

# **R11i Oracle Inventory: Issue and Transfer Material**

**Student Guide**

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# Table of Contents

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<b>Oracle Inventory: Issue and Transfer Material R11i</b> .....	<b>1-1</b>
Oracle Inventory: Issue and Transfer Material R11i.....	1-2
Issue and Transfer Material .....	1-3
Course Objectives .....	1-4
Agenda .....	1-5
Overview .....	1-6
Oracle Overview .....	1-7
Inventory Flow Process .....	1-8
Transaction Flows.....	1-9
Customizing Transaction Entry .....	1-10
Integration of Oracle Inventory to Manufacturing Applications .....	1-11
Integration of Oracle Inventory to Financial Applications .....	1-13
Customizing and Processing Transactions.....	1-14
Objectives .....	1-15
Transaction Flows.....	1-16
Customizing Transaction Entry .....	1-17
Transaction Source Types.....	1-18
Transaction Types.....	1-20
Transaction Reasons .....	1-22
Demonstration.....	1-23
Review Question.....	1-24
Review Question Solution .....	1-25
Summary.....	1-26
Practice 1-1 Overview .....	1-27
Practice 1-1 .....	1-28
Practice 1-1 Solution.....	1-29
Performing Miscellaneous Inventory Transactions .....	1-32
Objectives .....	1-33
Inventory Transactions .....	1-34
Miscellaneous Transaction (Account Receipt) .....	1-35
Application of Miscellaneous Transactions.....	1-37
Inventory Subtransfer .....	1-39
Transferring Between Organizations .....	1-40
Shipping Network.....	1-41
Interorganization Transfer .....	1-43
Interorganization Direct Shipment.....	1-44
Interorganization Intransit Shipment .....	1-45
Demonstration.....	1-46
Review Question.....	1-47
Review Question Answer .....	1-48
Collecting and Reporting Movement Statistics .....	1-49
Movement Statistics Parameters .....	1-50
Movement Statistics.....	1-51
Movement Statistics Reports .....	1-53
Reserve Available Items Summary.....	1-54
Purge Transactions.....	1-56
Viewing Material Transactions.....	1-57
Viewing Material Transaction Distributions.....	1-59
Transaction Reports and Inquiries .....	1-61
Summary.....	1-62
Practice 2-1 Overview .....	1-63

Practice 2-1 .....	1-64
Practice 2-1 Solution.....	1-65
Course Summary .....	1-70
Transaction Flows.....	1-71
Customizing Transaction Entry .....	1-72
Inventory Transactions .....	1-73
Course Summary .....	1-74

# Preface

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## Profile

### Before You Begin This Course

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

- Thorough knowledge of the overall concepts of inventory

### Prerequisites

- Navigate Oracle Applications
- Oracle Introduction to Manufacturing

### How This Course Is Organized

Oracle Inventory: Issue and Transfer Material 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
Oracle Inventory User's Guide, Release 11i	A83507-01

### 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 <b><i>algorithm</i></b> 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</code> (DOS), <code>\$FMHOME</code> (UNIX) 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 SELECT command to view information stored in the <code>LAST_NAME</code> column of the EMP 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.

# **Oracle Inventory: Issue and Transfer Material R11i**

## **Chapter 1**



# Issue and Transfer Material

Oracle Inventory Release 11i

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## Course Objectives

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### Course Objectives

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

- **Set up your system to handle numerous transaction processing options**
- **Perform miscellaneous transactions**
- **Transfer material between stockrooms and other inventory subdivisions**
- **Collect and report movement statistics**

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## Agenda

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### Agenda

- **Overview**
- **Customizing and Processing Transactions**
- **Performing Miscellaneous Inventory Transactions**

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## Overview

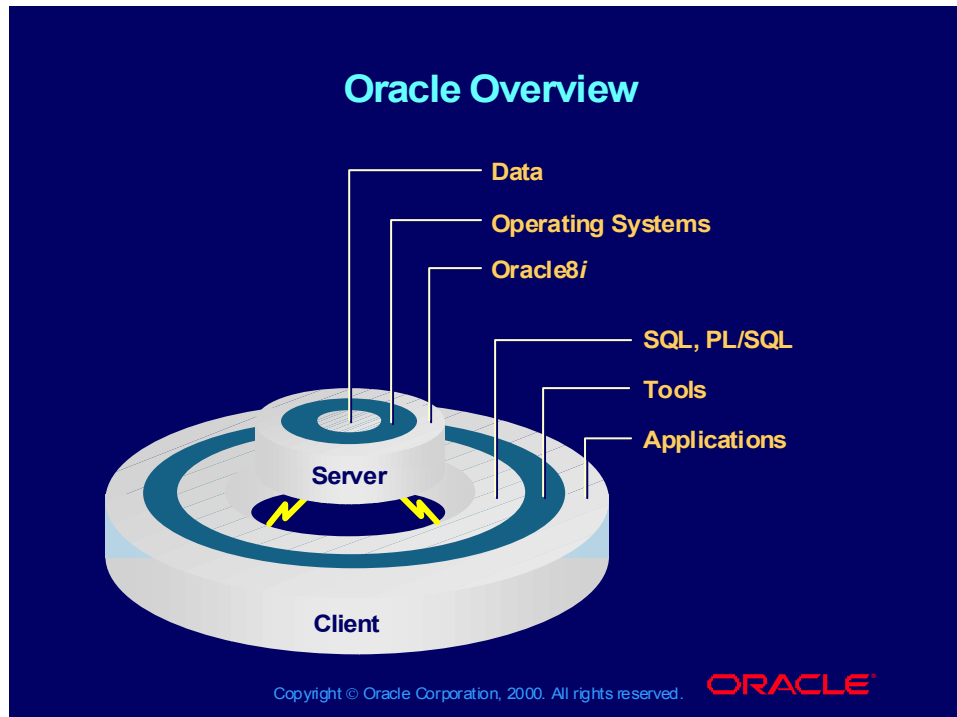
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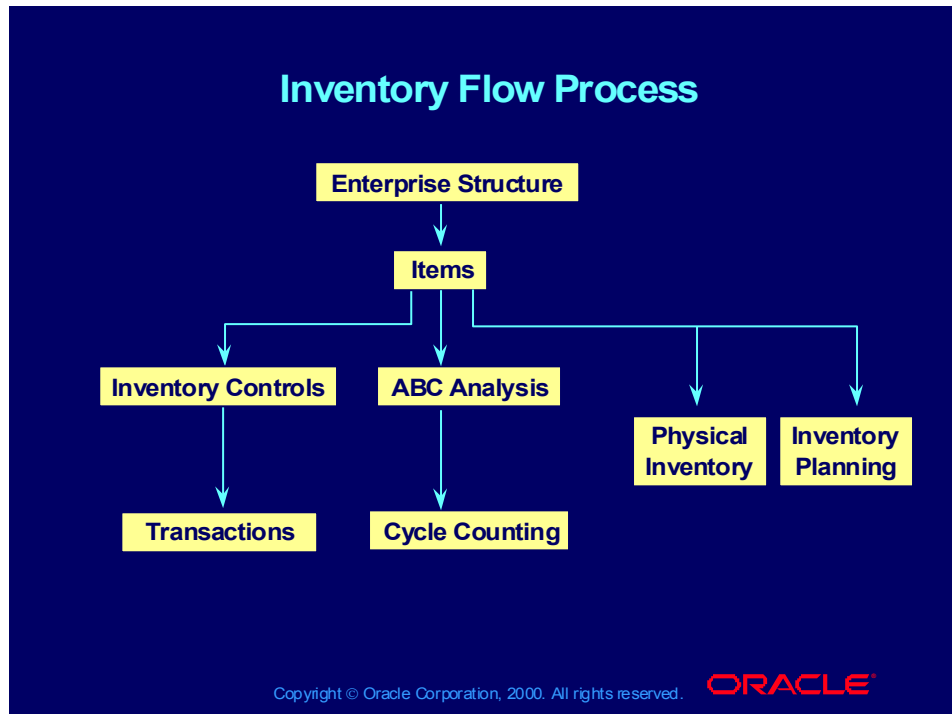
## Oracle Overview

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# Inventory Flow Process

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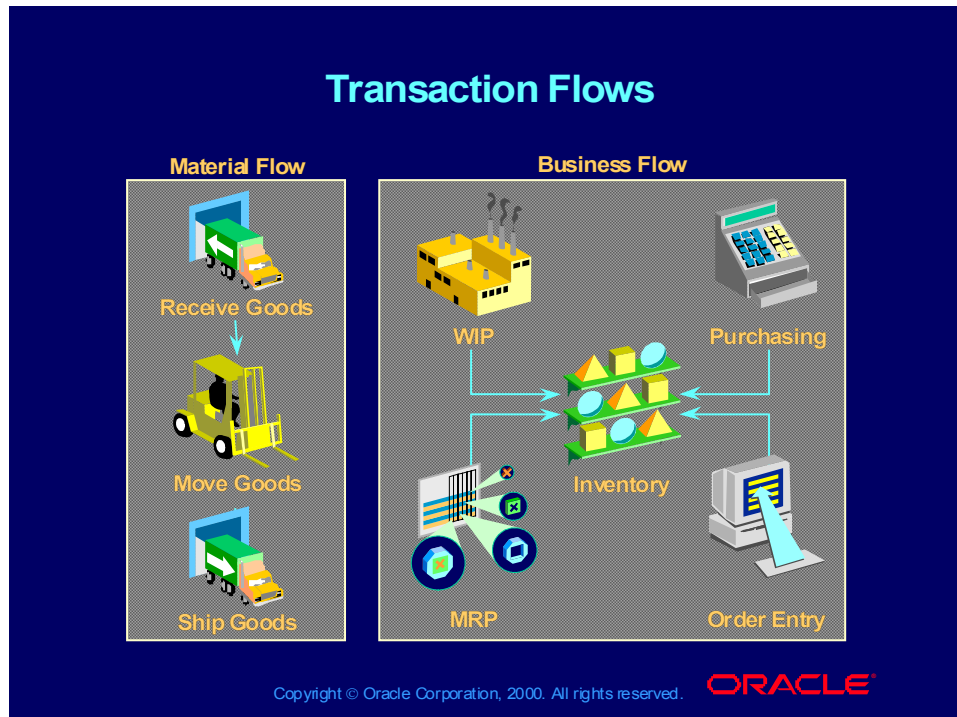
## Flow Process

Oracle Inventory is one of Oracle's enterprise applications products. Oracle Inventory enables companies to satisfy business needs such as these:

- Defining part numbers
- Modeling organization structures
- Tracking perpetual inventory
- Maintaining accurate on-hand balances
- Planning material replenishments
- Forecasting anticipated demand

