

R11i Oracle Inventory: Material Movement

Student Guide

14799GC10
Production 1.0
October 2000
M0-13144

ORACLE®

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

This documentation contains proprietary information of Oracle Corporation. It is provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and is also protected by copyright law. Reverse engineering of the software is prohibited. If this documentation is delivered to a U.S. Government Agency of the Department of Defense, then it is delivered with Restricted Rights and the following legend is applicable:

Restricted Rights Legend

Use, duplication or disclosure by the Government is subject to restrictions for commercial computer software and shall be deemed to be Restricted Rights software under Federal law, as set forth in subparagraph (c)(1)(ii) of DFARS 252.227-7013, Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software (October 1988).

This material or any portion of it may not be copied in any form or by any means without the express prior written permission of the Education Products group of Oracle Corporation. Any other copying is a violation of copyright law and may result in civil and/or criminal penalties.

If this documentation is delivered to a U.S. Government Agency not within the Department of Defense, then it is delivered with "Restricted Rights," as defined in FAR 52.227-14, Rights in Data-General, including Alternate III (June 1987).

The information in this document is subject to change without notice. If you find any problems in the documentation, please report them in writing to Worldwide Education Services, Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Box SB-6, Redwood Shores, CA 94065. Oracle Corporation does not warrant that this document is error-free.

Oracle and all references to Oracle Products are trademarks or registered trademarks of Oracle Corporation.

All other products or company names are used for identification purposes only, and may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Author

Leanne Vakoc

Technical Contributors and Reviewers

Denise Wagner, Susan Ellsworth, Al Kupchella, John Paramore, and Pamela Freeman

This book was published using:

Oracle® Tutor™



Table of Contents

R11i Oracle Inventory: Material Movement.....	1-1
Material Movement	1-2
Component Objectives.....	1-3
Agenda.....	1-4
Using Oracle Applications Help Within a Window.....	1-6
Searching Oracle Applications Help.....	1-7
Agenda.....	1-8
Inventory Processes	1-9
Inventory Transactions	1-10
Managing Receipts	1-11
Using Locations in Receiving.....	1-12
Move Orders Process Flow.....	1-13
Shortage Alerts and Notifications.....	1-14
Integration of Oracle Inventory to Manufacturing Applications	1-15
Integration of Oracle Inventory to Financial Applications	1-17
Agenda.....	1-18
Objectives	1-19
Managing Receipts	1-20
Valid Receiving Activities and Controls	1-21
Preparing for the Expected Workload.....	1-24
Find Expected Receipts	1-25
Receipt Header Information.....	1-27
Entering Receipt Lines.....	1-28
Reviewing Supplier Receipt Options.....	1-30
Express Receipts and Receiving Transactions.....	1-31
Entering Express Receipts	1-32
Receiving Unordered Items	1-33
Entering Unordered Receipts.....	1-34
Find Unordered Receipts	1-36
Match Unordered Receipts	1-37
Cascading Receipts	1-39
Multiple Distributions.....	1-40
Direct Receipts.....	1-41
Printing Receipt Travelers	1-43
Receiving Transactions.....	1-45
Find Receiving Transactions	1-46
Entering Receiving Transactions	1-47
Inspecting Received Items.....	1-49
Express Delivery.....	1-50
Corrections.....	1-52
Finding Corrections	1-53
Entering Corrections.....	1-54
Returns.....	1-56
Finding Returns	1-57
Entering Returns	1-58
Finding Intransit Shipments.....	1-60
Managing Shipments	1-61
Review Question.....	1-62
Answer to Review Question	1-63
Review Question.....	1-64
Answer to Review Question	1-65
Summary.....	1-66

Practice 1-1 Overview	1-67
Practice 1-1	1-68
Practice 1-1 Solution.....	1-69
Agenda.....	1-72
Objectives	1-73
Overview of Move Orders	1-74
Benefits of Managed Material Flow in a Facility	1-75
Move Order Source Type - 1	1-76
Move Order Source Type - 2	1-77
Move Order Source Type - 3	1-78
Inventory Transactions Without Documents and Requisitions.....	1-79
Inventory Transactions With Documents and Requisitions.....	1-80
Move Orders Process Flow.....	1-81
Move Order Requisition Approval Process	1-82
Move Order Components.....	1-83
Move Order Allocating.....	1-84
Item Allocation	1-86
Generate Move Orders.....	1-87
Move Order Approval Process	1-89
Allocate Move Orders.....	1-90
View or Update Move Order Line Details.....	1-92
Transact Move Orders	1-93
Review Question.....	1-94
Answer to Review Question	1-95
Implementation Considerations for Move Orders	1-96
Setup Steps for Move Orders.....	1-97
Summary.....	1-99
Practice 2-1 Overview	1-100
Practice 2-1	1-101
Practice 2-1 Solution.....	1-102
Agenda.....	1-110
Objectives	1-111
Shortage Alerts and Notifications.....	1-112
Forms Generating Alerts and Notifications	1-113
Sources of Demand.....	1-114
Supply Types	1-115
Shortage Message Example	1-116
Opportunistic Cross-Docking	1-117
Find Potential Shortages	1-118
View Potential Shortages.....	1-119
Demonstration of Shortage Messages.....	1-120
Implementation Considerations for Shortage Messages	1-121
Setup Steps for Shortage Alerts and Notifications.....	1-122
Shortage Parameters	1-124
Review Question.....	1-125
Answer to Review Question	1-126
Summary.....	1-127
Agenda.....	1-128
Transaction Flows.....	1-129
Receiving Concepts	1-130
Move Order Components.....	1-131
Shortage Alerts and Notifications.....	1-132
Component Summary	1-133

Preface

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 and materials management

Prerequisites

- Navigate Oracle Applications
- Introduction to Oracle Manufacturing

How This Course Is Organized

Oracle Inventory: Material Movement 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
Oracle Purchasing User's Guide, Release 11i	A82913-01

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 <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 SELECT command to view information stored in the LAST_NAME 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.

R11i Oracle Inventory: Material Movement

Chapter 1

Material Movement

Oracle Inventory - Release 11i

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Component Objectives

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

- **Perform order receiving and order fulfillment transactions**
- **Transact move orders**
- **Set up shortage alerts and notifications**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Agenda

Agenda

- **Using Online Help**
- **Overview of Material Movement**
- **Performing Receiving Transactions**
- **Transacting Move Orders**
- **Implementing Shortage Alerts and Notifications**
- **Summary of Material Movement**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Agenda

Agenda

- **Using Online Help**
- Overview of Material Movement
- Performing Receiving Transactions
- Transacting Move Orders
- Implementing Shortage Alerts and Notifications
- Summary of Material Movement

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Using Oracle Applications Help Within a Window

Using Oracle Applications Help Within a Window

Any window launched from the Oracle Navigator will link to online help. Select Help—>Window Help from the menu bar. Oracle Applications Help displays detailed information about the window you opened, including step-by-step instructions for entering information in each field in the window.

Note: The Library topic contains help for products.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Help Note

You can launch Oracle Help using the toolbar “?” icon only from a window that is open from the Navigator. If you launch Oracle Help from a window that is opened via the menu bar, a button, or pop up window, you will receive a <http://404> - no data found error.

Searching Oracle Applications Help

1. From any window within an Oracle Application select Help→Window Help from the menu bar.
2. The Oracle Applications Help window is displayed.
3. Enter your search criteria, enclosed within quotation marks, in the Find field and click Find.
4. Select a topic to view detailed information.

Note: Select Search Instructions for help when searching Oracle Applications Help.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Agenda

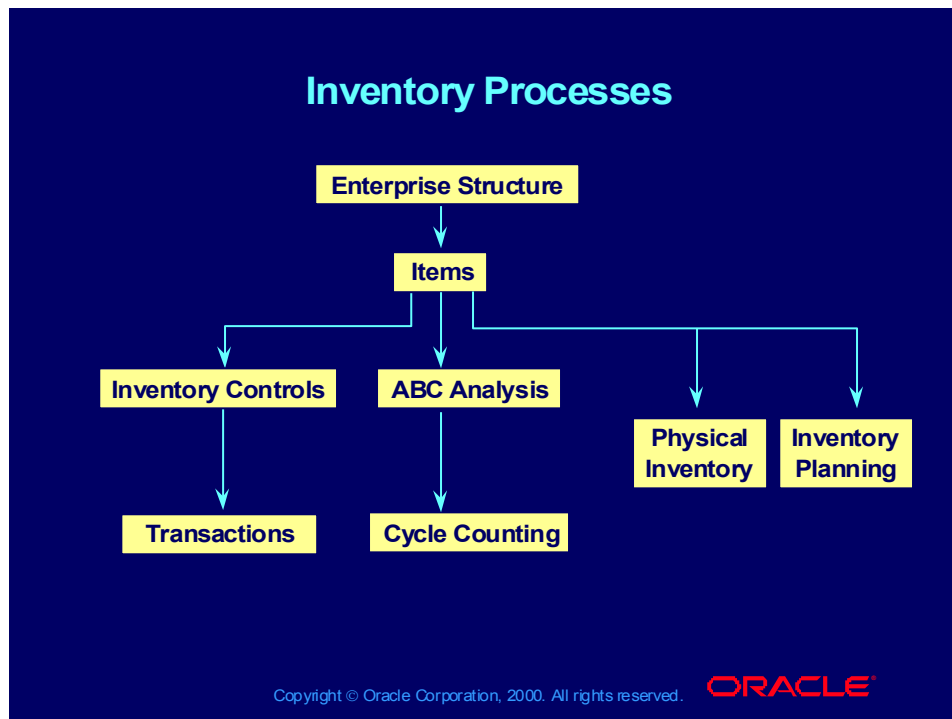
Agenda

- Using Online Help
- **Overview of Material Movement**
- Performing Receiving Transactions
- Transacting Move Orders
- Implementing Shortage Alerts and Notifications
- Summary of Material Movement

