

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR OPTIMIZATION OF A PRODUCT INVENTORY BY INTELLIGENT ADJUSTMENT OF INBOUND PURCHASE ORDERS

Technical Field

[0001] The present disclosure generally relates to computerized methods and systems for optimizing product inventory by intelligently adjusting purchase orders for incoming products. In particular, embodiments of the present disclosure relate to inventive and unconventional systems that generate a recommended order quantity based on a level of demand forecast for products, prioritize the products based on real-world constraints, distribute the products to a plurality of locations for ordering, and generate purchase orders for each location for the distributed quantities.

Background

[0002] With proliferation of the Internet, online shopping has become one of the major avenues of commerce. Consumers and businesses are purchasing goods from online vendors more frequently than ever, and the number of transactions and sales revenue are projected to grow year-over-year at a staggering rate. As the scope and volume of e-commerce continue to grow, both a number of different products available online and an average number of purchases made in a given period are growing exponentially. It has thus become very important to keep inventory of the products and to keep items in stock even through fluctuating demands.

[0003] Fundamentally, keeping products in stock involves predicting future demand, checking current inventory level, determining a right quantity to order, and placing orders for an additional quantity or manufacturing the same. Many prior art systems have automated this process of placing orders for the additional quantity.

However, determining the right quantity involves a delicate balance of maintaining enough inventory to meet future demand while keeping the inventory to a minimum to prevent surplus or unnecessary storage fee. For example, not ordering enough products in advance runs the risk of going out of stock, which directly translates to lost revenue. On the other hand, ordering too many can result in an overstock, which may incur maintenance fee and occupy a space that can be dedicated to other more lucrative products. Lead times or shipping times that suppliers require also further complicate the process of ordering new products in response to sudden increases in demand.

[0004] Simply ordering as many products as there is demand or ordering even more than needed to be safe, however, is not an ideal solution. Ordering products is also limited by a processing capacity of a receiving end. The receiving end, a store itself or a warehouse for example, has a limit on how many products it can receive and stock into its inventory for sale in a given period of time. The store may order however many number of products it needs in order to meet demand, but it will not be able to sell them if the incoming quantity exceeds its inbound processing capacity. Thus, the process of determining the right quantities requires a constant monitoring of product inventory, adjustment of various parameters through a feed forward loop that adjusts the parameters for future orders based on trends and performances in the past, a continuous assessment of inbound processinginbound processing capacity, which are neither feasible nor efficient to be performed by a human.

[0005] Therefore, there is a need for improved methods and systems for keeping product inventory at an optimum level by intelligently adjusting inbound

purchase orders to determine the right quantity of products to order for each of a plurality of locations.

Summary

[0006] One aspect of the present disclosure is directed to a computer-implemented system for intelligent generation of purchase orders. The system may comprise a memory storing instructions and at least one processor configured to execute the instructions. The instructions may comprise: receiving one or more demand forecast quantities of one or more products, the products corresponding to one or more product identifiers, and the demand forecast quantities comprising a demand forecast quantity for each product for each unit of time; receiving supplier statistics data for one or more suppliers, the suppliers being associated with a portion of the products; receiving current product inventory levels and currently ordered quantities of the products; determining order quantities for the products based at least on the demand forecast quantities, the supplier statistics data, and the current product inventory levels; prioritizing the order quantities; distributing the prioritized order quantities to one or more locations; and generating purchase orders to the suppliers for the products based on the distributed order quantities.

[0007] Yet another aspect of the present disclosure is directed to a computer-implemented method for intelligent generation of purchase orders. The method may comprise: receiving one or more demand forecast quantities of one or more products, the products corresponding to one or more product identifiers, and the demand forecast quantities comprising a demand forecast quantity for each product for each unit of time; receiving supplier statistics data for one or more suppliers, the suppliers being associated with a portion of the products; receiving current product inventory levels and currently ordered quantities of the products;

determining order quantities for the products based at least on the demand forecast quantities, the supplier statistics data, and the current product inventory levels; prioritizing the order quantities; distributing the prioritized order quantities to one or more locations; and generating purchase orders to the suppliers for the products based on the distributed order quantities.

[0008] Still further, another aspect of the present disclosure is directed to a computer-implemented system for intelligent generation of purchase orders. The system may comprise: a first database storing one or more order histories and one or more demand histories of one or more products, the products corresponding to one or more product identifiers; a second database storing one or more current product inventory levels and one or more currently ordered quantities of the products, the second database being associated with one or more warehouses configured store the products; a memory storing instructions; and at least one processor configured to execute the instructions. The instructions may comprise: determining, using the order histories and the demand histories from the first database, one or more demand forecast quantities of the products; determining, using the order histories from the first database, supplier statistics data of one or more suppliers associated with the products, the supplier statistic data comprising one or more fulfillment ratios associated with the suppliers and the products; receiving, from the second database, the current product inventory levels and the currently ordered quantities of the products; determining order quantities for the products based at least on the demand forecast quantities, the supplier statistics data, and the current product inventory levels; prioritizing the order quantities based at least on the fulfillment ratios; distributing the prioritized order quantities to one or more locations; generating purchase orders to the suppliers for the products based on the distributed

order quantities; receiving products at the warehouses in response to the generated purchase orders; determining the fulfillment ratios based on the received products; updating the supplier statistic data with the determined fulfillment ratios; performing the step for determining the order quantities based on the updated fulfillment ratios to obtain a new set of order quantities; and performing the steps for prioritizing, distributing, and generating purchase orders based on the new set of order quantities.

[0009] Other systems, methods, and computer-readable media are also discussed herein.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0010] FIG. 1A is a schematic block diagram illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a network comprising computerized systems for communications enabling shipping, transportation, and logistics operations, consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0011] FIG. 1B depicts a sample Search Result Page (SRP) that includes one or more search results satisfying a search request along with interactive user interface elements, consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0012] FIG. 1C depicts a sample Single Display Page (SDP) that includes a product and information about the product along with interactive user interface elements, consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0013] FIG. 1D depicts a sample Cart page that includes items in a virtual shopping cart along with interactive user interface elements, consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0014] FIG. 1E depicts a sample Order page that includes items from the virtual shopping cart along with information regarding purchase and shipping, along with interactive user interface elements, consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0015] FIG. 2 is a diagrammatic illustration of an exemplary fulfillment center configured to utilize disclosed computerized systems, consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0016] FIG. 3 is a schematic block diagram illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a networked environment comprising computerized systems for keeping product inventory at an optimum level, consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0017] FIG. 4 is a flowchart of an exemplary computerized process for intelligent adjustment of inbound purchase orders to keep product inventory at optimum level, consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0018] FIG. 5 is a flowchart of an exemplary computerized process for combining user submitted order quantities with system generated order quantities, consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0019] FIG. 6 is a pair of exemplary graphs illustrating results of prioritizing preliminary order quantities, consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0020] FIGS. 7A and 7B are tables of exemplary sets of rules for prioritizing preliminary order quantities, consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

Detailed Description

[0021] The following detailed description refers to the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers are used in the drawings and the following description to refer to the same or similar parts. While several illustrative embodiments are described herein, modifications, adaptations and other

implementations are possible. For example, substitutions, additions, or modifications may be made to the components and steps illustrated in the drawings, and the illustrative methods described herein may be modified by substituting, reordering, removing, or adding steps to the disclosed methods. Accordingly, the following detailed description is not limited to the disclosed embodiments and examples. Instead, the proper scope of the invention is defined by the appended claims.

[0022] Embodiments of the present disclosure are directed to computer-implemented systems and methods for optimizing product inventory by determining an optimal quantity to order from a plurality of locations based on demand and real-world constraints.

[0023] Referring to FIG. 1A, a schematic block diagram 100 illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a system comprising computerized systems for communications enabling shipping, transportation, and logistics operations is shown. As illustrated in FIG. 1A, system 100 may include a variety of systems, each of which may be connected to one another via one or more networks. The systems may also be connected to one another via a direct connection, for example, using a cable. The depicted systems include a shipment authority technology (SAT) system 101, an external front end system 103, an internal front end system 105, a transportation system 107, mobile devices 107A, 107B, and 107C, seller portal 109, shipment and order tracking (SOT) system 111, fulfillment optimization (FO) system 113, fulfillment messaging gateway (FMG) 115, supply chain management (SCM) system 117, workforce management system 119, mobile devices 119A, 119B, and 119C (depicted as being inside of fulfillment center (FC) 200), 3rd party fulfillment systems 121A, 121B, and 121C, fulfillment center authorization system (FC Auth) 123, and labor management system (LMS) 125.

[0024] SAT system 101, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system that monitors order status and delivery status. For example, SAT system 101 may determine whether an order is past its Promised Delivery Date (PDD) and may take appropriate action, including initiating a new order, reshipping the items in the non-delivered order, canceling the non-delivered order, initiating contact with the ordering customer, or the like. SAT system 101 may also monitor other data, including output (such as a number of packages shipped during a particular time period) and input (such as the number of empty cardboard boxes received for use in shipping). SAT system 101 may also act as a gateway between different devices in system 100, enabling communication (e.g., using store-and-forward or other techniques) between devices such as external front end system 103 and FO system 113.

