Oracle® Retail Allocation Cloud Service

Foundation Data User Guide

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Oracle Retail Allocation Cloud Service Foundation Data User Guide, Release 23.1.401.0

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Preface

This document describes the Oracle Retail Allocation user interface. It provides step-by-step instructions to complete most tasks that can be performed through the user interface.

Audience

This document is for users and administrators of Oracle Retail Allocation. This includes merchandisers, buyers, business analysts, and administrative personnel.

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

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

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

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Oracle Retail Documentation on the Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com)

Oracle Retail product documentation is available on the following web site:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/industries/retail/index.html

(Data Model documents are not available through Oracle Help Center. You can obtain these documents through My Oracle Support.)

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

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

1

Configure Allocation

You must have System Administrator or Allocation Manager access to the Allocation system in order to edit system options. The properties available on the System Options window can be classified into two types, System Properties and User Group Properties. The System Administrator has the authority to edit both System Properties as well as User Group Properties whereas the Allocation Manager can only edit the User Group Properties. The other user types Allocator and Buyer have only view rights for System Options.

The System Options screen is divided into the following collapsible containers:

- Foundation
- What If
- Thresholds
- Functional
- Operational Insights

Manage System Options

To increase operational efficiencies, Allocation provides the ability to view and maintain system properties settings through the UI, based on user privileges. In the Task List, use the **Allocation Foundation > Manage System Options** menu option to view the various system settings.

The System Options UI displays the existing set of system options in the form of logically grouped containers.

System Properties

System Properties are global system settings. They are configured and defined during installation and implementation. These options are controlled and maintained by the System Administrator user role.

User Group Properties

The User Group Properties are the ones which the Allocation user group can manage (such as business trend) and needs which change due to a shift in season or a change in their business model. These properties are controlled and maintained by the Allocation Manager user role. Allowing allocation users have view access of these settings, which allows for them to better understand the Allocation product, process, and results.

Foundation

Figure 1-1 Foundation Section

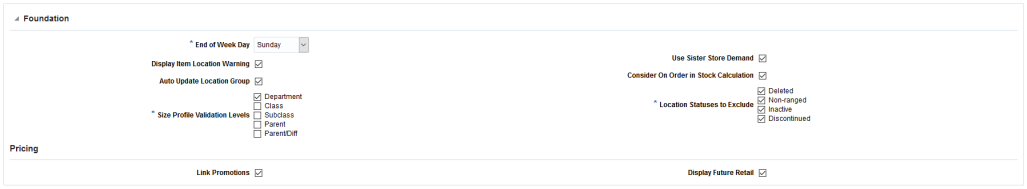


Table 1-1 Foundation Fields

Field	Description
End of Week Day	Indicates the day to be treated as the end of the week. (Required) This system option is vital for all customers implementing Oracle Retail Allocation. Any weekly rollups performed by the application during need calculations are based on this setting. For accurate results, this needs to be in sync with the setup within the merchandising system.
Display Item Location Warning	Indicates whether a warning message needs to be displayed when the user selects an invalid item/location combination. This system option is important for customers to understand that invalid item/locations combinations have been added in an allocation. Once these are identified, the user can take necessary steps to rectify them before proceeding with the workflow.
Auto Update Location Group	Indicates whether the location groups need to be updated for worksheet allocations. This system option is important for customers who extensively use location groups. In cases where a location group undergoes modifications within the merchandising system, where there are stores that were added to or deleted from the group, the Allocation user would be alerted of such changes on accessing an allocation making use of the modified location group.
Size Profile Validation Levels	Indicates the levels at which the validation should be done. The valid values are: STYLE, STYLE/ COLOR, SUBCLASS, CLASS, and DEPT. If you want to specify more than one value, use a comma as a delimiter. This needs to be set to the merchandise hierarchy levels at which the retailer is likely to store the size profile data.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Foundation Fields

Field	Description
Use Sister Store Demand	Indicates whether the need of a like store can be used during allocation calculation. If this is set to True, the system uses the sister store's need when the records don't exist for a store. If this is set to False, the system uses the sister store's need when the records don't exist for a store or when there are existing records but with zero need. This gives the retailer the option to use item sales data from a like store in case of no existing records from the store in the allocation, or there is a new store receiving goods for the first time and which is unlikely to have any past history data.
Consider On Order in Stock Calculation	Indicates whether the “On Order" quantities against open purchase orders are considered while calculating item stock on hand. If this option is set to Yes, On Order quantities against open purchase orders are considered while calculating stock on hand (SOH) for the items in the order. This setting needs to be taken into consideration while analyzing the net need quantity generated for a store by the calculation algorithm.
Location Statuses to Exclude	Indicates the item-location relationship statuses that needs to be excluded from product-sourced allocations. Separate multiple statuses with a space. For example: Location Exception Reason Product Sourced = C D I. If you want to exclude a non-existing item-location relationship, add NULL to the list. Within the merchandising system, there are multiple item-location relationships that may exist. During the implementation phase, it is very important that the retailer takes a decision around which of these relationships would be considered valid during the creation process for a regular allocation. Defining the set of invalid relationship status through this system option removes an additional overhead of having to individually examine each allocation and manually remove invalid item location combinations.

Pricing

Table 1-2 Pricing Foundation Fields

Field	Description
Link Promotions	Indicates whether or not the system should allow the user to link promotions with an allocation during the creation process.
Display Future Retail	Indicates if the user will be allowed to view the future unit retail for items present in an allocation.

What If

Figure 1-2 What If Section

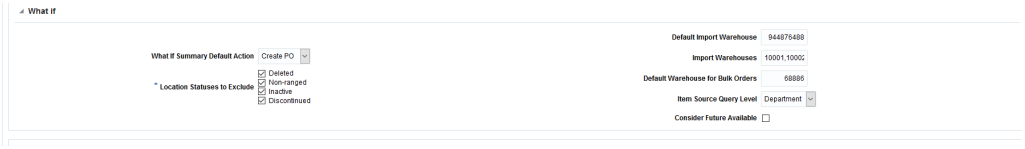


Table 1-3 What If Fields

Field	Description
What If Summary Default Action	Indicates the Default Action on the What If Summary UI: Create or Update PO.
Location Statuses to Exclude	Indicates the item-location relationship statuses that needs to be excluded from product-sourced allocations. Separate multiple statuses with a space. For example: Location Exception Reason Product Sourced = C D I. If you want to exclude a non-existing item-location relationship, add NULL to the list. Within the merchandising system, there are multiple item-location relationships that may exist. During the implementation phase, it is very important that the retailer takes a decision around which of these relationships would be considered valid during the creation process for a regular allocation. Defining the set of invalid relationship status through this system option removes an additional overhead of having to individually examine each allocation and manually remove invalid item location combinations.