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE®

Inventory Processes

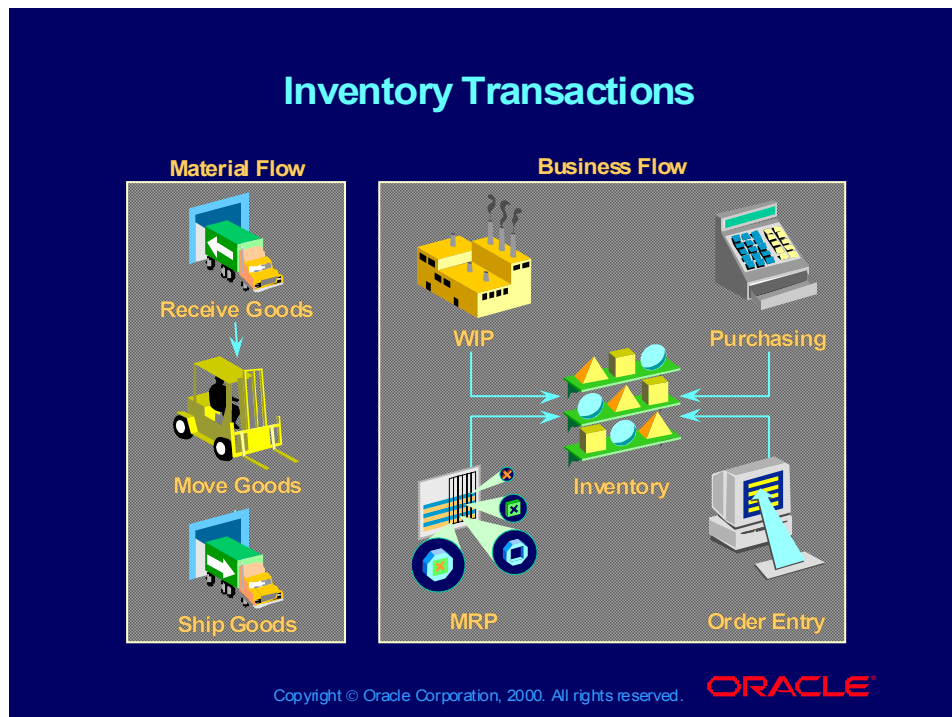


Flow Process

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

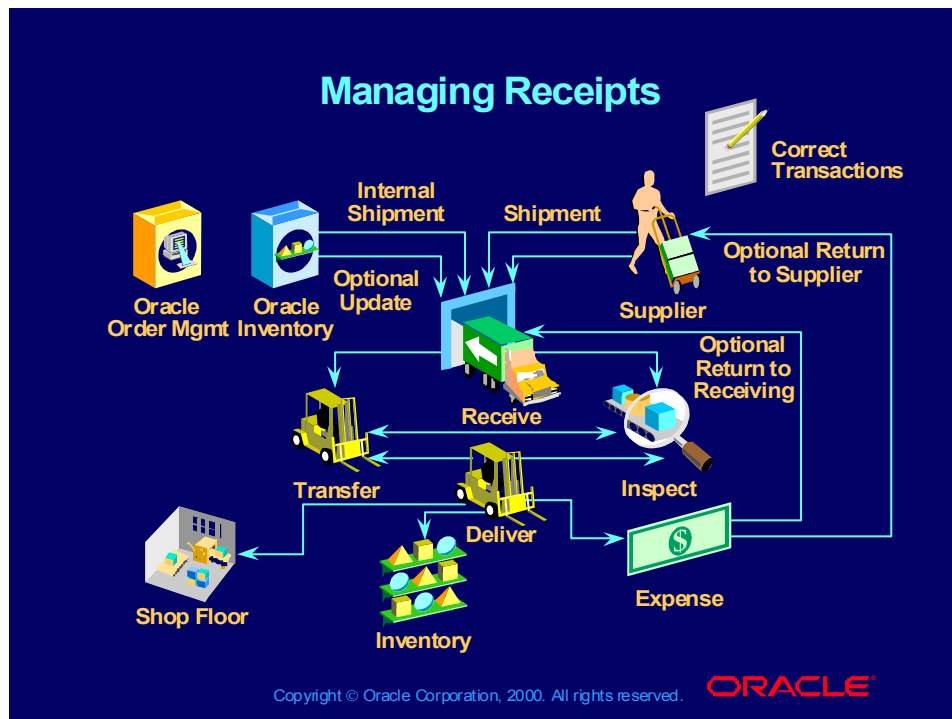
Inventory Transactions



Transaction

- 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.

Managing Receipts



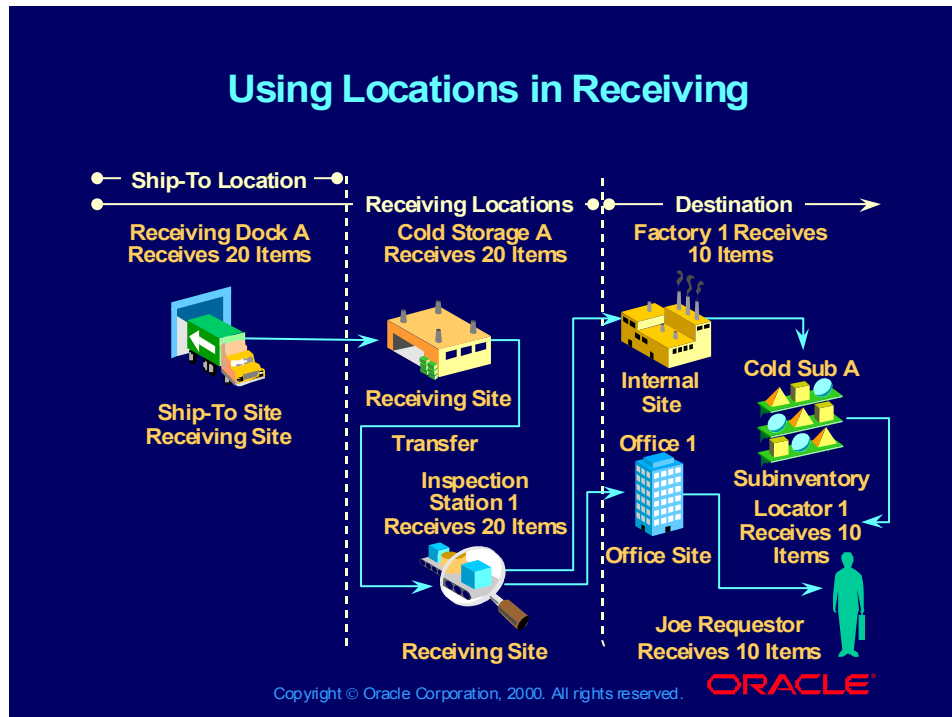
Managing Receipts

Receive both internally and externally sourced shipments. You can deliver to inventory, shop floor, and expense destinations.

You can satisfy the following receiving business needs:

- Increased receiving process control
- Streamlined receiving throughput
- Increased transaction visibility and traceability
- A common process for all receipt types

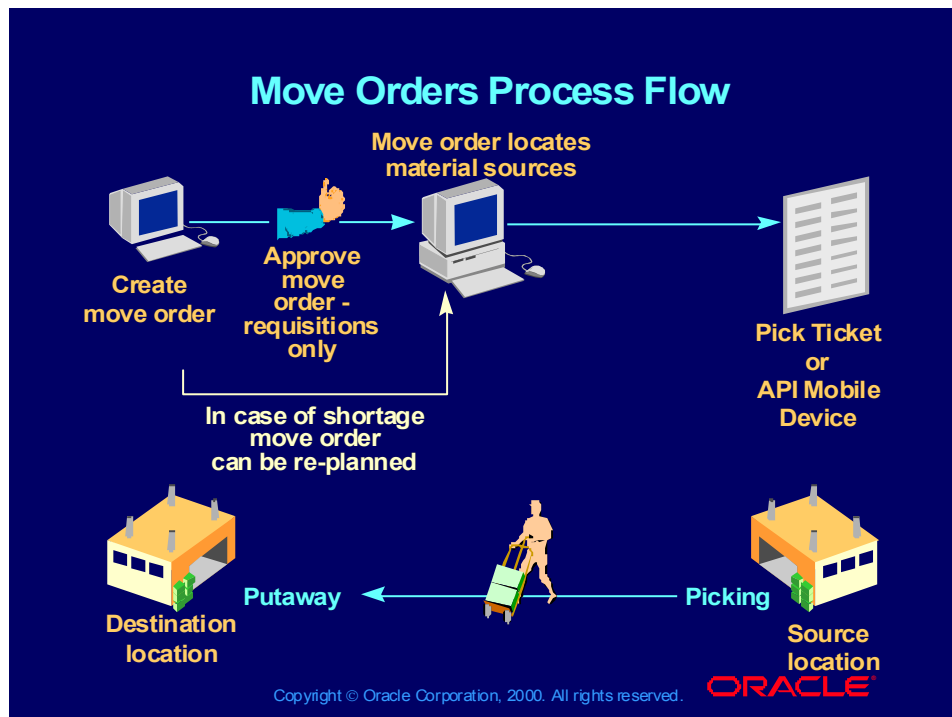
Using Locations in Receiving



Using Locations in Receiving

This slide shows the use of several Receiving locations, and the delivery of ten items each to multiple destinations.

Move Orders Process Flow



Move Order Requisition Process Flow

This slide illustrates the move order process for 11i. This move order can be created manually or automatically. Order Management creates then automatically to support the staging of Picking Waves.

Move Orders come in three flavors:

- Requisition Move Order - to relocate material or adjust perpetual inventory records
- Inventory Replenishment Move Orders - to refill depleted inventory locations
- Pick Release Move Orders - to replenish forward pick locations

Move orders will be manually or automatically generated, depending on the source of the transaction.

Move orders must be assigned detailed source and destination locations, or used to identify shortages for further action. This process is called Allocating, and must occur for all move orders.

If the material could not be fully sourced because of a lack of available quantity, the Move Order is in backorder and the unsourced balance can be re-released at a later time.

Move instructions can now be issued for available quantities either through printing of a paper pick slip or transmission to a mobile device through Move Order APIs.

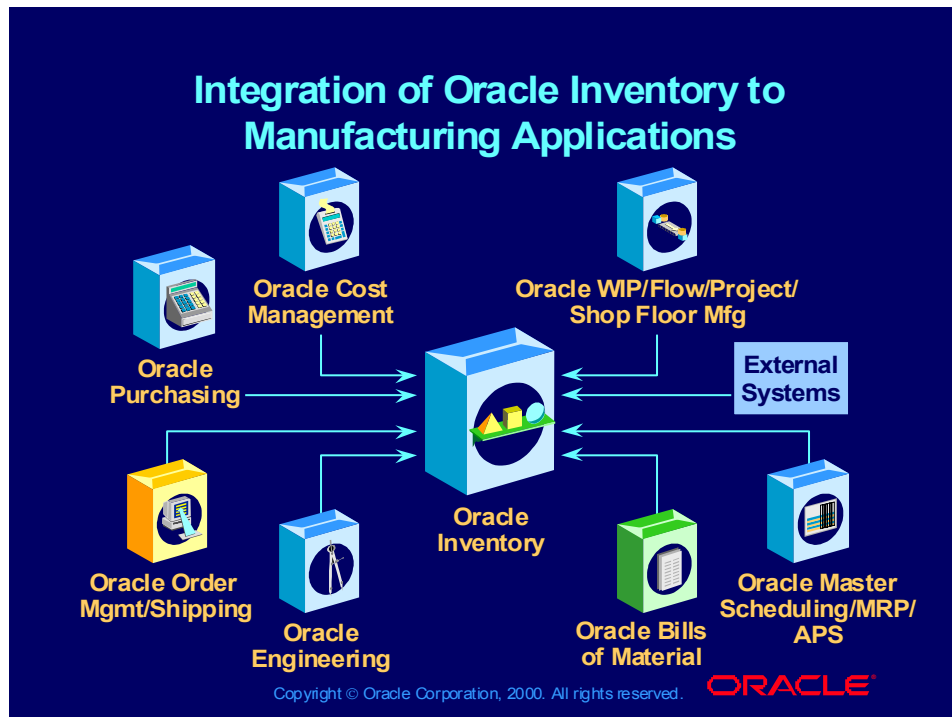
Shortage Alerts and Notifications



WIP Shortage Scenario

You can use shortage messages to expedite delivery of needed material to an area with a shortage. In this example, Oracle Inventory sees that the material received is needed on the shop floor and sends a real-time alert to the receiver. The direct receipt transaction is used to reflect putaway to the Raw in Process inventory.

