

To: All Dealers

From: International Marketing

Re: Retail-market specific benefits.

Our dealers, having recently come across several retail-market opportunities, have asked us to compile a document listing various system features that specifically benefit the retail-market environment. This document is the initial attempt at compiling such a document. Any comments and/or additions are hereby solicited and will be accepted and incorporated gladly.

The format of the individual features/benefits is:

- The Requirement
- The Challenge
- The Solution
- Examples (based on data from an actual existing installation)

Also, we have separated the document into two major topics:

- Set-Up & Configuration
- Ongoing Maintenance & Editing

# (A) SET-UP & CONFIGURATION

The requirement: Often, supervisors schedule employees that are associated with different occupation types,

departments and even different sites. Conversely, there are sites in which each department

manager schedules his own employees.

<u>The challenge</u>: Providing a flexible, user-definable method of grouping employees (for supervisor set-up

and editing).

The Solution: Scheduling Groups. Scheduling Groups are totally user-definable: The user can specify up

to 9999 such groups (each with its own unique number and name) and associate an employee (via the Employee Master File) with the group, regardless of the home

department, site, contract or any other attribute.

Hence, the end-user may specify scheduling groups by any user-definable factor e.g. by Supervisor, Site or even by product line!





### Examples: (1) Schedule by Supervisor

🔢 Group Sche	Group Schedules															
1	Group No  ▼ Arik's Team							First Day of Week 18/02/2002								
	redefined Sort			Scd	group\E	mp. #			1					<u>a</u>		
<b>○</b> S	Sort According to a Sort Profile															
Emp.N	Emp.Name	Base	Мо	18/02	Tu	19/02	We	20/02	Th	21/02	Fr	22/02	Sa	23/02	Su	24/02
1001	SMITH JOHN	20	7:00	16:00	:	:	7:00	16:00	7:00	16:00	:	:	16:00	24:00	:	:
1002	SONDERS MIKE	21	8:00	17:00	8:00	17:00	8:00	17:00	8:00	17:00	:	:	:	:	:	:
1006	BURNS DAVE	11	16:00	24:00	16:00	24:00	8:00	16:00	8:00	16:00	16:00	24:00	16:00	24:00	:	:
1021	FIENNES MAINUL	1	:	:	7:00	16:00	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:
1142	CURRAN NANCY	10	8:00	16:00	8:00	16:00	16:00	24:00	16:00	24:00	:	:	8:00	16:00	:	:

## (2) Schedule by Site



The requirement: Retail environments often require support for both "recurring" schedule patterns and

"open" schedule patterns. If the pattern is of the "recurring" type (i.e. it is repetitive and known in advance), then obviously **there is no need to re-enter the data**.

The challenge:

Providing a flexible method for supporting both "recurring" and "open" schedules for different employees within the same Scheduling Group.

The solution:

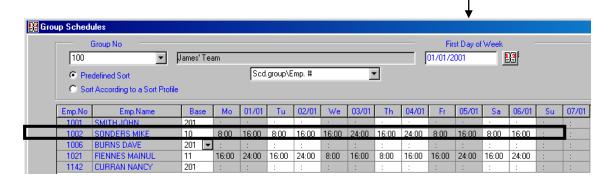
The schedule setup program is designed to support both types of schedules (i.e. "recurring" and "open"). Employees associated with a "recurring" pattern are automatically displayed with the appropriate schedule/pattern for the relevant period. Employees associated with an "open" schedule appear empty (ready for manual entry of their schedules).

Example:

In the following example, Mike Sonders (employees 1002) has a recurring pattern. His schedule is a 2-week schedule as follows:

Week 1

Week 1 Schedule – Morning - Morning – Evening - Evening - Morning - Morning - Morning - Week 2 Schedule – Evening - Evening - Morning - Morning - Evening -







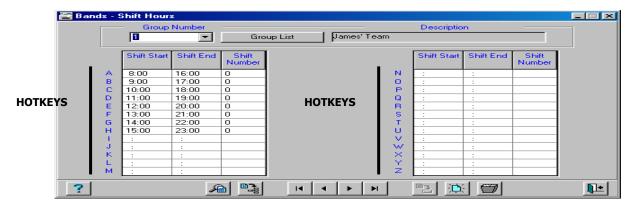
<u>The requirement</u>: Specifying schedules for employees can consume a significant amount of time, especially for employees with "open" schedules (schedules that do not have any pattern).

