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Preface

This preface introduces information sources that can help you use the application.

Oracle Applications Help

Use help icons ℹ️ to access help in the application. If you don't see any help icons on your page, click the Show Help icon 📚 in the global header. Not all pages have help icons. You can also access Oracle Applications Help at https://fusionhelp.oracle.com.

Using Applications Help

Watch: This video tutorial shows you how to find help and use help features.

You can also read Using Applications Help.

Additional Resources

- **Community**: Use Oracle Cloud Customer Connect to get information from experts at Oracle, the partner community, and other users.
- **Guides and Videos**: Go to the Oracle Help Center to find guides and videos.
- **Training**: Take courses on Oracle Cloud from Oracle University.

Conventions

The following table explains the text conventions used in this guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boldface</td>
<td>Boldface type indicates user interface elements, navigation paths, or values you enter or select.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monospace</td>
<td>Monospace type indicates file, folder, and directory names, code examples, commands, and URLs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>Greater than symbol separates elements in a navigation path.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle’s commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at Oracle Accessibility Program.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.
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1 Supply Planning Overview

Understanding the Supply Planning Business Flow: Explained

You use the Supply Planning work area, a modern planning cloud solution, to run business flows to transform demand to supply.

You can perform the following in the Supply Planning work area:

- Process data collection, inventory planning, and supply planning.
- Automate the entire sequence of planning processes or run a subset of the processes.
- Analyze and adjust your data at any stage.

The following figure illustrates the sequence of a supply planning business flow, starting from data collection, inventory planning, supply planning, and ending with execution and archival.

Data Collection

Data collection is the first step of the planning business flow. You can collect data from various Oracle Supply Chain Management cloud applications and use the data in planning applications.

You can collect data that are primarily of three types:

- Master data: Primarily sourced from Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud.
Demand data: Two potential sources of demand data are sales orders that flow from the Oracle Order Management Cloud and the shipment history from the Oracle Materials Management Cloud.

Supply data: The supply data are collected from three sources:

- Oracle Inventory Management Cloud
- Oracle Manufacturing Cloud
- Oracle Purchasing Cloud

Apart from collecting data from an Oracle Fusion source system, you can also collect data from an external source system. Use the predefined collection templates (XLSM files) to collect data from an external source system.

Inventory Planning
You can use inventory planning capability to calculate the statistical safety stock based on the volatility of demand and stocking targets. It addresses diverse supply and demand patterns with multiple algorithms based on mean absolute deviation in units (MAD), mean absolute percentage error (MAPE), and arrival rate. You can set the target service levels at any dimension of the hierarchy. This allows you to segment your stocking policies by customer, channel, product family, warehouse, or other factors. You can also set the inventory manually by using mass updates when appropriate. For example, you can set the inventory manually when you launch a new product.

Supply Planning
Using supply planning, you can calculate resource and material requirements based on customer and safety stock requirements, lead times, calendars, availability, and other parameters.

You can generate unconstrained supply plans, meaning that you ignore limited resource or supplier capacity, which provides the following advantages:

- Balances supply and demand and recommends new supplies as needed.
- Recommends when to reschedule or cancel a supply.
- Identifies material shortages, resource overloads, and supplier capacity overloads.
- Identifies when supplies do not have sufficient lead time (lead time compression).
- Plans your entire supply chain, including contract manufacturers.

Supply plans can model outsourced manufacturing and delivery scenarios, including drop ship and back-to-back orders. It also supports hub and spoke planning configurations, such as using an MPS plan as a demand schedule to an MRP plan.

Plan Execution
You can share the order recommendations and save the plan to drive execution.

By default, the supply planning processes are integrated with other Oracle SCM Cloud applications. During the plan execution, the integration helps in the following:

- Automatically releases planned orders and reschedules of existing supplies.
- Manually releases groups of orders when necessary.
- Manages changes and cancellations.
- Manage back-to-back and drop ship orders.

Planners can set up automatic release rules or release orders manually.
Supply Chain Planning Work Areas: Explained

The Oracle Supply Chain Planning Cloud solution is comprised of products designed for specific supply chain planning business processes and tasks. You perform these processes and tasks using work areas. Each of the Supply Chain Planning products provides access to one or more work areas.

The Supply Chain Planning work areas that you can use are determined by these factors:

- The products that your enterprise has licensed and configured
- The security privileges assigned to your user account

To use the Supply Chain Planning work areas, you must be aware of the following points:

- Navigation to work areas
- List of Supply Chain Planning work areas and the products to which they are applicable

Navigation to Work Areas

You can use different paths to navigate to a specific work area including:

- From the Navigator: You click the Navigator icon to see the work areas you have access to. The Supply Chain Planning work areas are listed within the Supply Chain Planning heading. The work area names are links. You click a specific work area link to access that work area.
- From the Springboard: On your home page you may have one or more springboard icons that represent a group of work areas, such as the group of Supply Chain Planning work areas. Click on the Supply Chain Planning springboard to access a set of icons, each of which represents a specific Supply Chain Planning work area. You click a specific icon to access that work area.

List of Supply Chain Planning Work Areas

The following table lists the Supply Chain Planning work areas and the Supply Chain Planning products that are applicable to each of the work areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Area</th>
<th>Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Order Promising</td>
<td>Oracle Fusion Global Order Promising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand Management</td>
<td>Oracle Fusion Demand Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Planning</td>
<td>Oracle Fusion Supply Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand and Supply Planning</td>
<td>Both of these products must be configured:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oracle Fusion Demand Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oracle Fusion Supply Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Central</td>
<td>Oracle Fusion Planning Central</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supply Planning Work Area: Explained

You use the Supply Planning work area to configure, view, and analyze your real world business processes. You can use the Supply Planning work area to do the following:

- View multiple plans and plan inputs simultaneously.
- Use predefined page layouts or create user-defined page layouts to view plan data tailored for your organization.

To access the Supply Planning work area and open a plan:

1. In the **Navigator**, click the **Supply Planning** work area link.
2. Click the **Plans** drawer, expand Plans.
3. Right-click a plan and select **Open**.

Your plan by default opens in the Edit Plan page. This page consists of two main areas:

- **Header**
- **Configurable pane**

### Header

The header area contains the page layout information and actionable buttons, such as **Save Layout**, **Change**, **Open**, **Actions**, **Save**, and **Cancel**. Header displays the plans, simulation sets, and plan inputs that are currently opened.
Configurable Pane

You can display the content of your plan in the configurable pane area which is located below the header. You can add multiple panes on the page to display your content. The Page Layout drop-down list in the header area determines the number of panes in your planning interface page.

Working with Page Layouts in Supply Planning: Explained

You can create and manage your page layouts. Use the Manage Page Layout action to modify the properties of your existing page layouts. You access a plan interface page by opening a plan from the Plans section of the Tasks pane in the Supply Planning work area.

This topic discusses the following:

- Creating a page layout
- Editing a page layout
- Managing a page layout
- Using the Plan Summary page layout

Creating a Page Layout

Page layouts are reusable across plans, simulation sets, and plan inputs. You can create page layouts or copy and then edit a page layout to create page layouts that are tailored to specific business needs.

Follow these steps to create a page layout:

1. In the Supply Planning work area, click the Plans panel tab.
2. In the Plans panel drawer, expand Plans list. Open a plan for which you want to create a page layout.
3. From the Page Layout drop-down list, click Create.
4. Specify the following details and click Save and Close:
   - Enter a page layout name and description.
   - Select the access level as Public or Private.
     - Select Public to make the plan accessible for all users.
     - Select Private to restrict the plan accessible to you and to a list of users that you want to provide access.

   This creates an empty pane page layout.
5. Click the Change drop-down list and select any layout.
6. Click Open and select the pane and add the content using the Open Table, Graph, or Tile Set dialog.
7. Click Save Layout.
Editing a Page Layout
You can edit an existing page layout in two ways:

- Use the Save button to save the current page layout as it is currently displayed. For example, you can change the current page layout from a one pane layout to two pane layout. The next time you use this page, the layout appears as a two pane layout.
- You can also change a page layout using the Manage action from the page layout drop-down list.
- You cannot edit the predefined page layouts. You can copy and then edit the copy.

Managing a Page Layout
You can use Manage Page Layout to perform the following:

- Edit the page layouts that you created. You can move one pane to other using Manage page layouts. However, if you are using a public page layout, where you are not the owner, then you cannot make changes to the layout. You can only set the layout to your default layout.
- Change the layout that is used as your default layout when you initially open a plan, simulation set, or plan inputs.
- Delete layouts that you created, but are no longer needed.

Using the Plan Summary Layout
Plan Summary is a predefined page layout that contains a set of infotiles and high level graphics you can use to review the business value of a plan.

Using the Plan Summary layout, you can do the following:

- Measure the performance of a plan.
- Review plan information through the individual Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).
- Perform plan analysis using the contextual based navigation.
- Copy and configure the components of the Plan Summary page layout for your specific need.

The structure of the Plan Summary layout is a predefined set of infotiles. Using infotiles you can view the key metrics of your plan. You can further drill to the predefined analytics using the following tables or graphs:

- Revenue and Margin
- Inventory Turns
- Demand at Risk in thousands
- Rescheduling Exceptions

Managing Tables, Graphs, Analysis Sets, Infotiles, and Tile Sets Using the Selector Tool: Explained
You can configure the entities for tables, graphs, analysis sets, infotiles, or tile sets by using a selector tool. You can also create and manage groups on the Selector Tool page, and associate your tables and graphs with the group. To access the...
Selector Tool from your plan, click **Actions** and select **Manage Table, Graphs, and Analysis Sets**, or navigate from the Action menu on the table and graph toolbar.

The selector tool has the following tabs:

- Measures
- Hierarchies
- Members
- Layout
- Comparison Options

Following are the details of each tab:

- **Measures:** Use the Measures tab to select measures for a table or graph by moving measures from the **Available Measures** pane to the **Selected Measures** pane. The measures that you select determine the content of the other tabs. The dimensions of the measures determine the dimensions available on the Hierarchies tab and the dimension members on the Members tab. For example, if a measure is the dimension created for Product, Organization, and Time, those dimensions and their hierarchies are visible on the other tabs. You can display the available measures by Measure Group or alphabetically by using the **List View** or **Tree View** icon. A measure is usually a named time series of values that represent the following at a particular intersection of customer, organization, product, supplier, and resource dimensions:
  - Historical performance (Bookings History). This measure is not applicable for supply planning.
  - Future projections (Shipments Forecast)
  - A key performance indicator (Gross Margin Percentage) or a derived calculation (Projected Available Balance)

The planning processes aggregate measure data from lower levels to higher levels or compute KPIs and derived calculations from other values at the same level as needed. The planning processes can also allocate or spread updates made at an aggregate level to the affected cells at lower levels. Measures can be expressed in different units of measure, such as inches, dollars, kilos, or liters. Depending on the context, you can display, update, or compare measures that are in different units. The planning processes can convert among different units and among different currencies (for monetary values).

- **Hierarchies:** Use the Hierarchies tab to select the dimensions, hierarchies, and levels to include or exclude in the table or graph. For each dimension, select the hierarchies and levels that you want to include in the graph or table. Checking the box in the Display column includes that dimension in the table or graph. Expand the dimension to view the available hierarchies. Expand the hierarchy to view the levels of the hierarchy. Checking a level includes it in the table or graph. If multiple levels are checked, the top level is displayed in the table or graph by default. Each level in the table or graph can be expanded until all checked levels are visible. The **Show Unassociated** check box determines whether the measure values that are not associated with a specific dimension in the table or graph are hidden or displayed. For example, a table could include Shipments Forecast and Net Resource Availability. Shipments Forecast has product, organization, and time as dimensions. Net Resource Availability has resource, organization, and time as dimensions. With **Show Unassociated**, checked, the Resource column displays the word Unassociated when viewing Shipments Forecast rows.

- **Members:** You use the **Members** tab to manually select dimension members by moving members from the **Available** pane to the **Selected** pane. If no selections are made on this tab for a dimension, the graph or table displays the dimension starting at the top level checked on the Hierarchies tab. For example, if you have selected the Gregorian Calendar hierarchy with Quarter and Month on the Hierarchies tab, the graph or table displays all quarters; each quarter has an icon to drill to its months.

- **Layout:** You use the Layout tab to format the table or graph.

- **Comparison Options:** The **Comparison Options** tab is applicable for tables and graphs only. Use the **Comparison Options** tab to compare your current plan with an archived version or an alternate plan. Use this tab to compare
how specific measures have varied over time. There are three sections in this tab: Waterfall Analysis, Trend Analysis, and Plan Comparison. Use the Waterfall Analysis section to compare specific measures in a table or a graph with an archived plan. You can select the archive that you want to reference. You can include more than one selection in the Measure Archives to Use field. Select the Use MAPE calculations check box if you have scheduled your plan archival process. MAPE calculations use the system administrator archive and not an on-demand archive.

In the Trend Analysis section, you can provide the number of archives that you want to reference. The planning processes select the latest archives. For example, you have five archives, where number five is the latest archive and you have specified the Number of Previous Versions to Include as 3. The planning processes will select archive number five, four, and three for the comparison. The difference between Waterfall Analysis and Trend Analysis is that in Waterfall Analysis you can select specific archives that you want to compare. In Trend Analysis, you can select the number of archives that you want to compare and only the latest archives are used for comparison.

The Plan Comparison section pertains to both archived plans and alternate plans that you consider for comparison. You can select the type of difference that will be displayed in table or graphs for comparison. For example, you can chose to view the difference in percentage or absolute percentage.

Using Advanced Options in the Selector Tool

You can use the advanced filter criteria to filter through data to select specific members that fulfill some criteria. You access the Advanced Filter options through the Funnel icon on the Members tab. You can access the advanced options filter criteria tools from the Members tab and then click Advanced Filter icon. You can use the following filter criteria tools:

- **Levels**: Select by level (Select the members in a level such as Account for the Customer dimension, or Year for the Time dimension)
- **Family**: Select parent or child of a dimension member (Select members based on a parent or child relationship, such as selecting the Months in a Quarter)
- **Attributes**: Select based on an attribute, such as name (Select members based on attribute values, such as selecting items whose name contains “Economy”)
- **Measure Criteria**: Select based on meeting measure criteria (Select members that meet the criteria, such as Categories where Sales is greater than Forecast)
- **Time Range**: Select a range of dates (Select time periods based on a range, start date, or today’s date)

The advanced filter criteria tools are used in conjunction with action keywords to refine selections. The following four actions determine how to apply the criteria:

- **Replace with**: Replace the current selection, if any, with members meeting criteria
- **Add**: Add members meeting the criteria to the current selection
- **Keep**: Keep only the members in the current selection that meet the criteria
- **Remove**: Remove the members from the current selection that meet the criteria

Filter criteria tools can be applied sequentially to refine the selection. For example, select all the items for a category, and then keep the top 10 items based on sales.

The Show Results button displays the filtered list of members based on the criteria. Removed members are shown below the filtered list. You have the option of accepting the results or resetting to the previous members.

The Criteria Steps area of the tab, displays the criteria applied. A step can be removed by clicking the X in the row. Click Show Criteria Change to view the result of removing the criteria.
Creating Analysis Sets

An Analysis Set is a named set of criteria that can contain selected measures, dimension members or both measures and dimension members. You use the Apply Analysis Set and Save as Analysis Set actions to apply previously made selections, or save the selections made in the Selector Tool.

Applying an existing Analysis Set to a table or graph is a quick way to select the measures and dimensions members that are frequently used.

You have the option of saving measures and dimension members. You can save the dimension members as a list, or as a script. For example, you can select the top 10 items based on sales for a January. If saved as a list, the same 10 items would always be displayed in the table or graph regardless of the current month. However, as sales data changes over time, you would want the top items in the current month to be displayed. To accomplish this, save the dimension members in a script that would evaluate the criteria whenever the table or graph is displayed.

Using the Table Drilling

After a table is created, you use drilling in the table to expand and collapse the levels within the hierarchy by which you can view different levels of aggregation. When viewing a table or graph, the dimensions and hierarchies selected in the Hierarchies tab are visible. The top selected level is visible; use drilling to view lower levels.

To drill across hierarchies or dimensions, the levels must be adjacent. Drilling is automatically available for the levels within the predefined hierarchies, but you can also configure drill pairs to drill across hierarchies or dimensions.

To display a table showing Final Shipments History with the ability to drill from customer to item, the columns customer and item must be adjacent:

1. In the Layout tab, use the View menu to select Configure Drill Settings.
2. Configure Drill Settings to view the existing drill pairs.
3. Click the + icon to add a new drill pair.
4. In the Drill From column select Customer and in the Drill To column select Item.

With this configuration, you can view the Shipments History values by item for each customer in the table.

> Note: Drilling is only active between the adjacent levels on the table.

Using the Table Linking

You can link a table or graph to another table or graph passing the context of one to another by selecting Manage Links from the Actions menu on the toolbar.

There are two tabs:

- To Table or Graph: Use this tab to create a link to another table or graph.
- From Table or Graph: Use this tab to link to the open table or graph from another table or graph.

Use the + icon to select the table or graph to link to or link from.

- Enable Dynamic Linking: This check box determines whether or not Dynamic Linking is enabled. If it is enabled, then the target table or graph has the ability to be refreshed whenever the selections on the source table change.
- Pass Highlighted Selections and Selected Members: If this button is selected, then whatever is highlighted in the current table along with the filters in the Selector can be passed as context to the Drill To Table or Graph.
After you define the link, use the Drill icon on the toolbar to drill to the linked table or graph.

**Graph Layout Options: Explained**

The graph layout option is available in the Layout tab when you create or edit a graph using the Manage Tables, Graphs, and Analysis Sets option. In the graph layout options, you can define the type of graph and configure layouts and the dimension of axes. The layout options vary according to the type of graph. For example, a bar graph has X and Y-axis layout options whereas a Pie chart does not have any X or Y axis. General Options is common for all layout options and includes generic information for a graph such as title, font, and position of the graph. You can also preview a graph from the Layout tab before you save the graph. In the preview mode, you can format measures, change the layout, and modify the drill settings.

The following types of graphs are available:

- **X and Y axes graphs**
  - Vertical bar
  - Horizontal bar
  - Line graph

- **X and Y axes graphs with additional parameters**
  - Area graph
  - Combination graph
  - Bubble graph

- **Pie graph**
- **Sunburst graph and Treemap graph**
- **Funnel graph and Radar graph**
- **Gauge graph**

For graphs with an X, Y, or dual Y axes, you can select up to three entities in total: measures are mandatory, and you can select one or two dimension hierarchies. A dual Y-axis graph requires the measures on the Y axis. You must select one measure for the Y2 axis in the Y2 -Axis panel. Axis title and tick label rotation options are available for all axes. Tick label options are also available for the X-axis. For example, skip a certain number of labels for legibility. The Formatting panel contains visual effect options for the graph, such as 2 dimension or 3 dimension, and bar or line style.

A Combination graph includes an area, bar, and line. The measures represented by each of these options are specified in the Formatting panel.

A Bubble graph requires selections for the bubble component of the graph in addition to the X and Y axes options. Select the hierarchy and the bubble sizing measure in the Bubble panel.

A Sunburst graph is comprised of rings. Select the number of rings to display. Each ring represents a level of the hierarchy. The rings are divided into sectors for each member of the level. The size and color of the sector is determined by the measures selected for those options.
A Treemap graph is comprised of rectangles. Select the depth of the rectangles for a hierarchy. The rectangles for a level of the hierarchy are nested within the parent level rectangle. The size and color of the rectangles are determined by the measures selected for those options.

Funnel and Radar graphs require only a hierarchy and measure selection.

Gauge graphs, which are used in infotiles, require measures with goals defined.

Why can't I edit graph layout options?

If you have created the graph or table, only then you can edit the layout options. Also, you cannot edit any layout options for predefined graphs or tables.

Axis Scale Options: Explained

Using Axis Scale Options, you can define the minimum and maximum scale values on the Y-axis and the incremental values between them. The available fields for defining the axis scale are Minimum, Maximum, and Incremental. Minimum indicates the starting point of the axis and Maximum indicates the ending point of the axis. Incremental indicates the increase in values displayed between maximum and minimum data points. Axis Scale Options is available only for Bar, Line, Area, or Combination graphs and it is applicable for Y-axis and Y2-axis.

For each field, you can define either automatic or custom values. If you select Automatic, the planning process automatically adjusts the axis scale for Y-axis and Y2-axis data points. If you select Custom, you have to manually specify the scale for Y-axis and Y2-axis. For example, if you provide Minimum as 3, Maximum as 10, and Incremental as 2, then for Y-axis or Y2-axis the graph displays 3 as the lowest value and 10 as the highest value. The graph also displays data points 5, 7, and 9 as incremental values.

Creating an Infotile for Supply Chain Planning: Procedure

An infotile is a tile shaped component used to present a graphical summary of the data. Each infotile has one or more related tables or graphs with predefined drill-to actions to display additional information about that key performance indicator (KPI).

To create an infotile:

1. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area.
2. Click Actions > Manage Table, Graphs, and Analysis Sets.
3. On the Search table toolbar, from the Actions menu, select Create > Tile.
4. On the Measures tab, select the required measures and move them from the Available Measures pane to the Selected Measures pane.
5. On the Hierarchies tab, select the dimensions, hierarchies, and levels to include or exclude in the infotile.
6. On the Members tab, select the required dimension members and move them from the Available Members pane to the Selected Members pane. If you do not select a dimension member, the infotile displays the dimension starting at the top level selected in the Hierarchies tab.
7. On the Layout tab, do the following:
   a. Select the graph type for the infotile.
Expand the Content Area panel, and then click the Add Row button. You can add up to four tables or graphs to display them in the content area for that infotile.

8. Click Save and Close.

Creating a Tile Set for Supply Chain Planning: Procedure

You can create a tile set to group individual infotiles. Creating tile sets can be useful in cases where you want to track various metrics on a single page. You can add tile sets to a pane in a page layout.

Tip: Before you create a tile set, check whether you need to create the infotiles that you will be adding to the tile set.

To create a tile set:

1. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area.
2. Click Actions > Manage Table, Graphs, and Analysis Sets.
3. On the Search table toolbar, from the Actions menu, select Create > Tile Set.
4. In the Selector Tool - Create Tile Set dialog box, specify the following details:
   a. Enter name and description for the tile set.
   b. Select a group for the tile set.
5. From the Available Tiles pane, select the infotiles to include in the tile set and move them to the Selected Tiles pane.
6. Click Save and Close.

Setting Measure Targets for Use in Infotiles: Explained

You can enter or update goals for a measure to track performance against the goals. Set targets by editing a measure and updating the measure goal. When the plan summary displays the measure, the goal or target for that measure is visible. You can define goals only for measures that are of data type currency, number, or percent.

For global goals, you can provide a low range or a high range. The ranges are displayed on the user interface when you view a measure in comparison with its goal. Global goals are measure level parameters and are not defined specifically for a data population.

To enter or update measure target goals, follow these steps:

1. Open the Manage Planning Measures page:
   a. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area link.
   b. On the Edit Plan page, click the Tasks panel tab.
   c. In the Tasks panel drawer, click the Manage Planning Measures link.
2. On the Manage Planning Measures page, select the measure and click the Edit icon.
3. On the Edit Measure page, navigate to the Advanced tab, Goals subtab.
4. In the Goals subtab, select whether low values or high values are better.
   For example, high values are better for Gross Margin, but low values are better for Demand at Risk.
5. In the Global Goals section, provide a low range or a high range.
6. Click Save and Close.
Supply Chain Planning Plan Types: Explained

When you create a plan, plan type is the first choice that you make. After you run a plan, you cannot edit the plan type. Supply Chain Planning provides the following types of plans, which you can create, edit, run, and so on, depending on the work area that you have access to:

- **Demand Plan**: Use this plan type when you want to perform collaborative and statistical demand forecasting. It can also be used as a demand schedule for a supply plan. You can create a Demand Plan from the Planning Central work area and Demand Management work area only. You cannot create a Demand Plan in the Supply Planning work area.

- **Supply Plan**: Use this plan type when you want to generate a supply schedule. You can create a Supply Plan from the Planning Central work area and Supply Planning work area only. You cannot create a Supply Plan in the Demand Management work area.

- **Demand and Supply Plan**: Use this plan type when you want to perform planning and forecasting in a single plan. You can create a Demand and Supply Plan from the Planning Central work area and Demand and Supply Planning work area only.

- **Sales and Operations Plan**: Use this plan type for aggregate planning. You can create this plan from the Sales and Operations Planning work area.

Managing Plans: Explained

The Actions menu on the Manage Plans and the Edit Plan pages are integrated plan management pages for all plan types. When you open the Edit Plan page, note that only the plan name displays in the heading.

**Note**: Not all action options are available on both the Manage Plans page and the Edit Plan page. For example, the Compare action is only available when you are in an open plan on the Edit Plan page. Also, not all action options are available for all plan types or work areas. For example, the Planning Central work area does not include Archive, Compare, or Copy to Simulation Set in the Action menu.

The following table lists the available options in the Actions menu and the description of each option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>Initiate and complete the approval process for a plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When you rerun the plan, the Approved status is removed from the Approval Status column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archive</td>
<td>Archive a plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancel Compare</td>
<td>Cancel the comparison of plan data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Close a loaded plan from memory. This option is not available for Demand Plan types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare</td>
<td>Compare plan data with another plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy to Simulation Set</td>
<td>Open the Copy to Simulation Set dialog box to copy plan data to an existing simulation set. Plan data includes items, resource availability, bill of resources, and so on. This option is available only for Supply Plan and Demand and Supply Plan types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create</td>
<td>Open the Create Plan dialog box where you can define the plan options for your new plan. Depending on your plan type, define the scope, demand, safety stock, and supply options. The Safety Stock tab is not available for Sales and Operations Plan types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>Delete a plan and its archive versions. This irrevocable action purges the plan from memory and the database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate</td>
<td>Create a copy of an existing plan to leverage previously defined plans or to perform what-if simulation analysis. You can decide whether you want to copy only the plan options or copy the plan options including plan data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit Plan Options</td>
<td>Open the Plan Options dialog box where you can edit your plan options. Depending on your plan type, you can change the scope, demand, safety stock, and supply options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export</td>
<td>Export the data from the Search Results table on the Manage Plans page to a spreadsheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load</td>
<td>Load the plan into memory. This option is available only for Sales and Operations Plan types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Tables, Graphs, and Analysis Sets</td>
<td>Open the Manage Tables, Graphs, and Analysis Sets dialog box. You can search for tables, graphs, tiles, tile sets, and analysis sets and manage them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open the Edit Plan page for an existing plan. Note that only the plan name displays in the page heading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publish Order Forecast</td>
<td>Starts the Publish Order Forecast job. You can publish the order forecast without saving the plan to the database. This option is available in the Actions menu on the Items, Supplies and Demands, and Manage Plans page. This option is available only for Supply Plan, and Demand and Supply Plan types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publish Plan Data</td>
<td>Publish the plan data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release</td>
<td>Release the plan from the Supply Chain Planning work area to another plan execution system. This option is available only for Supply Plan, and Demand and Supply Plan types. The Release action integrates Supply Chain Planning with other plan execution systems by publishing approved planning recommendations to execution systems. These plan recommendations can be in the form of new planned orders, rescheduled existing supplies, and canceled existing supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request Approval</td>
<td>Request approval of a plan. This option is available only for Sales and Operations Plan types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset Approval Status</td>
<td>Reset the approval status. This option is not available for Supply Plan types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Plan Messages</td>
<td>Open the Review Plan Messages tab to review the warning and error messages generated by the planning processes, such as forecast generation and supply plan generation. You can also review the recommendations to address the warning and error conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Run the plan and generate data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When you click Run, the Run Plan dialog box opens. In the Run Plan dialog box, you can select data refresh options, scope options, and demand and supply plan run options to generate planning data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save Plan to Database</td>
<td>Save the plan from the memory to the database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The benefit of saving a plan to the database is that you can perform plan analysis without first loading the plan. This option is available only for Supply Plan and Demand and Supply Plan types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Status Details</td>
<td>Open the Plan Status Details dialog box to view all of the actions performed by any user for the selected plan. You can also export status details to a spreadsheet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Manage Exceptions

Exceptions and Exception Sets

Exceptions and Exception Sets in Supply Chain Planning: Explained

On the Configure Exceptions page, you can select an exception and edit the thresholds for reporting. You can configure only those exceptions that are relevant to your Supply Chain Planning work area.