Integration of Oracle Inventory to Manufacturing Applications



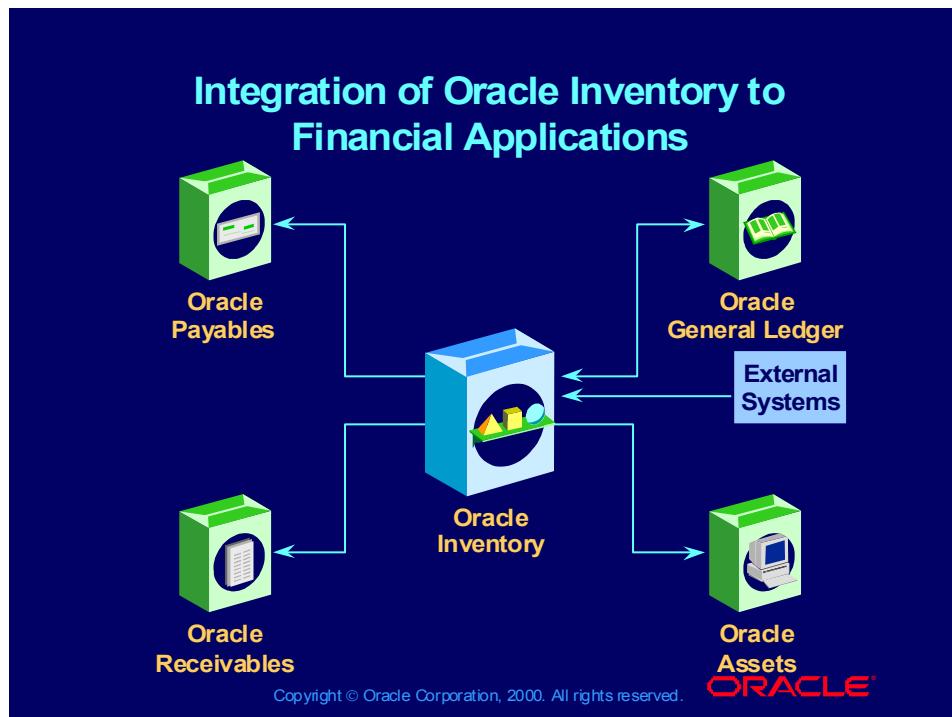
Integration of Oracle Inventory to Manufacturing Applications

Oracle Inventory interacts with the other applications by sharing information.

- Oracle Cost Management
 - From: Cost Information
 - To: Transaction Rates
- Oracle Work in Progress/Flow/Project/Shop Floor Mfg.
 - From: WIP Activity and ATP Supply Information
 - To: UOM, Items, and On-Hand Quantity
- Oracle Master Scheduling/MRP/APS
 - From: ATP Supply Information
 - To: On-Hand Quantify and Forecasts
- Oracle Bill of Materials
 - To: UOM and Items
- Oracle Engineering
 - From: Engineering Item Information
 - To: UOM and Items
- Oracle Order Mgmt/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-Org 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

Agenda

Agenda

- Using Online Help
- Overview of Material Movement
- **Performing Receiving Transactions**
- Transacting Move Orders
- Implementing Shortage Alerts and Notifications
- Summary of Material Movement

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE®

Objectives

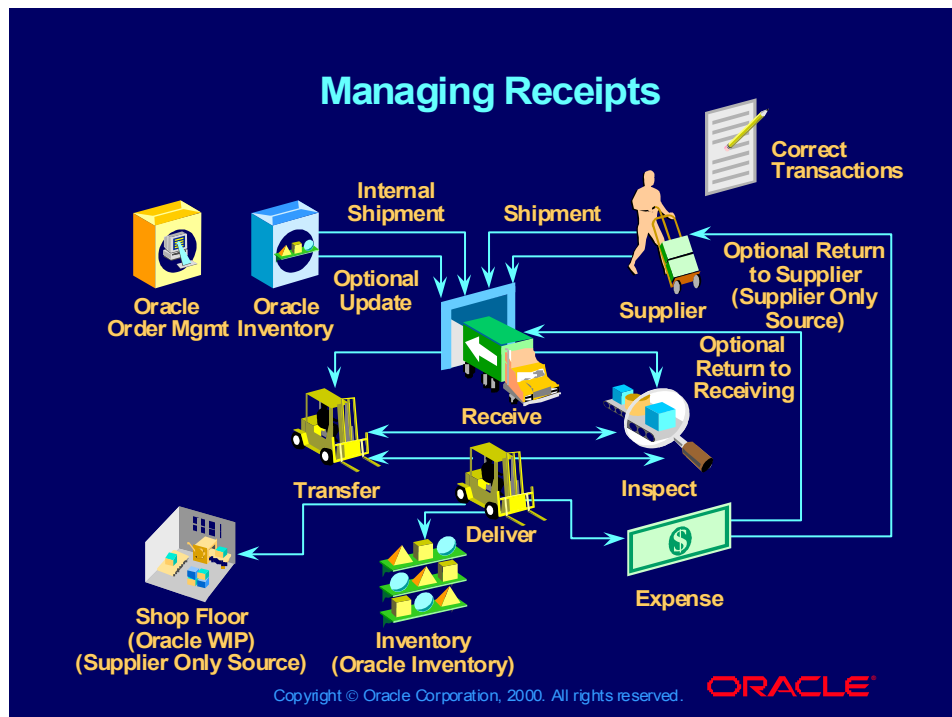
After completing this section, you should be able to do the following:

- **Receive both internally and externally sourced shipments**
- **Process unordered receipts**
- **Receive substitute items**
- **Inspect items for quality control and invoice matching needs**
- **Correct transaction errors**
- **Receive returned items into inventory**
- **Return delivered items to receiving**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Managing Receipts



(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing > Receiving > Managing Receipts

Valid Receiving Activities and Controls

Valid Receiving Activities and Controls				
Receipt Sources				
		Supplier	Inventory	Internal Order
Possible Destinations	Expense	Yes		Yes
	Inventory	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Shop Floor	Yes		

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Receiving Activities and Controls

You should understand which destinations, transactions, and performance controls can be combined with each receiving source type before you specify additional restrictions.

Valid Receiving Activities and Controls

Valid Receiving Activities and Controls

Receipt Sources				
		Supplier	Inventory	Internal Order
Possible Transactions	Standard Receipt	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Direct Receipt	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Express Receipt	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Express Delivery	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Transfer	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Inspect	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Deliver	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Correct	Yes	Yes, restricted	Yes, restricted
	Return to	Yes	No	No
	Return to Supplier	Yes		
	Unordered Receipts	Yes		
	Substitute Receipts	Yes		

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Valid Receiving Activities and Controls

Valid Receiving Activities and Controls

Receipt Sources				
		Supplier	Inventory	Internal Order
Applicable Delivery	Days Early/Late	Yes		
	Over-receipt	Yes		
Performance Controls	Ship-To Location	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Receipt Routing	Yes	Yes	Yes

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Preparing for the Expected Workload

Preparing for the Expected Workload

Expected Receipts

- You can run the Expected Receipts report to evaluate anticipated receiving workload.
- You can also use this report to manually record the actual quantity received and the receipt date for shipments that you plan to transact at a different time.

Overdue Supplier Shipments

- You can run the Overdue Supplier Shipments report to identify shipments that might require expediting or buyer notification when they arrive.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

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

../ Expected Receipts Report

../ Overdue Supplier Shipments Report

Find Expected Receipts

Find Expected Receipts

Use the Find Expected Receipts window to:

- Find source documents for which you can enter receipts.
- Use the Supplier and Internal tabbed region to search for Purchasing documents.
- If Order Management is installed, use the Customer tabbed region to search for customer return material authorizations (RMAs).

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Receipts

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Find Expected Receipts

Purchasing opens the Receipts window and displays all shipments that meet the search criteria when you choose the Find button in the Find Expected Receipts window.

In the lower part of the screen, Purchasing displays the following detail information for the current shipment line: Order Type, Order Number, the Supplier or internal organization shipping the item or the Customer returning the item, Due Date, Item Description, Hazard class, Destination, UN Number, Receiver Note, and Routing.

Verifying the Organization (Oracle Purchasing)

You can ensure you are in the correct receiving organization based on documented destination information.

Navigate to the Change Organization window if you need to make an adjustment.

Selecting a Receipt Source

Choose Supplier to receive purchase order shipments from an external source.

Choose Internal to find interorganization transfers from Oracle Inventory or to find intransit shipments against internal requisitions.

Choose All to find both Supplier and Internal shipments.

Specifying Additional Search Criteria

- Specify additional search criteria based on the selected Source Type.
- Enter supplier or purchase order information when the Source Type is Supplier.
- Use Requisition to locate Internal Order shipments.
- Enter the Shipment number for internal shipments.
- Include Closed POs to query soft-closed shipment lines.
- Enter supplier or organization source information that will enable the Source Site field.
- Use the Item region to narrow the search criteria.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Finding Expected Receipts

Receipt Header Information

Receipt Header Information

Use the Receipt Header window to:

- Enter header information for all types of receipts.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Receipts

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Specifying Receipt Header Information (Oracle Purchasing)

If you have followed the Find Expected Receipts path, the system will display information on expected receipts for you to use in receiving

- You can create a new receipt or add to an existing receipt for the supplier who shipped the items you want to transact.
- You can specify the supplier for new receipts.
- Optionally you can specify additional information, including Freight Carrier, Bill of Lading, and number of Containers.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing > Receiving > Entering Receipt Header Information

Entering Receipt Lines

Entering Receipt Lines

Use the Receipts window to:

- Enter receipt line information.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Receipts (B) Find

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Specifying Receipt Line Information (Oracle Purchasing)

In general, you will process receipts by selecting the items you want to receive and noting actual quantities. There are minor differences between the different Receiving transactions you will process. See the next few slides for information on these different types, and when each should be used.

Purchasing displays the Quantity due for the shipment. If you change the unit of measure, the receipt quantity is adjusted to reflect the new unit of measure. You can override this value if you are recording a partial receipt or an over-receipt.

The quantity received on the corresponding purchase order or return material authorization (RMA) is updated to reflect the received quantity.

Substitutions

You can receive predefined substitute items when you allow suppliers to ship alternatives to the items that you order.

Scenario

- You sell bicycles and assign unique internal item numbers to mountain bikes of the same model but different colors.
- You also have an agreement with your mountain bike supplier that allows him to ship white bikes in place of the blue bikes you order if that is all he has in stock.

Specifying Substitute Receipt Details

You can select a substitute item in the Lines region based on the following restrictions:

- You must allow substitute receipts for the shipments you want to receive.
- You have defined substitutes for the items you want to receive.

When you query in the list of values for the item, Oracle Purchasing displays all valid substitutes for the item you want to receive. All subsequent receipt processing is identical to other standard and direct receipts.

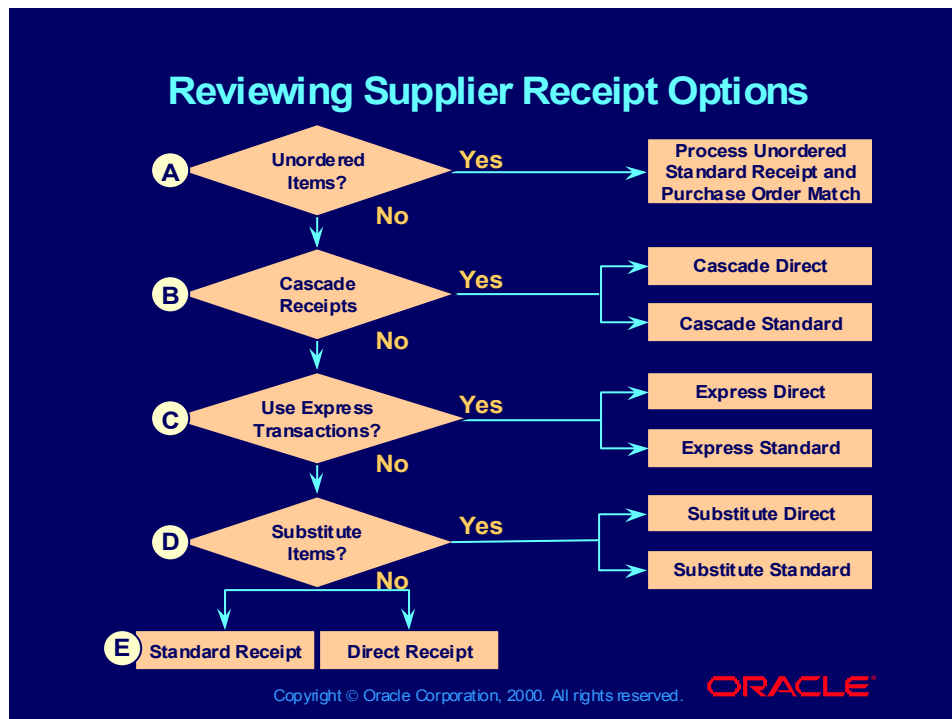
Supplying Handling of Substitute Items

When you receive a substitute item, Oracle Purchasing removes the purchase order supply for the original item.

