

openCRX Package product1

Version 2.6.0



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1 About this Book

This book is designed to help you understand some basic concepts of the openCRX package **product1**, which allows you to design, configure, and manage complex products and their prices.

1.1 Who this book is for

The intended audiences are openCRX administrators and openCRX users.

1.2 What do you need to understand this book

A basic understanding of how to read UML diagrams.

1.3 Tips, Warnings, etc.

We make use the following pictograms:



Information provided as a “Tip” might be helpful for various reasons: time savings, risk reduction, etc. - it goes without saying that we advise to follow our guides meticulously

meticulous \muh-TIK-yuh-luhs\, *adjective*:
Extremely or excessively careful about details.



You should carefully read information marked with “Important”. Ignoring such information is typically not a good idea.



Warnings should not be ignored (risk of data loss, etc.)

2 Prerequisites

If you intend to reproduce the examples given in this guide, you might want to make sure you have access to a working instance of openCRX. For detailed information on how to setup/install an openCRX instance, see <http://www.opencrx.org/server.htm> for more information.

Enter the sample data as explained below.

2.1 Sample data

With the following steps you can enter the test data used in this guide:

- launch your browser, connect to openCRX, and login as user guest
- navigate to [Products]
- in the grid tab [Active Price Levels] select New > Price Level and then enter values as follows to create the **Price Level Standard**:

Untitled - Price Level

General System *

Name: Standard Is final:

Based on: Valid from: 01/01/2010 06:00:00 AM Valid to:

Description: Standard Prices

Contract Filters
Payment methods: Shipping methods:

Price Filters
Currency: EUR [Euro] Price usage:

Save Cancel

click [Save] to complete the creation of the **Price Level Standard**

- select **New > Price Level** again and then enter values as follows to create the **Price Level Sales**:

Untitled - Price Level

General System *

Name: **Sales** Is final:

Based on: Valid from: **05/01/2010 06:00:00 AM**

Valid to: **05/16/2010 10:00:00 PM**

Description: **Sales Prices**

Contract Filters

Payment methods: Shipping methods:

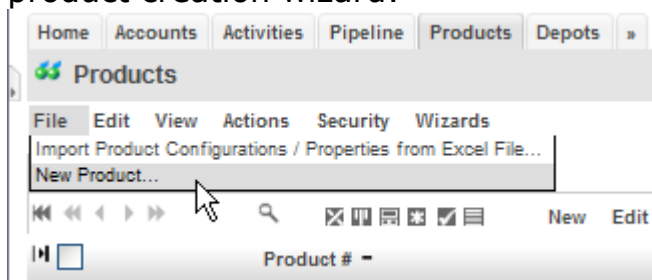
Price Filters

Currency: **EUR [Euro]** Price usage:

Save Cancel

click **[Save]** to complete the creation of the **Price Level Sales**

- still in **[Products]**, select the Operation **File > New Product** to launch the product creation wizard:



- enter data as shown below and then click **[Save]** to create the **Product Widget A**:

The screenshot shows the 'Products' form in openCRX. The 'Product' section contains the following data:

- Name: Widget A
- Product status: Active
- Product number: WA-1000
- Unit of measurement: Piece(s)
- Active/Valid from: (empty)
- Expires on: (empty)
- Sales tax type: Sales Tax 8.5%
- Gross Weight Kilogram: (empty)
- Net Weight Kilogram: (empty)
- Product Dimension: (empty)

The 'Description' section contains:

- Description: Large Widget
- Detailed description: (empty)

The 'Prices' section contains the following table:

Price Level	Usage	Currency	Quantity from	Quantity to	Price	Discount is %	Disc
- Standard		EUR			100	<input type="checkbox"/>	
- Sales		EUR		9	90	<input type="checkbox"/>	
- Sales		EUR	10		80	<input type="checkbox"/>	

The 'Product Price' section contains the following data:

- Usage: (empty)
- Quantity to: (empty)
- Based on: Sales
- Discount is %:
- Discount: (empty)
- Price: 80.00
- Quantity from: 10.00

Buttons: Save, Cancel



Use the auto-completer feature of openCRX to populate the fields **Sales tax type** and **Based on** (type the first few characters and then select the appropriate value from the drop down). To populate the field **Unit of measurement** you must use the lookup inspector (i.e. click on the lookup icon and then navigate to **[UOMs (Root)]** and select **Piece(s)** from the available UOMs); the auto-completer searches in the current segment (Standard) only and will not be able to find **Piece(s)**.



If you started out with an empty database you might have to create a **Sales Tax Type** yourself; the database provided with the openCRX installer includes a sample **Sales Tax Type** **Sales Tax 8.5%** already.

- product Widget A should look as follows and have 3 base prices:

The screenshot shows the openCRX interface for product 'Widget A' (WA-1000). The 'General' tab is active, displaying the following details:

- Name: Widget A
- Description: Large Widget
- Product status: Active
- Product number: WA-1000
- Active/Valid from: (empty)
- Expires on: (empty)
- Min positions: (empty)
- Max positions: (empty)
- Default positions: (empty)
- Configuration type: (empty)
- Min quantity: (empty)
- Max quantity: (empty)
- Offset quantity: (empty)
- Default quantity: (empty)
- [min..max] handling: 0
- Detailed description: (empty)

The 'Base Prices' tab is also visible, showing a table of active base prices:

Price Levels	Usage	Currency	Price	Unit of measurement	Description	Quantity from	Quantity to
Standard		EUR	100.00	Piece(s)			
Sales		EUR	90.00	Piece(s)			9.00
Sales		EUR	80.00	Piece(s)		10.00	

- navigate back to **[Products]** and select the Operation **File > New Product** again to launch the product creation wizard
- enter data as shown below and then click **[Save]** to create the **Product Widget B**:

Home Accounts Activities Pipeline Products Depots »

Products

File Edit View Actions Security Wizards

Product

Name: **Widget B**

Product status: **Active**

Product number: **WB-1020**

Unit of measurement: **Piece(s)**

Active/Valid from:

Expires on:

Sales tax type: **Sales Tax 8.5%**

Gross Weight Kilogram:

Net Weight Kilogram:

Product Dimension:

Description

Description: **Small Widget**

Detailed description:

Prices

Price Level	Usage	Currency	Quantity from	Quantity to	Price	Discount is %	Disc
- Standard		EUR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	60	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Sales		EUR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	40	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

Product Price

Usage:

Quantity to:

Based on: **Sales**

Discount is %:

Price: **40.00**

Discount:

Quantity from:

+

Save Cancel

- **Product Widget B** should look as follows and have 2 Base Prices:

The screenshot shows the 'Products > Widget B / WB-1020 - Product' configuration window. The 'Base Prices' tab is selected, showing the following data:

Price Levels	Usage	Currency	Price	Unit of measurement	Description	Quantity from	Quantity to
Standard		EUR	80.00	Piece(s)			
Sales		EUR	40.00	Piece(s)			

The following figure shows an overview of the sample data created by the above steps:

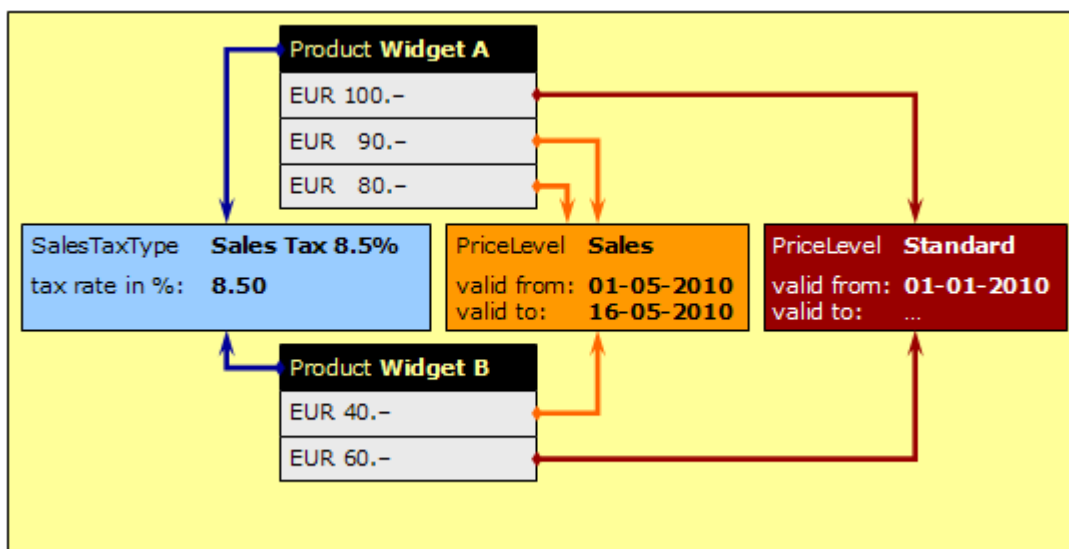


Figure 1: Sample data – 2 products, 2 price levels, 5 base prices

3 Products

openCRX products are objects that typically fall into one of the following categories: **goods, services, ideas**, etc. While the default customizing of openCRX enables many attributes useful for goods (like for example weight and dimension information) it is easily possible to tailor the list of available and/or visible attributes to your specific requirements with customizing.

openCRX provides a wizard that helps you create new products interactively and populate the various attributes including price information. The wizard **New Product** is available from the product segment in the File menu:

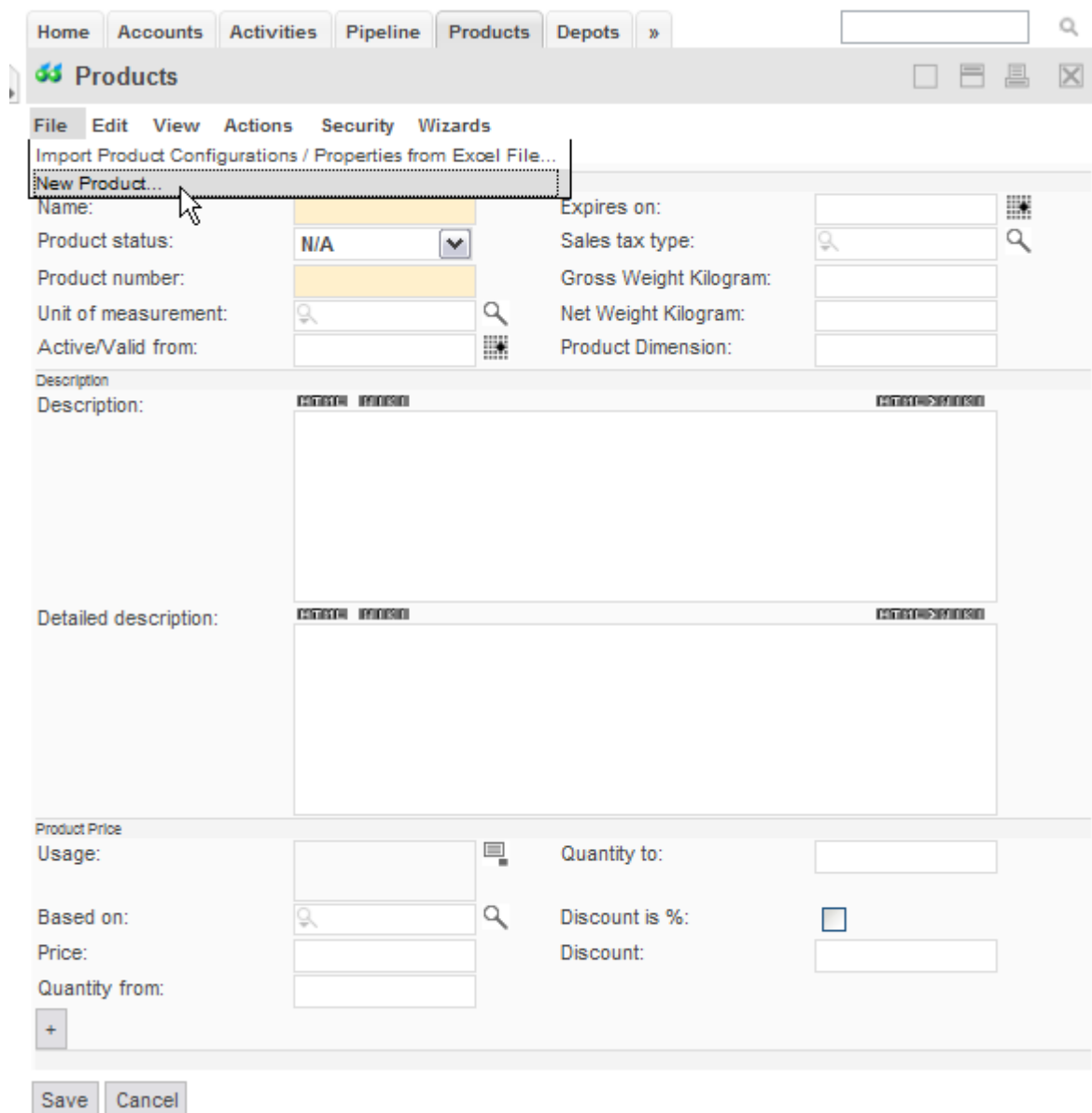


Figure 2: Wizard New Product

3.1 AbstractProduct

AbstractProduct is one of the core classes (all the relevant class diagrams are all located in the package **org.opencrx.kernel.product1**), but it contains only the most basic attributes. On the other hand, **AbstractProduct** inherits a lot of attributes from other classes, including **CrxObject** (and hence, it is very easy to add/enable additional attributes by customizing).

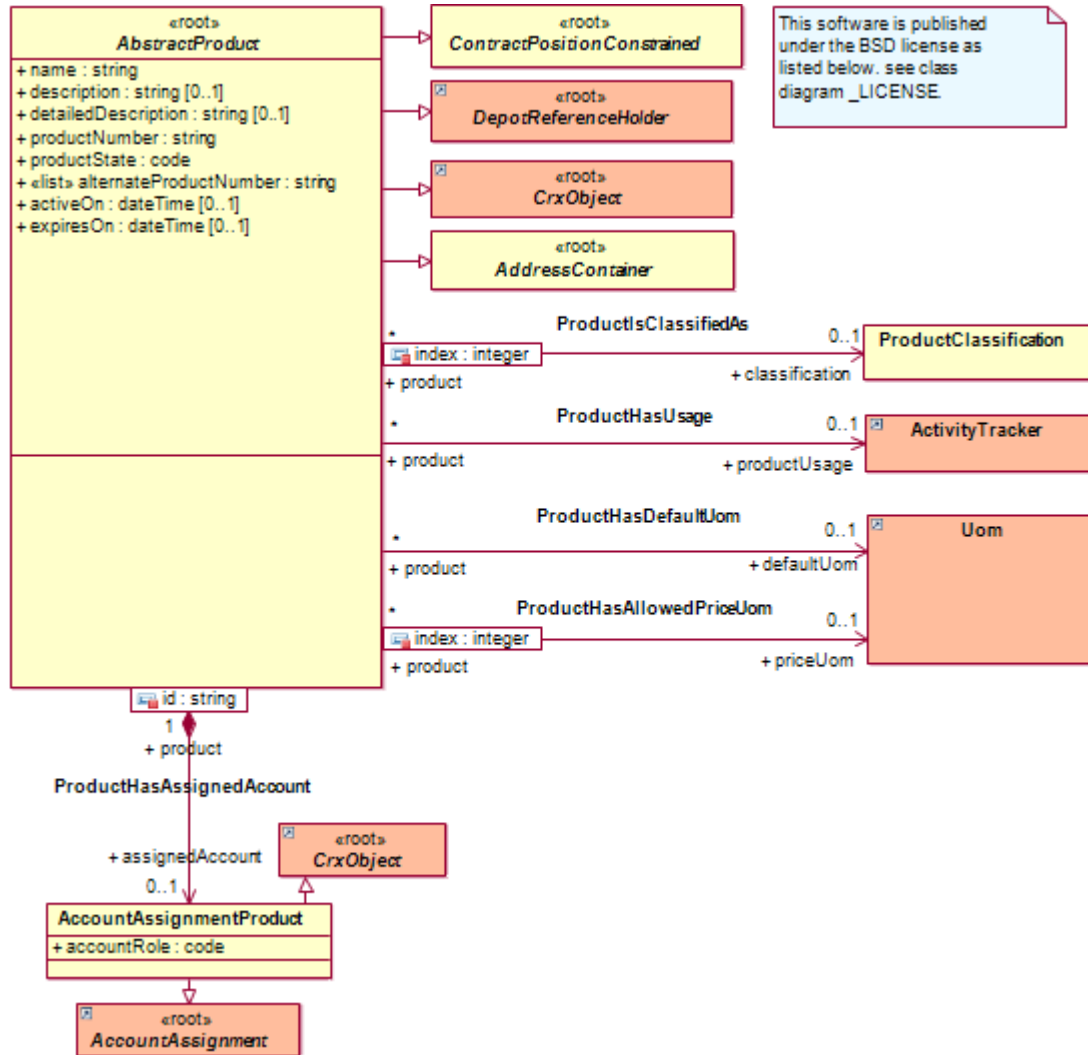


Figure 3: Class Diagram product1.AbstractProduct

For information on how to “attach” prices to products, see chapter 5 Basic Pricing.

3.2 Product

openCRX **Product** inherits from **AbstractProduct** and introduces additional concepts like

- Product Configurations
- Product Structuring (by means of relating products to one another)
- Product Phases

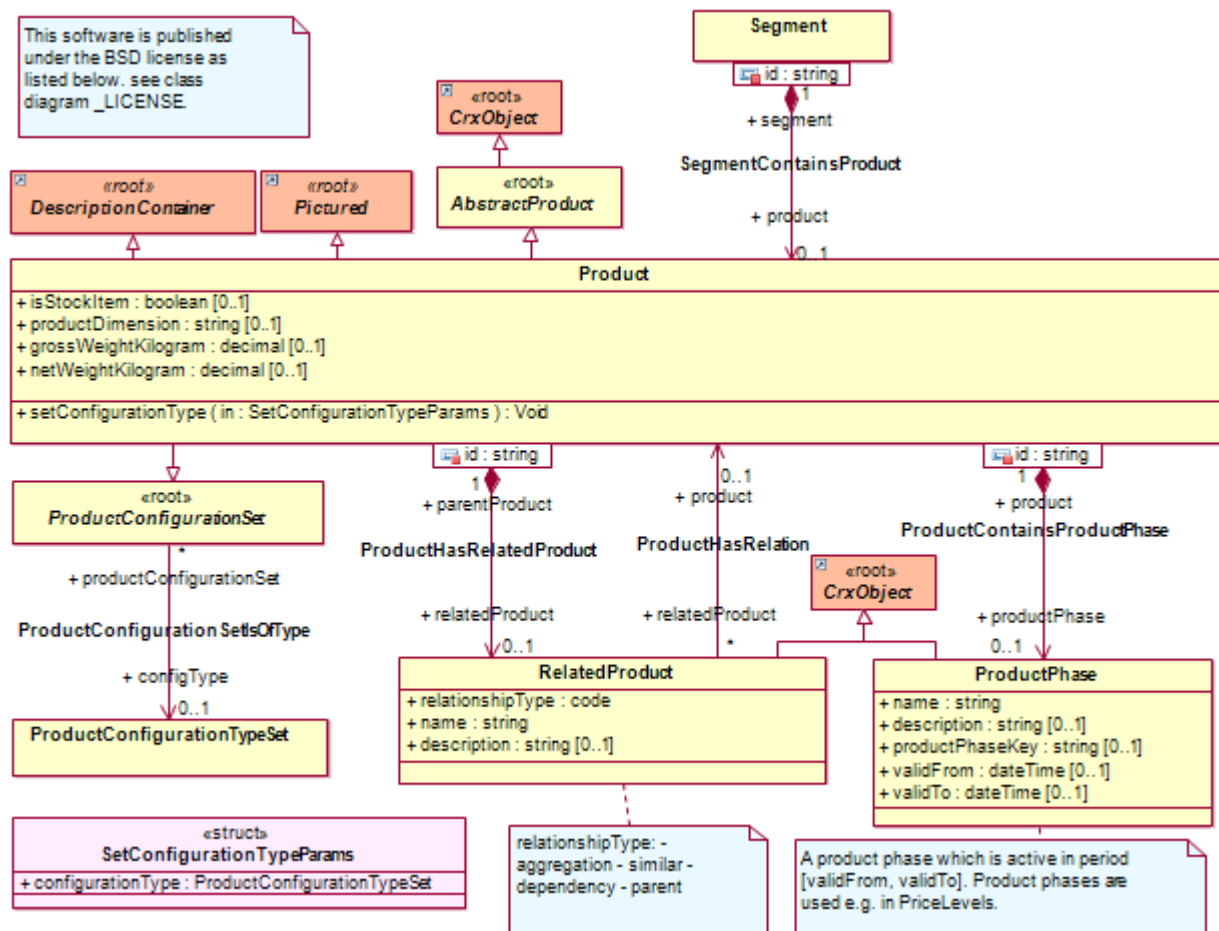


Figure 4: Class Diagram product1.Products

4 UOMs (Units of Measurement)

openCRX UOMs are what you would expect them to be: any division of quantity accepted as a standard of measurement or exchange. openCRX includes a variety of typical UOMs in the Root segment (but it is straight-forward to define your own UOMs):