<u>The challenge:</u> To provide a simple, flexible mechanism that enables entering the most frequent shift types with a minimal amount of keystrokes. This "mechanism" must support different shift

types for different Scheduling Groups.

The solution: TSM supports "Band Hot-Key". By pressing a single "hotkey" the relevant (user defined) shift data updates the selected day.

Band Hot-Keys are completely user-definable. Users may specify the list of required shift-types in the organization. <u>TSM supports 26 hotkeys for EACH Schedule Group!</u>



**Examples** 

The end-user is required to change Wednesday January  $2^{nd}$  to 11:00 - 19:00. The operator may use one of the following options:

- Type 11:00 to 19:00
- If the required shift already exists within the "Bands Hot-Keys", the operator may press F5 hotkey (or "right click / bands") and then (the letter) D.

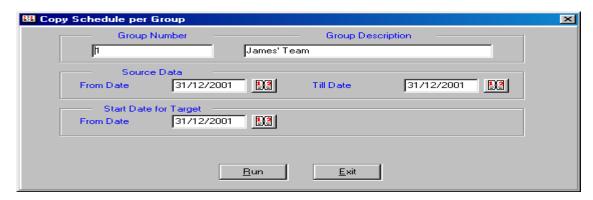




In addition, an operator can duplicate employee schedules (for as many weeks as required) from any date to any date.



Also, an operator can duplicate Group Schedules (for as many weeks as required) from any date to any date.



The requirement: In the retail environment, supervisors responsible for scheduling their employees often need to view these employees in a certain order. Different organizations (and even different departments within a given organization) may have different sorting requirements e.g. sorting by department, occupation, sorting by employee name, seniority, life-time hours etc.

#### The challenge:

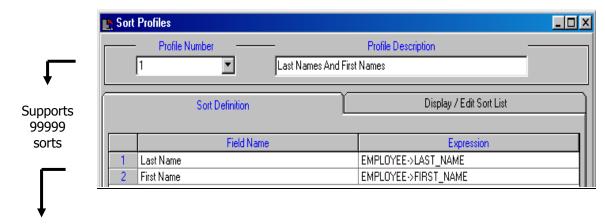
Creating a flexible, user-definable method for creating and modifying various sort definitions. The supported sort definitions must include individual fields, conditional values, expressions and the ability to intermix ascending and descending order within the same sort.



The solution:

TSM has a built in Sort Generator that enables end-users to create and modify "Sort Profiles" (based on employee master file data). These "Profiles" are later used when displaying employees by various programs.

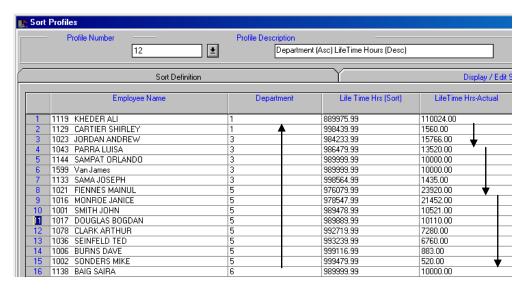
Set-Up Examples: (1) A (simple) sort by Employee Last Name & First Name



The sort profiles supports 9 internal sorts e.g. last name and First name is a 2 - internal sort

(2) <u>A (slightly more complex) sort by Department (ascending) Life-Time Hours (descending</u>

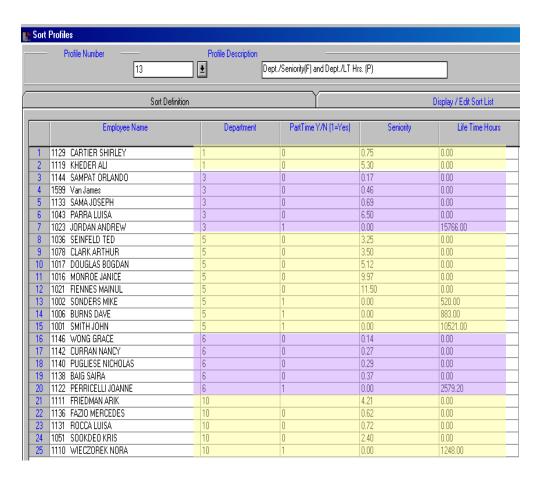
		Field Name	Expression	
Ш	1	Department	EMPLOYEE->DEPARTMENT	
Ш	2	Life Time Hrs (Sort)	STR(999999.99-EMPLOY1->LIFETIMEHH,9,2)	
Ш	3	LifeTime Hrs-Actual	STR(EMPLOY1->LIFETIMEHH,9,2)	



(3) A (complex) conditional sort: Department / Seniority (for Full Time employees) and Department / Lifetime Hours (for Part Time employees).