- If you perform a standard receipt, Purchasing creates receiving supply for the new item.
- If you perform a direct receipt, Oracle increments on-hand balances for the new item.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing > Receiving > Entering Receipt Lines

Reviewing Supplier Receipt Options



Supplier Receipt Options

You can decide what kind of supplier receipt to process.

Express Receipts and Receiving Transactions

Express Receipts and Receiving Transactions

- The express function is a quick method of entering receipts and receiving transactions.
- You can use an express receipt when the physical receipt quantity equals the quantity due for the shipments that you locate with search criteria.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Specifying Express Receipt Details Options

- Create a new receipt or add to an existing receipt for the supplier who shipped the items you want to transact.
- Specify the supplier for new receipts.
- Click Express to select either the final destination or the default receiving location.
- Omit individual shipments that you do not want to process by selecting the Omit action in the Receipt Lines region.
- Any receipts that cannot be transacted with an express receipt will remain in the Receipt Line region after you save your work.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Express Receipts and Receiving Transactions

Entering Express Receipts

Entering Express Receipts

Use the Express Details window to:

- Enter express receipts.

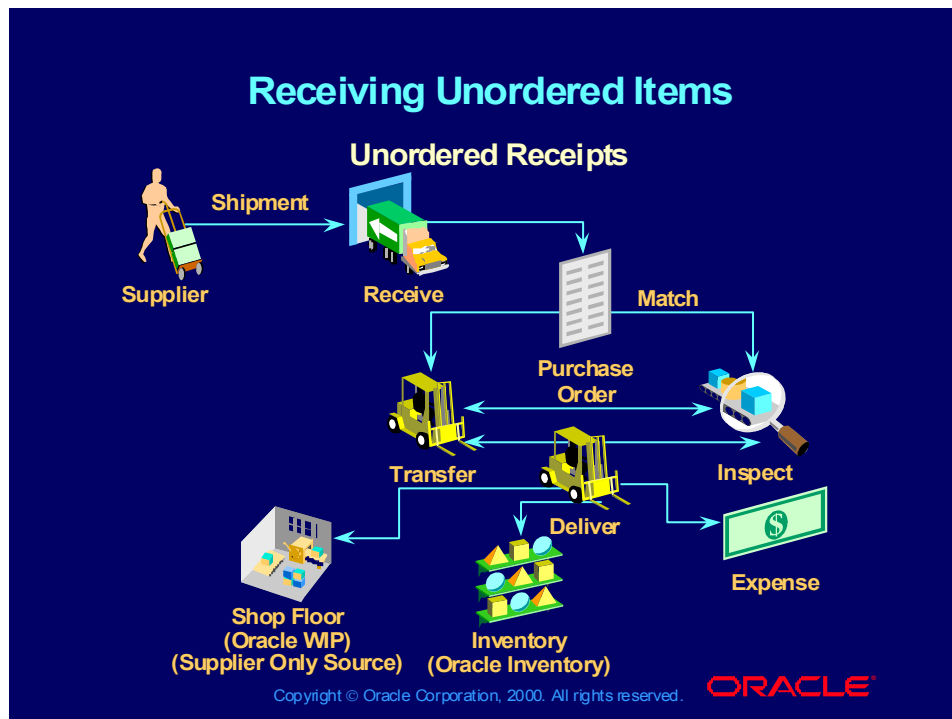
(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Receipts (B) Find (B) Express

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Entering Express Receipts

Receiving Unordered Items



Unordered Items

You can receive items for which there is no corresponding purchase order. The first step is to create a record of the receipts, citing Supplier, Item, and Quantity details. Match these received items to an existing purchase order in a second step, and then continue transacting them as you would any other supplier receipt.

Scenario

- You receive items that you actually did order, but the shipping documentation is illegible or missing.
- You have an agreement with the supplier that allows overruns against existing orders; however, you do not allow over-receipts for this item.
- In both cases you want to receive the items so you can track them on the system while you wait for a buyer to decide which purchase order to use for the match transaction.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing > Receiving > Unordered Receipts

Entering Unordered Receipts

Entering Unordered Receipts

Use the Receipt Header window to:

- Choose the **Supplier** and **Internal** tabbed region to create an unordered receipt that will later be matched to a purchase order or release.
- Choose the **Customer** tabbed region to create an unordered receipt that will later be matched to a return material authorization (RMA). An RMA is created in Order Management to authorize a customer's returning an item to your company.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Receipts (B) Unordered

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Receipt Header (Oracle Purchasing)

Initiating an Unordered Receipt

- Click Unordered in the Find Expected Receipts window.
- Or enter receipt header information such as Freight Carrier, Packing Slip, Number of Containers, and so forth in the Receipt Header window.
- You cannot add to an unordered receipt header but you can attach detail lines to that header.

Specifying Unordered Receipt Lines

Enter specific line information such as quantity, unit of measure, item, or item description for all unordered items received. This information is critical to the subsequent process of matching this receipt to its' proper order.

- Create a new receipt for the supplier who shipped the unordered items.
- Perform a standard receipt for the unordered item shipment quantity.
- Destination Type defaults to Receiving.
- Location is a required field and must be a receiving location.
- Optionally, you can provide receipt details or attachments for this transaction.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Entering Unordered Receipts

Entering Unordered Receipts

Entering Unordered Receipts

Use the Receipts window to:

- Enter specific line information such as quantity, unit of measure, item, or item description.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Receipts (B) Unordered (B) Receipt Header (B) Receipts

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Specifying Unordered Receipt Details (Oracle Purchasing)

You can enter specific line information such as quantity, unit of measure, item, or item description.

Supplying Handling of Unordered Items

When you receive unordered items, the supply is invisible to Oracle planning and Inventory products until you match this receipt to a purchase order.

When you perform the match, Oracle Purchasing reduces the purchase order supply by the received quantity and replaces it with a receiving supply for that same quantity.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing > Receiving > Entering Unordered Receipts

Find Unordered Receipts

Find Unordered Receipts

Use the Find Unordered Receipts window to:

- Enter selection criteria for the unordered receipt that you want to match.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Match Unordered Receipts

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Find Unordered Receipts (Oracle Purchasing)

You can enter selection criteria for the unordered receipt that you want to match.

Match Unordered Receipts

Match Unordered Receipts

Use the Match Unordered Receipts window to:

- Enter a purchase order number in the Order Number field.
- For customer-returned items (a Customer is displayed rather than a Supplier), enter the return material authorization (RMA) number in the Order Number field.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Match Unordered Receipts (B) Find

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Match Unordered Receipts (Oracle Purchasing)

All qualified unordered receipt lines are listed in the Unordered Receipts block. Match these by Item, Quantity, and other parameters to purchase orders/releases/RMA's.

Matching Restrictions

You can match only to approved shipments. If you cannot locate a valid matching document for your unordered receipt, you can modify and approve an existing purchase order/release or create and approve a new one. You can then match to this new, approved shipment.

Oracle Purchasing restricts the list of possible matching purchase orders/releases based on the following rules:

- The purchase order must have the same supplier as the unordered receipt.
- The purchase order cannot be finally closed or cancelled.
- The purchase order has at least one approved shipment in the same organization where you performed the unordered receipt.
- The purchasing category of the item matched on the purchase order and the purchasing category of the item which has had an unordered receipt must be the same.

Receiving Control Checks

When you select a shipment, Oracle Purchasing performs receiving control checks of the quantity received tolerance and due date threshold.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Matching Unordered Receipts

Cascading Receipts



Cascading Receipts

Use the Cascade Details window to:

- **Perform a receipt for a supplier who has multiple shipments on a purchase order.**

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Receipts (B) Find (B) Cascade

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Cascade Details (Oracle Purchasing)

You have a supplier who has multiple shipments on a purchase order. The supplier is permitted to ship early and beyond the quantity tolerance. You want to be able to receive the total quantity shipped without handling each occurrence as an exception.

Restriction

The cascade option is available only when both the Source Type and the Item fields have been completed in the Find Expected Receipts window.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing > Receiving > Cascading Receipts and Receiving Transactions

Multiple Distributions

Multiple Distributions

- You can explode a single shipment into its component distributions in the Receipts window.
- When you initially query up a shipment line that has multiple distributions, there will be a + icon to the right of the UOM field for all lines with a Destination Type of Multiple.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Multiple Distributions

Direct Receipts

Direct Receipts

- **A direct receipt enables you to receive the shipment and deliver it to the final destination in one transaction.**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Performing a Direct Receipt

If the associated receipt Routing is Standard Receipt or Inspection Required, you cannot perform a direct receipt, unless your Allow Routing Override profile is set to Yes.

You can specify the quantity you want to receive in your selected unit of measure.

Optionally you can enter receipt line details and attachments for this shipment.

Delivery Requirements for Direct Receipts

Oracle Purchasing requires that all destination details be complete for direct receipts. When you save your work, Purchasing prompts you for any missing destination details, including:

Destination Type	Destination Details
-------------------------	----------------------------

Inventory	Lot and serial numbers if required by Inventory setup
Inventory	Subinventory
Inventory	Locator if required by Inventory setup
Inventory	Item revision if required by Inventory setup
Expense	Deliver to location

Direct Receipts with Multiple Distributions

If you record a direct receipt for a shipment with multiple distributions, Purchasing also prompts you to allocate your receipt quantity manually across these distributions. You can double-click the plus sign to expand, or the minus sign to collapse, the multiple distributions.

Printing Receipt Travelers

Printing Receipt Travelers

Report Uses

- You can use the Receipt Traveler to review information pertaining to the ordered item, receipt details, work order shortages, and delivery instructions.
- You can manually record inspection results for each receipt.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Receipt Travelers

- You can facilitate receipt handling by printing a traveler for each distribution.
- Oracle Inventory references supply to determine what materials are on order and where these orders are in the demand/fulfillment cycle.
- Oracle Purchasing maintains receiving supply information generated by purchase order at the distribution level to provide Oracle Inventory with access to the final destination of ordered items.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Reports and Processes > Receipt Traveler

Printing Receipt Travelers

Control Traveler Printing

- To have Oracle Purchasing automatically print travelers for each receipt transaction, set the user profile option RCV: Print Receipt Traveler to Yes.
- You can use the Run Reports window to print the Receipt Traveler manually.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Receiving Transactions

Receiving Transactions

- You record inspections, deliveries, and material movements within receiving and inspection by entering receiving transactions. These transactions provide a history that allows you to track an item from its source to its destination.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Receiving Transactions (Oracle Purchasing)

From the time of receipt, many transactions may be required to record the movement of an item through the receiving and inspection process. For example, after being received, an item can be transferred, inspected, and then delivered. To help you keep track of an item within receiving and inspection, these transactions are linked to each other.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Receiving Transactions

Find Receiving Transactions

Find Receiving Transactions

Use the Find Receiving Transactions window to:

- Find source documents for which you can enter receiving transactions.
- Use the Supplier and Internal tabbed region to search for Purchasing documents.
- If Order Management is installed, use the Customer tabbed region to search for customer return material authorizations (RMAs).

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Receiving Transaction

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Find Receiving Transactions (Oracle Purchasing)

You can specify additional search criteria to locate the receipts that you want to transact.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Finding Receiving Transactions

Entering Receiving Transactions

Entering Receiving Transactions

Use the Receiving Transactions window to:

- Record accept and reject inspection results for receipts.
- Deliver items to final expense, inventory, or shop floor destinations.
- Transfer items from one receiving location to another.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Receiving Transaction (B) Find

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Entering Receiving Transactions (Oracle Purchasing)

You can select a destination type to inspect, transfer, or deliver.