[0025] External front end system 103, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system that enables external users to interact with one or more systems in system 100. For example, in embodiments where system 100 enables the presentation of systems to enable users to place an order for an item, external front end system 103 may be implemented as a web server that receives search requests, presents item pages, and solicits payment information. For example, external front end system 103 may be implemented as a computer or computers running software such as the Apache HTTP Server, Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS), NGINX, or the like. In other embodiments, external front end system 103 may run custom web server software designed to receive and process requests from external devices (e.g., mobile device 102A or computer 102B), acquire information from databases and other data stores based on those requests, and provide responses to the received requests based on acquired information.

[0026] In some embodiments, external front end system 103 may include one or more of a web caching system, a database, a search system, or a payment system. In one aspect, external front end system 103 may comprise one or more of these systems, while in another aspect, external front end system 103 may comprise interfaces (e.g., server-to-server, database-to-database, or other network connections) connected to one or more of these systems.

[0027] An illustrative set of steps, illustrated by FIGS. 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E, will help to describe some operations of external front end system 103. External front end system 103 may receive information from systems or devices in system 100 for presentation and/or display. For example, external front end system 103 may host or provide one or more web pages, including a Search Result Page (SRP) (e.g., FIG. 1B), a Single Detail Page (SDP) (e.g., FIG. 1C), a Cart page (e.g., FIG. 1D), or an Order page (e.g., FIG. 1E). A user device (e.g., using mobile device 102A or computer 102B) may navigate to external front end system 103 and request a search by entering information into a search box. External front end system 103 may request information from one or more systems in system 100. For example, external front end system 103 may request information from FO System 113 that satisfies the search request. External front end system 103 may also request and receive (from FO System 113) a Promised Delivery Date or “PDD” for each product included in the search results. The PDD, in some embodiments, may represent an estimate of when a package containing the product will arrive at the user’s desired location or a date by which the product is promised to be delivered at the user’s desired location if ordered within a particular period of time, for example, by the end of the day (11:59 PM). (PDD is discussed further below with respect to FO System 113.)

[0028] External front end system 103 may prepare an SRP (e.g., FIG. 1B) based on the information. The SRP may include information that satisfies the search request. For example, this may include pictures of products that satisfy the search request. The SRP may also include respective prices for each product, or information relating to enhanced delivery options for each product, PDD, weight, size, offers, discounts, or the like. External front end system 103 may send the SRP to the requesting user device (e.g., via a network).

[0029] A user device may then select a product from the SRP, e.g., by clicking or tapping a user interface, or using another input device, to select a product represented on the SRP. The user device may formulate a request for information on the selected product and send it to external front end system 103. In response, external front end system 103 may request information related to the selected product. For example, the information may include additional information beyond that presented for a product on the respective SRP. This could include, for example, shelf life, country of origin, weight, size, number of items in package, handling instructions, or other information about the product. The information could also include recommendations for similar products (based on, for example, big data and/or machine learning analysis of customers who bought this product and at least one other product), answers to frequently asked questions, reviews from customers, manufacturer information, pictures, or the like.

[0030] External front end system 103 may prepare an SDP (Single Detail Page) (e.g., FIG. 1C) based on the received product information. The SDP may also include other interactive elements such as a “Buy Now” button, a “Add to Cart” button, a quantity field, a picture of the item, or the like. The SDP may further include a list of sellers that offer the product. The list may be ordered based on the

price each seller offers such that the seller that offers to sell the product at the lowest price may be listed at the top. The list may also be ordered based on the seller ranking such that the highest ranked seller may be listed at the top. The seller ranking may be formulated based on multiple factors, including, for example, the seller's past track record of meeting a promised PDD. External front end system 103 may deliver the SDP to the requesting user device (e.g., via a network).

[0031] The requesting user device may receive the SDP which lists the product information. Upon receiving the SDP, the user device may then interact with the SDP. For example, a user of the requesting user device may click or otherwise interact with a "Place in Cart" button on the SDP. This adds the product to a shopping cart associated with the user. The user device may transmit this request to add the product to the shopping cart to external front end system 103.

[0032] External front end system 103 may generate a Cart page (e.g., FIG. 1D). The Cart page, in some embodiments, lists the products that the user has added to a virtual "shopping cart." A user device may request the Cart page by clicking on or otherwise interacting with an icon on the SRP, SDP, or other pages. The Cart page may, in some embodiments, list all products that the user has added to the shopping cart, as well as information about the products in the cart such as a quantity of each product, a price for each product per item, a price for each product based on an associated quantity, information regarding PDD, a delivery method, a shipping cost, user interface elements for modifying the products in the shopping cart (e.g., deletion or modification of a quantity), options for ordering other product or setting up periodic delivery of products, options for setting up interest payments, user interface elements for proceeding to purchase, or the like. A user at a user device may click on or otherwise interact with a user interface element (e.g., a button that

reads “Buy Now”) to initiate the purchase of the product in the shopping cart. Upon doing so, the user device may transmit this request to initiate the purchase to external front end system 103.

[0033] External front end system 103 may generate an Order page (e.g., FIG. 1E) in response to receiving the request to initiate a purchase. The Order page, in some embodiments, re-lists the items from the shopping cart and requests input of payment and shipping information. For example, the Order page may include a section requesting information about the purchaser of the items in the shopping cart (e.g., name, address, e-mail address, phone number), information about the recipient (e.g., name, address, phone number, delivery information), shipping information (e.g., speed/method of delivery and/or pickup), payment information (e.g., credit card, bank transfer, check, stored credit), user interface elements to request a cash receipt (e.g., for tax purposes), or the like. External front end system 103 may send the Order page to the user device.

[0034] The user device may enter information on the Order page and click or otherwise interact with a user interface element that sends the information to external front end system 103. From there, external front end system 103 may send the information to different systems in system 100 to enable the creation and processing of a new order with the products in the shopping cart.

[0035] In some embodiments, external front end system 103 may be further configured to enable sellers to transmit and receive information relating to orders.

[0036] Internal front end system 105, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system that enables internal users (e.g., employees of an organization that owns, operates, or leases system 100) to interact with one or more systems in system 100. For example, in embodiments where network 101

enables the presentation of systems to enable users to place an order for an item, internal front end system 105 may be implemented as a web server that enables internal users to view diagnostic and statistical information about orders, modify item information, or review statistics relating to orders. For example, internal front end system 105 may be implemented as a computer or computers running software such as the Apache HTTP Server, Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS), NGINX, or the like. In other embodiments, internal front end system 105 may run custom web server software designed to receive and process requests from systems or devices depicted in system 100 (as well as other devices not depicted), acquire information from databases and other data stores based on those requests, and provide responses to the received requests based on acquired information.

[0037] In some embodiments, internal front end system 105 may include one or more of a web caching system, a database, a search system, a payment system, an analytics system, an order monitoring system, or the like. In one aspect, internal front end system 105 may comprise one or more of these systems, while in another aspect, internal front end system 105 may comprise interfaces (e.g., server-to-server, database-to-database, or other network connections) connected to one or more of these systems.

[0038] Transportation system 107, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system that enables communication between systems or devices in system 100 and mobile devices 107A-107C. Transportation system 107, in some embodiments, may receive information from one or more mobile devices 107A-107C (e.g., mobile phones, smart phones, PDAs, or the like). For example, in some embodiments, mobile devices 107A-107C may comprise devices operated by delivery workers. The delivery workers, who may be permanent, temporary, or shift

employees, may utilize mobile devices 107A-107C to effect delivery of packages containing the products ordered by users. For example, to deliver a package, the delivery worker may receive a notification on a mobile device indicating which package to deliver and where to deliver it. Upon arriving at the delivery location, the delivery worker may locate the package (e.g., in the back of a truck or in a crate of packages), scan or otherwise capture data associated with an identifier on the package (e.g., a barcode, an image, a text string, an RFID tag, or the like) using the mobile device, and deliver the package (e.g., by leaving it at a front door, leaving it with a security guard, handing it to the recipient, or the like). In some embodiments, the delivery worker may capture photo(s) of the package and/or may obtain a signature using the mobile device. The mobile device may send information to transportation system 107 including information about the delivery, including, for example, time, date, GPS location, photo(s), an identifier associated with the delivery worker, an identifier associated with the mobile device, or the like. Transportation system 107 may store this information in a database (not pictured) for access by other systems in system 100. Transportation system 107 may, in some embodiments, use this information to prepare and send tracking data to other systems indicating the location of a particular package.

[0039] In some embodiments, certain users may use one kind of mobile device (e.g., permanent workers may use a specialized PDA with custom hardware such as a barcode scanner, stylus, and other devices) while other users may use other kinds of mobile devices (e.g., temporary or shift workers may utilize off-the-shelf mobile phones and/or smartphones).

[0040] In some embodiments, transportation system 107 may associate a user with each device. For example, transportation system 107 may store an

association between a user (represented by, e.g., a user identifier, an employee identifier, or a phone number) and a mobile device (represented by, e.g., an International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI), an International Mobile Subscription Identifier (IMSI), a phone number, a Universal Unique Identifier (UUID), or a Globally Unique Identifier (GUID)). Transportation system 107 may use this association in conjunction with data received on deliveries to analyze data stored in the database in order to determine, among other things, a location of the worker, an efficiency of the worker, or a speed of the worker.

[0041] Seller portal 109, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system that enables sellers or other external entities to electronically communicate with one or more systems in system 100. For example, a seller may utilize a computer system (not pictured) to upload or provide product information, order information, contact information, or the like, for products that the seller wishes to sell through system 100 using seller portal 109.