Name	Description	Quantity	UOM schedule
A	Ampere (electric unit)	1.00	SI
A0	0.840896415m x 1.189207115m	1.00	ISO Standard Paper Sizes
K	Kelvin (temperature)	1.00	SI
Piece(s)	Piece(s)	1.00	Other
Unit(s)	Unit(s)	1.00	Other
cd	Candela	1.00	SI
kg	Kilogram (mass)	1.00	SI
m	Meter (distance)	1.00	SI
mol	Mole (amount of substance)	1.00	SI
s	Second (time)	1.00	SI

Figure 5: UOMs of the Root Segment

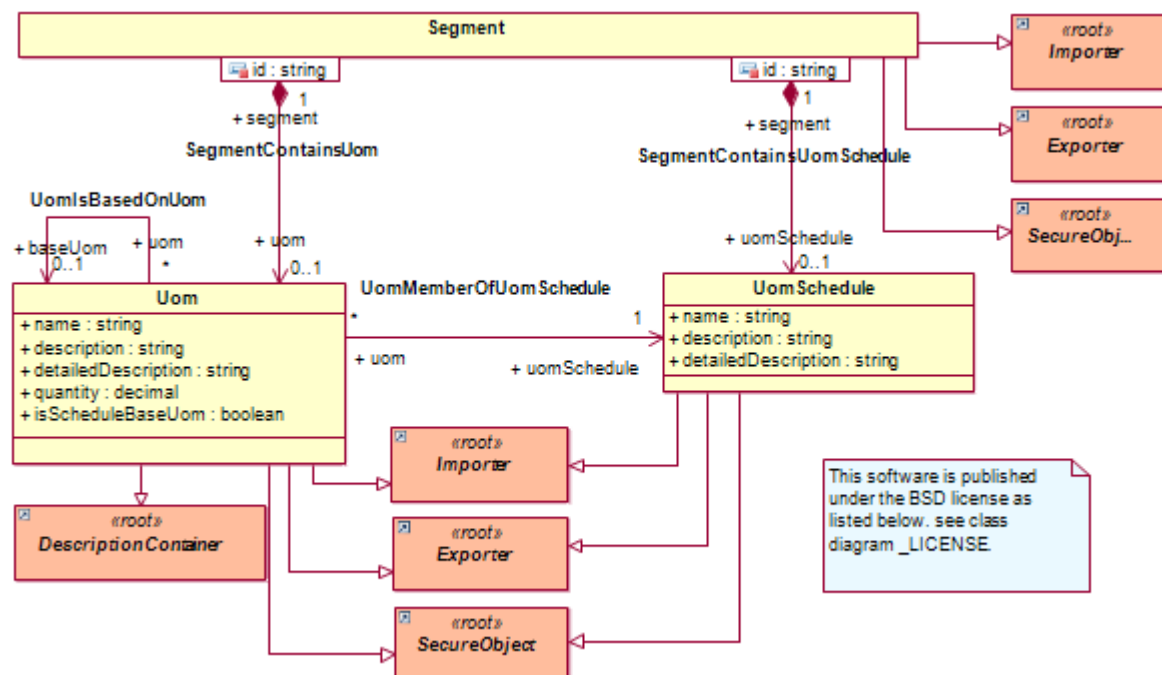


Figure 6: Class Diagram uom1.Main

5 Basic Pricing

In this chapter we will present a high-level overview of how product pricing works in openCRX. The relevant class diagrams are all located in the package **org.opencrx.kernel.product1** (**AbstractProduct**, **PriceLevel**, **PriceList**, and **PricingRule**).

5.1 Prices of Products

The following class diagram excerpt shows the classes and associations that are relevant for “attaching” prices to products:

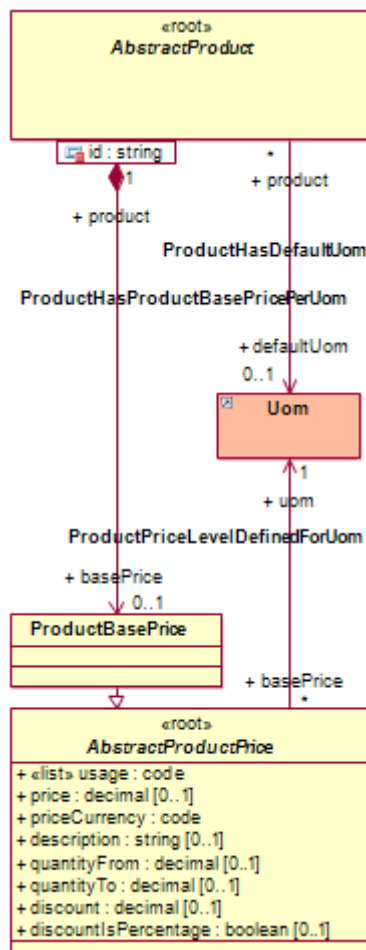


Figure 7: Class Diagram product1.Prices – ProductBasePrice

There are a few things to note:

- you can attach any number of prices (called **ProductBasePrice**) to a **Product** (including no prices at all, i.e. prices are optional)
- **currency** (priceCurrency) and **unit of measurement** (uom) should be specified for each price

The following figure shows an example **Product Widget A** with 3 different Base Prices:

The screenshot displays the 'Widget A / WA-1000 - Product' configuration window. The 'General' tab is active, showing product details such as Name (Widget A), Description (Large Widget), and Product number (WA-1000). Below this, the 'Base Prices' tab is selected, showing a table of three price levels.

Price Levels	Usage	Currency	Price	Unit of measurement	Description	Quantity from	Quantity to
Standard		EUR	100.00	Piece(s)			
Sales		EUR	90.00	Piece(s)			9.00
Sales		EUR	80.00	Piece(s)		10.00	

Figure 8: Widget A with 3 different Base Prices

The price of EUR 100.– is valid for any quantity and linked to the **PriceLevel Standard**, while the price of EUR 90.– is valid for quantities up to 9 pieces (linked to the **PriceLevel Sales**) and the price of EUR 80.– is valid for quantities of 10 and more pieces (and also linked to the **PriceLevel Sales**).



Please note that Base Prices “inherit” information like the validity range from the Price Level they are linked to.

5.2 Price Levels

PriceLevels are very useful constructs to combine products and their prices and to define the **period of validity for prices** (think of price lists). With PriceLevels you can also establish relationships between accounts and prices, e.g. **define which accounts are eligible for which prices**. In addition to these basic “features”, price levels also offer a variety of operations to highly automate the management of product prices and price lists in even the most complex environments.

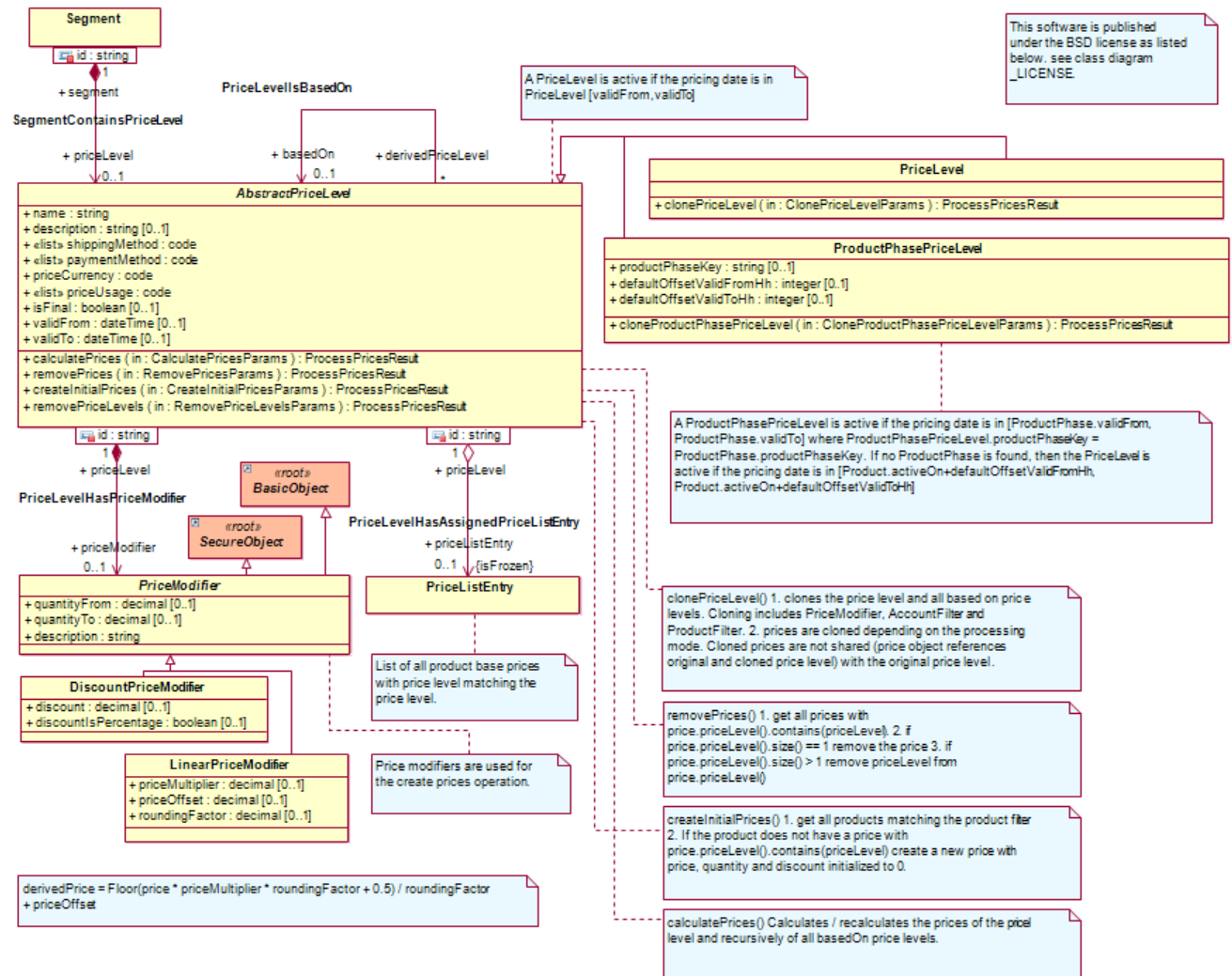


Figure 9: Class Diagram product1.PriceLevel

Next, we will discuss how products, prices and accounts can be “linked” to price levels, based on this sample data (see chapter 2.1 Sample data):