Inspecting

To record Accept and Reject inspection results for receipts and locate receipts staged for inspection based on receipt routing set Routing Control to Yes.

Delivering

You can deliver items to final expense, inventory, or shop floor destinations. If your: Allow Routing Override profile option is set to No, you cannot deliver items that require inspection and have not been inspected.

If your: Allow Routing Override profile option is set to Yes, you can set Routing Control to No to locate all potential deliveries regardless of receiving routing status.

Transferring

You can transfer items from one receiving location to another.

Specifying Transfer Details

Choose Receiving as the Destination Type.

Enter a new location. Your choices include:

- All receiving locations associated with your current organization
- All organization independent receiving locations

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Entering Receiving Transactions

Inspecting Received Items

Inspecting Received Items

Use the Inspection Details window to:

- Select accept or reject for each transaction you want to inspect.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Receiving Transaction (B) Find (B) Inspect



Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Inspection Details (Oracle Purchasing)

Specifying Inspection Details

Select Accept or Reject for each transaction you want to inspect.

Enter the quantity associated with this inspection result.

You can add additional information, including a user-defined Quality Code.

Multiple Inspection Results by Transaction

You can record multiple inspection results for each transaction. For example, if a lot of 15 items fails inspection due to four discrete quality problems, you can record three Reject actions for the inspected quantity. Oracle Purchasing constructs this transaction history as follows:

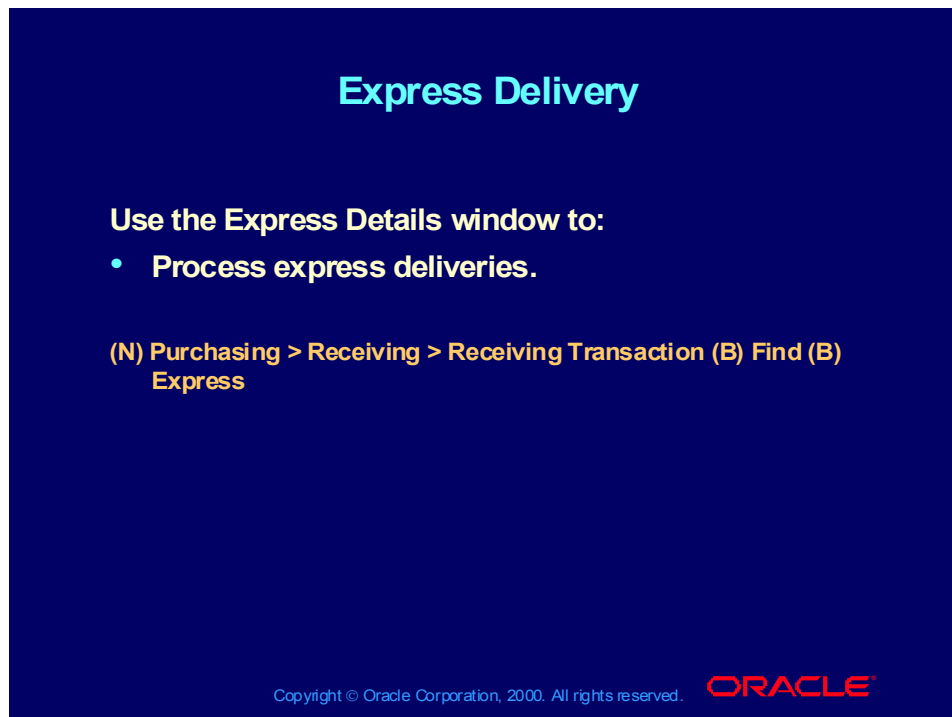
Receive	15
Reject	15
Reject	15
Reject	15

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing > Receiving > Inspections

and

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing > Receiving > Inspecting Received Items

Express Delivery



The screenshot shows a dark blue window titled "Express Delivery" in cyan text. Below the title, it says "Use the Express Details window to:" followed by a bullet point: "• Process express deliveries." Below this, the navigation path is listed in yellow: "(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Receiving Transaction (B) Find (B) Express". At the bottom right is the "ORACLE" logo in red, and at the bottom left is the copyright notice: "Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved."

Express Delivery (Oracle Purchasing)

You can process express deliveries when the physical quantity you want to deliver equals the available quantity for the transactions you locate with search criteria.

Optionally you can omit individual transactions that you do not want to deliver.

Delivering Selected Transactions

For nonexpress deliveries, you can select the final destination type of expense, inventory, or shop floor. You can specify the quantity you want to deliver in your selected unit of measure.

Optionally you can provide additional information about this delivery.

Delivery Requirements

Oracle Purchasing requires that all destination details be complete for deliveries. When you save your work, Oracle Purchasing prompts you for any missing destination details, including the following:

Destination Type	Destination Details
-------------------------	----------------------------

Inventory	Lot and serial numbers if required by Inventory setup
Inventory	Subinventory
Inventory	Locator if required by Inventory setup
Inventory	Item revision if required by Inventory setup
Expense	Deliver to location

Deliveries with Multiple Distributions

You can expand or collapse the multiple distributions by double-clicking the plus or minus signs.

Corrections

- **Modify receiving transactions to correct errors.**
- **You can correct any receiving transaction except another Correction transaction.**
- **For controlled items, you must specify lot and/or serial numbers, as appropriate.**
- **For corrections to customer return transactions, the return material authorization (RMA) in Order Management is updated to reflect the new quantity.**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Corrections

Finding Corrections

Finding Corrections

Use the Find Corrections window to:

- Find source documents for which you can enter corrections.
- Use the Supplier and Internal tabbed region to search for Purchasing documents.
- If Order Management is installed, use the Customer tabbed region to search for customer return material authorizations (RMAs).

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Corrections

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Find Corrections (Oracle Purchasing)

You can modify receipts to correct errors, return delivered items to receiving, and return received or delivered externally sourced items to the supplier.

Selecting an Action and Locating Transactions

You can specify search criteria.

You cannot correct transactions that have been both sourced from and delivered to inventory.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing > Receiving > Finding Corrections

Entering Corrections

Entering Corrections

Use the Receiving Corrections window to:

- Record correction transactions against prior receiving transactions.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Corrections (B) Find

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Receiving Corrections (Oracle Purchasing)

You can perform a positive or negative correction to most receiving transactions.

Specifying Adjustment Details

Select the Correct Quantity field and enter the adjustment quantity.

- To reduce a ten-item delivery to nine items, enter -1 in the Quantity field.
- To increase a ten-item delivery to eleven items, enter 1 in the Quantity field.

You can specify additional transaction information such as Reason Code. Specify lot and serial information, if required.

Supply Restrictions

Remember, you cannot *create* supply when none exists. For example, if you receive and deliver 10 items before discovering that you actually delivered 11 items, you cannot simply increase the delivery quantity to 11. First you must increase your receipt transaction from 10 to 11. Then you can increase your delivery transaction from 10 to 11.

Intransit Restrictions

Intransit transactions can be corrected; however, you cannot increase the transaction quantity to greater than the original shipment quantity.

For example, if you ship 10 items from Oracle Inventory and receive 8, you can make a +1 correction to the receipt if you discover that you actually received 9 items. If you ship 10 items and receive 10 items before discovering that you

actually received 12 items, you cannot adjust the receiving transaction to 12. In this case, you must create and receive a new intransit shipment for the additional 2 items.

Returns and Adjustments of Lot- and Serial-Controlled Items

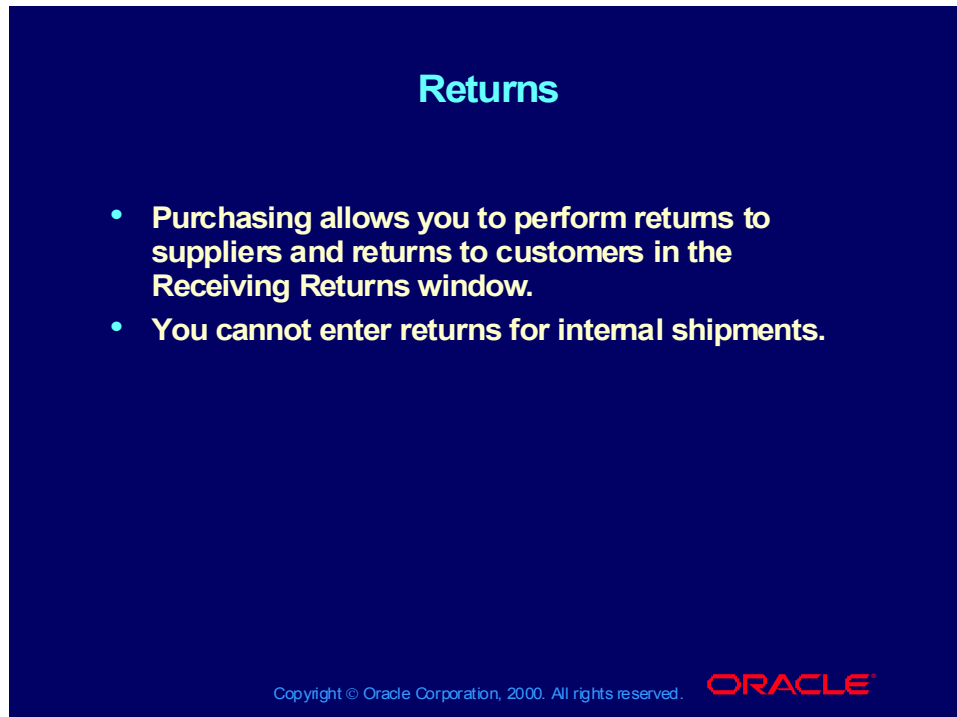
Purchasing helps ensure that you record the correct lot or serial number for the following transactions if you entered lot/serial information for the parent transactions:

- Return to supplier from inventory
- Return to receiving from inventory
- Adjustment to inventory delivery

For these transactions, Purchasing restricts the available lot/serial number list to those associated with the parent transaction.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Entering Corrections

Returns



Returns

- Purchasing allows you to perform returns to suppliers and returns to customers in the Receiving Returns window.
- You cannot enter returns for internal shipments.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Returns

You can return delivered items to a receiving location when they are routed to the wrong destination, require inspection, or require a return to supplier in a later transaction.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing > Receiving > Returns

Finding Returns

Finding Returns

Use the Find Returns window to:

- Find source documents for which you can enter returns.
- Use the Supplier and Internal tabbed region to search for Purchasing documents.
- If Order Management is installed, use the Customer tabbed region to search for customer return material authorizations (RMAs).

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Returns

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Specifying Return to Receiving Details (Oracle Purchasing)

- You can select receiving in the Return To field.
- You can specify the supplier or location.
- Optionally you can update the Return From subinventory for Inventory deliveries. You cannot update the Return From information for Expense and Shop Floor deliveries.
- You can also specify additional return information such as Reason Code and RMA Number.
- You can specify lot and serial information, if required.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Finding Returns

Entering Returns

Entering Returns

Use the Receiving Returns window to:

- Enter returns against receipts, deliveries, transfers, acceptances, and rejections.
- For Return To Supplier transactions, Purchasing reopens the associated purchase order for the return quantity by reducing the original receipt quantity.
- For customer returns that you return back to the customer, Purchasing updates the RMA to reflect the returned quantity.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Returns (B) Find

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Receiving Returns (Oracle Purchasing)

You can return both received and delivered items to their source supplier when you experience quality problems, purchased the wrong item, or have excess inventory.

Specifying Return to Supplier Details

You can choose the Return To Supplier action and enter the quantity you want to return. Oracle Purchasing populates the Return To field with the source supplier for your items.

You can update the Return From subinventory for Inventory deliveries. You cannot update the Return From information for Expense and Shop Floor deliveries. You can specify additional return information such as Reason Code and RMA Number and a lot and serial information, if required.

