

Inventory Controls

Student Guide

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Author

John Brazier

Technical Contributors and Reviewers

Denise Wagner

Susan Ellsworth

John Paramore

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Preface

Profile

Before You Begin This Course

Before you begin this course, you should have the following qualifications:

- Thorough knowledge of basic inventory setup and control.
- Working experience with Oracle Applications Inventory and Setup.

Prerequisites

- There are no prerequisites for this course.

How This Course Is Organized

Inventory Controls is an instructor-led course featuring lecture and hands-on exercises. Online demonstrations and written practice sessions reinforce the concepts and skills introduced.

Related Publications

Oracle Publications

Title	Part Number
Overview of Inventory Management	M011959
Defining and Maintaining Items	M012988

Additional Publications

- System release bulletins
- Installation and user's guides
- *read.me* files
- *Oracle Magazine*

Typographic Conventions

Typographic Conventions in Text

Convention	Element	Example
Bold italic	Glossary term (if there is a glossary)	The <i>algorithm</i> inserts the new key.
Caps and lowercase	Buttons, check boxes, triggers, windows	Click the Executable button. Select the Can't Delete Card check box. Assign a When-Validate-Item trigger to the ORD block. Open the Master Schedule window.
Courier new, case sensitive (default is lowercase)	Code output, directory names, filenames, passwords, pathnames, URLs, user input, usernames	Code output: <code>debug.set ('I', 300);</code> Directory: <code>bin (DOS), \$FMHOME (UNIX)</code> Filename: Locate the <code>init.ora</code> file. Password: User <code>tiger</code> as your password. Pathname: Open <code>c:\my_docs\projects</code> URL: Go to <code>http://www.oracle.com</code> User input: Enter <code>300</code> Username: Log on as <code>scott</code>
Initial cap	Graphics labels (unless the term is a proper noun)	Customer address (<i>but</i> Oracle Payables)
Italic	Emphasized words and phrases, titles of books and courses, variables	Do <i>not</i> save changes to the database. For further information, see <i>Oracle7 Server SQL Language Reference Manual</i> . Enter <code>user_id@us.oracle.com</code> , where <i>user_id</i> is the name of the user.
Quotation marks	Interface elements with long names that have only initial caps; lesson and chapter titles in cross-references	Select "Include a reusable module component" and click Finish. This subject is covered in Unit II, Lesson 3, "Working with Objects."
Uppercase	SQL column names, commands, functions, schemas, table names	Use the <code>SELECT</code> command to view information stored in the <code>LAST_NAME</code> column of the <code>EMP</code> table.

Convention	Element	Example
Arrow	Menu paths	Select File—> Save.

Brackets	Key names	Press [Enter].
Commas	Key sequences	Press and release keys one at a time: [Alternate], [F], [D]
Plus signs	Key combinations	Press and hold these keys simultaneously: [Ctrl]+[Alt]+[Del]

Typographic Conventions in Code

Convention	Element	Example
Caps and lowercase	Oracle Forms triggers	When-Validate-Item
Lowercase	Column names, table names	SELECT last_name FROM s_emp;
	Passwords	DROP USER scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger;
	PL/SQL objects	OG_ACTIVATE_LAYER (OG_GET_LAYER ('prod_pie_layer'))
Lowercase italic	Syntax variables	CREATE ROLE <i>role</i>
Uppercase	SQL commands and functions	SELECT userid FROM emp;

Typographic Conventions in Navigation Paths

This course uses simplified navigation paths, such as the following example, to direct you through Oracle Applications.

(N) Invoice > Entry > Invoice Batches Summary (M) Query > Find (B) Approve

This simplified path translates to the following:

1. (N) From the Navigator window, select Invoice > Entry > Invoice Batches Summary.
2. (M) From the menu, select Query > Find.
3. (B) Click the Approve button.

Notations :

(N) = Navigator

(M) = Menu

(T) = Tab

(I) = Icon

(H) = Hyperlink

(B) = Button

Typographical Conventions in Help System Paths

This course uses a “navigation path” convention to represent actions you perform to find pertinent information in the Oracle Applications Help System.

The following help navigation path, for example—

(Help) General Ledger > Journals > Enter Journals

—represents the following sequence of actions:

1. In the navigation frame of the help system window, expand the General Ledger entry.
2. Under the General Ledger entry, expand Journals.
3. Under Journals, select Enter Journals.
4. Review the Enter Journals topic that appears in the document frame of the help system window.