On the Configure Exception Sets page, you can restrict the exceptions that are computed as part of the plan run. You can also control the organizations, item categories, time period, and so on for which to compute exceptions.

A defined exception set is associated with a plan. The plan evaluates the exceptions using the filters associated with the exception set. The exception set executed during the plan run is defined on the Plan Options page.

Editing Exceptions in Supply Chain Planning: Explained

To edit exception parameters, select an exception on the Configure Exceptions page. You can configure only those exceptions that are relevant to your Supply Chain Planning work area.

In the Edit Exception dialog box, there is an area for General Properties and Exception Detail. Depending on the Supply Chain Planning work area that you are in, you can see the following tabs in the Exception Detail section:

- Demand Management work area: Level, Threshold, and Notification
- Supply Planning work area: Level, Threshold, and Notification
- Planning Central work area: Level and Threshold
- Sales and Operations work area: Level, Threshold, and Notification

You can edit Level and Threshold only for those exceptions whose basis is Measure. For exceptions whose basis is Order, you can edit only the Threshold.

On the Level tab, the dimensions for the exception are derived from the base measure. You can edit the default values for hierarchy and level.

On the Threshold tab, the base measure used in the exception is compared to either a value or another measure. If the threshold is specified in terms of a value, the value is interpreted in terms of the data type of the base measure. To ensure that exceptions return meaningful values, set the threshold to an appropriately high or low value.

On the Notification tab, set up notification rules for exceptions. Configure exceptions to trigger notifications to specific users or roles. In the Details section specify the entity and condition for notifications. Notifications are sent automatically at the end of the plan run.
Configuring Exception Sets in Supply Chain Planning: Explained

Use the Configure Exception Sets page to create, modify, or copy an exception set. The set of exceptions and their scope that is calculated by the plan is configured on the Create or Edit Exception Set page. When creating an exception set, you must first specify which exceptions to include in the set.

The exception set also enables you to restrict the generation of exceptions to specific organizations, categories, suppliers, and customers. You can then point to the exception set on the Plan Options page for a plan.

Setting Filters on Planning Dimensions for Exception Reporting: Explained

After selecting available exceptions for an exception set to use in a plan, you can add filters on some of the key planning dimensions. The levels on which you can define filters are organizations, categories, suppliers, and customers.

On the Configure Exception Sets page in the Filters tab, select one or more organizations, suppliers, categories, and customers in each of the tables for which to generate exceptions. If you do not specify a filter for a level, you will generate exceptions for all records in that level. For example, if you do not specify an organization, exceptions will be generated for all planning organizations when a plan is run. If any of the organizations, categories, suppliers, or customers in the exception set are not available in the plan, they will be ignored.

In the Exception Cutoff Days field, specify the number of calendar days, starting from the plan start date, from which to generate the exceptions. If this field is blank, exceptions will be generated for the full planning horizon.

Exceptions in Plans

Plan Exceptions in Supply Chain Planning: Explained

Oracle provides several predefined exceptions that the planning processes compute after you run a plan. View these exceptions to identify problem areas in the plan that may need your attention. To view a list of the exceptions, open your plan and then open the Exceptions table.

Exceptions are a key element to evaluate and improve your plan. After you run a plan, view the exceptions to understand the quality of the plan and to get visibility of key problem areas. You can focus on key exceptions to understand their root causes. From the exceptions tables, you can drill down to other plan views for more details into the problem areas. After taking actions to resolve exceptions, run the plan again to evaluate whether the plan is now acceptable.

The exception types and their calculation logic are predefined. However, to ensure that only significant deviations are highlighted, you can edit the conditions under which the exceptions are generated. You control which exceptions are calculated for a plan by specifying an exception set on the Plan Options page. View the metrics associated with exceptions, such as by count or by quantity, in tables or graphs at different hierarchical levels.

Open the predefined Exceptions table to view the exceptions grouped within the following folders:

- Demand Planning Exceptions. You can access this folder from the Demand Management, Planning Central, and Sales and Operations Planning work areas only.
• Supply Planning Exceptions. You can access this folder from the Supply Planning and Planning Central work areas only.
• Sales and Operations Planning Exceptions. You can access this folder from the Sales and Operations Planning work area only.
• Views for Multiple Exceptions. You can access this folder from the Supply Planning and Planning Central work areas only.

You can see the number of exceptions generated within parentheses after the exception name. Click the exception name to view a table with details of the exception. From the exception table, you can:

• Search for exceptions for a specific item and organization within a specified date range.
• Save the search criteria for future searches.
• Export the table to a spreadsheet, rearrange columns, and perform other standard table actions on the table.

Predefined views within the Views for Multiple Exceptions folder enable you to view all exceptions for an item, resource, or supplier within the same table.

From tables that show exception data, you can navigate in context to other plan data. This navigation capability is useful when, for example, you are viewing exceptions for an item and you also want to see its supply or resource availability.

Configuring Exception Thresholds: Procedure

You can control the number of exceptions that your plan generates by changing the levels at which an exception is computed and its threshold value. A higher threshold value typically results in fewer exceptions.

To configure exception thresholds, do the following:

1. From one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas, select the Configure Exceptions task.
2. On the Configure Exceptions page, select an exception.
3. Click Actions and select Edit.

Demand planning and sales and operations planning exceptions are measure-based exceptions. A base measure forms the foundation for these exceptions.

In the Planning Central work area, you cannot change the base measure, but you can edit the level at which the exception is computed and its threshold value.

Most supply planning exception calculations are for a specific order and are not associated with a base measure. For these types of exceptions, select the fact associated with the exception and modify the condition that specifies when to generate the exception. Think of a fact as an attribute of the exception. Typical facts are quantity and value.

Creating Tables and Graphs for Exceptions: Procedures

Create a table or graph for plan exceptions based on their measures, such as number of exceptions generated, and the quantity associated with the exception.

Creating a Table for Exceptions

1. In one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas, open a plan.
2. Click the Actions button and select Manage Tables, Graphs, and Analysis Sets from the drop-down list.
3. In the Manage Tables, Graphs, Analysis Sets dialog box, click **Actions**. Next, select **Create** and then select **Table**.

4. On the Create Table page, do the following:
   - Enter a name for your table.
   - Select a group.
   - Enter a description.
   - Select the type of access (public or private).

5. On the Measures tab, do the following:
   - In the Available Measures section, expand the Overall Plan Health folder.
     
     The Overall Plan Health folder contains the measures associated with exceptions.
   - Select the exception facts that you want to view in the table.

6. On the Hierarchies tab, include the Exception Type hierarchy.

7. On the Members tab, select the exception types to display in the table.

8. Click **Save and Close**.

**Creating a Graph for Exceptions**

1. In one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas, open a plan.

2. Click the **Actions** button and select **Manage Tables, Graphs, and Analysis Sets** from the drop-down list.

3. In the Manage Tables, Graphs, Analysis Sets dialog box, click **Actions**. Next, select **Create** and then select **Graph**.

4. On the Create Graph page, do the following:
   - Enter a name for your graph.
   - Select a group.
   - Enter a description.
   - Select the type of access (public or private).

5. On the Measures tab, do the following:
   - In the Available Measures section, expand the Overall Plan Health folder.
     
     The Overall Plan Health folder contains the measures associated with exceptions.
   - Select the exception facts that you want to view in the graph.

6. On the Hierarchies tab, include the Exception Type hierarchy.

7. On the Members tab, select the exception types to display in the graph.

8. On the Layout tab, do the following:
   - In the Graph Layout Options section, select a type of graph.
   - Configure your graph in the horizontal panels below the Graph Layout Options.
     
     The horizontal panels below the Graph Layout Options section vary, depending on the type of graph that you select. For example, if you select Pie Graph for your graph type, the horizontal panels include General Options, Pie Slice, and Formatting.

9. Click **Save and Close**.

**Related Topics**

- Managing Tables, Graphs, Analysis Sets, Infotiles, and Tile Sets Using the Selector Tool: Explained
Creating User-Defined Exceptions in Supply Chain Planning: Procedure

You can create an exception based on your business requirements and focus on a specific area to improve your supply chain planning capabilities. For example, you can create an exception to identify resource overloads when the resource utilization percentage is greater than 110%.

User-defined exceptions are measure-based exceptions. A measure forms the foundation for that exception. After you select a measure, you can specify the dimension hierarchy and level for that measure, and the threshold value or measure to generate the exception.

Follow these steps to create a user-defined exception in a Supply Planning, Demand Management, or Sales and Operations Planning work area:

1. In a Supply Chain Planning work area, click the Tasks panel drawer and click Configure Exceptions.
2. In the Configure Exceptions tab, click Actions, and then click New.
3. In the Create Exception page, specify the general properties.
4. In the Exception Detail section, provide Level, Threshold, and Notification details.
5. Click Save and Close.
3 Manage Planning Analytics

Setting Up Planning Analytics: Explained

Configuring planning dimensions and hierarchies on the Configure Planning Analytics page is a key setup to use the analytics in Supply Chain Planning work areas. It has a unified dimensional hierarchy for various uses. Depending on your security privilege, you can also open the Configure Planning Analytics page from the Setup and Maintenance work area, Supply Chain Planning offering. On the Supply Chain Planning offering page, click Setup and then click the Supply Chain Planning Configuration functional area.

To run plans successfully, you must complete the following Configure Planning Analytics tasks:

- Set Up Dimension Catalogs
- Set Up Measure Catalogs
- Set Up Levels and Attributes

You can use the default hierarchies for most of the dimensions.

If the default planning catalog named Default Catalog is not collected, then you must select at least one product hierarchy. If Default Catalog is collected, then the predefined Product hierarchy is selected as a product hierarchy by default. You can optionally add or change the product hierarchy. You must select at least one product hierarchy.

Configuring Planning Analytics: Procedures

To run plans successfully, you must set up dimensions and dimension catalogs, measure catalogs, and levels and attributes. You can open the Configure Planning Analytics task from one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas. Depending on your security privilege, you can also open the Configure Planning Analytics page from the Setup and Maintenance work area.

To configure planning analytics:

1. In the Navigator, click one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas or click the Setup and Maintenance work area.
2. If you have clicked one of Supply Chain Planning work areas, then click the Tasks panel tab. In the Tasks panel drawer, click the Configure Planning Analytics link.
3. If you have clicked Setup and Maintenance, then in the Setup and Maintenance work area, select your offering. On the Setup: Supply Chain Planning page, click the Supply Chain Planning Configuration functional area, and then click the Configure Planning Analytics task.

Default Catalog is the name of the predefined dimension catalog. It contains predefined hierarchies. We recommend that you duplicate the Default Catalog if changes are required, instead of editing the default catalog.

4. On the Configure Planning Analytics page, Dimension Catalogs tab, do the following:
   a. Create a dimension catalog using the Add Row button, or duplicate the default dimension catalog using the Duplicate button.
   b. Specify what hierarchies to use in the dimension catalog by moving hierarchies from the Available pane to the Selected pane.
   c. Assign the dimension catalog to a plan that will use the set of hierarchies for analysis during the plan creation from Manage Plans.
5. Each work area has a default measure catalog. Create a new measure catalog to add or remove measures.
   a. Use the Add Row button to create a new catalog or use the Duplicate button to duplicate an existing catalog.
   b. Specify the measures for the catalog by moving the measures from the Available pane to the Selected pane.
   c. Assign the measure catalog to a plan that will use the set of measures during the plan creation from Manage Plans.

After you create and define a measure catalog, you can select the measure catalog for a plan from the Edit Plan Options page.

6. Click the Levels and Attributes tab and select the desired dimension and hierarchy.
   a. In the Dimension drop-down list, select a dimension.
   b. Optionally, in the Hierarchy drop-down list, select a hierarchy.
   c. Click the Search icon button.
   d. To change how the level name appears in pivot tables and graphs, select the row and enter the level name in the Display Override field.

   ✓ Note: You cannot edit the Display Override field for the lowest level of the hierarchy.

   e. To add an attribute for the lowest level of the hierarchy, click the Edit Page button in the Attributes column.
      i. In the Manage Attribute List dialog box, click the Add Row button.
      ii. In the Attribute drop-down list, select an attribute.
      iii. In the Attribute Label text box, enter a label name and click OK.

7. On the Configure Analytics page, click the Save and Close button.

Dimensions and Dimensions Catalogs

Dimensions and Dimension Catalogs: Explained

Oracle Fusion Supply Chain Planning has hierarchy levels by which you can view, compare, and analyze demands and supplies of your products over various dimensions, such as geography and organizations. Supply Chain Planning uses a single set of dimensions and hierarchies to drive aggregation context for demand planning, supply planning, embedded analytics, and management analytics.

Supply Chain Planning provides predefined planning dimensions. Each of those dimensions has a predefined hierarchy. When you implement the Supply Chain Planning offering, you must decide which dimensions and hierarchies to use for demand and supply analysis.

Each dimension catalog has a collection of hierarchies in different dimensions that is enabled for use in the plan options. By default, all predefined hierarchies are available in Planning Analytics. You can disable certain dimensions that are not relevant for your plans. For example:

- If you are only using demand plans, then supplier, resource, and order type dimensions may not be relevant
- If you are using sales and operations plans, then the order type dimension is not relevant
The following hierarchies are predefined in Supply Chain Planning:

- Customer
- Demand Class
- Exception Type
- Order Type
- Organization
- Plan
- Product
- Resource
- Supplier
- Source
- Time

On the Configure Planning Analytics page, Dimension Catalogs tab in one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas, you can specify which hierarchy to use in a particular dimension catalog. Depending on your security privilege, you can also open the Configure Planning Analytics page from the Setup and Maintenance work area, Setup: Supply Chain Planning page, Supply Chain Planning Configuration functional area.

In the Dimension Catalog tab, several hierarchies are available in various dimensions. For example, you can select an organization type hierarchy, a product type hierarchy, or a customer hierarchy to use in plans for analysis. After you define a dimension catalog, you can assign it to a plan that will use the set of hierarchies for analysis.

You can select one of your dimension catalogs to be used as the default dimension catalog in plans. If you do not select a default catalog, the predefined catalog named Default Catalog is used.

**Setting Up Dimension Catalogs: Points to Consider**

Supply Chain Planning provides predefined planning dimensions and each of those dimensions have predefined hierarchies. The predefined hierarchies are included in the default dimension catalog and are available in all plans.

**Hierarchy Selections for the Product Dimension**

A predefined Product hierarchy is included in the default dimension. The default Product hierarchy has three fixed levels: Item, Category 1, and Category 2. Other Product hierarchies (other item catalogs in Oracle Fusion Product Model that are collected into Supply Chain Planning work areas) can be optionally enabled as user-defined product hierarchies.

For Oracle Fusion Sales and Operations Planning, the Lifecycle Phase attribute is also included in the default dimension.

By default, Oracle Fusion Product Model’s planning functional area catalog is collected into the Product hierarchy. For the collection to run successfully, you must create the planning functional area catalog in Product Model with the following attributes:

- Controlled at = Master-Level (not Org-Level)
- Allow hierarchy of categories = No
- Default category must be selected
- Allow multiple item category assignments = Not selected
- Catalog Content = Items at Leaf Level
If this catalog is not set up with these attributes, the planning functional area catalog is not collected and the Product hierarchy will not be populated. This will result in the forecasting engine not being able to use the product aggregation and some of the predefined tables and graphs will not work correctly.

Hierarchy Selections for the Organization Dimension
Enterprise is the default organization hierarchy and has three fixed levels: Organization, Business Unit, and Legal Entity. This default organization is defined in Oracle Fusion HCM and you can only modify it there. Optionally, you can enable other Organization hierarchies (based on regions, one per country).

Hierarchy Selections for the Customer Dimension
The default Customer hierarchy has three fixed levels: Customer site, Customer, and Customer Class. This default customer hierarchy is defined in the trading community model and you can only modify it there.

Hierarchy Selections for the Resource Dimension
The default Resource hierarchy has four fixed levels: Resource, Work Center, Work Area, and Organization. This default resource hierarchy is defined in Oracle Fusion Manufacturing and you cannot modify it.

Hierarchy Selections for the Supplier dimension
The default Supplier hierarchy has two fixed levels: Supplier Site and Supplier.

Hierarchy Selections for the Exception Type, Order Type, and Source Dimensions
Predefined Exception Type, Order Type, and Source dimensions are included in the Default dimension catalog. Each has only a single hierarchy with a single level.

Hierarchy Selections for the Time Dimension
In the Time dimension, Gregorian calendar is the only predefined hierarchy. All other hierarchies can be optionally included as user-defined hierarchies. These include workday calendars of inventory organizations collected from Oracle Fusion Supply Chain Management and fiscal calendars from Oracle Fusion Financials.

What's a dimension in Supply Chain Planning?
A dimension is a structure that organizes data. It categorizes data to enable you to answer business questions. Commonly used dimensions are customers, products, and time.

How can I use dimensions in Supply Chain Planning?
Supply Chain Planning applications come with predefined hierarchies in the Product dimension. These predefined hierarchies are part of the Dimension catalog structure in Oracle Fusion Product Model. Integrations with E-Business Suite (EBS) and third-party systems where the product dimensions can still be maintained and uploaded for use by the Oracle Supply Chain Planning Cloud applications is supported.
What’s a dimension catalog in Supply Chain Planning?

In Supply Chain Planning, a dimension catalog is a selected list of dimensions enabled for use in plans. In Supply Chain Planning, a dimension catalog is a selected list of hierarchies in different dimensions that is enabled for use in plans. The Default dimension catalog appears by default, but can be changed to another dimension catalog that has been defined.

Can I modify the default dimension catalog?

Yes, you can modify the Supply Chain Planning default dimension catalog. However, if you want to make any changes, Oracle recommends that you create a duplicate of the default dimension catalog.

Measure Catalogs

Measure Catalogs: Explained

The measure catalog is similar to the dimension catalog. Each measure catalog has a collection of measures that you can enable for use in plans in one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas. While Oracle provides predefined measures, you can also create measures in some work areas and add them to a measure catalog.

On the Configure Planning Analytics page, Measure Catalogs tab, you can create a measure catalog and add or remove measures from a measure catalog.

The predefined measure catalog is the default. When you create a new plan, the measure catalog that is used is based on the catalog check box located on the Measure Catalogs tab. For example, the catalog check box in the:

- Planning Central work area is Planning Central Catalog
- Sales and Operations Planning work area is Sales and Operations Planning Catalog
- Demand Management work area is Demand Management Catalog
- Supply Planning work area is Supply Planning Catalog

If you change the default catalog later, the plan continues to use the same measure catalog that it was created with.

Can I modify the default measure catalog?

No. Although you cannot modify the default measure catalog, you can create a measure catalog, modify the list of measures, and assign it to plans on the Plan Options page.

Levels and Attributes
Levels and Attributes: Explained

On the Levels and Attributes tab, you can enable certain item and organization attributes (standard fields or flexfields) to be available in Planning Analytics as filters. For example, you can enable PLANNER_CODE to use in an analysis to group metrics and measures by that particular attribute.

You can create a display name to use in the various pivot tables and graph configurations. For example, if the predefined level name is Product Category 2, you can enter a display name of Laptops.
4 Planning Measures

Managing Planning Measures: Explained

You use the Manage Planning Measure task to review the measures. There are several measures that you can edit and some are set to view only. You use the pivot table to view the data you edited at different aggregations. The results of the edits are stored based on definitions of a measure.

Use this topic for the following purposes:

- Updating the definition of a measure
- Updating aggregation parameters
- Updating disaggregation parameters
- Edit data of a measure

Updating the Definition of a Measure

To update the definition of a measure:

1. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area.
2. Click the Tasks panel tab.
3. In the Tasks panel, click the Manage Planning Measures link.
4. Expand a measure group and scroll manually or use the search option to find all measures that match the search criteria.
5. Click the measure you want to modify and click the Edit icon.
   
   **Note:** Look for check mark next to Allow editing at the top of the measure definition controls to confirm that the measure is editable.

6. Click the Aggregation and Disaggregation tab to view measure definitions.
   
   The dimensions, hierarchies, and levels at which data persists vary from measure to measure. For the dimensions with a check mark, the measure is defined on the current dimension. For these dimensions, each measure is defined on a single hierarchy as listed on the dialog box.

7. Click Save and Close.

Updating Aggregation Parameters

Aggregation parameters controls the way in which data of a measure is aggregated from the storage level to a table, graph, or infotile. Calculation Order allows you to chose between the following options: Calculate and aggregate or Aggregate then calculate. Calculate and Aggregate calculates the measure’s expression at the lowest data level and then aggregate up. Aggregate and Calculate aggregates all measures referenced in the measure’s expression and then calculate the expression.
Updating Disaggregation Parameters

The disaggregation methodology is driven by the definitions of the disaggregation parameters. Disaggregation for definitions that include time can be different from disaggregation for definitions that do not include time. For noneditable measures there are no configuration in the disaggregation parameters.

The four different allocation methods are the following:

- **Same**: Indicates that all lower-level entries into which the data is being saved will receive the same value. Service level would be a good measure to use Same Value settings as the percentage being entered should not be allocated between different items and organizations.

- **Equal**: Spreads the edited value among the lower level entries into which data is being saved. Each entry receives an equal share of the update. This could commonly be seen on the time dimension, where data may be updated for a week or month, but there is no guidance on how it should be allocated to the common storage level of days. It is typically set to the time dimension to equal value to support equal allocation between the days.

- **Self**: Uses a measure’s own pre-calculated values to allocate the data to the dimension member combinations. For example, item-organization. The weights for each combination are calculated and stored for the measure during plan run. These weights are used to allocate the data. For example, the forecasts for P1-Org1 and P2-Org1 are 40 and 60 respectively. Therefore the weights used for allocation would be 40% for P1-Org1 and 60% for P2-Org1.

- **Measure**: Uses values of a different measure to allocate.

Editing Data of a Measure

To edit the data of a measure, open a pivot table containing the measure, double-click the cell where the data is to be entered, and enter the data. In a pivot table, editable and noneditable cells look similar. However, when you double-click a cell of an editable measure, the cell enables you to enter values.

Configuring Units for a Measure: Explained

You can view a measure in several units of measure (UOM) and currencies side by side without needing separate measures. By converting a single measure into various values and currencies, you get superior data consistency and do not require recalculation and data synchronization.

In addition, sometimes different products and organizations have data that is loaded externally using different units of measure. For example, vitamins sold in Europe may be shipped in bottles, while in Asia the quantities are by pill count. By defining units, you enable these values to be converted into a cohesive value, which can be aggregated in a seamless manner.

To configure units for a measure:

1. In the **Navigator**, click a Supply Chain Planning work area.
2. Click the **Tasks** panel tab.
3. In the **Tasks** panel, click **Manage Planning Measures**.
4. Locate the measure for which you want to configure units and click **Edit**.
5. On the **Advanced** tab, select the **Properties** tab.
6. Select **UOM** from the drop-down list as the default value for the **Base Units of Measure**.

   The base units of measure define the default unit of measure to which displayed data is converted. It is editable only for numeric measures, which do not have product and organization-based levels. For measures that have product
and organization, the definition comes from the data source. When using the measure, you must attempt to select only the relevant UOM entries for the measure to streamline the user process.

7. Select the relevant units of measure from the **Display Unit of Measure**.

You completed defining the unit of measure. You can view the measure using a specific table or graph.

> **Note:** To show the same measure with different unit of measures, you can create a copy from the original measure. Rename the duplicated measure to use another unit of measure of your choice. You can show the same measure as both numbers and currencies.

To override the default UOM:

1. Open a table and select **View, Format Measures** to find the measure.
2. Click the measure you want to modify and select the value from the **Unit of Measure** drop-down list.
3. Click **Save and Close**.

## Configuring Currencies for a Measure: Explained

You can view a measure in several units of measure and currencies side by side without having separate measures. By converting a single measure into various values and currencies, you get superior data consistency and do not require recalculation and data synchronization.

To configure currencies for a measure:

1. In the **Navigator**, click a Supply Chain Planning work area.
2. Click the **Tasks** panel tab.
3. In the Tasks panel, click the **Manage Planning Measures** link.
4. Locate the measure for which you want to configure currencies and click **Edit**.
5. On the **Advanced** tab, select the **Properties** tab.
6. Select **Currency** from the drop-down list as the default value for the **Base Currency**.

   The base currency defines the default currency to which displayed data is converted and is editable only for currency type measures.

7. Select the relevant currencies from the **Display Currency**.

You completed defining the currencies for a measure. You can view the measure using a specific table or graph.

The currency value is editable only if the measure type is Currency. For numeric measures, you can change the type from Number to Currency. Select the currency that you want to use in this instance of the measure.

> **Note:** To show the same measure with different currencies, you can create a copy from the original measure. Rename the duplicated measure to use another unit of measure of your choice. You can show the same measure as both numbers and currencies.

To override the default currency:

1. Open a table and select **View, Format Measures** to find the measure.
2. Click the measure you want to modify and select the value from the **Currency** drop-down list.
3. Click **Save and Close**.
Configuring Conditional Formatting for a Measure: Explained

Use conditional formatting to change the background color of a cell when a specific condition occurs. This is useful to draw the attention of the user for information that requires action. You define conditions for an individual measure. A measure can have one or more formats applied. The condition is evaluated at the table level using the configured units and currencies. Two tables with different units of measure or currencies defined can have different cells trigger the conditional formats.

To configure global conditions:

1. In the **Navigator**, click a Supply Chain Planning work area.
2. Click the **Tasks** panel tab.
3. In the Tasks panel, click the **Manage Planning Measures** link.
4. Locate the measure for which you want to apply conditions and click **Edit**.
5. On the **Advanced** tab, select the **Conditional Formatting** tab.
6. Click the + icon to add a row and complete the information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Locate the measure you want to use to evaluate. Conditional format for a measure can be based on another measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Compares the selected measure to a value or another measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare to Measure</td>
<td>Measure to which the selected measure is compared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>When the <strong>Compare to Measure</strong> is empty, this value is used to compare the selected measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Defines the color for the cell background when the condition is met</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Click Save and Close**.