		Field Name	Expression
ľ	1	Department	EMPLOYEE->DEPARTMENT
	2	PartTime Y/N (1=Yes)	EMPLOYEE->PART_TIME
	3	Seniority	IIF(VAL(EMPLOYEE->PART_TIME)=0, STR(EMPLOY1->SENIORITY,9,2),STR(0,9,2))
	4	Life Time Hours	IIFIVAL(EMPLOYEE->PART_TIME)>0. STR(EMPLOY1->LIFETIMEHH.9.2).STR(0.9.2))

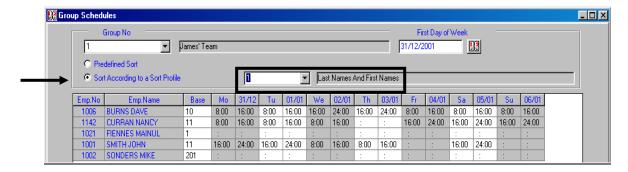






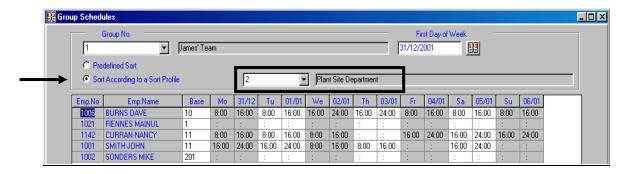
Note that the above screens are used for defining the sort. Once the profiles had been generated, the end-user works on the scheduling screens (see usage examples 1-5).

<u>Usage Examples</u>: (1) <u>Sorting the group employee name</u>:

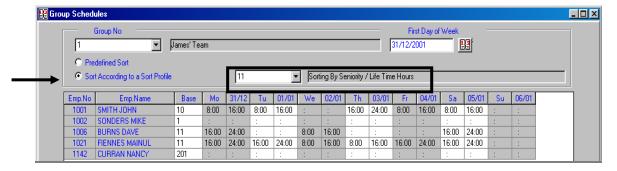




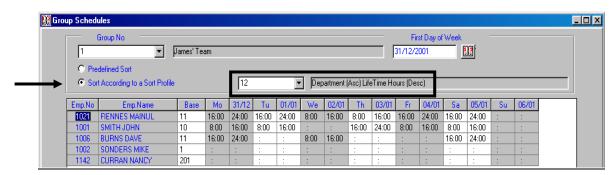
(2) <u>Sorting the group by Plant Site Department and Employee:</u>



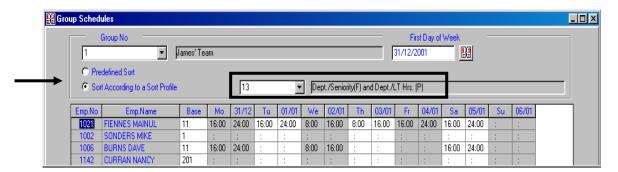
(3) Sorting the group by Seniority / Life Time Hours:



(4) Sorting the group by Department (Ascending) / Life Time Hours (Descending):



(5) <u>Conditional sort: Department / Seniority (for Full Time employees) and Department/Lifetime Hours for part time Employees</u>





The requirement: Supervisors often wish to view employees sorted by some predefined criteria i.e. seniority based on lifetime hours, seniority based on refused overtime etc.

> However, as with any real-life, dynamic system, they need the ability to change a specific employee's "position" in the sort order due to operational considerations (e.g. an employee refuses offered overtime, problematic employees etc.) Later on, they need the ability to "revert" to the automatic sorting order based on the most current data (i.e. accumulated hours.)

The challenge:

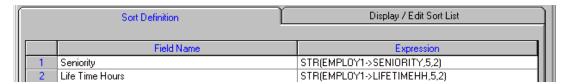
Create a flexible, easy-to-use method for "manual re-ordering" of employee sorting. Provide support for "initializing" the sort order (based on the original "automatic" criteria).