Table 1-3 (Cont.) What If Fields

Field	Description
Default Import Warehouse	Indicates the default warehouse for import-based purchase orders from "What If" allocations. This is a non-finisher virtual warehouse where the customer would require the delivery of purchase orders created out of What If allocations. It needs to be noted here that this warehouse would be considered only in cases where the destination stores do not have a designated default delivery warehouse in the merchandising system. **Business example:** Default What If Import Warehouse = VWH1. For store S1, default delivery warehouse in the merchandising system = VWH2. For store S2, there is no default delivery warehouse in the merchandising system. In the above setting, a What If PO raised for S1 would be sent to VWH2 and for S2 would be sent to VWH1.
Import Warehouses	Indicates the set of warehouses to be used for import based purchase orders. If there is more than one 'what if' import warehouse, you must separate multiple warehouse ids by comma.
Default Warehouse for Bulk Orders	Indicates the Non-finisher virtual bulk warehouse ID for PO creation in What If allocations. This is a non-finisher virtual warehouse where the customer would require the delivery of bulk purchase orders created out of What If allocations. It needs to be noted here that this warehouse would be considered only in cases where the destination stores do not have a designated default delivery warehouse in the merchandising system. **Business example:** Bulk Warehouse Setting = VWH1. For store S1, default delivery warehouse in the merchandising system = VWH2. For store S2, there is no default delivery warehouse in the merchandising system. In the above setting, a bulk PO raised for S1 would be sent to VWH2 and for S2 would be sent to VWH1.
Item Source Query Level	Indicates the item source tier query level in case of a What If allocation. This is related to the merchandise hierarchy of the setup of the retailer. Valid values are: • D=Department • C=Class • S=Subclass • I=Item For this property, the retailer needs to set the merchandise hierarchy at which the maximum number of item queries are likely to be carried out while creating a What If allocation. This would largely need to be a corporate decision during the implementation phase.

Table 1-3 (Cont.) What If Fields

Field	Description
Consider Future Available	Indicates whether or not to consider Future Available inventory for What If Allocations. • True - Use the future SOH • False - Use the current SOH only While raising purchase orders out of What If allocations, this system option gives the retailer the extra edge of being able to see inventory likely to be delivered within the time horizon of the allocation at the locations being covered by the allocation. The order quantity is optimized as a result of this. It also safeguards the retailer against over-allocation and markdown scenarios.

Thresholds

Figure 1-3 Thresholds Section

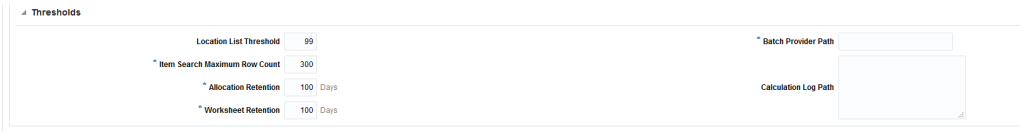


Table 1-4 Threshold Fields

Field	Description
Location List Threshold	Indicates the threshold value to be used in SQL IN while fetching a location list.
Item Search Maximum Row Count	Indicates the limitation on the number of rows returned by an item search.
Allocation Retention	Indicates the number of days the system retains allocations that are not linked to RMS allocations in the system, and which have not been picked up by the purge batch. This is calculated based on the last modified date of the allocation.
Worksheet Retention	Indicates the number of days to keep worksheets not linked to any RMS allocations in the system. Purging occurs once this time frame is over.
Batch Provider Path	A valid batch provider URL. This is the WebLogic context URL used by the Async process. **Note:** This property requires a reboot/restart of Oracle Retail Allocation to take effect.

Table 1-4 (Cont.) Threshold Fields

Field	Description
Calculation Log Path	Indicates the directory path that holds calculation .dat files. **Note:** This property requires a reboot/restart of Oracle Retail Allocation to take effect.

Functional

Figure 1-4 Functional Section

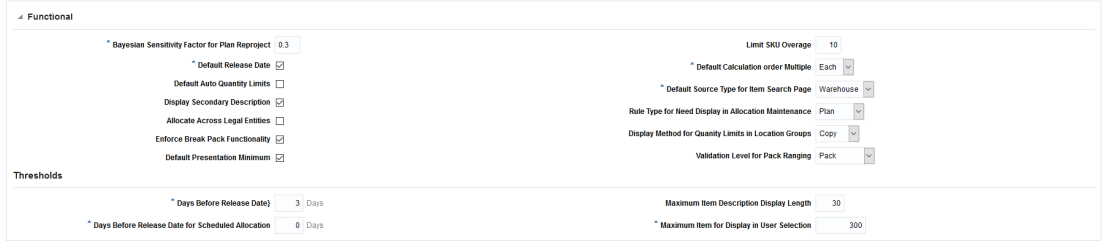


Table 1-5 Functional Fields

Field	Description
Bayesian Sensitivity Factor for Plan Reproject	Indicates the plan sensitivity value used while using the Plan Reproject policy. The sensitivity factor is set to 0.3 by default. This value can be changed to any value between zero to one, based on the requirements.
Default Release Date	Indicates whether Allocation will use a Default Release Date. • YES - Allocation will have a default release date. • NO - Allocation will not have a default release date.
Default Auto Quantity Limits	Indicates whether Allocation will have a Default Auto Quantity Limit. • YES - Allocation will have a Default Auto Quantity Limit. • NO - Allocation will not have a Default Auto Quantity Limit.
Display Secondary Description	Indicates whether to display a secondary description of a store or supplier in the Store field and Supplier field, respectively.
Allocate Across Legal Entities	Indicates whether or not the user can cross legal entities.'YES' indicates Allocations cannot cross legal entities and 'NO' indicates Allocation can cross legal entities.

Table 1-5 (Cont.) Functional Fields

Field	Description
Enforce Break Pack Functionality	Indicates whether the break pack functionality is enabled.
Default Presentation Minimum	Indicates whether presentation minimums are initially defaulted into the Quantity Limits UI. This field impacts the default setting of the Auto Quantity Limits check box in the Quantity Limits tab on the Policy Maintenance window.
Limit SKU Overage	Indicates the Limit SKU Overages value.
Default Calculation Order Multiple	Indicates the default store calculation multiple. Possible values: • EA - Each • IN - Inner • CA - Case • PA - Pallet
Default Source Type for Item Search Page	Indicates the Item Source that will be checked by default when entering the Item Search page. **Note:** The system will allow for only one default to be set. Possible values: • A - Allocation • B - Bill of Lading • P - Purchase order • S - Advanced Shipping Notification • T - Transfer • W - Warehouse
Rule Type for Need Display in Allocation Maintenance	Indicates the rule type for which the need value is displayed in the Allocation Maintenance user interface.
Display Method for Quantity Limits in Location Groups	Indicates the method of splitting quantity limits across individual stores in a location group.
Validation Level for Pack Ranging	Indicates the level at which pack ranging is performed: • P - Pack level. Allows the retail to plan and execute pack ranging at the pack level. • C - Component Level. Allows each unique component within the pack to be ranged to the store. If a single component of the pack is not ranged, the pack cannot be allocated to the store

Thresholds

Table 1-6 Functional Threshold Fields

Field	Description
Days Before Release Date	Indicates the number of days before the release date that is used during the creation of a purchase order for a What If allocation. This field is set to three days by default.
Days Before Release Date for Scheduled Allocation	The number of days beyond the release date of a schedule allocation. **Note:** Batch process uses the system date to derive the release date.
Maximum Item Description Display Length	Indicates the maximum length to be used for the display of Item descriptions in the user interface.
Maximum Items for Display in User Selection	Indicates the maximum number of items per alternate hierarchy selection.

