



Infor LN User Guide for Demand Pegging

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About this Guide

This document describes the process to assign a quantity of supply to a specific demand. The demand pegging setup, the handling of demand pegged supply orders or schedules across LN, and the use of allocation buffers and inventory allocation levels, are also described.

Intended audience

This document is intended for persons in charge of demand pegging. The intended audience can include key users, implementation consultants, product architects, support specialists, etc.

References

Use this guide as the primary reference for demand pegging. Use the current editions of these documents for information that is not covered in this guide:

- *User Guide for Sales Orders*
- *User Guide for Purchase and Sales Schedules*
- *User Guide for Order Planning*
- *User Guide for Manufacturing*
- *User Guide for Purchase Orders*
- *User Guide for the Outbound and Shipment Goods Flows*
- *User Guide for the Inbound Goods Flow*
- *User Guide for Handling Units*
- *User Guide for Terms and Conditions*
- *User Guide for Subcontracting*
- *User Guide for Vendor Managed Inventory*

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Chapter 1: Demand pegging

Demand pegging overview

Demand pegging is used to designate a quantity of supply to a specific demand.

With demand pegging, you can do the following:

- Promise a customer a particular quantity of an item. The allocated inventory cannot be shipped to other customers and serves as a reservation.
- Link an identifiable quantity of an item to a particular demand. In this way, this quantity cannot be interchanged with another quantity of the same item. For example, you use this to keep components and *subassemblies* together.

To do this, LN links *supply orders* or inventory to *demand orders* using *specifications*.

If supply is pegged to a specific demand, numerous processes are involved, such as:

- Order planning
- Issue and receive materials
- Outbound and ship goods

Using demand pegging

When a demand order is created, LN:

- Links a specification to the demand order
- Allocates inventory to the demand order
- Updates the quantity of the **Allocated** field in the **Inventory by Specification (whwmd2519m000)** session with the quantity of the demand order, even if insufficient inventory is available to fulfill the demand order.

Note:

- If the demand order is created manually or from *independent demand*, specifications are created based on the demand pegging data for the item or the linked terms and conditions agreement.
- If the demand order is created from *dependent demand*, the demand order can receive a specification only from the origin that created the order. To see how a *specification* is transferred between business objects, refer to Demand pegging example.
- To use demand pegging, you must set up the master data. For more information, refer to Setting up demand pegging.

Handling insufficient inventory

If insufficient inventory is available to fulfil a demand order, you can create supply orders or allocate inventory.

If insufficient allocated or unallocated inventory is present to fulfil the demand order, supply orders are generated or manually created. If a supply order is generated for the demand order, a specification is also generated for the supply order. This specification has the same characteristics as the specification of the demand order. For more information, refer to Demand pegged supply orders.

If insufficient allocated but sufficient unallocated inventory is present, inventory is allocated using *allocation buffers*. The inventory included in an allocation buffer is linked to a specification. Therefore, the buffered inventory is available for demand orders with matching specification criteria. For more information, refer to Allocation buffers.

Note:

- You can also allocate inventory to demand orders without specifications. Allocating inventory without specifications is available if the allocations and hard pegging functionality is not implemented. See Inventory commitment.
- If insufficient inventory with a particular specification is available in the warehouse, you can create outbound advice for unallocated inventory or inventory from a different specification to make up for the missing quantity. Whether this is allowed is determined by the Advise Unallocated Inventory and Demand Peg of Outbound Line is Binding check boxes in the **Warehousing Settings by Site (whwmd2101m000)** session. See Allocated or unallocated inventory in the outbound process.

Inventory allocation levels

Inventory allocation levels determine whether allocated-to inventory is identifiable and traceable in the warehouse through *handling units* or merely registered as allocated-to inventory. You can define allocation levels for warehouse - item combinations in the **Item Data by Warehouse (whwmd2510m000)** session and the Item - Warehousing (whwmd4600m000) session.

For more information, refer to Inventory allocation levels.

Changing inventory allocations

Changing an inventory allocation is required, for example, if the order for which the inventory is allocated is canceled. To change an allocation, use an *allocation change order*.

Allocation change orders are generated based on a number group and series defined in the **Inventory Handling Parameters (whinh0100m000)** session. You can view and maintain allocation change orders in the Allocation Change Orders (whinh1120m000) and Allocation Change Order Lines (whinh1130m000) sessions.