Purchase Order Effects

When you perform a Return To Supplier transaction, Purchasing reopens the associated purchase order for the return quantity by reducing the original receipt quantity. You cannot perform a Return To Supplier transaction against a Finally Closed or Cancelled purchase order.

Return to Supplier Transaction History

When you perform a Return To Supplier transaction, Oracle Purchasing automatically creates both a Return To Receiving and a Return To Supplier transaction.

For example, if you receive, deliver, and return ten items to their supplier, Oracle Purchasing constructs your transaction history as follows:

	Receive	10	
	Deliver	10	
Step 1	Return to receiving	10	
Step 2	Return to supplier	10	

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Entering Returns

Finding Intransit Shipments

Finding Intransit Shipments

Use the Find In-Transit Shipments window to:

- Find source documents for which you can enter shipment information.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Manage Shipments

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing >
Receiving > Finding Intransit Shipments

Managing Shipments

The image is a screenshot of a software window titled "Managing Shipments". The title bar is dark blue with the text "Managing Shipments" in light blue. Below the title bar, the main content area has a dark blue background. It contains the text "Use the Manage Shipments window to:" followed by a bulleted list with one item: "Review and update intransit shipments between inventory organizations." Below the list, there is a line of text in orange: "(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Manage Shipments (B) Find". At the bottom of the window, there is a copyright notice: "Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved." and the Oracle logo in red.

Managing Shipments

Use the Manage Shipments window to:

- Review and update intransit shipments between inventory organizations.

(N) Purchasing > Receiving > Manage Shipments (B) Find

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. ORACLE

Managing Shipments (Oracle Purchasing)

You can review and update intransit shipments between inventory organizations.

Shipment Visibility: You can access all incoming and outgoing shipments associated with the current organization.

Shipment Header: You can update information pertaining to the shipment header such as Ship-To Location and Number of Containers. If you change the Expected Receipt Date, Oracle Purchasing updates Shipment Supply to reflect the new due date.

Shipment Lines: You can update information pertaining to the shipment lines such as Expected Receipt Date, Receipt Routing, Packing Slip, and Note to Receiver. The receipt routing that you specify in Maintain Shipments overrides routings specified at the item, organization, or system levels.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Purchasing > Receiving > Managing Shipments

Review Question

Review Question

What are the source documents for a receipt?

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Answer to Review Question

What are the source documents for a receipt?

- **A shipment from a supplier based on a purchase order.**
- **A shipment from inventory backed by an internal sales order generated by an internal requisition.**
- **An intransit shipment within your inventory.**
- **A return from a customer based on a return material authorization (RMA).**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Review Question

Review Question

True or False

- You can correct errors made to receiving transactions.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Answer to Review Question

True or False

- You can correct errors made to receiving transactions.

True

You can correct any receiving transactions except for another Corrections transaction.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Summary

You should now be able to do the following:

- **Receive both internally and externally sourced shipments**
- **Process unordered receipts**
- **Receive substitute items**
- **Inspect items for quality control and invoice matching needs**
- **Correct transaction errors**
- **Receive returned items into inventory**
- **Return delivered items to receiving**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Practice 1-1 Overview

This practice covers the following topics:

- **Creating a purchase order**
- **Approving a purchase order**
- **Receiving a purchase order**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Practice 1-1

Practice 1-1

This practice covers creating a purchase order and following it through the approval and receiving process.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Practice 1-1 Create, Approve, and Receive a Purchase Order

1. Create a purchase order that you can receive into inventory. Use the following information:
 - Supplier American Telephone and Telegraph
 - Supplier Site AT&T - HQ
 - Ship To Seattle
 - Item AS18947
 - Quantity 10
 - Price 5000.00
 - Need By 3 days from now
2. Receive your purchase order into Inventory using the following information:
 - Organization M1
 - Source Type Supplier
 - Purchase Order your new purchase order number
3. Go to the Receiving Transactions screen and place the item into the FGI subinventory.

Practice 1-1 Solution

Practice 1-1 Solution

Purchase Orders (Vision Operations) - [New]

PO, Rev	1563 0	Type	Standard Purchase	Created	23-OCT-2000
Supplier	American Teleph	Site	AT&T - HQ	Contact	Thompson, Alber
Ship-To	M1- Seattle	Bill-To	V1- New York City	Currency	USD
Buyer	Smith, Mr. Jonath	Status	Incomplete	Total	50,000.00
Description					
P-Card					

Price Reference Reference Documents More Agreement

Num	Type	Item	Rev	Category	Description	UOM	Quant
1	Goods	AS18947		PRODUCTN.FIN	Sentinel Deluxe Des	Each	10

Item AS18947 Sentinel Deluxe Desktop

Catalog... Currency... Terms Shipments Approve...

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Practice 1-1 Solution

Create a purchase order that you can receive into inventory.

Purchasing (N) Purchase Orders—>Purchase Orders

1. Enter the following information:

- Supplier American Telephone and Telegraph
- Supplier Site AT&T - HQ
- Ship To Seattle
- Item AS18947
- Quantity 10
- Price 5000.00
- Need By 3 days from now

2. Save the PO and write down the number.

3. Click on the Approve button.

4. Verify that the 'Submit for Approval' box is checked.

5. Close the form.

Practice 1-1 Solution

Practice 1-1 Solution

The screenshot shows the Oracle Receipts (M1) window. The 'Lines' tab is active, displaying a table with columns: Quantity, UOM, Destination Type, Item, Rev, Description, and Location. The first row is highlighted with a checkmark in the first column, showing a quantity of 10, UOM of Each, Destination Type of Receiving, Item of AS18947, Description of Sentinel Deluxe Desktop, and Location of M1- Seattle. Below the table, there are fields for Order Type (Standard), Supplier (American Telephone and Telegraph), Item Description (Sentinel Deluxe Desktop), Destination (M1- Seattle), and Receiver Note. To the right, there are fields for Order (1563), Due Date (26-OCT-2000), Hazard, UN Number, and Routing (Standard Receipt). At the bottom, there are buttons for Lot - Serial, Cascade, Express, and Header. The Oracle logo and copyright notice are at the bottom right.

Quantity	UOM	Destination Type	Item	Rev	Description	Location
10	Each	Receiving	AS18947		Sentinel Deluxe Desktop	M1- Seattle

Order Type: Standard
Supplier: American Telephone and Telegraph
Item Description: Sentinel Deluxe Desktop
Destination: M1- Seattle
Receiver Note:
Order: 1563
Due Date: 26-OCT-2000
Hazard:
UN Number:
Routing: Standard Receipt

Lot - Serial Cascade Express Header

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. ORACLE

Practice 1-1 Solution (continued)

Receive your purchase order into Inventory.

Inventory (N) Transactions—>Receiving—>Receipts

1. Receive your purchase order using the following information:

- Organization M1
- Source Type Supplier
- Purchase Order your new purchase order number

2. Click the Find button.

3. Close the receipt header and check the box next to the PO line you want to receive.

4. Save your transaction.

Practice 1-1 Solution

Quantity	UOM	Rev	Item Description	Location	Person	Subinventory
10	Each		Sentinel Deluxe Desktop			FGI

Receipt: 401
Supplier: American Telephone and Telegraph
Description: Sentinel Deluxe Desktop
Destination: ---
Receiver Note:

Order: 1563
Parent Type: Receive
Inspection: Not Inspected - Standard
Current Location: M1- Seattle
Hazard Class:

Lot-Serial Cascade Express Inspect

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. ORACLE

Practice 1-1 Solution (continued)

Go to the Receiving Transactions screen and place the item into the FGI subinventory.

Inventory (N) Transactions—>Receiving—>Receiving Transactions

1. Find your shipment using the screen that comes up.
2. Place a check next to the line you are going to receive. Enter the appropriate inventory information placing the item in the FGI subinventory.

Agenda

Agenda

- Using Online Help
- Overview of Material Movement
- Performing Receiving Transactions
- **Transacting Move Orders**
- Implementing Shortage Alerts and Notifications
- Summary of Material Movement

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE®

Objectives

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

- **Create move order requisitions**
- **Review existing move orders**
- **Update move order line details**
- **Transact move orders**
- **Define setup steps for move orders**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Overview of Move Orders

Overview of Move Orders

- **Move orders are requests for the movement of material within a single organization.**
- **Manage all material requisition and request processes within an organization by manually or automatically creating, approving, and transacting a move order.**
- **Used for movement of material within a warehouse or facility for purposes like replenishment, material storage relocations, and quality handling.**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Overview of Move Orders

A move order is a request for a subinventory transfer or account issue (also called a Move Order Issue). When using a Move Order Issue, the actual movement is an issue, not a transfer from subinventory to subinventory.

Previously, these transactions have been one-step occurrences, and there has been no way to plan these intra-organization material movements. Move orders allow planners and facility managers to request the movement of material within the four walls of a warehouse or facility for replenishment, material storage relocations, quality handling or other purposes.

Individual users can request move orders, and Oracle Inventory automatically creates move orders when warranted for inventory replenishment and order picking.

Benefits of Managed Material Flow in a Facility



Benefits of Managed Material Flow

Oracle Inventory uses move orders to distinguish the user roles that should manage inventory levels from those who carry out actual transactions. This provides:

Quick Response

You can now request a transaction and forward the request on to a picker for actual transaction execution. The request is tracked in Oracle Inventory to avoid manual systems that can result in inaccurate information transfer. When warranted, replenishment mechanisms can automatically generate move orders without the intervention of an item planner for simple cases where the material is drawn from within the facility. This results in faster inventory replenishment with minimal human intervention.

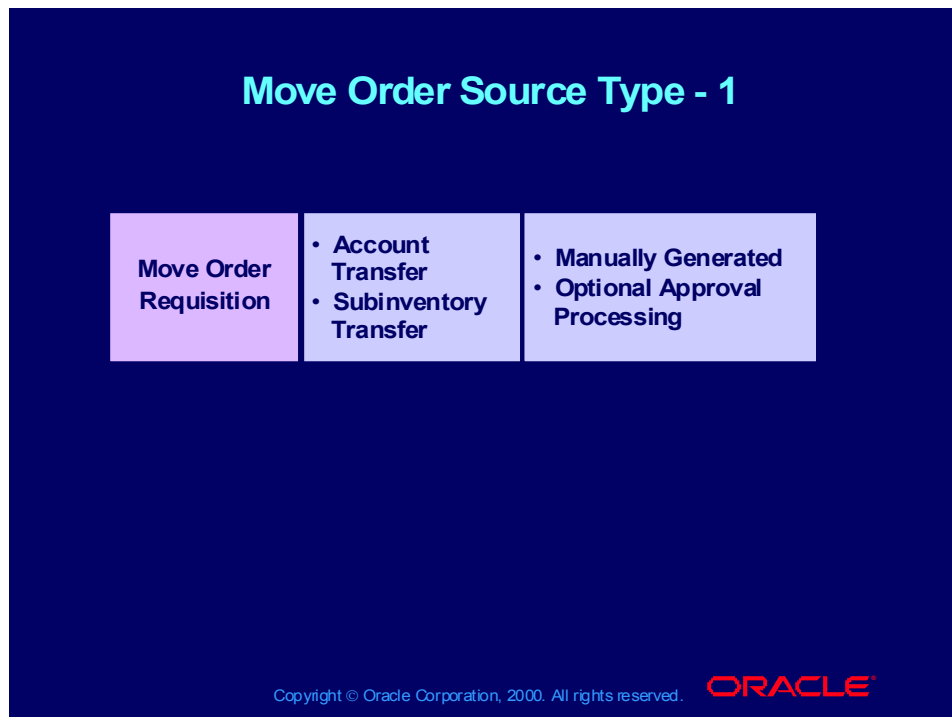
Warehouse Visibility

Move orders use inventory picking rules to determine where to source material for a subinventory or Move Order Issue. This ensures that the same mechanisms created to rotate material properly for deliveries can be used to rotate material within the facility. It also uses the material visibility in Oracle's Inventory to suggest source locations, lots, and so on automatically.

