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Customized Lot Sizing and Scrap Calculation

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1 Customized Lot Sizing and Scrap Calculation

Customized Lot Sizing and Scrap Calculation (CLS) is an add-on program for the SAP ERP system. Using the CLS, you can implement and apply additional lot-sizing procedures.

Note

You use the part period balancing procedure as the lot-sizing procedure, but you wish to restrict lot formation to a maximum of 3 months.

In the standard system, you do not have the option to define a restriction by periods. For this, you can use the part period balancing procedure contained in the CLS scope with a maximum range of coverage.

Or you work with the assembly scrap from the material master, but you want to take this into account only for the planning run and not for the product cost estimate.

You want to take the assembly scrap into account according to the gross calculation and not according to the net calculation as in the standard system.

Alternatively, you can define your own lot-size algorithms, realize them in the customer-specific namespace, and implement them via CLS.

The main functions of this **SCM Consulting Solution** are:

Note

Please note that when executing **SCM Consulting Solutions**, you must enter the prefix `/n/SAPLOM/` before each transaction.

You can create error messages under this component:

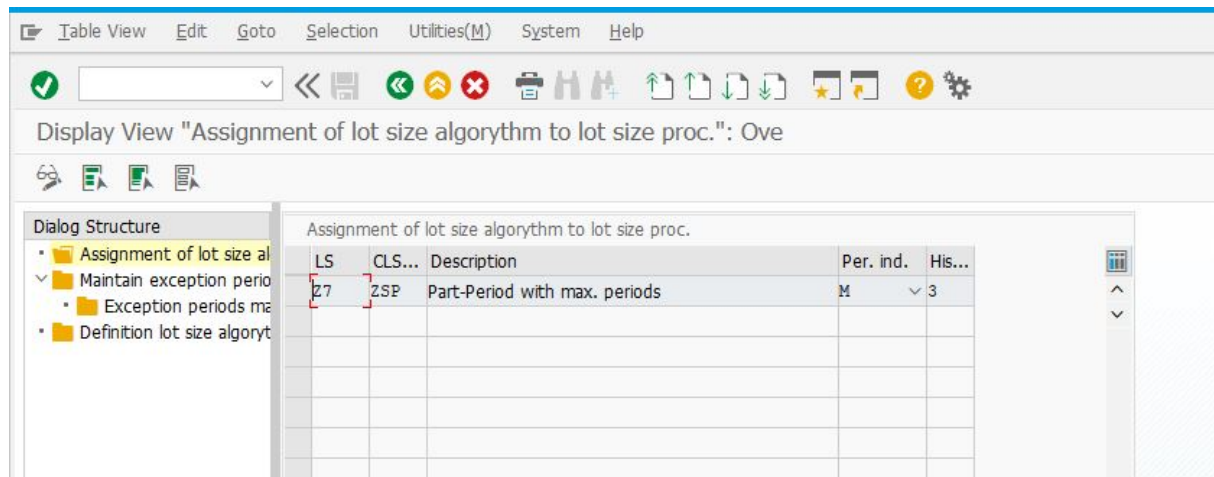
For this **SCM Consulting Solution**, the following note exists:

Related Information

[Overview of **SCM Consulting Solutions**](#)

