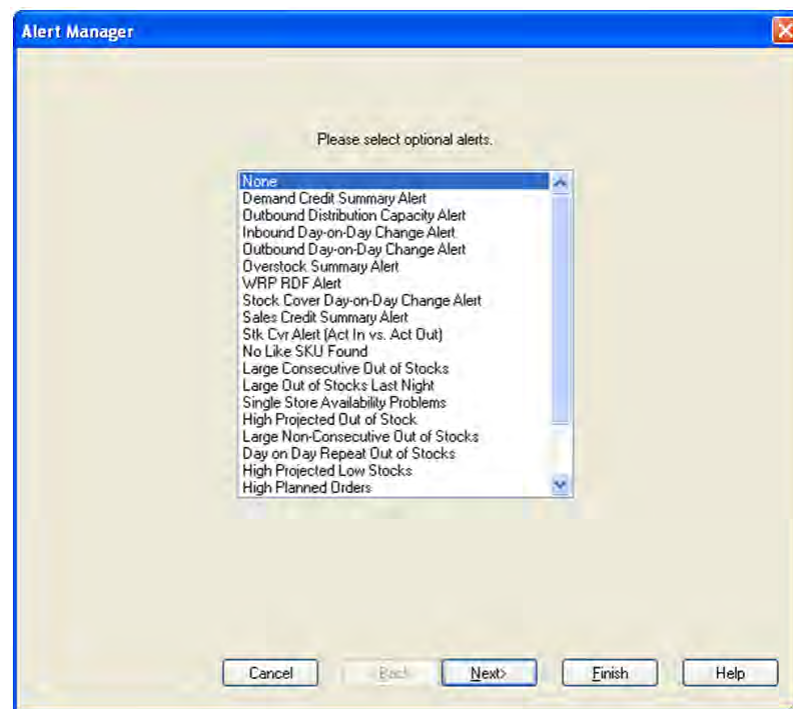
9. To resolve, or close, an alert, return to the Alert Manager. Select the alert that you investigated, and click **Resolve Alert**. This moves the alert to the Resolved state.

Note: At any point in the alert review process, if you acquire new information about an alert that would move it back to open or unresolved status, you can select the alert, and click **Unresolve Alert**.

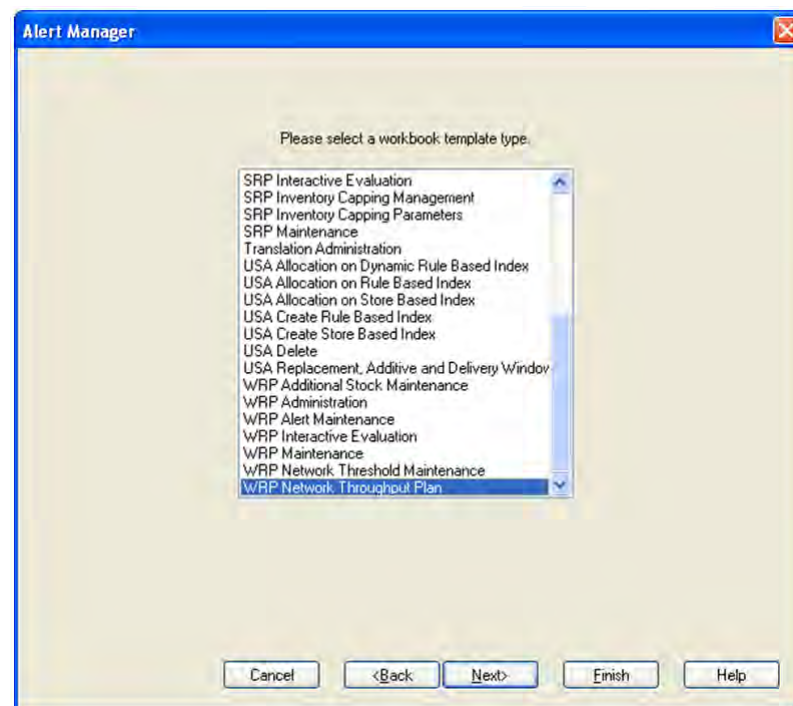
Analyzing and Resolving Alerts for WRP Workbooks

The Alert Manager lists alerts issued to you regarding potential problems that may require review. You can select an alert, such as the Historical Availability alert to review and click **New Workbook** or **Open Workbook** to view more information about the alert.

1. If an alert workbook was previously created, select **Open Workbook**. If no alert workbook was previously created, select **New Workbook** can be selected. The Alert wizard screen appears to guide through creating a new alert workbook.

