

Oracle R12 Advanced Pricing Training

Part 3

Session - 8

Attribute Management

Agenda

Overview of Attribute Management

Creating Contexts and Attributes for Pricing Setup Windows

Deleting Contexts and Attributes

Linking Attributes to a Pricing Transaction Entity

Running the Build Attribute Mapping Rules Program (Attribute Mapping Only)

Creating a New Pricing Transaction Entity

Using Custom Sourced Attributes

Mapping of Seeded Request Types and Source Systems

Overview of Attribute Management

Attribute mapping enables you to extend your pricing capabilities by using data from a wide variety of **non-standard sources** to drive your pricing actions. The data sources for the **qualifiers** and **pricing** attributes can be from within or outside of Oracle Applications.

Using the attribute management feature, you can complete the following tasks:

- Create new contexts and attributes
- Update existing contexts and attribute properties
- Disable existing attributes.

Three methods to source data for an attribute are:

- User Entered: Attribute value is entered by user.
- Custom Sourced: Custom code is used to derive an attribute.
- Attribute Mapping: The pricing engine derives information from other Oracle Applications and non-Oracle data sources.

Attributes Types

Qualifier and pricing attributes are used to define customer or product attributes:

- A *product* attribute defines product pricing characteristics such as a product item, item number, category, or brand.
- A *customer* attribute defines customer pricing characteristics such as customer name or customer number.

Terminology for Attribute Management

Pricing Transaction Entity (PTE)

A PTE is an ordering structure that has associated request types and source systems. Different applications may have different request structures when they make requests to the pricing engine.

Source System

The source system is the application that captures the pricing setup data.

Request Type

The request type identifies the type of transaction that is being priced. Different applications make requests to the pricing engine. Request types of these applications may be different. Some applications may share their request types.

For example, iStore and Order Capture share the same request type. On the other hand, Order Management and iStore have different request structures.

Creating Contexts and Attributes for Pricing Setup Windows

First you create a context, then create its attributes to define specific values that define pricing rules. For example, a context of Customer can include pricing attributes such as Customer Name or Customer Class.

- Qualifier Contexts

Used to create qualifiers that determine eligibility for a modifier (who is eligible to receive the modifier). Qualifiers can be attached to price lists (only in Advanced Pricing) and modifiers.

- Product Contexts

- Items that are used in price lists and modifiers are defined using the Product Context: Item. Oracle Advanced Pricing supports price and modifier definitions at the following levels (or *attributes* of the context):

- **All Items**
- **Item Number**
- **Item Category**

Note: You cannot add new contexts to the Product Context type. However, you can add attributes to the existing Product context ITEM.

- Pricing Contexts

- Define eligibility for a price list line or modifier and can be used for a price list line, as a formula component, or in modifiers.

Creating contexts and attributes

- Create a new context, and then define the attributes for that context.
- Link the attribute to a PTE, and then define properties of the attribute for the given PTE.
 - Once you create the context-attribute grouping, you can link it to a specific PTE. For mapped attributes, define Attribute Mapping Rules, and then run the Build Attribute Mapping Rules Program.
- Run the Build Attribute Mapping Rules program.
 - This step applies only to attributes with the Attribute Mapping Method of Attribute Mapping. Whenever you create or update these attributes or change attribute mapping rules, you should run the Build Attribute Mapping Rules program.
- Use the attribute in a valid pricing setup.
- Enter an order. Verify that the mapped and user-enter attributes have been correctly passed to the pricing engine from the Pricing Engine Request Viewer.

What happens when the Build Attribute Mapping Rules program is run?

- When you run the concurrent program Build Attribute Mapping Rules, it dynamically generates the package QP_BUILD_SOURCING_PVT which contains attribute mapping calls to build attribute mapping rules for attributes. This package contains only the rules of used attributes (Qualifiers and Pricing Attributes that are used in any pricing setup) that can be mapped at run-time.
- The program generates the attribute mapping rules for all the attributes that have the Attribute Mapping Enabled box selected. When the Build Attribute Mapping Rules program runs successfully, the Attribute Mapping Status box is selected for those attributes for which an attribute mapping rule is generated.
- The Build Attribute Mapping Rules program displays a status message to advise whether the program finishes successfully. The window automatically re-queries the database if the Build Attribute Mapping Rules process is successful and moves focus to the Attribute Mapping Status box.
- **Note:** If an error in the build sourcing occurs, then all newly-created attribute mapping rules will fail and continue to fail until the error is resolved.