[0042] Shipment and order tracking system 111, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system that receives, stores, and forwards information regarding the location of packages containing products ordered by customers (e.g., by a user using devices 102A-102B). In some embodiments, shipment and order tracking system 111 may request or store information from web servers (not pictured) operated by shipping companies that deliver packages containing products ordered by customers.

[0043] In some embodiments, shipment and order tracking system 111 may request and store information from systems depicted in system 100. For example, shipment and order tracking system 111 may request information from transportation system 107. As discussed above, transportation system 107 may receive information

from one or more mobile devices 107A-107C (e.g., mobile phones, smart phones, PDAs, or the like) that are associated with one or more of a user (e.g., a delivery worker) or a vehicle (e.g., a delivery truck). In some embodiments, shipment and order tracking system 111 may also request information from workforce management system (WMS) 119 to determine the location of individual products inside of a fulfillment center (e.g., fulfillment center 200). Shipment and order tracking system 111 may request data from one or more of transportation system 107 or WMS 119, process it, and present it to a device (e.g., user devices 102A and 102B) upon request.

[0044] Fulfillment optimization (FO) system 113, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system that stores information for customer orders from other systems (e.g., external front end system 103 and/or shipment and order tracking system 111). FO system 113 may also store information describing where particular items are held or stored. For example, certain items may be stored only in one fulfillment center, while certain other items may be stored in multiple fulfillment centers. In still other embodiments, certain fulfillment centers may be designed to store only a particular set of items (e.g., fresh produce or frozen products). FO system 113 stores this information as well as associated information (e.g., quantity, size, date of receipt, expiration date, etc.).

[0045] FO system 113 may also calculate a corresponding PDD (promised delivery date) for each product. The PDD, in some embodiments, may be based on one or more factors. For example, FO system 113 may calculate a PDD for a product based on a past demand for a product (e.g., how many times that product was ordered during a period of time), an expected demand for a product (e.g., how many customers are forecast to order the product during an upcoming period of

time), a network-wide past demand indicating how many products were ordered during a period of time, a network-wide expected demand indicating how many products are expected to be ordered during an upcoming period of time, one or more counts of the product stored in each fulfillment center 200, which fulfillment center stores each product, expected or current orders for that product, or the like.

[0046] In some embodiments, FO system 113 may determine a PDD for each product on a periodic basis (e.g., hourly) and store it in a database for retrieval or sending to other systems (e.g., external front end system 103, SAT system 101, shipment and order tracking system 111). In other embodiments, FO system 113 may receive electronic requests from one or more systems (e.g., external front end system 103, SAT system 101, shipment and order tracking system 111) and calculate the PDD on demand.

[0047] Fulfillment messaging gateway (FMG) 115, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system that receives a request or response in one format or protocol from one or more systems in system 100, such as FO system 113, converts it to another format or protocol, and forward it in the converted format or protocol to other systems, such as WMS 119 or 3rd party fulfillment systems 121A, 121B, or 121C, and vice versa.

[0048] Supply chain management (SCM) system 117, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system that performs forecasting functions. For example, SCM system 117 may forecast a level of demand for a particular product based on, for example, based on a past demand for products, an expected demand for a product, a network-wide past demand, a network-wide expected demand, a count products stored in each fulfillment center 200, expected or current orders for each product, or the like. In response to this forecasted level and the amount of each

product across all fulfillment centers, SCM system 117 may generate one or more purchase orders to purchase and stock a sufficient quantity to satisfy the forecasted demand for a particular product.

[0049] Workforce management system (WMS) 119, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system that monitors workflow. For example, WMS 119 may receive event data from individual devices (e.g., devices 107A-107C or 119A-119C) indicating discrete events. For example, WMS 119 may receive event data indicating the use of one of these devices to scan a package. As discussed below with respect to fulfillment center 200 and FIG. 2, during the fulfillment process, a package identifier (e.g., a barcode or RFID tag data) may be scanned or read by machines at particular stages (e.g., automated or handheld barcode scanners, RFID readers, high-speed cameras, devices such as tablet 119A, mobile device/PDA 119B, computer 119C, or the like). WMS 119 may store each event indicating a scan or a read of a package identifier in a corresponding database (not pictured) along with the package identifier, a time, date, location, user identifier, or other information, and may provide this information to other systems (e.g., shipment and order tracking system 111).

[0050] WMS 119, in some embodiments, may store information associating one or more devices (e.g., devices 107A-107C or 119A-119C) with one or more users associated with system 100. For example, in some situations, a user (such as a part- or full-time employee) may be associated with a mobile device in that the user owns the mobile device (e.g., the mobile device is a smartphone). In other situations, a user may be associated with a mobile device in that the user is temporarily in custody of the mobile device (e.g., the user checked the mobile device out at the start of the day, will use it during the day, and will return it at the end of the day).

[0051] WMS 119, in some embodiments, may maintain a work log for each user associated with system 100. For example, WMS 119 may store information associated with each employee, including any assigned processes (e.g., unloading trucks, picking items from a pick zone, rebin wall work, packing items), a user identifier, a location (e.g., a floor or zone in a fulfillment center 200), a number of units moved through the system by the employee (e.g., number of items picked, number of items packed), an identifier associated with a device (e.g., devices 119A-119C), or the like. In some embodiments, WMS 119 may receive check-in and check-out information from a timekeeping system, such as a timekeeping system operated on a device 119A-119C.

[0052] 3rd party fulfillment (3PL) systems 121A-121C, in some embodiments, represent computer systems associated with third-party providers of logistics and products. For example, while some products are stored in fulfillment center 200 (as discussed below with respect to FIG. 2), other products may be stored off-site, may be produced on demand, or may be otherwise unavailable for storage in fulfillment center 200. 3PL systems 121A-121C may be configured to receive orders from FO system 113 (e.g., through FMG 115) and may provide products and/or services (e.g., delivery or installation) to customers directly. In some embodiments, one or more of 3PL systems 121A-121C may be part of system 100, while in other embodiments, one or more of 3PL systems 121A-121C may be outside of system 100 (e.g., owned or operated by a third-party provider).

[0053] Fulfillment Center Auth system (FC Auth) 123, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system with a variety of functions. For example, in some embodiments, FC Auth 123 may act as a single-sign on (SSO) service for one or more other systems in system 100. For example, FC Auth 123 may enable a

user to log in via internal front end system 105, determine that the user has similar privileges to access resources at shipment and order tracking system 111, and enable the user to access those privileges without requiring a second log in process. FC Auth 123, in other embodiments, may enable users (e.g., employees) to associate themselves with a particular task. For example, some employees may not have an electronic device (such as devices 119A-119C) and may instead move from task to task, and zone to zone, within a fulfillment center 200, during the course of a day. FC Auth 123 may be configured to enable those employees to indicate what task they are performing and what zone they are in at different times of day.

[0054] Labor management system (LMS) 125, in some embodiments, may be implemented as a computer system that stores attendance and overtime information for employees (including full-time and part-time employees). For example, LMS 125 may receive information from FC Auth 123, WMA 119, devices 119A-119C, transportation system 107, and/or devices 107A-107C.

[0055] The particular configuration depicted in FIG. 1A is an example only. For example, while FIG. 1A depicts FC Auth system 123 connected to FO system 113, not all embodiments require this particular configuration. Indeed, in some embodiments, the systems in system 100 may be connected to one another through one or more public or private networks, including the Internet, an Intranet, a WAN (Wide-Area Network), a MAN (Metropolitan-Area Network), a wireless network compliant with the IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n Standards, a leased line, or the like. In some embodiments, one or more of the systems in system 100 may be implemented as one or more virtual servers implemented at a data center, server farm, or the like.

[0056] FIG. 2 depicts a fulfillment center 200. Fulfillment center 200 is an example of a physical location that stores items for shipping to customers when

ordered. Fulfillment center (FC) 200 may be divided into multiple zones, each of which are depicted in FIG. 2. These “zones,” in some embodiments, may be thought of as virtual divisions between different stages of a process of receiving items, storing the items, retrieving the items, and shipping the items. So while the “zones” are depicted in FIG. 2, other divisions of zones are possible, and the zones in FIG. 2 may be omitted, duplicated, or modified in some embodiments.

[0057] Inbound zone 203 represents an area of FC 200 where items are received from sellers who wish to sell products using system 100 from FIG. 1A. For example, a seller may deliver items 202A and 202B using truck 201. Item 202A may represent a single item large enough to occupy its own shipping pallet, while item 202B may represent a set of items that are stacked together on the same pallet to save space.

[0058] A worker will receive the items in inbound zone 203 and may optionally check the items for damage and correctness using a computer system (not pictured). For example, the worker may use a computer system to compare the quantity of items 202A and 202B to an ordered quantity of items. If the quantity does not match, that worker may refuse one or more of items 202A or 202B. If the quantity does match, the worker may move those items (using, e.g., a dolly, a handtruck, a forklift, or manually) to buffer zone 205. Buffer zone 205 may be a temporary storage area for items that are not currently needed in the picking zone, for example, because there is a high enough quantity of that item in the picking zone to satisfy forecasted demand. In some embodiments, forklifts 206 operate to move items around buffer zone 205 and between inbound zone 203 and drop zone 207. If there is a need for items 202A or 202B in the picking zone (e.g., because of forecasted demand), a forklift may move items 202A or 202B to drop zone 207.