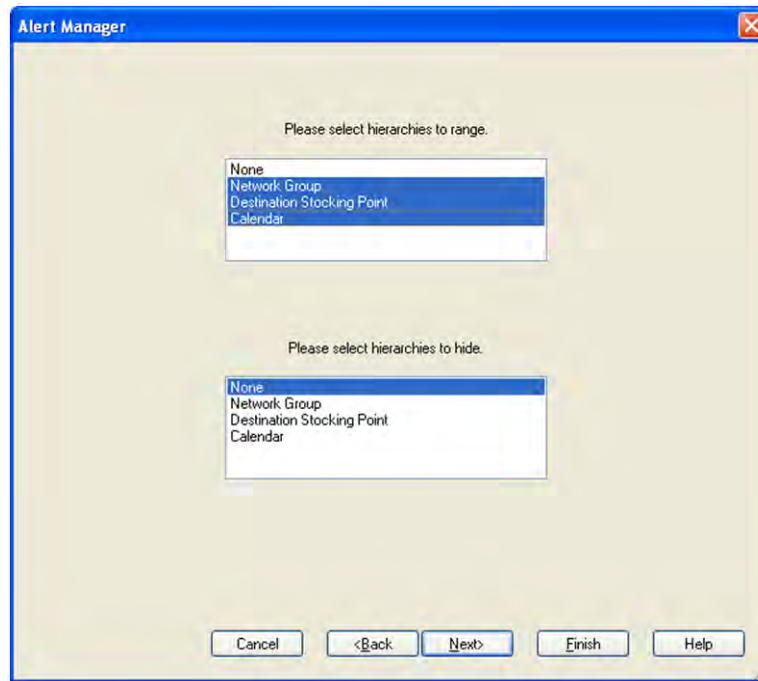
Figure 12–9 Alert Manager- Select Optional Alerts Window

2. Select any additional alerts that you want to include in the new workbook, and click **Next**. The [Alert Manager- Select Workbook Template Window](#) appears.

Figure 12–10 Alert Manager- Select Workbook Template Window

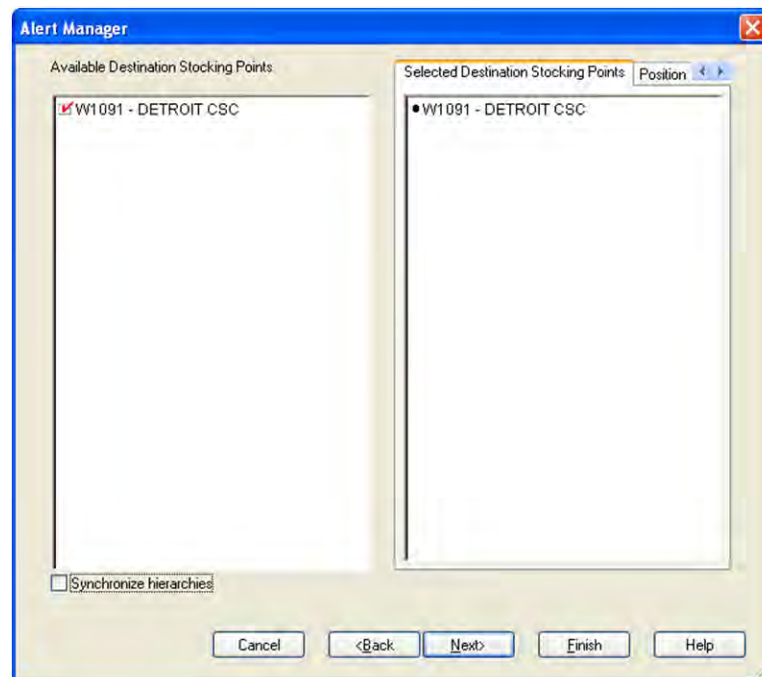
3. Select the workbook template that you want to use to build the workbook, and click **Next**. The [Alert Manager- Select Hierarchies Window](#) appears.