Operational Insights

Figure 1-5 Operational Insights Section

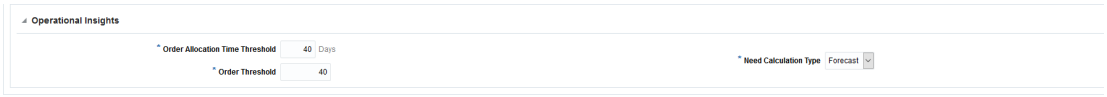


Table 1-7 Operational Insights Fields

Field	Description
Order Allocation Time Threshold	The number of days before the not after date of the purchase order.
Order Threshold	The percentage of the warehouse order quantity.
Need Calculation Type	Indicates Need type that the OI Reports are sourced from. P=plan , F=forecast. (Required).

2

Policy Templates

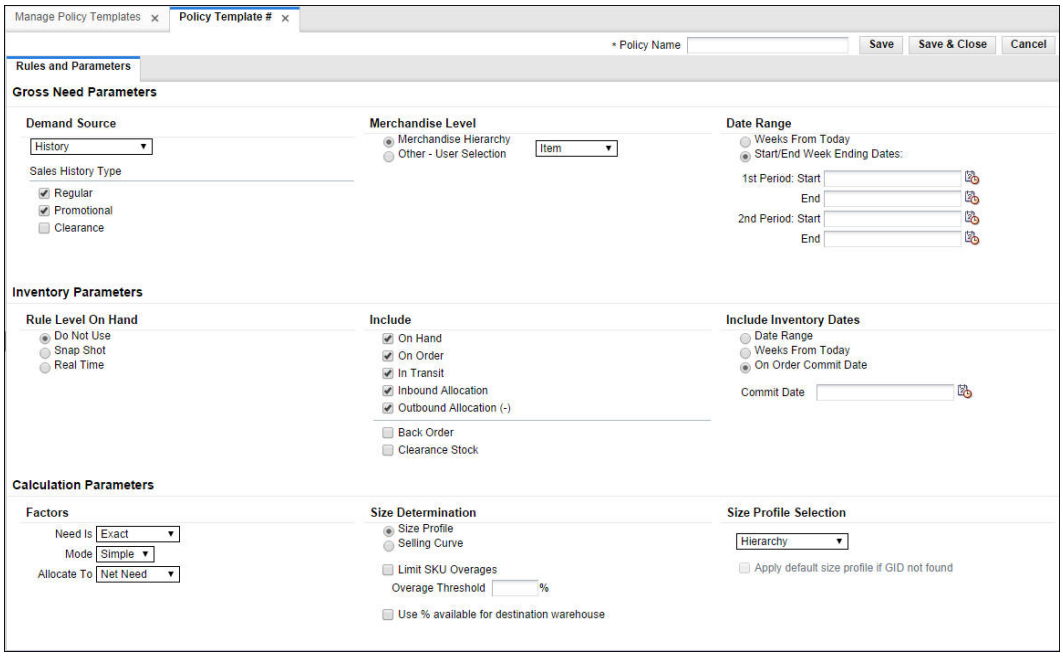
Oracle Retail Allocation requires the selection of a policy for the calculation of an Allocation. The policy defines the source of the data used in the calculation of the Allocation and other parameters that are used in the calculation.

Create a Template

To create a policy template:

1. From the Tasks menu, select **Allocation Foundation > Manage Policy Templates**. The Manage Policy Template window appears.
2. From the **Actions** menu, select **Create**. The Policy Template window appears.

Figure 2-1 Policy Template Window



3. Enter a name in the **Policy Name** field.
4. Update as necessary and click **Save**. The policy template is saved.

Select a Demand Source

To select a demand source:

1. In the Demand Source field, select the source of demand from the list of values:

Table 2-1 Select Demand Source Options

Source	Description
History	Use the item's historical sales for the date range selected to determine the gross need of item on the allocation.
Corporate Rules	Use custom pre-defined rules to determine the need of the item on the allocation.
History and Plan	Use both the item's sales history and plan for the date range selected to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.
Forecast	Use the item's forecast for the date range selected to determine the gross need of item on the allocation.
Plan	Use the item's plan for the date range selected to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.
Receipt Plan	Use the item's receipt plan to determine the gross need of the item in the Allocation system in order to create pre-allocations.
Plan Re-project	Use to compare the item's actual sales to the plan, re-forecast the plan based on performance for the date range selected, and use the re-projected plan to determine the gross need of the item on the allocation.

2. In the Sales History Type section, select the check boxes for the type of history to include.

Select a Level

The demand is derived from the level of product hierarchy selected. On the Policies window, you can select to allocate items using hierarchy or user selection.

Allocate by Hierarchy

To allocate items using hierarchy:

1. In the Level section, select **Merchandise Hierarchy**.

> **Note:**
>
> - Pack Distribution mode is not applicable for Item hierarchy.
> - If the component items have more than one distinct department/ class/subclass then User Selection must be used.

2. Select the hierarchy level to allocate by from the list.

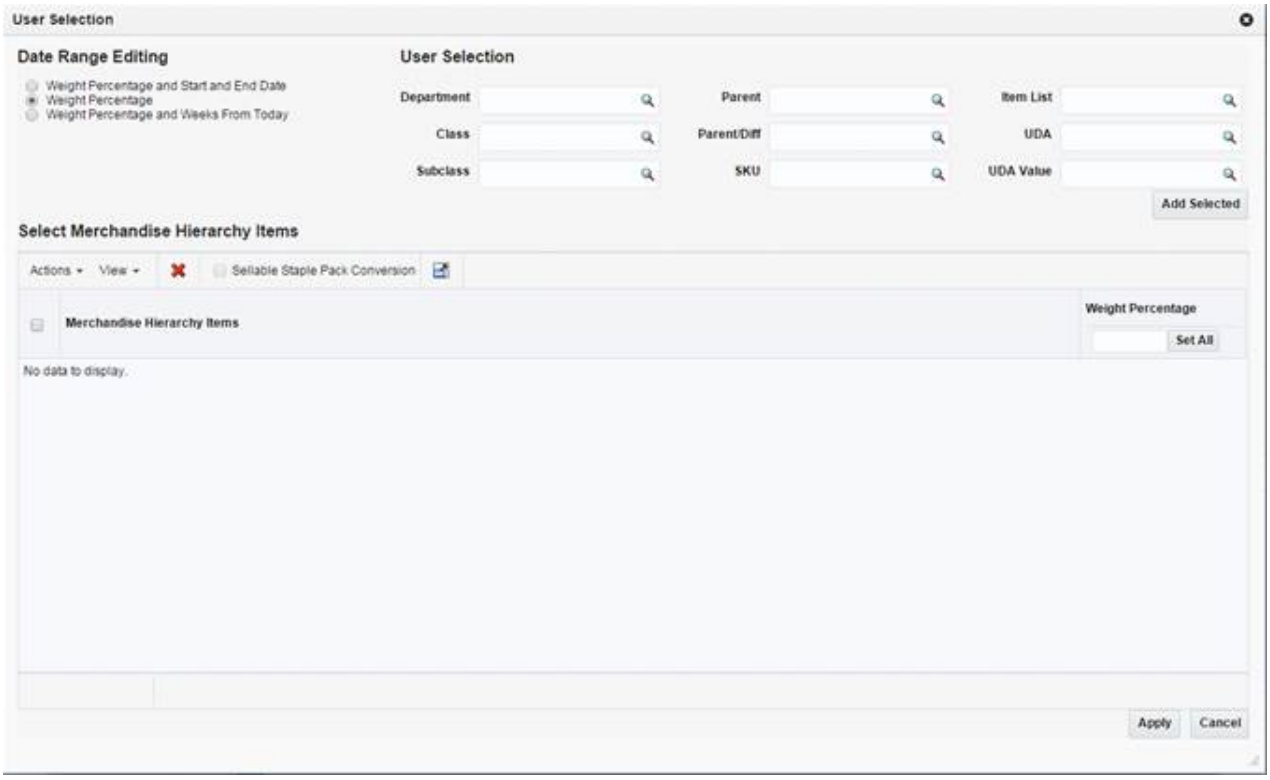
> **Note:**
>
> Item need for an allocation is determined by calculating the need for each item on the allocation from the selected policy for the organizational hierarchy level selected.