[0059] Drop zone 207 may be an area of FC 200 that stores items before they are moved to picking zone 209. A worker assigned to the picking task (a “picker”) may approach items 202A and 202B in the picking zone, scan a barcode for the picking zone, and scan barcodes associated with items 202A and 202B using a mobile device (e.g., device 119B). The picker may then take the item to picking zone 209 (e.g., by placing it on a cart or carrying it).

[0060] Picking zone 209 may be an area of FC 200 where items 208 are stored on storage units 210. In some embodiments, storage units 210 may comprise one or more of physical shelving, bookshelves, boxes, totes, refrigerators, freezers, cold stores, or the like. In some embodiments, picking zone 209 may be organized into multiple floors. In some embodiments, workers or machines may move items into picking zone 209 in multiple ways, including, for example, a forklift, an elevator, a conveyor belt, a cart, a handtruck, a dolly, an automated robot or device, or manually. For example, a picker may place items 202A and 202B on a handtruck or cart in drop zone 207 and walk items 202A and 202B to picking zone 209.

[0061] A picker may receive an instruction to place (or “stow”) the items in particular spots in picking zone 209, such as a particular space on a storage unit 210. For example, a picker may scan item 202A using a mobile device (e.g., device 119B). The device may indicate where the picker should stow item 202A, for example, using a system that indicate an aisle, shelf, and location. The device may then prompt the picker to scan a barcode at that location before stowing item 202A in that location. The device may send (e.g., via a wireless network) data to a computer system such as WMS 119 in FIG. 1A indicating that item 202A has been stowed at the location by the user using device 119B.

[0062] Once a user places an order, a picker may receive an instruction on device 119B to retrieve one or more items 208 from storage unit 210. The picker may retrieve item 208, scan a barcode on item 208, and place it on transport mechanism 214. While transport mechanism 214 is represented as a slide, in some embodiments, transport mechanism may be implemented as one or more of a conveyor belt, an elevator, a cart, a forklift, a handtruck, a dolly, a cart, or the like. Item 208 may then arrive at packing zone 211.

[0063] Packing zone 211 may be an area of FC 200 where items are received from picking zone 209 and packed into boxes or bags for eventual shipping to customers. In packing zone 211, a worker assigned to receiving items (a “rebin worker”) will receive item 208 from picking zone 209 and determine what order it corresponds to. For example, the rebin worker may use a device, such as computer 119C, to scan a barcode on item 208. Computer 119C may indicate visually which order item 208 is associated with. This may include, for example, a space or “cell” on a wall 216 that corresponds to an order. Once the order is complete (e.g., because the cell contains all items for the order), the rebin worker may indicate to a packing worker (or “packer”) that the order is complete. The packer may retrieve the items from the cell and place them in a box or bag for shipping. The packer may then send the box or bag to a hub zone 213, e.g., via forklift, cart, dolly, handtruck, conveyor belt, manually, or otherwise.

[0064] Hub zone 213 may be an area of FC 200 that receives all boxes or bags (“packages”) from packing zone 211. Workers and/or machines in hub zone 213 may retrieve package 218 and determine which portion of a delivery area each package is intended to go to, and route the package to an appropriate camp zone 215. For example, if the delivery area has two smaller sub-areas, packages will go to

one of two camp zones 215. In some embodiments, a worker or machine may scan a package (e.g., using one of devices 119A-119C) to determine its eventual destination. Routing the package to camp zone 215 may comprise, for example, determining a portion of a geographical area that the package is destined for (e.g., based on a postal code) and determining a camp zone 215 associated with the portion of the geographical area.

[0065] Camp zone 215, in some embodiments, may comprise one or more buildings, one or more physical spaces, or one or more areas, where packages are received from hub zone 213 for sorting into routes and/or sub-routes. In some embodiments, camp zone 215 is physically separate from FC 200 while in other embodiments camp zone 215 may form a part of FC 200.

[0066] Workers and/or machines in camp zone 215 may determine which route and/or sub-route a package 220 should be associated with, for example, based on a comparison of the destination to an existing route and/or sub-route, a calculation of workload for each route and/or sub-route, the time of day, a shipping method, the cost to ship the package 220, a PDD associated with the items in package 220, or the like. In some embodiments, a worker or machine may scan a package (e.g., using one of devices 119A-119C) to determine its eventual destination. Once package 220 is assigned to a particular route and/or sub-route, a worker and/or machine may move package 220 to be shipped. In exemplary FIG. 2, camp zone 215 includes a truck 222, a car 226, and delivery workers 224A and 224B. In some embodiments, truck 222 may be driven by delivery worker 224A, where delivery worker 224A is a full-time employee that delivers packages for FC 200 and truck 222 is owned, leased, or operated by the same company that owns, leases, or operates FC 200. In some embodiments, car 226 may be driven by

delivery worker 224B, where delivery worker 224B is a “flex” or occasional worker that is delivering on an as-needed basis (e.g., seasonally). Car 226 may be owned, leased, or operated by delivery worker 224B.

[0067] FIG. 3 is a schematic block diagram illustrating an exemplary embodiment of a networked environment 300 comprising computerized systems for keeping product inventory at an optimum level. Environment 300 may include a variety of systems, each of which may be connected to one another via one or more networks. The systems may also be connected to one another via a direct connection, for example, using a cable. The depicted systems include an FO system 311, an FC database 312, an external front end system 313, a supply chain management system 320, and one or more user terminals 330. FO system 311 and external front end system 313 may be similar in design, function, or operation to FO system 113 and external front end system 103 described above with respect to FIG. 1A.

[0068] FC database 312 may be implemented as one or more computer systems that collect, accrue, and/or generate various data accrued from various activities at FC 200 as described above with respect to FIG. 2. For example, data accrued at FC database 312 may include, among others, product identifiers (e.g., stock keeping unit (SKU)) of every product handled by a particular FC (e.g., FC 200), an inventory level of each product over time, and frequency and occurrences of out of stock events for each product.

[0069] In some embodiments, FC database 312 may comprise FC A database 312A, FC B database 312B, and FC C database 312C, which represent databases associated with FCs A-C. While only three FCs and corresponding FC databases 312A-C are depicted in FIG. 3, the number is only exemplary and there

may be more FCs and a corresponding number of FC databases. In other embodiments, FC database 312 may be a centralized database collecting and storing data from all FCs. Regardless of whether FC database 312 includes individual databases (e.g., 312A-C) or one centralized database, the databases may include cloud-based databases or on-premise databases. Also in some embodiments, such databases may comprise one or more hard disk drives, one or more solid state drives, or one or more non-transitory memories.

[0070] Supply Chain Management System (SCM) 320 may be similar in design, function, or operation to SCM 117 described above with respect to FIG. 1A. Alternatively or additionally, SCM 320 may be configured to aggregate data from FO system 311, FC database 312, and external front end system 313 in order to forecast a level of demand for a particular product and generate one or more purchase orders in a process consistent with the disclosed embodiments.

[0071] In some embodiments, SCM 320 comprises a data science module 321, a demand forecast generator 322, a target inventory plan system (TIP) 323, an inbound prioritization and shuffling system (IPS) 324, a manual order submission platform 325, a purchase order (PO) generator 326, and a report generator 327.

[0072] In some embodiments, SCM 320 may comprise one or more processors, one or more memories, and one or more input/output (I/O) devices. SCM 320 may take the form of a server, general-purpose computer, a mainframe computer, a special-purpose computing device such as a graphical processing unit (GPU), laptop, or any combination of these computing devices. In these embodiments, components of SCM 320 (i.e., data science module 321, demand forecast generator 322, TIP 323, IPS 324, manual order submission platform 325, PO generator 326, and report generator 327) may be implemented as one or more

functional units performed by one or more processors based on instructions stored in the one or more memories. SCM 320 may be a standalone system, or it may be part of a subsystem, which may be part of a larger system.

[0073] Alternatively, components of SCM 320 may be implemented as one or more computer systems communicating with each other via a network. In this embodiment, each of the one or more computer systems may comprise one or more processors, one or more memories (i.e., non-transitory computer-readable media), and one or more input/output (I/O) devices. In some embodiments, each of the one or more computer systems may take the form of a server, general-purpose computer, a mainframe computer, a special-purpose computing device such as a GPU, laptop, or any combination of these computing devices.

[0074] Data science module 321, in some embodiments, may include one or more computing devices configured to determine various parameters or models for use by other components of SCM 320. For example, data science module 321 may develop a forecast model used by demand forecast generator 322 that determines a level of demand for each product. In some embodiments, data science module 321 may retrieve order information from FO system 311 and glance view (i.e., number of webpage views for the product) from external front end system 313 to train the forecast model and anticipate a level of future demand. The order information may include sales statistics such as a number of items sold over time, a number of items sold during promotion periods, and a number of items sold during regular periods. Data science module 321 may train the forecast model based on parameters such as the sales statistics, glance view, season, day of the week, upcoming holidays, and the like. In some embodiments, data science module 321 may also receive data from inbound zone 203 of FIG. 2 as products ordered via POs generated by PO

generator 326 are received. Data science module 321 may use such data to determine various supplier statistics such as a particular supplier's fulfillment ratio (i.e., a percentage of products that are received in a saleable condition compared to an ordered quantity), an estimated lead time and shipping period, or the like.