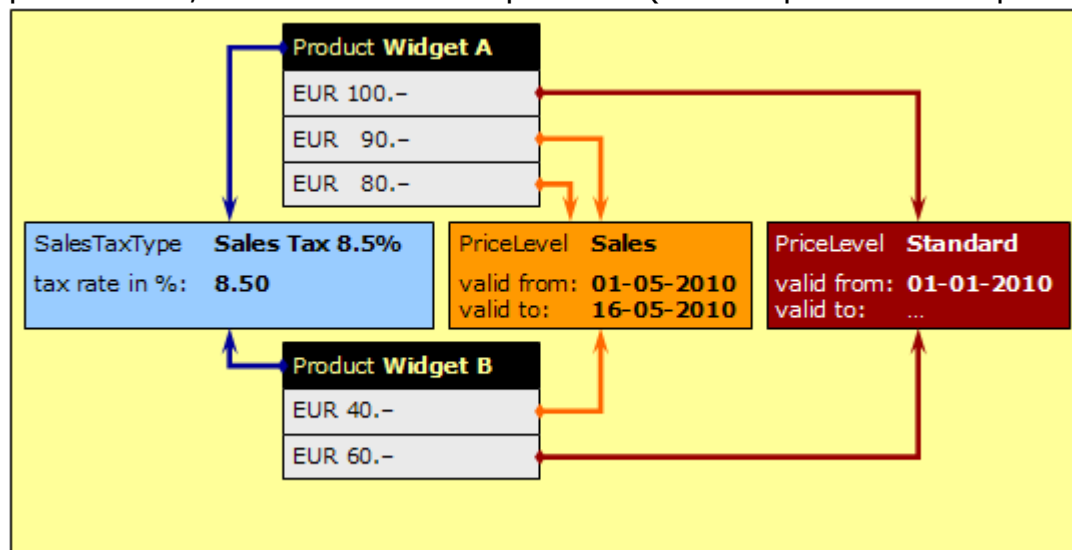


Figure 10: Sample data – 2 products, 2 price levels, 5 base prices

5.2.1 Assigning Prices to Price Levels

The following class diagram excerpt shows the classes and associations that are relevant for “assigning” prices to **PriceLevels**:

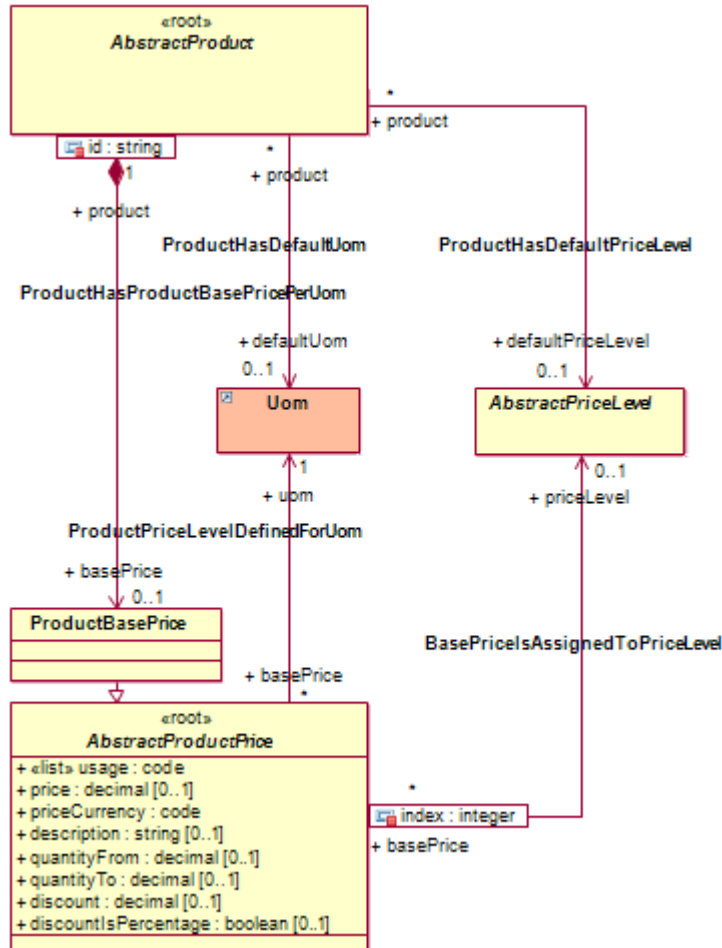


Figure 11: Class Diagram product1.Prices – PriceLevel

There are a few things to note:

- you can assign a particular price to any number of price levels (and assigning prices to price levels is actually optional)
- prices do not have a date validity range as date validity ranges (valid from, valid to) are defined by price levels
- the currency of a price must be in agreement with the currency of the price level the price is linked to
- you can (optionally) define a default price level for each product

While you can assign prices to price levels manually, such assignments (or even the calculation of prices to be assigned) is typically done in an automated manner, e.g. by means of executing operations like **Create Initial Prices**.

Let us have a look at the product **Widget A**:

The screenshot shows the 'Products > Widget A / WA-1000 - Product' window. The 'General' tab is active, displaying the following details:

Name:	Widget A	Product number:	WA-1000
Description:	Large Widget	Active/Valid from:	
Product status:	Active	Expires on:	

The 'Detailed description' field is empty. Below this, the 'Base Prices' tab is active, showing a table of prices:

Price Levels	Usage	Currency	Price	Unit of measurement	Description	Quantity from	Quantity to
Standard		EUR	100.00	Piece(s)			
Sales		EUR	90.00	Piece(s)			9.00
Sales		EUR	80.00	Piece(s)		10.00	

Figure 12: Product Widget A and its prices

This product has 3 Base Prices, 1 linked to the **Price Level Standard** and 2 linked to the **Price Level Sales**. Not that the sales price depends on the quantity, i.e. up to 9 pieces the price is EUR 90.--, for 10 pieces and more the price is EUR 80.--. Let us now add another sales price that applies to quantities of 100 or more pieces:

- in the grid [Base Prices] select the menu **New > Product Base Price** and then enter data as shown below:

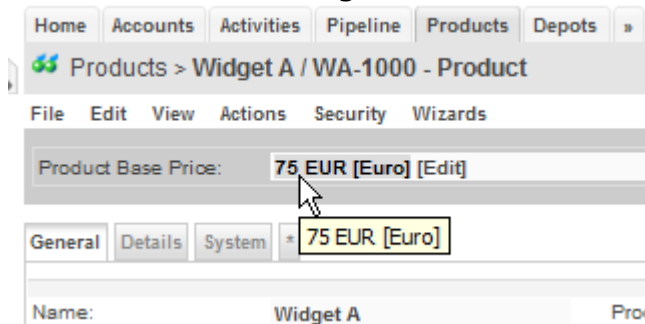
Untitled - Product Base Price

The 'Product Base Price' form is shown with the following fields highlighted by red boxes:

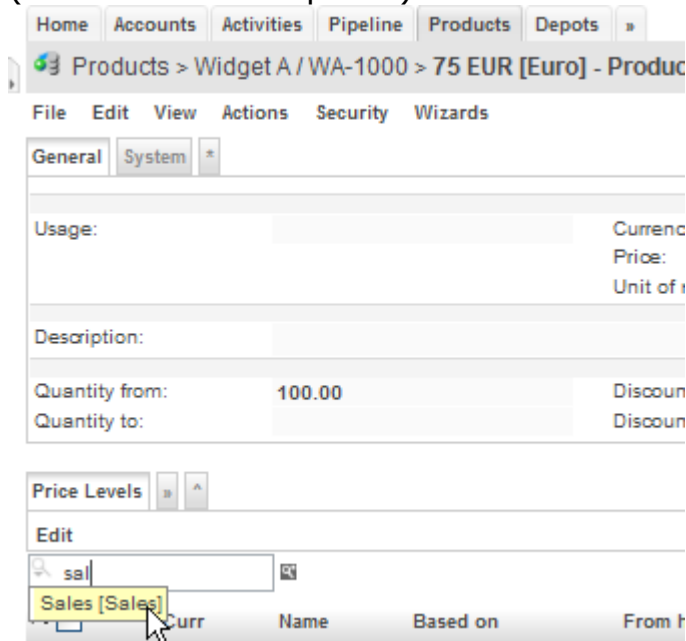
- Currency:** EUR [Euro]
- Price:** 75
- Unit of measurement:** Piece(s)
- Quantity from:** 100

Other visible fields include Usage, Description, Discount is %, and Discount.