To configure local overrides to conditions:

1. Open a table and select **View, Format Measures** to find the measure you want to modify.
2. Select the **Override Conditional Formatting** check box.
3. Select a new conditional format that you want to use in the table. The conditional formatting section appears.
   
   The definition is the same as the global settings that include measure, condition, second measure, and value.
4. **Click Save and Close**.

Viewing the Audit Trail for a Measure: Explained

Use the Audit Trail of Measure Updates table to view the audit trail for a measure. The table displays details of changes made to measure values for auditing purposes. You can view the audit trail for all measure types, such as numeric, date, and string.
The Audit Trail of Measure Updates table is available for Demand Plan, Supply Plan, Demand and Supply Plan, and Sales and Operations Plan types. You can access the audit trail from your respective Supply Chain Planning work area.

Only editable measures that are part of the plan’s measure catalog appear in the Audit Trail of Measure Updates table.

**Note:** Only the user who updated the measure can view the previous value and new value in the audit row. Other users, who have permissions to view the audit trail, must open the Audit Trail Details page to view the details.

The security permissions are set according to the job roles on a measure group or on a specific hierarchies, such as Item, Organization, Customer or Supplier. For additional details, open the Administer Planning Security page from the task drawer of the Plan Inputs work area.

Use the following steps to view the audit trail for a measure:

1. From a Supply Chain Planning work area, click the Open button and then select a pane.
2. In the Open Table, Graph, or Tile Set dialog box, search for the Audit Trail of Measure Updates table. Select the table and then click OK.
3. On the Audit Trail of Measure Updates tab, type a specific measure name and click Search.
   
   You can click the Search button without typing any search criteria to display all the measures that have the audit trails.
4. In the Search Results region, you can view the audit trails for a measure, which includes the following information:
   
   - **Measure Name:** Name of the measure on which the updates were made.
   - **Last Updated Date:** Date and time when updates were made to the measure.
   - **Updated By:** Name of the user who made the updates.
   - **Previous Value:** Previous value for the measure.
   - **New Value:** New value for the measure.
   - **Details:** When you click Details, the Audit Trail Details page opens. You can review additional details, such as levels, members, filtered levels, and filtered members.

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**Managing User-Defined Measures**

**Creating Measures: Explained**

In addition to reviewing measures, you use the Manage Planning Measure task to create, edit, duplicate, and delete measures. You can also create measure groups and add predefined and user-defined measures in them.

This topic discusses the following:

- Creating measures
- Duplicating, editing, and deleting measures
- Creating measure groups
- Assigning measures to a measure catalog
Creating Measures

You can create measures with appropriate privileges if the predefined measures do not meet your business requirements. The measures that you create have the same features and functionality as predefined measures.

To create a measure:

1. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area link.

   You can create measures from one of the following work areas: Demand Management, Supply Planning, Sales and Operations Planning, Demand and Supply Planning, or Plan Inputs.

2. Click the Tasks panel tab.

3. In the Tasks panel, click the Manage Planning Measures link.

4. Click Create from the Actions menu.

   a. On the Create Measure page, enter a measure name and description.

   b. Select a measure group.

   c. Select a data type.

   d. Select the Allow editing check box if you want the measure to be editable in a pivot table.

   e. Select Edit Range. This enables the Edit Lock tab, which controls the editable status of the measure.

      The Edit Range value determines the time range over which the measure is editable. The available values are: History, Future, History and Future.

   f. On the Aggregation and Disaggregation tab, define the dimension parameters. Select the dimensions, hierarchy, and hierarchy level within the dimension to store the measure data. When a dimension and hierarchy are selected, the default setting for the Stored Level is the lowest level of the dimension's hierarchy. You can modify the level to store by selecting the hierarchy from the drop down and setting the stored level parameter within that hierarchy.

      • Aggregation Parameters: The Aggregation parameters control the way a measure's data is aggregated. You have two options:

         o Calculate and aggregate: Calculate and Aggregate calculates the measure's expression at the lowest data level and then aggregate up.

         o Aggregate then calculate: Aggregate and Calculate aggregates all measures referenced in this measure's expression and then calculate the expression.

      In the Time Dimension field, select the aggregation function that controls how data is aggregated for the time dimension. The Other Dimensions fields are the same as the Time dimension fields. These options control how the data is aggregated across all the dimensions except for time. The Weighted By field is enabled only if you select Weighted Average as the aggregation parameter for either Time or Other Dimensions. It allows you to pick the measure to drive the weighted average calculation.

      The aggregation types include: Sum, Average, Weighted Average, Minimum, Maximum, Count, Latest, Median, Variance, and Standard Deviation.

      • Disaggregation Parameters: The Disaggregation Parameters control how changes to the data at an aggregated level are allocated down for storage. This is used when data changes are made in a pivot table, but also when made by the demand forecast. The weights for each combination, such as item-organization are calculated and stored for the measure during plan run. These weights are used to allocate the data. For example, the forecasts for P1-Org1 and P2-Org1 are 40 and 60 respectively. Therefore the weights used for allocation would be 40% for P1-Org1 and 60% for P2-Org1.
The parameters for the Disaggregation Type field are: By Measure, By Self, Equal, and Same Value. The default parameter is Equal.

The Disaggregation Basis field is enabled only if you select the Disaggregation Type as By Measure. Select the measure to use as the disaggregation basis from the list of measures.

The Secondary Basis field is enabled only if you have selected the Disaggregation Type field as By Measure or By Self. The values for Secondary Basis are Booking History Average or Shipment History Average.

The Secondary Basis measure is selected in case the basis measure has no value. You can select only measures that contain pre-calculated proportions as a secondary basis. That is, they are calculated during plan run.

g. On the Expression tab, define any new expressions for a measure. You create an expression when you have to show any value other than its stored information. The expression provides a flexible framework for an extensive variety of calculations and information. An expression for a measure references other measures, operators, and numbers.

In the Expressions subtabs:

- The Functions tab lists the available functions, a description, an example of the function’s use.
- The Measures tab lists the available measures, their descriptions, and data type. The Insert button inserts the highlighted measure into the expression building area where functions or arithmetic operations can be specified.
- The Attribute tab lists the attributes available for the Product dimension at Item level. The description and data type of the attribute is shown in the description pane.

After you complete the expression, use the Validate button to ensure the syntax is correct. An error or succeeded message is displayed.

h. On the Edit Lock tab, you can define a new expression similar to the measure expression. The difference is rather than evaluating and displaying the expression result, the expression result is used to control or refine the editable status of the measure. If the expression evaluates as true, the measure is locked from editing. The expression is evaluated every time the table is run, and may change as relevant measures or attributes are modified.

i. On the Advanced tab, click the Properties tab and review the following parameters:

- If you select the Shared measure check box, then the measure is shared across plans. By default, the parameter is not selected and hence the measure is plan specific.
- If you select the Refresh with current data check box, then the current measure value needs a placeholder to store the result in the application. For example, a non-editable measure where the data is imported from a legacy or other application. Selecting this check box allocates a space to store the measure by the defined dimensions.
- Conversion Type allows you to define the valid Unit of Measure (UOM) and Currency conversions that will be available for a measure in a table.

Base Units of Measure defines the default unit of measure used to convert displayed data. The field is editable only for Numeric measures, which do not have Product and Organization-based levels (for measures that have product and organization, the definition comes from the data source). Select any relevant units of measure, which may be useful in a table, graph, or tile. Only the UOMs that you select will be available for selection in a table or graph.
Base currency defines the default currency to which displayed data are converted. The field is editable for only Currency type measures.

You use Price lists to convert quantities into values, which are then converted to a currency.

- **Data Lookup** value allows you to identify a data lookup source that displays the measure as a list of value. The source attributes have 3 options: None (Default), Level, and List.
  
  - If Source=Level, you need to identify the level and the attribute to display in the measure drop down.
  - If Source=List, then you can create and maintain the list of values. You can either add or remove members in this list.

  j. On the Advanced tab, click the **Goals** tab to define if low or high values are better for measure goals.
  
  k. On the Advanced tab, click the **Conditional Formatting** tab to define conditional formatting settings for the measure.

5. Click **Save and Close**.

Assigning Measures to a Measure Catalog

To use the user-defined measure in your plan, add the new measure to the plan’s measure catalog. Navigate to Configure Planning Analytics, find the plan’s measure catalog on the Measures Catalog tab. In the Available Measures pane, search for the new user-defined measure, and add it to the Selected Measures. After you perform a plan run you can create a table or use an existing table, and add your new measure to the table.

Duplicating, Editing, and Deleting Measures: Explained

You can duplicate, edit, and delete user-defined measures using the Manage Planning Measures task, which is available in the Tasks drawer.

To duplicate the measure: Select a measure from the list of measures, select the Action menu on the toolbar, and then click **Duplicate**. Duplicating the existing measure gives you a starting point for creating a new measure definition. When you duplicate a measure the default name is Copy of <original measure name>. Other definitions of the duplicated measure remain the same as the original measure.

To edit the measure: Select a measure from the list of measures, select **Actions** menu, and then click **Edit**. Editing a measure allows you to select an existing measure and edit its attributes.

To delete the measure: Select a measure from the list of measures, select **Actions** menu, and then **Delete**. A complete list of all objects including tables and measure groups are be displayed to ensure you are aware of impacts of deleting a measure.

Creating Measure Groups: Explained

Use Manage Planning Measures task to create a measure group. Measure groups are created to group measures together that you need frequently. Depending on your business need you can create measure groups and associate measures with appropriate groups.

To create a measure group:

1. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area link.
2. Click the **Tasks** panel tab.
3. In the Tasks panel drawer, click the **Manage Planning Measures** link.
4. Click **Create Group** from the **Actions** menu.
   - Enter a name and description.
   - From the Available Measures pane you can select measures and move to the Selected Measures pane.

5. Click **Save and Close**.

You can also create Measure Groups in the Selector tool when you create or edit a table or graph. In the Group field in the header section, select **Manage Groups** from the list of values. Use the plus icon, +, to add a row, type a name, and click **Save**.

**Configuring Global Goals for Measures: Explained**

You can define global goals for a measure using the Goals tab when you create or edit a measure. On the Create Measure page, click the **Advanced** tab and then the **Goals** tab to configure global goals.

Define if low or high values are better. For example, a high value is good for revenue; a low value is good for expenses.

For global goals, you can provide a low range or a high range.

Goals option is available only for measures of type Currency, Number, and Percent. Using Global Goals, you can first define if low or high values are better for a measure. The ranges are displayed on the page when you are viewing a measure in comparison with its goal, for example, in an infotile. Global goals are measure level parameters and are not defined specifically for a subset of the data. For example, you cannot have a goal of 1000 for one organization and 50000 for another.
Run Collections

Collecting Planning Data: Explained

To run plans from one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas, you must collect data into a planning data repository. Order promising and order management processes also use the planning data repository to promise and manage orders.

To collect data into the planning data repository, you can perform these tasks:

- Collect Planning Data: Use this task when you collect data from the Oracle Fusion source system.
- Load Planning Data from Files: Use this task when you collect data from a completely external source system.

Depending on your security privileges, you can perform these tasks from one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas or you can navigate to the Setup and Maintenance work area, Supply Chain Planning offering, Supply Chain Planning Configuration functional area.

The following figure illustrates the collections processes that you can use to populate the planning data repository.

Collect Planning Data

There are two steps involved in the data collection process. The Collect Planning Data process first pulls data from the Oracle Fusion source system into staging tables. The process then loads data from the staging tables into the planning data repository.
On the Collect Planning Data page, use the following tabs to select what data you want to collect:

- Reference Data
- Demand Planning Data
- Supply Planning Data

Most of the reference data are global entities. Global entities are common for all source systems. For example, Units of Measure (UOM) is common for all source systems. The supply planning and demand planning data are transactional data. Most of the transactional data are local entities. Local entities are specific to each source system. For example, On-hand Quantity is specific for each source system.

You can also select collection filters to further refine what data you want to collect. You can save your selections to collection templates.

Load Planning Data from Files

Use this option to populate the planning data repository using CSV files:

To load the planning data from files, follow these steps:

1. Create the CSV files. To create the CSV files, you can use a predefined set of Microsoft Excel files as import templates.
2. Import the CSV files. From the navigator, click File Import and Export, and create a new import. Specify scm/planningDataLoader/Import for the account.
3. Submit the Load Planning Data from Files process. When you submit the process, the process first pushes the data from the CSV files into the staging tables. The process then loads the data from the staging tables into the planning data repository.

Collecting Global Entities: Explained

Within data collections, Oracle Fusion Supply Chain Planning refers certain business entities as global entities. Global entities are specific for each instance and are common for all source systems. They are common without regard to whether they are collected from the Oracle Fusion source system or collected from an external source system using the file-based data import (FBDI) method.

When collecting data for a global entity, the planning data repository stores only one record for each instance of the global entity. The data collections process removes the source system reference from the global entity and stores the data in the data repository. If the data collections process collects the same instance of a global entity from more than one source system, the data repository stores the value from the last collection.

For example, the following scenario describes the collection method of the global entity called units of measure (UOM) from three source systems, namely source system A, B, and C respectively.

- Source system A has an instance of UOM. During the collection of UOMs from source system A, the kilogram UOM is collected. This is the first time the kilogram UOM is collected. The data collections process creates a kilogram record in the data repository.
- Source system B does not have any instance of UOM. During the collection of UOMs from source system B, the data collections process does not collect the kilogram value. Since there was no record for the kilogram UOM in source system B, the data collections process does not change the kilogram record in the data repository. The record of the kilogram value from source system A is still valid.
• Source system C has an instance of UOM. During the collection of UOMs from source system C, the kilogram UOM is again collected. The data collections process registers the kilogram record in the data repository to match the values from source system C.

**Note:** When you use the FBDI collection method, the global entity files require a source system. The collections framework validates that the source system matches each record’s source system. A source system identifier marks each data record.

In Supply Chain Planning, the following entities are classified as global entities:

• Order Orchestration Reference Objects
• Units of Measure and UOM Conversions
• Demand Classes
• Currency and Currency Conversion Class
• Shipping Methods (Carrier, Mode of Transport, Service Level)
• Customer and Customer Site
• Suppliers and Supplier Sites
• Regions and Zones
• Approved Supplier List
• Supplier Capacity
• Planners

### Targeted, Net Change, and Automatic Selection Collection Types: Explained

When you collect planning data, one of the parameters you specify for the Collect Planning Data task is the Collection Type parameter. You can select this task from any of your Supply Chain Planning work areas. For the Collection Type parameter, you can select one of the following values:

- **Targeted:** Choose the Targeted collection type when you want to collect a significant volume of source system data. Typically, you use the Targeted collection type in scenarios such as bulk upload of transaction data, instance upgrade, and change in collection filters.

- **Net change:** Choose the Net change collection type when you want to collect changed data and new records since the last successful collection cycle.

- **Automatic selection:** Choose the Automatic collection type when you want the planning process to decide and automatically select an appropriate collection type for each of the entities.

#### Targeted

You use the Targeted collection type when you want to perform a complete refresh of the data in the data repository. In this mode, the planning process deletes the existing data for the selected entities from the data repository. Next, if subsequently collected from the source, the data for the selected entities replaces the deleted data.

**Note:** For the following data collection entities, you can use only the Targeted collection type: Item Costs, Resource Availability, Fiscal Calendars, and all Shipment and Booking History data.
Net change
When you use the Net Change collection type, you collect data incrementally. The Net Change collection type collects only changed or new data. Collecting data using the Net Change collection type is usually faster than using the Targeted collection type. You typically use the Net Change collection type when you have previously performed a Targeted collection, and now you want to keep your planning data current with your execution system data. You cannot select the demand planning data when the collection type is Net Change.

Automatic selection
You use the Automatic collection type when you are not sure which collection type to select and you want the planning process to decide the collection type for each entity. The planning process evaluates each entity on multiple factors, such as the last collected date for an entity, and decides whether to perform a Targeted or a Net Change collection for the entity. You can manually select the entities that you want to collect or you can use one of the predefined templates to select your entities. If you select one of the predefined templates, you cannot make any changes in the Reference Data, Demand Planning Data, and Supply Planning Data tabs.

Data Collections, Order Orchestration, and Order Promising: How They Fit Together
You perform data collections to populate the planning data repository. In addition to being used by Supply Chain Planning processes, the collected data is used by Oracle Fusion Order Management order orchestration processes and by Oracle Fusion Global Order Promising processes.

Data Collections
You must perform data collections to populate the planning data repository, also called the order orchestration and planning data repository, with data from the Oracle Fusion source system or from a completely external source system. When you load data from an external source system, use the XLSM files to organize your data in the required format and then convert the data into CSV files. You can then upload the CSV files to the planning data repository.

Order Orchestration
Order orchestration processes use some reference data directly from the planning data repository. You must perform data collections for the order orchestration reference entities even if you are not using the Supply Chain Planning work areas.

Note: Before collecting data from your Oracle Fusion source system, you must define at least one organization for the source system. After you have set up at least one organization, you must update the organization list on the Manage Planning Source Systems page and then enable at least one of the organizations for collections. If you have not enabled any organization, then the collections process ends with an error.

Order Promising
The Global Order Promising processes use an in-memory copy of the data from the planning data repository. When order orchestration processes send a scheduling request or a check availability request to Oracle Fusion Global Order Promising,
the order promising processes use the data stored in main memory to determine the response to send back to order orchestration. You must refresh the Global Order Promising data store after every collections so that the main memory always reflect the current.

**Related Topics**
- Refreshing the Global Order Promising Engine: Explained

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### Collecting Planning Data from the Oracle Fusion Source System

#### Collecting Reference, Supply, and Demand Data from Oracle Fusion Source System: Explained

When you collect data, you collect data from three categories: reference data, demand data, and supply data. On the Collect Planning Data page there is a tab for each of these categories.

The collected data are stored in the planning data repository.

The following figure illustrates the three categories of data that you collect from the Oracle Fusion source system to the planning data repository.

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**Explanation of Callouts**

1. Reference data is primarily sourced from Oracle Fusion SCM Cloud
2. Demand data comes from Oracle Order Management Cloud Service and Oracle Materials Management Cloud Service
3. Supply data is sourced from Oracle Inventory Management Cloud Service, Oracle Manufacturing Cloud Service, and Oracle Purchasing Cloud Service

Reference Data

The collection process begins with reference data, which is primarily sourced from Oracle Fusion SCM Cloud. You collect the data collection entities, such as basic item, resource, organization, customers and suppliers, and calendar data.

Note: Oracle Fusion Sales and Operations Planning uses the Bill of Resources entity to link the make items with their associated components and resource requirements. For more information on collecting Bill of Resources from an external source system, see the Loading Planning Data from Files section.

You also use Oracle Supply Chain Planning Cloud to collect the following items:

- Item structures: To explode item-level demand into component demands and supplies.
- Work Definitions: To assign the component and resource requirements for make items.
- Units of measure: To align plan data and to convert plans from one set of units to another.
- Costs: To review plans in financial terms and evaluate the financial impact of planning decisions.

Demand Data

You collect demand data from two potential sources:

- Sales orders that flow from Oracle Order Management Cloud Service: You can use this as the basis of the demand forecast, while current orders can consume the demand in near-term forecast time buckets.
- Shipment history from Oracle Materials Management Cloud Service: You can use this to generate a shipments forecast.

Supply Data

You collect supply data from three sources:

- Oracle Inventory Management Cloud Service: This provides data related to on hand inventory, reservations, material transfers, in-transit supplies, and receipts.
- Oracle Manufacturing Cloud Service: This provides work in process status and any manufacturing work orders.
- Oracle Purchasing Cloud Service: This provides purchase requisitions and purchase orders.

Using Collection Filters and Collection Templates: Explained

You use collection filters and collection templates when you need to collect some common set of entities repeatedly. The collection filters and collection templates are located on the Collect Planning Data page. To open the Collect Planning Data page, click the Collect Planning Data task from one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas.

Depending on your security privilege, you can also open the Collect Planning Data page from the Setup and Maintenance work area.

1. On the Setup and Maintenance work area, click the Supply Chain Planning offering, and then click the Supply Chain Planning Configuration functional area.
2. From the Supply Chain Planning Configuration functional area, click the Collect Planning Data task.
Collection Filters
Use collection filters to improve the performance and efficiency of the collections process, and to avoid accumulation of irrelevant data in the planning data repository. You can use several filter criteria while performing collections, such as by employing catalogs, order types, and price lists. You can also use date-based filters for collecting shipment and booking history information.

Enabling Collection Filters
To enable collection filters, you must first run the schedule process called Load Filter Names for Planning Data Collection from the Scheduled Processes work area. When you run the scheduled process, the filters get enabled in the Collect Planning Data page. Then, you can apply the filters from the next collection.

Collection Templates
Use collection templates when you want to collect a set of data repeatedly over a period. You can select either one of the predefined templates that serves your specific need, or you can create your own template and save it for future use.

When you select a predefined template from the list, the Collection Type field is defaulted to Automatic selection and you cannot edit the field. Also, when you select a predefined template, the Select Collection Filters field is disabled.

You can create a collection template on the Collect Planning Data page by selecting the data collection entities and saving the template for future use. For example, if you frequently collect certain supply planning transactional entities, such as On Hand, Purchase Orders, and Purchase Requisitions, then save these entities as a collection template. It reduces the overhead of selecting the same entities for subsequent collection cycles.

If the template file contains any error during the upload process, rectify the issue found in the log file and upload the template file again.

Collecting from the Oracle Fusion Source Using the Targeted Collection Type: Procedure
Run the targeted collection to perform a complete refresh of the data repository. You can either run the targeted collection immediately or schedule the process to run later. The demand planning data can only be collected using the Targeted collection type.

Perform the following procedure to collect reference data, demand planning data, and supply planning data using the Targeted collection type:

1. Click one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas or the Setup and Maintenance work area.
2. If you have clicked Setup and Maintenance, then in the Setup and Maintenance work area, select your offering. On the Setup: Supply Chain Planning page, click the Supply Chain Planning Configuration functional area, and then click the Collect Planning Data task.
3. If you have clicked one of Supply Chain Planning work areas, then click the Tasks panel tab. In the Tasks panel drawer, click the Collect Planning Data task.
4. Complete the following parameters for the Collect Planning Data process:
   a. Select your source system.
   b. For the collection type, select Targeted.
   c. Select the collection filters.
   d. In the Reference Data tab, move the required reference entities to the Selected Entities area.
e. In the Demand Planning Data tab, perform the following steps:

- **Select Collection Time Frame Options.**
  
The planning process uses the historical demand data for statistical forecasting. You can collect the historical demand data in the planning data repository using the options provided in the Demand Planning Data tab. In the Collection Time Frame Options section, you can specify the date range for which you want to collect data. The Fixed Date Range option allows you to collect history data within a date range that you specify.

  The Rolling Date Range option allows you to collect the history data for the number of days that you specify. For example, if you forecast weekly, collect the demand history data once per week and select a Rolling Date Range of seven (7) days. The data collections collect the demand history data for the latest week.

  The Roll off time periods automatically option truncates the history data by the number of days that you specify in the Number of days to keep field each time you run collections for the demand history data. For example, if you prefer to forecast each week based on the history data of 52 weeks, select the Roll off time periods automatically check box and specify Number of days to keep as 364 days (52 times 7). This setting ensures that as you collect data every week, you keep the most recent history of 52 weeks and automatically purge history data older than 52 weeks.

- **Select your shipments history and bookings history measures.** Select the relevant check boxes to collect amount data, historical transfer orders, and price lists, in addition to the selected measures. To collect only specific order types, select from the **Order Types to Include** list of values. By default, all order types are included. If you have selected history measures and attributes, select the relevant check boxes to collect shipment history options and booking history options.

  ✔️ **Note:** Before collecting demand planning data, you must run the Load Filter Names for Planning Data Collection scheduled process successfully.

f. In the Supply Planning Data tab, move the required supply entities to the Selected Entities area. If you collect Resource Availability, provide the Resource Availability start date and end date. You can collect the existing data for the resource availability. You can also regenerate the resource availability data and then collect the data. If you select the **Regenerate data, and then collect** option, the collections process runs the Update Resource Availability Job scheduled process first, and then collects the resource availability data.

  5. (Optional) Click the **Schedule** tab and set collections to run as soon as possible or schedule to run at a different time.
  
  6. Click **Submit** to start the collections process.
  
  7. Monitor the collection status using the Scheduled Processes page.
  
  8. Review the collected data in the Plan Inputs work area.

---

**Collecting from the Oracle Fusion Source Using the Net Change Type: Procedure**

You can collect data from the Oracle Fusion source system by running the net change collection or by scheduling to run the process later. Before running a Net Change collection, you must run a Targeted collection for the selected entities. After the first Targeted collection, you can run Net Change collections.

Perform the following procedure to collect reference data and supply planning data using the net change collection type:

- **1.** In the Navigator, click one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas or Setup and Maintenance work area.
2. If you have clicked **Setup and Maintenance**, then in the Setup and Maintenance work area, select your offering. On the Setup: Supply Chain Planning page, click the Supply Chain Planning Configuration functional area, and then click the **Collect Planning Data** task.

3. If you have clicked one of Supply Chain Planning work areas, then click the Tasks panel tab. In the Tasks panel drawer, click the **Collect Planning Data** task.

4. Complete the following parameters for the Collect Planning Data process:
   a. Select your source system.
   b. Select the collection type as Net change.
   c. In the **Reference Data** tab, move the required reference entities to the Selected Entities area.
   d. In the **Supplies Planning Data** tab, move the required supply entities to the Selected Entities area.

5. (Optional) Click the **Schedule** tab and set collections to run as soon as possible or schedule to run at a different time.

6. Click **Submit** to initiate the collections process.

7. Monitor the collection status using the Scheduled Processes page.

8. Review the collected data in the Plan Inputs work area.

---

**Collecting Planning Data from Others and External Source Systems**

**Loading Planning Data from Files: Overview**

You upload data using CSV files for specific business objects using the targeted or net change method.

> **Note:** To create the CSV files, you can use a set of Microsoft Excel template files that are provided for this purpose. You can download the templates from the File-Based Data Import for SCM Cloud guide in the Oracle Help Center.

You use the targeted mode when you want to refresh data for selected entities in the planning data repository. You use the net change mode to collect data incrementally. The net change collections mode collects only the changed or new data. Data collection using the net change mode is fast compared to the targeted mode. The net change mode is used to retain planning data to current with that of the executing system.
The following figure illustrates the process of collecting data from files.

To load planning data from files, you perform the following steps:

1. Create CSV files using Microsoft Excel template
2. Run the process to load planning data from files
3. Verify the load planning data process
4. Review the loaded data

Creating CSV Files Used to Load Planning Data: Procedure

To perform the Load Planning Data from Files task in one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas or Setup and Maintenance work area, you must prepare the data you want to load. You must create the necessary CSV files used to create files for import. This procedure explains how to create CSV files to prepare planning data for loading.

1. Locate the applicable file import templates (XLSM files) in the following guide: File Based Data Import for Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud. Extract the templates to a local space.

   For additional information about creating and importing CSV files, see the following section in the Oracle SCM Cloud Implementing Common Features for Oracle SCM Cloud guide: External Integration chapter, External Data Integration Services for Oracle Cloud section.

2. Open the template file for the entity you are preparing and complete the file import template worksheet.

   You must enable the macros in the template file before generating the CSV file.
Caution: For the cells that contain dates, ensure that the data is set to the correct format in the data type. For example, date must be set to YYYY/MM/DD.