[0075] Demand forecast generator 322, in some embodiments, may include one or more computing devices configured to forecast a level of demand for a particular product using the forecast model developed by data science module 321. More specifically, the forecast model may output a demand forecast quantity for each product, where the demand forecast quantity is a specific quantity of the product expected to be sold to one or more customers in a given period (e.g., a day). In some embodiments, demand forecast generator 322 may output demand forecast quantities for each given period over a predetermined period (e.g., a demand forecast quantity for each day over a 5-week period). Each demand forecast quantity may also comprise a standard deviation quantity (e.g., ± 5) or a range (e.g., maximum of 30 and minimum of 25) to provide more flexibility in optimizing product inventory levels.

[0076] TIP 323, in some embodiments, may include one or more computing devices configured to determine a recommended order quantity for each product. TIP 323 may determine the recommended order quantity by first determining preliminary order quantities for the products and constraining the preliminary order quantities with real-world constraints. In addition, IPS 324, in some embodiments, may include one or more computing devices configured to prioritize the recommended order quantities and distribute the prioritized order quantities to one or more FCs 200 based on their respective inbound processinginbound processing capacities. The processes for determining the recommended order quantities,

prioritizing, and distributing them are described below in more detail with respect to FIGS. 4-6.

[0077] Manual order submission platform 325, in some embodiments, may include one or more computing devices configured to receive user inputs for one or more manual orders. Manual order submission platform 325 may comprise a user interface accessible by a user via one or more computing devices such as internal front end system 105 of FIG. 1A. In one aspect, the manual orders may include extra quantities of certain products that the user may deem necessary and allow manual adjustments (e.g., increasing or decreasing by a certain amount) of the preliminary order quantities, the recommended order quantities, the prioritized order quantities, or the distributed order quantities. In another aspect, the manual orders may include a total quantity of certain products that should be ordered as determined by an internal user instead of the order quantities determined by SCM 320. An exemplary process of reconciling these user-determined order quantities with SCM-generated order quantities is explained below in more detail with respect to FIG. 5. Still further, a user may specify, in some embodiments, a particular FC as a receiving location so that the manual orders may get assigned to the particular FC. In some embodiments, portions of the order quantities submitted via manual order submission platform 325 may be marked or flagged (e.g., by updating a parameter associated with the portion of the order quantity) so that they may not be adjusted (i.e., constrained) by TIP 323 or IPS 324.

[0078] In some embodiments, manual order submission platform 325 may be implemented as a computer or computers running software such as the Apache HTTP Server, Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS), NGINX, or the like. In other embodiments, manual order submission platform 325 may run a custom web

server software designed to receive and process user inputs from one or more user terminals 330 and provide responses to the received user inputs.

[0079] PO generator 326, in some embodiments, may include one or more computing devices configured to generate POs to one or more suppliers based on the recommended order quantities or results of the distribution by IPS 324. SCM 320, by this point, would have determined a recommended order quantity for each product that requires additional inventory and for each FC 200, where each product has one or more suppliers that procure or manufacture the particular product and ship it to one or more FCs. A particular supplier may supply one or more products, and a particular product may be supplied by one or more suppliers. When generating POs, PO generator 326 may issue a paper PO to be mailed or faxed to the supplier or an electronic PO to be transmitted to the same.

[0080] Report generator 327, in some embodiments, may include one or more computing devices configured to generate reports periodically in response to a predetermined protocol or on-demand in response to user inputs via, for example, user terminals 330 or internal front end system 105 of FIG. 1A. The reports may range from simple ones that output certain information such as the recommended order quantity for a particular product to complex ones that require analysis of historical data and visualized in a graph. More specifically, report generator 327 may generate reports including information such as how order quantities changed from the forecasted quantities to final quantities at each step of the adjustments performed by TIP 323 or IPS 324; a history of how much inbound processing capacity of each FC 200 was utilized; differences between the forecasted quantities and the final quantities (i.e., quantities that had to be reduced from the forecasted

quantities in order to account for real-world limitations) by product category; and the like.

[0081] User terminals 330, in some embodiments, may include one or more computing devices configured to enable internal users such as those working at an FC to access SCM 320 via manual order submission platform 325 or report generator 327. User terminals 330 may include any combination of computing devices such as personal computers, mobile phones, smartphones, PDAs, or the like. In some embodiments, the internal users may use user terminals 330 to access a web interface provided by manual order submission platform 325 in order to submit one or more manual orders.

[0082] FIG. 4 is a flowchart of an exemplary computerized process 400 for intelligent adjustment of inbound purchase orders to keep product inventory at an optimum level. In some embodiments, process 400 may be performed by SCM 320 using information from other networked systems (e.g., FO system 311, FC database 312, and external front end system 313) as described above. In one aspect, all steps may be performed by any of the components of SCM 320 such as TIP 323 or IPS 324. In some embodiments, SCM 320 may repeat steps 401-407 at predetermined intervals such as once a day. Still further, SCM 320 may perform process 400 for all, or substantially all, products that have been stocked or sold before. Each product may be associated with a unique product identifier such as a stock keeping unit (SKU).

[0083] At step 401, TIP 323 may receive a demand forecast quantity for each product from demand forecast generator 322. In some embodiments, the demand forecast quantities may be in the form of a table of numerical values organized by SKU in one dimension and number of units forecasted to be sold for a given day in

the other dimension. The table may also comprise additional dimensions devoted to other parameters of the demand forecast quantity such as standard deviation, maximum, minimum, average, or the like. Alternatively, the demand forecast quantities may take the form of multiple arrays of values organized by SKU and dedicated to each parameter. Other suitable forms of organizing the same data are equally applicable as known in the art and are within the scope of this invention.

[0084] At step 402, TIP 323 may receive, from data science module 321, supplier statistics data of one or more suppliers that supply the products. The supplier statistics data may comprise a set of information (e.g., fulfillment ratio described above) associated with each supplier. In some embodiments, there may be multiple sets of supplier statistics data for a particular supplier where each set of data is associated with a particular product supplied by the supplier.

[0085] At step 403, TIP 323 may also receive, from FC databases 312, current product inventory levels and currently ordered quantities of each product. The current product inventory level may refer to an instantaneous count of a particular product at the time of data retrieval, and the currently ordered quantity may refer to a total quantity of a particular product that has been ordered through one or more POs generated in the past and is waiting for delivery to corresponding FCs.

[0086] At step 404, TIP 323 may determine recommended order quantities for each product by determining preliminary order quantities for each product and reducing the preliminary order quantities based on a range of parameters. In some embodiments, a preliminary order quantity for a particular product may be a function of at least one of its demand forecast quantity, a coverage period, a safety stock period, current inventory level, currently ordered quantity, a critical ratio, and a case

quantity. For example, TIP 323 may determine a preliminary order quantity with formula (1):

$$Q_p = \text{ceiling} \left(\frac{\left(\sum_{n=0}^{P_c+P_s-1} Q_{fn} \right) - Q_c - Q_o}{C} \right) \cdot C \quad (1)$$

where Q_p is a preliminary order quantity for a particular product; Q_{fn} is a demand forecast quantity of the product for n th day from the time of calculation; Q_c is the current inventory level of the product; Q_o is the currently ordered quantity; P_c is the coverage period; P_s is the safety stock period; and C is the case quantity.

[0087] As used herein, a coverage period may refer to a length of time (e.g., number of days) one PO is planned to cover; and a safety stock period may refer to an additional length of time (e.g., additional number of days) the PO is should cover in case of an unexpected event such as a sudden increase in demand or a delayed delivery. For example, given the following table of sample demand forecast quantities for product X, a coverage period for a PO generated at D-day may be 5 and a safety stock period may be 1, in which case, $\sum_{n=0}^{P_c+P_s-1} Q_{fn}$ would equal $37 + 37 + 35 + 40 + 41 + 34 = 224$.

Forecast	D	D+1	D+2	D+3	D+4	D+5	D+6	D+7	D+8
Q_f	37	37	35	40	41	34	37	39	41

Table 1: Sample demand forecast quantity for product X over 9 days

[0088] From this quantity, 224 units of product X, TIP 323 may subtract the current inventory level (e.g., 60 units) and the currently ordered quantity (e.g., 40), which comes out to be 124 units. This number may then be rounded up to a multiple of the case quantity (i.e., the number of units that the product comes packaged in such as the number of units in a box or a pallet) by being divided by the case quantity, being rounded up to an integer, and being multiplied by the case quantity

again, which, in this example, comes out to be 130 units assuming a case quantity of 10 as an example.

[0089] In some embodiments, the coverage period may be a predetermined length of time equal to or greater than an expected length of time a corresponding supplier may take to deliver the products from the date of PO generation.

Additionally or alternatively, TIP 323 may also adjust the coverage period based on other factors such as the day of the week, anticipated delay, or the like. Furthermore, the safety stock period may be another predetermined length of time designed to increase the preliminary order quantity as a safety measure. The safety stock period may reduce the risk of running out of stock in case of unexpected events such as a sudden increase in demand or an unanticipated shipping delay. In some embodiments, TIP 323 may set the safety stock period based on the coverage period, where, for example, a safety stock period of 0 day is added when a coverage period is 1-3 days, 1 day is added when a coverage period is 4-6 days, and 3 days are added when a coverage period is greater than 7 days.