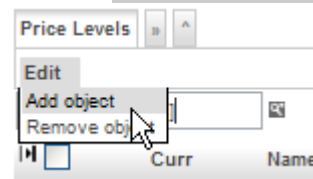
- click **[Save]** and then click on the newly created **Product Base Price** as shown below to navigate to it:



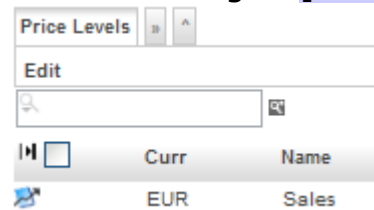
- in the grid **[Price Levels]**, enter a reference to the **Price Level Sales** (use the auto-completer) as shown below:



- select **Edit > Add Object** as shown below:



- the newly added reference to the **Price Level Sales** should now be shown in the grid **[Price Levels]** of this new sales price:



- navigate back to the **Product Widget A** and verify that the new sales price of EUR 75.-- for quantities of 100 or more does actually show up in the grid **[Base Prices]**:

The screenshot shows the 'Product Widget A / WA-1000 - Product' window. The 'General' tab is active, displaying the following details:

- Name: Widget A
- Description: Large Widget
- Product status: Active
- Product number: WA-1000
- Active/Valid from: (empty)
- Expires on: (empty)
- Min positions: (empty)
- Max positions: (empty)
- Default positions: (empty)
- Configuration type: (empty)
- Min quantity: (empty)
- Max quantity: (empty)
- Offset quantity: (empty)
- Default quantity: (empty)
- [min..max] handling: 0
- Detailed description: (empty)

Below the details, the 'Base Prices' tab is selected, showing a table with the following data:

Price Levels	Usage	Currency	Price	Unit of measurement	Description	Quantity from	Quantity to
Standard		EUR	100.00	Piece(s)			
Sales		EUR	90.00	Piece(s)			9.00
Sales		EUR	80.00	Piece(s)		10.00	
Sales		EUR	75.00	Piece(s)		100.00	

5.2.2 Assigning Products to Price Levels

On the one hand products are assigned to price levels implicitly by manually assigning product prices to price levels. More interestingly, however, is the use of product filters to automatically “assign” products to price levels:

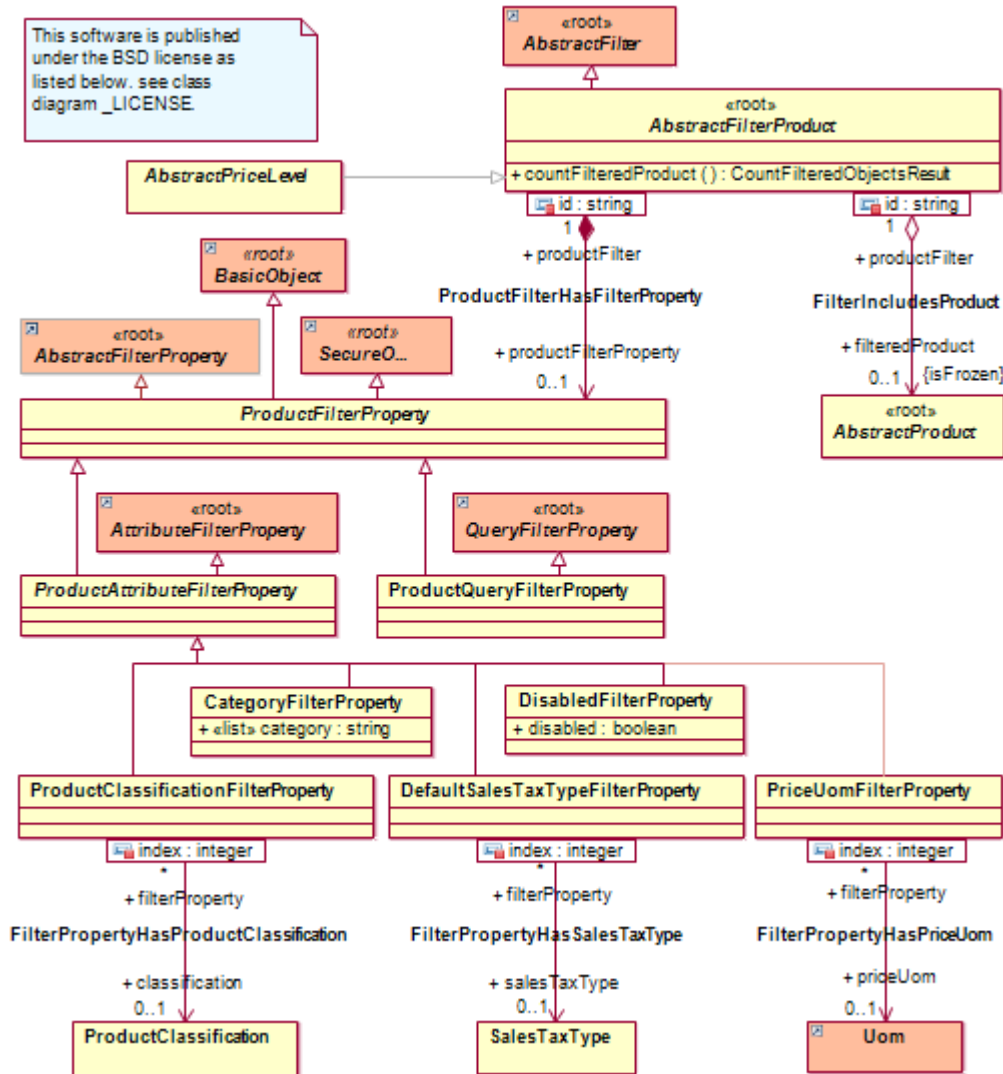


Figure 13: Class Diagrams product1.ProductFilter / PriceLevelProductFilter

The shared association **filteredProduct** yields all products that are assigned to a particular price level based on the defined product filters (or all products in case no filters are defined). This construct (combined with various price level operations) enables you to create price lists based on product criteria in a highly automated fashion.

If you create a new Price Level, there is (by default) no product filter defined. In the absence of a product filter, the grid [Products (Filtered)] of a Price Level includes all products.

5.2.3 Assigning Accounts to Price Levels

You can manually assign accounts to price levels with **AccountAssignments**. Such account assignments also allow you to define discounts that apply to a particular account only:

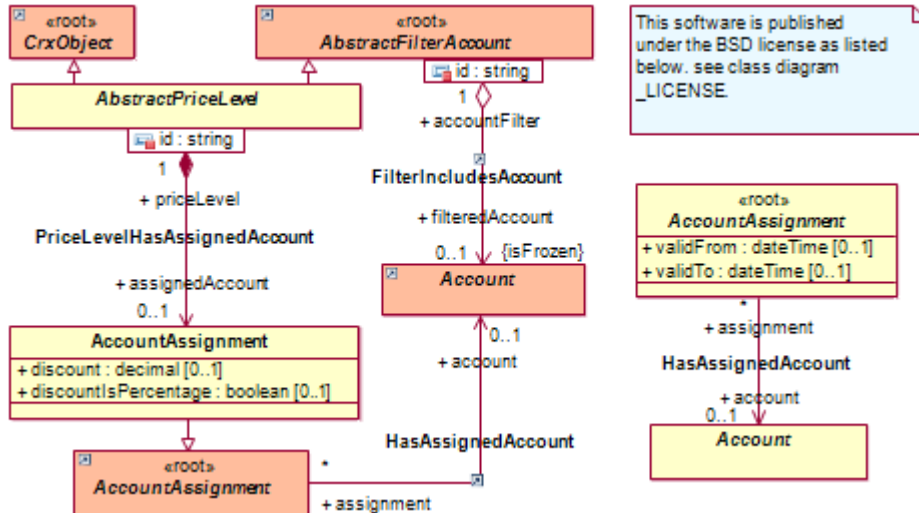


Figure 14: Class Diagrams product1.PriceLevelAccountFilter

Account filters allow you to automatically “assign” accounts to price levels:

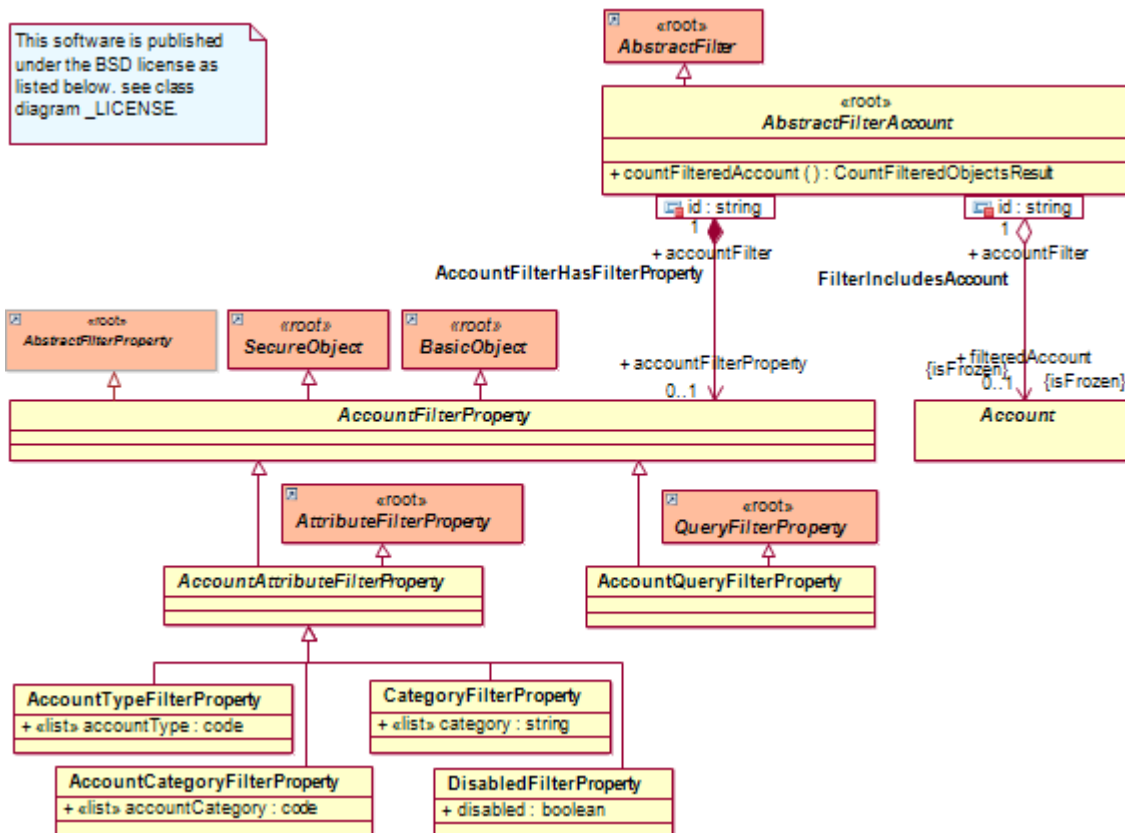


Figure 15: Class Diagram account1.AccountFilter

The shared association **filteredAccount** yields all accounts that are assigned to a particular price level based on the defined account filters (or all accounts in case no filters are defined). This construct (combined with various price level operations) enables you to create account-specific price lists highly automated.