Chapter 2: Demand pegging master data

Setting up demand pegging

- 1 In the **Implemented Software Components (tccom0500m000)** details session, select the Demand Pegging check box.
- 2 In the **Items (tcibd0501m000)** session, select the Demand Pegged check box for an item.
- 3 In the Demand Peg Search Path fields of the **Item Base Data Parameters (tcibd9199m000)** session, specify the search levels for retrieving demand pegging master data.
- 4 Depending on the selected search levels, specify demand pegging master data in the **Demand Pegging Terms and Conditions (tctrm1165m000)** session and/or **Items (tcibd0501m000)** session.

Specify these fields:

- Select the Demand Pegged check box for the item in the **Items (tcibd0501m000)** session.
- Select the Use Unallocated Inventory check box to allow using both allocated and unallocated inventory. This check box affects the allocation of inventory to demand orders during order planning runs in Enterprise Planning or at sales order entry in Sales Control.

The Advise Unallocated Inventory check box in the **Warehousing Settings by Site (whwmd2101m000)** session for the item and site combination, this determines whether you can advise unallocated inventory for a demand-pegged outbound order.

- Select a value in the Demand Pegging Type field to determine the *specification* attributes that are used for demand and supply matching for the item and site combination. Among other things, the **Demand Pegging Type** thus determines the content of the specification.
- 5 In the **Warehousing Settings by Site (whwmd2101m000)** session, select the site, then select the:
 - Advise Unallocated Inventory check box to allow advising unallocated inventory for a demand-pegged outbound order.
 - Demand Peg of Outbound Line is Binding check box to prevent allocated inventory from being advised for an outbound order with a different specification.

Relation between Demand Pegging Type and specification

The following table shows the relation between the demand pegging type and the specification:

Demand Pegging Type	Allocates inventory and demand pegs orders to a specific:	Specified in specification:
Customer Based	Business partner	Sold-to business partner
Order Based	Demand order	Sold-to business partner
		Order/position/sequence

Demand Pegging Type	Allocates inventory and demand pegs orders to a specific:	Specified in specification:
Customer Reference Based	Customer reference	Sold-to business partner Reference
Customer Location Based	Customer location	Sold-to business partner Ship-to business partner
Internal Reference Based	Internal reference	Reference

Chapter 3: Demand pegged supply orders

Demand pegged supply orders

If insufficient inventory is available, supply orders can be generated and demand pegged to the demand order requesting allocated inventory. This means the supply order receives the same specification as the demand order. Allocated planned inventory transactions, containing the specifications, are created for the supply orders.

Supply orders for demand orders are generated or manually created from these origins:

- *Order planning* runs in Enterprise Planning. For more information, refer to Order planning, an overview.
- Sales (demand) orders or schedules in Sales.

Demand peg supply orders in Procurement and Sales

The following supply orders can be generated:

- Purchase orders in the Generate Purchase Orders (tdsls4241m000) session.
- Production orders in the Generate Production Orders (tdsls4243m000) session.
- Transfer orders in the Transfer Order for Sales Order (tdsls4242s000) session.

Supply orders can be created as follows from the **Sales Order Lines (tdsls4101m000)** session, or the **Sales Order Planned Delivery Lines (tdsls4101m100)** session:

- Manually from the stock shortage menu
When an inventory shortage occurs on the order line, the **Inventory Shortage Menu (tdsls4830s000)** session starts. Select **Generate Purchase Order**, **Generate Production Order**, or **Generate Transfer Order** to create a supply order in the relevant session.
- Manually from the *appropriate* menu
When an inventory shortage occurs on the order line, you can click **Generate Purchase Order**, **Generate Production Order**, or **Generate Transfer Order** from the *appropriate* menu to create a supply order in the relevant session.
- Automatically at sales order line entry
When an inventory shortage occurs, a supply order is automatically generated if the relevant session is linked as an automatic activity to the order type in the **Sales Order Type (tdsls0694m000)** session.

Note:

- The **Inventory Shortage Menu (tdsls4830s000)** session, which can appear for a manually entered sales order, is started only if the total quantity of the allocated inventory and/or demand pegged supply orders is less than the sales order line's ordered quantity.
- During BOM explosion of the production order, LN can propagate the demand peg to orders for components depending on the Inherit Demand Peg field in the **Bill of Material (tibom1110m000)** session.