[0090] Despite the complex process of determining the preliminary order quantities described above, the preliminary order quantity may be based primarily on customer demand and not take real-world constraints into account. Steps for accounting for such constraints are thus desired in order to optimize product inventories. TIP 323, in some embodiments, may adjust the preliminary order quantities using a set of rules configured to fine tune the preliminary order quantities based on data such as sales statistics, the current product inventory levels and the currently ordered quantities.

[0091] The resulting quantities, recommended order quantities, may be transmitted to PO generator 326 without any further adjustments such as those

performed in steps 405 and 406. In other embodiments, the resulting quantities may be further processed by IPS 324 to prioritize particular products and/or distribute the quantities to one or more FCs as described below with respect to FIGS. 6, 7A, and 7B.

[0092] At step 405, IPS 324 may prioritize the recommended order quantities based on real-world constraints at a national level, such as a total inbound processing capacity across all FCs. This prioritization may take two forms, one that utilizes a set of rules and the other that utilizes a logistical regression model. Details of the two prioritization processes are described below with respect to FIGS. 6, 7A, and 7B.

[0093] At step 406, IPS 324 may distribute the prioritized order quantities to one or more FCs based on constraints at local level, such as the inbound processing capacity of each FC. In some embodiments, IPS 324 may initially distribute the order quantities to each FC based on the current product inventory level of each product at each FC; a level of demand for a particular product from each FC; and the like.

[0094] Once IPS 324 distributed all prioritized order quantities and determined an estimated delivery date for each product, one or more of the FCs may have ended up with a total quantity for a particular date that exceeds the FC's inbound processing capacity for the particular date. In this case, IPS 324 may determine an amount of the quantities over the inbound processing capacity and transfer corresponding quantities to one or more other FCs that are below their respective inbound processing capacities for the particular date. In this case, IPS 324 may split the exceeded amount among the one or more other FCs in any suitable way as long as an inbound processing capacity of a receiving FC is not exceeded as a result. For example, IPS 324 may split the exceeded capacity into

equal portions among the other FCs; based on ratio of available capacity at each FC so that the FCs will end up with the same ratio of available capacity (e.g., all FC will have quantities that reach 90% of their respective inbound processing capacities); or the like. In some embodiments, IPS 324 may transfer a greater portion of the exceeded capacity to FCs nearest to the FC with exceeded capacity or adjust the portions in a way that minimizes any additional shipping cost that may arise.

[0095] At step 407, PO generator 326 may generate POs based on the distributed order quantities assigned to each FC. In one aspect, there may be more than one PO generator 326, each of which are associated with a particular FC. In this case, the particular PO generator 326 assigned to each FC may generate the POs to the appropriate supplier for the order quantities distributed to its own FC. In another aspect, PO generator 326 may be part of a centralized system that generates all POs for all FCs by changing delivery addresses of the POs based on where a particular quantity of products is distributed at step 406 above. A combination of the two embodiments is also possible, where there may be more than one PO generator 326, each of which are associated with one or more FCs and are in charge of generating POs for all FCs it is associated with.

[0096] FIG. 5 is a flowchart of an exemplary computerized process 500 for combining user submitted order quantities with system generated order quantities. As described above with respect to FIG. 3, a user may submit one or more manual orders for any product using manual order submission. In some embodiments, the manual orders may include one or more reason codes that explain a reason why the user submitted the manual order such as an unexpected spike in demand, an issue with a supplier, a new product, or the like. The reason codes may also indicate whether a particular manual order specifies an additional quantity that should be

ordered in addition to the recommended order quantity determined by TIP 323 or a replacement quantity that should be ordered instead of the recommended order quantity.

[0097] When a reason code for a particular manual order indicates that the quantity specified by the manual order should replace the corresponding recommended order quantity for a particular product, IPS 324 may use process 500 to whether the particular manual order quantity (MOQ 501) should indeed replace the corresponding recommended order quantity (ROQ 502).

[0098] At step 503, IPS 324 may determine whether the manual order is flagged to prevent adjustment of the quantity. If it is, MOQ 501 is used instead of ROQ 502 at step 505, the recommended order quantity for the particular product is set to be equal to MOQ 501 at step 507.

[0099] If the determination at step 503 is negative, IPS 324 may also determine whether ROQ 502 is greater than MOQ 501. If not (i.e., MOQ 501 is greater than ROQ 502), MOQ 501 is used instead of ROQ 502 at step 505 and the recommended order quantity for the particular product is set to be equal to MOQ 501 at step 507. If the determination at step 504 is positive (i.e., ROQ 502 is greater than MOQ 501), ROQ 502 is used instead of MOQ 501 at step 506 and the recommended order quantity for the particular product is unchanged at step 507.

[0100] FIG. 6 is a pair of exemplary graphs illustrating results of prioritizing preliminary order quantities, where graph 600A illustrates order quantities before being prioritized by IPS 324 at step 405 of FIG. 4 and graph 600B illustrates the order quantities after being prioritized.

[0101] Referring to graphs 600A and 600B generally, IPS 324 may simulate a total quantity of products associated with a particular date: a receiving day (D-Day),

which may include quantities of products scheduled to be delivered for the or determined to be necessary to meet demand for the date (e.g., recommended order quantities). This simulation may take place a predetermined number of days in advance of the receiving day (i.e., simulation day or D-X). There may be one or more FCs (e.g., FC A-C) with corresponding inbound processing capacities, FC A cap 601, FC B cap 602, and FC C cap 603, for the receiving day. The inbound processing capacities of each FC may be based on a number of factors such as a number of workers at the FC, available storage space, and the like. Only three FCs are shown in FIG. 6, but the number is only exemplary and IPS 324 may account for more or less number of FCs as appropriate. A sum of all inbound processing capacities may specify a total inbound processing capacity 604. Any quantity of products over this capacity may not be processed by a corresponding FC for sale on schedule.

[0102] Referring to graph 600A, the total quantity of products associated with the receiving day may include at least a sum of all recommended order quantities (ROQ) determined for a day before the receiving day (i.e., D-1), referred to herein as total ROQ (D-1) 611A; a sum of all ROQ determined for the receiving day, referred to herein as total ROQ (D) 612A; and a sum of all open purchase orders scheduled to be delivered on the receiving day, referred to herein as total open PO 613. In some embodiments, the total quantity may exclude all or a portion of quantities for a subset of the products as exceptions if applicable.

[0103] The total quantity, however, may not be an accurate estimate of products associated with the receiving day because a subset of products delivered by suppliers may be non-saleable (e.g., damaged, missing, defective, etc.). IPS 324 thus may apply a fulfillment ratio to the total quantity in order to obtain a more realistic estimate of the quantity. As used herein, a fulfillment ratio may be a

parameter determined from data science module 321 as part of the supplier statistics data. In some embodiments, the fulfillment ratio may be based on a percentage of products that are received in a saleable condition compared to an ordered quantity. For example, a fulfillment ratio of 60% for a particular product supplied by a particular supplier indicates that, on average, only 60% of the products delivered by the supplier arrive in saleable condition. In some embodiments, the fulfillment ratio may fluctuate based on, among others, a fragility of the product (e.g., perishable, fragile, etc.), day of the week (i.e., as a PO with a delivery period over a weekend may take longer to be delivered and thus increase the risk of damaging the product), reliability of the supplier (e.g., defective items), or the like.

[0104] In some embodiments, IPS 324 may determine fulfillment ratio from supplier statistics data determined by data science module 321. IPS 324 may determine the fulfillment ratio by extracting past order quantities and actual received quantities of a particular product from supplier statistics data and determining a historical trend (e.g., moving average) of a ratio between the past order quantities and the actual received quantities. In some embodiments, IPS 324 or data science module 321 may update the fulfillment ratio periodically as new orders are received.

[0105] Referring back to graph 600A, the total quantity comprising of total ROQ (D-1) 611A, total ROQ (D) 612A, and total open PO 613 is adjusted to be a fulfillment ratio applied (FRA) quantity comprising total FRA ROQ (D-1) 621A, total FRA ROQ (D) 622A, and total FRA open PO 623. The quantity (i.e., reduction target 630) over total inbound processing capacity 604 may be the amount of quantity that IPS 324 must reduce by prioritizing certain products over others using a set of rules explained below with respect to 7A and 7B.

[0106] Referring to graph 600B, the quantities after prioritization, the total inbound processing capacity 604 comprising of FC A cap 601, FC B cap 602, FC C cap 603 is identical to those of graph 600A because the prioritization does not affect the inbound processing capacities. Similarly, total open PO 613 and total FRA open PO 623 may remain the same because the quantities already ordered placed on order are not adjusted by the prioritization. On the other hand, total ROQ (D-1) 611A, total ROQ (D) 612A, total FRA ROQ (D-1) 621A, and total FRA ROQ (D) 622A are replaced with corresponding prioritized order quantities (POQ) as total POQ (D-1) 611B, total POQ (D) 612B, total FRA POQ (D-1) (not shown), and total FRA POQ (D) 622B. In some embodiments, total FRA POQ (D-1) 621B and/or total FRA POQ (D) 622B may get reduced to 0 as illustrated, for example, by absence of total FRA POQ (D-1) in graph 600B. As a result of the prioritization by IPS 324, the total prioritized quantity of graph 600B is substantially reduced compared to the total quantity shown in graph 600A and the total FRA prioritized quantity is less than total inbound processing capacity 604.

[0107] FIGS. 7A and 7B are tables 700A and 700B, respectively, prioritizing ROQ as performed during step 405 of FIG. 4. The rules may be applied to each ROQ determined by TIP 323 above on a per-product basis.