If you create a new **Price Level**, there is (by default) no account filter defined. In the absence of an account filter, the grid [Accounts (Filtered)] of a **Price Level** includes all accounts.

5.2.4 Price Lists

In addition to the “global price list” (the price list containing all product prices in any currency) openCRX provides a **Price List** for each **Price Level**. Such a price list contains all product prices that are assigned to the particular price level.

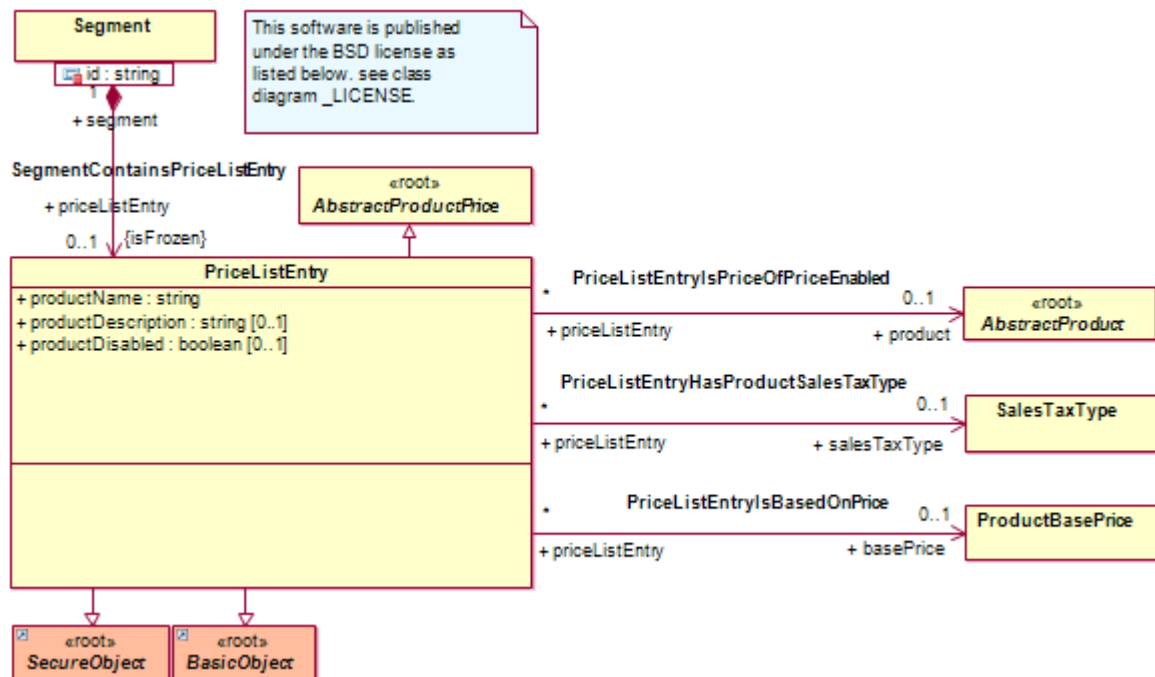


Figure 16: Class Diagrams product1.PriceList

Please note that price lists are derived information, i.e. you do not explicitly define price lists, but rather you assign product prices (or products with prices) and accounts to price levels (see sections *Assigning Products to Price Levels* and *Assigning Accounts to Price Levels* for details).

5.2.5 Sample Price Level Sales

The following figure shows the **Price Level Sales** with the respective (derived) **Price List**, filtered products and filtered accounts:

Home Accounts Activities Pipeline Products Depots »

Products > Sales - Price Level

File Edit View Actions Security Wizards

General System *

Name: Sales Is final:

Based on: Valid from: 5/1/2010 6:0

Valid to: 5/16/2010 10

Description: Sales Prices

Contract Filters

Payment methods: Shipping methods:

Price Filters

Currency: EUR [Euro] Price usage:

Price Modifiers Price List » ^

View

Price Levels	Product name	Product	Usage	Currency	Price	UOM	Description	Quantity fr
Sales	Widget A	Widget A / WA-1000		EUR	90.00	Piece(s)		
Sales	Widget A	Widget A / WA-1000		EUR	80.00	Piece(s)		10.00
Sales	Widget A	Widget A / WA-1000		EUR	75.00	Piece(s)		100.00
Sales	Widget B	Widget B / WB-1020		EUR	40.00	Piece(s)		

Products (Filtered) Product Filter

View

Item number	Product #	Name	Description
0	WA-1000	Widget A	Large Widget
0	WB-1020	Widget B	Small Widget

Accounts (Filtered) Accounts (Manually Assigned) Account Filter

View

Full name	Alias name	Phone business	Phone mobile	E-mail business	Organizati
Guest,					
admin-Standard,					
admin-Standard~Private					
guest~Private					

Figure 17: Price Level Sales with Price List, filtered Products and Accounts

5.3 Pricing Rules

Pricing rules are used to automatically determine an appropriate price level for a contract position based on any algorithm you like (e.g. "select the price level with the lowest price a particular account is eligible for" - see section *Pricing Rule LowestPrice* for details). Pricing rules are basically "scripts" that are programmed in Java and have access to the complete API of openCRX (and anything else that is available, including third-party systems like billing systems, etc.); the scripts are compiled on the fly at runtime (we use Janino - <http://www.janino.net/> - an embedded Java compiler) for maximum flexibility, i.e. scripts can be added/modified/deleted at runtime!

5.3.1 Pricing Rule LowestPrice

openCRX provides a sample pricing rule called Lowest Price:

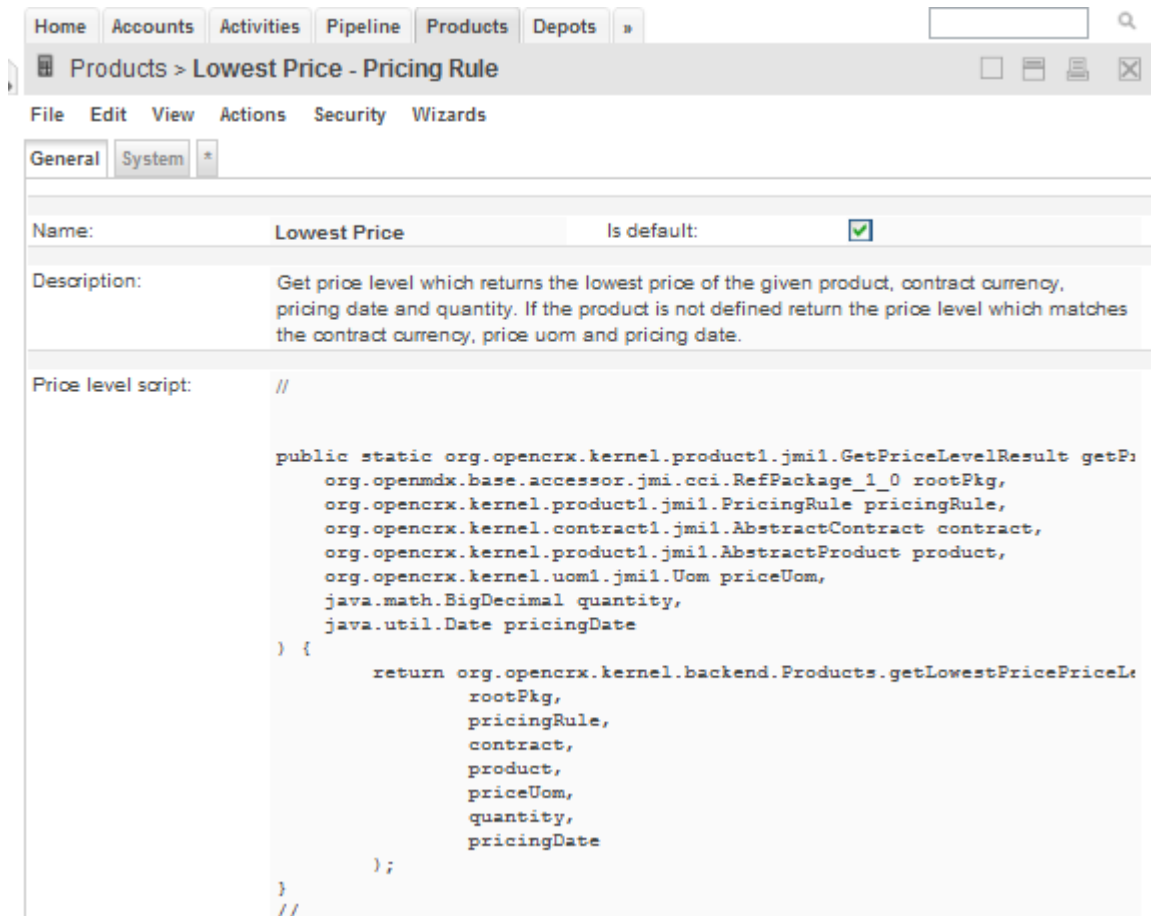


Figure 18: Pricing Rule Lowest Price

In a nutshell, here is how this pricing rule determines the price level with the lowest product price given a contract (e.g. a quote or a sales order, which also defines the customer [= account] and a contract currency), a product (on each contract position), and optionally a quantity (useful for quantity-based pricing),

a pricing date (useful for look-back or forward pricing) and a unit of measurement for the price:

- determine candidate price levels such that
 - pricing date is within validity range of price level
 - contract currency matches currency of price level
 - customer is assigned to price level (manually with an account assignment or implicitly with an account filter)
 - product is assigned to price level (manually by assigning product price to price level or implicitly with a product filter)
- determine price level with lowest product price by checking relevant prices (including discounts) of all candidate price levels

5.3.2 Pricing Rule Precedence

Pricing Rules can be defined both at the **Contract** level and at the **ContractPosition** level. The following rules apply:

- Specifying a **PricingRule** is optional at the time of creating a new **Contract**. If no Pricing Rule is specified, the respective field simply remains empty.
- Specifying a **PricingRule** is optional at the time of creating a new **ContractPosition** (with the operation **Create Position**). If no Pricing Rule is specified, then the Pricing Rule of the Contract (if specified) is assigned to the newly created Contract Position; if there is no Pricing Rule specified at the Contract level, then the default Pricing Rule (if specified) is assigned to the newly created Contract Position. If no default Pricing Rule is specified then the respective field simply remains empty.

Automated pricing of a **ContractPosition** requires that a **PricingRule** is assigned to the respective Contract Position (either automatically or then manually). Contract Positions without assigned Pricing Rules cannot be (re)priced automatically and their pricing status remains "dirty".