Allocate by User Selection

To allocate items using user selection:

1. In the Level section, select **Other - User Selection**.
2. Click **Edit**. The User Selection window appears.

Figure 2-2 User Selection Window



3. In the Date Range Editing section select an option:
   - Weight Percentage
   - Weight Percentage and Start and End Date
   - Weight Percentage and Weeks from Today
4. In the User Selection section enter an ID in the appropriate field to select a merchandise hierarchy level.
5. Click **Add**. The merchandise hierarchy is added to the Select Merchandise Hierarchy Items section.

6. Enter the weight or percentage to adjust the need calculated for the user selection in the **Weight** column.
7. Enter the start and end date in the **Start Date** and **End Date** column.

> **Note:**
>
> - The Start Date and End Date fields appear only if you have selected **Weight Percentage and Start and End Date** option.
> - You need to select two start and end dates when the demand source is **History**, **Forecast**, or **Plan**.

8. Enter a number in the **Weeks From Today** column. This value specifies the number of weeks all approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers as stock on hand and future fulfillment, are included at the store in the need calculation. The value can range between 1 and 52 only.

> **Note:**
>
> - The **Weeks From Today** columns appear only if you have selected **Weight Percentage and Weeks from Today** option.
> - If no number is entered, the system includes all stock on hand at the store and future inventory regardless of the date on the purchase orders or transfers.

Weeks From Today

Enter the number of weeks to search back or forward, depending on the rule type selected. The system starts searching with the last completed week.

Change Weights

1. Click **Change Weights**. The Change Weights window appears.

> **Note:**
>
> The date displayed is based on the end of week day selected as defined in the allocation system options.

2. Enter the new weights as appropriate.
3. Click **OK** to save changes.

Set Inventory Parameters

The inventory parameters comprise of Rule Level On Hand, Include In Inventory, and Remove Future Fulfilment.

Select Rule Level On Hand

To set Rule Level On Hand:

1. Select one of the following options available in the **Rule Level On Hand** section:
   - Do Not Use
   - Snap Shot
   - Real Time

> **Note:**
>
> - When Rule Level On Hand is used with User Selection, the on-hands is based on the rule level of the like merchandise hierarchy selected.
> - For performance purposes, the Rule Level On Hand Snap Shot is stored in a database table which can be refreshed through a batch program to be run at your discretion.

Select Include in Inventory

Currently, when allocating the net need using either Stock on Hand (SOH) or Rule Level On Hand (RLOH), the values for on-hand is derived from using the summation of five RMS Inventory buckets. You can select to include or exclude one or more of these buckets.

To include inventory details:

1. Select from the following options in the **Include** section:
   - On Hand
   - On Order
   - In Transit
   - Inbound Allocation
   - Outbound Allocation
2. Select the **Clearance Stock** option to include clearance stock in the need calculation.

Include Inventory Dates

In the Include Inventory Dates section, when you enter a date in the On Order Commit Date field, all approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers dated on or before the date are included in the calculation of on-hand quantity.

When you enter the number of weeks, it is used to determine how many weeks into the future should be used to pull approved allocations, direct to store orders, and transfers into the calculation for on-hand quantity.

Select Factors

To select factors:

1. In the Factors section **Need Is** field, select how the Allocation should determine the quantity of items sent to a location.
2. In the **Mode** field, select the type of algorithm calculation. The modes available are Simple, Spread Demand, and Pack Distribution.

> **Note:**
>
> - Simple mode is applicable for both staple and fashion items. Pack Distribution mode is not applicable for fashion items.
> - Spread Demand is applicable for Subclass or higher level.

3. In the **Allocate To** field, select the need type for calculation, values available are **Net** and **Gross**.

Set Size Profile Logic

To set the method used to determine what to allocate:

1. Select one of the following options in the Size Determination section:
   - **Size Profile** to use the store size profile ratio as a guide to determine what to allocate. This option is the default selection.
   - **Selling Curve** to use the selling curve derived from the policies (the demand source and hierarchy level) selected within the allocation as a guide to determine what to allocate.

> **Note:**
>
> Selling Curve option can be used only when the level is Parent, Parent/diff, or Item.

2. Select **Limit SKU Overages** to limit the SKU overages.
3. Enter the acceptable overage percentage in the **Overage Threshold** field.

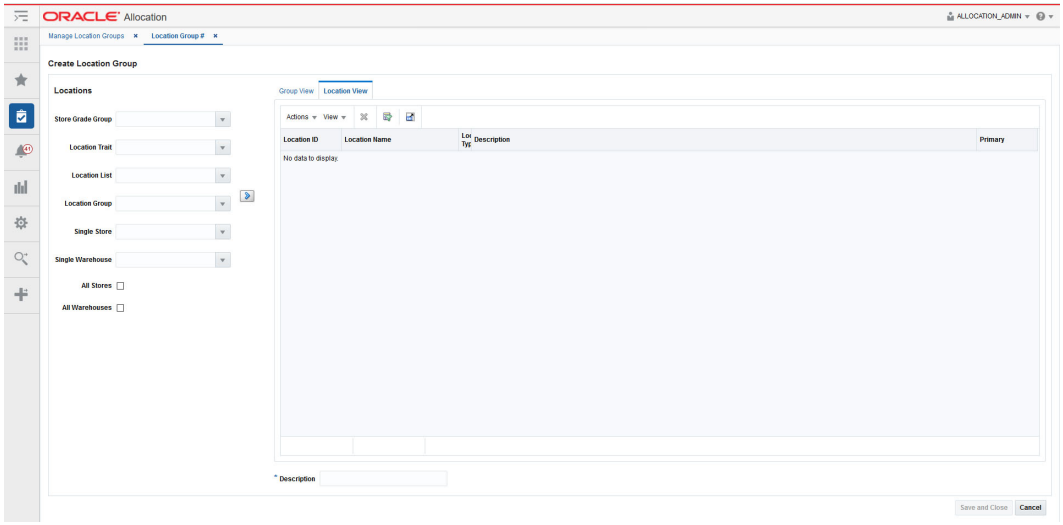
3
Location Groups

Create Location Groups

You can create complex location groups using the Add Location window. To create location groups:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Allocation Foundation > Manage Location Groups**. The Manage Location Groups window appears.
2. From the **Actions** menu, select **Create**. The Create Location Group window appears.