[0108] Referring to FIG. 7A, the set of rules may comprise those shown in table 700A, which are applied to each ROQ based on whether the quantity was determined by TIP 323 at step 404 of FIG. 4 or submitted by a user via manual order submission platform 325.

[0109] Initially for TIP-generated ROQ, IPS 324 may apply rule 701 and stop PO staging for holiday and switch to order to fill the coverage period until next PO's arrival date. PO staging may be a process employed to smooth inbound orders

where demand forecast quantities are sharply increased in anticipation of special periods such as holidays or discount periods. When PO staging is on, the ROQ may be higher than usual in order to spread the increase quantity over multiple PO. As such, IPS 324 may turn off PO staging in order to bring the ROQ down to a normal level.

[0110] If the total FRA POQ (as explained above in FIG. 6) still exceeds total inbound processing capacity 604 of all FC, IPS 324 may apply rule 702 to TIP-generated ROQ and reduce corresponding safety stock periods until all portions of ROQ associated with the safety stock periods are removed or the total FRA POQ falls below total inbound processing capacity 604, whichever occurs first. IPS 324 may reduce the safety stock periods uniformly for all TIP-generated ROQ or reduce safety stock periods of certain products before those of other products sequentially until all safety stock periods are removed or the total FRA POQ falls below total inbound processing capacity 604.

[0111] If the total FRA POQ still exceeds total inbound processing capacity 604 after rule 702, IPS 324 may apply rule 703A and reduce ROQ by a predetermined percentage until all ROQ is removed or the total FRA POQ falls below total inbound processing capacity 604, whichever occurs first. Similarly to rule 702, IPS 324 may reduce ROQ by the predetermined percentage uniformly for all TIP-generated ROQ or reduce ROQ of certain products before those of other products sequentially until all ROQ are removed or the total FRA POQ falls below total inbound processing capacity 604.

[0112] Still further, if the total FRA POQ still exceeds total inbound processing capacity 604, IPS 324 may apply rule 703B to user-submitted ROQ (i.e., MOQ that replaced TIP-generated ROQ above in step 507 of FIG. 5) and reduce

those ROQ by another predetermined percentage until all ROQ is removed or the total FRA POQ falls below total inbound processing capacity 604, whichever occurs first. Similarly to rules 702 and 703A, IPS 324 may reduce the ROQs uniformly or in sequence. User-submitted ROQ from flagged manual orders, however, may not be reduced as dictated by rule 704.

[0113] Referring to FIG. 7B, table 700B lists an alternative set of exemplary rules for prioritizing ROQ. Each of the exemplary rules in table 600 is described below in the order of priority indicated in the first column of table 600. The set of rules, their respective priority, or any of the values and thresholds therein, however, are only exemplary and other rules, priorities, or values are within the scope of disclosed embodiments. In some embodiments, IPS 324 may apply one particular rule to the ROQ of all products applicable to the rule until total prioritized order quantity for a given receiving day falls below total inbound processing capacity, before beginning to apply the next rule.

[0114] As an initial matter, ROQ for the products that are divided into one or more categories (e.g., A, B, C, D, E1, E2, E3, and F) can be grouped into different sets based on alternative parameters. In one aspect, Groups A and B found in table 700B may be designated based on the category, where ROQ for products in categories A through E2 are considered Group A and those in categories E3 and F are considered Group B. In another aspect, ROQ for products that are currently in stock are considered non-OOS (not out of stock) while those for products that are out of stock are considered OOS. In further aspects, ROQs that were based on manual orders as determined at step 505 in FIG. 5 can be divided into different sets based, for example, on why they were submitted such as for a particular type of promotions (e.g., Gift, C1, Gold Box) or other promotion, or orders received through

social media. Furthermore, SCM 320 may include a set of minimum order quantities, MIN ROQ and MIN DOC. MIN ROQ may be a minimum quantity for an ROQ, which may be preconfigured for each product based on vendors' requirements (e.g., minimum quantity for placing an order). MIN DOC, on the other hand, may be a minimum quantity determined based on forecasted demand and a number of days the corresponding ROQ is scheduled to cover.

[0115] Referring to rules 1, 2.1, and 2.2, IPS 324 may shift expected delivery dates (EDD) of MIN ROQ of products in OOS Group A. Similarly for rule 2.2, IPS 324 may shift EDD of MIN ROQ of products for non-OOS Group A. In some embodiments, products in non-OOS Group A may further be divided into those under promotion and those that are not (i.e., non-promo), where ROQ of products for non-OOS Group A under promotion are reduced to zero for rule 2.1. Referring to rule 3, IPS 324 may reduce ROQ of products in OOS Group B to MIN ROQ.

[0116] Next, for rule 4, IPS 324 may reduce ROQ of all products in Group A that are greater than respective MIN DOC to MIN ROQ. In some embodiments, IPS 324 may reduce ROQ of each applicable product by 10% until they reach respective MIN ROQ or the total prioritized order quantity for a given receiving day falls below total inbound processing capacity.

[0117] For rules 5-8, IPS 324 may turn off PO staging for products in categories A through D, in reverse order so that products in lower categories (e.g., category D) are reduced first).

[0118] Referring to rule 9, IPS 324 may reduce ROQ of all non-OOS products in Group B that are greater than respective MIN DOC to zero. And for rules 10 and 11, IPS 324 may turn off PO staging for products in categories E and F as it had done for rules 5-8.

[0119] Referring to rules 12-14, IPS 324 may reduce manual order ROQ by 10% until respective MIN ROQ is reached, based on whether the corresponding manual order was received through social media or for promotions.

[0120] Referring to rule 15, IPS 324 may reduce ROQ of all products in Group B that are greater than respective MIN DOC to MIN ROQ.

[0121] Next, referring to rules 16 and 17, if the total prioritized order quantity is still greater than the total inbound processing capacity, IPS 324 may reduce manual order ROQ from manual orders received for front loading or rebate volume orders by 10%. If that is still not enough to meet the total inbound processing capacity, IPS 324 may, for rules 18 and 19, reduce all manual order ROQ from manual orders received for new products and all others to zero.

[0122] In some embodiments, IPS 324 may prioritize the recommended order quantities for different products based on a set of urgency scores assigned to each product instead of the rules described above with respect to FIGS. 7A and 7B. For example, IPS 324 may sort the recommended order quantities by product based on the urgency scores, make further adjustments to the quantities based on corresponding current inventory levels, and order the products in sequence from top-priority products to low-priority products. In some embodiments, the urgency scores may be determined through a machine learning model, where the machine learning model is trained with data from data science module 321 and the urgency scores are logit values of the machine learning model. Logit values refer to unnormalized or raw predictions or probability values of a model as known in the art. For example, a logit value may be expressed as $\ln\left(\frac{P}{1-P}\right)$, where P is a probability that a particular event will occur. The machine learning model may be any one of suitable models such as a

gradient boosting machine, a k-nearest neighbors (kNN) model, a maximum likelihood (ML) model, a support vector machine (SVM), or the like.

[0123] In some embodiments, the machine learning model may be a logistical regression model defined by equation (1),

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Urgency Level} = & \alpha + \beta_1 \cdot \text{order frequency} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{fullfillment ratio} \\
 & + \beta_3 \cdot \text{lead time} + \beta_4 \\
 & \cdot (\text{current inventory} + \text{FRA open order}) \\
 & + \beta_5 \cdot \text{unit} + \beta_6 \cdot \text{top SKU} + \beta_7 \cdot \text{category} + \beta_8 \cdot \sigma_{\text{units sold}} \\
 & + \beta_9 \cdot \text{demand forecast quantity} \\
 & + \beta_{10} \cdot \text{hourly out of stock frequency} + \epsilon
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where α is an intercept; ϵ is an error term; and β_n are weights of each variable. In some embodiments, the variables may include *order frequency*, which is a frequency with which a particular product is ordered; *fullfillment ratio*, the fulfillment ratio described above; *lead time*, a period of time that a corresponding supplier needs in order to ship the product; *current inventory*, the current product inventory level; *FRA open order*, fulfillment ratio applied open PO quantity; *unit*, a classification assigned based on business strategy; *top SKU*, an indication of whether the product belongs to a group of prioritized products; *category*, a category of the product (e.g., category A-F); $\sigma_{\text{units sold}}$, a standard deviation of the units sold; *demand forecast quantity*, the demand forecast quantity described above; and *hourly out of stock frequency*, a frequency with which the product has become out of stock per hour. More or less variables and a corresponding number of weights may be used to define the model. The model may be trained using data determined by SCM 320.

[0124] Once the model is trained, urgency score of a particular product may be obtained by $\ln\left(\frac{P(x)}{1-P(x)}\right)$, where $P(x)$ is given by equation (2):

$$P(x) = E(y = \text{product is urgent} | x_n) = \frac{e^z}{1+e^z}. \quad (2)$$

In equation (2), z is the model trained above and $P(x)$ is a probability that a particular product is urgent given x_n , where x_n are the variables such as *order frequency* and *lead time* for the particular product.

[0125] Once urgency scores of individual products are determined, IPS 324 may use the scores to prioritize and reduce ROQ of each product in the order of the scores based on a set of rules described in FIG. 7A until the total FRA POQ falls below the total inbound processing capacity 604.