Getting Help

Oracle Applications provides you with a complete online help facility.

Whenever you need assistance, simply choose an item from the Help menu to pinpoint the type of information you want.

To display help for a current window:

1. Choose Window Help from the Help menu, click the Help button on the toolbar, or hold down the Control key and type 'h'.

A web browser window appears, containing search and navigation frames on the left, and a frame that displays help documents on the right.

The document frame provides information on the window containing the cursor. The navigation frame displays the top-level topics for your responsibility, arranged in a tree control.

2. If the document frame contains a list of topics associated with the window, click on a topic of interest to display more detailed information.

3. You can navigate to other topics of interest in the help system, or choose Close from your web browser's File menu to close help.

Searching for Help

You can perform a search to find the Oracle Applications help information you want. Simply enter your query in the text field located in the top-left frame of the browser window when viewing help, then click the adjacent Find button.

A list of titles, ranked by relevance and linked to the documents in question, is returned from your search in the right-hand document frame. Click on whichever title seems to best answer your needs to display the complete document in this frame. If the document doesn't fully answer your questions, use your browser's Back button to return to the list of titles and try another.

Inventory Controls

Chapter 1

Inventory Controls

Oracle Inventory
Release 11*i*

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Objectives

After completing this course, you should be able to do the following:

- Define locator control
- Define revision control
- Define lot control
- Define serial number control

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Overview

With Oracle Inventory you can implement locator, revision, lot and serial number control.

Flexibility:

- **Inventory controls are optional for all items.**
- **You can implement any combination of the four controls (locator, revision, lot and serial number) for each item.**

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Agenda

Agenda

- Defining Locator Control
- Defining Revision Control
- Defining Lot Control
- Defining Serial Number Control
- Summary

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Locator Control Overview

- **Stock Locators are structures within subinventories and are the third level in the enterprise structuring scheme of Oracle Inventory.**
- **Stock Locators may represent rows, aisles, or bins in warehouses. You can transact items directly into and out of Stock Locators.**

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Locator Structuring

Locator Structuring

- You can structure your Oracle Inventory installation so that some of the subinventories and items have locator control while others do not.
- If Locator Control is turned on at the item level, you must specify a locator when transacting the item into or out of a subinventory.
- If Locator Control is turned on at the subinventory level, you must specify a locator when transacting any item into or out of that subinventory.
- Each Stock Locator you define must belong to a subinventory.
- Each subinventory can have multiple Stock Locators.

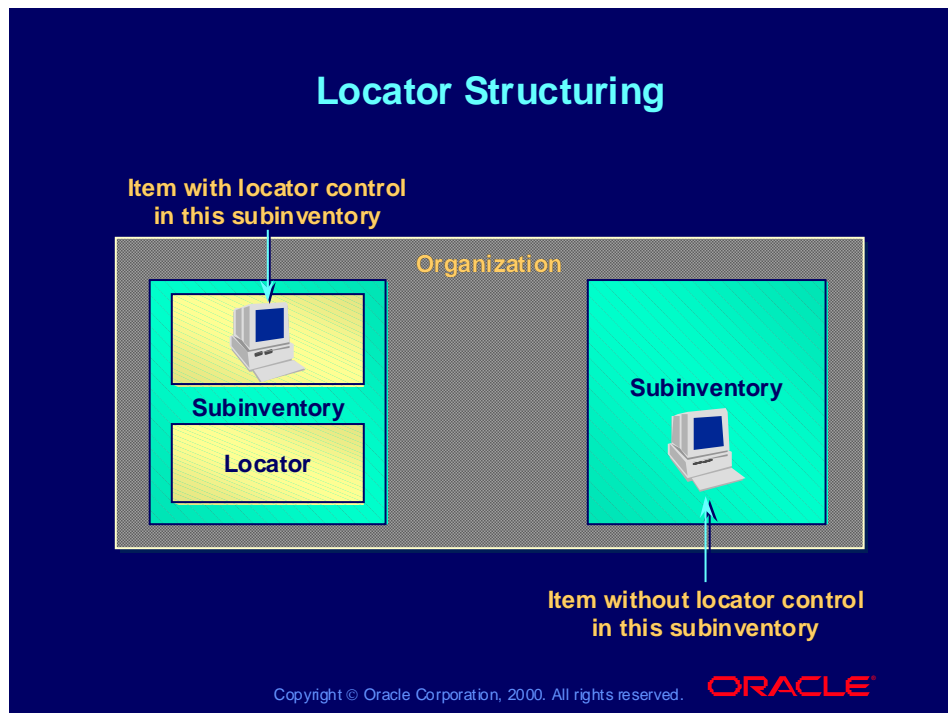
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For detailed information on setting up Locator Control, follow this path using online help:

(N)Oracle Manufacturing Applications>Oracle Inventory>Setting Up>Inventory Structure>Defining Stock Locators

Locator Structuring



Locator Structuring

- You may restrict the life of any given Stock Locator by assigning an *Inactive On* date.
- You may limit a Stock Locator by *Volume*, including size and weight.
- You may limit a Stock Locator by *Dimensions*, including Height, Width and Length.
- You may restrict specific item numbers to a specific Stock Locator. For example you may stock an item that is too large to fit into a standard locator. You can specify this item to be stocked in an oversized locator only.

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Locator Control Reports

Oracle Inventory provides the following inquiries and reports for tracking locators:

- **Locator Quantities Report**

You can transact item quantities to Stock Locators and track the movements of items at the Stock Locator level. Use the Locator Quantities Report to identify items and their quantities stored in the specified Stock Locators. If the Stock Locator has zero on hand quantity, the locator does not print.

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Locator Control Reports

- **Locator Listing**

Use the Locator Listing Report to list Stock Locators you have defined. You can also use this report to review volume and weight allowed in a location before transacting items.

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Practice 1-1 Overview

Lab 1-1 Agenda

- Create a new item
- Perform a Miscellaneous Receipt into a locator controlled subinventory
- Review the resulting on-hand quantities

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Practice 1-1 Solution



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Practice 1-1 Solutions

1. Create a new item using the format that your instructor assigns to you.

Description=Locator Control

(N)Inventory>Items>Master Items

Save.

Assign your new item to the M1 Organization.

(N)Inventory>Items>Master Items>Tools>Organization Assignment

Save.

Practice 1-1 Solution



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Practice 1-1 Solutions

2. Perform a Miscellaneous Receipt into a locator controlled subinventory that has been specified by your instructor.

(N)Inventory>Transactions>Miscellaneous Transactions

Type=Miscellaneous Receipt

(B)Transaction Lines

Enter your item number

Select the Subinventory and Locator that your instructor assigns

UOM= EA

QTY= 10

Account= Miscellaneous (using the List of Values)

Save

Practice 1-1 Solution



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Practice 1-1 Solutions

3. Review the resulting on-hand quantities

(N)Inventory>On-hand, Availability>On-hand Quantity

Enter your item number

select the “Detailed” option.

(B)Find

Review the Quantity in the Subinventory and Locator that you specified during the Miscellaneous Receipt.

Agenda

Agenda

- ✓ **Defining Locator Control**
- **Defining Revision Control**
- **Defining Lot Control**
- **Defining Serial Number Control**
- **Summary**

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Revision Control Overview

- A revision is a particular version of an item, bill of material, or routing.
- By using the revision quantity control option you track item quantities by item revision. To do so you must specify a revision for each material transaction.
- You enable revision quantity control for items for which you must track version changes or changes that are significant enough to track but are not affecting the function and feature of the item and therefore do not require an item change.

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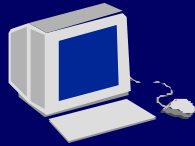
Revision Control Overview

- You cannot change the Revision Control item attribute when an item has quantity on hand. If Revision Control is controlled at the Master Item level, the check for on-hand quantity is against the sum of on-hand quantities in all child organizations.

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Revision Control



Item # AS54888
Revision A



Item # AS54888
Revision B

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Revision Control

- When defining Revision numbers you can use letters, numbers and characters such as A, A1, 2B, etc.
- Letters are always in upper case and numbers may include decimals.
- To ensure that revisions sort properly, decimals should always be followed by a number.
- Revisions are sorted according to ASCII rules.
- Each revision must be greater than the previous revision. For example, you cannot use revision 10 after revision 9 because, according to ASCII sorting, 10 precedes 9.

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Revision Control

Revision Control

- The value entered in the Starting Revision field in the Organization Parameters window displays as the starting revision for the item when assigning revisions to an item.
- For items that have the same revision date, the revisions sort in descending order starting with the last revision you entered.