## Transaction Flows

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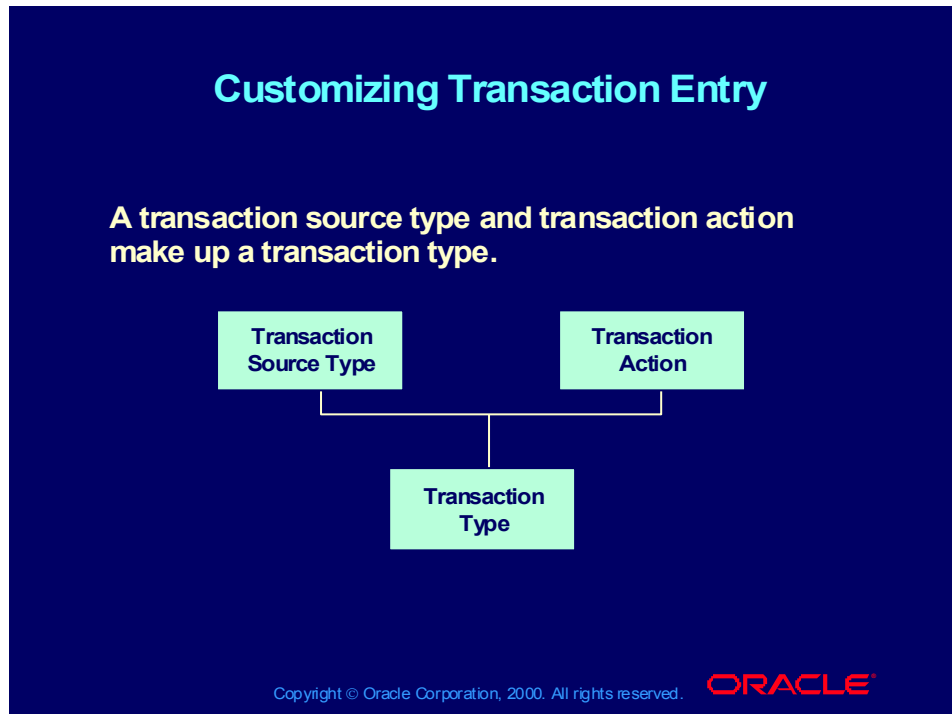


### Transaction Flows

- A transaction is an item movement into, within, or out of inventory.
- A transaction changes the quantity, location, or cost of an item.
- Oracle Inventory supports a number of predefined and user-defined transaction types.
- Every material movement has a corresponding set of accounting transactions that Oracle Inventory automatically generates.
- All transactions validate the various controls (revision, locator, lot number, and serial number) you enable for your items.
- You can choose your own transaction processing methods to use available computing resources most effectively.

## Customizing Transaction Entry

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### Customizing Transaction Entry

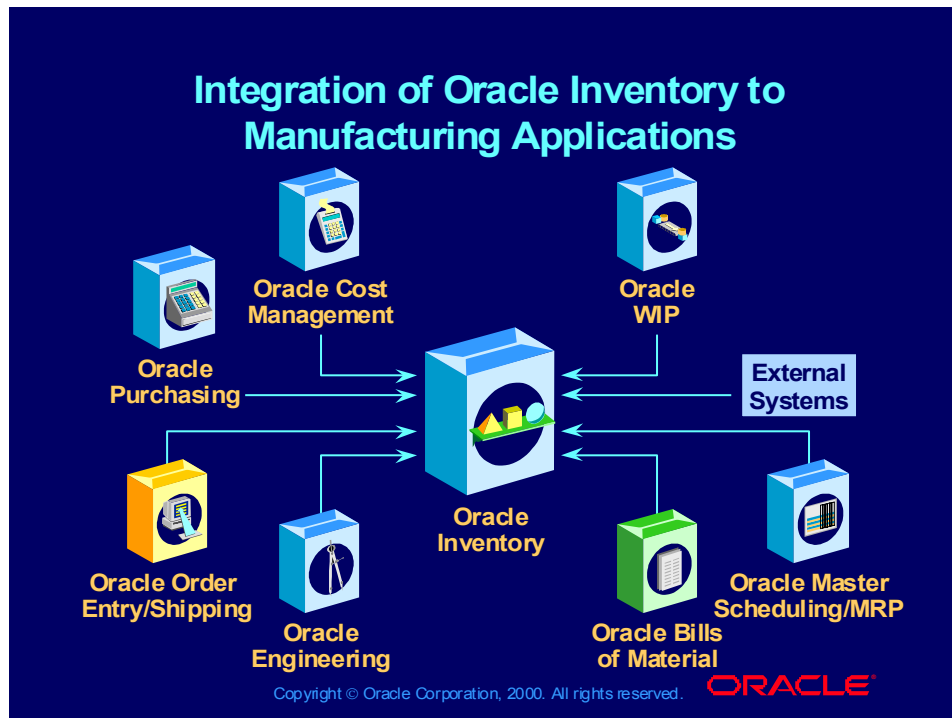
1. Define a new transaction source type.
2. Use the new transaction source type and a transaction action to define a new transaction type.
3. Use this transaction type in the Miscellaneous Transaction, Subinventory Transfer, or Interorganization Transfer windows.

### Reasons to Customize Transactions

- Flexibility to use your own terminology to name common transactions.
- Unlimited number of transactions to use for recording material movement.
- Ability to record and review material movement using customized transaction names and source types.

# Integration of Oracle Inventory to Manufacturing Applications

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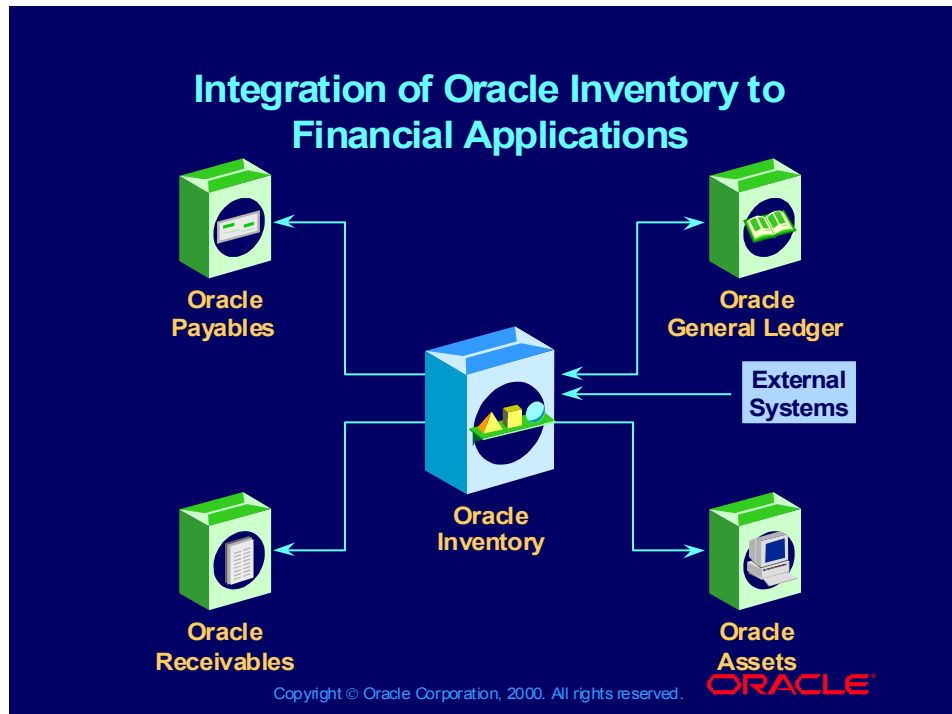
## Integration of Oracle Inventory to Manufacturing Applications

Oracle Inventory interacts with the other applications by sharing information.

- Oracle Cost Management
  - From: Cost Information
  - To: Transaction Rates
- Oracle Work in Process
  - From: WIP Activity and ATP Supply Information
  - To: UOM, Items, and On-Hand Quantity
- Oracle Master Scheduling/MRP
  - From: ATP Supply Information
  - To: On-Hand Quantity and Forecasts
- Oracle Bills of Material
  - To: UOM and Items
- Oracle Engineering
  - From: Engineering Item Information
  - To: UOM and Items

- Oracle Order Entry/Shipping
  - From: Shipments, Reservations, and Demand
  - To: UOM, Items, and ATP/On-Hand Quantity
- Oracle Purchasing
  - From: Receipts/Deliveries, ATP Supply, and Planning Supply
  - To: UOM, Items, Requisition, and Inter-organization Shipments

## Integration of Oracle Inventory to Financial Applications



### **Integration of Oracle Inventory to Financial Applications**

- Oracle General Ledger
  - From: Set of Books and Currency Exchange Rates
  - To: Transaction Accounting Summary or Detail
- Oracle Payables
  - To: UOM and Items
- Oracle Receivables:
  - To: UOM and Items
- Oracle Assets
  - To: UOM and Items

### Customizing and Processing Transactions

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### Objectives

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

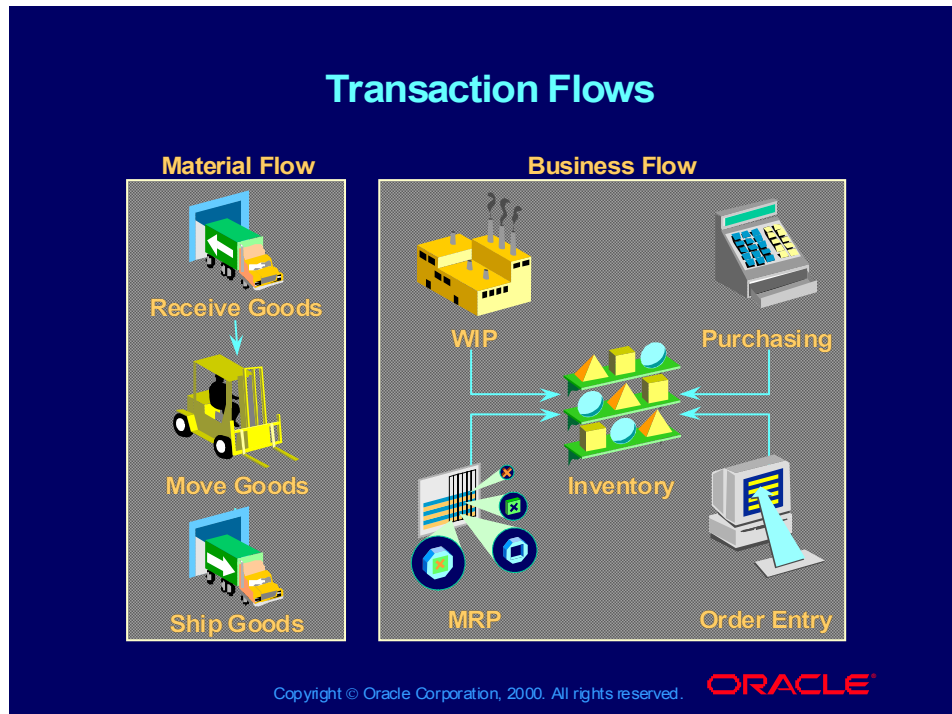
- **Classify material movement events according to the origin of each event**
- **Use your own terminology to name standard material movements**
- **Associate a predefined explanation with each material movement that you record in your system**
- **Open your accounting periods and generate accounting transactions**

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## Transaction Flows

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### Transactions

A transaction is an item movement into, within, or out of inventory. A transaction changes the quantity, location, and/or cost of an item.