The solution:

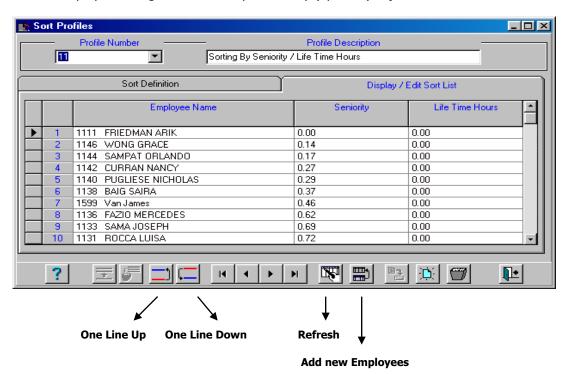
TSM's Sort Generator has a "manual re-ordering" option. Once the "automatic" sorting has been effected, the user may manually modify the sorting, according to his needs.

In addition, the user may at any time "(re) initialize" the original sort by re-running the sort process.

The following screen displays the original sort definitions.



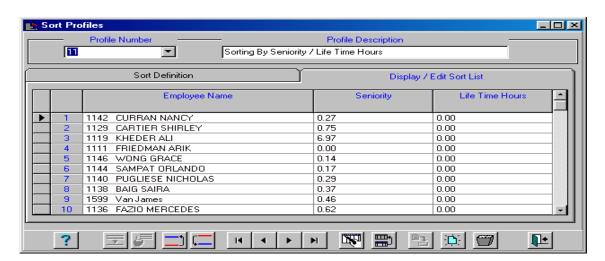
Once the sort had been defined, the user will run the sort for the first time. The following screen displays the original sort order prior to any (optional) adjustments.



To change an employee's sorting order the operator uses the "One line Up" / "One line Down" buttons.

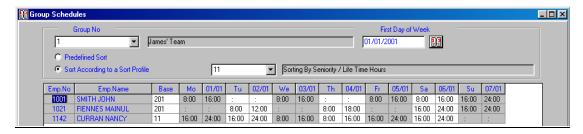
In the following example, employee "1119" and "1129" will be displayed on top



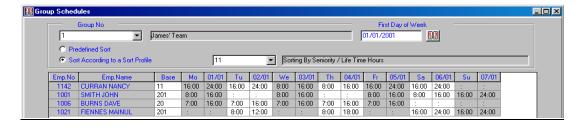


Examples:

(1) Sorting the group by employee Seniority i.e. as is:



(2) Sorting the groups by employee seniority i.e. problematic employees on top: In the above example "Curran Nancy" is displayed 3<sup>rd</sup> i.e. based on her seniority. However, in the following example, the supervisor requested to view "Curran Nancy" (the "problematic" employee) on top:



<u>The requirement</u>: In many retail environments, cost is one of the main parameters that effect scheduling. To schedule employees cost-effectively, supervisors need to see how their scheduling effects both the total hours and the cost for both individual employees and the entire Scheduling Group. These values are required on both daily and weekly levels.

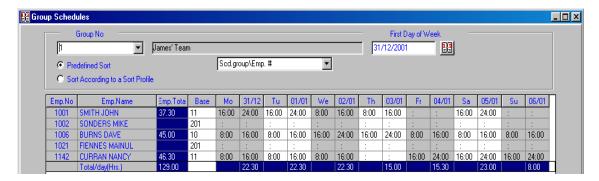
# **Cost per employee = Total scheduled time X Employee Hourly Rate**

The challenge: Provide a clear, effective method of displaying the required data, without overly "cluttering" the data-entry screen.

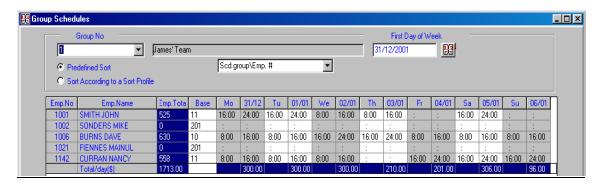
TSM's Group Scheduling screen supports three "Total" icons (Hours, Cost, Hours & Cost). The solution: Selecting any one of them displays the relevant data. Display can be turned "on" and "off" as required.



### Examples: (1) Display Totals



## (2) **Display costs**



### (3) Display Totals & costs

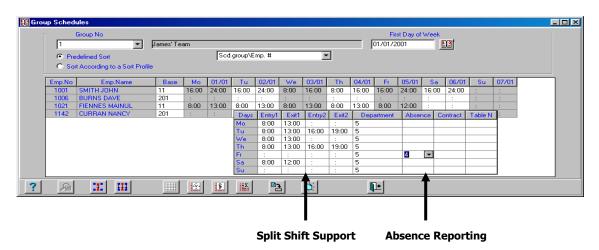


<u>The requirement:</u> The retail environment often requires entry of additional scheduling data (i.e. split shift hours, scheduled Absences, change of Departments, change of Contracts etc.).