Demand peg supply orders in Warehousing

Supply orders are generated or manually created if insufficient allocated or unallocated inventory is present to fulfil the demand order. If a supply order is generated for the demand order, a specification is also generated for the supply order. This specification has the same characteristics as the specification of the demand order.

When outbound order lines, outbound advice lines, shipment lines, and so on, are created for the demand order during warehouse processing, specifications are generated for these lines. These specifications obtain the specification characteristics of the demand order.

Likewise, the specification characteristics of the supply order are passed on to the specifications generated for the inbound order lines, receipt lines, inspection lines, or handling units.

Warehousing parameter settings determine whether:

- Items received by supply orders become identifiable in inventory through handling units generated for the receipt line of the supply order when the receipt is confirmed. These handling units obtain specifications with characteristics identical to those of the supply order.
- Specific handling units or anonymous allocated inventory is issued when generating an outbound advice for the demand order. See Inventory allocation levels. LN issues inventory for which the specification characteristics match those of the outbound order lines of the demand order.
- You can advise unallocated inventory or inventory from a different specification to make up for the missing quantity if insufficient inventory for a particular specification is available to be issued from the warehouse. Whether this is allowed is determined by the Advise Unallocated Inventory and the Demand Peg of Outbound Line is Binding check box in the **Warehousing Settings by Site (whwmd2101m000)** session. See Allocated or unallocated inventory in the outbound process.

Demand peg supply purchase orders and schedules

A purchase order/schedule is a source of supply for items. Purchased items can be demand pegged to an allocated demand by a specification. During receipt of the item, the characteristics of the specification are copied to the inventory record, which allocates this inventory to the specific demand.

Purchase ordersA purchase order line can be demand pegged if it is generated from the following origins:

- **EDI**
The purchase order line and related specification information is communicated through *electronic data interchange (EDI)* if the **Supply Planning by Supplier** check box is selected in the **Planning Terms and Conditions (tctrm1135m000)** session. As a result, the **Demand Pegging Type** in the **Demand Pegging Terms and Conditions (tctrm1165m000)** session determines the specification's appearance on the purchase order line.
- **Sales**
The purchase order is generated in the **Generate Purchase Orders (tdsls4241m000)** session. If a specification is linked to the sales order and the **Supply Planning by Supplier** check box is cleared in the **Planning Terms and Conditions (tctrm1135m000)** session, the specification of the sales order is copied to the purchase order line.
- **EP**
The purchase order is generated from the **Transfer Order Planning (cppat1210m000)** session. If a specification is linked to the *planned order* and the **Supply Planning by Supplier** check box is cleared in the **Planning Terms and Conditions (tctrm1135m000)** session, the specification of the *planned order* is copied to the purchase order line.

- **Warehousing**

The purchase order is generated from the **Generate Orders (TPOP) (whinh2201m000)** session. If a specification is linked to the *planned inventory transaction* and the **Supply Planning by Supplier** check box is cleared in the **Planning Terms and Conditions (tctrm1135m000)** session, the specification of the *planned inventory transaction* is copied to the purchase order line.

- **Warehousing Receipt**

The purchase order line is generated automatically for an unexpected warehouse receipt. The specification is copied from the receipt in Warehousing.

- **Job Shop Control**

The (subcontracting) purchase order line is created from the **Generate Subcontracting Purchase Documents (tisfc2250m000)** session for a subcontracted operation on a production order. The specification is copied from the **Estimated Materials (ticst0101m000)** session in Manufacturing to the **Purchase Order Material Supply Lines (tdpur4116m000)** session in Procurement.

- **Subcontracting Purchase Order**

The (subcontracting) purchase order line is created from the **Generate Supply Orders for Subcontracting (tdpur4216m000)** session for an *order controlled/single* system. The specification from the **Purchase Order Material Supply Lines (tdpur4116m000)** session is copied to the purchase order line.

- **Manual**

For manually entered purchase orders, you can only create a specification in a specific *vendor managed inventory (VMI)* scenario and a specific *subcontracting* scenario.