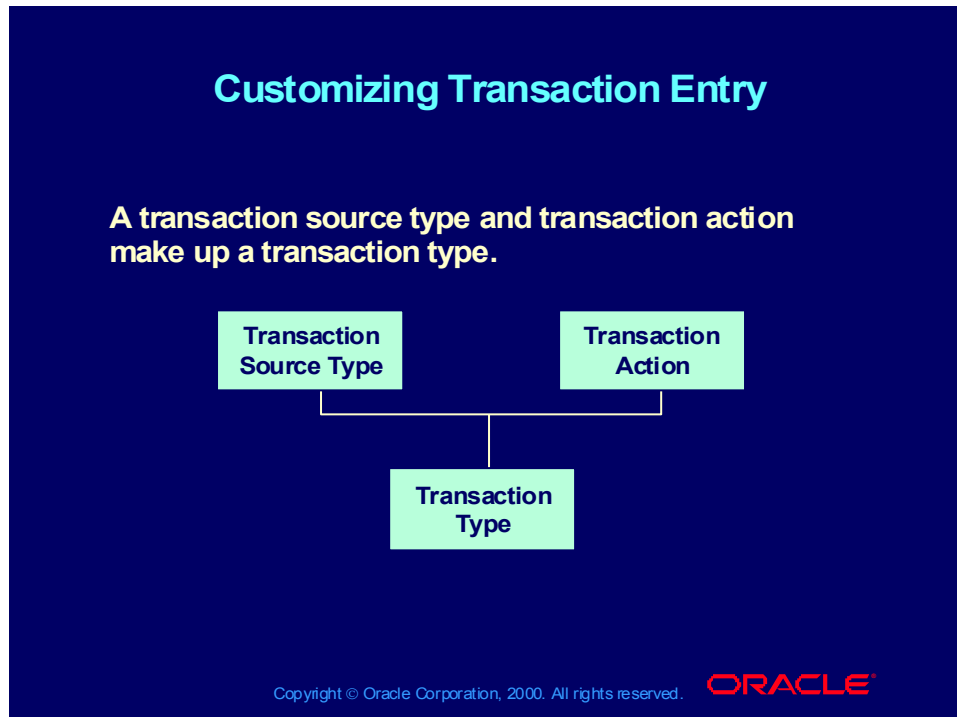
Oracle Inventory supports a number of predefined and user-defined transaction types. Every material movement has a corresponding set of accounting transactions that Oracle Inventory automatically generates.

All transactions validate the various controls (revision, locator, lot number, and serial number) you enable for your items.

You can choose your own transaction processing methods to use available computing resources most effectively.

## Customizing Transaction Entry

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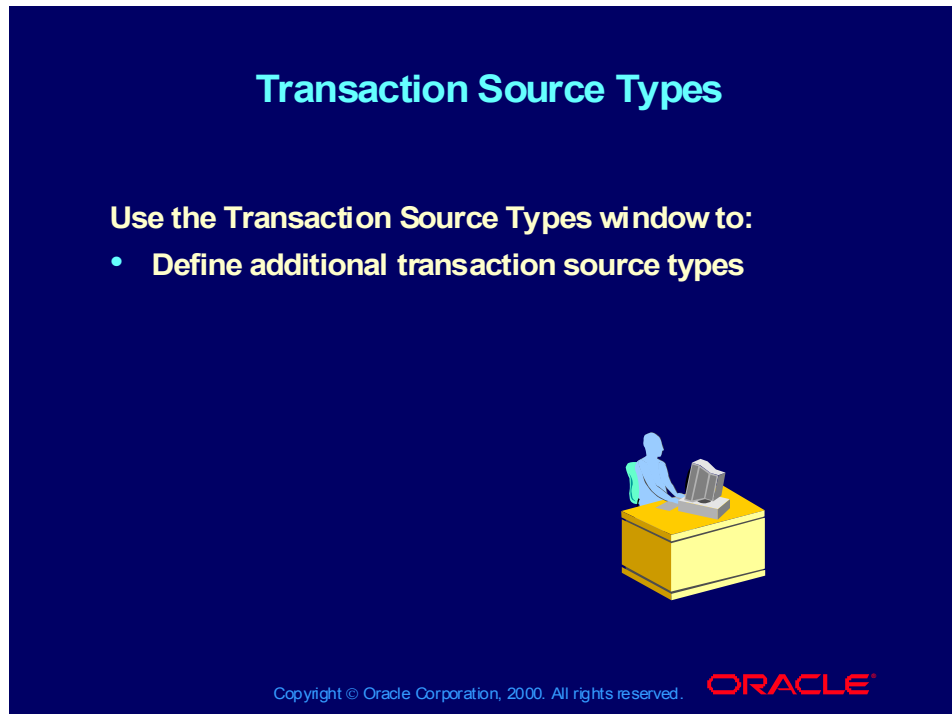


### Steps to Customize the Transaction Entry Process

1. Define transaction source types.
2. Define transaction types.
3. Define transaction reason codes.

## Transaction Source Types

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### Transaction Source Types

(N) Setup—>Transactions—>Source Types

Each system-defined source type is used with a number of system-defined transaction types. The Oracle system-defined source types are:

- Purchase order
- Sales order
- Account
- Job or schedule
- Account alias
- Internal requisition
- Internal order
- Cycle count
- Physical inventory
- Standard cost update
- RMA
- Inventory

### Defining Your Own Source Types

You can use your own terminology to define source types that suit your business practices. For example, you can define a source type to represent each

person who performs transactions. You can use source types to define transaction types.

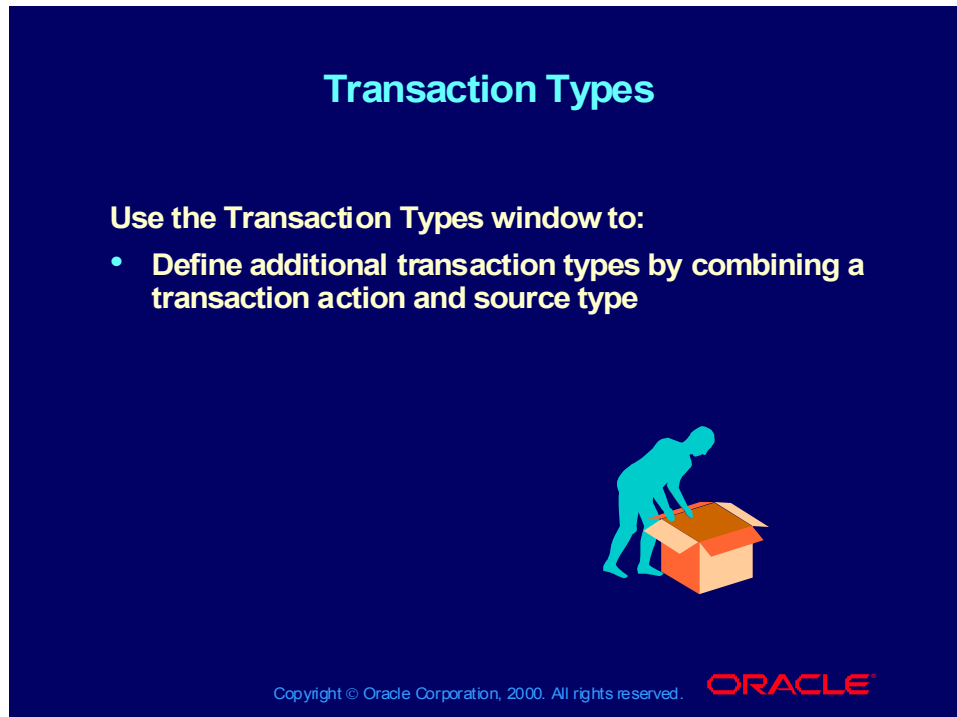
### **Specifying Validation of Source**

You can specify whether you want Oracle Inventory to validate the source name against a predefined list of values. If you want Oracle Inventory to validate the source names, define a value set that contains the list of valid sources (descriptive flexfield context for the Transaction Source Types window).

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Transactions > Setting Up > Transaction Setup > Transaction Source Types

## Transaction Types

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### Transaction Types

(N) Setup—>Transactions—>Types

### Defining a Transaction Type

You can define additional transaction types if you want to use your own naming conventions for different kinds of transactions. Define a transaction type by combining a transaction action and source type. Transaction actions are predefined types of material movements.

### Specifying a Source Type

You can associate a source type with each transaction type. Choose either a system-defined or user-defined source type.

When you enter your transaction, Oracle Inventory requires source information that corresponds to the source type associated with the transaction. For example, if your source type has a value set associated with it, then you must choose a valid source from the list of values.

### Specifying a Transaction Action

Seven different transaction actions define customized transaction types:

## Transaction Action and Description

### Issue from stores

- Path: Transactions—>Miscellaneous Transactions
  - Oracle Inventory decreases the quantity of the item in the subinventory and locator that you specify in the transaction window. This also decreases the appropriate inventory values.

### Receipt into stores

- Path: Transactions—>Miscellaneous Transactions
  - Oracle Inventory increases the quantity of the item in the subinventory and locator that you specify in the transaction window. Oracle Inventory also decreases the appropriate inventory values.

### Subinventory transfer

- Path: Transactions—>Subinventory Transfer
  - Oracle Inventory decreases the quantity of the item in one subinventory and increases it in another subinventory; inventory values stay the same.

### Direct organization transfer

- Path: Transactions—>Inter-organization Transfer
  - Oracle Inventory decreases the quantity of an item in one organization and increases it in another organization; Oracle Inventory decreases inventory values in the sending organization and increases inventory values in the receiving organization.

### Intransit shipment

- Path: Transactions—>Inter-organization Transfer
  - Oracle Inventory decreases the quantity of the item in one organization but does not increase it in the other organization until you perform an intransit receipt transaction.

### Standard cost update

- Path: Costs—>Standard Cost Update—>Update Costs
  - Oracle Inventory updates the standard cost of the item and performs value adjustments for your organization.

### Average cost update

- Path: Costs—>Average Cost Update
  - Oracle Inventory updates the average cost of the item and performs value adjustments for your organization.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Transactions > Setting Up > Transaction Setup >

../ Transaction Types

../ Transaction Actions

## Transaction Reasons

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### Transaction Reasons

(N) Setup—>Transactions—>Reasons

#### Defining Reason Codes

A reason code is a standard, predefined means of classifying or explaining the reason for performing a transaction. This is an addition to the free-form entry Transaction Reference field for every transaction line. Define reason codes that apply specifically to your business environment.