Figure 3-1 Create Location Group Window



3. Select the location criteria using the following lists:
   - Store Grade Group
   - Location Trait
   - Location List
   - Location Group
   - Single Store
   - Single Warehouse
   - All Stores
   - All Warehouses
4. Click the  icon. The location groups matching the search criteria are displayed in the **Group View** tab.

5. Select the groups you want to combine to form a new location group.
6. If you want to delete any locations before creating the location group, do the following:
    a. Select the **Location View** tab. The locations available in the selected groups are displayed.
    b. Select the locations you want to delete.
    c. Click the delete icon.
7. Click the **Union**, **Intersection**, **Exclude**, or **Exclude Intersection** button to form the desired combination.
8. Enter a name for the location group in the **Location Group Name** field.
9. Click **Save and Close** to save the location group.

Manage Location Groups

You can manage location groups using the following procedures.

Search for Location Groups

To search for location groups:

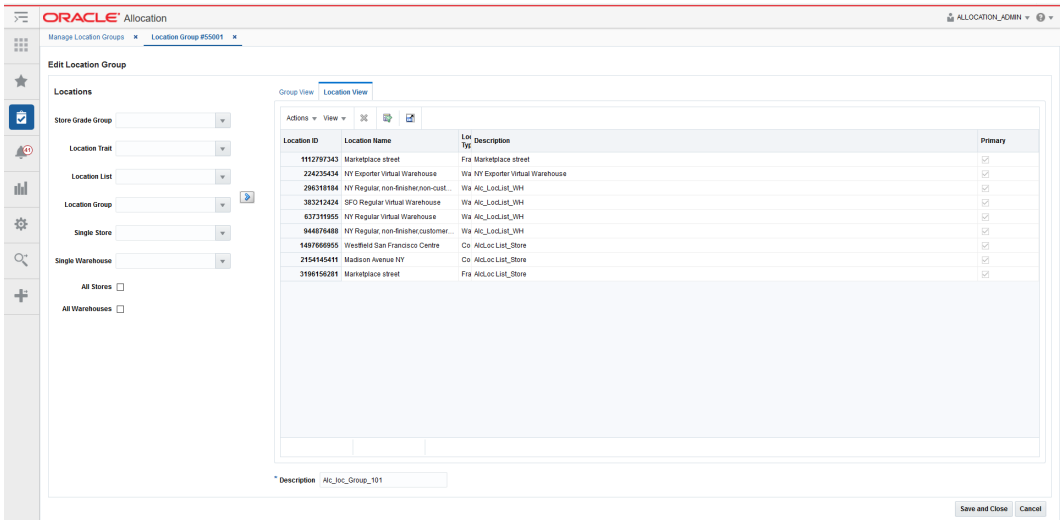
1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Location Group Search**. The Location Group Search window appears.
2. Enter information in one or more fields for the search.
3. Click the **Search** button. The location groups matching the criteria are displayed in the **Search Results** pane.

Edit Location Groups

You can edit a location group using the Edit Location window. To edit a location group:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Allocation Foundation > Manage Location Groups**. The Manage Location Groups window appears.
2. Search for an existing location group. See Search for Location Groups for additional information.
3. From the Search Results pane, select the location group you want to edit and select Edit from the Action menu. the Edit Location Group window appears.

Figure 3-2 Edit Location Group Window



4. Make your changes to the location group and click **Save and Close** to return to the Manage Location Groups window.

4
Size Profiles

Size Profile refers to the ratio derived out of historical sales figures to give an accurate estimate of the number of items of different sizes or colors that must be allocated to the destination store and applies only to fashion items within Allocation.

Create Size Profiles

A size profile can be created through any of the following procedures:

- Create a Size Profile
- Copy a Parent
- Copy a Single Diff

Create a Size Profile

You can create a size profile based on the criteria defined here:

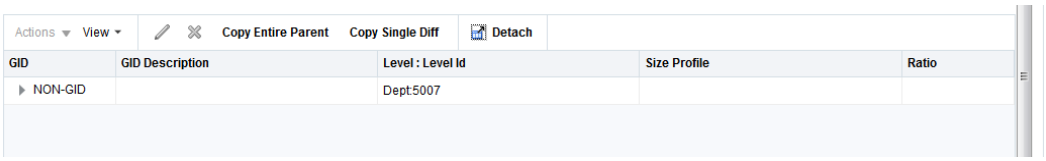
Non-GID based size profile

- If the current allocation is using a non-GID based profile, you can create, edit, or delete the size profile details.
- If there is no data present in the database corresponding to the item/location combination, you can add the size profile details through the system UI.

To create a size profile:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Manage Size Profiles**. The Manage Size Profiles window appears.
2. Search and select the size profile that you want to edit.
3. Click the edit icon. The size profile is enabled for editing.

Figure 4-1 Size Profile Window - Search Result Pane



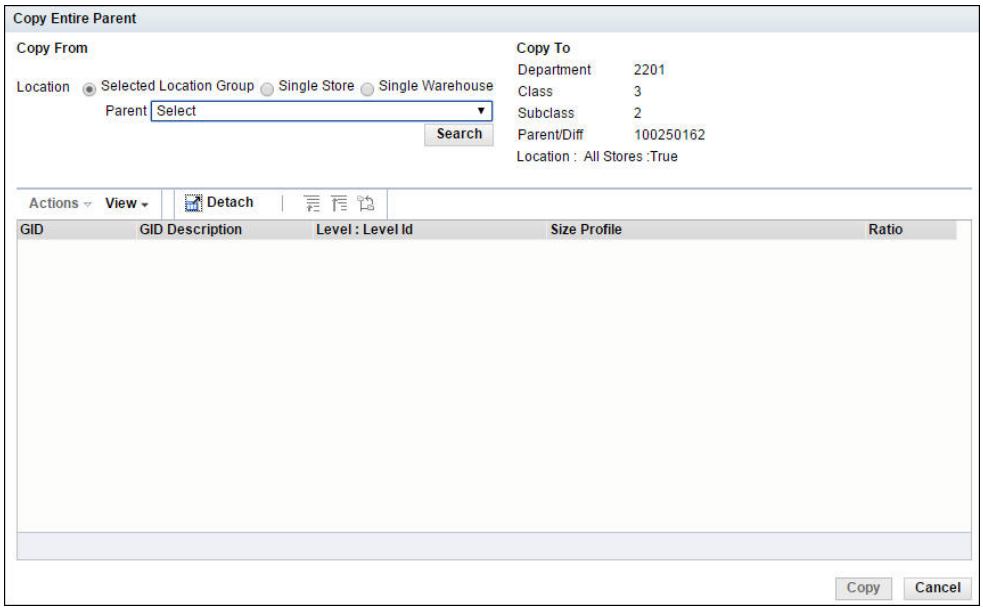
4. Enter a ratio in the **Ratio** column for each of the items.
5. Click **Save** to save the size profile.