2 CLS Customizing

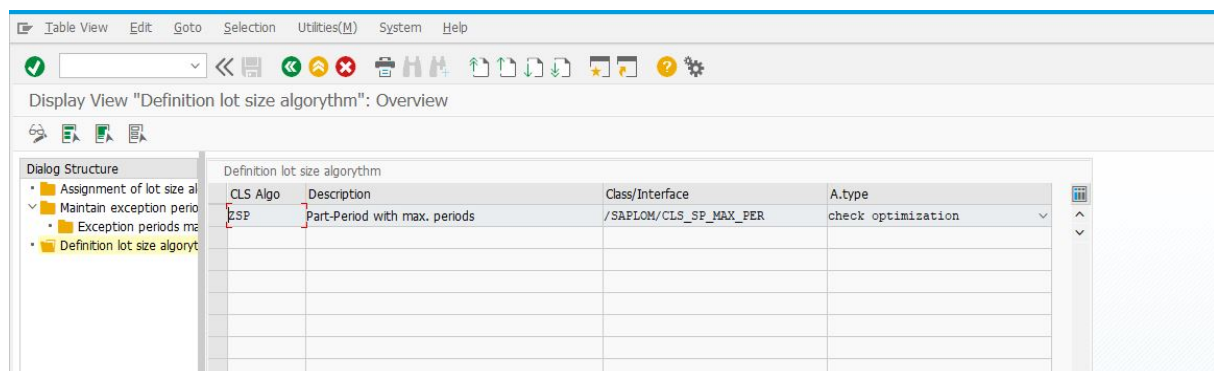
You access Customizing for CLS via the transaction `/SAPL0M/CLS_CUST`.



CLS Customizing

2.1 Definition of Lot-Size Algorithm

In this section, you specify in which class the lot-size algorithm is implemented.



Definition of Lot-Size Algorithm

This setting is of a more technical nature and is not usually changed very often. Once it has been set up, additional procedures can be made known here and thereby made usable.

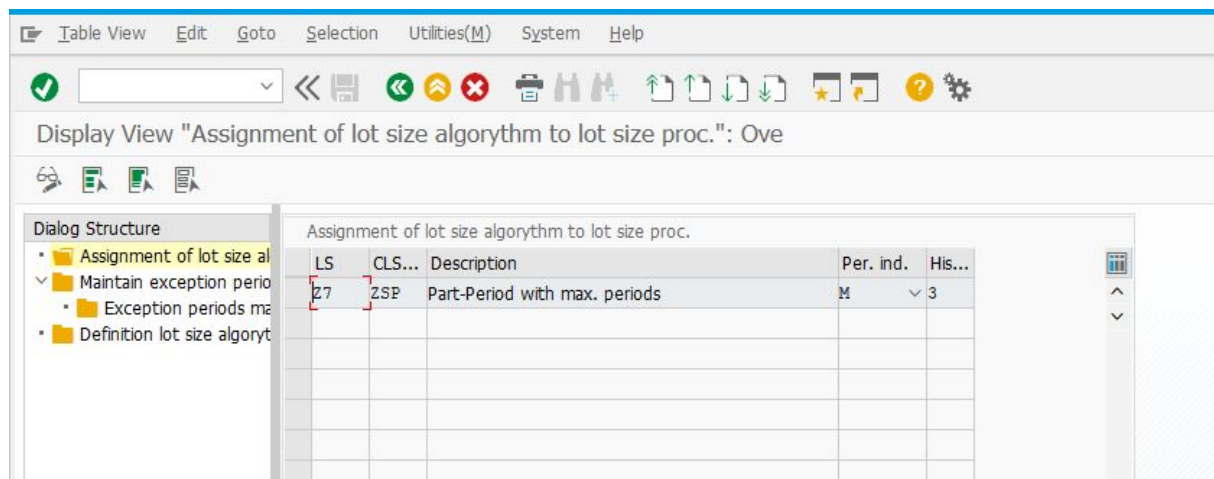
You define a lot-size algorithm by assigning a three-character abbreviation, specifying a meaningful description, and maintaining the corresponding class.

Using the CLS algorithm type, you define whether an additional logic in the optimization check is concerned or whether the MRP result is completely revised again before the transfer.

After the definition, you can assign and use the algorithm.

2.2 Assignment of Lot-Size Algorithm to Lot-Sizing Procedure

In the step assignment of lot-size algorithm to lot-sizing procedure, assign a CLS algorithm to a lot-sizing procedure defined in the standard SAP system.