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For detailed information on setting up Revision Control, follow this path using online help:

(N)Oracle Manufacturing Applications>Oracle Inventory>Items>Defining Item Revisions

Practice 2-1 Overview

Lab 2-1 Agenda

- Enter a new item and assign Revision Control.
- Perform a Miscellaneous Receipt and view the resulting on-hand quantities.

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Practice 2-1 Solution



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1. Create a new item using the format that your instructor assigns to you.
Description=Revision Control
(N)Inventory>Items>Master Items
Save.
Assign your new item to the M1 Organization.
(N)Inventory>Items>Master Items>Tools>Organization Assignment
Save.

Practice 2-1 Solution



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Practice 2-1 Solutions

2. Select the Inventory Tab.

Select the Revision Control box.

Save.

3. Assign two revisions to your item.

(N)Inventory>Items>Organization Items>Tools>Revisions

Revision A Effective date is today's date.

Revision B Effective date is one month from today

Save

Practice 2-1 Solution



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Practice 2-1 Solutions

4. Perform a Miscellaneous Receipt.

(N)Inventory>Transactions>Miscellaneous Transactions

Type=Miscellaneous Receipt

(B)Transaction Lines

Enter your item number.

Using the List of Values, select a Revision

Select the Subinventory and Locator that your instructor assigns.

UOM= EA

QTY= 5

Account= Miscellaneous (using the List of Values)

Save

Practice 2-1 Solution



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Practice 2-1 Solutions

5. Review the resulting on-hand quantities

(N)Inventory>On-hand, Availability>On-hand Quantity

Enter your item number

select the “Detailed” option.

(B)Find

Review the Revision, Quantity , Subinventory and Locator that you specified during the Miscellaneous Receipt.

Agenda

Agenda

- ✓ Defining Locator Control
- ✓ Defining Revision Control
- Defining Lot Control
- Defining Serial Number Control
- Summary

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Lot Control Overview

- Oracle Inventory provides complete lot number support for inventory transactions.
- A lot identifies a specific batch of an item that you receive and store in your organization.
- Lot control is a technique for enforcing the use of lot numbers during material transactions, thus enabling the tracking of batches of items throughout their movement in and out of inventory.
- If Lot Control is turned on for an item, you must indicate the lot number to perform a transaction.

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Lot Control Overview

- You can enable lot control for specific items in your inventory.
- For items under lot control, you assign lot numbers to each receipt into inventory and thereafter reference the same lots for each item you perform material transactions on. This allows you to have tight control over batches of items in your inventory.



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Lot Number Assignment

Lot Number Assignment

- Lot Control must be turned on at the item level.
- You must assign lot numbers whenever you receive items under lot control into inventory.
- You can split an inventory receipt in to several lots, as necessary.
- You can add quantities to existing lot numbers.
- Oracle Inventory will generate default lot numbers by using the default lot number generation method which is configured in the Organization Parameters window during setup.

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For detailed information on setting up Lot Control, follow this path using online help:

(N)Oracle Manufacturing Applications>Oracle Inventory>Items>Lot and Serial Number Control>Setting Up Lot Control

Lot Number Assignment

- When you complete an assembly under lot control into inventory, you must assign a lot number in the WIP Completion Transaction form in Oracle Work in Process.
- For assembly completions on discrete jobs, Oracle Work in Process defaults the job's lot number.

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Lot Number Purging

- You can purge all lot transaction information from your current organization. The transactions must be in closed accounting periods.
- Purging lot transactions eliminates information used in lot reports and inquiries.

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Maintaining Lot Information

- You can use the Item Lots window to update the expiration date of lots for items under lot expiration (shelf-life) control.
- Inventory lets you view all lots you created in your current organization and the supplier lot information associated with them.
- If you attempt to transact an item, to or from an expired lot, Inventory displays a warning but does not prevent you from using the lot.

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Lot Expiration

- You can determine whether a lot has an expiration date by assigning a number of lot control shelf life days or by entering a lot expiration date.
- The expiration date controls the availability of the lot for transacting and planning purposes.

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Lot Expiration

An expired lot:

- is not considered as on-hand supply when performing min-max, reorder point or MRP planning calculations.
- cannot be reserved for a date beyond the expiration date.
- can be transacted and is included in on-hand quantities.
- is included in all inquiries and reports.
- is included in a cycle count and count entry and adjustments are allowed.
- is included in a physical inventory and tag entry and adjustments are allowed.