[0126] While the present disclosure has been shown and described with reference to particular embodiments thereof, it will be understood that the present disclosure can be practiced, without modification, in other environments. The foregoing description has been presented for purposes of illustration. It is not exhaustive and is not limited to the precise forms or embodiments disclosed. Modifications and adaptations will be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice of the disclosed embodiments. Additionally, although aspects of the disclosed embodiments are described as being stored in memory, one skilled in the art will appreciate that these aspects can also be stored on other types of computer readable media, such as secondary storage devices, for example, hard disks or CD ROM, or other forms of RAM or ROM, USB media, DVD, Blu-ray, or other optical drive media.

[0127] Computer programs based on the written description and disclosed methods are within the skill of an experienced developer. Various programs or program modules can be created using any of the techniques known to one skilled in

the art or can be designed in connection with existing software. For example, program sections or program modules can be designed in or by means of .Net Framework, .Net Compact Framework (and related languages, such as Visual Basic, C, etc.), Java, C++, Objective-C, HTML, HTML/AJAX combinations, XML, or HTML with included Java applets.

[0128] Moreover, while illustrative embodiments have been described herein, the scope of any and all embodiments having equivalent elements, modifications, omissions, combinations (e.g., of aspects across various embodiments), adaptations and/or alterations as would be appreciated by those skilled in the art based on the present disclosure. The limitations in the claims are to be interpreted broadly based on the language employed in the claims and not limited to examples described in the present specification or during the prosecution of the application. The examples are to be construed as non-exclusive. Furthermore, the steps of the disclosed methods may be modified in any manner, including by reordering steps and/or inserting or deleting steps. It is intended, therefore, that the specification and examples be considered as illustrative only, with a true scope and spirit being indicated by the following claims and their full scope of equivalents.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A computer-implemented system for intelligent generation of purchase orders, the system comprising:
a memory storing instructions; and
at least one processor configured to execute the instructions for:
receiving one or more demand forecast quantities of one or more products,
the products corresponding to one or more product identifiers, and
the demand forecast quantities comprising a demand forecast
quantity for each product for each unit of time;
receiving supplier statistics data for one or more suppliers, the suppliers
being associated with a portion of the products;
receiving current product inventory levels and currently ordered quantities
of the products;
determining order quantities for the products based at least on the
demand forecast quantities, the supplier statistics data, and the
current product inventory levels;
prioritizing the order quantities;
distributing the prioritized order quantities to one or more locations; and
generating purchase orders to the suppliers for the products based on the
distributed order quantities.

2. The computer-implemented system of claim 1, wherein the instructions further comprise constraining the order quantities, wherein constraining a first order quantity of a first product comprises:
identifying a subset of the suppliers corresponding to the first product;
extracting from the supplier statistics data, past order quantities and actual received quantities for the subset of suppliers;
determining an average fulfillment ratio of the actual received quantities to the past order quantities; and
applying the average fulfillment ratio to the first order quantity.
3. The computer-implemented system of claim 1, wherein a first order quantity of a first product comprises at least one of a sum of demand forecast quantities for the first product over a first period of time and a sum of safety stock quantities for the first product over a second period of time.
4. The computer-implemented system of claim 1, wherein prioritizing the order quantities comprises:
grouping the product identifiers into one or more groups;
determining whether a sum of the order quantities exceeds a sum of inbound capacities of the locations; and
reducing the order quantities until the sum of the order quantities is less than the sum of the inbound capacities.

5. The computer-implemented system of claim 4, wherein reducing the order quantities comprises:
 - reducing the order quantities of a first subset of the products in a first group with a positive current product inventory level to zero;
 - reducing the order quantities of a second subset of the products in a second group with zero current product inventory level to one or more minimum quantities determined based on the demand forecast quantities; and
 - reducing the order quantities of the second subset of the products in the second group with a positive current inventory level to zero.
6. The computer-implemented system of claim 1, wherein distributing the prioritized order quantities comprises:
 - distributing the prioritized order quantities to the locations based on the current product inventory levels;
 - determining an exceeded amount of quantities over an inbound capacity of a first location; and
 - transferring the exceeded amount of quantities to one or more remaining locations.
7. The computer-implemented system of claim 6, wherein transferring the exceeded amount of quantities to the remaining locations comprises transferring the exceeded amount of quantities in equal amounts.

8. The computer-implemented system of claim 6, wherein transferring the exceeded amount of quantities to the remaining locations comprises transferring the exceeded amount of quantities based on a ratio of the order quantities already distributed to each of the remaining locations.
9. The computer-implemented system of claim 1, wherein the instructions further comprise receiving user input of one or more manual orders for a subset of the products.
10. The computer-implemented system of claim 1, wherein generating the purchase orders for a first product comprises:
transmitting the purchase orders to the suppliers including a first supplier;
receiving one or more shipments of the products from the first supplier in
response to the purchase orders;
updating the supplier statistics data associated with the first supplier based on
the received products;
performing the step for determining the order quantities based on the updated
supplier statistics data to obtain a new set of order quantities; and
performing the steps for prioritizing, distributing, and generating purchase orders
based on the new set of order quantities.
11. A computer-implemented method for intelligent generation of purchase orders,
the method comprising:

receiving one or more demand forecast quantities of one or more products, the products corresponding to one or more product identifiers, and the demand forecast quantities comprising a demand forecast quantity for each product for each unit of time;

receiving supplier statistics data for one or more suppliers, the suppliers being associated with a portion of the products;

receiving current product inventory levels and currently ordered quantities of the products;

determining order quantities for the products based at least on the demand forecast quantities, the supplier statistics data, and the current product inventory levels;

prioritizing the order quantities;

distributing the prioritized order quantities to one or more locations; and

generating purchase orders to the suppliers for the products based on the distributed order quantities.

12. The computer-implemented method of claim 11 further comprising constraining the order quantities, wherein constraining a first order quantity of a first product comprises:

identifying a subset of the suppliers corresponding to the first product;

extracting from the supplier statistics data, past order quantities and actual received quantities for the subset of suppliers;

determining an average fulfillment ratio of the actual received quantities to the
past order quantities; and
applying the average fulfillment ratio to the first order quantity.

13. The computer-implemented method of claim 11, wherein a first order quantity of a first product comprises at least one of a sum of demand forecast quantities for the first product over a first period of time and a sum of safety stock quantities for the first product over a second period of time.
14. The computer-implemented method of claim 11, wherein prioritizing the order quantities comprises:
grouping the product identifiers into one or more groups;
determining whether a sum of the order quantities exceeds a sum of inbound capacities of the locations; and
reducing the order quantities until the sum of the order quantities is less than the sum of the inbound capacities.
15. The computer-implemented method of claim 14, wherein reducing the order quantities comprises:
reducing the order quantities of a first subset of the products in a first group with a positive current product inventory level to zero;

reducing the order quantities of a second subset of the products in a second group with zero current product inventory level to one or more minimum quantities determined based on the demand forecast quantities; and
reducing the order quantities of the second subset of the products in the second group with a positive current inventory level to zero.

16. The computer-implemented method of claim 11, wherein distributing the prioritized order quantities comprises:
distributing the prioritized order quantities to the locations based on the current product inventory levels;
determining an exceeded amount of quantities over an inbound capacity of a first location; and
transferring the exceeded amount of quantities to one or more remaining locations.
17. The computer-implemented method of claim 16, wherein transferring the exceeded amount of quantities to the remaining locations comprises transferring the exceeded amount of quantities based on a ratio of the constrained order quantities already distributed to the remaining locations.
18. The computer-implemented method of claim 11 further comprising receiving user input of one or more manual orders for a subset of the products.

19. The computer-implemented method of claim 11, wherein generating the purchase orders for a first product comprises:
transmitting the purchase orders to the suppliers including a first supplier;
receiving one or more shipments of the products from the first supplier in response to the purchase orders;
updating the supplier statistics data associated with the first supplier based on the received products;
performing the step for determining the order quantities based on the updated supplier statistics data to obtain a new set of order quantities; and
performing the steps for prioritizing, distributing, and generating purchase orders based on the new set of order quantities.
20. A computer-implemented system for intelligent generation of purchase orders, the system comprising:
a first database storing one or more order histories and one or more demand histories of one or more products, the products corresponding to one or more product identifiers;
a second database storing one or more current product inventory levels and one or more currently ordered quantities of the products, the second database being associated with one or more warehouses configured store the products;
a memory storing instructions; and
at least one processor configured to execute the instructions for:

determining, using the order histories and the demand histories from the first database, one or more demand forecast quantities of the products;

determining, using the order histories from the first database, supplier statistics data of one or more suppliers associated with the products, the supplier statistic data comprising one or more fulfillment ratios associated with the suppliers and the products;

receiving, from the second database, the current product inventory levels and the currently ordered quantities of the products;

determining order quantities for the products based at least on the demand forecast quantities, the supplier statistics data, and the current product inventory levels;

prioritizing the order quantities based at least on the fulfillment ratios;

distributing the prioritized order quantities to one or more locations;

generating purchase orders to the suppliers for the products based on the distributed order quantities;

receiving products at the warehouses in response to the generated purchase orders;

determining the fulfillment ratios based on the received products;

updating the supplier statistic data with the determined fulfillment ratios;

performing the step for determining the order quantities based on the updated fulfillment ratios to obtain a new set of order quantities;

and

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performing the steps for prioritizing, distributing, and generating purchase orders based on the new set of order quantities.