Assignment of Lot-Size Algorithm to Lot-Sizing Procedure

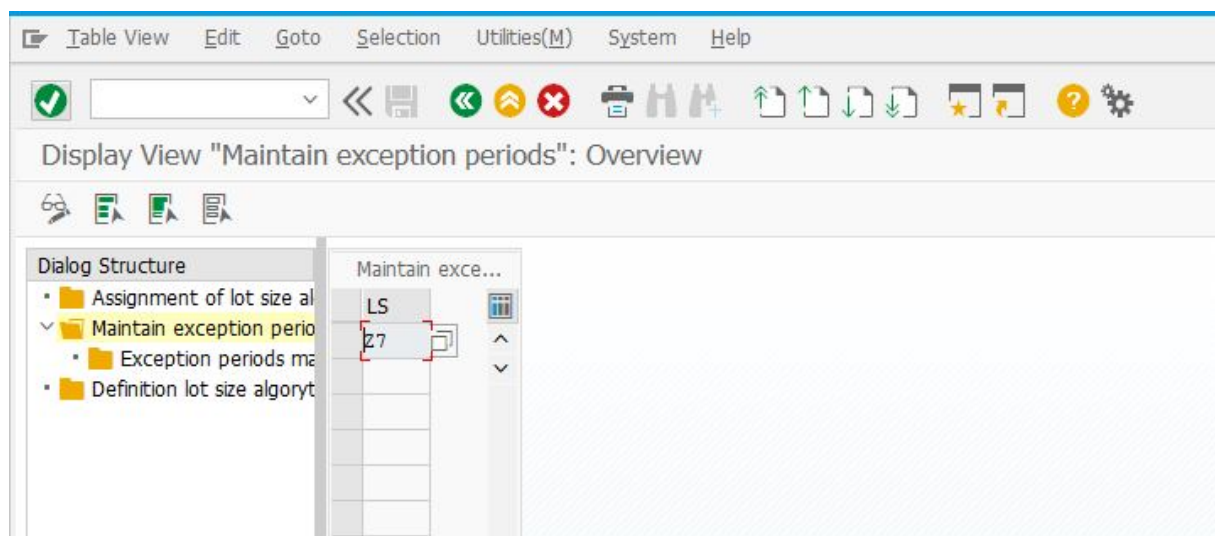
It does not matter which procedure is used as the basis to recalculate the MRP result. The system always starts planning with EX and then revises the result.

When optimization is checked, the desired optimizing procedure must always be copied as the basis.

You can also specify period limitations (if relevant) here directly.