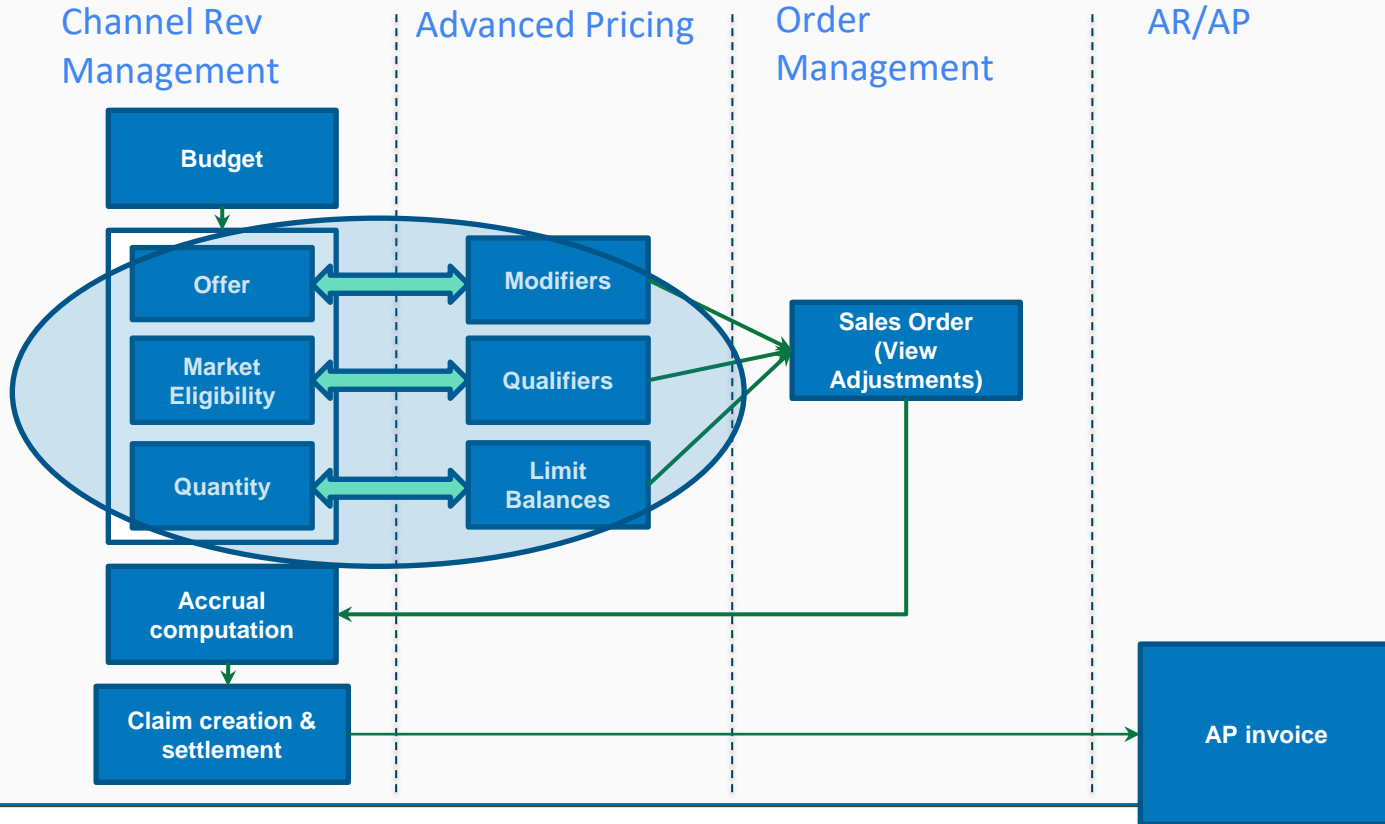
How attribute mapping works at run time

The calling application calls QP_Attr_Mapping_PUB.Build_Contexts, which starts the attribute mapping routines and returns the attributes to the calling application.

- The calling application appends the user entered attributes and "asked for" qualifiers to this request.
- The calling application then calls the pricing engine with these mapped attribute values.
- The pricing engine also appends a few internally mapped attributes to this request.
- The pricing engine processes the request and returns the results to the calling application

The PTE helps narrow the data that the search engine evaluates. The search engine evaluates only the setup data that is generated by all the source systems that are defined for that PTE. It also makes contexts of one PTE unavailable to other pricing applications families.

Integration in the Order Management process



Thanks!

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