Figure 12–11 *Alert Manager- Select Hierarchies Window*

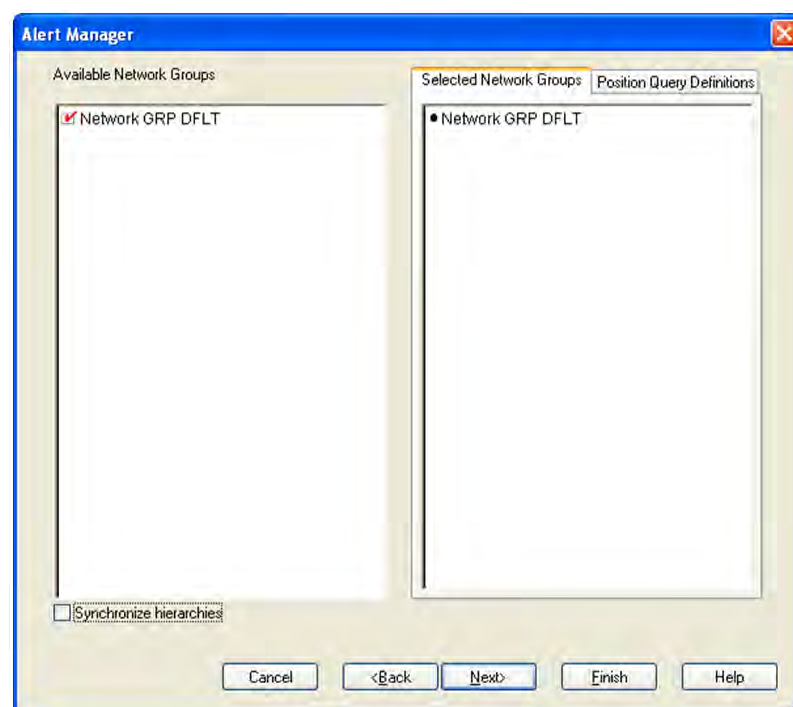


4. Select hierarchies for the new workbook and click **Next**. In most cases, both product and location hierarchies should be selected. In this case, since we are reviewing a Network Alert, we select the Network Group, Destination Stocking Point, and Calendar hierarchies. At this time, the wizard for the workbook template that was selected is displayed. The [Alert Manager - Available Destination Stocking Points Window](#) appears.

Note: When a hierarchy is selected, only positions in the hierarchy that triggered an alert is available for selection in the new workbook wizard. For instance, when selecting the product hierarchy, the product selection screen for the new workbook wizard only allows you to choose products for which an alert was triggered. This means that all non-alert-related positions are excluded from the workbook build.

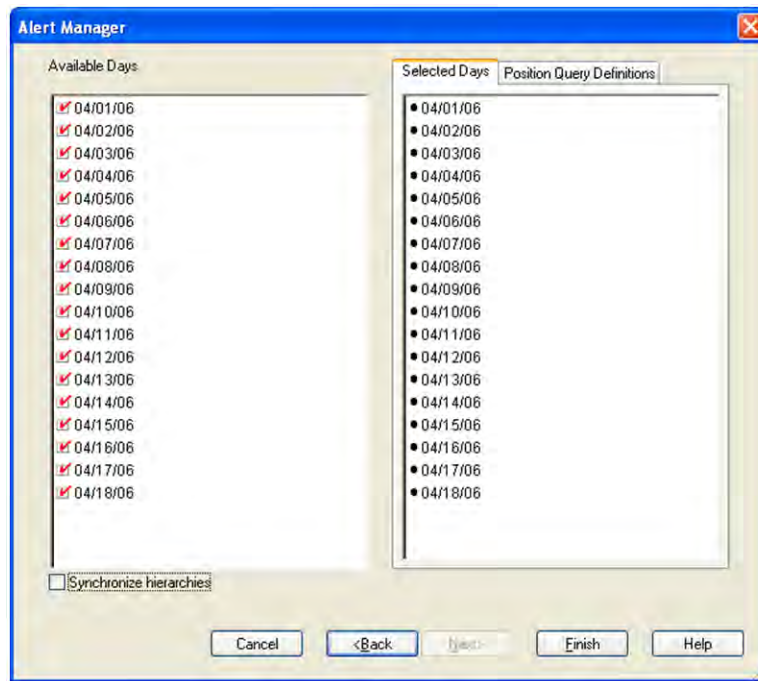
Figure 12–12 Alert Manager - Available Destination Stocking Points Window

5. Select the warehouses that you want to view to in the workbook, and click **Next**. The [Alert Manager - Available Network Groups Window](#) appears.

Figure 12–13 Alert Manager - Available Network Groups Window

6. Select the Network Groups that you want to view to in the workbook, and click **Next**. The **Alert Manager - Available Days Window** appears.

Figure 12–14 Alert Manager - Available Days Window



7. Select the days that you want to view to in the workbook, and click **Finish**.

The WRP Network Throughput workbook is opened. Only those Destination Stocking Point/Network Groups that are associated with the selected alert are displayed in the Replenishment Summary worksheets. The measure on which the loaded alert is based is the first measure displayed in the newly-built workbook. Checkmarks identify the positions associated with a recognized alert.

Figure 12–15 Example of Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert

Warehouse Holding Capacity				
Network Group	Destination Stocking Point		Calendar	
Network GRP DFLT	W1091 - DETROIT CSC			
	03/31/06	04/01/06	04/02/06	04/03/06
Capacity Projected Inventory Nwgp	0	0	0	6000
Daily Warehouse Holding Capacity	100	100	100	100
Held Stock In Pallets Nwgp	0	2000	2000	2000
Total Inventory In Pallets	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	8000.00
Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert		✓	✓	✓
Warehouse Holding Capacity Alert Mask	✓	✓	✓	✓

8. Analyze the selected workbook and, if necessary, make the appropriate changes.

After selecting a warehouse to work with, you can look for patterns that may be causing the exception, such as stocking and inventory issues, issues with WRP parameters or threshold values.