Examples of reason codes are:

- Theft
- Misplaced items
- Damaged items
- Erroneous data entry

You can use reason codes for querying and reporting transaction information.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Setting Up > Transaction Setup >  
Defining Transaction Reasons



## Demonstration

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### Demonstration

**This demonstration covers creating a new transaction type.**



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## Review Question

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### Review Question

**What is the importance of having a transaction type associated with each transaction?**

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### Review Question Solution

**What is the importance of having a transaction type associated with each transaction?**

**It is used to classify a particular transaction for reporting and querying purposes. Oracle Inventory also uses transaction types to identify certain transactions to include in historical usage calculations for ABC analysis or forecasting.**

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### Summary

**You should now be able to do the following:**

- **Define transaction source types to classify transactions according to their origins**
- **Use your own terminology to define additional inventory transaction types**
- **Define reason codes to associate explanations with each transaction that you enter**
- **View pending transaction activity and review transaction information with reports**
- **Open accounting periods for which you want to enter transactions**

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### Practice 1-1 Overview

**This practice covers the following topics:**

- **Defining transaction source types**
- **Defining transaction types**
- **Defining transaction reason codes**

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## Practice 1-1

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### Practice 1-1

**In this exercise you will practice defining transaction source types, transaction types and transaction reason codes.**

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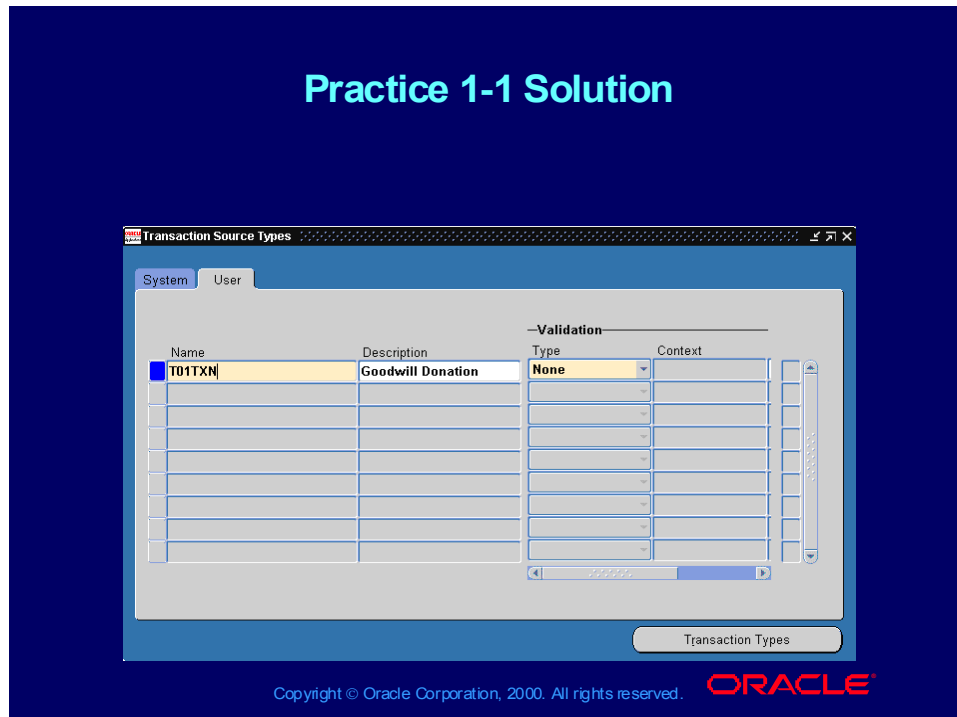
### Practice 1-1

#### Customized Transactions

1. Define a transaction source type as T(XX)TXN with description Goodwill Donation. Use validation None. Remember to save your work.
2. Define a transaction type as T(XX)Donation with description Goodwill Transaction. Associate it with your source type above and your transaction action will be to Issue from Stores. Save.
3. Define a new transaction reason as T(XX)Reason with description Charitable Donation. Save.

## Practice 1-1 Solution

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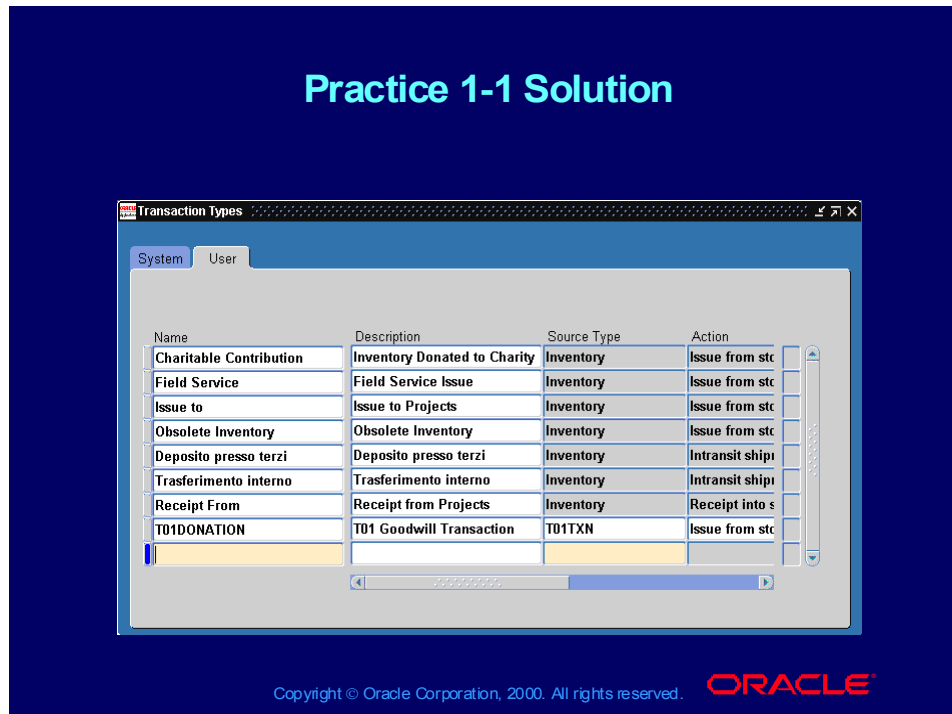
### Practice 1-1 Solution

Define a transaction source type as T(XX)TXN with description Goodwill Donation. Use validation None. Remember to save your work.

#### Setup—>Transactions—>Source Types

1. Click on the User tab.
2. Enter the following information:
  - Name T(XX)TXN
  - Description GOODWILL DONATION
  - Validation Type None
3. Save your work.

## Practice 1-1 Solution



### Practice 1-1 Solution (continued)

Define a transaction type as T(XX)Donation with description Goodwill Transaction. Associate it with your source type above and your transaction action will be to Issue from Stores. Save.

#### Setup—>Transaction—>Types

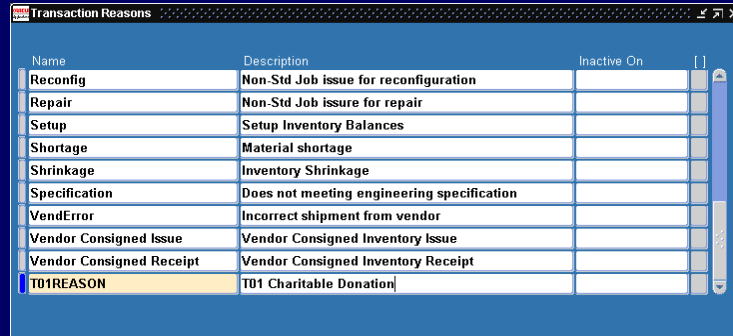
1. Click on the User tab.
2. Enter the following information:
  - Name T(XX)DONATION
  - Description T(XX) GOODWILL TRANSACTION
  - Source Type T(XX)TXN
  - Action Issue from stores
3. Save your work.



## Practice 1-1 Solution

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### Practice 1-1 Solution



Name	Description	Inactive On
Reconfig	Non-Std Job issue for reconfiguration	
Repair	Non-Std Job issue for repair	
Setup	Setup Inventory Balances	
Shortage	Material shortage	
Shrinkage	Inventory Shrinkage	
Specification	Does not meeting engineering specification	
VendError	Incorrect shipment from vendor	
Vendor Consigned Issue	Vendor Consigned Inventory Issue	
Vendor Consigned Receipt	Vendor Consigned Inventory Receipt	
T01REASON	T01 Charitable Donation	

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### Practice 1-1 Solution (continued)

Define a new transaction reason as T(XX)Reason with description Charitable Donation. Save.

#### Setup—>Transaction—>Reasons

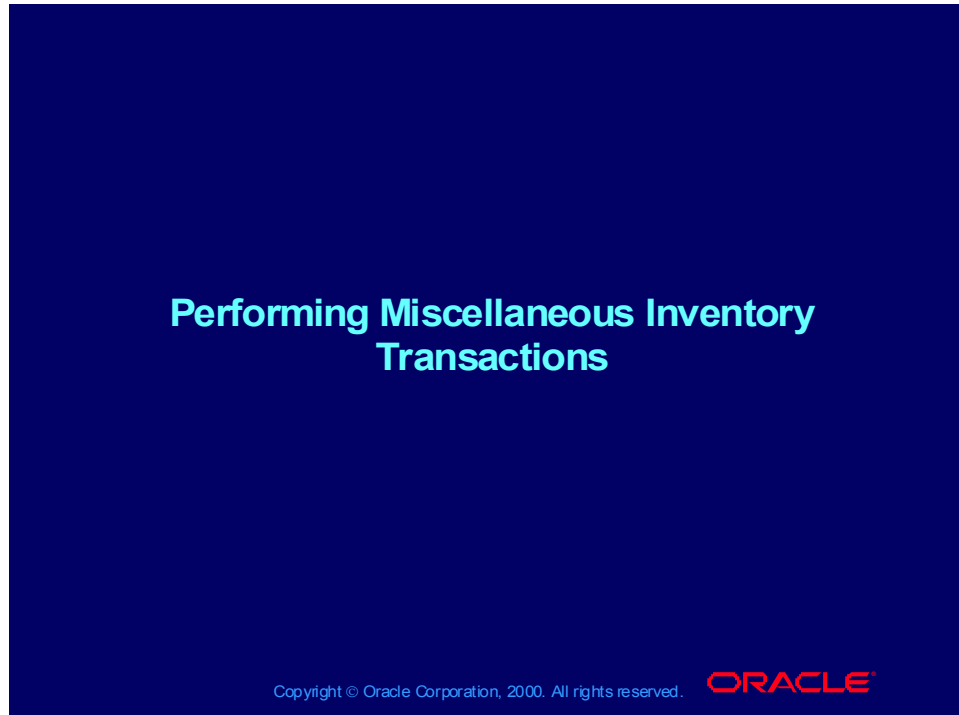
1. Enter the following information:

- Name T(XX)REASON
- Description T(XX) CHARITABLE DONATION

2. Save your work.

## Performing Miscellaneous Inventory Transactions

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## Objectives

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### Objectives

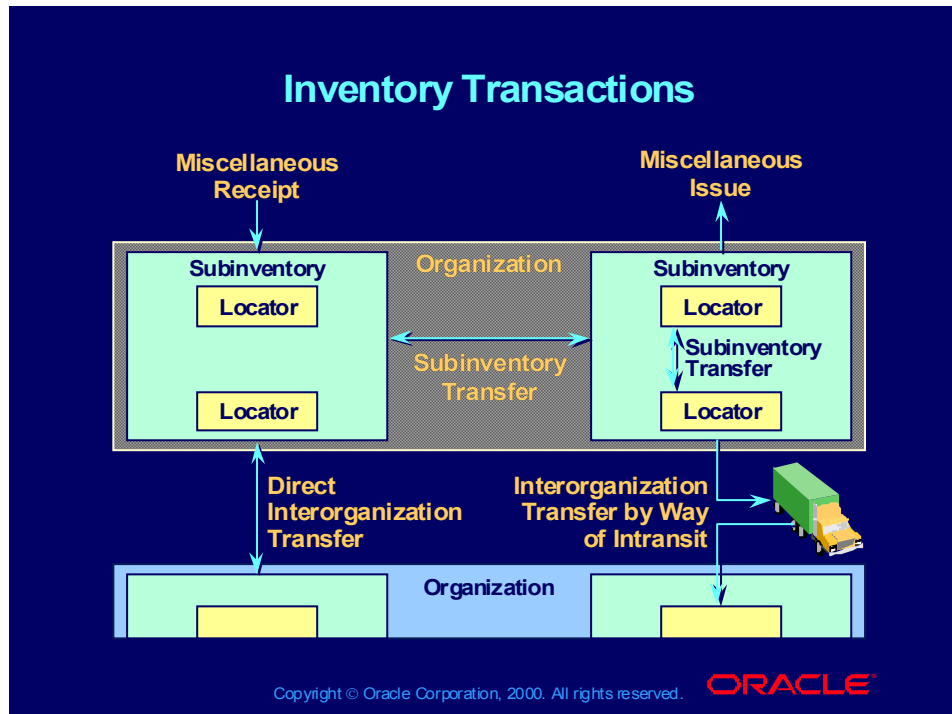
**After completing this section, you should be able to do the following:**

- **Perform miscellaneous transactions**
- **Transfer material between stockrooms and other inventory subdivisions**
- **Transfer material between warehouses, manufacturing facilities, and branch offices**
- **Collect and report movement statistics**
- **Purge a historical record of material movement activity**

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# Inventory Transactions



## You Can Perform the Following Oracle Inventory Transactions

- Receive items into your organization from a general ledger account number
- Issue items from your organization to a general ledger account number
- Transfer items from a subinventory in your organization to another subinventory in the same organization
- Transfer items directly between organizations
- Transfer items between organizations by way of intransit
- Reserve items for a specific account or temporarily prevent the release of items onto the shop floor

## Miscellaneous Transaction (Account Receipt)

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### Miscellaneous Transaction (Account Receipt)

Use the Miscellaneous Transaction window to:

- Issue material to or receive material from general ledger accounts in your current organization



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### Miscellaneous Transaction

(N) Transactions—>Miscellaneous Transactions

#### Choosing a Transaction Type

You can use one of your user-defined transaction types or one of the system-defined transaction types:

- Account alias issue
- Account alias receipt
- Account issue
- Account receipt
- Miscellaneous issue
- Miscellaneous receipt

#### Entering a Transaction Source

Enter source information for the source type associated with the transaction type you chose. The source type corresponding to the transaction type determines whether Oracle Inventory validates the source information.

If your transaction type has a source type of *Account alias*, you can choose as your source one of the account aliases you defined in the Account Aliases window.

When your transaction type has a source type of *Account*, Oracle Inventory skips the source field and directly enters the Account field.

When your transaction type has a user-defined source type, enter a source for your miscellaneous transaction. For example if your transaction type is *Issue to charity*, you might enter *Goodwill* as your source and the expense account corresponding to *Goodwill* or charities in the Account field.

### **Entering an Account Number**

Charge each miscellaneous transaction to an account number or an account alias. If your source type is *Account alias*, your account number is not displayed but Oracle Inventory uses the account identified by your account alias.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Performing Miscellaneous Transactions

## Application of Miscellaneous Transactions

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### Application of Miscellaneous Transactions

- Initial loading of item on-hand quantities when you start implementing Oracle Inventory
- Scrapping items by issuing them to expense accounts denoting scrap
- Issuing items to individuals, departments, or projects
- Receiving items that were acquired by assorted means (without purchase orders)
- Entering adjustments and corrections to system quantities due to theft, vandalism, loss, shelf-life expiration, or inaccurate record keeping

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### Account Receipt

(N) Transactions—>Miscellaneous Transaction (B) Transaction Lines

### Shared Features

- Open period transaction date validation
- Multiline orientation
- Item status validation
- Revision control validation
- Subinventory restriction validation
- Locator control and locator restriction validation
- Multiple UOMs with item primary UOM default
- Lot control validation
- Serial number control validation
- Item description display
- Descriptive flexfields
- Transaction reason codes
- Transaction reference
- Profile to control transaction postdating options

## **Item Quantity Information**

- Negative inventory parameter validation
- Quantities displayed in UOM you choose
- Dynamic on-hand quantity and available quantity display
- Available quantity = on-hand quantity reservations

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Performing Miscellaneous Transactions



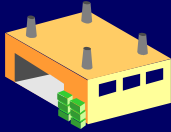
## Inventory Subtransfer

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### Inventory Subtransfer

Use the Subinventory transfer window to:

- Transfer material within your current organization between subinventories, or between two locators within the same subinventory



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### Inventory Subtransfer

(N) Transactions—>Subinventory Transfer (B) Transaction Lines

#### Choosing a Transaction Type

You can use one of your user-defined transaction types or one of the system predefined transaction type, Inventory subtransfer.

#### Entering a Transaction Source

You can enter source information for the source type associated with the transaction type you chose. The source type corresponding to the transaction type determines whether Oracle Inventory validates the source information.

#### Application of Inventory Subtransfers

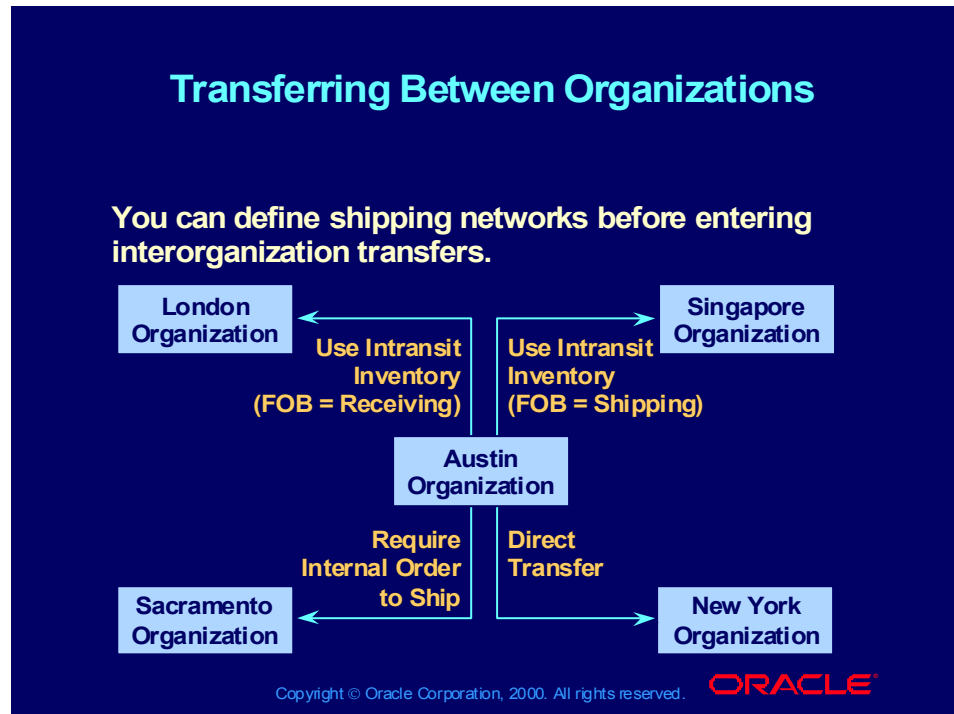
You can move items from one bin to another or to an inspection area (a subinventory that is nonreversible, nonnettable, and is not Available to Promise).

You can replenish floor stock inventories or move items from one stockroom to another.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Transferring Between Subinventories

## Transferring Between Organizations

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(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Transferring Between Organizations

## Shipping Network

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### Shipping Network

Use the Shipping Network window to:

- Define accounting information and the relationships that exist between shipping and destination organizations



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### Shipping Network

(N) Setup—>Organizations—>Shipping Networks (B) New

#### Enabling a Shipping Network

You can specify the sending and receiving organization for each shipping network. You must enable the network between each shipping and receiving organization.

#### Specifying Intransit Requirements

Use intransit inventory if you want to track your items as they move from the current organization to the destination organization. Receive intransit shipments by performing an intransit receipt transaction.

#### Choose an FOB Point

**Shipment:** The destination organization takes ownership of transferred items when they are issued to intransit.

**Receipt:** The destination organization takes ownership of the transferred items when you perform a receipt transaction out of intransit; the sending organization owns the items while they are in transit.

#### Requiring an Internal Order

You can specify whether an internal order must exist for Oracle Inventory to allow transfer of items from the shipping organization to the receiving organization. An internal order requirement results in a paper trail of the interorganization transfer.

## Choosing Transfer Charge Type Options

**None:** The destination organization is not charged.

**Requested %:** You can choose a percentage of the transaction value.

**Requested Value:** You can choose a fixed amount that represents an added value.

**Predefined %:** Oracle Inventory charges transfer costs to the destination organization as a predefined percentage of the transaction value.

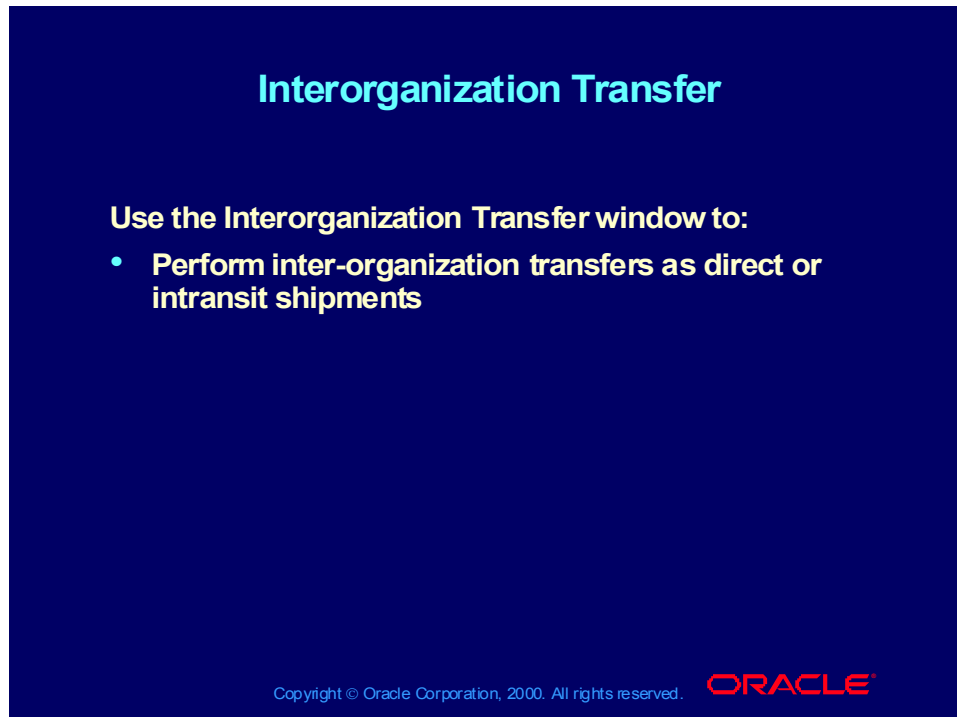
## Updating Interorganization Transfer Accounts

Oracle Inventory displays the interorganization transfer accounts that you entered in the Organization Parameters window. You can update the transfer accounts that Oracle Inventory uses for interorganization transactions.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Setting Up > Transaction Setup  
    ../ Inter-Organization Shipping Network  
    ../ Defining Inter-Organization Shipping Network

## Interorganization Transfer

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### Interorganization Transfer

(N) Transactions—>Interorganization Transfer

#### Direct and Intransit Transfers

A direct transfer is one where there is no intransit inventory. When you perform a direct transfer, Oracle Inventory performs both the issue and the receipt transaction. Receive intransit material by using the Receipts window. Update freight and arrival information for intransit items by using the Maintain Shipments window.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Transactions > Inter-organization Transfers

## Interorganization Direct Shipment

---



### Inventory Direct Shipment

(N) Transactions—>Interorganization Transfer (B) Transaction Lines

#### Transaction Type

You must use a transaction type that corresponds to the type of transfer (direct or intransit). Use either a user-defined or a system-defined transaction type.