3. After you finish preparing the data in the worksheet, generate the CSV file. The Generate CSV File button is located in the Instructions and CSV Generation worksheet of the workbook.

4. When you save the generated CSV file, you must use the suggested name of the entity. You can add underscore and add additional characters to the file name. For example, you can name the CSV file as ShipmentHistory_abc.csv and you can name the file as LoadingCSV.zip.

5. Compress the CSV file into a zipped file format using a compression utility. You can provide any name to the zipped file.

Note: You can include multiple CSV files in a single compressed file for a source system. The load process uploads them in a sequential order. Select the CSV files and compress them directly. Do not compress the parent folder that contains the files.

This completes the preparation of a file that you will upload to collect planning data.

Data Collection Sequence: How Collection Entities are Related

This topic explores the sequence that you should follow for data collection. Data collection involves collecting entities in a predefined sequence. The collected entities form the basis for supply planning calculations. To have accurate data, you must ensure to collect the entities in a proper sequence. You cannot collect some entities without collecting their precursor entities. The data collection sequence is very crucial when you collect data from an external source system using CSV files.

If you run targeted collections for all entities, you can ignore the sequence for collections because targeted collections automate the collection sequence for all entities within a single collections request. If you collect many entities in a single request, collections will process them according to the sequences shown in this topic. If you collect only a few entities, then you must be aware of the collections sequence information. For example, you should not collect work orders before you collect items or resources.

To make the workflow simple, the collection sequence is divided into two parts - Part A and Part B. The collection entities in Part B are dependent on the collection entities in Part A. You must collect the entities in Part A before you collect the entities in Part B. Also, the collection entities are grouped together for easier presentation. The data groups in Part A are:

- Collections Sequence Part A for Item Data
- Collections Sequence Part A for Region, Location, and Customer Data
- Collections Sequence Part A for Currency, Calendar, Demand Class, and UOM Data

The data groups in Part B are:

- Collections Sequence Part B for Sales Order and Assignment Sets
- Collection Sequence Part B for Work Orders, Work Definition, and Item Structure

Every collection sequence in Part A starts with defining a source system where the collected data will reside. If you are collecting data to the same source system, you define the source system only once. Then, use the same source system to collect all the entities.
The following figure provides an overview of the data collection sequence. The overview shows how Part A and Part B fit together to form a complete data collection flow.

**Data Collection Sequence Overview**

Part A:
- Collection Sequence Part A for Currency, Calendar, Demand Class, and UOM Data
- Collection Sequence Part A for Region, Location, and Customer Data
- Collection Sequence Part A for Currency, Calendar, Demand Class, and UOM Data
- Continue to Collection Sequence Part B

Part B:
- Collection Sequence Part B for Sales Order and Assignment Sets
- Collection Sequence Part B for Work Orders, Work Definition, Item Structure

**Collections Sequence Part A for Item Data**

The following image shows the collections sequence to follow while collecting Item data from external source systems. This image represents only half of the entities for collecting Item data.

⚠️ **Note:** The Organization entity is marked with an asterisk because you can collect other entities such as Planner, Item Cost, Subinventory, Carrier, Calendar Assignment, Supplier, and Supplier Site after collecting Organization. For more information on the collection sequence for these entities, see the Collections Sequence Part A for Currency, Calendar, Demand Class, and UOM Data figure. Refer to the entities that are collected after Organization. Also, ensure that you collect Location before collecting Supplier Site.
When you collect the data described here, continue to the collection sequence Part B described in the following subsections.

- Collection Sequence Part B for Sales and Order and Assignment Sets
- Collection Sequence Part B for Work Orders, Work Definition, and Item Structure
Collections Sequence Part A for Region, Location, and Customer Data

The following image shows the collections sequence to follow while collecting Regions, and Customers data from external source systems. This image represents only half of the entities for Item data.

When you collect the data described here, continue to the collection sequence Part B described in the following subsections.

- Collection Sequence Part B for Sales and Order and Assignment Sets
- Collection Sequence Part B for Work Orders, Work Definition, and Item Structure

Collections Sequence Part A for Currency, Calendar, Demand Class, and UOM Data

The following image shows the collections sequence to follow while collecting Currency, Calendar, Demand Class, and UOM data from external source systems. Also, ensure that you collect Location before collecting Supplier Site.
Note: The Calendar entity is marked with an asterisk because there are other entities that are associated with Calendar that you must collect in a sequence. To collect other entities associated with Calendar, see the Calendar Upload Sequence figure.

Collection Sequence Part A for Currency, Calendar, Demand Class and UOM Data

1. Define Source System
2. Currency
   - Currency Conversion Type
   - Currency Conversion Rate
3. Calendar*
4. Demand Class
5. UOM
   - Location
   - UOM Conversions
6. Organization*
7. UOM Class Conversions

Continue to the next diagram
When you collect the data described here, continue to the collection sequence Part B described in the following subsections.

- Collection Sequence Part B for Sales and Order and Assignment Sets
- Collection Sequence Part B for Work Orders, Work Definition, and Item Structure
Collection Sequence for Calendar Data

The following image shows the collections sequence to follow for collecting the Calendar data. Calendar data is a part of the data collection in Part A. You collect the Calendar data in the following subsection: Collection Sequence Part A for Currency, Calendar, Demand Class, and UOM Data.

Calendar Upload Sequence

- Calendar
  - Calendar Shifts
  - Calendar Exceptions
  - Period Start Days
  - Week Start Dates
    - Calendar Workday Pattern
    - Generate Calendar Dates Post Collection
Collections Sequence Part B for Sales Order and Assignment Sets

The following image shows the collections sequence to follow while collecting Sales Order and Assignment Sets data from external source systems. The data entities in Part B are dependent on Part A. So, you must collect entities listed in Part A before you collect the entities in Part B.
Collection Sequence Part B for Work Orders, Work Definition, and Item Structures

The following image shows the collections sequence to follow while collecting Work Orders, Work Definition, and Item Structure data from external source systems. The data entities in Part B are dependent on Part A. So, you must collect entities listed in Part A before you collect the entities in Part B.

Using the Import Templates to Create the CSV Files for Supply Chain Planning: Explained

You can use the Microsoft Excel templates (XLSM files) to prepare the data for the supported collection entities. The templates are listed in the following guide: File-Based Data Import for Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud. Extract the
templates to a local drive, enter appropriate data as described in the template, and generate CSV files. Compress the CSV files to a zipped file format and upload the .zip file to the Universal Content Manager using the File Import and Export utility. The data is then loaded from the Universal Content Manager to the planning data repository.

**Collect Data for the Oracle Fusion Source**

The following table lists the collections entities that can be loaded into the planning data repository for the Oracle Fusion source. The Collection Entity column provides the name of the entities for which you can collect the data. The XLSM File Name column provides the template name that you will download for the respective collection entity. Download the XLSM template from the File-Based Data Import for Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud guide (FBDI guide). The Link in Data Import Guide column provides the name of the topic in the FBDI guide from where you will download the template. For example, to collect data for the Item Costs collection entity, refer to the Item Cost Import topic in the FBDI guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collections Entity</th>
<th>Link in Data Import Guide</th>
<th>XLSM File Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item Costs</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Item Cost</td>
<td>ScpItemCostImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Specific Item Relationships</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Item Substitute</td>
<td>ScpItemSubstituteImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planners</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Planners</td>
<td>ScpPlannersImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Suppliers</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Approved Supplier List</td>
<td>ScpApprovedSupplierListImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand Classes</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Demand Classes</td>
<td>ScpDemandClassImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation Assignments and Allocation Rules</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Planning Allocation Rules</td>
<td>ScpPlanningAllocationRulesImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATP Assignments and ATP Rules</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Available-to-Promise Rules</td>
<td>ScpATPRulesImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Update Rules</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Real Time Supply Updates</td>
<td>ScpRealTimeSupplyUpdatesImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booking History</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Bookings History</td>
<td>ScpBookingHistoryImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option Booking History</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Option Bookings History</td>
<td>ScpOptionBookingHistoryImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipment History</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Shipments History</td>
<td>ScpShipmentHistoryImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Option Shipment History</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Option Shipments History</td>
<td>ScpOptionShipmentHistoryImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price Lists</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Price List</td>
<td>ScpPriceListImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causal Factors</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Causal Factors</td>
<td>ScpCausalFactorsImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Collect Data from External Source - Version Others

The following table lists the collections entities that can be loaded into the planning data repository from an external source, where the version is Others. The Collection Entity column provides the name of the entities for which you can collect the data. The XLSM File Name column provides the template name that you will download for the respective collection entity. Download the XLSM template from the File-Based Data Import for Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud guide (FBDI guide). The Link in Data Import Guide column provides the name of the topic in the FBDI guide from where you will download the template. For example, to collect data for the Items and Item Costs collection entities, refer to the Item Cost Import topic in the FBDI guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collections Entity</th>
<th>Link in Data Import Guide</th>
<th>XLSM File Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item Costs</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Item Cost</td>
<td>ScpItemCostImportTemplate.xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Specific Item Relationships</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Item Substitute</td>
<td>ScpItemSubstituteImportTemplate.xlsm</td>
</tr>
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<td>Planners</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Planners</td>
<td>ScpPlannersImportTemplate.xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations (Warehouses) and Organization Site (Including Organization Site - Internal Location Mapping)</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Organizations</td>
<td>ScpOrganizationImportTemplate.xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subinventories</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Subinventories</td>
<td>ScpSubInventoryImportTemplate.xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers and Supplier Sites</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Suppliers</td>
<td>ScpPlanningSupplierImportTemplate.xlsm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item Suppliers</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Approved Supplier List</td>
<td>ScpApprovedSupplierListImportTemplate.xlsm</td>
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<td>Collections Entity</td>
<td>Link in Data Import Guide</td>
<td>XLSM File Name</td>
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<td>Interlocation Shipping Networks</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Interlocation Shipping Methods</td>
<td>ScpInterLocationShipMethodsImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<td>Currencies, Currency Conversion Types, and Currency Conversion Rates</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Currencies</td>
<td>ScpCurrencyImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Units of Measure, Units of Measure Conversions, and Units of Measure Class Conversions</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Units of Measure</td>
<td>ScpUOMImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calendars, Calendar Exceptions, Calendar Shifts, Week Start Dates, Period Start Dates, and Calendar Shift Workday Pattern</td>
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<td>ScpCalendarImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<td>Calendar Associations</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Calendar Assignments</td>
<td>ScpCalendarAssignmentsImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<td>Demand Classes</td>
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<td>ScpDemandClassImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<td>Ship Mode of Transport, Ship Class of Service, and Carrier</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Carriers</td>
<td>ScpCarrierImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allocation Assignments and Allocation Rules</td>
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<td>ScpPlanningAllocationRulesImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<td>ATP Assignments and ATP Rules</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Available-to-Promise Rules</td>
<td>ScpATPRulesImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<td>Supply Update Rule</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Real Time Supply Updates</td>
<td>ScpRealTimeSupplyUpdatesImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<td>Freight Terms, FOB Points, Invoicing and Accounting Rules, Shipment Priorities, Payment Terms, Return Reason, Tax Classification Code, Tax Exemption Reason, Sales Credit Type, Activity Type, Document Categories, Payment Methods, and Receipt Methods</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Order Orchestration</td>
<td>ScpOrderOrchestrationImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<td>Booking History</td>
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<td>Causal Factors</td>
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<td>Transfer Orders</td>
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<td>Resources and Resource Shifts</td>
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<td>Resource Availability</td>
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<td>Work Definition (Including mapping between Item Structures and Work Definitions), Work Definition Operations, and Work Definition Operation Resources</td>
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<td>Work Order Supply</td>
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<td>Sourcing Rule and Assignments</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Sourcing Rules</td>
<td>ScpSourcingImportTemplate. xlsx</td>
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Collect Data from External Source - Version External

The following table lists the collections entities that can be loaded into the planning data repository from an external source, where the version is External. The Collection Entity column provides the name of the entities for which you can collect the data. The XLSM File Name column provides the template name that you will download for the respective collection entity. Download the XLSM template from the File-Based Data Import for Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud guide. The Link in Data Import Guide column provides the name of the topic in the File-Based Data Import for Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud guide (FBDI guide) from where you will download the template. For example, to collect data for the Items and Item Costs collection entities, refer to the Item Cost Import topic in the File-Based Data Import for Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud guide. All the planning-related entity names are prefixed with Supply Chain Planning in the FBDI guide.

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<td>Supply Chain Planning Planners</td>
<td>ScpPlannersImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<td>Customers and Customer Sites</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Customers</td>
<td>ScpCustomerImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<td>Regions</td>
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<td>Organizations and Organization Sites</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Organizations</td>
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<td>Collection Entities</td>
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<td>Subinventories</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Subinventories</td>
<td>ScpSubInventoryImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<td>Suppliers and Supplier Sites</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Suppliers</td>
<td>ScpSupplierImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Suppliers (Approved Supplier List)</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Approved Supplier List</td>
<td>ScpApprovedSupplierListImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interlocation Shipping Networks and Transit Times</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Interlocation Shipping Methods</td>
<td>ScpInterLocationShipMethodsImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currencies and Currency Conversions</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Currencies</td>
<td>ScpCurrencyImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units of Measure, Units of Measure Conversions, and Units of Measure Class Conversions</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Units of Measure</td>
<td>ScpUOMImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendars, Calendar Exceptions, Shifts, Shift Workday Pattern, Week Start Dates, and Period Start Dates</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Calendars</td>
<td>ScpCalendarImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar Associations</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Calendar Assignments</td>
<td>ScpCalendarAssignmentsImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand Classes</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Demand Classes</td>
<td>ScpDemandClassImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier, Ship Mode of Transport, and Ship Class of Service</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Carriers</td>
<td>ScpCarrierImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOP Allocation Rules and Rule Assignments</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Allocation Rules</td>
<td>ScpPlanningAllocationRulesImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOP ATP Rules and Rule Assignments</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Available-to-Promise Rules</td>
<td>ScpATPRulesImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOP Supply Update Rules</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Real Time Supply Updates</td>
<td>ScpRealTimeSupplyUpdatesImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Orchestration Reference Objects: Freight Terms, FOB Points, Invoicing and Accounting Rules, Shipment Priorities, Payment Terms, Return Reason, Tax Classification Code, Tax Exemption Reason, Sales Credit Type, Activity Type, Document Categories, Payment Methods, and Receipt Methods</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Order Orchestration</td>
<td>ScpOrderOrchestrationImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Reference Mapping Information</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Cross-Reference Data</td>
<td>ScpCrossReferenceDataImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booking History</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Bookings History</td>
<td>ScpBookingHistoryImportTemplate. xlsm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Entities</td>
<td>Link in FBDI Guide</td>
<td>XLSM File Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option Booking History</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Option Bookings History</td>
<td>ScpOptionBookingHistoryImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipment History</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Shipments History</td>
<td>ScpShipmentHistoryImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option Shipment History</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Option Shipments History</td>
<td>ScpOptionShipmentHistoryImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price Lists</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Price Lists</td>
<td>ScpPriceListImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causal Factors</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Causal Factors</td>
<td>ScpCausalFactorsImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast Measures</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Forecast Measures</td>
<td>ScpForecastMeasureImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Calendars</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Fiscal Calendars</td>
<td>ScpFiscalCalendarImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Measures, Sales and Operations Planning</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Measures</td>
<td>ScpMeasuresImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast History</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Forecast History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Hierarchy</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Custom Hierarchies</td>
<td>ScpCustomHierarchyImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Orders</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Sales Orders</td>
<td>ScpSalesOrderImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Stock Levels</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Safety Stock Levels</td>
<td>ScpSafetyStockLevelImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Reservations to Sales Orders</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Reservations</td>
<td>ScpReservationImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Hand</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Supply On Hand</td>
<td>ScpOnhandImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Orders, Purchase Requisitions, PO in Receiving, In Transits</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Purchase Order Requisitions</td>
<td>ScpPurchaseOrderRequisitionImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Orders (including expense type transfers)</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Transfer Orders</td>
<td>ScpTransferOrderImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Capacity</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Approved Supplier Capacity</td>
<td>ScpApprovedSupplierCapacityImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources, Resource Shifts</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Resources</td>
<td>ScpResourceImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Availability</td>
<td>Supply Chain Planning Resource Availability</td>
<td>ScpResourceAvailabilityImportTemplate.xlsx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Loading Planning Data from Files: Procedure

To load planning data from files, first you must prepare the data you want to load. To prepare the data, download the relevant XLSM template, update the XLSM template with required data, and create the necessary CSV files for upload. This procedure explains how to load planning data from files after you have prepared the data and created CSV files.

1. From the Navigator, use the File Import and Export page to upload the previously prepared and zipped CSV files to the Universal Content Manager. Use the account scm/planningDataLoader/Import to upload the zipped file.

   ✏️ Note: For more information about uploading files to the Universal Content Manager server, see the following section in the Oracle SCM Cloud Implementing Common Features for Oracle SCM Cloud guide: External Integration chapter, External Data Integration Services for Oracle Cloud section.

2. From one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas or Setup and Maintenance work area, Supply Chain Planning offering, select the Load Planning Data from Files task.

3. Complete the following parameters on the Load Planning Data from Files page:

   a. Select the source system.
   b. Select Collection Type: Net change or Target.
   c. Select the .zip file you previously imported into the Universal Content Manager.

4. Click Submit. Make a note of the process ID. You will need this process ID to review the status of the process.
Verifying Collection Processes and Reviewing Data in the Planning Data Repository

Verifying the Load Planning Data Process: Procedure

Perform the following steps to verify the process status of the uploaded file and review log file for any errors or warnings.

1. In the Navigator, click **Scheduled Processes**.
2. In the search area, enter the process ID you noted when you submitted during the Load Planning Data process. Click **Search**.
3. Monitor the process to verify completion.
   - If the process completes with warnings, select the request that shows the warning status and click the **View Log** button to review the details.
4. For the rows with errors, resolve the issues found in the log file, and then upload the CSV file again. To load only the revised rows, use the Net Change option.

Reviewing Data in the Planning Data Repository: Explained

You can review the data collected or loaded into the planning data repository using two different options. The option you use depends on which data collection entities you want to review.

To review the data collected or loaded into the planning data repository, use one of the following options:

- Review data using the Plan Inputs page layout
- Review data using the Maintain Supply Network Model page

To review the following entities, use the Maintain Supply Network Model page:

- Organizations
- Customers
- Suppliers
- Carriers
- Interlocation Shipping Networks

To review data that is not part of the supply network model, use the Plan Inputs page layout. You can view the following data in the Plan Inputs page layout:

- Supply data
- Demand data

You can view Carriers and Suppliers using either option.

Review Data Using the Plan Inputs Page Layout

Perform the following steps to review the planning data that you loaded.

1. In the Navigator, click **Plan Inputs**.
2. From the Plans menu, right-click Plan Inputs and click Open.

Tip: You can set the preview pane to Full Pane for viewing your data in full pane. Click Change and select Full Pane.

3. On the Plan Inputs page, click Open, and click Full Pane.
4. On the Open Table, Graph, or Tile Set page, search for the table name.
5. Enter the criteria for the data you want to verify and click Search.
6. Review the data in the Search Results table.

Review Data Using the Maintain Supply Network Model Page
Perform the following steps to review the planning data using the Maintain Supply Network Model page.

1. In the Navigator, click Plan Inputs.
2. From the Tasks menu, click Maintain Supply Network Model.
3. Enter the criteria for the data you want to verify and click Search.
4. Review the data in the Search Results table.

Aggregating Customer Data

Aggregate Customer Data: Overview
Use the key customer data options collections template to identify key customers. The data for these customers will be visible. For each Zone, all non-key customers’ data will be aggregated to a member named All Other. By aggregating the planning data for non-key customers, you can focus your analysis on the key customers. You use the ScpKeyCustomerOptionsImportTemplate.xls to identify the key customers; the rest of the customers’ data will be aggregated under an All Other member.

The data that are not identified in the upload template are aggregated to an all other member for each zone. You can view the key customers and the All Other member containing the aggregated non-key customer data when you analyze the forecasts and other data.

Identifying key customers and aggregating non-key customer data helps you to do the following:

- Organize key customer data that are required for planning
- Save time by collecting only the required data from Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud
• Build a plan specifically for your key customers

How can I reset the key customer aggregated data for a plan?

After you make changes to the aggregation level values in the ScpKeyCustomerOptionsImportTemplate.xlsm file, you must upload the file and run the plan again.

To reset the key customer aggregated data for a plan, do the following:

1. Review the ScpKeyCustomerOptionsImportTemplate.xlsm file.
2. Update the Aggregation Level values for all of the Level Name values (for example, Customer) and upload the CSV file.
3. From your Supply Chain Planning work area, open the plan and enable the **Aggregate non-key customer data to All Other level member** check box. Run the plan again.

Using the Key Customer Options Template: Points to Consider

Use the ScpKeyCustomerOptionsImportTemplate.xlsm file to identify the key customers for which nonaggregated data must be made available. For non-key customers, the aggregation level that you define in the import template determines whether the data must be retained or aggregated.

The key customers are identified in the KeyCusOptnHeader tab by entering the name of a valid customer hierarchy in the Hierarchy Name column and entering a valid level of that hierarchy in the Level Name column. All customers in this level are identified as key customers. To have only certain customers identified as key customers, enter the specific customer names in the KeyCusOptnMembers detail tab.

You can use the aggregated key customer data to build a plan specifically for your key customers.

Define the key customers in the template and set the aggregation level values for both key and non-key customers, and upload the template. Use the settings in the template to set the data to different aggregation levels, such as 1, 2, or 3.

**Aggregation Levels**

The aggregation levels are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregation Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Retain and aggregate non-key customer sites. In addition to key customer data being available, non-key customer data is retained for plans that require data that is not aggregated. Aggregated customer data is available for plans that require aggregated non-key customer data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aggregate non-key customer sites. Customers that are not identified as key customers are aggregated to an All Other site by zone. However, if the Hierarchy Name and Level Name columns are blank, all customers are identified as non-key customers and aggregated to an All Other site by zone. This means that there are no key customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No aggregation of customer sites. All data is available at customer site level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you create a plan with key customers, data is available at the lowest level for key customers, and data for non-key customers is aggregated to an All Other member.
To remove the key customer designation for previously-loaded customers, use Aggregation Level 3. This enables data for all customers to be made available at the lowest level. No customers are marked as key customers.

Selecting Aggregation Level 3 results in the following:

- No aggregation is done. All data is at the customer site level only.
- If option 2 or 3 was used in previous collection runs, all non-key customer by zone members and data are deleted.
- Plans using the Key Customer feature become invalid and you have to run them again.

The KeyCusOptnMembers detail tab is optional. Use this tab to identify specific customers as key customers. The Hierarchy Name and Level Name column entries must be the same as the information entered on the KeyCusOptnHeader tab. Enter valid level member names in the Level Member Name column. These members are the only customers that will be identified as key customers.

- If the KeyCusOptnMembers detail tab is empty, all child members of the hierarchy level chosen in the Header tab are flagged as key customers.
- If the KeyCusOptnHeaderMembers detail tab is not empty, only the listed members are identified as key customers.

The members must be children of the hierarchy level named on the Header tab.

When you create a plan, there is an option in the Plan Options dialog box that determines what level of customer aggregation is used for the plan:

- Key customer data is available, and non-key customer data is aggregated to a level member named All Other.
- No customer data is aggregated for the plan if the option is unchecked.
6 Manage Supply Plans

Creating a Plan: Procedure

You can create plans and then duplicate them to save time and perform planning activities incrementally. For example, you have defined the line of business associated with an existing plan, such as organizations and items. You can create a copy from that existing plan rather than define a new plan.

Use this generic procedure to create and run a plan:

1. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area link.
2. Click the Tasks panel tab.
3. In the Tasks panel drawer, click the Manage Plans link.
4. In the Search Results region, from the Actions menu, select Create.
5. Complete the following information for the plan:
   a. Enter a name.
   b. (Optional) Provide a description for the plan.
   c. Select the plan type.
   d. (Optional) Select the Enable for OTBI reporting check box to make measures from a plan available in Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) for reporting.
   e. Select the owner.
   f. Define the access level:
      i. Select Public to make the plan accessible for all users.
      ii. Select Private to restrict the plan accessible to you and to a list of users that you want to provide access.
6. Based on the type of plan that you selected, complete the required information in one or more tabs (Scope, Demand, Safety Stock, and Supply).
7. Click Save and Close.
8. Click Actions menu and select Run.

Enabling Plans for OTBI Reporting: Explained

Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) is a real-time, self-service reporting solution that helps you create user-defined and interactive reports. You can enable OTBI reporting for plans created in your Supply Chain Planning work area to:

- Run reports in real-time to analyze supply, demand, and sales and operations planning plans
- Generate user-configurable and easy-to-use reports by using business intelligence tools and charts
- Analyze key metrics, such as exception metrics, inventory balances, pegged quantity, and orders to be released
- Compare two or more plans that are enabled for OTBI reporting

To improve your supply chain performance, you can monitor and identify problem areas by using strategic insights into live and operational data. Compare different scenarios in real-time by using key measures to decide the best course of action. You can respond to changes by modeling complex strategies and plans to analyze and compare them. You can also define
native OTBI capabilities like alerts based on exception conditions, user-defined measures, and conditional formatting to monitor or track problem areas.

To create OTBI reports, navigate to the Oracle Fusion Reports and Analytics work area. You can build reports by using the base measures available in your Supply Chain Planning work area. You can also create user-defined measures based on the base measures by using the standard business intelligence tools.

To open OTBI reports in a Supply Chain Planning work area, save the OTBI reports into the Report Components subfolder within the Transactional Analysis Samples folder. The Report Components folder is located in the shared Supply Chain Planning folder in the Reports and Analytics work area.

To enable OTBI reporting for plans, you must do the following:

- Select the **Enable for OTBI reporting** check box on the Plan Options page of your supply, demand, or sales and operations plan.

  **Note:** You must run the plan after you enable it for OTBI reporting.

- Set up reporting hierarchies by configuring the Product and Time hierarchies in the dimension catalog named Reporting Catalog. To configure the Product and Time hierarchies, use the Configure Planning Analytics task in your Supply Chain Planning work area. Depending on the reports that you want to generate, move the Product and Time hierarchies from the Available Hierarchies pane to the Selected Hierarchies pane. If you select multiple Product and Time hierarchies, ensure that you select a default hierarchy for the Product and Time hierarchies. The default hierarchies are used by default in the predefined reports.

You can build reports by using the base measures available in your Supply Chain Planning work area. You can also create user-defined measures based on the base measures by using the standard business intelligence tools.

### Accessing the OTBI Reports

To access the OTBI reports:

1. In a Supply Chain Planning work area, open a plan that is enabled for OTBI reporting.
2. Click the **Open** button and then select a pane.
3. In the Open Table, Graph, or Tile Set dialog box, do one of the following:
   - Search for your report.
   - Filter the list by selecting **Type** and then **Report**.
4. Select a report and then click **OK**.

The OTBI report opens in the context of the current, open plan.