Copy a Parent

To copy a parent:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Manage Size Profiles**. The Manage Size Profiles window appears.
2. Search and select the size profile that you want to copy to.
3. Click **Copy Entire Parent**. The Copy Entire Parent window appears.

Figure 4-2 Copy Entire Parent Window



4. In the **Copy From** field, select the parent. The size profile details appear.

> **Note:**
>
> The parent to copy from must have the same sizes and diffs as the parent being copied to.

5. Select the size profile. The **Copy** button is activated.
6. Click **Copy**. The size profile is copied and the Size Profile window appears.
7. If required, you can edit the ratio in the **Ratio** column.
8. Click **Save** to save the size profile.

Copy a Single Diff

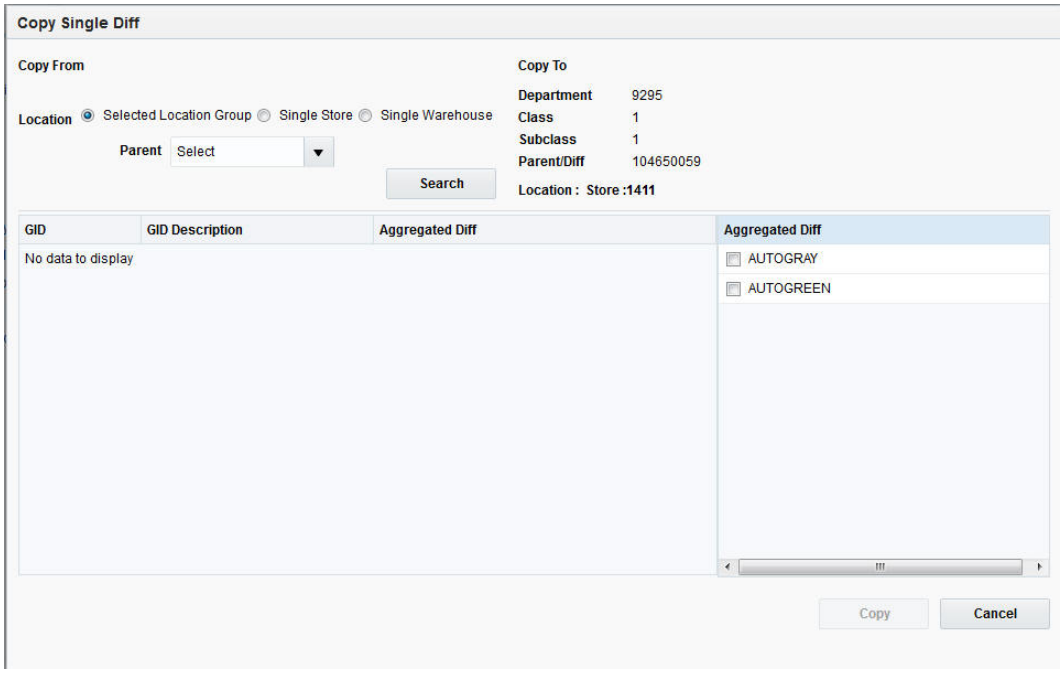
You can copy size profile ratios from single diff of the selected parent to one or more diffs of the current parent.

To copy a single diff:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Manage Size Profile**. The Manage Size Profiles window appears.
2. Search and select the size profile that you want to copy.

3. Click **Copy Single diff**. The Copy Single diff window appears.
4. In the **Copy From** field, select the parent. The size profile details appear.
5. Click the Expand icon to view the aggregated diffs available in the size profile.
6. Select the diff from which you wish to copy. The **Copy** button is activated.

Figure 4-3 Copy Single diff Window - Single diff selected



7. Click **Copy**. The single diff is copied and the Manage Size Profile window appears.
8. If required, you can edit the ratio in the **Ratio** column.
9. Click **Save** to save the size profile.

Manage Size Profiles

The following actions can be performed when managing Size Profiles:

- Search for Size Profiles
- Edit Size Profiles
- Delete a Size Profile

Search for Size Profiles

Generation IDs are sets of store size profile data created and maintained in Oracle's Size Profile Optimization (SPO) product. SPO to Allocation is required in order to search and select GIDs.

You can search for a size profile in three different combinations.

- **GID only search** – Displays all the records that correspond to the selected GID. The records displayed may be at the same merchandise hierarchy level or different ones.

- **GID and Merchandise Hierarchy combined search** – Displays records, common to the selected GID and merchandise hierarchy.
- **Merchandise Hierarchy only** – Displays records that correspond to the selected merchandise hierarchy. There may be more than one GID record (Summer Profile, Spring Profile, Winter Profile) but there is always only one set of non-GID records at a given level.

To search for a size profile:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Manage Location Size Profiles**. The Manage Location Size Profiles window appears.
2. In the **Generation ID** field, select an ID for a GID search or a GID merchandise combined search.
3. In the **Size Profile Level** field, select a level.
4. In the **Department** field, select the department.
5. If necessary based on the size profile level you selected in step 3, select the class, subclass, parent, or parent/diff.
6. In **Location Selection Criteria**, select the location for which the size profile must apply. You must select at least one location.
7. In **Size Group Selection Criteria**, select the size group for the size profile.
8. Click **Search**. The list of size profiles matching the criteria is displayed.

Edit Size Profiles

You can edit an existing size profile based on the criteria defined here:

GID based size profile

- If the current allocation is using a GID based profile, you can only edit or delete the size profile.
- If there is no data present in the database corresponding to the selected GID, then you must either select a different GID or a non-GID based profile. Data addition is not possible for a GID based size profile.

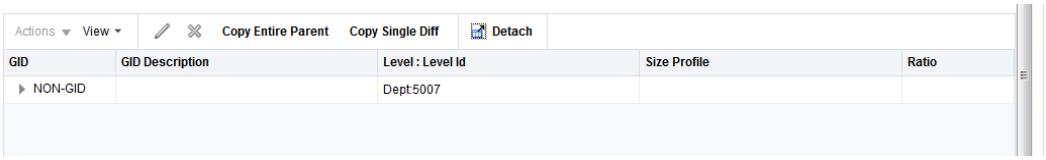
Non-GID based size profile

- If the current allocation is using a non-GID based profile, you can create, edit, or delete the size profile details.
- If there is no data present in the database corresponding to the item/location combination, you can add the size profile details through the system UI.

To edit size profiles:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Manage Size Profiles**. The Manage Size Profiles window appears.
2. Search and select the size profile that you want to edit.
3. Click the edit icon. The size profile is enabled for editing.

Figure 4-4 Size Profile Window - Search Result Pane



4. Enter a ratio in the **Ratio** column for each of the items.
5. Click **Save** to save the size profile.

Delete a Size Profile

To delete a size profile:

1. From the **Tasks** menu, select **Manage Size Profiles**. The Manage Size Profiles window appears.
2. Search and select the size profile that you want to delete.
3. Click the delete icon.
4. Click **OK** to confirm deletion of the size profile.

Warehouse Size Profiles

The following options are available for warehouse size profiles:

- **% to Total**

  When this option is selected, the system allocates based on the percentage of each size to the total available quantity. This is determined using the following steps -.