#### Entering a Transaction Source

You can enter source information for each interorganization transfer transaction. Enter source information for the source type associated with the transaction type you chose. The source type corresponding to the transaction type determines whether Oracle Inventory validates the source information.

#### Entering Freight Information

You can choose the freight carrier to use for your shipment. Update the default interorganization transfer accounts, freight charge, and transfer credit information.

You can specify the expected receipt date for your shipment. Oracle Inventory and MRP/MPS use intransit shipments as supply sources for ATP checking and the planning processes.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Inter-organization Transfers

## Interorganization Intransit Shipment

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### Interorganization Intransit Shipment

Use the Inventory Intransit Shipment window to:

- Transfer material when transportation time is significant.
- When you perform the transfer transaction, you do not need to specify the delivery location.
- You only need to enter the subinventory you are shipping from, a shipment number, the freight information, and, a percentage of the transaction value or a discrete amount that Oracle Inventory uses to compute transfer charges.

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### Inventory Intransit Shipment

(N) Transactions—>Interorganization Transfer (B) Transaction Lines

#### Transaction Type

You must use a transaction type that corresponds to the type of transfer (direct or intransit). Use either a user-defined or a system-defined transaction type.

#### Entering a Transaction Source

You can enter source information for each interorganization transfer transaction. Enter source information for the source type associated with the transaction type you chose. The source type corresponding to the transaction type determines whether Oracle Inventory validates the source information.

#### Entering Freight Information

You can choose the freight carrier to use for your shipment. Update the default interorganization transfer accounts, freight charge, and transfer credit information.

You can specify the expected receipt date for your shipment. Oracle Inventory and MRP/MPS use intransit shipments as supply sources for ATP checking and the planning processes.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Inter-organization Transfers

## Demonstration

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### Demonstration

**This demonstration covers an interorganization transfer.**



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## Review Question

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### Review Question

#### True or False

- You can you transfer partial quantities of the same item to different subinventories and locators in a single transaction.

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### Review Question Answer

#### True or False

- You can you transfer partial quantities of the same item to different subinventories and locators in a single transaction.

**True**

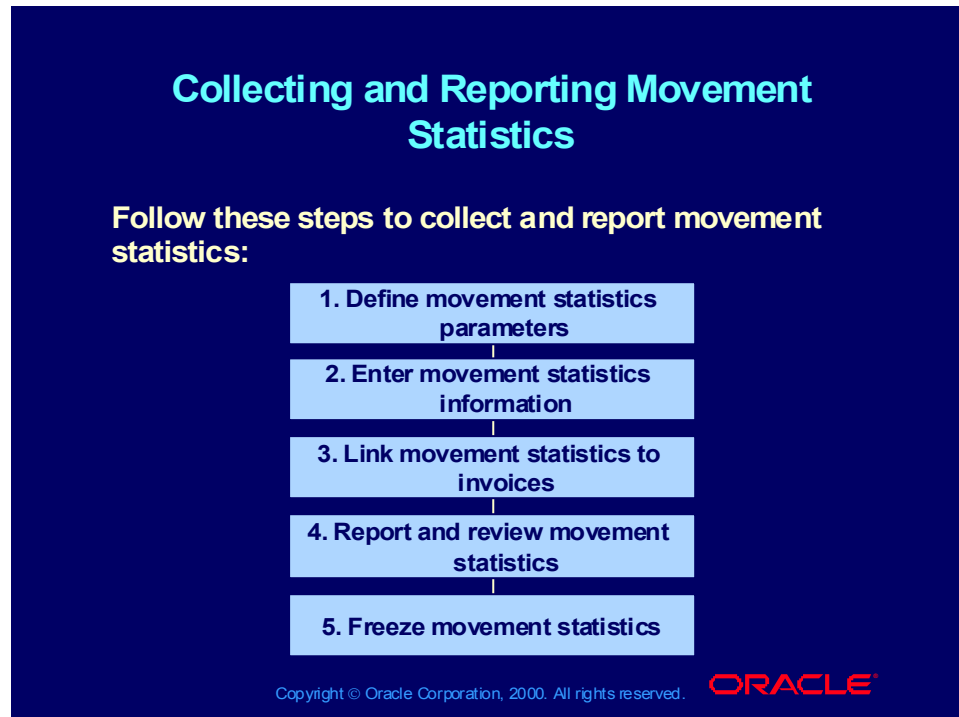
**You can transfer partial quantities of the same item to different subinventories and locators in a single transaction. The items you transfer must exist in both organizations.**

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## Collecting and Reporting Movement Statistics

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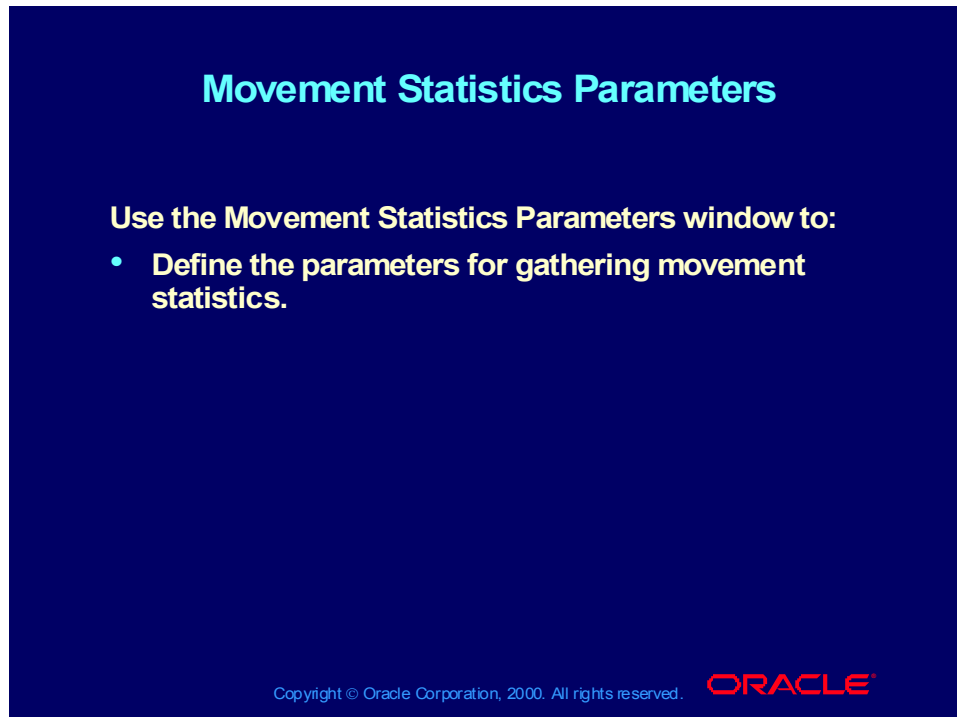
### Statistics

Oracle Inventory provides the functionality for gathering, reviewing, and reporting statistical information associated with material movements. You can track the movement of goods regardless of the countries involved.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Transactions > Overview of Movement Statistics

## Movement Statistics Parameters

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### Movement Statistics Parameters

(N) Setup—>Transactions—>Movement Statistics—>Parameters

Foreign currency transactions are converted to the legal entity's currency by using a specific rate type. You can record the appropriate rate type for this conversion. Currency conversion rate types are defined in the Oracle General Ledger.

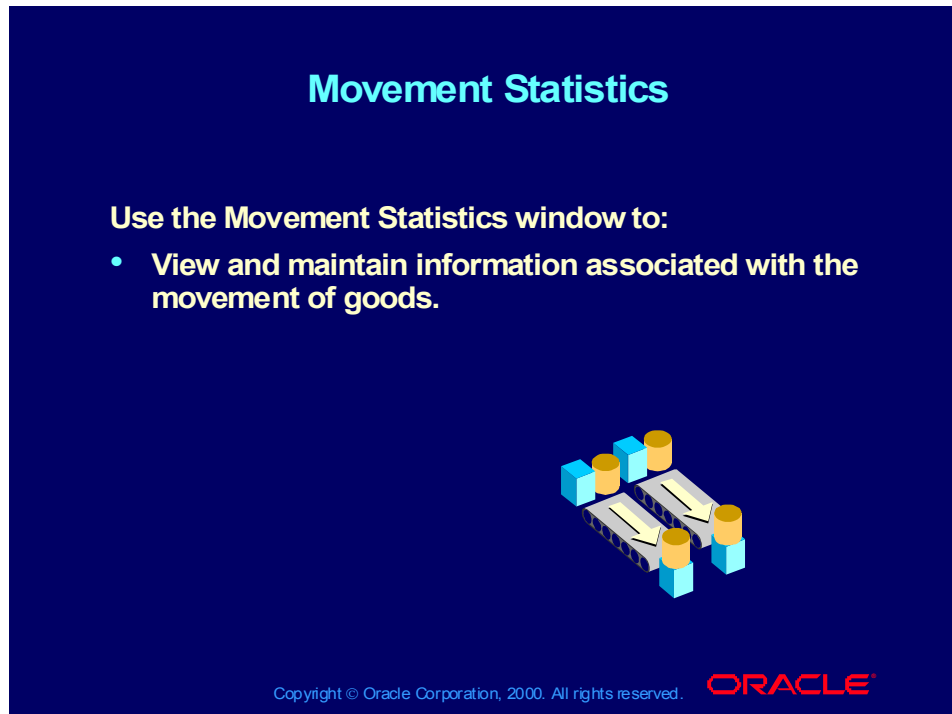
(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Overview of Movement Statistics >  
Setting Up Movement Statistics

and

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Setting Up > Transaction Setup >  
Defining Movement Statistics Parameters

## Movement Statistics

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### Movement Statistics

(N) Transactions—>Movement Statistics

#### Navigation to the Movement Statistics Window

You can navigate to the Movement Statistics window from various material transaction windows or manually through Oracle Inventory. The transaction windows are:

- Interorganization Transfer (Oracle Inventory)
- Receipt of Customer Return (Oracle Inventory)
- Return to Customer (Oracle Inventory)
- Confirm Shipment (Oracle Order Entry)
- Receipts/Returns/Corrections (Oracle Purchasing)

#### Country-Specific List of Values

- Oracle Inventory supports a country-specific list of values.
- Certain lists of values are seeded with a country prefix.
- The prefix used is the two-character upper case ISO code of the country.