Automated pricing of a **Contract** requires that all of its Contract Positions can be priced automatically. If at least 1 Contract Position cannot be priced automatically (i.e. its pricing status remains "dirty") then the Contract cannot be priced automatically and its own pricing status is set to "dirty" as well.



Properly assigned Pricing Rules are no guarantee that a Contract and its Contract Positions can be automatically priced. Automated pricing also requires that at least 1 valid price is available, i.e. a price with matching currency that is assigned to a valid PriceLevel (i.e. pricing date of Contract or Contract Position within validity range of PriceLevel), etc.

5.4 Calculation Rules

Calculation rules are used to control the way prices are calculated in terms of rounding, number of significant decimals, etc. Calculation rules are basically "scripts" that are programmed in Java and have access to the complete API of openCRX (and anything else that is available, including third-party systems like billing systems, etc.); the scripts are compiled on the fly at runtime (we use Janino - <http://www.janino.net/> - an embedded Java compiler) for maximum flexibility, i.e. scripts can be added/modified/deleted at runtime!

Calculation Rules can be defined both at the Contract level and at the Contract Position level.

openCRX provides a sample calculation rule called Default:

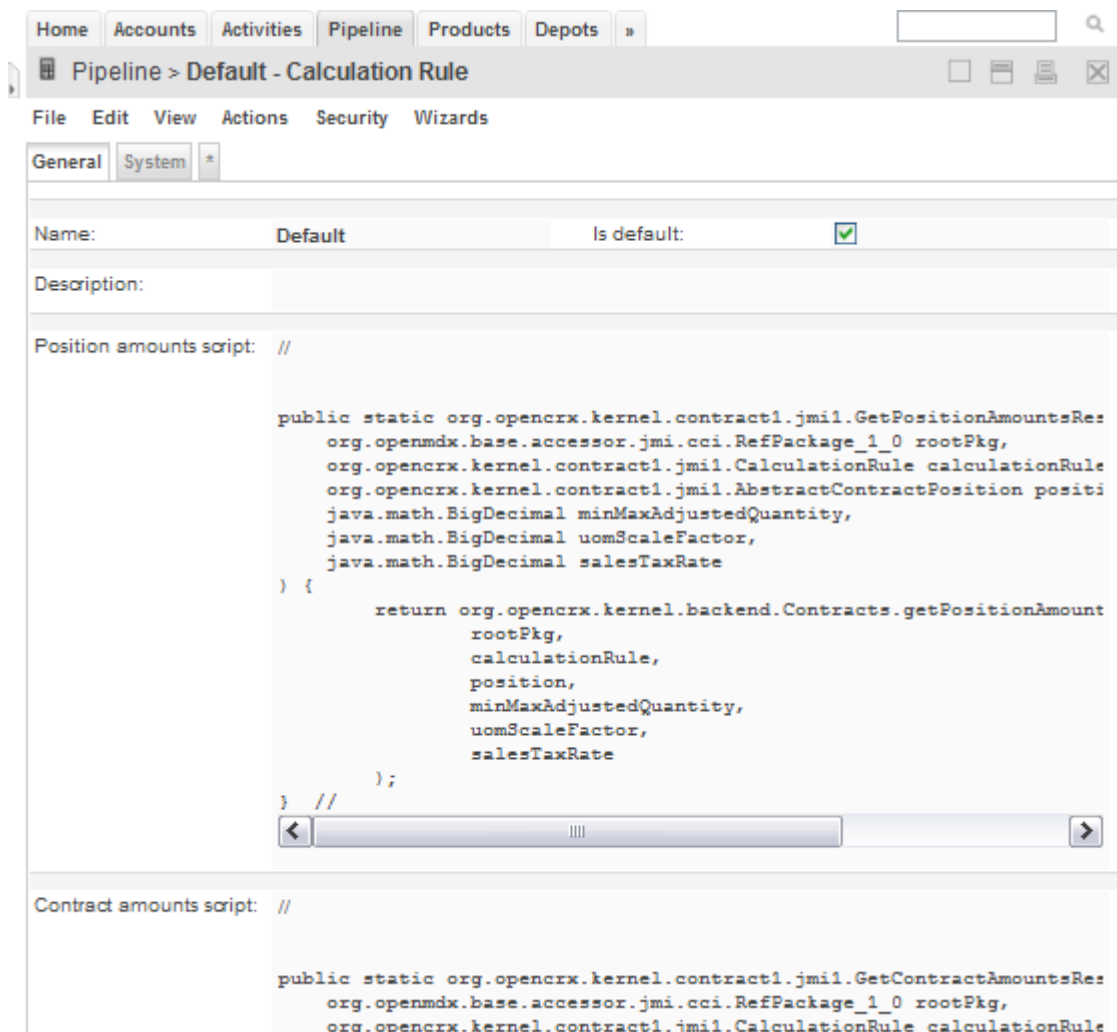


Figure 19: Calculation Rule Default

6 Some Examples

In this chapter we create some sample contracts and contract positions based on the sample data (see chapter 2.1 Sample data) and the additional sales price of EUR 75.-- for **Widget B** (created at the end of chapter 5.2.1 Assigning Prices to Price Levels) to show how this all fits together.

6.1 Widget A and Widget B with standard pricing

Let us create a sales order with 2 positions as follows:

- navigate to [Pipeline]
- execute File > New Sales Order and populate at least the fields **Contract name**, **Account**, **Active/Valid from**, **Currency** and **Contract number** in the first field group and then enter a delivery and billing address in the second field group:

Contract			
Contract name:	standard pricing	Sales rep:	
Account:	Guest, [Guest,]	Contract number:	SO-1
Active/Valid from:	4/19/2010 7:00:00 PM	Expires on:	
Currency:	EUR [Euro]	Payment terms:	N/A
Priority:	N/A	Origin:	
Pricing			
Pricing rule:	Lowest Price		
Calculation rule:	Default		
Addresses (Shipping / Billing)			
Shipping method:	N/A		
Address line(s):	Mr. Guest	Address line(s):	Mr. Guest
Street / PO Box:	#1 Delivery Loop	Street / PO Box:	#1 Billing Drive
City:	Delivery	City:	Bill
ZIP/Postal code:	98765	ZIP/Postal code:	56789
Country/Region:	United States of America [US]	Country/Region:	United States of America [US]



Please note that the Active/Valid from date should be later than 1-Januar-2010, but outside of the period 1-May-2010 through 16-May-2010 as this ensures that positions are priced with the price level **Standard** as defined by our sample data.

- next we add a position with 25 Widgets A as follows:

Contract Position

Quantity:

Product:

Pos-Name:

- click on the button **[+]** to add this position **A** and verify that the price was (automatically) set to 100:

Positions

Quantity	Product	Pos-Name	Price per unit	Base amount
- <input type="text" value="25"/>	Widget A / WA-1000	A	100.000000000	2500.000000000

Contract Position

Quantity:

Product:

Pos-Name:

- next we add a position with 5 Widgets B as follows:

Contract Position

Quantity:

Product:

Pos-Name:

- click on the button **[+]** to add this position **B1** and verify that the price was (automatically) set to 60:

Positions

Quantity	Product	Pos-Name	Price per unit	Base amount
- <input type="text" value="25"/>	Widget A / WA-1000	A	100.000000000	2500.000000000
- <input type="text" value="5"/>	Widget B / WB-1020	B1	60.000000000	300.000000000

Contract Position

Quantity:

Product:

Pos-Name:

- click on the button **[Create Sales Order]** to create this sales order

- your newly created sales order should look as follows:

General		System *	
Account:	Guest,	Sales order number:	SO-1
Name of sales order:	standard pricing	State:	■ N/A
Description:		Priority:	N/A
Sales order language:	N/A	Active/Valid from:	4/19/2010 7:00:00 PM
Origin:		Expires on:	
Sales rep:	Guest,	Cancel on:	
Broker:		Closed on:	
Supplier:			
Submit date:	4/23/2010 1:27:36 PM	Status description:	
Submit status:	N/A		
Shipping method:	N/A	Shipping instructions:	
Carrier:		Gift:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracking number:		Gift message:	
Freight terms:	N/A		
Pricing information			
Pricing rule:	Lowest Price	Pricing status:	dirty / repricing req
Calculation rule:	Default	Pricing date:	
Financial information			
Currency:	EUR [Euro]	Total base amount:	2,800.00
Payment terms:	N/A	Total discount:	0.00
Sales commission:	0.00	Total (excl. tax):	2,800.00
		Total tax:	238.00
		Total (incl. tax):	3,038.00

Positions	Addresses	Delivery Requests	Account Assignments	Competitors	Related Activities	Linked To	Inbox																								
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> ⏪ ⏩ 🔍 View </div> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pos-#</th> <th>Pos-Name</th> <th>Product</th> <th>Quantity</th> <th>UOM (quantity)</th> <th>Pricing status</th> <th>UOM (price)</th> <th>Price per</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>100,000</td> <td>A</td> <td>Widget A / WA-1000</td> <td>25.00</td> <td>Piece(s)</td> <td>dirty / repricing required</td> <td>Piece(s)</td> <td>100.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>200,000</td> <td>B1</td> <td>Widget B / WB-1020</td> <td>5.00</td> <td>Piece(s)</td> <td>OK</td> <td>Piece(s)</td> <td>60.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Pos-#	Pos-Name	Product	Quantity	UOM (quantity)	Pricing status	UOM (price)	Price per	100,000	A	Widget A / WA-1000	25.00	Piece(s)	dirty / repricing required	Piece(s)	100.00	200,000	B1	Widget B / WB-1020	5.00	Piece(s)	OK	Piece(s)	60.00
Pos-#	Pos-Name	Product	Quantity	UOM (quantity)	Pricing status	UOM (price)	Price per																								
100,000	A	Widget A / WA-1000	25.00	Piece(s)	dirty / repricing required	Piece(s)	100.00																								
200,000	B1	Widget B / WB-1020	5.00	Piece(s)	OK	Piece(s)	60.00																								



Please note that the wizard does not set the Pricing date.

Please note that pricing of the sales order positions (and hence the sales order is based on the value of the attribute **Pricing date** (if set!); if **Pricing date** is not set, then the pricing is based on prices applicable on the sales order's **Active/Valid from** date.

