



Step by Step: What the Pricing Engine Actually Does

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The better you understand what the JD Edwards pricing engine does, the better you will do at diagnosing problems in your setup. The following description serves as a road map in figuring out why the wrong price or no price is found when you are testing.

For the purpose of this discussion, we'll assume the Base Price file (F4106) is not being used and the Adjustment Schedule contains a base price override adjustment.

1. When the order is entered, the Price Schedule name defaults into the Order Header from the Sold to Customer Billing Instructions, or the order taker may manually enter a value.
2. If the Price Adjustment Preference is turned on, it is evaluated and the detail line price schedule is defaults from the preference. If there is an Agreement found for the order and the Agreement Quantity file contains a Price Schedule name override any other price schedule found for the detail line. If neither condition exists, it defaults the price schedule from the Order Header to the detail line.
3. Immediately after the sales detail line is entered the Pricing Engine begins processing. Each Adjustment listed on the Schedule is processed sequentially. The Adjustments are processed according to the following steps:

a. Read the Hierarchy assigned to the Adjustment Definition

Preference Type		Item Number	Item Group	All Items
Ship To	Customer Number	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Customer Group	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sold To	Customer Number	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Customer Group	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Parent	Customer Number	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Customer Group	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
All Customers		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

- b. Hierarchy entries are the search instructions to locating a Price Adjustment and as many as 21 different search methods can be specified. Each entry will be used successively to find a price stopping when an adjustment detail record is found or all the entries are exhausted.
- c. The hierarchy tells the system the information needed to gather in order to search for a price adjustment. For instance, if the hierarchy indicates a Customer/Item price detail is to be searched for, the pricing engine knows that it needs to gather the item number and the customer number to search for the adjustment.

If the hierarchy indicates that a customer or item group is to be used, the pricing engine goes to the F4092 to get the list of category codes associated with the group name. The program will then get the category code values from the customer master and/or the item/branch records. The category code values will be used to search the price adjustment detail table (F4072).

Technically the F40941, and F40942 store the category code values and are joined with the F4072.

- i. The F4092 table maintains the group definitions.
 - ii. The group names will either come directly from the Adjustment Definition, or the Item Branch/Customer Master respectively. The Adjustment Definition takes precedence and will override any values listed directly on the item, or customer.
 - iii. As an illustration: if an Item Group is specified, then the system retrieves the group definition (which is a list of category codes) and then uses this definition to retrieve the category code values from the item branch record.
 - iv. Similarly, if an Order Group is indicated in the Adjustment Definition, then the system will retrieve the definition of the group, which is a list of 3-8 defined fields on the sales order (depending on what version of JD Edwards you are running), and then gather the field values from the sales order detail line.
 - v. Beyond the Item and Customer information specified in the Hierarchy There are a number of additional pieces of information used to locate an adjustment. These typically include information such as the order quantity, unit of measure, currency code, and price date.
 - vi. At this point the system has finished processing the current entry in the Hierarchy. The end result of this processing is the collection of all the data necessary to search for an entry in the price adjustment table (F4072).
- d. The Pricing Engine now submits a query to the database and attempts to find a qualifying price detail record with valid effective dates. The System Constants pricing date is specified in the database query itself.
 - e. It is also possible that the system will be set up to search for a foreign currency, or numerous units of measure.
 - i. In the case of currency, the system will attempt to find a price detail record in the customer's currency and if a record is not found it will default to the domestic currency. Note that it is possible to override the customer's currency in the Sales Order with the Currency Preference.
 - ii. The unit of measure search follows similar logic to the currency, however the setup is a little more complex. The system constants will specify either a single unit of measure to always use, or it will specify the use of unit of measure sequences. The sequences are set up in the item unit of measure program.

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