

# Advanced Ordering Controls

How you order your stock products can mean the difference between inventory management and inventory correction. SX.enterprise offers comprehensive advanced ordering controls. These controls allow you to take advantage of complex formulas while taking into consideration overriding factors, such as average sale quantity. A product's ordering controls may be managed by the system automatically, or managed manually by your purchasing department. Each location can make that decision.

## Difference between inventory management and inventory control

### Features Include:

Classify a product based on sales dollars

Rank a product based on hits

Usage is gathered automatically and placed in monthly buckets

- manually override with a reason for later research
- control when product line usage is recalculated

Options to manage lead time by product, by warehouse

- how much history is used?
- is it frozen in time?
- is there a minimum?
- how are exceptions handled?

Options to manage usage by product by warehouse

- number of months are used to determine an average
- rank product based on number of months used
- automatically update usage when exceptions occur
- 15 day stock out
- exception usage
- apply seasonal trending if a product's sales qualify

Several Order Methods to choose from

- end of quarter

- classification

- min/max

- manual

- blanket

- exponential smoothing

- quantity break

Safety stock options

- percent

- days supply

- quantity

Automatic safety stock monitoring

Ability to have the system automatically make adjustments

- set a minimum order point

- base order point on average sale quantity

- base order point on an average of 5 largest sales over a defined period (throw out the largest sale)

Options to handle transfer usage

- parent usage is parent sales plus total child usage (ideal for hub/spoke environment)

- parent usage is parent sales plus transfers

Additional information provided

- critical point

- raw order point

- raw line point

*continued...*

## Traditional and Non-traditional reporting

- gap analysis
- inventory analysis
- threshold
- surplus
- inventory turns
- excessive safety allowance
- non-stock/special order
- usage analysis
- purchase analysis
- fill
- return on investment
- needs analysis
- inventory analysis
- seasonal products analysis