When you search for reports, the list of reports in the search results includes predefined reports and user-defined reports created by you. You must save the user-defined reports into the Reports Components subfolder within the Transactional Analysis Samples folder to make them available in the Supply Chain Planning work areas. The following predefined reports are available only in the Oracle Fusion Supply Planning and Oracle Fusion Planning Central work areas:

- Build Plan by End Item
- Exception Summary by Item Order
- Details by Item
- Pegging Details by End Item
- Plan Recommendations Summary Graph
Available Measures

The following measures are available in the Oracle Fusion Reports and Analytics work area:

- **Order Metrics**: The following order metrics are available for supply plans, and demand and supply plans:
  - Order Quantity
  - Implemented Supply Quantity
  - Order Value
  
  Order metrics support dimensions, such as Plan, Time, Product, Organization, Order Details, and Order Type.

- **Exception Metrics**: The following exception metrics are available for supply plans, and demand and supply plans:
  - Exception Count
  - Exception Quantity
  - Exception Days
  - Exception Ratio
  - Exception Value
  
  Exception metrics support dimensions, such as Plan, Time, Product, Organization, Customer, Supplier, Manufacturer Resource, and Exception Type.

- **Pegging Metrics**: The following pegging metric is available for supply plans, and demand and supply plans:
  - Pegged Quantity
  
  Pegging metric supports dimensions, such as Plan, Time, Product, Organization, Customer, Supplier, End Demand, and Order Type.

- **Demand Management Metrics**: The following demand management metrics are available for demand plans, and demand and supply plans:
  - Bookings Forecast
  - Bookings History
  - Bookings History Value
  - Final Bookings Forecast
  - Final Shipments Forecast
  - Shipments Forecast
  - Shipments Forecast Value
  - Shipments History
  - Shipments History Value
  
  Demand management metrics support dimensions, such as Time, Product, Organization, Customer, and Demand Class.

- **Configure to Order Forecast Metrics**: The following configure to order forecast metrics are available for demand plans, and demand and supply plans:
  - Final Option Demand Forecast
- Final Planning Percent
- Option Demand Forecast
  Configure to order forecast metrics support dimensions, such as Plan, Time, Product, Organization, Customer, Top Model, and Demand Class.

- Sales and Operations Planning Metrics: The following sales and operations planning metrics are available for sales and operations plans:
  - Consensus Forecast
  - Consensus Forecast Value
  - Final Sales Forecast
  - Final Sales Forecast Value
  - Sales Forecast
  - Sales Forecast Value
  Sales and operations planning metrics support dimensions, such as Plan, Time, Product, Organization, Customer, and Demand Class.

Viewing a Plan: Procedure

If you already have an existing plan, you can open the plan from the Plans drawer or by using the Manage Plans task. You must always run a plan before you can view it.

To open an existing plan from the Plans drawer to view it, do the following:

1. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area link.
2. Click the Plans drawer.
3. Expand Plans, and select the plan of your choice.
4. Click the Actions button and select Open.

Tip: If you have many plans, you have an option to search a plan by using the Manage Plans task. In this case, provide appropriate search criteria and click Search. In the search results area, select your plan and click the Action button and select Open. Oracle recommends this method to view sales and operations plans.

Copying a Plan: Procedure

You can create plans and then duplicate them to save time and perform planning activities incrementally. For example, you have defined the line of business associated with an existing plan, such as organizations and items. You can create a copy from that existing plan rather than define a new plan.

Use the Duplicate procedure to:

- Create a copy of an existing plan that includes the plan data.
- Create only a copy of plan options.
To copy a plan:

1. Navigate to the Create Plan dialog box:
   a. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area link.
   b. Click the Tasks panel tab.
   c. In the Tasks panel drawer, click the Manage Plans link.
   d. Enter the search parameters and click the Search button.
   e. In the Search Results region, select the plan that you want to copy, click Actions, and then select Duplicate.

2. In the Create Plan dialog box, complete the following information for the plan:
   a. Select a copy type:
      - **Copy plan options only**: The planning process copies plan options to the duplicate plan, but not the plan data.
        Typically, when you duplicate the plan with the Copy plan options only option, the next step is to edit the plan options before running the plan.
      - **Copy plan with reference to base plan**: When you duplicate the plan with reference to the base plan, the next step is to open the copied plan as you are likely to make edits before running the plan. On the Manage Plans page, the Copied From column displays the name of the plan that you copied from.
        
        > **Note**: If you delete the base plan or rerun the base plan with the Refresh with current data option, plans copied from the base plan become invalid.

      - **Copy all plan data with no reference to base plan**: The planning process makes a full, standalone copy of the plan. On the Manage Plans page, the Copied From column is blank. This option is not available for Demand Plan or Sales and Operations Plan types.
   b. Enter a name and a description.
   c. Define the access level:
      - Select Public to make the plan accessible for all users.
      - Select Private to restrict the plan accessible to you and a list of users that you want to provide access.
   d. (Optional) Select the Load plan after copy check box. This check box is not available for Demand Plan or Sales and Operations Plan types.
   e. Select the owner.

3. Click Save and Close

Comparing Supply Plans and Orders: Explained

You can compare a plan with another plan or an archive of the same plan, and show the difference between them by selecting a metric.

You compare plans at two different levels:

- **Compare aggregate plan metrics**: You can compare two plans and understand what changed at an aggregate level. For example, you can compare metrics, such as Revenue, Demand at Risk, and Exception Count.
• Compare plans at detail level: You can query the supplies and demands when something is different between two plans using the Order Comparison screen. For example, you can compare the baseline plan with the simulation plan and filter to show only those orders where the suggested due date has changed by more than a specified number of days.

Comparing orders in the Order Comparison report is unrelated to the Compare Plan functionality for aggregate plan metrics.

Plan Comparison

The comparison of plans in a table displays the data for each plan side-by-side. To see the differences between the plans, you can select the metrics in the Comparison Options tab when creating or editing the table. The Show Difference icon in the table or graph toolbar redraws the table or graph with the selected difference metrics.

The comparison metric options are the following:

- Difference
- Percent Difference
- Absolute Percent Difference

To compare a plan:

1. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area.
2. From the Actions menu, select **Compare**, and click **Plans**.
3. On the Search and Select: Plan dialog, search and select the plan that you want to compare with the current plan, and click **OK**.

You can view the table with both plans displayed.

**Tip:** Click the Graph icon on the toolbar of the table to view the results in a graph.

4. Click **Show Difference** to view the difference between the current plan and the comparison plan.

To stop comparing the plans, select the **Cancel Compare** from the **Actions** menu.

Order Comparison

Use Order Comparison to identify the orders that have changed between two plans.

The Order Comparison page displays the demands and supplies whose key values, such as order quantity, late quantity, or suggested due date have changed between plans. Using Order Comparison you can view values of key fields from each of the two plans. In addition, you can filter based on how much the values differ between plans. For example, you can filter to only show orders whose suggested due date differs by more than five days.

Open the Order Comparison page using the Open action from the page level toolbar.

After you open the Order Comparison page, the first thing you must do is to select the plan you want to compare. The underlying plan that is already opened is the current plan.

**Note:** Order comparison works independently from the Compare Plan action that is available in the page-level toolbar reviewed in the previous section. The Compare Plan action has no impact on the Order Comparison page.
After you select the comparison plan, the Changed Demands and Changed Supplies tabs appear. If you perform a search without providing any search criteria, the application displays all changed demands (or changed supplies depending on tab where you perform the search). Any demands or supplies that are the same between plans are not displayed. The values displayed in the table come from the current plan. The current plan is the plan that you opened first.

The default layout only displays a subset of the available fields for the tab. The fields available are relevant to the tab, that is, Changed Demand has demand fields; Changed Supplies have supply fields.

To display values from both plans, use the Columns to Compare action from the view menu. For example, by selecting the Order Quantity field, the table redraws and Order Quantity has a column for the current plan and the compared plan. The same functionality is available on the Changed Supplies tab.

The orders of the current plan are the driver of the tables content. This shows the following:

- Orders that are in both plans
- Orders that are in current plan and do not exist in the compared plan

Orders that are in the compared plan but not in the current plan is not shown.

In the redrawn table, the Order Quantity has a column for the current plan and the compared plan. The same functionality is available on the Changed Supplies tab.

**Defining Scope Plan Options: Explained**

Scope options determine the scope of the plan. Define or modify scope plan options on the Create Plan page, Scope tab or the Edit Plan Options page, Scope tab. You can configure plan organizations, items, time horizon, and planning level for demand forecasting. You can also define the filters for a plan, such as the hierarchy, level, and level members.

The Scope tab includes the following sections:

- Plan Organizations
- Forecasting Items (available only for demand plans or demand and supply plans)
- Supply Planned Items (available only for supply plans or demand and supply plans)
- Plan Parameters

**Plan Organizations**

Specify a hierarchy, level, and level members by which to filter the plan. Also, select the source system code to use for filtering organizations. Fields in the Plan Organizations section are required. If you select a level that is above the organization level, then organizations that belong to that parent level will be included in the plan.

**Forecasting Items**

Specify a hierarchy, level, and level members by which to filter specific items for demand planning. Your selections are used in conjunction with your selections in the Plan Organizations section. Items that belong to a parent level will be included. Fields in this section are not required. However, if you do not specify a hierarchy, level, and level members, then you cannot filter supply planned items. In this situation, your plan will include all planned items in the selected organizations, which can have performance implications.

*Note:* The Forecasting Items section is not available for supply-only plans.
Supply Planned Items

For Supply Planned Item Type, select Manufacturing (MRP) or Production Plan (MPS).

For Supply Planned Items, select the option to control the items to include in the supply plan. Options are:

- All planned items: This option can have performance implications.
- Demand plan items and all sales orders
- Demand plan and WIP components
- Demand plan items only
- Demand plan items, WIP components, and all sales orders

Note: The Supply Planned Items section is not available for demand-only plans.

Plan Parameters

The Plan Parameters section is available for demand, supply, and demand and supply plans. The following table describes the plan parameters.

The following table describes the plan parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan Horizon Days</td>
<td>Number of days in the plan. Set horizon days to forecast and plan for future needs. Minimize horizon days to avoid long-running plans. Default is 180 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecasting Calendar</td>
<td>Calendar used for forecasting and setting time level. The calendar must belong to the dimension catalog associated with the plan. Available for demand or supply and demand plan types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecasting Time Level</td>
<td>Time level used by forecast profiles. Time levels vary, depending on the selected forecasting calendar. Default value is Week. Available for demand or supply and demand plan types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure Catalog</td>
<td>Group multiple sets of measures for use in a plan. By enabling only those measures that are needed for any specific plan, you can perform a focused analysis with improved performance. A planning administrator can create and modify measure catalogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price List</td>
<td>Price list used in revenue calculations. The default price list for use in value calculations is Item List Price, defined in Items table for Organization and Item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exception Set</td>
<td>Lists exceptions to compute as part of a plan and also filters on Organizations and Categories for computing exceptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simulation Set</td>
<td>You can use data in planning server unchanged for plans or you can change it individually or when you perform a mass update. You store your changes in a simulation set and apply it to this plan or other plans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Topics

- Dimensions and Dimension Catalogs: Explained
• Why can’t I select Supply Planned Items?

Calculating Safety Stock Plan Options: Explained

You can configure parameters in which to calculate safety stock quantities as part of Run Plan. The safety stock calculation process outputs to plan data for the related safety stock fields for each item-organization attribute. The process calculates statistical safety stock levels based on forecasts and forecast error measures. Define or modify safety stock plan options on the Create Plan page, Safety Stock tab or the Edit Plan Options page, Safety Stock tab. The safety stock calculation process also outputs values to the plan simulation set specified on the Plan Options page, Scope tab.

Calculate Safety Stock

Select Calculate new safety stock quantities for end items so that safety stock can be calculated for end items in a supply plan run. When selected, the safety stock parameters are enabled.

This table lists safety stock parameters that are available for your selection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use item-specific values</td>
<td>Select to specify whether the supply plan run uses item-specific values in safety stock calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Level Percent</td>
<td>Enter a value between 0 and 100 to set the level of customer service that you want in satisfying the product demand immediately out of inventory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Stock Forecast Plan</td>
<td>The demand plan from which to select the forecast, forecast error, intermittent demand, and average interarrival time measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast</td>
<td>Forecast measure in the plan used in the safety stock calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast Error Type</td>
<td>Determines whether the quality of a forecast is measured by using MAD, MAPE, or Intermittent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast Error</td>
<td>Forecast accuracy measure in the plan used in the safety stock calculations. If Forecast Error Type is selected, then this field is determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermittent Demand</td>
<td>Plan measure that indicates whether or not the demand has an irregular frequency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Interarrival Time</td>
<td>Plan measure containing average interarrival times used in safety stock calculations for level combinations flagged as intermittent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overwrite</td>
<td>Select a value to use to overwrite the previously generated or entered safety stock levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save to collected data</td>
<td>If selected, then the collected data is updated with the safety stock quantities that are calculated and with safety stock quantity overrides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supply Plan Inputs

Supply Plan Attributes: Critical Choices

You can describe the generic attributes of a supply plan, such as plan start date, end date, and time fence control on the Edit Plan Options page, Supply tab, General tab. Plan Start Date and Plan End Date are read-only fields. The planning process calculates the plan end date from the Plan Horizon Date that you define in the Scope tab. Plan End Date is the sum of Plan Start Date and Plan Horizon Date. You use the Supply Plan Attribute section to configure the following options:

- Time fence control
- Assignment set

Demand Time Fence Control
When you enable this option, planning calculations ignore forecast demands before the demand time fence date and considers only sales order demand when calculating gross requirements. Demand time fence is the time duration within which the planning process does not consider forecast demand when calculating actual demand. The demand time fence start date is the current date and the end date is specified by users.

Planning Time Fence Control
When you enable this option, the planning process ignores forecast demand and considers only sales order demand when calculating gross requirements. Planning time fence is the time duration within which the planning process does not alter the plan.

For discrete items within the planning fence, the planning process does not reschedule order due dates or create planned orders for the item to satisfy net demand requirements. However, the planning process can reschedule out or cancel an order when it determines that such orders create excess supply. For discrete items outside the planning time fence, the planning process can generate suggestions to create, reschedule, or cancel supplies in the plan.

Assignment Set
Assignment Set includes the sourcing rules (hierarchy) and bills of distribution (BOD) for material flow within the supply chain. If you have already created assignment sets, you can select the required assignment set from the drop-down list. You can create an assignment set in Manage Assignment Sets from the Tasks panel drawer.

Overwrite Firm Planned Orders
You use this option to determine whether firm planned orders are retained between plan runs. When you select All from the drop-down list, the planning process overwrites all entries, planned and firm planned, from the current material plan. When you select None from the drop-down list, the planning process does not overwrite any firm planned orders. However, it overwrites any suggested planned orders that are not firm.

To navigate to the Supply Plan Attributes section, follow these steps:

1. On the Edit Plan page, click the Tasks panel drawer.
2. In the Tasks panel drawer, click Manage Plans.
3. In the Search area, search for your plan.
4. Select the plan from the displayed search result. Click Actions and then click Edit Plan Options.
5. On the Edit Plan Options page, click the Supply tab.
   The General tab displays, which include the Supply Plan Attributes section.
Forecast Processing: Explained

Forecast processing is the process by which supply planning extracts and adjusts historical forecast data from demand planning to meet the actual demand created by a sales order.

You can specify forecast processing on the Plan Options page, Supply tab, General subtab. You can define the following aspects of forecast processing:

- Forecast Spreading
- Forecast Consumption

Forecast Spreading
Forecast processing adjusts the forecast received from demand planning to make it suitable for supply planning. The planning processes break down the forecast received from demand planning to the day level. This is known as forecast spreading.

For example, if the monthly demand forecast is 100 and you enable forecast spreading, and if there are 20 working days in the month, the planning process spreads the forecast quantity of 5 to each daily bucket.

Tip: You can select the Enable the Rounding item attribute in the product data model or a simulation set. This ensures that the spread forecast is in integers and helps to plan for items which are not divisible.

You can only spread demand forecast evenly across all working days. Working days are determined by the calendar that you select from the Forecast Spreading Calendar drop-down list on the Plan Options page, Supply tab, General subtab, in the Allocation and Consumption section.

Select one of the following forecast spreading options:

- Spread forecast evenly: The planning process spreads forecast to daily buckets if the demand is planned at a weekly or monthly level.
- Do not spread forecast: The planning process retains the forecast at a weekly or monthly level.

You should also set the Past Due Forecast Days value on the Organizations tab of the Maintain Supply Network Model page. The planning process then aggregates all the forecasts within the past due dates of the plan and places the result at the plan start.

Forecast Consumption
Forecast consumption is the process that replaces forecast demand with sales order demand. Each time you place a sales order, you create actual demand. If you forecast actual demand, you want to reduce the forecast demand by the sales order quantity to avoid overstating demand.

If you select the Consume by forecast bucket check box and specify values for the options Backward Days and Forward Days in the Forecast Allocation and Consumption section, forecast consumption is affected. These choices create a forecast consumption window of time that consists of the backward and forward consumption days added to the sales order line schedule date.

For example, you specify 5 backward and 5 forward days and the forecast is in daily buckets. The consumption search first moves 5 days backward from the forecast bucket in weekdays, looking for a forecast quantity to consume. If that search is unsuccessful, consumption moves 5 days forward from the forecast bucket in weekdays. You can add an overconsumption entry to the forecast if either of the following scenarios occurs:

- When a match between the sales order and forecast dates is not found
• When the consumed forecast quantity is not sufficient to cover the sales order quantity

You can also specify forecast consumption for a plan by defining the following options on the Supply: Advanced Options page in the Forecast Consumption Parameters section:

• Consume forecast inside demand fence
• Consume forecast with no demand class
• Prefer consumption within forecast bucket
• Match only top model for forecast consumption

Forecast Allocation and Consumption: Critical Choices

You can configure the following items in the Forecast Allocation and Consumption section on the Edit Plan Options page in one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas:

• Forecast spreading
• Forecast spreading calendar
• Consume by forecast bucket
• Backward days
• Forward days

Forecast Spreading

Use this option to decide whether to spread the forecast evenly or not to spread the forecast at all. If you select Spread forecast evenly, the planning process spreads forecast to daily buckets if the demand is planned at a weekly or monthly level. If you select Do not spread forecast, the planning process retains the forecast at weekly or monthly level.

Forecast Spreading Calendar

Use this option to select the calendar of your choice to implement forecast spreading. Select one of the calendars from the drop-down list.

Consume by Forecast Bucket

When you enable this option, the forecast consumption process does not search for forecasts and sales orders outside the consumption bucket. If you enable this option, then you cannot specify Backward Days and Forward Days.

Backward Days

Use this option to allow a sales order demand to consume the forecast demand even if the forecast demand is a specified number of days earlier than the sales order demand. The value must be greater than zero.

Forward Days

Use this option to allow a sales order demand to consume the forecast demand even if the forecast demand is a specified number of days later than the sales order demand. The value must be greater than zero.

To navigate to the Forecast Allocation and Consumption section, follow these steps:

1. On the Edit Plan page, click the Tasks panel drawer.
2. In the Tasks panel drawer, click Manage Plans.
3. In the Search area, search for your plan.
4. Select the plan from the displayed search result. Click **Actions** and then click **Edit Plan Options**.

5. On the Edit Plan Options page, click the Supply tab.

The General tab appears. This tab includes the Forecast Allocation and Consumption section.

### Automatic Release Parameters: Critical Choices

Automatic release uses scheduled processes to release planned orders automatically after the plan run completes. The following options are available in the Automatic Release Parameters section on the Edit Plan Options page in one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas:

- Release planned orders automatically
- Include rescheduled supplies in automatic release

#### Release Planned Orders Automatically

When you enable this option, the planning process releases the planned orders automatically within the release time fence after the plan runs successfully.

> **Note:** Release time fence is an item-organization attribute and is not defined in plan options.

#### Include Rescheduled Supplies in Automatic Releases

When you enable this option, the planning process automatically releases rescheduled supplies. This option is active only if you have selected Release Planned Orders Automatically.

To navigate to the Automatic Release Parameters section, follow these steps:

1. On the Edit Plan page, click the Tasks panel drawer.
2. In the Tasks panel drawer, click **Manage Plans**.
3. In the Search area, search for your plan.
4. Select the plan from the displayed search result. Click **Actions** and then click **Edit Plan Options**.
5. On the Edit Plan Options page, click the Supply tab.

The General tab appears. The Automatic Release Parameters section is a part of this tab.

### Horizon for Average Daily Demand: Explained

You use Average Daily Demand to calculate Projected Available Balance: Days of Cover. Specify a value greater than zero (0). The default value is seven. You can configure the average daily demand in the Supply: Advanced Options dialog box.

### Include Drop Ship Demands and Supplies: Explained

When you select this option in the Supply: Advanced Options dialog box, all drop ship demands and supplies for planned source systems are included in the planning process. Supply chain planning supports only one source system per plan. Item-organization attributes for the drop ship validation organization are included by the snapshot. Drop ship validation organization is defined in the Organization tab of manage supply network. If you do not select this option, the planning process removes drop ship demands and supplies from the plan.
Forecast Consumption Parameters: Critical Choices

You use the Forecast Consumption Parameters section to configure the following options on the Edit Plan Options page in one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas:

- Consume forecast inside demand time fence
- Consume forecast with no demand class
- Prefer consumption within forecast bracket
- Match only top model for forecast consumption

Consume Forecast Inside Demand Time Fence

When you enable this option, forecast consumption occurs before enforcing the demand time fence control. The forecast entries within the demand time fence are used for consumption but not as a demand. After consumption, the demand quantity for all the forecast entries within the demand time fence is zero.

When you disable this option, the demand time fence control is implemented before the forecast consumption. Forecast entries in the demand time fence are dropped as demand statements and are not used for consumption.

Consume Forecast with No Demand Class

Use this option to instruct the forecast consumption process about the order it should use to consume forecast entries when some of forecasts have a demand class and others do not have a demand class. When you select **Within each bucket** from the drop-down list, the forecast consumption process starts by consuming forecast entries on the day of the sales order. At first, it consumes entries with matching demand class and then entries with no demand class. Then it consumes forecast entries within the backward and forward consumption days. For each day, it uses the matching demand class first and then the no demand class.

When you select **After consuming demand-specific forecast** from the drop-down list, the forecast consumption process starts by consuming forecast entries on the day of the sales orders with matching demand class only. Then it consumes forecast entries within the backward and forward consumption days with matching demand class only. If there are any remaining sales order quantity, it repeats the process for forecast entries with no demand class. At first the process runs on the day of the sales order and then within the backward and forward consumption days.

Prefer Consumption within Forecast Bracket

If you enable the option, the panning process consumes the forecast within the forecast bucket. This option is dependent on your selections in the Forecast Allocation and Consumption section in the General tab. This option takes effect when you enable **Spread Forecast Evenly for Forecast Spreading** and disable **Consume by Forecast Bucket** in the General tab.

Match Only Top Model for Forecast Consumption

Use this option to ensure that the forecast consumption process only consumes the independent forecast and not the exploded forecast received from the parent model. For example, certain Assembled to Order models are both finished goods that are sold in their own right and components of other finished goods. You may count the forecast twice, firstly the forecast that represents the independent demand for this model and secondly the forecast that is derived by exploding the demand of its parent model. To ensure that the forecast is not counted twice, use this option to consume only the independent forecast and not the exploded forecast received from the parent model.

To navigate to the Forecast Consumption Parameters section, follow these steps:

1. On the Edit Plan page, click the Tasks panel drawer.
2. In the Tasks panel drawer, click **Manage Plans**.
3. In the Search area, search for your plan.
4. Select the plan from the displayed search result. Click Actions and then click Edit Plan Options.
5. On the Edit Plan Options page, click the Supply tab.
6. On the General tab, click Select Advanced Options.

The Supply: Advanced Options dialog box opens, which include the Forecast Consumption Parameters section.

**Supplier Capacity Parameters: Critical Choices**

You use the Supplier Capacity Parameters section to configure the following options on the Edit Plan Options page in one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas:

- Consume supplier capacity with purchase order
- Supplier capacity accumulation multiplier

**Consume Supplier Capacity with Purchase Order**

When you select the check box, the planning process consumes supplier capacity with all purchase orders. When you do not select the check box, the planning process consumes supplier capacity with planned orders.

**Supplier Capacity Accumulation Multiplier**

Use this option to set the date for the planning process to begin the supplier capacity accumulation. You provide a number which acts as a multiplier of the Supplier Item Processing Lead-time. The number must be greater than zero. Supplier capacity is the number of units per day for a specific item that the supplier can produce. To decide the date, the planning process uses the following formula for supplier capacity accumulation:

\[ \text{Multiplier} \times \text{Processing lead time} + 1 \]

For example, if the multiplier = 2 and the processing lead time = 7 days, then the supplier capacity accumulation begins on day 15.

To navigate to the Supplier Capacity Parameters section, follow these steps:

1. On the Edit Plan page, click the Tasks panel drawer.
2. In the Tasks panel drawer, click **Manage Plans**.
3. In the Search area, search for your plan.
4. Select the plan from the displayed search result. Click Actions and then click Edit Plan Options.
5. On the Edit Plan Options page, click the Supply tab.
6. On the General tab, click Select Advanced Options.

The Supply: Advanced Options dialog box opens, which include the Supplier Capacity Parameters section.

**Related Topics**

- Approved Supplier List: Explained
Release Recommendations Parameters: Critical Choices

You use the Release Recommendation Parameters section to configure the following options on the Edit Plan Options page in one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas:

- Compression days tolerance for automatic release
- Requisition load group by
- Transfer load group by
- Release only by user

Compression Days Tolerance for Automatic Release

Use this option to indicate the number of compression days allowed for the automatic release of planned orders. The number of compression days applies to automatic release of planned orders and recommendations only. Compression days mean the number of days reduced between the start date and due date as suggested by the planning process.

Requisition Load Group By

Use this option to indicate the requisition load group when loading requisitions to purchasing. For each option, except All, the planning process creates one line for each planned order within each requisition.

- When you select All from the drop-down list, the planning process creates one purchase requisition for all recommended orders.
- When you select Item from the drop-down list, the planning process creates one purchase requisition for each item.
- When you select Buyer from the drop-down list, the planning process creates one purchase requisition for each buyer.
- When you select Planner from the drop-down list, the planning process creates one purchase requisition for each planner.
- When you select Supplier from the drop-down list, the planning process creates one purchase requisition for each supplier.
- When you select Category from the drop-down list, the planning process creates one purchase requisition for each item category.
- When you select Location from the drop-down list, the planning process creates one purchase requisition for each location.

Transfer Load Group By

Use this option to indicate the transfer load group when loading transfers to logistics. The value of Transfer Load Group By determines how the actual transfer order is created. When you select All from the drop-down list, the planning process creates all transfers in one transfer order. When you select Source and destination and ship date from the drop-down list, the planning process creates one transfer order for each Ship From and Ship To organization, and each ship date. When you select Source and destination, shipping method and ship date from the drop-down list, the planning process creates one transfer for each Ship From and Ship To organization pair, and ship method and ship date.