Suppose a shortage alert was selected and a threshold was exceeded. The user can review the WRP Replenishment Summary worksheet to determine when the exception occurred and its cause.

Analysis may show the shortage occurred for a variety of reasons, such as:

- The supplier was unable to deliver the product to the location in time.
- A warehouse was unable to fulfill a receiving warehouse's demand on the dates indicated.
- A WRP parameter value was not properly set.
- Data loaded into WRP is not accurate.

At this point, the user can look at the different views of replenishment plan data in the workbook to find any patterns and the root cause of the problem. Correcting the problem could require changes to parameters or communication with other people involved in supply-chain management to resolve the problem.

When reviewing the measures, the user may consider the following questions:

- Is the problem source in external data that feeds into WRP?
- Is the problem within WRP itself? Is the problem in values for replenishment parameters set within WRP, such as the replenishment method for the product or products and other parameters, Safety Stock, and other measures?

If it has been determined the problem is with WRP, in addition to reviewing the replenishment plan data, the WRP Interactive Evaluation workbook can be used to perform What-if analysis, using various replenishment parameters to determine which parameters provide the desired results.

The parameters can be maintained directly in the Interactive Evaluation workbook or in the WRP Maintenance workbook. The parameters may also be maintained at higher levels in the WRP Administration workbook. Refer to the workbook chapter in this document for detailed information on these workbooks.

It may be determined that the problem is thresholds or other alert parameters for triggering alerts need tuning. For example, a threshold may need to be increased or decreased, either as a temporary change or as a deliberate change in how the business handles that exception.

The alert parameters can be maintained in the WRP Alert Maintenance Workbook at the SKU/Destination, Sub-class, or Department levels. Refer to the workbook chapter in this document for detailed information on this workbook.

The network thresholds can be maintained in the WRP Network Threshold Maintenance Workbook. Refer to the workbook chapter in this document for detailed information on this workbook.

Note: Changes to WRP replenishment parameters or alert parameters are reflected in the next AIP batch run.

Once the review, analysis, and any desired changes have been made, the alert status may be updated to resolved.

9. To resolve, or close, an alert, return to the Alert Manager. Select the alert that you investigated, and click **Resolve Alert**. This moves the alert to the Resolved state.

Note: At any point in the alert review process, if you acquire new information about an alert that would move it back to open or unresolved status, you can select the alert, and click **Unresolve Alert** .

Loading and Maintaining Data

To generate either an SRP or a WRP, key data must be must first be loaded into AIP. This chapter describes:

- [Data Required for SRP](#)
- [Adding a New Store Using a Sister Store](#)
- [Adding a New SKU Using a Like SKU](#)
- [Data Required for WRP](#)
- [Adding a New Warehouse Using a Sister Warehouse](#)

Data Required for SRP

To generate a store replenishment plan, key data must be must first be loaded into AIP from various sources, including external sources and Data Management (DM).

The following data is required for SRP:

- Basic Hierarchies and Attributes
- Demand Forecast
- Demand Forecast Error
- Current Store and Warehouse Inventories
- On Order and In Transit Information
- Customer Orders
- E-commerce orders
- Key item information (pack-size, cases per pallet, and promotions)
- Delivery schedules and lead-times

Replenishment Parameters

Within SRP, several key replenishment parameters are required to generate a store replenishment plan. You can maintain these parameters at various levels in the hierarchy as described in [Table 13-1](#).

Table 13–1 SRP Replenishment Parameters

Parameter Type	Entered at:	Description
Global	Department level	This is the highest default level used in determining the effective value of the measure. In other words, the parameter values at the department level is only used if no lower level (Sub-class/Store Format or SKU/Store) parameters exist.
Default	Sub-class/Store Format level	This is the second and middle default level used in determining the effective value of the measure. In other words, the parameter values at the Sub-class/Store Format level is only used if no lower level (SKU/Store) parameters exist. Parameter values at the Sub-class/Store Format level is used over department defaults. The default parameters allow the user to enter parameters that affects many SKUs. Defaults can be used to set up basic replenishment parameters to meet the objectives of the business. These defaults can then be tweaked at the lower levels, to meet specific needs of a SKU/Store.
Exception	SKU/Store level	This is the lowest level used in determining the effective value of the measure. In other words, exception parameters are used over department and Sub-class/Store Format defaults. Many of the exception level parameters are also time-phased by day or week, allowing the user to change parameters prior to the actual date the change is effective.