Before you can manually enter a purchase order for these scenarios, the following check boxes must be selected:

- Supply Planning by Supplier in the **Planning Terms and Conditions (tctrm1135m000)** session.
- Demand Pegging Required in the **Demand Pegging Terms and Conditions (tctrm1165m000)** session.

Both scenarios also require specific settings before you can manually enter purchase orders:

- **VMI scenario**

On the purchase order line, the Payment field must be **Pay on Receipt** or **Pay on Use**.

- In the **Planning Terms and Conditions (tctrm1135m000)** session, the Send Reference to Supplier check box must be selected.
- In the **Demand Pegging Terms and Conditions (tctrm1165m000)** session, the Demand Pegging Type must be **Internal Reference Based**.

- **Subcontracting scenario**

On the purchase order line, the Payment field must be **No Payment**.

- In the **Demand Pegging Terms and Conditions (tctrm1165m000)** session, the Demand Pegging Type must be **Customer Based** or **Customer Reference Based**.

Note: If the purchase order line is a *return order* line, the specification of the original purchase order line is copied to the return order line.

Purchase schedulesA purchase schedule line can be demand pegged if it is generated from:

- **Warehousing**

The purchase schedule is generated from the **Generate Orders (TPOP) (whinh2201m000)** session. If a specification is linked to the *planned inventory transaction* and the **Supply Planning by Supplier** check box is cleared in the **Planning Terms and Conditions (tctrm1135m000)** session, the specification of the *planned inventory transaction* is copied to the purchase schedule line.

- **Subcontracting Purchase Order**

The (subcontracting) purchase schedule line is created from the **Generate Supply Orders for Subcontracting (tdpur4216m000)** session for an *order controlled/single* system. The specification from the **Purchase Order Material Supply Lines (tdpur4116m000)** session is copied to the purchase schedule line.

Note: For *push schedules*, specifications are not used.

Chapter 4: Allocation buffers

Allocation buffers

You can use *allocation buffers* to *allocate* free, (unallocated) inventory if insufficient inventory is present.

When you create an allocation buffer, free on hand inventory for a warehouse, item and, if present, an effectivity unit, is allocated to a *specification*. The inventory is then consumable for outbound order lines whose specification characteristics match those of the allocation buffer. Outbound order lines, advice lines, shipment lines, and so on, created in the outbound and shipment procedures obtain the specification characteristics of the demand order from which they originate.

You can only create allocation buffers if the following applies:

- The Use Unallocated Inventory check box is selected in the **Demand Pegging Terms and Conditions (tctrm1165m000)** session.
- Unallocated inventory is available.

Calculating available unallocated inventory

LN calculates the available unallocated inventory as follows:

```
{A - (B + C + D)} + E = F
If F > G, G = unallocated available inventory
H - I = G
```

Sym- bol	Value of field in Inventory by Warehouse, Item and Effectivity Unit (whwmd2516m000) ses- sion:
A	Inventory on Hand
B	Blocked
C	Committed
D	Location Allocated
E	Inventory Committed in Process
F	Intermediate result
H	Inventory on Hand field of the Inventory by Warehouse, Item and Effectivity Unit (wh- wmd2516m000) session
I	On Hand field in the Inventory by Specification (whwmd2519m000) session

Note: Allocation buffers are generated based on a number group and series defined in the **Inventory Planning Parameters (whinp0100m000)** session.

The committed inventory C and the location allocated inventory D can overlap, because if outbound advice is created for committed inventory, this advised committed inventory is listed as both committed and location allocated inventory. If C and D were subtracted from A to calculate F, the calculated free inventory F would be lower than the actual free inventory. Therefore, the inventory committed in process E is added to balance the result.

If F is more than the difference between the **Inventory on Hand** field of the **Inventory by Warehouse, Item and Effectivity Unit (whwmd2516m000)** session and the **On Hand** field in the **Inventory by Specification (whwmd2519m000)** session, the result is adjusted to this difference.

Creating allocation buffers

Allocation buffers are created:

- During an *order planning* run in Enterprise Planning. For more information, refer to [Creating allocation buffers in Enterprise Planning](#) on page 15.
- At sales order line entry (the sales order line being the demand order). The allocation buffer is created for the warehouse, item, effectivity unit, and specification of the sales order line. For more information, refer to [Creating allocation buffers at sales order line entry](#) on page 16.
- Manually in the Inventory Commitments (whinp2100m000) session.