Release Only by User

Use this option to specify whether to restrict implementation of planned orders and recommendations to the current user. If you enable this option, the planning process implements only those planned orders and recommendations that the current
user has marked. If you disable this option, the planning process implements planned orders and recommendations that are marked by any user.

Note: This option applies only to the manual release of planned orders.

To navigate to the Release Recommendation Parameters section, follow these steps:

1. On the Edit Plan page, click the Tasks panel drawer.
2. In the Tasks panel drawer, click Manage Plans.
3. In the Search area, search for your plan.
4. Select the plan from the displayed search result. Click Actions and then click Edit Plan Options.
5. On the Edit Plan Options page, click the Supply tab.
6. On the General tab, click Select Advanced Options.

The Supply: Advanced Options dialog box opens, which include the Release Recommendation Parameters section.

**Time Fence Parameters: Critical Choices**

You use the Time Fence Parameters section to configure the following options:

- Create time fence
- Create firm planned order time fence
- Create firm internal requisition time fence

**Create Time Fence**

Use this option to instruct the planning process to create a natural time fence for an item at the completion date of the latest firm discrete job, purchase order, flow schedule, or shipment. The natural time fence indicates a new time fence that is set at the latest date of firm supplies. Completion date means the due date of the supply.

Note: This advanced plan option has no effect if you do not enable the Planning Time Fence Control option in the General tab.

**Create Firm Planned Order Time Fence**

Use this option to instruct the planning process to create a natural time fence for an item at the completion date of the latest firm planned order. Completion date means the suggested due date of the firm planned order.

Note: This advanced plan option has no effect if you do not enable the Planning Time Fence Control option in the General tab.

**Create Firm Internal Requisition Time Fence**

Use this option to instruct the planning process to create a natural time fence for an item at the completion date of the latest firm internal requisition. Completion date means the suggested due date of the internal requisition.

Note: This advanced plan option has no effect if you do not enable the Planning Time Fence Control option in the General tab.
To navigate to the Fence Parameters section, follow these steps:

1. On the Edit Plan page, click the Tasks panel drawer.
2. In the Tasks panel drawer, click Manage Plans.
3. In the Search area, search for your plan.
4. Select the plan from the displayed search result. Click Actions and then click Edit Plan Options.
5. On the Edit Plan Options page, click the Supply tab.
6. On the General tab, click Select Advanced Options.

The Supply: Advanced Options dialog box opens, which includes the Fence Parameters section.

Safety Stock Parameters: Critical Choices

You use the Safety Stock Parameters section on the Edit Plan page to configure the following options:

- Safety stock planning method
- Apply safety stock change interval to all items
- Smoothing method to calculate safety stock within change interval
- Safety stock change interval in days
- Safety stock bucket start offset days
- Maximum percentage variation in safety stock values
- Minimum percentage variation in safety stock values

Safety Stock Planning Method

Use this option to plan safety stock based on your selection. If you select the Use safety stock quantities option, the planning process includes safety stock in planning calculations. If you select the Do not plan safety stock option, the planning process ignores all other parameters for safety stock calculation.

Apply Safety Stock Change Interval to All Items

If you enable this option, the planning process applies safety stock change interval to all items, including items with Non-MRP planned safety stock method. If you disable the option, then the safety stock change interval applies only to items with Days of Cover safety stock method. Safety stock change interval is the time interval used for the smoothing within time interval functionality. If you specify an interval of 20 days, then starting from the application date, the planning process groups the safety stock calculation in 20-day buckets. The planning process then uses Smoothing method to calculate the safety stock within change interval to determine the safety stock level for the bucket.

Smoothing Method to Calculate Safety Stock Within Change Interval

Use this option for smoothing raw safety stock quantities in every interval, starting from the plan horizon. You can select Minimum, Maximum, or Average from the drop-down list. The result is always rounded up to nearest integer.

Safety Stock Change Interval in Days

Safety stock change interval is the number of working days used for smoothing safety stock within the time interval. If you specify an interval of 20 days, then starting from the application date, the planning process groups the safety stock calculation in 20-day buckets. The planning process then uses Smoothing method to calculate the safety stock within change interval to determine the safety stock level for the bucket. Enter a value greater than zero (0).
Safety Stock Bucket Start Offset Days
Use the current day for this option to ignore the impacts of high near-term demand that is possible due to high backlog demand. Enter a value greater than zero (0).

Maximum Percentage Variation in Safety Stock Values
When you use this option, the planning process does not allow the safety stock to deviate by more than the specified value when changing the time interval. Enter a value greater than zero (0). For example, if you specify 25 percent, the planning process sets 25 percent as the maximum percentage of change in safety stock quantity between buckets.

Minimum Percentage Variation in Safety Stock Values
When you use this option, the planning process keeps the safety stock constant across time intervals if the deviation is within the specified percentage. Enter a value greater than zero (0).

To navigate to the Safety Stock Parameters section, follow these steps:

1. On the Edit Plan page, click the Tasks panel drawer.
2. In the Tasks panel drawer, click Manage Plans.
3. In the Search area, search for your plan.
4. Select the plan from the displayed search result. Click Actions and then click Edit Plan Options.
5. On the Edit Plan Options page, click the Supply tab.
6. On the General tab, click Select Advanced Options.

The Supply: Advanced Options dialog box opens, which includes the Safety Stock Parameters section.

Technical Control Parameters: Explained
When you enable this option, the planning process implements multithreading during the plan run. Multithreading decreases the overall run time of a plan. To enable this option, click Select Advanced Options in the General tab of a supply plan and select Enable multithreading on the Supply: Advanced Options dialog box.

Supply Plan Options for Organizations and Schedules: Explained
Use the Organizations and Schedules tab to configure subinventory netting and the forecast spreading calendar by organization for a supply plan. You can also specify the demands to be considered in the supply plan.

Configure the supply plan options for organizations and demand schedules on the Create Plan page, Supply tab, Organizations and Schedules subtab, or the Edit Plan Options page, Supply tab, Organizations and Schedules subtab.

Organizations
The organizations are based on the organization level members specified on the Plan Options page, Scope tab.

Subinventory Netting: Enable or disable subinventories included in forecast netting by organization. The default values are the values that were set for the organization in the source system when the data was collected.
Forecast Spreading Calendar: Select a user-defined forecast spreading calendar for each organization.

- The supply planning process uses the calendar to spread aggregate forecast demand across daily buckets.
- If no calendar is specified at the organization level, then the supply planning process spreads the aggregate forecast evenly across daily buckets.
- This calendar is used only when Forecast Spreading Calendar is set to User-defined calendar on the Supply tab, General subtab, in the Forecast Allocation and Consumption section.

Demand Schedules

Select the demands to include in the supply plan. If the plan type is demand and supply, the demand schedule is automatically included in the supply plan. The supported types of demand schedules are:

- Demand (demand plan)
- External (external forecast)
- Production (production plan used in manufacturing plan)

Demand Plan Output: Select an output measure from the list of output level measures associated with the demand plan. The output measure from the demand plan must be included in the supply plan’s measure catalog and the demand forecasts measure group.

Measure Levels: Select dimension level at which to load the measure. If the demand schedule type is external or production, then the measure level option is not available.

Ship-to Consumption Level: Select a forecast consumption level for the local demand plan.

Running a Supply Plan or an Integrated Plan: Procedure

Run a supply plan or an integrated plan to generate forecasts and safety stock levels and to create replenishment. An integrated plan includes both demand and supply plan. You can run a Supply Plan or a Demand and Supply Plan from the Supply Planning, Planning Central, or Demand and Supply Planning work areas.

When you run a supply plan or an integrated plan, you can specify the scope of the plan that you want to run. You can decide whether to refresh the plan input data before running it. Also, you can run the plan immediately or you can run the plan in the background at a set time or on a repetitive schedule, such as daily or weekly.

After you create a supply plan or a demand and supply plan, you must run the plan to generate the data. In the Run Plan dialog box, Parameters tab, run plan options are sequenced in the order of operations: scope, demand, and supply. You also have an option to recalculate safety stock levels. The forecasting process runs first, safety stock is calculated next, and then the output is used for supply planning calculations. You can configure the following options, depending on the plan type:

- Data Refresh Options
- Scope Options
- Demand Plan Run Options
- Supply Plan Run Options
Data Refresh Options

The following data refresh options are available:

- **Do not refresh with current data**: Select this option to run your plan with no changes to demand, including no advancement of the plan start date.

- **Refresh with selected current data**: Select this option to partially refresh your data. You can refresh transaction data and some reference data without performing a full refresh. For example, selectively refreshing Demand history and measures and Forecasts covers the following scenarios:
  
  - Demand history and measures: You have reloaded external or third-party forecasts and the plan must reflect these recent updates (for example, Sales Forecast, Marketing Forecast, Financial Forecast, and Shipments Forecasts).
  
  - Forecast: You have changed the input measure level on the Plan Options page, Supply tab, Organizations and Schedules subtab, in the Demand Schedules section. For example, you copy a plan, change the input measure level to another forecast within the same plan, and want to rerun the plan. In this scenario, specify the **Refresh with selected current data** option for Forecast. Because you changed the plan options but did not edit the plan, the plan does not require a full refresh.

- **Refresh with current data**: Select this option to refresh the complete plan with the latest collected data. If you are running the plan for the first time, this is the only data refresh option available and it is selected by default. If you select this option for an integrated plan (demand and Supply Plan type), the Plan demand and Plan supply check boxes in the Scope Options section are selected by default and cannot be deselected.

Scope Options

Scope options restrict the focus of the replan. The following scope options are available:

- **Plan demand**: Select to forecast demand when running a plan. If you selected **Refresh with current data** in the Data Refresh Options section, then this option is selected by default for an integrated plan. This option is available for Demand and Supply Plan types in the Planning Central and Demand and Supply Planning work areas.

- **Approve plan**: Select to approve the plan during the plan run. This option is available for Demand and Supply Plan types in the Demand and Supply Planning work area.

- **Recalculate safety stock**: Select to recalculate safety stock quantities when running a plan. This option is enabled if you selected the **Calculate new safety stock quantities for end items** check box on the Plan Options page, in the Safety Stock tab. This option is available for Supply Plan or Demand and Supply Plan types in the Planning Central, Supply Planning, and Demand and Supply Planning work areas.

- **Plan supply**: Select to have the planning process calculate only the supply. If you selected the **Refresh with current data** check box in the Data Refresh Options section, then this option is selected by default for an integrated plan. This option is available for Demand and Supply Plan types in the Planning Central and Demand and Supply Planning work areas.

- **Archive plan**: Select to archive data from the plan. This option is available for Supply Plan or Demand and Supply Plan types in the Supply Planning and Demand and Supply Planning work areas.

Demand Plan Run Options

The Demand Plan Run Options section is not available for Supply Plan types, but is available to Demand and Supply Plan types.
Forecast Profiles: Select the forecasting profiles that you want to include as part of the plan. If you do not select a forecasting profile, then the forecasting process does not run.

Include details of forecast methods: Select to specify whether to provide details of the forecast methods that make up the forecast. This option is available for Demand and Supply Plan types in the Demand and Supply Planning work area.

Include details of causal factors: Select to specify whether to provide details of the causal factors that make up the forecast. This option is available for Demand and Supply Plan types in the Demand and Supply Planning work area.

Supply Plan Run Options
The following supply plan run options are available:

- **Interactive**: Select this option to run a plan into memory, without saving the plan to the database. If a typical plan is scheduled to run on weekends, you can use the Interactive option to run the plan during the week. If you select Interactive, the Schedule tab is disabled and the plan is set to run as soon as possible.

- **Batch**: Select this option to run the plan per a schedule. When you select this option, the Schedule tab becomes available where you can set up when to run the plan.

Use Batch to save the plan to a database. To save a plan to a database, you must run the plan at least once. The plan will be available for analysis without loading into memory.

The following two options are available for Batch:

- **Save without calculated totals**: Select to exclude calculated totals for items and resources while saving a plan.
- **Save all**: Select to save all plan data, including calculated totals. This option includes calculated totals while saving a plan. For example, save all calculated measures for items in the material plan and for resources used in the resource plan such as Projected Available Balance and Net Resource Availability respectively.

To run a supply plan or an integrated plan:

Running a Supply Plan or an Integrated Plan
To run a supply plan or an integrated plan, do the following:

1. Open the Run Plan dialog box:
   a. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area.
   b. Click the Plans panel tab and expand the Plans list.
   c. Select the plan that you want to run, click **Actions**, and then select **Run**.
2. In the Run Plan dialog box, Parameters, tab, expand **Details** to review the plan options:
   a. Review the data refresh options and make appropriate selections.

   **Note**: If you are running the plan for the first time, you must select **Refresh with Current Data**. This option refreshes historical data, imports sales orders, and advances the plan start date to align with the current date.

   b. Select the scope options that you want for the plan run.
   c. For a Demand and Supply Plan type, select the appropriate demand plan run options, including the forecasting profiles that you want to include as part of the plan run.
d. Select the supply plan run options that you want for the plan run.

3. If you selected Batch in the Supply Plan Run Options, click the Schedule tab to set up the frequency parameters:

   a. To run the plan immediately, select **As soon as possible**.
   b. To run the plan in the background at a set time, select **Using a schedule** and then select a **Frequency**, such as **Daily** or **Weekly**.

4. Click **OK** to run the plan.

**Plan Archival: Explained**

Plan Archival enables you to save multiple versions of a plan over time. You archive the key measures of a plan at a point in time. Archiving enables you to compare the current plan’s data to past versions of the plan. When viewing past versions of the plan, you can see the impact of strategic and tactical changes made to the plan.

For example, you archive a plan in May and then market conditions in September cause adjustments to be made to the plan. You can analyze the impact of the adjustments on the plan by viewing the changes in the key performance indicators between the plan version archived in May and the current plan.

You can create archives for a plan on an ad hoc basis. You can also use archives created by the Supply Chain Application Administrator for the calculation of the MAPE statistics. Create archives at a week or month level.

> **Note:** To calculate predefined measures for demand plans and sales and operations plans that use archived data, you must use a MAPE archive. An administrator from the Tools work area must run the archive job under Scheduled Processes.

To create an archive, select the Archive option on the Run Plan page. Alternatively, you can run the archive process independently of running the plan by selecting the Archive option from the Actions menu on the Manage Plans page. To create an archive for an open plan, select Archive from the Actions menu.

Set up the archiving parameters in the Scope: Advanced Options dialog box, which you access from the Scope tab on the Plan Options page.

**Configuring Archiving Parameters: Procedure**

You must enable the archiving options before you can archive plans.

To configure the archiving plan options:

1. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area link.

   > **Note:** Archival is not available for Oracle Fusion Planning Central Cloud.

2. Click **Manage Plans**, select a plan, and then select **Edit Plan Options** from the **Actions** menu.

3. In the Scope tab, click the **Select Advanced Options** button.

4. On the Scope: Advanced Options dialog box, select **Enable for archiving**.
5. Review and make changes to the archive parameters:
   - Select the calendar to use, set the archive time level.
   - Select the measure catalog to use when archiving.

   \[\text{Note:} \] Oracle recommends that you create a measure catalog for archived measures instead of archiving every measure in the plan.
   - Select an option to automatically delete archives. This results in older archives being deleted automatically within the Most Recent Days to Keep parameter.

6. Click Done.

Supply Planning Concepts

Planning in Daily Buckets: Explained

The planning process always plans in daily buckets because it considers that demands are due at the end of the day. The planning process does not plan demands and supplies at weekly, period, or monthly level. Demands and supplies are balanced at the end of the day. The shortages or excess in demand and supplies are carried over to the next day. However, tables and graphs can aggregate daily planning results into weekly, period, or monthly level.

Demands and supplies do not have time stamps. The planning process considers that the capacity during the day can be used for resource or supplier requirements scheduled for the same day. If a planned work order can be completed in less than a day, it’s scheduled on the same day as the demand due date. Also, if the work order is less than a day, the start date and the end date are same.

The planning process supports two calendars for aggregation in the planning output:

- Fiscal calendars: Supports aggregation by week and period on the pages.
- Julian calendars: Supports daily bucketing and aggregation by calendar month. The Julian calendar does not support bucketing by week.

Requirements Explosion: How it is Processed

When you run a supply plan or a supply and demand plan, one of the processes that take place is requirements explosion for make items. The supply planning processes reviews the supply chain item structure to ensure that there is enough supply, on hand and on order, to meet demand. The shortage of one item creates a demand for the items one level below it in the supply chain item structure. This process of analyzing the demand of individual components that make up an item and creating a demand for those components is known as requirements explosion.

The planning process uses the work definition of make order items to determine component requirements. The planning process makes suggestions accordingly to replenish the components that are in low supply to make the supply of the make order item easier.
Settings that Affect Requirements Explosion for Make Items

Supply planning respects component effective dates. The planning process determines a new date for the planned make order after it takes into consideration the following:

- The components that are part of the work definition
- The operations that are part of the work definition
- The component effective dates for the make item on or before the order start date of the planned order
- The operation effective dates for the make item on or before the order start date of the planned order

**Note:** Requirements explosion is performed only for make items. If you mark a make item as a buy item, the planning process does not suggest replenishing any of its components.

How Requirements Explosion for Make Items is Calculated

Consider the following situation:

- Item A is a make order for which there is a sales order of 100.
- It takes two of item B and three of item C to make one of item A.

The planning process explodes the demand to a component level and creates a demand of 200 for item B and 300 of item C. The demand quantity on an item is the shortage of its parent item multiplied by the usage of the child component in the parent item.

Resource Scheduling: Explained

Resource scheduling can be calculated when you know the planned make order duration. The planning process uses lead times, both fixed and variable, to calculate planned make order duration. For existing work orders, the lead time is the duration of the work order. The planning process does not change the duration of the work order. You can also manually set fixed and manual lead times.

**Tip:** If you manually configure the lead times, then set larger values for a conservative planning result. Set smaller values for an aggressive planning result.

For example, suppose the fixed lead time = 1

Variable lead time = 0.2.

The planned order size = 10 units

Make planned order lead time = fixed + variable multiplied by order size = 1 + 0.2 multiplied by 10 = 1 + 2 = 3 days

Demand due date = Day 5

Make planned order: Suggested start date = Day 2; Suggested due date = Day 5

The calculation assumes that day 5 ends at 23:59 and so one full day of lead time pushes the start date to day 4 at 23:59. So in the example, the 3-day lead time pushes the start date to day 2.
The following calculations are used to calculate planned make order duration, routing resource duration, operation duration, and resource duration:

- **Planned make order duration:** The planned make order quantity is determined by total quantity of demands and order modifiers. Total make order lead time (days) = fixed lead time + quantity multiplied with variable lead time.

- **Routing resource duration:** Resource requirement (in hours) is calculated for item-based resource usages. Resource requirement = Quantity multiplied by Usage hours. Operation duration (in hours) is calculated by adding each resource requirement adjusted for any simultaneous resources. Total Routing Duration = Sum of the operation duration (hours).

- **The operation duration and resource duration calculations are shown in the following illustrations. Each operation and resource requirement is spread over the total make lead time.**

The following figure illustrates the calculation for operation duration.

\[
\text{Operation Duration (in days)} = \frac{\text{Operation (in hours)} \times \text{Total Make Order Lead Time (in days)}}{\text{Total Routing Duration (in hours)}}
\]

The following figure illustrates the calculation for resource duration.

\[
\text{Resource Duration (in days)} = \frac{\text{Resource Requirement (in hours)} \times \text{Total Make Order Lead Time (in days)}}{\text{Total Routing Duration (in hours)}}
\]

For a planned make order, the planning process performs the following task:

- Calculates duration based on fixed and variable lead times.
- Calculates required resource hours from the work definition.
- Spreads the required resource hours evenly across the calculated work order duration. If the work order has multiple operations, the duration for each operation is calculated and the resource hours are spread out within the operations for assigned resources.

**Rescheduling Existing Work Order**

For an existing work order, you can either continue with the existing schedule or change the schedule and assign new dates. If the work order is not rescheduled, then the planning process:

- Does not change the work order start and end dates
- Does not change the operation and resource requirement start and end dates
- Spreads each resource usage evenly over the days of the resource requirement

For example, if the resource requirement start date is Day 5 and end date is Day 6, and resource usage is 14 hours, then the planning process allocates 7 hours on Day 5 and 7 hours on Day 6. If you reschedule a work order, the job duration is preserved and does not change. The lead time for each operation and for each resource requirement remain the same. Only the start and end dates change.
Planning calculations follow these guidelines while rescheduling a work order:

- Allocate the same number of days for work order start and end dates. For example, if the end date is moved by two days, then move the start date by two days.
- Allocate the same number of days to each operation and resource requirement date. Using the previous example, move each operation and resource requirement date by two days.
- Spread each resource usage evenly over the days of the resource requirement. For example, if the resource requirement start date is Day 5 and end date is Day 6, and resource usage is 14 hours, then allocate 7 hours on Day 5 and 7 hours on Day 6.
- Adjust for days on and days off by increasing or decreasing the job, operation, and resource dates. Depending on whether days off are included or removed from the work order, the relative working days remain the same before and after the move. For example, the work order duration is 5 days, starting on Friday and ending on Tuesday including two nonworking weekend days. If the work order is rescheduled to start on Monday, the new end date becomes Wednesday. If any adjusted dates for the work order are pushed into the past, then place the dates on Day 1 of the plan. If a part of the work order is completed, then only the open quantity of the work order is scheduled. If some components and resources are consumed by the work order, then only the open component requirements and open resource usages are planned in the planning process.

Resource Efficiency and Resource Utilization: Explained

While scheduling resources, the planning process uses resource efficiency and utilization that you specify at the resource level. Resource efficiency is a measure (expressed in percentage) of the actual output to the standard output expected. Resource efficiency determines the time that a resource takes to complete a task.

For example, if you expect a resource having an efficiency of 100% to complete a task in 12 hours, the resource having an efficiency of 50% would take 24 hours to complete the task. Effective usage of a resource is the ratio of resource hours as specified in routing (theoretical usage) to efficiency.

The following figure illustrates the calculation used for actual resource usage.

\[
\text{Actual Resource Usage} = \frac{(\text{Quantity} \times \text{Resource hours per resource})}{(\text{Resource Efficiency} \times \text{Resource Utilization})}
\]

Resource utilization is a measure (expressed in percentage) of how intensively a resource is used. For example, a resource may take frequent breaks or you may assign maintenance tasks to the resource. This indicates that a percentage of the resource time is not available for the task. The actual usage is the ratio of the resource hours as specified in routing to the product of efficiency and utilization. For example, a routing has a resource requirement for 2 hours. The efficiency and utilization of the resource is expected to be 90% and 75%, respectively. Therefore, the actual resource usage is calculated as 2.96 hours.

\[
\text{Actual Resource usage} = \frac{(1 \text{ each} \times 2 \text{ hours per resource})}{(0.9 \times 0.75)} = \frac{2}{0.675} = 2.96 \text{ hours}
\]

For a Make Order to manufacture 50 units, using the same routing as above, you have:

\[
\text{Actual Resource usage} = \frac{(50 \text{ each} \times 2 \text{ hours per resource})}{(0.9 \times 0.75)} = \frac{100}{0.675} = 148.15 \text{ hour}
\]
Considering the actual resource efficiency and utilization, the planning process generates a plan. If an additional resource usage is required to satisfy a demand, the planning process recommends inflating the resource usage.

**Sourcing Allocation Splits: Explained**

The planning process creates supplies based on the sourcing splits (rank one only). Supply planning uses split percentages that can be specified on sourcing rules. You can rank the sources of supply that are named in the rules and bills, giving one priority over another when the planning process generates recommendations. You can also assign sourcing percentages to these sources, which lets you to allocate a portion of the total orders to each source. Sourcing allocation considers all supply sources: buy, make, and transfer.

If there are no order modifiers, then when supplies are required on a day, the planned orders for the day are split into as many planned orders as required to meet the rank one sourcing allocation splits. If there are item-attribute or supplier-order modifiers, the supply is created for the highest allocation split percent source (rank one) respecting the order modifiers. Then a supply is created for the next source, again respecting the order modifiers. The supply sources are used in allocation percent order. As each order is created, the next lower allocation percentage source is considered. If all rank one sources are used, then an order is created for the remaining top allocation percent source again and so forth through the top rank sources. This is repeated until enough supply is created.

The calculation attempts to balance supply sources over the plan horizon to meet the rank one allocation percents. If supplies do not respect the split due to existing purchase orders or order modifiers, then the planning process selects sources each day to bring the plan horizon supplies into alignment with the sourcing splits. You have to create supply on the source that leads to the lowest deviation of the cumulative sourcing split from the split percentages specified in the sourcing rule. The planning process does not consider historical receipts when calculating sourcing splits. Only open purchase orders, transfer orders, and make orders are considered.

The following formula is used to calculate the sourcing split each day:

\[
\text{If Total Supply multiplied by Source A allocation percentage > Supply for Source A, then create a new planned order for Source A (respecting order modifiers) so that supply for Source A > or = Source A allocation percentage multiplied by Total Supply, until Total Supply > or = Total Demand.}
\]

Sourcing allocation and effective dates: If a sourcing rule becomes effective on a certain date, then the planning process respects the allocation percentages from the effective date and after. The planning process does not consider allocation that has happened before the effective date.

For example, a plan runs on March 1st and the sourcing rule is:

- Effective January 1st until May 31st: 40 % Acme, 60 % Business World
- Effective June 1st: 50 % Acme, 50 % Consolidated

Starting June 1st, the allocation process splits 50/50 between Acme and Consolidated. The allocation process ignores the history before the effective date. The allocation process does not consider whether Acme has 40% or 60% of the orders before June 1st.

**Types of Reservations Managed in Supply Chain Planning: Explained**

You can collect information about all reservations that are created by the inventory processes and view them in one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas. You can view the amount of supply that is pegged to order fulfillment lines.
Supply Chain Planning does not create reservations; it just displays all the reservations that are created by the inventory processes. You cannot edit the quantity or kind of supply that is reserved to a sales order in the configurable planners’ workbench.

The following types of supply can be reserved to a sales order in the inventory:

- On hand inventory
- Work orders
- Purchase orders
- Transfer orders

Multiple sources and quantities of supply can be reserved to a single sales order fulfillment line.

There are two ways by which sales orders are pegged to supplies:

- Multiple sales orders can be pegged to a single source of supply: In this case, the pegged quantity does not exceed the total supply quantity. This type of reservation is done when a single source of supply is adequate enough to fulfill many sales orders.

  For example, there are 50 sales orders for item A. Each sales order is for a single unit of A. You have defined one of your supply sources as an inter-organization transfer that supplies 100 units of A. Therefore, 50 units out of the 100 units from the transfer supply can be pegged to the different sales order fulfillment lines.

- Multiple sources of supply can be pegged to a single sales order: In this case, the pegged quantity does not exceed the total demand quantity. This type of reservation is done when a single supply source is not adequate to fulfill a sales order which demands a large quantity of supply for an item.

  If a sales order is recorded for an item that has a high demand, multiple sources of supply can be pegged in varied quantities to that single sales order. For example, you have defined two supply sources A and B as the following: A is an inter-organization transfer and B is a purchase from an external supplier. If a sales order of 800 units for this item is recorded, a part of the supply from A and a part of the supply from B will be reserved. Those reserved quantities are then pegged to the single order fulfillment line.