Adding a New Store Using a Sister Store

Before opening a new store, the new store may be added to the system and replenishment planning can begin. A new store can be modeled after a store with similar characteristics and anticipated similar sales. To do this, a Sister Store relationship is set up in RMS or a legacy system. Once this relationship is established, SRP performs a one-time copy of all required replenishment settings and parameters from the sister store. SRP performs a weekly copy of sales history from the sister store to a new store that is scheduled to open. It continues to copy the sales history weekly up until the Store Opening Date.

Adding a New SKU Using a Like SKU

Some of the SRP Replenishment methods use sales history to calculate the inventory targets and allocation boundaries. Since a new SKU has little or no sales history, the user has the ability to link the new SKU to an existing or Like SKU. A Use Like SKU flag indicates whether or not to use the Like SKU. An effective end date for the Like SKU allows the user to set a date when the new SKU's sales history is deemed stable enough to use.

The Like SKU functionality can also be used for existing products when the sales history does not reflect current trends.

A Like SKU is set up in the SRP Interactive Evaluation Workbook, SRP Replenishment Plan (SKU/Store) View for the target SKU to which the history is to be copied. On this view, the user may enter the Like SKU and its parameters. The Like SKU must be in the same domain as the target SKU.

Data Required for WRP

The loading of data is a business process that is performed during the nightly batch. The maintaining of replenishment parameters can be performed at any time, but the effect of these changes is not seen until the next batch run.

The data listed in [Table 13–2](#) must be loaded in order to generate a WRP.

Table 13–2 *Required Data for WRP*

Data	Description
Basic hierarchy and attribute information	This data must be loaded through an interface with RMS or through a flat file from another source.
Inventory information	This data includes on hand, in transits, transfers in the well, and allocations in the well.
Replenishment parameters	These parameters are maintained in WRP administration and maintenance workbooks. They include measures, such as minimum and maximum stock in cases, and maximum time supply days.
Supply chain definitions	This data includes lead-times, network definition and order multiple information.

Adding a New Warehouse Using a Sister Warehouse

Prior to opening a new warehouse, the new warehouse may be added to the system and replenishment planning can begin. A new warehouse can be modeled after a warehouse with similar characteristics and anticipated similar demand. To do this, a Sister Warehouse relationship is set up in RMS. Once this relationship is established, WRP performs a one-time copy of all required replenishment settings and parameters from the sister warehouse. WRP performs a weekly copy of sales history from the sister warehouse to a new warehouse that is scheduled to open. It continues to copy the sales history weekly up until the Warehouse Opening Date. On the Warehouse Opening Date, any remaining balance of sales history is copied.

If the warehouse opening date is greater than today's date, WRP copies all of the appropriate replenishment parameters that were manually set in WRP workbooks or that were loaded from external systems. These replenishment parameters are copied from the sister warehouse items to the new warehouse items for the length of time necessary to cover the period from the copy date to the new Warehouse Opening Date. The Sister Warehouse Parameters Flag indicates to users that the parameter copying script for Sister Warehouse has run and has copied the appropriate parameters.

Glossary

Active Product

Product that is for sale.

Actuals

Figures for sales, receipts and inventory for product/ locations.

Advanced Inventory Planning (AIP)

A suite of software products that are designed to manage the supply chain needs of large retailers, from interaction with its suppliers through various layers of warehouses down to individual stores and e-commerce sites. It couples time-phased replenishment and allocation algorithms to produce an actionable receipt plan over time. This is based on demand forecasts, replenishment parameters, and inventory availability at the numerous supply points within the supply chain. The suite is composed of Store Replenishment Planning (SRP), Warehouse Replenishment Planning (WRP), Order Management (OM), and Data Management (DM).

Alert

A notice that is displayed to system users that a value is above or below user defined limits (an exception).

Alert Manager

A window that displays the alerts that are assigned to you. This dialog provides a list of all identified instances in which a monitored data value fall outside a set of defined limits. You may pick an alert from this list and have the Alert Manager automatically build a workbook that contains the measure values that triggered the alert.

Alert Workbooks

Workbooks that display all of the alerts that have been issued to you along with the workbooks in which the alerts occur.

Availability Lead Time

This refers to the number of days from receipt that an order is prepared to be shipped to the next level in the supply chain. Valid values are 0 and 1.

Collaboration

A process of exchanging forecasted and actual sales, order, and other data between trading partners.

Commodity

The level at which plans are created for the stores. Commodity is synonymous with product and SKU.

Commodity Pack-Size

Numeric value that indicates the pack-size that may be ordered for a given commodity. Commodity Pack-Size is synonymous with SKU Pack-size.

Constrained Receipt Plan

The Ideal Receipt Quantity is modified to account for the availability of a product at the source location.

Corporate Acceptable Loss

The threshold for the amount of stock that is acceptable to lose due to spoilage. This amount is determined at a corporate level, and it affects measures, such as SRP Ideal Receipt Quantity.

Corporate Discontinuation Date

A date that represents when a SKU Pack-size is planned for discontinuation at the corporate level.