  Step 1: Determine the percentage availability of each size to the total available quantity to allocate at the source location. Refer to the following table for this calculation:

Style-Color	Red Navy Shirt	Available Quantity	% to Total
SKU	SM Red Navy Shirt	250	21
SKU	MD Red Navy Shirt	300	26
SKU	LG Red Navy Shirt	450	38
SKU	XL Red Navy Shirt	175	15

  Step 2: To allocate 200 units to the destination warehouse based on its need value.

  Step 3: Apply the **% to Total** values obtained in **Step 1** against the allocated quantity of 200 units going out to the destination warehouse. The results would be as follows:

Style-Color	Red Navy Shirt	200	
SKU	SM Red Navy Shirt	43	200*21
SKU	MD Red Navy Shirt	51	200*26
SKU	LG Red Navy Shirt	77	200*38
SKU	XL Red Navy Shirt	30	200*15

Size SM = 21% of the total available quantity, 200*21% = 43 units

Size MD = 26% of the total available quantity, 200*26% = 51 units

Size LG = 38% of the total available quantity, 200*38% = 77 units

Size XL = 15% of the total available quantity, 200*15% = 30 units

Total allocated by size to warehouse = 200 units

> **Note:**
>
> The total available quantity refers to the total number of units present in the set of sources selected for an item linked to the specific warehouse within an allocation.

Consider the following example:

PO1 for WH1 = 100 units

PO2 for WH2 = 175 units

SOH at WH1 = 55 units

SOH at WH2 = 45 units

- If both PO1 and SOH are selected as sources for WH1, then the total available quantity for allocations sourced out of WH1 = **100 + 55 = 155 units**
- For WH2, if only SOH is selected as the source, then the total available quantity for allocation sourced out of WH2 = **45 units** (ignoring the 175 units present in PO2).

So, based on the source(s) selected within an allocation for a fashion item, the total available quantity is subject to change.

> **Note:**
>
> This method does not apply to What-if allocations which will completely rely on records in the database table ALC_SIZE_PROFILE. An exception is thrown if there are no records in this table just like it works for store locations for this type of an allocation.
>
> Any holdback quantity specified in the source warehouse is not considered while determining the warehouse availability.

- **WH Sales Curve**

  This option is valid only for the Demand Source = **History**. An error pop-up is encountered if you try to apply this option for other demand sources.

  When applied, this will apply a curve using a weighted average logic from all the data present in the Issues column from the existing RMS owned ITEM_LOC_HIST table for the warehouse locations. For any store locations, the check-boxes linked with the sales type that are checked will act as an additional filter.

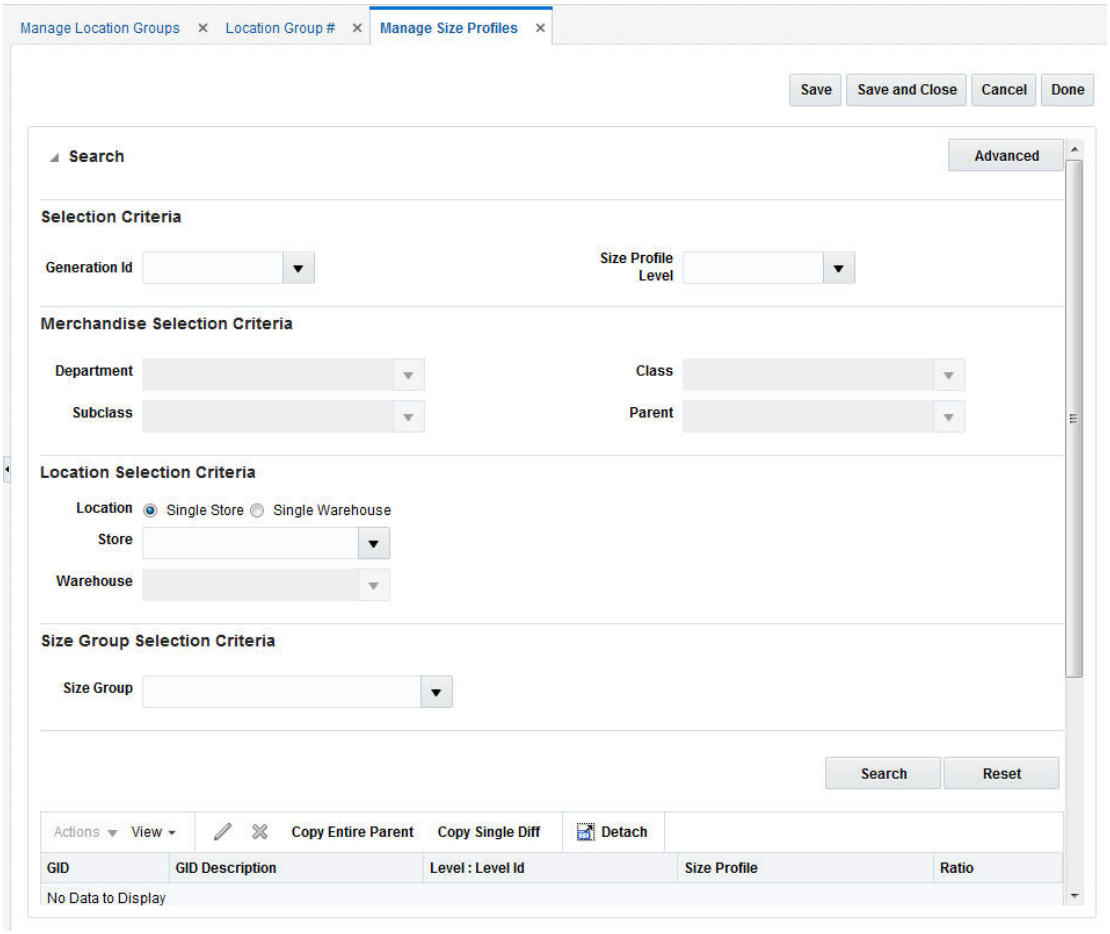
  For example, if Regular and Promotional are selected in the Policy window, both these types of sales issues in the ITEM_LOC_HIST table will be considered.

In case of no records present for the warehouse in the table, the allocation will be moved to the Calculation Error state.

Understanding the Manage Size Profiles Window

The Manage Location Size Profiles window allows you to view, edit, and create size profiles, or size curves, at any merchandise hierarchy level including department, class, subclass, parent, diff. Allocation allows you to load size profiles (curves) from Oracle Retail Curve, a module of Oracle Retail Demand Forecasting.

Figure 4-5 Manage Size Profiles Window



Following are the fields available on the Size Profile window:

- **Generation ID**

  Indicates the generation IDs (GIDs) sent from Oracle Retail Size Profile Optimization (SPO). GIDs are seasonal store size profiles.