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Cycle Counts Under Lot Control

- The cycle count listing includes the lot numbers of the items to be cycle counted.
- You must assign lot numbers to all items under lot control for which you enter counts.
- If there is a difference between the Cycle Count quantity and the system on-hand quantity, Inventory adjusts the item quantity in that lot.

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Physical Inventory Under Lot Control

- Inventory includes the lot numbers of the items to count in your physical inventory when generating tags.
- You must assign lot numbers to all items under lot control for which you enter counts in the Physical Inventory Tag Counts window.
- If there is a difference between the count quantity and the system on-hand quantity, Inventory adjusts the item quantity in that lot.

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Disabled Lots

- **Disabling a lot only prevents it from appearing in a list of values when performing receipt transactions.**
- **A lot number is valid and accepted when typed in even though it does not appear in the list of values.**

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Disabled Lots

A disabled lot:

- is included in available to transact, available to promise and available to reserve calculations.
- is included as on-hand supply when performing min-max, reorder point or MRP planning calculations.
- is included as on-hand in all inquiries and reports, including inventory valuation reports.
- can be transacted with Inventory functions and the Transaction Open Interface.
- can be reserved.

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Lot Control Reports

Oracle Inventory provides the following inquiries and reports for tracking serial numbers:

- **Lot Transactions Register**

You can use the Lot Transactions Register to report Comprehensive lot number material transaction detail within a specific date range. You can run the report for a range of lots, items, transaction types, transaction reasons and subinventories. You can also specify a specific category set and display transaction quantities in their primary or transacted unit of measure.

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Lot Control Reports

- **Supplier Lot Trace Report**

You can use the Supplier Lot Trace Report to trace a specific lot to its supplier lots. You can run the report for a range of lot numbers and items and a specific supplier lot number. The report shows you the lot material transactions related to the selected items and prints inventory items, lot numbers, transaction dates and transaction quantities.

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Lot Control Reports

- **Expired Lots Report**

You can use the Expired Lots Report to show lots in your organization that expire on or before the date you specify. You can run the report for a range of items or for a specific item only.

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Practice 3-1 Overview

Lab 3-1 Agenda

- Select a Lot number for an item while performing a Miscellaneous Receipt and assign the item to a locator controlled subinventory.
- View the resulting on-hand quantities.

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Practice 3-1 Solution



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1. Create a new item using the format that your instructor assigns to you.

Description=Lot Control

(N)Inventory>Items>Master Items

Save.

Assign your new item to the M1 Organization.

(N)Inventory>Items>Master Items>Tools>Organization Assignment

Save.

2. Select the Inventory Tab

Under Lot Control, select “Full Lot Control” in the pull down box.

Save

Practice 3-1 Solution



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Practice 3-1 Solutions

3. Perform a Miscellaneous Receipt into a locator controlled subinventory that has been specified by your instructor and assign a lot number.

(N)Inventory>Transactions>Miscellaneous Transactions

Type=Miscellaneous Receipt

(B)Transaction Lines

Enter your item number

Select the Subinventory and Locator that your instructor assigns

UOM= EA

QTY= 5

Account= Miscellaneous (using the List of Values for Account Alias)

(B)Lot/Serial

(B)Generate

QTY= 5

(B)Done

Save

Practice 3-1 Solution



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Practice 3-1 Solutions

4. View the resulting on-hand quantity
(N)Inventory>On-hand, Availability>On-hand Quantity
Enter your item and click the “Detailed” option.
(B)Find.

Agenda

Agenda

- ✓ Defining Locator Control
- ✓ Defining Revision Control
- ✓ Defining Lot Control
- Defining Serial Number Control
- Summary

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Serial Number Overview

- A serial number is an alphanumeric piece of information that you assign to an individual unit of an item. A serialized unit is a combination of an item number and a serial number.
- You track individual units of items by using serial numbers. Serial number control is a system technique for enforcing the use of serial numbers during a material transaction. You can use serial numbers to track items over which you want to maintain very tight control.
- You assign one serial number per unit of an item.

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Generating Serial Numbers

Generating Serial Numbers

Depending on how you set up your **Serial Number Control** at the **Master Item** level will determine how you generate your serial numbers.