You can view allocation buffers in the **Inventory Commitments (whinp2100m000)** session.

Creating allocation buffers in Enterprise Planning

During an *order planning* run, Enterprise Planning can create allocation buffers to allocate inventory to a demand order.

To allocate inventory:

- 1 LN checks whether unallocated inventory is available for the item, warehouse, and specification of the demand order.
- 2 If no, no allocation takes place.
- 3 If yes, LN looks for allocation buffers without outbound advice whose specification characteristics match those of the demand order.
- 4 If found, the quantity of the existing allocation buffer is increased with the quantity required for the demand order and the quantity of the unallocated inventory is reduced by the demand order quantity.
- 5 If not found, LN creates a new allocation buffer with a specification whose characteristics are identical to those of the demand order. The quantity of the new allocation buffer matches the demand order quantity.

In the Inventory by Specification (whwmd2519m000) session, the following fields are increased with the new allocation buffer quantity:

- In Allocation Buffer
- On Hand

Creating allocation buffers at sales order line entry

Allocation buffers can be created as follows from the **Sales Order Lines (tdsls4101m000)** session, or the **Sales Order Planned Delivery Lines (tdsls4101m100)** session:

- Manually from the stock shortage menu
When an inventory shortage occurs on the order line, the **Inventory Shortage Menu (tdsls4830s000)** session is started. Select **Create Allocation Buffer** to create an allocation buffer in the Create Allocation Buffers (tdsls4813s000) session. The allocation buffer is created when the sales order line is saved.
- Manually in Warehousing
You can allocate unallocated inventory in the Inventory Commitments (whinp2100m000) session. On the *appropriate* menu, click **Allocation Buffers** to start this session and enter your data.
- Automatically at sales order line entry
When an inventory shortage occurs, an allocation buffer is automatically created at sales order line entry if the **Automatic Inventory Shortage Handling** field is set to **Create Allocation Buffer** for the relevant item in the **Sales Order Types (tdsls0594m000)** session.

Consumption of allocation buffers

If outbound advice is created for an outbound order line with a specification, LN first advises the allocated-to inventory that was received by means of supply orders with matching specification characteristics, thus increasing the quantity in the **Location Allocated** field of the **Inventory by Specification (whwmd2519m000)** session.

If this inventory is insufficient, LN advises inventory from allocation buffers with specification characteristics that match those of the outbound order line, thus increasing the quantity in the **Location Allocated** field and the **In Allocation Buffer** field of the **Inventory by Specification (whwmd2519m000)** session.

Note: If insufficient inventory for a particular specification is available to be issued from the warehouse, you can advise unallocated inventory or inventory from a different specification to make up for the missing quantity. Whether this is allowed is determined by the Advise Unallocated Inventory and the Demand Peg of Outbound Line is Binding check box in the **Warehousing Settings by Site (whwmd2101m000)** session. See Allocated or unallocated inventory in the outbound process.

Likewise, if outbound advice is released for an outbound order line with a specification, LN first releases the allocated-to inventory that was received by means of orders with matching specification characteristics. If the corresponding shipment lines are confirmed, the quantity in the **Location Allocated** field of the **Inventory by Specification (whwmd2519m000)** session is decreased.

If this inventory is insufficient, LN releases inventory from allocation buffers with specification characteristics that match those of the outbound order line. If the corresponding shipment lines are confirmed, the quantity in the **Location Allocated** field of the **Inventory by Specification (whwmd2519m000)** session is decreased.

Chapter 5: Inventory allocation levels

Inventory allocation levels

Inventory allocation levels determine whether allocated-to inventory is identifiable and traceable in the warehouse by means of *handling units* or merely registered as allocated-to inventory. You can define allocation levels for warehouse - item combinations in the **Item Data by Warehouse (whwmd2510m000)** session and the **Item - Warehousing (whwmd4600m000)** session.

Allocation levels

The following inventory allocation levels are available:

- **Warehouse**
If receipt lines of supply orders with *specifications* are confirmed, or *allocation buffers* are created, the received items and the buffered items become allocated-to inventory. No handling units are generated for these items, therefore, they are not traceable in the warehouse.
- **Physical Item**
If receipt lines of supply orders with *specifications* are confirmed, the received items become allocated inventory. LN generates handling units for the received items, and the handling units obtain specifications with characteristics identical to those of the supply order. The allocated items are identifiable and traceable in the warehouse by means of the handling units and the handling unit specifications.
In all warehousing procedures, including shipment, inbound and outbound inspections, adjustments and cycle counts, handling units with specifications are used. For example, if outbound advice is created for a demand order, LN advises specific handling units whose specification characteristics match those of the outbound order lines of the demand order.