You can reprice the sales order at any time by executing the operation [Actions > Reprice](#).

6.2 Pricing per Pricing date or Active/Valid from date

Let us continue with the sales order created in the previous chapter 6.1 and see what happens if we change the **Pricing date**:

- navigate to the sales order named **standard pricing** and change into edit mode (execute **Edit > Edit**)
- set the **Pricing date** to **5/2/2010 2:00:00 PM** and then click **[Save]**:

General		System *	
Account:	<input type="text" value="Guest,"/>	Sales order number:	<input type="text" value="SO-1"/>
Name of sales order:	standard pricing	State:	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>
Description:	<input type="text"/>	Priority:	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>
Sales order language:	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	Active/Valid from:	<input type="text" value="4/19/2010 7:00:00 PM"/>
Origin:	<input type="text"/>	Expires on:	<input type="text"/>
Sales rep:	<input type="text" value="Guest,"/>	Cancel on:	<input type="text"/>
Broker:	<input type="text"/>	Closed on:	<input type="text"/>
Supplier:	<input type="text"/>		
Submit date:	<input type="text" value="4/23/2010 1:27:30 PM"/>	Status description:	<input type="text"/>
Submit status:	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>		
Shipping method:	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	Shipping instructions:	<input type="text"/>
Carrier:	<input type="text"/>	Gift:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracking number:	<input type="text"/>	Gift message:	<input type="text"/>
Freight terms:	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>		
Pricing Information		Pricing status:	<input type="text" value="dirty / repricing requ"/>
Pricing rule:	<input type="text" value="Lowest Price"/>	Pricing date:	<input type="text" value="5/2/2010 2:00:00 PM"/>
Calculation rule:	<input type="text" value="Default"/>		
Financial Information		Total base amount:	<input type="text" value="2,800.00"/>
Currency:	<input type="text" value="EUR [Euro]"/>	Total discount:	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
Payment terms:	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	Total (excl. tax):	<input type="text" value="2,800.00"/>
Sales commission:	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	Total tax:	<input type="text" value="238.00"/>
		Total (incl. tax):	<input type="text" value="3,038.00"/>

- execute **Actions > Reprice** and verify that the prices per unit dropped to **80.00** for Widget A and to **40.00** for Widget B, i.e. setting the pricing date to a date inside the sales period (1-May-2010 through 16-May-2010) causes the lowest price algorithm to pick the sales prices. At the contract level all the totals were automatically recalculated as well:

Financial information			
Currency:	EUR [Euro]	Total base amount:	2,200.00
Payment terms:	N/A	Total discount:	0.00
Sales commission:	0.00	Total (excl. tax):	2,200.00
		Total tax:	187.00
		Total (incl. tax):	2,387.00

Positions									
Pos-#	Pos-Name	Product	Quantity	UOM (quantity)	Pricing status	UOM (price)	Price per unit		
100,000	A	Widget A / WA-1000	25.00	Piece(s)	OK	Piece(s)	80.00		
200,000	B1	Widget B / WB-1020	5.00	Piece(s)	OK	Piece(s)	40.00		

Let us now continue with this sales order and see what happens if we change the **Active/Valid from** date:

- navigate to the sales order named **standard pricing** and change into edit mode (execute **Edit > Edit**)
- set **Active/Valid from** to **5/20/2010 8:00:00 AM** and then click **[Save]** (the **Pricing status** changes to "**dirty / repricing required**")
- execute **Actions > Reprice** and verify that the prices did not change (because **Pricing date** overrides **Active/Valid from**), but the **Pricing status** was set to **OK**:

Pricing information			
Pricing rule:	Lowest Price	Pricing status:	OK
Calculation rule:	Default	Pricing date:	5/2/2010 2:00:00 PM

Financial information			
Currency:	EUR [Euro]	Total base amount:	2,200.00
Payment terms:	N/A	Total discount:	0.00
Sales commission:	0.00	Total (excl. tax):	2,200.00
		Total tax:	187.00
		Total (incl. tax):	2,387.00

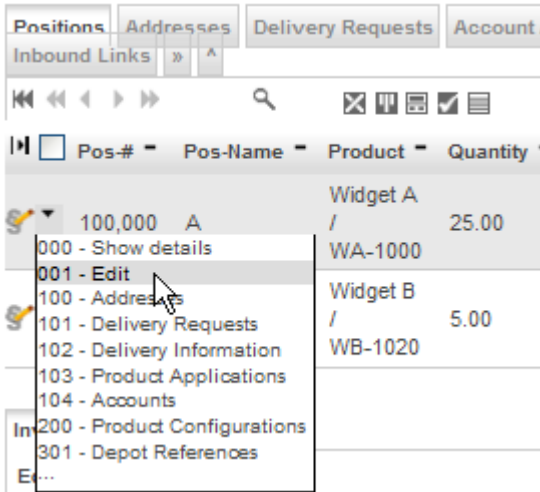
6.3 Volume Discounts

The sales price of Widget A is prepared for volume discounts, that is in quantities up to (and including 9) the price is EUR 90.00, in quantities from 10 to 99 the price is EUR 80.00, and in quantities of 100 or more the price drops to EUR 75.00:

Price Levels	Usage	Currency	Price	Unit of measurement	Description	Quantity from
Sales		EUR	75.00	Piece(s)	Widget A	100.00
Sales		EUR	80.00	Piece(s)	Widget A	10.00
Sales		EUR	90.00	Piece(s)	Widget A	

Let us now change the quantity of the position with Widget A from 25 to 150:

- navigate to the sales order named **standard pricing** and change into edit mode (execute **Edit > Edit**)
- in the Grid **[Positions]**, hover your mouse over the area just to the right of the position icon and once the context menu shows up select the entry **Edit** to load the respective position with Widget A in edit mode:



- change the quantity from 25 to **150** and then click **[Save]**:

Widget A	100,000	A	/	25.00	Piece(s)	OK	Piece(s)
WA-1000							

General | Details | System | *

Pos-#:

Pos-Name:

Pos-Text:

Quantity:

UOM (quantity):

- execute **Actions > Reprice** and verify that for Widget A the price per unit changed from 80.00 to **75.00**: (and the totals of the sales orders were also recalculated):

The screenshot displays the 'Pipeline > standard pricing - Sales Order' window. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Actions, Security, Wizards) and a tabbed view with 'General' and 'System' tabs. The 'General' tab contains various fields for account, sales order, and pricing information.

Account Information:

Account:	Guest,	Sales order number:	SO-1
Name of sales order:	standard pricing	State:	N/A
Description:		Priority:	N/A
Sales order language:	N/A	Active/Valid from:	5/20/2010 8:00:00 AM
Origin:		Expires on:	
Sales rep:	Guest,	Cancel on:	
Broker:		Closed on:	

Supplier:

Submit Information:

Submit date:	4/23/2010 1:27:30 PM	Status description:	
Submit status:	N/A		

Shipping Information:

Shipping method:	N/A	Shipping instructions:	
Carrier:		Gift:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracking number:		Gift message:	
Freight terms:	N/A		

Pricing Information:

Pricing rule:	Lowest Price	Pricing status:	OK
Calculation rule:	Default	Pricing date:	5/2/2010 2:00:00 PM

Financial Information:

Currency:	EUR [Euro]	Total base amount:	11,450.00
Payment terms:	N/A	Total discount:	0.00
Sales commission:	0.00	Total (excl. tax):	11,450.00
		Total tax:	973.25
		Total (incl. tax):	12,423.25

Below the form, there are tabs for 'Positions', 'Addresses', 'Delivery Requests', 'Account Assignments', 'Competitors', 'Related Activities', and 'Linked To'. The 'Positions' tab is active, showing a table of sales order items.

Pos-#	Pos-Name	Product	Quantity	UOM (quantity)	Pricing status	UOM (price)	Price per
100,000	A	Widget A / WA-1000	150.00	Piece(s)	OK	Piece(s)	75.00
200,000	B1	Widget B / WB-1020	5.00	Piece(s)	OK	Piece(s)	40.00

Finally, let us clear the **Pricing date** and see how that effects the prices:

- navigate to the sales order named **standard pricing** and change into edit mode (execute **Edit > Edit**)
- set **Pricing date** to empty (by deleting the value in the input field) and then click **[Save]** (the **Pricing status** changes to "**dirty / repricing required**").
- execute **Actions > Reprice** and verify that the prices are changed back to standard prices (because **Active/Valid from** does not fall into the range 1-May-2010 to 16-May-2010), i.e. Widget A is priced at **EUR 100.00** per unit and Widget B is priced at **EUR 60.00** per unit:

General		System	
Account:	Guest,	Sales order number:	SO-1
Name of sales order:	standard pricing	State:	■ N/A
Description:		Priority:	N/A
Sales order language:	N/A	Active/Valid from:	5/20/2010 8:00:00 AM
Origin:		Expires on:	
Sales rep:	Guest,	Cancel on:	
Broker:		Closed on:	
Supplier:			
Submit date:	4/23/2010 1:27:30 PM	Status description:	
Submit status:	N/A		
Shipping method:	N/A	Shipping instructions:	
Carrier:		Gift:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracking number:		Gift message:	
Freight terms:	N/A		
Pricing information			
Pricing rule:	Lowest Price	Pricing status:	OK
Calculation rule:	Default	Pricing date:	
Financial information			
Currency:	EUR [Euro]	Total base amount:	2,800.00
Payment terms:	N/A	Total discount:	0.00
Sales commission:	0.00	Total (excl. tax):	2,800.00
		Total tax:	238.00
		Total (incl. tax):	3,038.00

Positions	Addresses	Delivery Requests	Account Assignments	Competitors	Related Activities	Linked To	Inb
Links	»	A					
View							
Pos-#	Pos-Name	Product	Quantity	UOM (quantity)	Pricing status	UOM (price)	Price per
100,000	A	Widget A / WA-1000	25.00	Piece(s)	OK	Piece(s)	100.00
200,000	B1	Widget B / WB-1020	5.00	Piece(s)	OK	Piece(s)	60.00

7 Useful Wizards

You might want to have a look at some of the wizards included in the standard distribution of openCRX if you want to learn about how to program against the openCRX API and make use of the built-in business logic:

- CreateContractWizard.jsp
- CreateLeadWizard.jsp
- CreateProductWizard.jsp

8 Next Steps

You might want to have a look at some of the additional documentation published at <http://www.opencrx.org/documents.htm>.