<u>The challenge:</u> Providing support for entry of such additional data without overly "cluttering" the dataentry screen.

The solution: TSM's Group Scheduling screen has "Addition Information" icon. Selecting this icon brings up an additional screen as f displayed below. The additional information screen is also accessible through "right click/Additional information" or hotkey (F6).





# (B) ON GOING MAINTENANCE & EDITING

<u>The requirement</u>: As in any real-life, dynamic environment, employee scheduling is subject to changes. As

these changes can occur at any moment, the system must support "on the fly" changes.

This also applies to retroactive schedule editing.

The challenge: Providing a flexible, easy-to-use method of applying any required attendance/absence or

schedule changes. Support must be provided equally for both scheduled future changes

and retroactive schedule changes.

<u>The solution</u>: The main edit/review program in Timekeeper/TSM (i.e. the Daily Browser) enables viewing a "split screen" where the top part displays all the relevant (actual) Attendance/Absence

data and the bottom displays the Scheduled data.

Supervisors may edit not only the actual employee data but (if needed) effect the required (retroactive) schedule changes. The system automatically (re) calculates as required based

on the adjustments made.

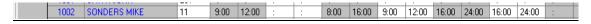
Note: The Daily Browser is fully configurable (by Supervisor) inclusive of specifying field level Read-Write/Read-Only permissions. Consequently the system may be set-up to enable some supervisors to effect retroactive schedule changes while "denying"

others this ability.

<u>Examples</u>: (1) The schedule as is i.e. without any user adustments:

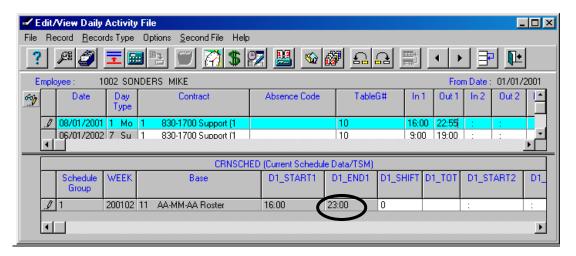


(2) Assuming the system date (i.e. the date in which the user performs the adjustments) is Saturday, January 6<sup>th</sup>: The user has changed the schedule for Monday, Tuesday and Thursday:





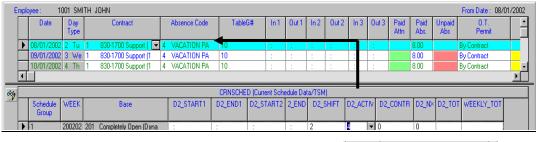
(3) On Monday January 8<sup>th</sup>, the supervisor has decided to let the employee leave early at 23:00 instead of 24:00 (i.e. on the fly). The operator may then access the employee's daily data and change the scheduled entry and/or the scheduled exit.

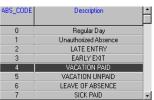


The change will be reflected <u>immediately</u> (without requiring the user to load different screens and recalculate the records).

Changing values on a daily basis (i.e. within the daily editing screen) is highly recommended for "on the fly" changes since the operator may change the scheduled Entry (or entries in split shifts) and exits (or exits in split shifts), as well as absence code and department.

(4) Changing Absence code(s) "on the fly"





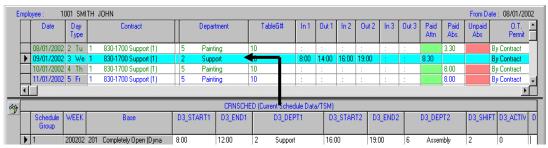
In the above example, the end-user schedules the employee for vacation (in the bottom screen i.e. Current schedule data). By scheduling vacation, the system will <u>update</u> automatically the daily (i.e. actual) data with vacation.

#### Note!

The system may be set-up selectively to enable some Absence Codes to be scheduled (i.e. Vacations) and others to be disabled for "scheduling" (i.e. Sickness). This is completely user definable.

(5) Changing scheduled department "on the fly"







In the above example, the end-user schedules the employee (in the bottom screen - the current schedule data) to the Support department (2). By scheduling the employee to "Support", the system will <u>update automatically the daily (i.e. actual) data with "Support Department"</u>.