- If **No Control** is specified as the serial number control type, no serial number control will be enforced.
- If **Predefined** is specified as the serial number control type, you must predefine serial numbers for that item.
- If control **At inventory receipt** or **At sales order issue**, you can optionally predefine serial numbers for the item.

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For detailed information on setting up Serial Number Control, follow this path using online help:

Oracle Manufacturing Applications>Oracle Inventory>Items>Lot and Serial Number Control>Setting Up Serial Number Control

Generating Serial Numbers

- Oracle Inventory uses the starting serial number prefix and the starting serial number you specify in the Item window to load the number of predefined serial numbers you request.
- You can load as many serial numbers as you want for any item under serial number control.
- The process of generating serial numbers is done through a concurrent report. This process does not assign numbers to units in inventory, it simply reserves specific serial numbers for an item, for later use.

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Maintaining Serial Numbers

- You can use the Serial Numbers window to update supplier information associated with your serial numbers.
- You can view all serial numbers you created in your current organization.
- You can view location and status information and update supplier information associated with your serialized units.

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Serial Genealogy

Oracle's Serial Genealogy:

- Enables you to view the composition and transaction history of a serial-controlled item through a graphical user interface.
- Includes all material transactions within an organization.
- Enables you to trace serial numbers from an assembly to all components.
- Enables you to trace serial numbers from a component to a final assembly.

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Serial Number Control Reports

Oracle Inventory provides the following inquiries and reports for tracking serial numbers:

- **Serial Number Transactions Register**

You can use the Serial Number Transactions Register to report comprehensive serial number material transaction detail within a specific date range. You can run the report for a range of serial numbers, items, transaction types, transaction reasons and subinventories. You can also specify a specific category set and display transaction quantities in their primary or transacted unit of measure.

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Serial Number Control Reports

- **Serial Number Detail Report**

You can use the Serial Number Detail Report to report on information about current serialized units in your organization for a specific source type and/or serialized unit status. Oracle Inventory lets you run the report for a range of serial numbers, items, suppliers and supplier serial numbers.

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Practice 4-1 Overview

Lab 4-1 Agenda

- Assign a serial number to an item while performing a Miscellaneous Receipt and assign the item to a locator controlled subinventory.
- View the resulting on-hand quantities.

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Practice 4-1 Solution



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1. Create a new item using the format that your instructor assigns to you.

Description=Serial Control

(N)Inventory>Items>Master Items

Save.

Assign your new item to the M1 Organization.

(N)Inventory>Items>Master Items>Tools>Organization Assignment

Save.

2. Under Serial Control, select “At Receipt” in the pull down box.

Enter a Starting Prefix.

Enter a Starting Number.

Save.

Practice 4-1 Solution



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Practice 4-1 Solutions

3. Generate Serial Numbers to be used with your item.

(N)Inventory>On-Hand, Availability>Generate Serial Number

Enter your item.

(B)OK

Quantity=50

(B)OK

(B)Submit

Oracle Inventory will generate 50 serial numbers to be used for your item.

Practice 4-1 Solution



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4. Perform a Miscellaneous Receipt into a Locator Controlled Subinventory and assign serial numbers to your item.

(N)Inventory>Transactions>Miscellaneous Transactions

Type=Miscellaneous Receipt

(B)Transaction Lines

Enter your item number.

Select the Subinventory and Locator that your instructor assigns.

UOM= EA

QTY= 5

Account= Miscellaneous (using the List of Values for Account Alias)

(B)Lot/Serial

Practice 4-1 Solution



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Select the list of values under “Starting Serial Number”.

Select your Starting Serial Number.

Your Ending Serial Number will default.

(B)Done

(B)Done

Save.

Practice 4-1 Solution



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4. View the resulting on-hand quantity

(N)Inventory>On-hand, Availability>On-hand Quantity

Enter your item and click the “Detailed” option.

(B)Find.

Agenda

Agenda

- ✓ Defining Locator Control
- ✓ Defining Revision Control
- ✓ Defining Lot Control
- ✓ Defining Serial Number Control
- Summary

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Summary

You should now be able to do the following:

- Define Locator Control, including the structuring of Locator Control and the restrictions available under Locator Control.
- Define Revision Control, including default revisions and effectivity dates.
- Define Lot Control, including assigning lot numbers, expiration dates and reporting on Lot Controlled items.
- Define Serial Number Control, including assigning serial numbers, Serial Number Genealogy and reporting on items under Serial Number control.

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