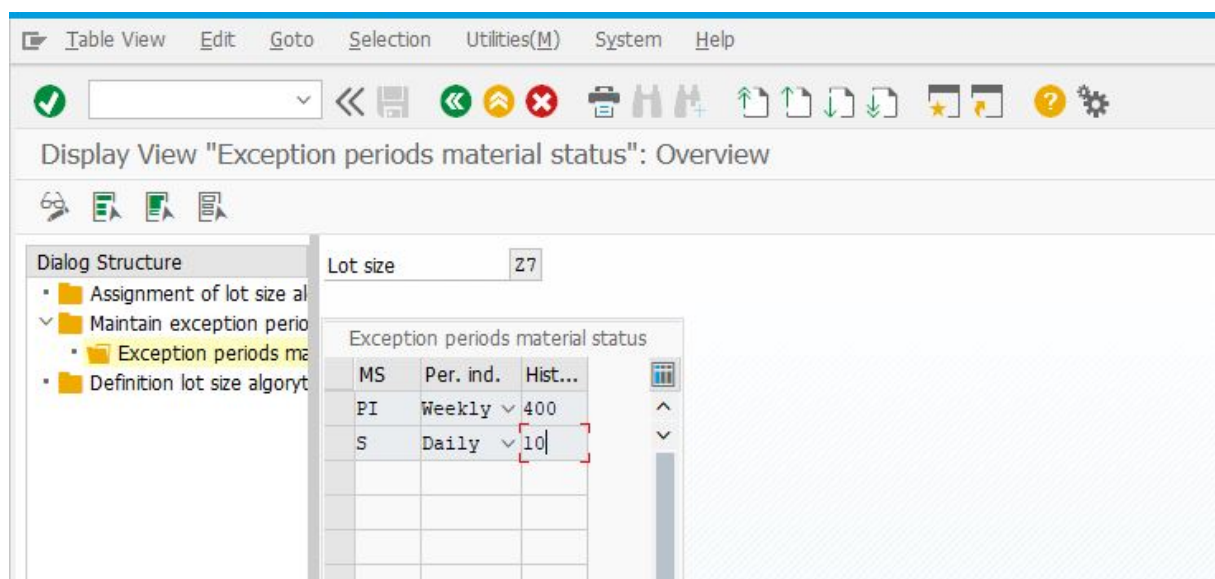
2.3 Maintain Exception Periods

If period limitations are used, you can define exception periods in this step. To do this, you first define a procedure for which these exception periods are relevant.



Maintain Exception Periods

You can then define special exception periods based on the material status.



Exception Periods Material Status

These exception periods override the previously defined period boundaries.

3 CLS Flow Logic

Depending on the algorithm type, either an extended check is performed in the optimization, or the MRP result is revised in a second step.

If you [check the optimization](#), another check is carried out in addition to the optimization criterion of the procedure, and a decision is made concerning whether a new lot is to be created or not.

The following applies to [recalculating the MRP result](#): as soon as a lot-sizing procedure is configured in the material master, to which an alternative algorithm was assigned in CLS Customizing, first planning by exact lot size, without restrictions such as rounding, minimum lot size, and so on, is completed and then the result is transferred to the alternative logic. The result can be revised or recalculated there.

3.1 Part Period Balancing with Maximum Periods

The part period balancing with maximum periods algorithm contained in the delivery is preimplemented via the class [/SAPL0M/CLS_SP_MAX_PER](#).

The following flow logic is defined here:

The system works in the same way as the standard part period balancing procedure, but it also takes the maximum periods into account during the optimization check. This means that, starting from the shortage date, the system combines successive requirement quantities into a lot until

- the **total storage costs are the same as the ordering costs** (balance between costs that do not depend on quantity and those that do depend on time and quantity).

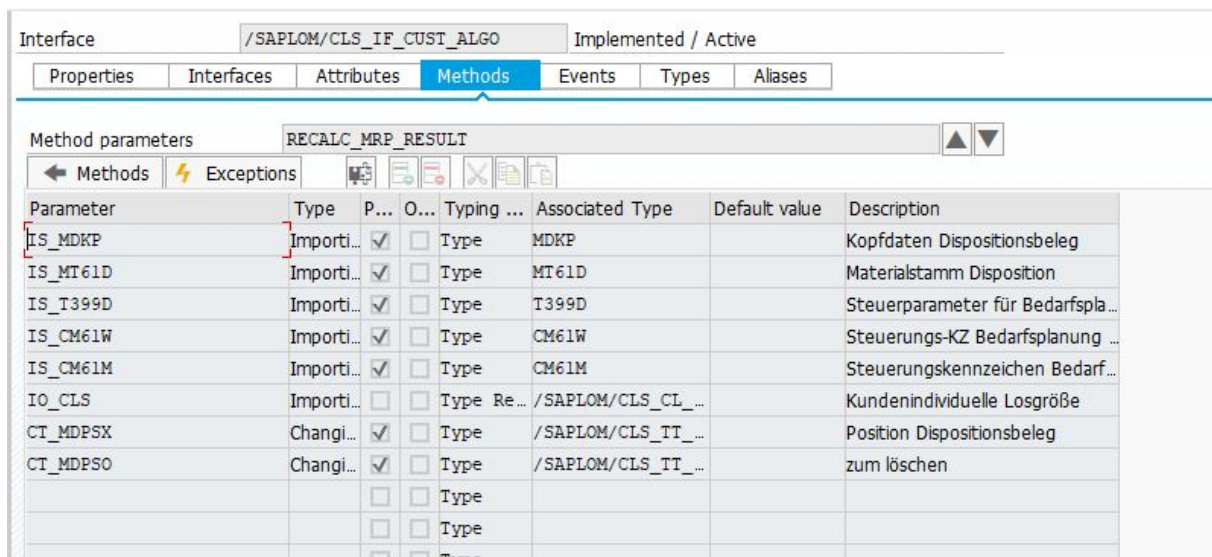
or

- the number of defined maximum periods has been exceeded.