Tracking

Move orders can be transacted through application program interfaces (APIs). APIs allow you to use mobile devices to transact, giving you better material visibility and accuracy. Move orders can also be created to cross-dock material to staging locations.

Move Order Source Type - 1



Move Order Source Types

Oracle Inventory Release 11i provides three types of move orders.

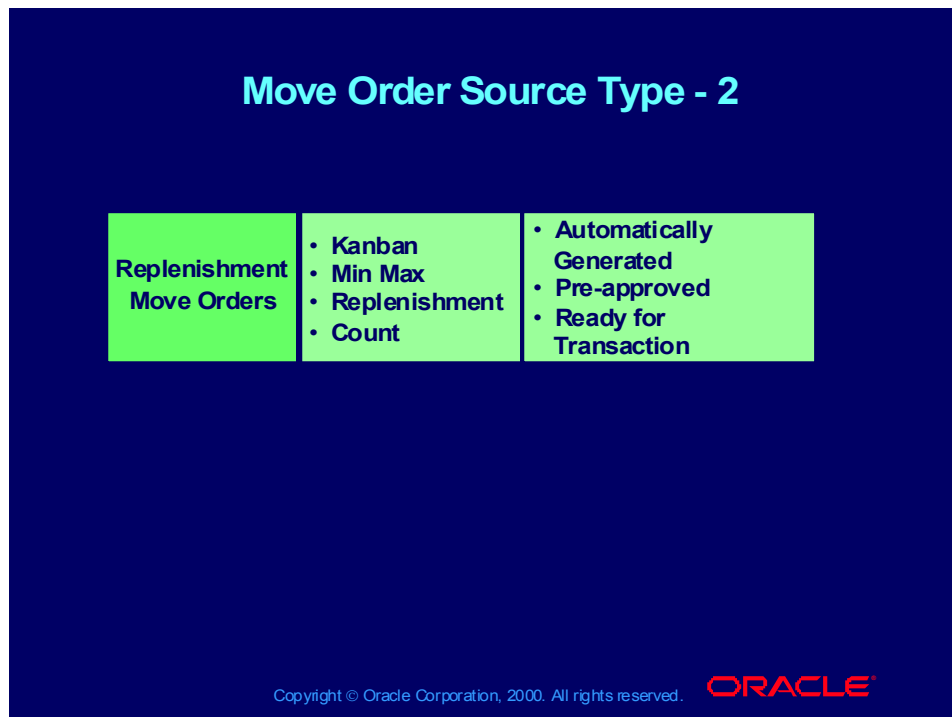
- Move Order Requisitions
- Replenishment Move Orders
- Pick Wave Move Orders

The move order type refers to the entity that created the move order. For all move orders, the final result is one of the two supported transactions: subinventory or move order issue.

Move Order Requisition

The requisition is a manually generated request for a move order. You must create a move order requisition. You can generate requests for subinventory transfers or move order issues. The requisition can optionally go through an Oracle Workflow approval process before it becomes a move order. If no approval process is used, the requisition becomes a move order immediately.

Move Order Source Type - 2



Move Order Source Types

Replenishment Move Order

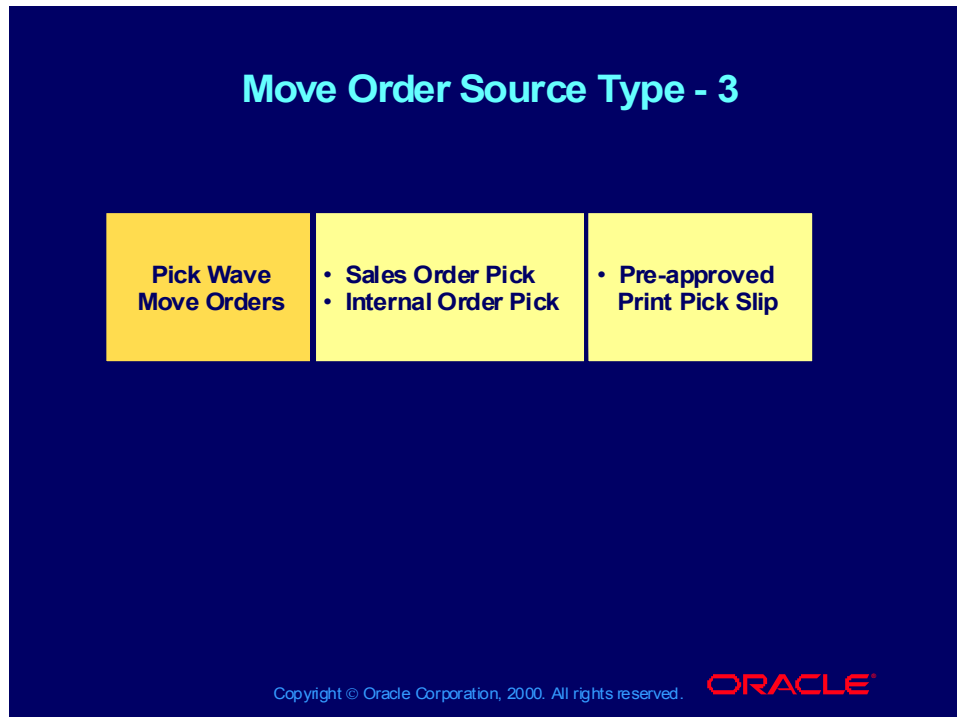
These move orders are generated by kanban cards where the pull sequence calls for a subinventory transfer (intra-organization kanbans) or by min-max planned items where the item's replenishment source (set at the item-subinventory level) is another subinventory. In this case, the min-max or replenishment count report automatically generates a move order. Replenishment move orders are pre-approved and ready to be transacted.

Replenishment Options

The following source types request the corresponding documents:

- A Supplier source type creates a requisition.
- An Inventory source type creates an internal requisition.
- A Subinventory source type creates a replenishment move order.
- The source subinventory must be set up at the item subinventory level. For the min-max report to generate a move order, the report must be generated at the subinventory level.
- For kanban to generate a move order, the pull sequence source type must be set to Intra-org.

Move Order Source Type - 3



Move Order Source Types

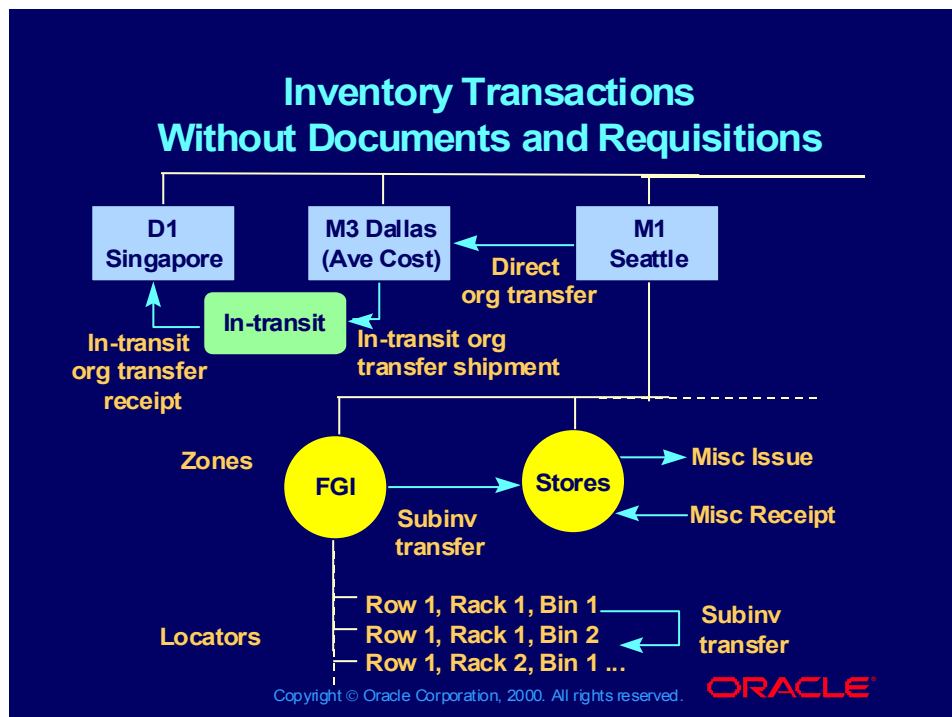
Pick Wave Move Order

The pick release process generates move orders to bring the material from its source location in stores to a staging location, which you define as a subinventory in Oracle Inventory. This transaction is a subinventory transfer.

These move orders are generated automatically by the Oracle Shipping Execution pick release process.

These orders are pre-approved and ready to transact. Pick slips and other shipping and inventory reports will also be available with Oracle Order Management.

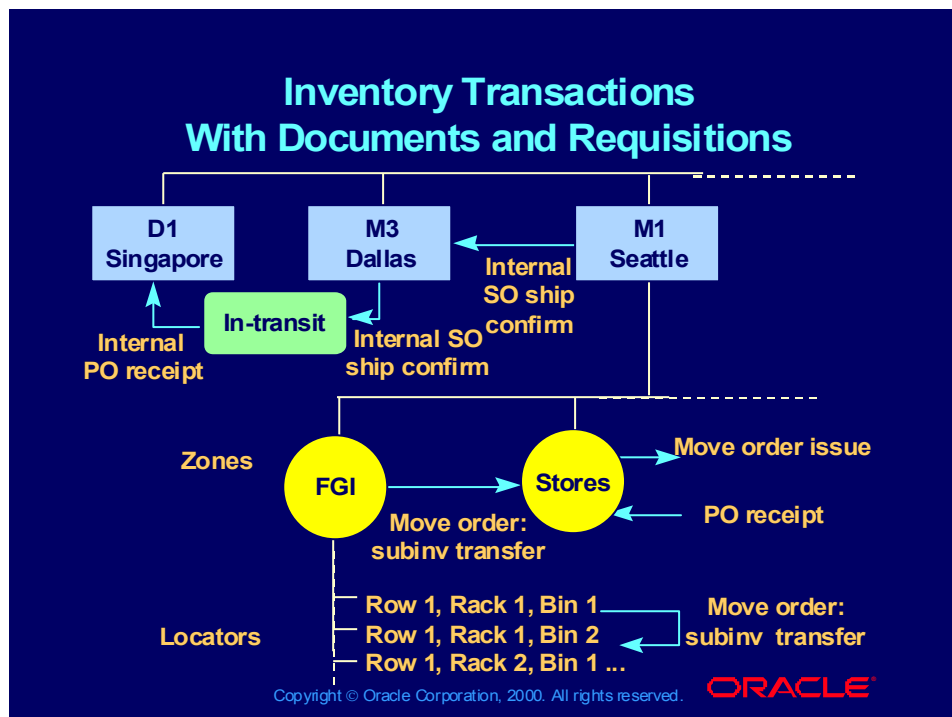
Inventory Transactions Without Documents and Requisitions



Inventory Transactions Without Documents and Requisitions

- Inventory organization transfers can be accomplished without using an internal requisition or internal sales order.
- You can use miscellaneous receipts to receive material without a purchase order number.
- Use miscellaneous issues to issue material without approvals or a document number.
- Use subinventory transfers to transfer the location of material without a document number.