Note:

- Using the **Physical Item** allocation level requires various parameter settings. For more information, refer to [Handling unit setup for allocations](#) on page 17.
- Unlike supply orders, for the allocated inventory included in an allocation buffer, no handling units are generated if the inventory allocation level is **Physical Item**.

Handling unit setup for allocations

To use allocation level **Physical Item**, the following setup is required:

- In the **Implemented Software Components (tccom0500m000)** details session, select the Demand Pegging check box.
- In the Warehouse Master Data Parameters (whwmd0100s000) details session, select the Handling Units in Use check box.

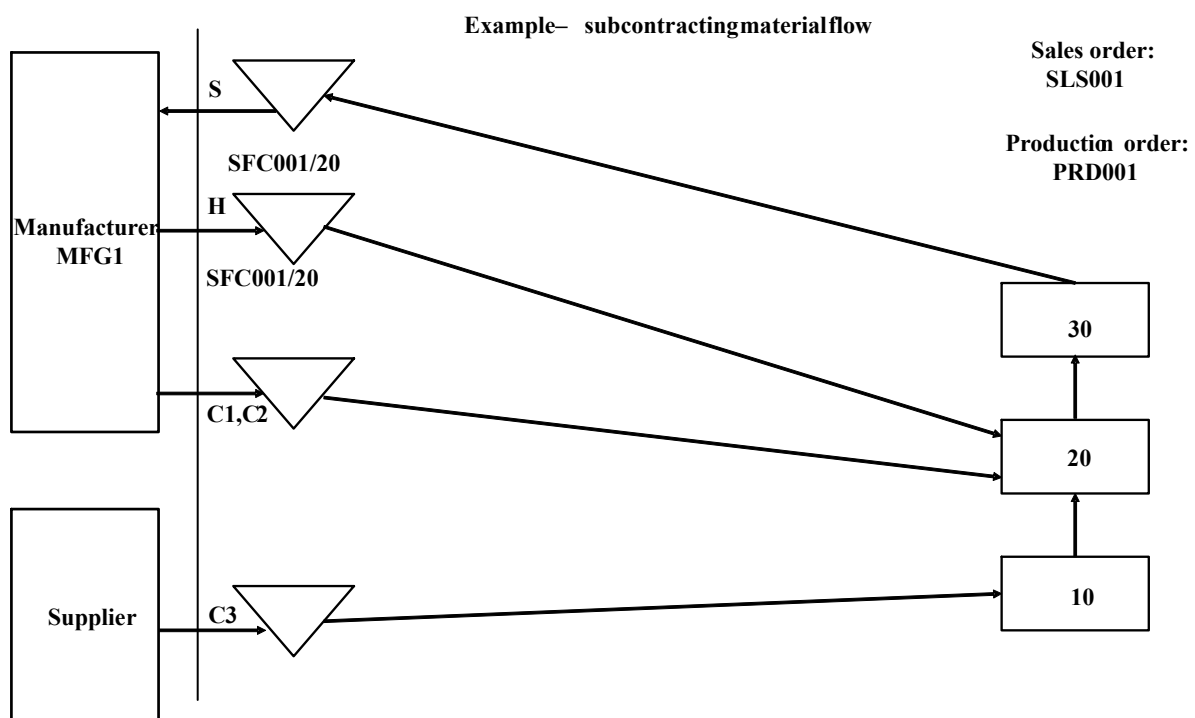
- In the **Items - Warehousing Defaults (whwmd4101s000)** session and the **Item - Warehousing (whwmd4600m000)** session , select the **Handling Units in Use** check box.
- In the **Item Data by Warehouse (whwmd2510m000)** session:
 - To enable the use of handling units in all warehousing processes, select the following check boxes:
 - **Handling Units in Use**
 - **Receipts**
 - **Inbound Inspections**
 - **Inventory**
 - **Outbound Inspections**
 - **Shipments**
 - To automatically generate handling units during the following warehousing processes, select **Always** or **For Ownership/Specification** in the following fields:
 - **Generate Handling Unit Automatically from ASNs**
 - **Confirm Receipts**
 - **Process Adjustments Orders**
 - **Process Cycle Counting Orders**
 - To generate handling units when outbound advice is released, in the **Confirm Picking** field, select **Yes**.