Coupled

An information only flag to indicate a placement lead-time is in effect for this SKU. The coupled flag is not used in any calculations and does not determine that the placement lead-time is used.

Data Modeling

When setting up a new element, such as a new store, the user can select a similar store and use most of the characteristics of that store as a model for the new store.

Decoupled

An information only flag to indicate a placement lead-time is not in effect for this SKU. The decoupled flag is not used in any calculations and does not determine that the placement lead-time is not used.

Delivery Calendar Exception

A delivery lead-time that is used instead of the normal delivery lead-time. The lead-time is a numeric value.

Demand Group

A grouping of similar SKU Pack-sizes used in DM to apply changes for all SKU Pack-sizes in the demand group.

Demo Stock

The amount of stock to be used as demos (floor models), although it may be sold.

Direct Supplier

A supplier that ships a product directly to a store, thereby bypassing layers of the supply chain.

Dynamic Replenishment Method

A replenishment method that attempts to replenish only the quantity that is required from one replenishment cycle to the next. This method is useful for minimizing the

amount of stock on hand while preventing stock-outs. It considers the lead times of the product and forecast prediction intervals for the Safety Stock calculations.

Exception

A value that is greater than or less than a user-defined limit.

Exception Reporting

The process of notifying the user that exceptions exist.

Fixed Period

The future time period in which a user can no longer alter an order that has been placed.

Forecast Data

Information about a store's future demand. In SRP, this data is often referring to data that has originated from a Sales Forecasting System such as Oracle's Retail Demand Forecasting (RDF).

Forecasted Demand

The quantity of an item forecasted to be sold during a specified period.

Global Non-release Day

A day when orders, except for exceptions, are not released.

Global Non-trading Day

A day when all stores are not open to trade.

Hierarchy Information

Information from or about data structures (hierarchies), such as product, location, or time.

Home Warehouse

This is the warehouse within the profile that usually, but not always, supplies all of the products from the profile to the selected store. Usually, this is the warehouse geographically closest to the store.

Hybrid Replenishment Method

A replenishment method that is a combination of Dynamic and Time Supply replenishment methods. The main difference between the Hybrid and Dynamic methods is the calculation of Safety Stock. In the Hybrid method, two choices are available to calculate Safety Stock. The Safety Stock is calculated by summing the forecasted demand over minimum days of time supply or multiplying an average rate of sale by minimum days of time supply. The result is compared to the Safety Stock minimum level and adjusted up to the minimum level if required.

Ideal Store Receipt Plan

A receipt plan that is generated after the data is loaded. The parameters set for a particular replenishment method for a particular product/store combination are used to drive the calculations that generates the initial receipt plan. This process considers items; such as product life, rounding constraints, and pack-sizes to determine the ideal receipt quantities over time for each product/store combination.

In Transit

The number of items that have been ordered, picked up, and shipped, but not yet received at the replenished location.

Item

A generic term for any uniquely identifiable SKU in the merchandise hierarchy.

Lead Time Cycle

A cycle of 1, 2, or 4 weeks that specifies the lead-time for an order group on a specific day of the period.

Location Hierarchy

Pre-defined list of stores that is based on attributes; such as size of store, climate, and type of store. There is also a list of supply points.

Lost Sales

The estimated number of historical or projected sales that are lost due to stock outs. Lost sales are used in calculating SRP alerts.

Maximum Limit

The maximum amount of a USA a store or store group is able to receive.

Min/Max Replenishment Method

A simple, non-forecast-based replenishment method that should only be used when it is impossible to generate a reasonable forecast, such as a completely new type of product that cannot be modeled after anything else or for extremely slow-selling items where the minimum presentation levels constantly exceed the weekly demand.

Minimum Limit

The minimum amount of a USA that a store or store group is able to receive.

Need

The quantity of a product that represents the inventory demand when considering the defined data at the location level.

Net Inventory

Inventory that has been committed to a replenished location. This includes items on hand, on order, and in transit.

Network Group

A grouping of profiles/warehouses that are used for monitoring the quantities of products that are flowing through the physical network. One profile can only be in one network group at any given point in time unless there are warehouse exceptions within a profile. A network group can contain many profiles.

No Replenishment Method

A replenishment method that is provided for cases when replenishment calculations need to be turned off for a specific SKU/store/day. This method is used for periods when a store does not want to have any replenishment performed.

Non-Delivery Day

The day that a store cannot receive a delivery.

Non-Order Day

The day that a store or a regional distribution center cannot release an order.

Off-Supply Date

The date that represents the final date for delivery of a product into a store.

On Hand

The current inventory (in units) of a given product at a replenished location.

On-Supply Date

The date that represents when a store should begin receiving the product.

Open Orders

The number of items that have been ordered, but not yet shipped.

