## Wave Processing Type

WPT is defined in the pick ticket. It determines where to find inventory for the work orders.

The sample types of WPT which can be configured are as follows:

1. WPT1: ALL FROM ACTIVE
    a. Pull Inventory from reserve : NO
    b. Allocate Inventory from Reserve: NO
    c. Consolidate Need Increments: NO
    d. Case-Pick Inventory (UOM) : NO
    e. Need for Active: YES

2. WPT3: BULK WAVE
    a. Pull Inventory from reserve : NO
    b. Allocate Inventory from Reserve: NO
    c. Consolidate Need Increments: CASE QTY
    d. Case-Pick Inventory (UOM) : NO
    e. Need for Active: YES

3. WPT5: FULL CASE FROM RESERVE / REST FROM ACTIVE.
    a. Pull Inventory from reserve : CASE QTY
    b. Allocate Inventory from Reserve: CASE QTY
    c. Consolidate Need Increments: NO
    d. Case-Pick Inventory (UOM) : NO
    e. Need for Active: YES

4. WPT7: ALL INNERPACKS FROM CASE-PICK / REST FROM ACTIVE
    a. Pull Inventory from reserve : NO
    b. Allocate Inventory from Reserve: NO
    c. Consolidate Need Increments: NO
    d. Case-Pick Inventory (UOM) : INNER PACK
    e. Need for Active: YES

5. WPT9: ALL FROM RESERVE.
    a. Pull Inventory from reserve : CASE QTY
    b. Allocate Inventory from Reserve: CASE QTY
    c. Consolidate Need Increments: NO
    d. Case-Pick Inventory (UOM) : NO
    e. Need for Active: NO

The above mentioned flags are described in details below:

**Pull from Reserve-** This flag determines if PkMS should look to reserve to allocate inventory directly for this pick ticket. When defining this field, users define the unit of measure sent to the allocation algorithm.
**Allocate inventory with the wave-** This flag determines if PkMS should allocate inventory during waving logic. If set to NO, the cases can be allocated manually.
**Reserve Cube UoM-** if a full Case is allocated from reserve, this defines the level at which cartons are created from the associated LPN.
**Consolidated Need Increment-** If set to YES, PkMS will consolidate the requirements of all pickticket for a wave in order to pull multiple order pallets (MOP) to transitional and pack from transitional inventory

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**Cube UoM-** If packing MOPs from transitional, allows for full cases or inner packs to be cubed from transitional
**Case-pick UoM-** allows allocation from case-pick locations
**Cube case-pick-** allows cartons to be cubed from case-pick
**Need from active-** defines if PkMS looks to allocate from active
**Active Cube UoM-** allows full cases or inner packs to be cubed from active
**Allocation Rules-** allocation rules can be applied to either the pick location determination process (see below) or inventory allocation process (see Allocation below). For a given rule, the user defines constraints to place on the process. This can be used to restrict country of origin (the customer doesn't want product from country X), SKU attributes (labeled versus unlabeled product) or any other active location attribute.
**Pick Location Determination Priority-** the pick location priority table comes into play if there are multiple active pick sites for a SKU. For a given pick determination type (assigned by the pick wave master, pickticket detail or item master), a series of zones is prioritized to try to allocate inventory from. Even if the warehouse has only one zone/type combination, the record should be setup here. Allocation rules can also be applied to restrict allocation.
**Inventory Allocation-** when allocating full LPNs from reserve for full case pulls and consolidated needs, the inventory allocation priority table needs to be defined for CRTs 2 and 3. Please see the Inventory Allocation section of this document.