If not all of the above automatic handling unit generation options are selected, when one of the warehouse processes is carried out, the user is prompted to manually create handling units.

Chapter 6: Demand pegging example

Demand pegging example

This topic gives an example of how a *specification* is transferred between business objects in the subcontracting process at the subcontractor's location.



Item S

The subcontractor starts by creating a subcontracting sales order for item S for which inventory must be allocated. For the sales order, a production order is planned in Enterprise Planning and created in Job Shop Control. The sales order has a specification that is propagated to the production order.

Items H, C1, C2, and C3 are in the bill of material for item S. The Inherit Demand Peg field in the **Bill of Material (tibom1110m000)** session determines if and how the specification is further propagated from the production order to the production order estimated material lines.

The manufacturer is identified as sold-to business partner MFG1 in the subcontractor's system.

Item H

Item H is a subassembly item of the manufacturer and therefore delivered by the manufacturer.

The Inherit Demand Peg field in the **Bill of Material (tibom1110m000)** session is set to **obsolete**. This means that for item H, LN checks the *terms and conditions agreement* to determine which specification attributes must be propagated.

Item H is planned by the manufacturer on an order basis. To uniquely identify H, the subcontractor receives the reference "SFC0001/20" from the manufacturer. For item S, this reference is stored in the **Reference** field on the sales order.

The specification on the purchase order also contains the reference "SFC0001/20" for item H.

Components C1 and C2

Items C1 and C2 are components that are planned and delivered by the manufacturer.

The Inherit Demand Peg field in the **Bill of Material (tibom1110m000)** session is set to **obsolete** for items C1 and C2. This means that LN checks the *terms and conditions agreement* to determine which specification attributes must be propagated to the estimated material lines for the items.

C1 and C2 are supplied by the manufacturer on a bulk basis. The purchase orders for C1 and C2 have a specification that contains the business partner MFG1. C1 and C2 are allocated to this manufacturer.

Component C3

Item C3 is a component that is planned by the subcontractor.

The Inherit Demand Peg field in the **Bill of Material (tibom1110m000)** session is set to **yes** for item C3. This means that the specification from the production order is propagated one-to-one to the estimated material line for C3.

In an *order planning* run in Enterprise Planning, a purchase order is created by the subcontractor. The specification is propagated from the sales order to the purchase order.

Demand pegging data

H, C1, C2, and C3 must be issued to the production order PRD001. This is only possible if the specifications on the estimated material lines equal the specifications in inventory. In other words, the specifications on the supply side must equal the specifications on the demand side.

The following tables display the specification data for the production order, sales order, and purchase orders. The warehouse orders and planning orders are not mentioned, but the specifications on the warehouse orders are derived from the originating orders.

Sales and Procurement					
Item	S	H	C1	C2	C3
Demand Pegging Type	Customer Reference Based	Customer Reference Based	Business Partner Based	Business Partner Based	Not Applicable
Order Type	Sales order	Purchase order	Purchase order	Purchase order	Purchase order
Order Number	SLS001	PUR001	PUR001	PUR002	PUR003
Specification					
Allocated to Business Partner	MFG1	MFG1	MFG1	MFG1	MFG1
Allocated to Reference	SFC0001/20	SFC0001/20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	SFC0001/20
Job Shop					
Item	S	H	C1	C2	C3
Demand Pegging Type	Not Applicable	Customer Reference Based	Business Partner Based	Business Partner Based	Not Applicable
Demand Peg Propagation	Not Applicable	Read terms and conditions	Read terms and conditions	Read terms and conditions	Propagate
Order Type	Production order	Production order material	Production order material	Production order material	Production order material
Order Number	PRD001	PRD001/10	PRD001/20	PRD001/30	PRD001/40
Specification					
Allocated to Business Partner	MFG1	MFG1	MFG1	MFG1	MFG1
Allocated to Reference	SFC0001/20	SFC0001/20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	SFC0001/20

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