Order Calendar

A calendar of how many days in advance an order must be placed to be received on a specific day of the period. This calendar is generally produced by repeating an order cycle.

Order Cycle

A cycle of 1, 2, or 4 weeks that specifies how many days in advance an order must be placed to be received on a specific day of the period.

Order Cycle Pattern Length

The length of the order cycle in number of weeks (1, 2, or 4).

Order Group

A group that has similar order placement/lead-time characteristics. These characteristics include order cycles.

Order Lead Time

The number of days between the date an order is placed and the date that the merchandise is available for sale in the store.

Order Up to Level

See [Receive Up to Level](#).

Pallet

A wooden platform that is used for handling, storing, or moving inventory throughout the supply chain.

Parameter Maintenance

The process that is used to set up or update the default values that are used to populate measures and exception thresholds.

Pattern

Patterns are used for placing and releasing orders to WRP and PKMS. Each commodity store combination is allocated a pattern. Patterns may change over time or as a result of switching the commodity to a different profile.

Placement Calendar

A schedule of the date that an order must be released by a store in order for the store to receive it by a certain date. The order must move through the entire supply chain (supplier to store).

Placement Cycle

A cycle of 1, 2, or 4 weeks that specifies how many days in advance an order must be placed from a store to a supplier for it to be received on a specific day of the period.

Placement Lead Time

The placement lead-time indicates that SRP cannot change the order plan after a specified number of days prior to the delivery day.

Planning Group

A single or a collection of network groups. Planning groups enable Network controllers to have a high level view of the volumes that flow through the supply chain and identify any capacity issues at warehouses.

Planning Horizon

The range of planning involved. This is typically expressed as a range of dates (for example, 1-35 days or 1-26 weeks).

Presentation Stock

The amount of stock that must be on store shelves in order to make the merchandise fixture look attractive. Presentation stock is not expected to satisfy consumer demand, but it can be used to do so.

Product

The level at which plans are created for the stores. Product is synonymous with commodity and SKU.

Product Hierarchy

A pre-defined list of items that are grouped on similar attributes.

Product Type

All commodities products have a product type (specified in RMS, such as Ambient, Chill, Frozen, or Slow Moving goods), and the product types are linked to a chamber.

Profile

Grouping of products with similar ordering patterns. The profile assists in defining the sourcing rules for a commodity between store and warehouses.

Proportional Spreading

This refers to the ability to change a value at an aggregated level, such as class, and have that value spread to the lower levels of detail while maintaining the relationship that each one is to the total.

Ranged Product

A product that is currently being sold.

Ranging

To specify ranges of positions in a hierarchy over which you want to apply an alert. For example, you might only want one Sub-class of products (and not the entire product hierarchy) to be monitored by a particular alert.

Rate of Sale

An average measure of how fast inventory is sold over a specified time period. In time supply replenishment, ROS is multiplied by the minimum and maximum days of stock values to calculate stocking levels for the time supply window. Also see [Time Supply Replenishment Method](#).

Receipt Point

The inventory level that triggers a suggested order.

Receive Up to Level

The maximum value to which a chosen replenishment method raises the inventory when generating a recommended orders. Receive Up to Level is synonymous with Order Up to Level.

Receiving Schedule

A Boolean measure that indicates when stores can receive a delivery.

Recommended Order Quantity

The total number of units that the system suggests should be ordered for a given product/location combination.

Reconciliation

Strategic placement of merchandise to either store locations or warehouse locations.

Reconciliation Adjustment

The difference between the ideal order quantity and the constrained order due to product availability at the source.

Reconciliation Period

A period of time within the fixed period over which the reconciliation process occurs based on availability of inventory and demand.

Reconciliation Quantity

The suggested quantity to be allocated to each location or location group. This is based on the need and the defined quantity limits. This quantity can be over-written by the user prior to approving.

Regional Distribution Center (RDC)

A stockholding location that is used to distribute goods to stores or other warehouses within a given region. Also see [Warehouse](#).

Release Calendar

A schedule of what date an order must be released by in order to receive it by a certain date. Same as a release schedule.

Release Calendar Exceptions

A release lead-time that is used instead of the normal release lead-time. The lead-time is a numeric value.

Release Cycle

A cycle of 1, 2, or 4 weeks that specifies how many days in advance an order must be placed from a store to a warehouse for it to be received on a specific day of the period.

Release Date

The date that store order goods must leave the warehouse in order to arrive at the store as planned.

Release Schedule

A schedule of the date that an order must be released in order to receive it by a certain date.

Replenishment

A pull method of deploying merchandise to locations that is used for staple products that have a predictable demand, a frequent reorder period, and a base inventory level.

Replenishment Cycle

The set of events that make up one iteration of the replenishment process. For instance, Order Lead Time followed by Review Time followed by Inventory Selling Days.

