

nextail

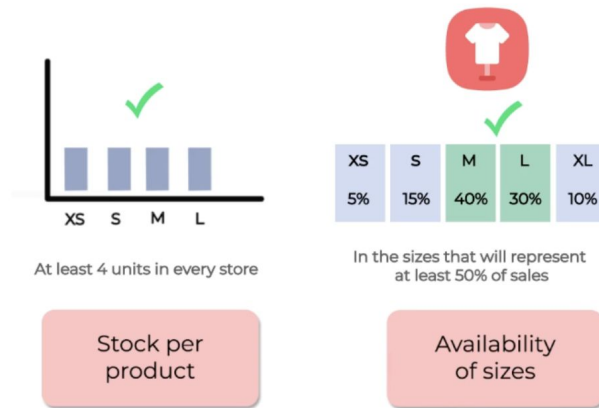
Displays Conditions Example



Let's see how **display conditions** can influence the replenishment decisions of the system with a numerical example:

The **display conditions** establish when a SKU can be displayed in a store:

- **Min Units:** There must be a minimum number of product units in stock.
- **Minimum Size Run Coverage %:** The present sizes of that product must exceed the indicated percentage, for example, 50% of the size curve of that product.



Suppose we have a product composed of 4 SKUs. In a store, we have no stock of this product, and the size curve is:

SKU	Min weight displayed (%)
SKU1	30
SKU2	40
SKU3	20
SKU4	10

- **Min Units:** at least 4 units.
- **Minimum Size Run Coverage :** at least 50% of the product demand.

Example 1

1.1 - Display Conditions are **unmet**:

If we send 1 unit of SKU1 and 1 unit of SKU4, then we will have that:

- **Min Units** is **unmet** as we will only have 2 units of the product (4 units were required).
- **Min weight displayed** is **unmet** as SKU1 and SKU4 represent $30\% + 10\% = 40\%$ of the product demand (50% was required).

1.2 - Display Conditions are **unmet**:

If we send 3 unit of SKU1 and 2 unit of SKU4, then we will have that:

- **Min Units** is **met** as we will have 5 units of the product (4 units were required).
- **Min weight displayed** is **unmet** as SKU1 and SKU4 represent $30\% + 10\% = 40\%$ of the product demand (50% was required).

Example 2

2.1 - Display Conditions are **met**:

If we send 3 unit of SKU1 and 2 unit of SKU2, then we will have that:

- **Min Units:** This is **met** as we will have 5 units of the product (4 units were required).
- **Min weight displayed:** is **met** as SKU1 and SKU2 represent $30\% + 40\% = 70\%$ of the product demand (50% was required).



Thank you|