#### Confirm Shipment (Oracle Order Entry)

(N) Shipping—>Confirm Shipments-Departures (B) Delivery

Movement statistics entered through the Oracle Order Entry Confirm Shipment window are linked automatically to the corresponding accounts receivable invoice.

You can use the Invoices window to link movement statistics entered in the Receipts window to the accounts payable invoices.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Overview of Movement Statistics  
    ../ Entering and Maintaining Movement Statistics  
    ../ Automatically Generating Movement Statistics


## Movement Statistics Reports

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### Movement Statistics Reports

**Use the Movement Statistics window to:**

- **Run both summary and detail reports for movement statistics.**
- **Use these reports to validate information and identify missing or incomplete entries.**



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### All Reports

(N) Reports—>Movement Statistics

Oracle Inventory provides both summary and detail reports for movement statistics. You use these reports to validate information and identify missing or incomplete entries. Corrections can be made before freezing the information.

The Movement Statistics Report provides a run-time parameter that allows you to freeze movement information for official Intrastat reporting. This Official/Summary option, updates the database with any information calculated at report run time to provide a complete history of information reported. This option also allows you to assign a reference number for the information processed by the particular run of the report.

If you identify a mistake after the information has been frozen, you can either reverse the freeze (nullifying the official report) or enter a movement adjustment entry to record the appropriate change.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Reports and Processes

- ../ Movement Statistics Exception Report
- ../ Movement Statistics Processor
- ../ Movement Statistics Report
- ../ Movement Statistics Reset Status Report

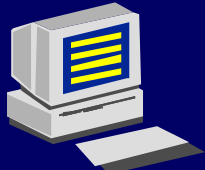
## Reserve Available Items Summary

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### Reserve Available Items Summary

Use the Reserve Available Items Summary window to:

- Create reservations for an item
- Update reservations for an item
- Transfer reservations for an item
- Review reservations for an item



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### Reserve Available Items Summary

(N) On-hand, Availability—>Reservations

#### Reservation

A reservation is a hold placed on a user-specified number of units of an item. A reservation assures that the reserved quantity of an item is available on the requested date.

#### Demand

Demand is the total quantity of all projected issues against an item, including sales order shipments, internal order shipments, and work-in-process jobs and schedules.

#### Reserving in Oracle Inventory

You can only reserve what you have available now; you cannot reserve against an expected source of supply. In Oracle Inventory you can reserve an item by any transaction source and for any combination of revision, lot number, subinventory, and locator. Oracle Inventory automatically relieves a reservation when you transact against the reserving account number or account alias on the reservation date.

#### Reserving in Oracle Order Entry

You can reserve items on a sales order for customers. Oracle Inventory automatically relieves reservations when you ship the reserved items to the customers.



## **Entering a Reservation Source Type**

You can reserve specific units of an item for any source type and corresponding source. There is no unique identifier for a reservation; the source for which you are reserving, the reservation date, and the item/subinventory/locator/lot number/revision combination identify your specific reservation.

## **Reserving On-Hand Inventory**

You can create, change, and delete reservations for an item. As you add line items to new or existing reservations, Oracle Inventory deducts the quantity of that line item from the available quantity.

The available quantity is specific to the current organization, revision number, lot number, subinventory, and locator for the item. The on-hand quantity does not decrease until Oracle Inventory issues the reserved item quantity.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
On-hand and Availability  
../ Item Reservations


## Purge Transactions

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### Purge Transactions

Use the Purge Transactions window to:

- Purge all transaction history and associated accounting information for your current organization, where the transaction date is before and including the purge date you enter and is in a closed period.



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### Purge Transactions

(N) Transactions—>Purge

### Purging Transaction Information

You can purge all transaction information for your current organization. Oracle Inventory deletes all transaction history and all related accounting information.

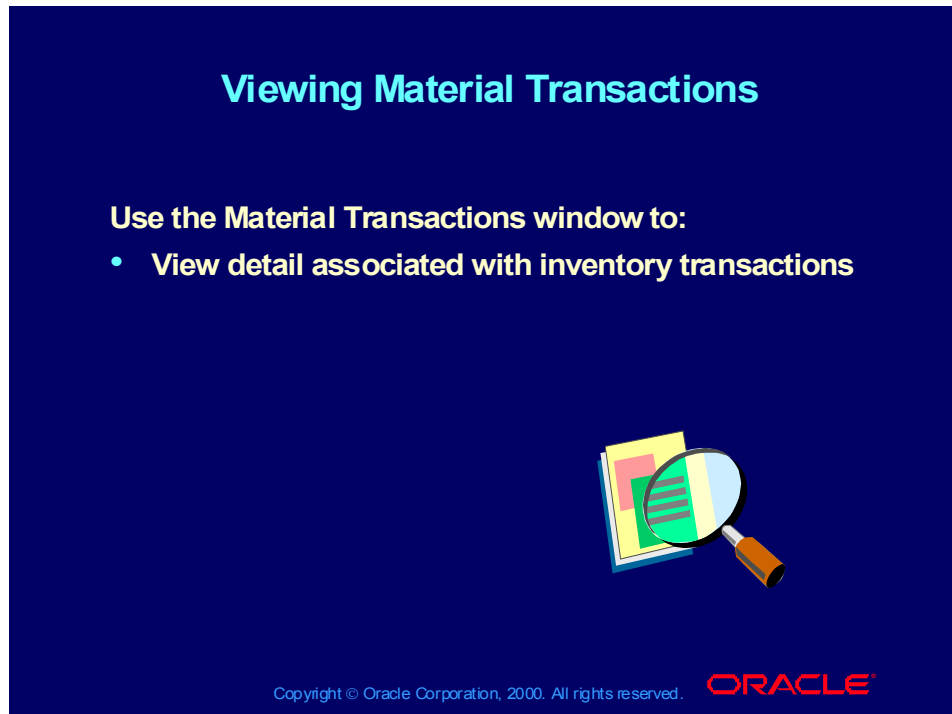
### Entering a Purge Date

Oracle Inventory deletes all transaction records where the transaction date is prior to and inclusive of the date you enter. You can purge transaction information only for a closed period.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Purging Transaction History

## Viewing Material Transactions

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### Material Transactions

(N)Transactions—>Material Transactions

### Inquiry and Description

Material Transactions (INV)

- Use this window to view all detail associated with all inventory transactions.

Receiving Transactions Summary (INV, PO)

- Use this window to view a summary of receipts.

Transaction Status Summary (INV, PO)

- Use this window to view the status of receiving transactions.

Material Transaction Distributions (INV)

- Use this window to view account, currency, location, and transaction type information.

Transaction Summaries (INV)

- Use this window to view usage information for a specific item, such as the number of transactions, the net number of units, the net value of transactions, the total number of issue transactions, and the total number of receipt transactions.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Viewing Material Transactions

## Viewing Material Transaction Distributions

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### Viewing Material Transaction Distributions

Use the Material Transaction Distribution window to:

- **View inventory accounting distributions. View account, currency, location, and transaction type information for transactions performed within a date range.**

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### Material Transaction Distributions

(N) Transactions—>Material Distributions

#### Inquiry and Description

Lot Transactions (INV)

- Use this window to view lot transactions associated with a particular lot number, supplier lot number, or item within a date range.

Transaction Serial Numbers (INV)

- Use this window to view serial number transactions associated with a specific serialized unit.

Pending Transactions (INV)

- Use this window to view, edit, and correct pending transactions before validation.

Transaction Interface (INV)

- Use this window to view, edit, and correct transactions received through the transaction open interface.

Movement Statistics (INV)

- Use this window to view the source, invoice, country, and movement details of a specific movement.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Viewing Material Transactions Distributions

## Transaction Reports and Inquiries

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### Transaction Reports and Inquiries

Use the Transaction Reports window to:

- Run reports to review transaction information, for example, historical information, transaction detail, expected receipts, purchase order shipments or incomplete entries.

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### Reports and Inquiries

(N) Reports—>Transactions

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >  
Transactions > Transaction Reports

### Summary

**You should now be able to do the following:**

- **Enter miscellaneous issue and receipt transactions for your organization**
- **Record transfers between subinventories in the same organization**
- **Establish interorganization shipping relationships**
- **Record direct transfers between organizations**
- **Collect and report movement statistics**
- **Reserve items for particular accounts**
- **Purge historical transaction information**
- **Review reports to verify transaction information**

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## Practice 2-1 Overview

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### Practice 2-1 Overview

**This practice covers the following topics:**

- **Defining shipping networks**
- **Performing transactions**
- **Verifying transactions**

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## Practice 2-1

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### Practice 2-1

**In this exercise you will practice defining shipping networks, performing transactions and verifying transactions.**

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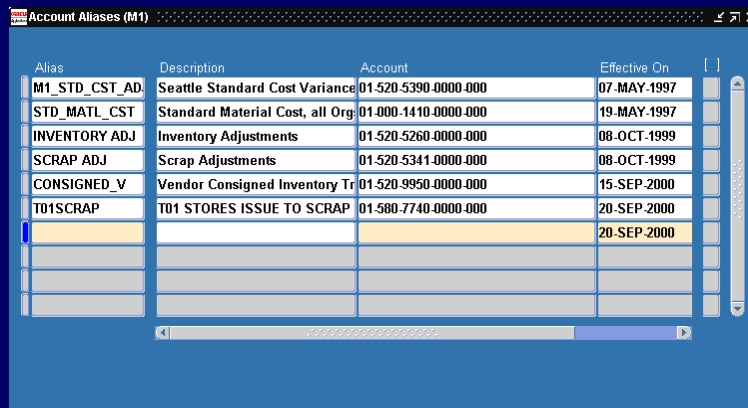
### Practice 2-1

#### Inventory Transactions

1. Set up an account alias named T(XX)Scrap with description of T(XX)Stores issue to scrap. Save.
2. Process a miscellaneous issue to your account T(XX)Scrap. In the “Transaction Lines” select item AS54888 and issue. You will be prompted for appropriate inventory controls. Save.
3. Transfer item AS54888 from the FGI subinventory to the Stores subinventory. Transfer a quantity of 5. Save.
4. Use an interorganization transfer to ship a quantity of 1 of item AS54888 from FGI inventory M1 to FGI inventory M2. You will be prompted for the inventory controls set for the item. Inquire to make sure you got the results you wanted.