Supply planning respects a demand reservation to a lot without regard to the lot expiration dates. A lot that expires on day 6 can be reserved to a demand that is due on day 10. Supply Chain Planning collects this reservation as it is and reflects all reservations on the Supplies and Demands page. You can only view reservations in a Supply Chain Planning work area, but you cannot modify them.

Viewing Pegging for Reservations: Procedure

You can view all the reservations that are created by the inventory processes, in one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas.

To view the sales order fulfillment lines that are pegged to different supplies and the amount of supply reserved against each sales order, follow these steps:-

1. In the Navigator, click a Supply Chain Planning work area.
2. Click the Plans drawer.
3. Expand Plans, and select the plan of your choice.
4. Click the Action menu and select Open.
5. Select the Supply Analysis page layout.
6. Navigate to the Supplies and Demands window and search for all sales orders. You can search by defining one or more attributes in the search criteria, like Item, Organization, or Order Type.
7. In the Search Results area, click **View** and select **Columns**.
8. Drill down to the **Manage Columns** option.
9. Move the column names Reserved Quantity and Reservation Type from the **Hidden Columns** to **Visible Columns**.
10. Optionally, you can also use the **Move selected items to the top of list** button to move these two rows to the front. This helps you to view all information related to reservations at once.

**Tip:** You can also enhance your search by setting an **Advanced** search criteria such as Reserved Quantity > 0. This would display only those sales orders which have some amount of supply pegged to them.

### Viewing Model Forecast and Sales Order Together: Explained

In the configure-to-order process, the execution system transacts the configured item using a unique item identifier that is different from the model item identifier. To make effective planning decisions, you need to view the model forecast, and the supply and demand orders together. You can view the model forecast and the sales order together in the Material Plan page. By viewing the model forecast and sales order together, you can analyze and make effective supply and demand decisions in a configure-to-order environment.

### Enabling the Measure for a Combined View of the Model Forecast and Sales Order

To view the model forecast and the sales order together, you must enable the Configured Item Sales Orders measure. Before you enable the measure, add the measure to the measure catalog. To view the measure, assign a category to the model.

Follow these steps to enable the measure:

1. From your Supply Chain Planning work area, open a plan, and click **Open > Full Pane**.
2. From the **Open Table, Graph, or Tile Set** page, search and open a **Material Plan**.
3. From the Material Plan page, click the **Selector Tool View Table Configuration** icon from the material plan tool bar.
4. In the Measures tab, move the **Configured Item Sales Orders** measure from the Available Measures column to the Selected Measures column.
5. Click **Save and Close**.

### Modeling a Supply Chain

#### Phantoms: How They are Used in Planning

A phantom assembly, also known as phantom bill, is a nonstocked assembly that lets you group materials required to produce a subassembly. When you create a bill of material for a parent item, you can specify a component as a phantom. One bill of material can represent a phantom subassembly for one parent item, and a stocked subassembly for another parent item. A phantom bill of material allows you to manufacture and stock the assembly when necessary. For example, you can use phantoms to build and stock occasional spares for field service requirements. The planning process explodes through a phantom subassembly to the components.

#### Settings That Affect Phantom Assembly

The planning process ignores phantom assembly routing when you define a job or repetitive schedule. To avoid any additional lead time offset for components, you set the lead time of the phantom to zero.
How Phantoms Are Used in Planning

When model bills or option class bills are components to another bill of material, the component supply type is a phantom. Instead of passing the parent’s planned orders to the phantom, netting the phantom, and passing requirements to the phantom’s components, the planning process blows through the phantom to create component planned orders. For the organization parameter, you have only the Material Only option for Phantom Operation Sequence Inheritance. The planning process ignores order modifiers for items that have a phantom supply type. The planning process plans the phantom subassembly using the lot-for-lot lot-sizing technique.

Typically, phantom assemblies act as normal assemblies when they represent a top-level assembly, such as when you master schedule them or manufacture them using a discrete job. As a subassembly, however, they lose their identity as distinct assemblies and are a collection of their components. The components of the phantom subassembly are included on the job and in the planned supplies, but not the phantom itself. Using the bill of material to determine phantoms, has two advantages: it allows for more flexibility (because a component can be a phantom in one bill and not another), and treatment of phantoms in the planning process is consistent with Oracle WIP.

FIFO Pegging: Explained

Pegging is a process that the planning calculations use to link the supply with the demand, and the demand with the supply. FIFO is first in, first out. In FIFO pegging, demands are linked to supplies on a day-by-day basis. The planning processes sort demands by day, demand type, and supply quantity in ascending order. The planning processes sort supplies by day, supply type, and supply quantity in ascending order.

For all reserved demands and supplies, the planning processes first pegs demands with reservations (existing or recommended) to the reserved supply without regard to the demand type, the supply type, and dates. Pegging always respects reservations. For unreserved demands and supplies, the planning processes sort demands day by day in the following sort order:

- Past due sales orders
- All sales orders
- Manual demands

For all other demands, including forecasts and dependents demands, the planning processes sort supplies day by day in the following sort order:

- On hand
- Past-due supplies (firm by definition)
- Existing firm supplies
- Existing non-firm supplies
- Planned orders

During demand and supply netting in planning calculations, if safety stock levels are specified for an item organization, then the netting is performed considering the daily safety stock level. The planning calculations do not use the notion of safety stock demand. As there is no concept of safety stock demand, there is no pegging of a supply to a safety stock demand. The planning calculations do not peg some or all of a supply to anything when some or all of the supply is used to meet the required safety stock level. A supply, which meets a safety stock level, pegs to either future demand or is not pegged. Excess supplies because of order modifiers can peg to nothing at the end of the planning horizons.
Shrinkage: Explained

The planned quantities of products sometimes decrease or shrink as they move through the production process. Shrinkage rate is an item-organization attribute, which determines the expected scrap and other losses in inventory.

To overcome the inventory shrinkage, the planning process begins with production quantities greater than the required quantity to meet the demand. The planning process considers the value that you specify for shrinkage and uses it to plan for shrinkage of an item in an organization. The planning process plans for demand by starting with a quantity that considers shrinkage and then arrive at the required order quantity. The order quantity is the quantity after the shrinkage is applied. The planning process uses the shrinkage rate and the required order quantity to determine the start quantity. The planned order needs the start quantity to account for the shrinkage.

For example, consider an item that has a shrinkage of 10%. For a demand of 100, the planning process starts with a quantity that will shrink by 10% to arrive at 100.

The planning process derives the start quantity based on the following equation:

\[
\text{Start Quantity} = \frac{\text{Order Quantity}}{1 - \text{Shrinkage}} \times 100
\]

\[
(100 / (100-10)) \times 100 = 111.11
\]

The supply planning process considers shrinkage for both planned orders and existing supplies. As work orders can be incomplete at the time of planning, you can track the status of the work order from your Supply Chain Planning work area.

Firming Supplies

When you firm a supply order, you can select either the start quantity or the order quantity as the firm quantity on the Supplies and Demands page. You can update either the Firm Quantity or the Firm Start Quantity column to a different value.

When you firm a planned order, the planning process updates the Firm Quantity column with the value in the Order Quantity column. You can also edit the Firm Quantity column based on your planning needs. Alternatively, you can specify the Firm Start Quantity column on a firm planned order. When you enter a value in the Firm Start Quantity column, the planning process clears the value from the Firm Quantity column.

When you rerun the plan in a simulation mode, you can see the following data:

- For the Planned Order with Firm Start Quantity specified, the Start Quantity column displays the Firm Start Quantity value. The Order Quantity column displays a value based on the following calculations:

\[
\text{Order Quantity} = \text{Firm Start Quantity} \times (1 - \text{Shrinkage}) = \text{Firm Start Quantity multiplied by (1 - Shrinkage)}
\]

- For the Planned Order with Firm Quantity specified, the Order Quantity column displays the Firm Quantity value. The Start Quantity column displays a value based on the following calculation:

\[
\text{Start Quantity} = \frac{\text{Firm Quantity}}{1 - \text{Shrinkage}} - \text{Firm Quantity divided by (1 minus Shrinkage)}
\]

Calculating Shrinkage for Work Orders

A work order can be fully complete or partially complete during collections. When you collect a work order, the collected quantity represents the start quantity. The planning process populates these three columns only for work orders. The planning process calculates the new order quantity based on the current state of completion and the expected scrap.
can review the following parameters on the Supply Planning, Planning Central, and Demand and Supply Planning work areas to track the status of the work order:

- Start Quantity
- Completed Quantity
- Scrapped Quantity
- Remaining Quantity
- Expected Scrap Quantity
- Order Quantity

During collections, the planning process collects the start quantity from the execution systems. When you release a planned order, the planning process releases the start quantity back to the execution systems.

Measures Enabled to Display Start Quantity
To view the start quantity and the start dates, the planning process uses the following three measures:

- Supply Start Quantity
- Reserved Supply on Start Date
- Reserved Supply Value on Start Date

Analyzing a Supply Plan

Scheduling Purchase Orders: Explained

Purchase orders, also known as buy orders, enable you to accurately measure the transit time from the supplier to the organization. The following fields are included on the purchase order schedule:

- Requested Ship Date
- Promised Ship Date
- Requested Delivery Date
- Promised Delivery Date
- Buyer-managed Transportation Indicator
- Shipping Method

Buyer-managed Transportation specifies that the buying company is responsible for arranging the transportation, from picking up the requested goods to delivering to ship-to locations specified in the order. When the Buyer-managed Transportation indicator is not selected, delivery dates are populated on the purchase order and ship dates are not populated on the purchase order. When it is selected, the ship dates are populated on the purchase order and delivery dates may be populated on the purchase order.

When Buyer-managed Transportation is selected, the buyer communicates a requested ship date on Purchase Orders and the supplier provides a promised ship date in response. When not selected, delivery dates are communicated between buyer and supplier. In both cases, the purchase order also contains shipping method at the line level. Transit times can be defined between a supplier site and organization location for shipping methods. The planning process can consider transit times for purchase orders.
When the planning process creates planned purchase orders, the planning process uses the shipping method from the sourcing rule to calculate the transit time. The total lead time from planned purchase order start date to dock date includes both processing lead time and transit lead time.

When you release a planned purchase order from a Supply Chain Planning work area, the following information is sent to purchasing:

- Shipping method
- Requested ship date and requested delivery date. If Buyer-managed Purchasing is selected, then both ship and delivery dates are populated on the purchase order. If Buyer-managed Purchasing is not selected, then only the delivery dates are populated on the purchase order.

Purchase orders are scheduled backward from the order due date. Scheduling purchase order respects all valid shipping, receiving, transit, manufacturing, and supplier capacity calendars. In supply chain planning, if any dates are in the past, then the dates are set to the plan start date. The planning process issues reschedule recommendations for the following conditions:

- When the purchase order Buyer-managed Transportation indicator is selected and the old ship date is different from the new ship date calculated by planning.
- When the purchase order Buyer-managed Transportation indicator is not selected and the old delivery date is different from the new dock date calculated by planning.

Example of Backward Scheduling Calculations

Consider that the suggested due date is Day 10, where postprocessing = 1 day, transit time = 2 days, processing = 4 days, and preprocessing = 2 days. The following calculations are used for backward scheduling:

- Suggested Due Date = Day 10
- Suggested Dock Date = Day 9 (Dock Date = Due Date minus Postprocessing Lead Time)
- Suggested Ship Date = Day 7 (Ship date = Dock Date minus Transit Lead Time)
- Suggested Start Date = Day 3 (Start Date = Ship Date minus Processing Lead Time)
- Suggested Order Date = Day 1 (Start Date = Preprocessing Lead Time)

Backward Scheduling and Order Dates: How It Is Calculated

Backward scheduling is the process by which lead time is applied to supply orders. When the planning mode is unconstrained, backward scheduling is performed by the planning process.

When you run a supply plan, the planning process reports constraint violations as capacity overloads and lead time exceptions so that you are alerted to supply problems. The supply for your sales order becomes due on the end demand date.

Settings That Affect Backward Scheduling and Order Dates

When supply is just in time for a demand, the supply completion date is the demand date. The supply is then scheduled backward to arrive at the start dates for each operation that must be completed and due dates for supply of lower-level components that make up the final supply.

During backward scheduling of dates, if the plan start date is crossed, then all earlier dates are bucketed to the plan start date. This is referred to as compression.
Backward scheduling affects order due dates in the following ways for different types of items:

- For make items, compression begins at preprocessing lead time. The first operation and each successive operation are then compressed to zero duration until there is sufficient lead time for the remaining operations to complete using the resource duration.
- For transfer and buy items, the preprocessing lead time is compressed first. The processing lead time is then compressed and if insufficient lead time remains, post processing lead time is compressed.

**Note:** The processing time for a buy item is independent of item quantity.

You can set organization and customer receiving and shipping schedules and carrier transit schedules in the Manage Transportation Schedules section in Logistics. The only valid dates that planning calculations use for backward scheduling, are the working days on the manufacturing and shipping calendars. Calendar defaulting rules are used by planning to determine order dates calculations. The defaulting rules are:

- Valid Supplier Capacity Calendar: Either the Supplier or Supplier Site Capacity Calendar is used or a fully open calendar of 7 days, 24 hours.
- Valid Supplier Shipping Calendar: The Carrier or, Supplier or, Supplier Site Calendar, the Supplier, or Supplier Site Shipping Calendar, the Carrier or Supplier Calendar, the Supplier Shipping Calendar, or a fully open calendar of 7 days, 24 hours is used.
- Valid Organization Receiving Calendar: Either the Carrier or Organization Calendar is used, or the Organization Receiving Calendar, or the Organization Manufacturing Calendar.

**Note:** The defaulting rules are also applied to determine different calendars, such as Valid Organization Manufacturing Calendar, Valid Organization Shipping Calendar, Valid Customer Shipping Calendar, and Valid Transit Calendar.

### How Backward Scheduling Is Calculated

Backward scheduling is calculated based on the following:

- Planned Make Order: If your order is for a make item, the component due date is the start date for the operation that requires it and supply is scheduled backward. The work definition provides the information about the component and resource requirements for such an order. The new order due date becomes the date of the end demand.

  **Note:** A make planned order exists only as a planned order in supply chain planning, and is not part of manufacturing yet.

- Work Order: If your order is for an item which already exists as a work order, the component and resource requirements are collected from the work order itself. The planning process can shift the work order to a new set of dates without making alterations to the relationship of dates in the work order. The component due dates for that end item are collected from manufacturing.

For example, take the following scenario:

- A is an end item with two components B and C that have different start dates.
- C is a make item with two components D and E that also have different start dates.

Components D and E are in the lower level of the work definition for item C and they are needed for the assembly of the make planned order C. Similarly, components B and C are in the lower level of the work definition for item A and they are needed for the assembly of the work order A.
The following figure illustrates the relationship between components A, B, C, D, and E that are used to make an end item.

**Relationship Between Different Components**

The planned make order rescheduled dates are determined by total quantity of demands and order modifiers. Total make order lead time (days) = fixed lead time + quantity multiplied by variable lead time.

The work order rescheduled dates are determined by component requirement start dates and end dates. If the end date is moved by 3 days, the start date is also moved by 3 days.

**Using Pegging Analysis View: Explained**

Using the Pegging Analysis view, you can analyze pegging relationships between supplies and demands of different items. For example, you can analyze how supplies of component items are pegged to sales orders and forecasts. The view displays the quantity of supplies that are pegged to demands.

You can group supplies by the Item, Order Type, Organization, Suggested Due Date, or Supplier attributes. Similarly, you can group demands by the Item, Order Type, Organization, Suggested Due Date, or Customer attributes. You can choose to look at demand items one level below the supply items or look at the end demand items that are pegged to the supply items. You can view the pegged supply quantity as it is or as a percentage of the total supply quantity. Pegging Criteria controls the layout of the pegging analysis view. The Application Default pegging criteria is the predefined layout. You can save the group by criteria and display options as Pegging Criteria. You can later select this Pegging Criteria from within the Pegging Analysis view. You can mark the criteria as Public or Private.

You can open the Pegging Analysis view using the drill-down action from the Items, Supplies and Demands, and Demand Fulfillment page. From the Pegging Analysis view, you can further drill down to supplies or demands depending on your need. When you drill down to supplies, you open the Supplies and Demand view where you see only the supply items. Similarly, if you drill down to demands, you open the Supplies and Demands view where you see only the demand items. You can also drill down to Items and Item Structure pages.
Creating a Pegging Criteria Layout: Procedure

Use Pegging Criteria to create a layout to view the pegging details. Create a Pegging Criteria from the Pegging Analysis view. After you create a criteria, you can use the criteria as the default criteria for future needs.

Follow these steps to create a pegging criteria.

1. In the Navigator, click the Supply Planning work area.
2. Click the Tasks panel tab.
3. In the Tasks panel drawer, click **Manage Plans**.
4. Search and open your plan.
5. Select your plan, click **Actions**, and then click **Open**.
6. In the **Open Table, Graph, or Tile Set** page, search for the **Items, Supplies and Demands**, or **Demand Fulfillment** page.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Search the demands or items.
9. Select the demands or items for which you want to perform pegging analysis.
10. Click **Actions, Drill to, Pegging Analysis**.
11. On the Pegging Analysis page, click the Pegging Analysis drop-down list and click **Create**.
12. On the Create Pegging Criteria page, enter the details and click **Save and Close**.

> **Note:** To make this criteria your default criteria, select the **Set as default** check box on the Create Pegging Criteria page.

Build Plan View: Explained

The Build Plan view provides a time-phased summary of supply and demand for an end item as well as a selected list of components that are used to make the end item. It also provides a time-phased summary of resource availability and resource usage of a selected list of resources that are used to make the end item or one of its subassemblies or components. The Build Plan view lets you:

- View resources and material requirements simultaneously for an end item
- Track the supplies of the end item and its components that are pegged to a selected demand of the end item
- Track the resource requirements that are pegged to a selected demand of the end item
- View individual orders that make up an aggregate quantity
- Edit measures such as Planned Orders or Manual Demands
- Configure the layout to show only the components, resources, and measures that you are interested in

You can have the following advantages for using the Build Plan view.

- Identify supply and resource constraints
- Understand the imbalance in component supply
- Direct your focus to only those components, resources, and measures that are important to your business

When you open Build Plan for the first time, you may see an empty plan layout. Create a criteria to select your items and measures.
Creating Build Plan Layout: Explained

When you open the Build Plan page for the first time, you see a predefined layout. You can create your own layout with preferred measures for the end items, components, and resources.

Follow these steps to create a build plan layout.

1. In the Navigator, click the Supply Planning work area.
2. Click the Tasks panel tab.
3. In the Tasks panel drawer, click Manage Plans.
4. Search and open your plan.
5. Select your plan, click Actions, and then click Open.
6. In the Open Table, Graph, or Tile Set page, search for the Items, Supplies and Demands, or Demand Fulfillment page.
7. Click OK.
8. From the Build Plan view, click the Layout list and then click Manage.
9. From the Manage Layouts dialog, click the Add button and enter the values for Name, Description, Access and Time fields.
10. From the End Item Measures tab, select your preferred measures in the Available column and move them to the Selected column.
11. Click Save and Close.

Creating Build Plan Criteria: Explained

When you open Build Plan for the first time, you may see an empty plan layout. Create a criteria to select your items and measures. You can set this criteria as the default criteria for all other plans.

Follow these steps to create a build plan criteria.

1. In the Navigator, click the Supply Planning work area.
2. Click the Tasks panel tab.
3. In the Tasks panel drawer, click Manage Plans.
4. Search and open your plan.
5. Select your plan, click Actions, and then click Open.
6. In the Open Table, Graph, or Tile Set page, search for the Items, Supplies and Demands, or Demand Fulfillment page.
7. Click OK.
8. From the Build Plan view, click the Criteria list and then click Manage.
9. From the Manage Criteria dialog, click the Add button and enter the values for Name, Description, Access fields.
10. Select the criteria as either Item or Category. The available options depend on your criteria.
11. If your criteria is Item, then select an item and organization from the list.
12. Note: You can leave the Organization field empty.
13. If your criteria is Category, then select a catalog and category from the list.
14. Click Refresh Lists. The Components and Resources list refreshes depending on your selected criteria.
15. Select either all or a specific component for the item.
16. Select either all or a specific resource for the item.
17. Click Save and Close.
Prioritizing Work Orders with Ready to Build Items: Explained

The Ready to Build Quantity value of a supply order represents the quantity of the supply order that can be built using only on-hand supplies of components. You can estimate the supply quantity that can be built using the pegged, on-hand components of the supply. You can decide which orders are ready to work upon and which orders you need to wait for the components to be available.

The planning process uses the Ready to Build Quantity to calculate the Ready to Build Percentage.

\[
\text{Ready to Build Percentage} = \frac{\text{Ready to Build Quantity}}{\text{Supply Quantity}}
\]

The Ready to Build Quantity uses the Consider in Clear-to-Build item attribute to determine the components that participate in the ready to build calculation for assembly items. Consider in Clear-to-Build is an item attribute which you must specify in the Items page. If you set this attribute to Yes for specific components, the calculations will consider only those components for Ready to Build calculations of the assembly items. If you set this attribute to No, those specific components do not affect the Ready to Build calculations of the assembly item.

For the component items that you want to include in the Ready to Build calculation of assembly items, you must first set the Consider in Clear-to-Build attribute to Yes in the Items page. This attribute is not available in Oracle Product Information Management. You must set this attribute in a plan or within a simulation set.

Ready to Build Quantity and Ready to Build Percentage are calculated for supplies of Make items only.

Planning for Rework and Transform Work Orders: Explained

Rework and Transform work orders are collected during the data collections process and they are shown as Nonstandard work orders in Planning Central, Supply Planning, and Demand and Supply Planning work areas.

You create Rework work orders in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud to perform rework activities on items that have issues or defects. The objective of rework is to make those items usable to satisfy customer demand.

You create Transform work orders in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud to enhance or upgrade existing items by adding or removing selective components from existing items. The objective of Transform work orders is to transform the existing item into a new item.

Sometimes, the rework and transform activities result in the removal of components from the item being reworked or transformed. You can use the removed components to satisfy future demands. Data collection collects the removed components and you can search the removed components when you select the order type as Nonstandard work order by-product on the Supplies and Demands page. The data collection process filters out all work order demands for an item, when the item itself is manufactured by the Rework work order.

The planning process considers all Nonstandard work orders as firm order. The Nonstandard work order does not influence the calculation of natural time fences for the item.

Plan Recommendations: Explained

Supply chain planning can generate plan recommendations. These are suggestions to take actions that can create a balance between supply and demand. You can view these suggestions in the Recommendations exception group.
The planning process can release two primary kinds of plan recommendations. They are as follows:

- It can suggest new planned orders: The planning process suggests that you order some new supply to meet the demand for a certain product. All of these supply suggestions are released by planning to Oracle Fusion Supply Chain Orchestration in the form of new planned orders. This new supply can be in the form of a manufacturing job in which case the planned order is released to manufacturing. If the new supply suggestion is a purchase requisition, Supply Chain Orchestration releases the planned order to purchasing. If the new supply suggestion is a transfer, Supply Chain Orchestration releases the planned order to logistics.

- It can suggest rescheduling or cancellation of existing supplies: The planning process suggests that you reschedule or cancel a current supply because the total supply for a product might be in excess compared to the demand for it. You can cancel current planned orders that exist as discrete jobs or as purchase orders or transfer orders. Similarly, planning can also suggest that you reschedule some of the existing supply to meet demand in future. The rescheduling is done for supplies that exist as discrete manufacturing jobs, purchase orders or transfer orders.

If the planning process suggests new supply, and the planner releases the planned order, the released planned order is sent to Oracle Fusion Supply Chain Orchestration. The planned order has the following details specified in it:

- Item
- Organization
- Start date, dock date and if applicable, ship date
- Source
  - If it is a make item, the organization remains the same.
  - If it is a transfer item, the source organization must be specified.
  - If it is a buy item, the supplier and supplier site must be specified.

You can open the Supplies and Demands window from the Supply Analysis page layout to view individual planned orders. You can also open the material plan to view the aggregate total supply for your plan.

You cannot view rescheduled plan recommendations in the material plan. The material plan accepts the recommendations from supply chain planning and uses the rescheduled dates when aggregating supply. The planning calculations assume that the rescheduled recommendations are already incorporated within the aggregate supply calculations and use the rescheduled dates.

### Releasing Plan Recommendations: Explained

One of the key execution capabilities that supply chain planning offers is that you can release plan recommendations to implement standard plan-to-produce business flows. You can release plan recommendations either from a supply plan, or from a demand and supply plan.

You can either manually review and release each supply chain planning recommendation or automatically approve and release them.

The following table illustrates the plan recommendations that either the planning processes can release automatically for different order types, or you can manually release the orders:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order Type</th>
<th>Updates Suggested by Planning Calculations</th>
<th>Actions You Can Take</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Orders</td>
<td>Quantity, Delivery Date, Firm Status</td>
<td>Reschedule, Cancel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Requisitions</td>
<td>Cancellation</td>
<td>Cancel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Type</td>
<td>Updates Suggested by Planning Calculations</td>
<td>Actions You Can Take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Orders</td>
<td>Start Date, Completion Date, Firm Status</td>
<td>Reschedule, Cancel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Orders</td>
<td>Start Date, Arrival Date, Shipping Method</td>
<td>Reschedule, Cancel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Orders</td>
<td>Scheduled Arrival Date, Scheduled Ship Date, Shipping Method</td>
<td>Reschedule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** In all cases, cancellation entails releasing an order quantity of zero.

In case of purchase orders and transfer orders, you can manually change the input values for the updates suggested by the plan recommendations. You can do this in the planners’ workbench.

The following recommendations are released by supply chain planning to Oracle Fusion Supply Chain Orchestration:

- New planned orders for make, buy and transfer of supplies
- Reschedules of existing make, buy, and transfer supplies

Oracle Fusion Supply Chain Orchestration processes these recommendations and sends both new releases and reschedules to manufacturing, purchasing, and logistics depending on the type of supply.

The following recommendations are released by supply chain planning to Oracle Fusion Order Management:

- Reschedules of sales orders
- New planned orders for drop shipments

### Manually Releasing Plan Recommendations: Procedure

You can manually review the plan recommendations that are generated by the planning process and then release them for execution. You can either release new planned orders as supply, or reschedule the supplies existing in the form of work orders, transfer orders and purchase orders.

To review and release plan recommendations, perform the following steps:

1. In the configurable planners’ workbench, select the **Supply Analysis** page layout.
2. Navigate to the **Supplies and Demands** window and search for your orders.
3. Select one or multiple rows which show planned orders that you want to release for execution.
4. Click **Actions** and drill down to **Mark for Release**.

**Note:** Verify that the Release Status field is updated to **Marked for Release** for all the selected rows.

5. Save your changes.
6. Navigate back to the Supply Analysis page and click **Actions**. Select the **Release** option. This initiates the Release Plan process. A dialog box displays the status of the process.
7. You can also verify the status of this process by navigating to the Scheduled Processes page. Follow these steps to verify release results on the Scheduled Process page:
   a. Use the **Hierarchy** view. The top-level process name is **Release Plan**.
b. Drill down to **Release Planning Recommendations** and select **Load Interface Tables**.
c. Check the log file of each table to confirm the release. Also, check the submission notes for each process.
   The notes identify the type of release.