Replenishment Parameters

Values that are stored to populate measures and exception thresholds specifically related to replenishment.

Replenishment Plan

A unique set of data (calculated according to demand forecasts), replenishment parameters, and inventory availability that gives retailers the ability to project their demand and share these projections with their suppliers whenever it is appropriate.

Retail Demand Forecasting (RDF)

Oracle Retail's statistical and causal forecasting solution. RDF uses state-of-the-art modeling techniques to produce high quality forecasts with minimal human intervention. Forecasts produced by RDF enhance the retailer's supply-chain planning, allocation, and replenishment processes.

Retail Merchandising System (RMS)

Oracle Retail's transaction system that serves as the focal point for information flows throughout the Oracle Retail Product Suite. This has key functions; such as inventory management, purchasing and receiving, price/ promotion management, and replenishment.

Retail Predictive Planning

New generation planning suite that provides solutions that are easy to use, flexible, and in support of all aspects of an organization's planning process.

Review Time (RT)

The amount of time (measured in days) that represents the amount of time between days on which an order may be generated.

Rule

The foundation for USAs is based on the need that defines the data to determine the individual store need based on user-defined rules. Rule modifiers can be applied to the

selected rule to further increase the accuracy of the need calculation. There are four Rules to choose from:

- Sales History
- Forecasted Orders
- Forecasted Sales
- Manual Index

Rule Modifier

A defined set of data that enables a more accurate calculation of allocation quantity (for example, time definition).

Safety Stock

The number of units to have on hand in order to ensure that enough items are ordered to cover deviations from forecasted demand.

SKU

Stock Keeping Unit. A SKU is a number that is associated with a product for inventory purposes. Also see [Product](#).

Source Switching

The process of moving a supply point for a product/store combination. Switching is used to balance the quantities of commodities that are flowing through the system (for example, Christmas). It is also used for resolving Warehouse supply problems. There are two types of switches: temporary and permanent.

Store Calendar

Boolean measure that indicates when stores can receive a delivery.

Store Forecast Demand Data

Information about a store's future demand. In SRP, this data is often referring to data that is originating from a Sales Forecasting System such as Oracle's Retail Demand Forecasting (RDF).

Store Format

A grouping of stores with a similar layout. Examples include Local, Supermarket, and Super Center.

Store Placement Lead Time

The time that a product takes to get from the supplier to a store from the order date.

Store Release Lead Time

The time that a product takes to get from a RDC to a store from the order date.

Store Replenishment Plan

A unique set of data (calculated according to demand forecasts) replenishment parameters, and inventory availability that gives retailers the ability to project their demand and share these projections with their suppliers whenever it is appropriate.

Store Replenishment Planning (SRP)

A component of the Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning solution. It uses a set of parameters and calculations on loaded static and dynamic data to produce a replenishment receipt plan at the store level.

Store Shipping Lead Time

The number of days between the date an order is shipped and the date it is expected to be received in the store.

Supplier

The top level in the Retailer supply chain. This is the first level, which is not always owned and operated by Retailer.

Supplier Order Multiple

The quantity of units that must be ordered at the same time.

Supply Point

The source from where the ordering location receives its inventory from.

Time Supply Horizon (TSH)

An optional measure that determines the number of days used to calculate the rate of sale from forecast data. If a TSH is not specified, forecasts are simply summed over the minimum and maximum days of supply.

Time Supply Replenishment Method

A replenishment method that allows users to maintain a minimum and maximum amount of stock in terms of days of supply. This method is useful for replenished items where the objective is not necessarily to reduce the inventory on hand, but to prevent stock-outs and maintain a constant inventory within a specified range.

Unconstrained Receipt Plan

The Ideal Receipt Quantity based on the current inventory position, the Receipt Point, and the Receive Up to Level allocation boundaries.

Unit of Measure

Defines how the user views data - either in packs or eaches.

User Specified Allocation (USA)

A component of the Store Replenishment Planning (SRP) solution that allows for system users to push inventory to a given store or a group of stores.

Value Added Product

A promotional product that includes an addition amount of the product for the same price as the un-promoted product.

Warehouse

A stockholding location that is used to distribute goods to stores or other warehouses within a given region. Also see [Regional Distribution Center \(RDC\)](#).

Warehouse Chamber

Grouping of products with the same storage characteristic or distribution channels (WH-CH). For example, Ambient, Chill, Frozen, or Slow Moving goods.

Warehouse Replenishment Planning (WRP)

A component of the Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning solution that determines the orders between depots and suppliers while constraining each depot's orders based on product availability at its source. Supplier orders are not constrained.

Warehouse Inventory

The quantity of merchandise that is owned in perpetual inventory residing in the warehouse for eventual distribution to store locations or other warehouse locations.

Wizard

Used to select a product, locations, set of rules, rule modifiers, and periods of time.