Only then will a new lot be put into production.

4 Definition of Customer-Specific Algorithms

If you want to implement an additional, customer-specific algorithm, you must first define a class. By including the interface `/SAPLOM/CLS_IF_CUST_ALGO`, the static methods `RECALC_MRP_RESULT` and `CHECK_OPTIMIERUNG` are available. This is where the actual logic is to be defined. The interface of `RECALC_MRP_RESULT` contains the following components:



Parameter	Type	P...	O...	Typing ...	Associated Type	Default value	Description
IS_MDKP	Importi...	☒	☐	Type	MDKP		Kopfdaten Dispositionsbeleg
IS_MT61D	Importi...	☒	☐	Type	MT61D		Materialstamm Disposition
IS_T399D	Importi...	☒	☐	Type	T399D		Steuerparameter für Bedarfspla...
IS_CM61W	Importi...	☒	☐	Type	CM61W		Steuerungs-KZ Bedarfsplanung ...
IS_CM61M	Importi...	☒	☐	Type	CM61M		Steuerungskennzeichen Bedarf...
IO_CLS	Importi...	☐	☐	Type Re...	/SAPLOM/CLS_CL_...		Kundenindividuelle Losgröße
CT_MDPSX	Changi...	☒	☐	Type	/SAPLOM/CLS_TT_...		Position Dispositionsbeleg
CT_MDPSO	Changi...	☒	☐	Type	/SAPLOM/CLS_TT_...		zum löschen
		☐	☐	Type			
		☐	☐	Type			
		☐	☐	Type			

Interface RECALC_MRP_RESULT

Any adjustment to the planning result is to be transferred to the changing table `CT_MDPSX`.

⚠ Caution

The result of the MRP run is manipulated directly here.

When `CHECK_OPTIMIERUNG` is used, the indicator `CH_OPFLG` decides whether an additional summary takes place or whether a termination takes place at this point and a lot is created.

5 Assembly Scrap

You use the assembly scrap from the material master. However, the assembly scrap should now be taken into account only for requirements planning. The product cost estimate is to be carried out without assembly scrap. In addition, the assembly scrap calculation in requirements planning is not to be carried out according to the net calculation but rather according to the gross calculation.

5.1 Assembly Scrap for Planning Run

If the assembly scrap is to be used for the planning run only, use the field on the [SCM CS tab page](#) instead of the field from [MRP 1](#).

The field from [MRP 1](#) must not be filled in that case.

The assembly scrap is now taken into account only in the planning run. However, it is not taken into account in product costing.

The calculation is also performed automatically according to the gross logic instead of the net logic. (see corresponding chapter)

5.2 Assembly Scrap After Gross Calculation

This function adjusts the assembly scrap percentage to the gross scrap calculation method.

To use the gross logic, use the field on the [SCM CS tab page](#) instead of the assembly scrap on the [MRP 1](#) view.

Derivation of the Formula for Adjusting the Scrap Percentage for the Gross Calculation

In the standard logic, the scrap is calculated as a percentage only of the yield quantity (net calculation). More specifically, scrap is also produced during the production of the overtake quantity. The gross logic calculates the scrap for the total quantity.

The following applies to the net calculation method:

- (1) $\text{Net}_N + \text{Net}_N * \text{Perc}_N = \text{Gross}_N$

The following applies to the gross calculation method:

- (2) $\text{Gross}_G - \text{Gross}_G * \text{Perc}_G = \text{Net}_G$

6 Enhancement Control Framework

BAdIs and implicit enhancements are both used in CLS. These are encapsulated via the SAP SCM Enhancement Control Framework. Before using the solution, you must make the Customizing settings here. This is part of the implementation by SAP.

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