- **Size Profile Level**

  Indicates the merchandise hierarchy level for which the size profile records are retrieved. This list contains the following values:

  - Department
  - Class
  - Subclass
  - Parent
  - Parent/Diff
- **Department**

  Indicates the Department ID that the size profile is associated with.
- **Class**

  Indicates the Class ID that the size profile is associated with.
- **Subclass**

  Indicates the Subclass ID that the size profile is associated with.
- **Parent**

  Indicates the Parent ID that the size profile is associated with.
- **Parent/Diff**

  Indicates the Parent/Diff ID that the size profile is associated with.
- **Single Store**

  Indicates the Store ID used for the size profile search.
- **Single Warehouse**

  Indicates the Warehouse ID used for the size profile search.
- **Location Group** (Advanced search option)

  Following are the options available:
  - **Store Grade Group**

    Indicates the Store Grade Group ID the size profile is associated with.
  - **Store Grade**

    Indicates the Store Grade ID the size profile is associated with.
  - **Location List**

    Indicates the Location List ID the size profile is associated with.
  - **Location Trait**

    Indicates the Location Trait ID the size profile is associated with.
- **All Stores** (Advanced search option)

  Indicates that the size profile details for the items in the allocation for all the valid stores for which the item range exists is displayed.
- **All Warehouses** (Advanced search option)

  Indicates that the size profile details for the items in the allocation for all the valid warehouses for which the item range exists is displayed.
- **Size Group**

Indicates the size group linked to the size profile. Displays a list of non-aggregated size groups for the selected merchandise hierarchy and it is applicable to the levels: Department, Class, and Subclass.

5

Auto Quantity Limits

Quantity limits allow allocators to limit the quantity allocated to a location for an item on a location. Allocation supports several types of quantity limit constraints: Minimum Net Need, Maximum Net Need, Threshold, Weeks of Supply, Trend, and Minimum Gross Need.

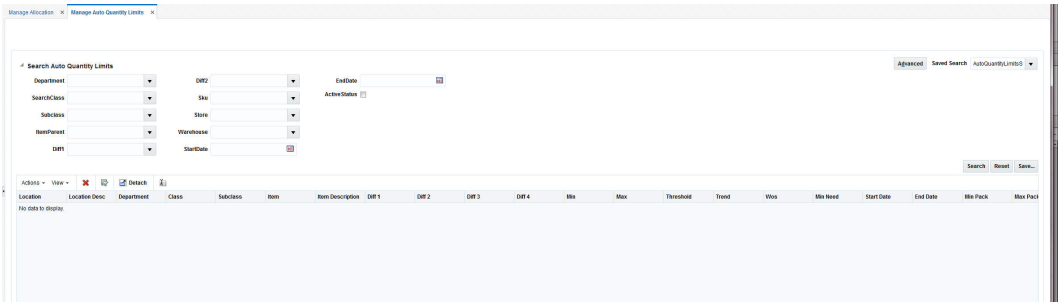
Create Quantity Limits

You can store a default set of quantity limits for the desired merchandise hierarchy and location groups. The auto quantity limits section allows you to set parameters for the allocation at the item/warehouse level demand constraints.

To manage auto quantity limits:

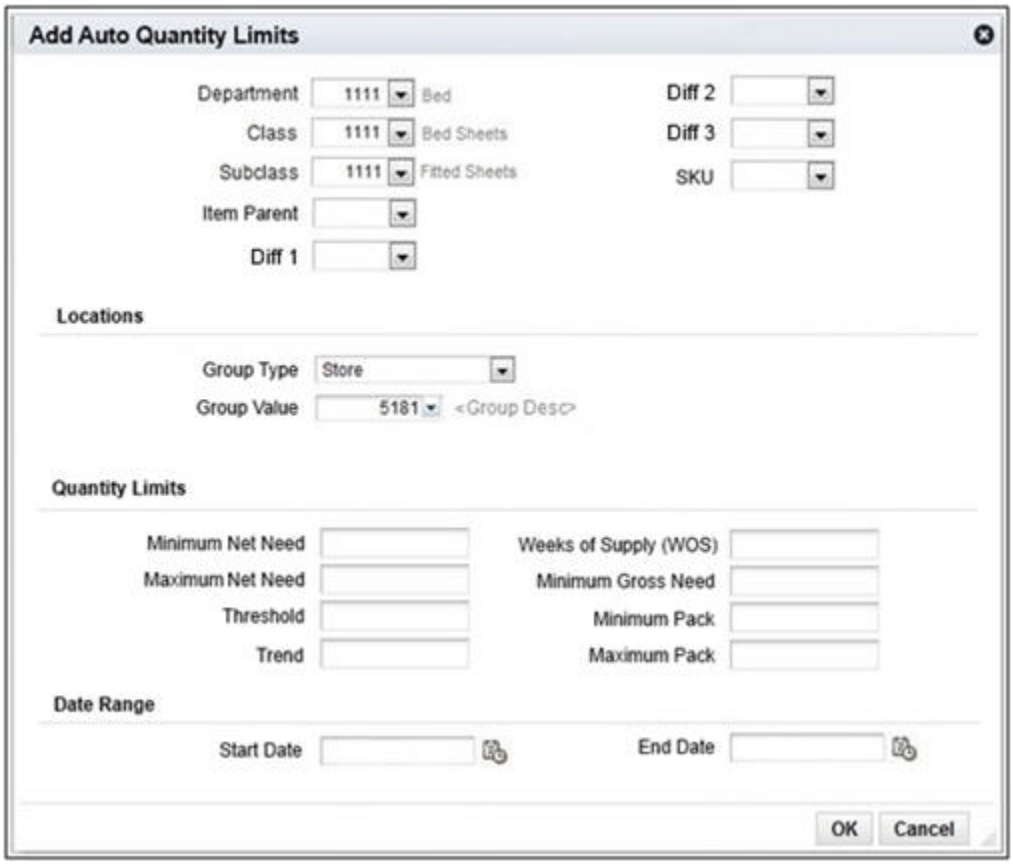
1. From the Tasks menu, select **Allocation Foundation > Manage Auto Quantity Limits**. The Manage Auto Quantity Limits window appears.

Figure 5-1 Manage Auto Quantity Limits window



2. Select **Create** from the Actions drop down list. The Add Auto Quantity Limits window appears.

Figure 5-2 Auto Quantity Limits window



3. Enter a Department, or select a value from the LOV.
4. Enter a Class, or select a value from the LOV.
5. Enter a Subclass, or select a value from the LOV.
6. Enter an Item Parent, or select a value from the LOV.
7. Enter a Diff, or select a value from the LOV.
8. Enter a SKU, or select a value from the LOV.
9. From the Locations area, enter the Group Type, or select a value from the LOV.
10. Enter the Group Value, or select a value from the LOV.
11. From the Quantity Limits area, enter the Minimum Net Need.
12. Enter the Maximum Net Need.
13. Enter the Threshold.
14. Enter the Trend.
15. Enter the Weeks of Supply (WOS).
16. Enter the Minimum Gross Need.
17. Enter the Minimum and Maximum Pack. The minimum pack quantity limit ensures that the destination location receives at least this number of packs irrespective of the calculated demand. The maximum pack quantity limit ensures that the store does not receive more than this number of units of the pack item.

> **Note:**
>
> The pack quantity limits can be applied only in cases where the allocation contains only pack items that have been selected to be allocated as a single entity.
>
> **Note:** The available packs is a sum of all the item sources linked with the pack selected by the user in the current allocation.

18. From the Date Range area, enter the Start Date, or select a value by clicking the calendar icon.
19. Enter the End Date, or select a value by clicking the calendar icon.
20. Click **OK** to save the information and return to the Manage Auto Quantity Limits window. You can now use the Auto Quantity Limits checkbox to load the default quantity limits for creating an allocation for all work flows.