## Practice 2-1 Solution

### Practice 2-1 Solution



Alias	Description	Account	Effective On
M1_STD_CST_AD	Seattle Standard Cost Variance	01-520-5390-0000-000	07-MAY-1997
STD_MATL_CST	Standard Material Cost, all Org	01-000-1410-0000-000	19-MAY-1997
INVENTORY ADJ	Inventory Adjustments	01-520-5260-0000-000	08-OCT-1999
SCRAP ADJ	Scrap Adjustments	01-520-5341-0000-000	08-OCT-1999
CONSIGNED_V	Vendor Consigned Inventory Tr	01-520-9950-0000-000	15-SEP-2000
T01SCRAP	T01 STORES ISSUE TO SCRAP	01-580-7740-0000-000	20-SEP-2000
			20-SEP-2000

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### Practice 2-1 Solution

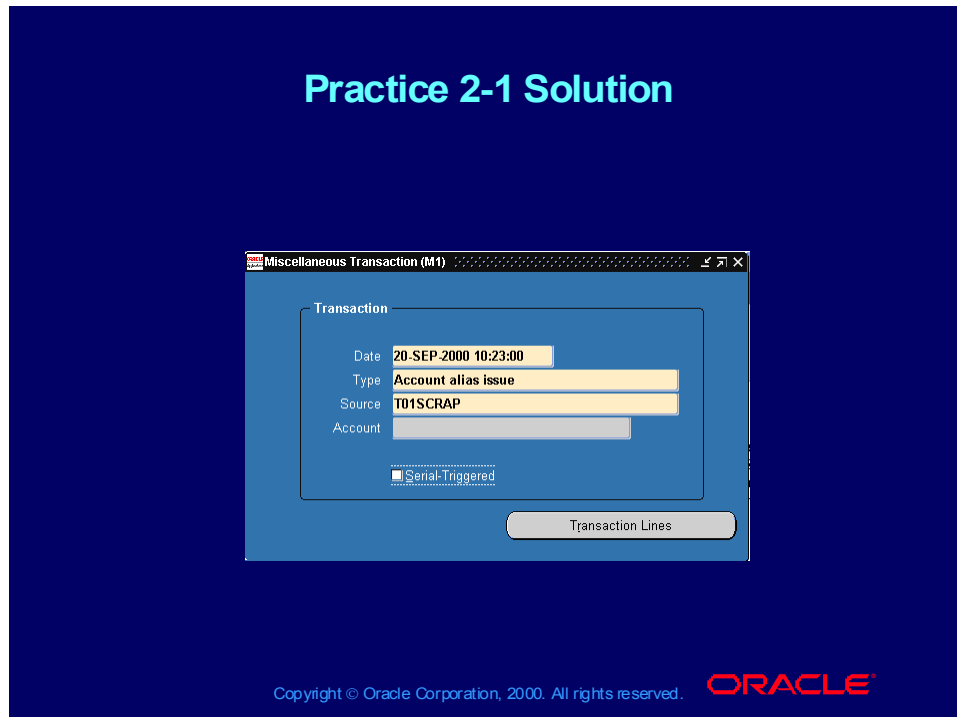
Set up an account alias named T(XX)Scrap with description of T(XX)Stores issue to scrap. Save.

#### Setup—>Account Aliases

1. Choose the Seattle Manufacturing organization M1.
2. Enter the following information:
  - Name T(XX)SCRAP
  - Description T(XX)STORES ISSUE TO SCRAP
  - Account (Miscellaneous)
3. Save your work.

## Practice 2-1 Solution

---



### Practice 2-1 Solution (continued)

Process a miscellaneous issues to your account T(XX)Scrap. In the “Transaction Lines” select item AS54888 and issue. You will be prompted for appropriate inventory controls. Save.

#### Transactions—>Miscellaneous Transactions

1. Enter the following information in the Miscellaneous Transaction window:
  - Date Use today’s date
  - Type Account alias issue
  - Source T(XX)SCRAP
2. Click on Transaction Lines.
3. Enter the following information in the Account Alias Issue window:
  - Item AS54888
  - Subinventory FGI
  - Quantity 10
4. Save your work.

## Practice 2-1 Solution

**Practice 2-1 Solution**

Item	Rev	Subinventory	Quantity	UOM	To Subinv	Reason
AS54888		FGI	5	Ea	Stores	

Description: Sentinel Standard Desktop  
Available: 5090  
On-hand: 5094

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### Practice 2-1 Solution (continued)

Transfer item AS54888 from the FGI subinventory to the Stores subinventory. Transfer a quantity of 5. Save.

#### Transactions—>Subinventory Transfer

- Enter the following information in the Subinventory Transfer window:
  - Date Use today's date
  - Type Inventory sub transfer (list of values)
- Click on Transaction Lines.
- Enter the following information in the Inventory sub transfer window:
  - Item AS54888
  - Subinventory FGI
  - Quantity 5
  - To Subinventory Stores
- Save your work.

## Practice 2-1 Solution

**Practice 2-1 Solution**

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### Practice 2-1 Solution (continued)

Use an interorganization transfer to ship a quantity of 1 of item AS54888 from FGI inventory M1 to FGI inventory M2. You will be prompted for the inventory controls set for the item. Inquire to make sure you got the results you wanted.

#### Transactions—>Inter-organization Transfer

1. Enter the following information in the Inter-organization Transfer window:

- Date Use today's date
- To Organization M2 (Boston Manufacturing)
- Type Inventory intransit shipment
- Shipment Number T(XX)123
- Freight DHL
- Waybill T(XX)987
- Containers 1
- Expected Receipt Date 1 week from today

2. Click on Transaction Lines.

3. Enter the following information in the Inventory Intransit Shipment window:

- Item AS54888
- Subinventory FGI
- Quantity 1

- To Subinventory FGI
4. Save your work.
  5. Inquire to make sure you received the results you wanted.

## Course Summary

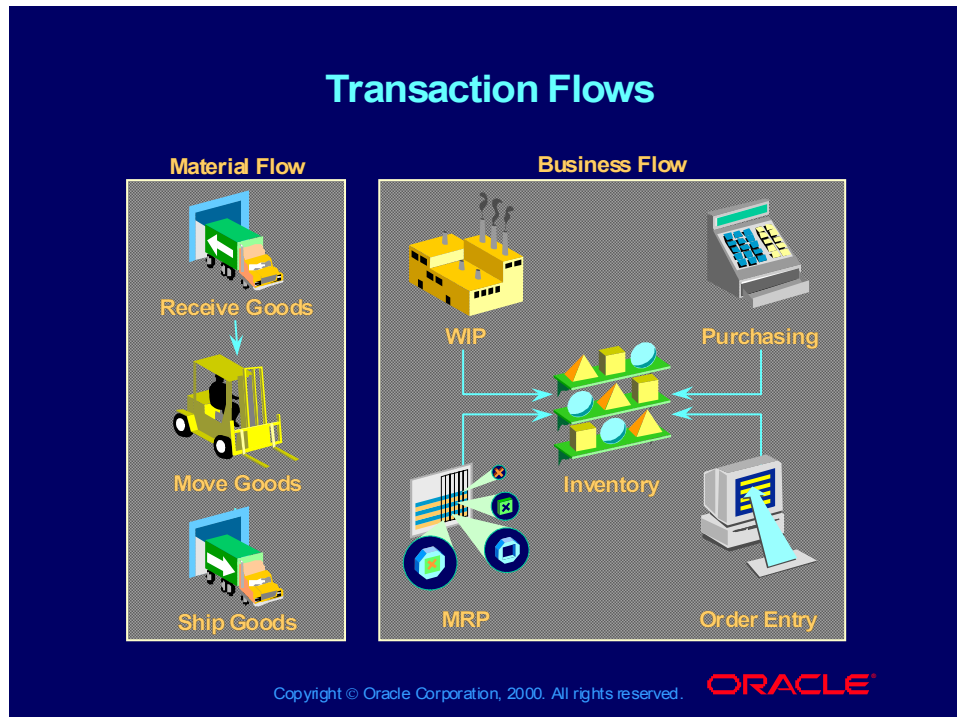
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## Transaction Flows

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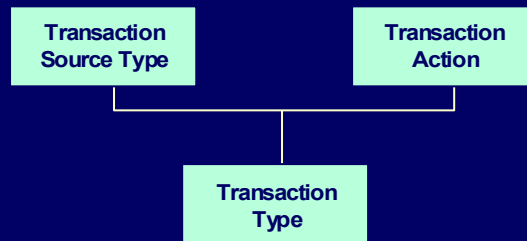


## Customizing Transaction Entry

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### Customizing Transaction Entry

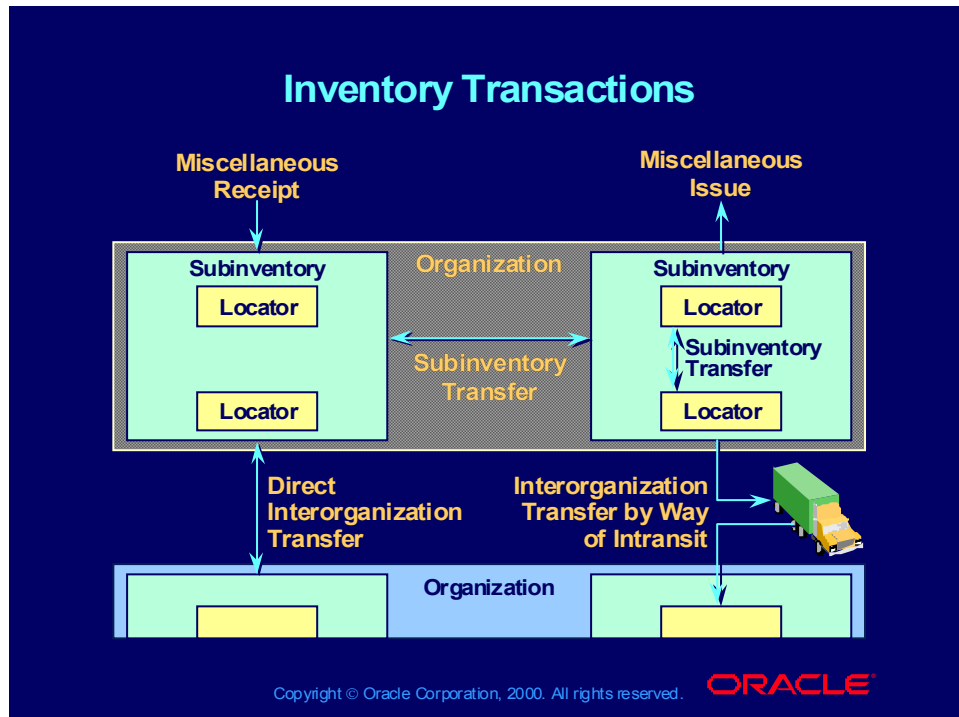
**A transaction source type and transaction action make up a transaction type.**



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# Inventory Transactions



## Course Summary

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### Course Summary

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

- **Set up your system to handle numerous transaction processing options**
- **Perform miscellaneous transactions**
- **Transfer material between stockrooms and other inventory subdivisions**
- **Collect and report movement statistics**

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