After you release the plan recommendations, all new, rescheduled, or canceled planned orders are sent to Oracle Supply Chain Orchestration Cloud. Navigate to the Supply Chain Orchestration work area to view requests that were not processed and check why these exceptions were created.

**Releasing Plan Recommendations to an External Execution System: Procedure**

You can release plan recommendations or planned orders from Oracle SCM Cloud applications to an external execution system. When you release a planned order, the planning process generates a CSV file for the planned order. The planning process attaches the generated CSV file to the scheduled processes called Release Planning Recommendations: Release to External Source Systems. You can download the CSV file from the scheduled processes. The planning process also saves the CSV file in a Zip file format in the Universal Content Manager. The name of the Zip file is ReleasetoExternal.zip.

**Prerequisite**

Before you can release planned orders from Oracle SCM Cloud applications to an external execution system, you must do the following:

1. Assign your organization as an external source system.
2. Run collections from the external source system.

After you successfully run collections, you can plan your orders and release them to the external source system. The release process is same for an Oracle Fusion source system and an external source system.

**Release Planned Orders**

Follow these steps to release the planned orders:

1. From your Supply Chain Planning work area, click the **Tasks** panel.
2. Click **Manage Plans** and then search your plan.
3. Open the plan, and then click **Actions > Release**.

The planning process exports the plan in a CSV format and attaches the CSV file to the scheduled processes. Also, the planning process save the CSV file in a Zip file format in the Universal Content Manager. You can download the Zip file from the **File Import and Export** link in the **Navigator**.

For more information, see Releasing Plan Recommendations to External Systems (Doc ID 2305394.1) on My Oracle Support at https://support.oracle.com.

**Publishing Supply Order Details: Explained**

One of the important aspects of collaborating with suppliers is to provide them an insight into the open supply orders. Collaborating with suppliers on open supply orders enables you and your suppliers to plan supply chain activities more efficiently. Supply orders are of four types: purchase order, purchase requisition, shipment in receiving, and in-transit shipment.

You can publish supply orders along with planned orders to Oracle Supply Chain Collaboration Cloud using the Publish Order Forecast scheduled process. Use the Navigator to access the Scheduled Processes page where you can select the Publish
Order Forecast scheduled process. In the Process Details dialog box for the Publish Order Forecast scheduled process, you can select the following check boxes:

- **Include purchase orders in order forecast**: Includes purchase orders within the order forecast. All the open purchase orders for an item on a day are added to the planned orders on that day and published as order forecast at the supplier or supplier site level.

- **Include requisitions in order forecast**: Includes purchase requisitions within the order forecast. All the open purchase requisitions for an item on a day are added to the planned orders on that day and published as order forecast at the supplier or supplier site level.

- **Run the Supply Planning Collaboration Decomposition job**: Runs the Supply Planning Collaboration Decomposition scheduled process along with the Publish Order Forecast scheduled process.

- **Publish order details**: Publishes all four types of supply orders along with the planned orders.

### Publishing Order Forecast: Explained

You publish order forecast for your suppliers. The suppliers can view the forecast and send their commits to you as a supplier capacity. You do not have to save the plan to the database before publishing the order forecast.

You can publish order forecast from the following pages in the Supply Planning, Demand and Supply Planning, or Planning Central work area:

- Items
- Supplies and Demands
- Manage Plans or individual plan

When you select Publish Order Forecast from the Actions menu, the planning process submits a job in Scheduled Processes. The planning process deselects all additional parameters that are available in the Publish Order Forecast job and submits the job. If you want to select various additional parameters that are available for the Publish Order Forecast scheduled process, you must submit the job manually from the Scheduled Processes work area and select your parameters.

### Points to Remember

Consider the following points before you publish the order forecast:

- When you publish the order forecast from the Manage Plans page, you publish the order forecast for all the valid suppliers within the plan.

- When you are on the Items page or the Supplies and Demand page, you can publish order forecast that belongs to one Item-Organization at a time. You cannot publish two rows of items with different Item-Organization combinations.

- The Publish Order Forecast job also launches the Supply Planning Collaboration Decomposition job. You do not have to run the decomposition job separately.

### Managing Demand Fulfillment
Managing Demand Fulfillment: Explained

To improve the demand fulfillment of your plan, use the Demand Fulfillment page to review the at-risk demands in your plan and their related recommendations. You can take actions to accept recommendations from this page.

Using the Demand at Risk Summary and the Demand Fulfillment page, you can do the following:

- View prioritized at-risk demands based on order values weighted by the number of associated recommendations.
- Take actions to accept or mark recommendations as complete.
- Review summary information provided for the current demand fulfillment position of your plan to analyze the potential for improvement based on selected at-risk demands. The information also provides an understanding of the expected demand fulfillment position based on accepted and completed recommendations.

To review and improve your demand fulfillment:

1. Navigate to a Supply Chain Planning work area and select the Manage Plans task.
2. On the Manage Plans page, perform a search, and then open your plan.
3. In the Page Layout list, select the Plan Summary.
4. Note that the tiles in the Plan Summary layout include a Demand at Risk tile.
5. On the Demand at Risk in thousands tile, click the Select Tile bar to review the Demand at Risk Summary data.

You can review the demand at risk data through a treemap view or a table view, the treemap view is the default. To switch to the table view, click the Show Table icon.

6. To review the demand at risk data:
   - Using the treemap: Click an area in the treemap. Typically, you want to start with the area that has the highest demand at risk value. From the Drill To actions, click Demand Fulfillment.
   - Using the table: Click the Show Table icon. In the Demand at Risk Summary page, click a cell. Typically, you want to start with the cell that has the highest demand at risk value. From the Drill To actions, click Demand Fulfillment.
7. The Demand Fulfillment page shows the individual orders that are at-risk and their related recommendations.

Tip: You can open the Demand Fulfillment page directly without having to drill from the Plan Summary. Once a plan is open, the select the open action from the page level actions and search for the Demand Fulfillment page. From the Demand Fulfillment page, you can search for at-risk demands using the filter fields in the search panel.

Review the At-Risk Demand section and the Recommendations section, and then take further actions.

Filtering Demand Fulfillment Recommendation Summary: Explained

The recommendation summary information available in the Demand Fulfillment page can assist you in selecting at-risk demand to work on. You have a summary graph, a summary table, and a cumulative at-risk demand value slider for filtering the information to analyze the recommendations.

Recommendation Summary Graph

The recommendation summary graph shows the cumulative at-risk demand value and the related number of recommendations associated with that value. To maximize effort, you should aim for a low number of recommendations with...
the associated at-risk demand value substantial enough to make a difference in demand fulfillment percentage. You use the slider to filter by top n, the cumulative demand value.

For example, move the slider to the marker most closely matching $500,000 and click Go or arrow button to the right of the slider. After moving the slider to the left, the graph shows the at-risk demands that make up the top n of at-risk demand value.

**Recommendation Summary Table**

In addition to the recommendation summary graph, demand fulfillment also provides a summary table that shows you information about demand fulfillment position.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Indicates the demand fulfillment position based on selection criteria coming from the search panel. This column is not impacted when you move the cumulative at-risk demand value slider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential</td>
<td>Indicates the demand fulfillment position for a product category if all the selected at-risk demands were no longer at risk. Moving the slider to the left selects only the top n cumulative at-risk demands that meet the selection criteria coming from the search panel, thereby applying an additional filter on top of the selection criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>Indicates the demand fulfillment position when the recommendations are accepted or completed. The values in this column change when you accept or complete the recommendations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demand Fulfillment Recommendations: Critical Choices**

You take actions on the demand fulfillment recommendations by accepting recommendations. Five types of recommendations are associated with an at-risk demand. They are displayed in tabs under the Recommendations section on the Demand Fulfillment page.

Following are the recommendation tabs:

- Expedite Buy Orders
- Expedite Make Orders
- Expedite Transfer Orders
- Add Resource Availability
- Add Supplier Capacity

You can choose to view all recommendations associated with all at-risk demands, or choose to view the recommendations associated with the demands that you have selected.

**Expedite Recommendations**

You can review and accept three types of expedite recommendations:

- Expedite buy orders: This includes purchase orders, requisitions, and planned buy orders.
- Expedite make orders: This includes work orders and planned make orders.
- Expedite transfer orders: This includes transfer orders and planned transfer orders.
Expedite recommendations show when the supply is needed (expedite date) and how many days earlier (expedite days) the supply is required than currently planned.

Regardless of the type of expedite recommendation, many columns of an expedite recommendation are the same. For example, organization, item, order, expedite date, and expedite days are common to all expedite recommendations. However, some columns are specific to certain types of expedite recommendations. For example, processing lead time is specific to the make order recommendation tab.

When you accept an expedite recommendation, the order is firmed using the expedite date as the firm date. When the plan is run after accepting the recommendation, the planning process assumes the supply is available on the firm date.

**Add Resource Availability Recommendation**

The add resource availability and add supplier capacity recommendations are handled in similar ways. The add resource availability recommendation indicates how many hours a resource is overloaded. To resolve an add resource availability recommendation, you must increase the available hours through Oracle Fusion Manufacturing applications and then recollect the data.

If you have increased the available hours, but have not run collections yet, you can mark the recommendation as complete to indicate that you have taken action against the recommendation.

**Add Supplier Capacity Recommendation**

The add supplier capacity recommendation indicates how many additional units of capacity are required. To resolve an add supplier capacity recommendation, you must increase the supplier capacity. Use the CSV file method to upload an increased supplier capacity for the item.

If you have increased the capacity, but have not run collections yet, you can mark the recommendation as complete to indicate that you have taken action against the recommendation.
7 Manage Supply Network Model

Maintaining Supply Network Model: Explained

Use the Maintain Supply Network Model page to view your collected data that includes details of organization, customers, suppliers, carriers, and interlocation shipping networks. Navigate to one of the Supply Chain Planning work areas. Click the Tasks panel tab and then select the Maintain Supply Network Model link.

You use organizations to represent your business facilities or functions. Typically, if your business has a single physical facility that performs two different functions, then you model it as two organizations. For example, you have one facility that is a manufacturing plant and a distribution center. You can model them as two separate organizations. Additionally, if your business has one function located in two separate physical facilities, you can model those as one organization. If you modeled your facilities as one organization, you can create separate subinventories to represent inventory for each facility.

Review the Collected Data

Based on your search results, use the information on the Organization tab to do the following:

- Review organizations for all source systems.
- Create customer and supplier association to organizations. This is used when creating the buy-sell transfers.
- Select the drop ship validation organization. You can select this option for only one source system. Also, you can assign a calendar to drop shop validation organization.
- Set past due parameters for each organization, which includes:
  - Past due forecast days
  - Past due sales order days
  - Past due supply days

Use the Customer, Supplier, and Carrier tabs to review the collected data for suppliers, supplier sites, and carriers.

Buy and Sell Transfers

You can conduct material transfers between two organizations in a single Oracle Fusion source system by using the purchase order and sales order documents. The sales order at the source organization is used to ship the transfer. The purchase order at the destination organization is used to receive the transfer.

In the supply network model for the purchase order supply at the receiving organization:

- Define the supplier to source organization relationship and for the sales order demand at the shipping organization.
- Define the customer to destination organization relationship.

To model an organization as a supplier, update the Supplier and Supplier Site columns of the associated organization.

To model an organization as a customer, update Customer and Customer Site columns of the associated organization.

Related Topics

- Collecting Planning Data: Explained
Publishing Order Forecast to Suppliers Based on Start Date and Dock Date: Explained

You publish order forecast to your suppliers to enable them to commit supply and indicate their ability to meet the demand. Collaborating with suppliers by publishing order forecast enables:

- Suppliers to send supply commits to the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM)
- OEMs to receive supply commits as supplier capacity

Collaboration enables suppliers to get an insight into the demand that the OEMs forecast and plan supply chain activities to meet the demand. Additionally, collaboration with suppliers enables OEMs to plan their downstream activities in the supply chain more efficiently.

Use the Collaboration Basis column in the Suppliers tab on the Maintain Supply Network Model page to indicate the basis on which you want to publish the order forecast to your suppliers. You can choose to publish the order forecast at the supplier and supplier site levels based on one of the following dates:

- **Start date**: Suppliers use the start date to know when they need to start manufacturing an order to fulfill the order on time
- **Dock date**: Suppliers use the dock date to know the date by which they need to fulfill the order

Approved Supplier List: Explained

An approved supplier list (ASL) is a repository of information that links items to the suppliers and supplier sites that provide them to either a specific ship-to-organization or the entire enterprise. An ASL can be global or specific to an organization; however, supply planning only recognizes global ASLs. The planning process collects ASLs from Oracle Fusion Procurement to determine the supplier and supplier sites for items.

Define ASL attributes in two different ways to use in supply planning. You can define some attributes in Oracle Fusion Procurement and then upload a CSV file that defines the attributes you want supply planning to use.

Define the following item-to-supplier relationships and order modifiers in Oracle Fusion Procurement:

- Supplier
- Supplier site
- Minimum order quantity
- Fixed lot multiple

To upload additional attributes for supply planning to use, you must create and collect the ASL from purchasing. You can then use the CSV file upload to define additional attributes such as the following:

- Item-supplier lead time
- Supplier capacity calendar
• Daily supplier capacity

**Related Topics**

• Supplier Capacity Parameters: Critical Choices

---

### Using Item Attributes for Supply Planning: Explained

Items represent the material that you use in manufacturing and distribution processes and store in inventory. Item attributes specify properties of each item. You set the item attributes for planning through the Product Information Management work area.

To set item organization attributes for planning:

1. Navigate to the Product Information Management work area and open the **Manage Items** task from the Tasks drawer.
2. Search for your items.
3. Select an item and edit attributes on the specification tab. You can locate the Planning attributes under the planning section.

The following table lists the attributes related to planning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Attribute</th>
<th>Item Structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item Overview</td>
<td>Unit of Measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>Structure Item Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>Base Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>Autocreated Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>Assemble to Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>Build in WIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>Supply Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>Inventory Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>Stockable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>Transactable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Management</td>
<td>Customer Orders Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Management</td>
<td>Transfer Orders Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Attribute</td>
<td>Item Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Make or Buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Safety Stock Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Planner Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Planning Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Forecast Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Time Fences: Demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Time Fences: Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Time Fences: Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Carrying Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Shrinkage Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Acceptable Early Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Lead Times: Processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Lead Times: Preprocessing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Lead Times: Postprocessing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Lead Times: Fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Lead Times: Variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Minimum Order Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Maximum Order Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Fixed Order Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Fixed Lot Multiplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Fixed Days Supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can use the following attributes for specific purposes:

- **Make or Buy:** This attribute is used by default if no sourcing rule is present.
- **Planning Method:** Use either MRP planned or MPS planned as the planning method.
- **Time Fences:** All are used by planning.
- **Buy items use the processing lead times. Make items use fixed and variable.**
- **Make, buy, transfer all use preprocessing lead time. Buy and transfer use post processing lead time.**
- **Acceptable Early Days** is used if you need to reschedule existing supplies. If the supply due date is within the acceptable early days, then no reschedule out recommendation is issued.

### Order Modifiers

Order modifiers are used to obtain planned orders that you are more likely to use in your environment. For example, you may purchase an item from a supplier who only provides it on pallets of quantity 100. If you are short in some quantity, say 72, you can set the planned order quantity to 100 instead of 72 to support your requirement. Order modifiers are not applied to phantoms.

Order modifiers that you can use are:

- **Minimum Order Quantity**
- **Maximum Order Quantity**
- **Fixed Order Quantity**
- **Fixed Lot Multiplier**
- **Fixed Days Supply**
- **Rounding**

Material planning uses a priority sequence (precedence) of order modifiers. It applies certain order modifiers before others and rules out certain order modifiers based on its using certain other order modifiers. The order modifier precedence is:

- **Fixed Days Supply:** One planned order for this item must cover all the shortages for the number of days specified in the value. For example, if the net requirements are 50 on Monday, 100 on Wednesday, 70 on Thursday, and you have set fixed days supply to five, the planning process creates one planned order, with quantity of 220 \((50 + 100 + 70)\) and due on Monday. The period start dates are not fixed. In the example, the next period of five days would not always start on the following Monday but would start on the next day after Friday that has net requirements. You can adjust the fixed days supply value using the other order modifiers. Therefore, the next period of five days could be the following Wednesday through the second Tuesday.

- **Fixed Order Quantity:** You must always set the planned order quantity with this value. For example, if the net requirements are one and you have set fixed order quantity to 200, the planning process creates one planned order with quantity of 200. If set, the planning process skips to the modifier Round order quantities.
• Fixed Lot Multiplier: You must always have the planned order quantity with this value. For example, if the net requirements are 400 and you have set fixed lot multiple to 150, the planning process creates one planned order with quantity of 450.

• Minimum Order Quantity: The planned order quantity may never be less than this value. For example, if the net requirements are 100 and you have set minimum order quantity to 150, the planning process creates one planned order with quantity of 150. If set, the planning process skips to the modifier Round order quantities.

• Maximum Order Quantity: One planned order for this item may not have a quantity more than this value. For example, if the net requirements are 200 and you have set maximum order quantity to 150, the planning process creates two planned orders, one with quantity of 150 and the other with quantity of 50.

• Rounding: The planned order quantity must always be a whole number; the planning process always rounds fractional quantities up to the next highest whole number. For example, if the net requirements are 99.2 and you have selected round order quantities, the planning process creates one planned order with quantity of 100.

Drop Shipment: Explained

Drop ship is an order fulfillment strategy where the seller does not keep products in inventory. Instead, the seller relies on suppliers or contract manufacturers to build, store, and ship orders to customers. Material flows directly from the supplier to the end customer. In this flow, the shipment is called a drop shipment.

The drop ship flow includes the following steps:

1. A customer places an order for a product.
2. The seller issues a purchase order for the item and provides instructions for shipping directly to the customer.
3. The suppliers or contract manufacturers ship the product.
4. The seller earns a profit.

Drop Ship Validation Organization: Explained

The planning processes use a special organization called drop ship organization for drop ship demands and supplies. Use the drop ship validation organization to get various item organization attributes, such as lead times and time fences for drop ship items. You must specify a drop ship validation organization for each source system that supports drop shipments. Specify the drop ship validation organization value on the Manage Organizations page in the Maintain Supply Network Model task.

Use the drop ship validation organization for the following purposes:

• As the source for organization-item attributes when creating drop ship planned orders
• As a proxy for the organization for drop ship forecasts and manual demands
• As a proxy for the organization during the collections of drop ship sales orders and drop ship history

Specify the drop ship validation organization when you generate a forecast or create a manual demand. Drop ship sales order bookings and shipments history are collected with the drop ship validation organization when items are shipped from the warehouse. Demand forecasting can create forecasts for the drop ship validation organization and release the forecasts for planning supplies.

The drop ship validation organization can be the item master for a source system, but it is not required.

**Note:** The drop ship validation organization must be an item organization. When you set up the drop ship validation organization, if the item master holds any transactions, create a new drop ship validation organization.
To set up a drop ship validation organization:

1. Define an item organization in the Product Information Management work area.
2. Enable the new item organization for collection from the Oracle Fusion source system.
3. Run collections to collect organization entities.
4. Perform the following steps in a Supply Chain Planning work area to complete the drop ship sourcing setup:
   a. Navigate to a Supply Chain Planning work area.
   b. Click the Tasks panel tab.
   c. In the Tasks panel, click Maintain Supply Network Model.

   ✷ Note: You can enable only one organization for each source system as the drop ship validation organization.
   d. In the Organizations region, select the Drop Ship Validation Organization option.

The drop ship validation organization setup is complete.

Setting Up a Drop Ship Plan: Explained

When you set up a plan for drop ship, you can include both drop ship sales order and standard sales orders (forecasts and supplies) from a direct ship organization in the same plan.

To set up your plan for drop ship:

1. From a Supply Chain Planning work area, open your plan.
2. From your plan, click Actions and select Edit Plan Options.
3. On the Edit Plan Options page, click the Supply tab and then click Select Advanced Options.
4. On the Supply: Advanced Options page, select Include drop ship demands and supplies.
5. Optionally, you can include other direct ship organizations.
6. Set the other plan parameters, as required.
   For example, select Create time fence if you want time fences to apply to drop ship forecasts.
7. Save the plan.
8. Run the plan to include the drop shipments in the plan output.

   ✷ Note: In your drop ship plan, search for supplies and demand in the drop ship validation organization. You can note that the customer information is displayed on the purchase order and the supplier information is displayed on the sales order.

Setting Up Drop Ship Sourcing: Procedure

You can apply drop ship sourcing only to the independent demands.

To create drop ship sourcing:

1. Define a global sourcing rule and specify a buy from supplier, supplier site, and supplier source system.
2. In the assignment set, assign the global sourcing rule to an assignment level that includes an item or a category. Assign the global sourcing rule to a customer or a zone as required, but you cannot assign the rule to an organization.

You can apply drop ship sourcing only to the independent demands. The demand sourcing hierarchy is applied for drop ship cases. If a level 1 rule is found for an item and customer or customer site, then that rule is used. Otherwise, if the highest level rule is assigned to a category-customer level, then that rule is used.

The following table lists the ranking of various demand sourcing hierarchies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Demand Sourcing Hierarchy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Item - Customer or Customer Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Item - Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Item - Demand Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Item - Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Category - Customer or Customer Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Category - Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Category - Demand Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Category - Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Customer or Customer Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Demand Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Global</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If an assignment set contains drop ship rules that are already assigned to an item or a category, then you must define organization-specific rules for an item or category that is both drop shipped and also shipped to an inventory organization.

If the sourcing rule for the drop ship demand includes a transfer from source or a make at, the transfer from source and make at is ignored.
If there are multiple buy from sources, then the buy from sources are reapportioned to equal 100%.

**Drop Shipment Forecast: Explained**

You create a drop ship forecast based on the drop shipment shipping history or booking history. You can also create plans using drop ship forecasts to see the projected drop ship planned orders.

To enable the drop shipment history, the collections process sets the Ship-from organization value of drop ship shipments and bookings history to the drop ship validation organization.

Drop shipment history has an organization reference to the drop ship validation organization. Collecting and using the history facilitates creating a forecast for future drop ship shipments or bookings. The forecast uses the drop ship validation organization. You can use this forecast as a demand schedule for a supply plan that includes drop shipments.
8 Simulation Sets

Simulations in Supply Planning: Explained

You can use simulations in Supply Planning to analyze various what-if scenarios by changing or editing data in a plan. You can then run the plan with the Do not refresh with current data option selected and save the changes to a simulation set, if needed. The simulation set can then be used in future plan runs.

Simulation sets are collection of changed data that you would want to include in plan options before running a plan. A simulation set enables you to modify data on the plan output and see the impact of the changed data. For example, you can test planning results by changing item lead times or order modifiers. You can add simulation sets in Plan Options.

You can edit the attributes of the following entities before running a simulation. If you can click the attribute and it accepts a value, you can edit that attribute.

- Items
- Item Structures
- Resources
- Resource Availability
- Routings
- Routing Resources
- Supplies and Demands
- Suppliers
- Supplier Capacity

Creating a Simulation Set: Procedure

Perform the following steps to create a simulation set from the Plan Inputs work area:

1. In the Navigator, click the Plan Inputs work area link.
2. On the Plan Inputs page, click the Open button and select: Full Pane.
3. In the Open Table, Graph, or Tile Set dialog box, do the following:
   a. In the Search drop-down list, select: Name.
   b. In the Search text box, enter the name of a table, such as Items or Resources.
   c. Click the Search icon button.
   d. Select the Items table and click OK.
4. On the Plan Inputs page, Items tab (or Resources tab), click the Search button.
5. In the Search Results region, select one or more rows and do the following:
   a. Click Actions and then select Add to Simulation Set.
   b. In the Add to Simulation Set dialog box, click the Search: Simulation Set down arrow for a list of values, and then click Create Simulation Set.
c. In the Create Simulation Set dialog box, in the **Simulation Set** field, enter the name of the simulation set you want to create.

d. Click **Save and Close**.

e. In the Add to Simulation Set dialog box, click **Save and Close**.

**Related Topics**

- Simulation Sets: Explained
- Simulating Demand and Supply Changes: Explained
- Editing a Simulation Set: Procedure

### Copying Data to Simulation Sets in Supply Planning: Procedure

If you have updated any data, then you can add the changed data to a simulation set. After you copy the data to a simulation set, you can run the simulation to verify your data. Then, you can include this changed data to subsequent plan runs.

Follow these steps to copy plan data to a simulation set:

1. In the Navigator, click the **Supply Planning** work area.
2. Click the **Plans** panel drawer, right-click **Plan Inputs**, and click **Open**.
3. On the **Open, Table, Graph or Tile Set** page, search the entity that has the edited data. For example, search the items that you edited.
4. Select the rows that you have edited and saved.
5. Click the **Actions** menu in the Items tab and click **Copy to Simulation Set**.
6. Select one of the copy options:
   - **Copy Selected**: Copies data from the selected cells.
   - **Copy All**: Copies all the data in a row.
7. Add the highlighted changes to an existing simulation set or click **Create Simulation Set** in the Copy to Simulation Set dialog to create a new simulation set.
8. Click **Save and Close**.
9. Add this simulation set in **Plan Options, Scope** tab of the plan.

### Adding Data from Plan Inputs to Simulation Sets: Procedure

You can make changes to data in Plan Inputs without running the plan and then include the data directly into simulation sets. You can verify the result of the simulation after the plan is run.

Follow these steps to add plan data from plan inputs to a simulation set:

1. In the Navigator, click the **Supply Planning** work area.
2. Click the **Plans** panel drawer, right-click **Plan Inputs**, and click **Open**.
3. On the **Open, Table, Graph or Tile Set** page, search the entity that you want to edit. For example, search the items that you want to edit.
4. Edit the data on the required rows and save the data.
5. Select the rows of edited data, click the **Actions** menu in the Items tab and click **Add to Simulation Set**.
6. Add the highlighted changes to an existing simulation set or click **Create Simulation Set** in the Copy to Simulation Set dialog to create a new simulation set.
7. Click **Save and Close**.
8. Add this simulation set in **Plan Options, Scope** tab of the plan.
Glossary

dimension
A data category used to organize business data for retrieval and preservation of values. Dimensions usually contain hierarchies of related members grouped within them. A dimension categorizes and describes measure data. For example, a measure named Price might be categorized by Product and Time, so that the price of items can be tracked over time.

FIFO
Abbreviation for first in, first out. A material control technique of rotating inventory stock so that the earliest inventory units received or produced are the first units used or shipped. The ending inventory therefore consists of the most recently acquired goods.

item structure
The hierarchical structure of a configurator model that represents a model imported as a snapshot from Oracle Fusion Product Model.

measure
Contains data that is organized by the measure’s dimensions. For example, measures named Price and Forecast with the dimensions Product and Time would contain price data and forecast data for each product and time period.

planning data repository
The set of data collected from source systems and stored for use by order management, order promising, and supply chain planning processes.

sales order
A contractual document between a sales organization and a customer. You create a sales order in the Order Management work area. Order Management also transforms a source order it receives from a source system into a sales order that it can submit to order fulfillment.

Selector Tool
A set of tabs reused in multiple pages within supply chain planning work areas to provide a consistent experience when selecting hierarchy and dimension members.

work area
A set of pages containing the tasks, searches, and other content you need to accomplish a business goal.