Inventory Transactions With Documents and Requisitions



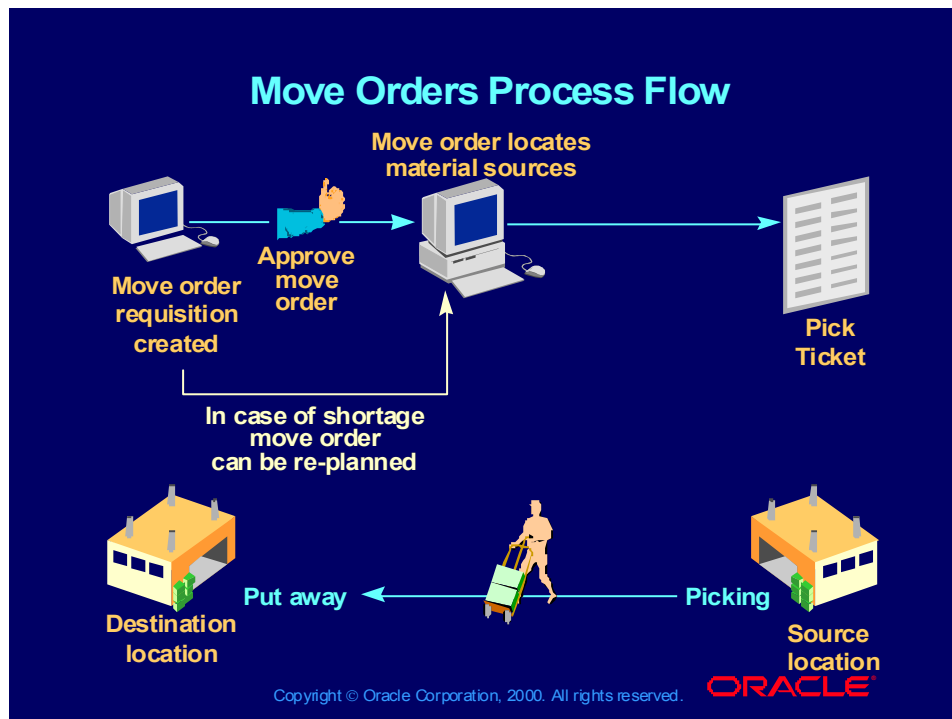
Inventory Transactions with Documents and Requisitions

You can use internal requisitions and internal sales orders as an approval mechanism and to provide a document to track when you transport material between warehouses or transfer material across inventory organizations.

Within a single warehouse or inventory organization:

- Use move orders with a Move Order Issue transaction type to approve a transaction and to provide a document to track the issue of the material. Previously, sales orders with approvals in the order cycle were used to issue the material and track the movement.
- Use move orders with a Subinventory Transfer transaction type to approve a transfer and to provide a document to track the transfer of the material.

Move Orders Process Flow

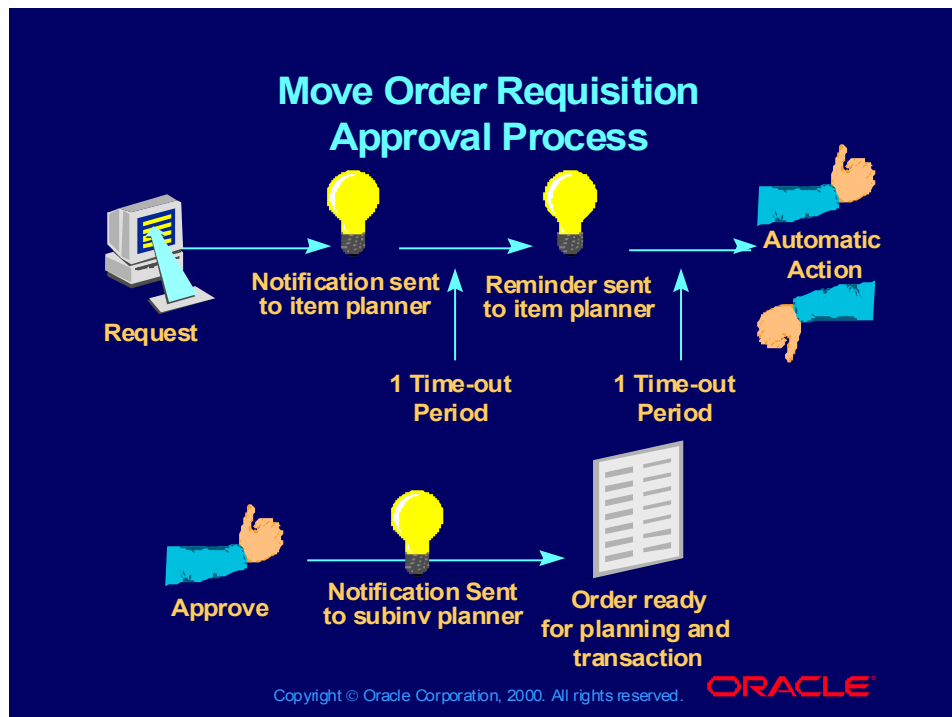


Move Order Requisition Process Flow

The move order process follows these steps:

1. You can manually create a move order by creating a requisition move order. Move orders can also be generated by Oracle Inventory at pick release, by the kanban replenishment signal, or by running the min-max replenishment report.
2. If the move order requisitions require approval, the item planner must approve the move order lines.
3. Once the move order is approved, it must be allocated. Allocating is the process that uses Oracle Inventory picking rules to determine where to source the material to fulfill a request line. The allocating process fills in the move order line details with the actual transactions to be performed and allocates the material to the move order. If there is a shortage of material to allocate the move order, this step can be done again later.
4. Before you transact, you can print a pick slip or push the move order line details to mobile devices for transaction through the move order APIs.
5. You now transact the move order. You can transact all the order lines at once or one detail line at a time as the items are moved. If you transact less than the requested quantity, the move order will stay open until the total quantity is transacted, or the order is closed or cancelled.

Move Order Requisition Approval Process



Move Order Approvals

If approvals are required on Move Order requisitions, Oracle Inventory manages the approval process through Oracle Workflow.

When the requisition is created, a notification is sent to the item planner to let him or her know that a move order requisition line is awaiting his or her approval.

There is a new organization-level attribute that determines the number of days the order can wait for an approval action, the time-out period. After one time-out period, if the order is still not approved or rejected, a reminder notice is sent to the item planner. After another time-out period the order is automatically approved or rejected depending on the move order time-out action you determine at the organization level.

The Move Order Time-Out Period and Time-Out Action are both inventory organization parameters. These inventory parameters do not override any periods set up by Oracle Workflow.

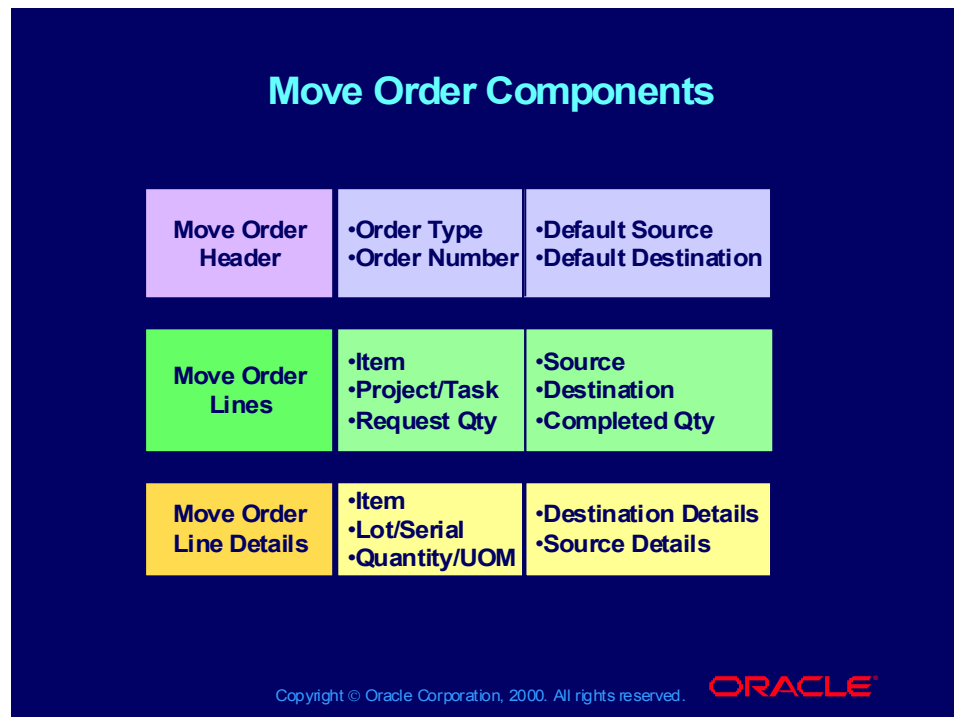
The item planner is an item attribute. If no planner is specified on the item, the requisition line is automatically approved.

If no approvals are required in your organization, set the time-out period to 0 and the time-out action to Approve.

Once the order line is approved, notices are sent to a notification list that is attached to the source and destination subinventories to let the subinventory planners know that material will be moved to or from their areas.

Note: Replenishment and pick wave move orders are pre-approved.

Move Order Components



Move Order Components

Move Order Header

Oracle Inventory uses the move order header to store the move order source type. This refers to the entity that created the move order. An order could be a pick wave, for sales order picks, a replenishment type, a requisition for subinventory transfer, and so on. The move order header also stores the default source and destination, if available, the order number, and the requested date.

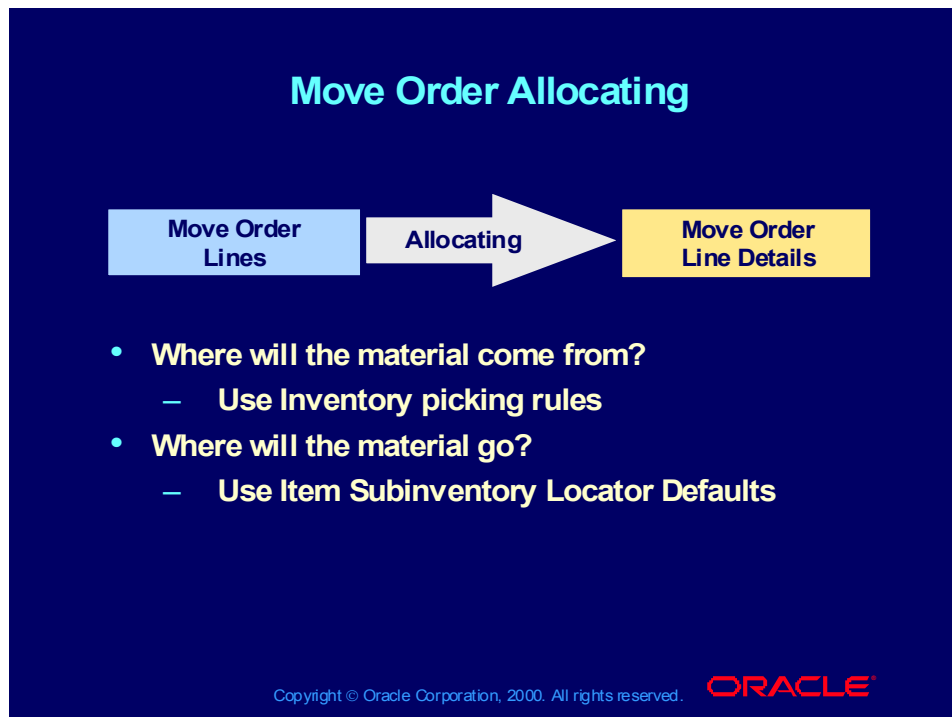
Move Order Lines

Move order lines are the requests on a move order. They store the item, requested quantity, the completed quantity (if the move order has been partially fulfilled), and a source and destination, if known. The move order lines also include any project and task references; if the organization is project-manufacturing enabled. If known, the user can also request specific serial or lot numbers on the move order line.

Move Order Line Details

The line details are the Inventory transactions that will occur to fulfill a particular request line (move order line). If the material is locator-, lot-, or serial-controlled, this information is filled in at the line detail level. These details are automatically filled in by Oracle Inventory using the inventory picking rules and the item-transaction defaults, for destination locators, or the user can manually fill in the details. You can edit these details prior to transaction.

Move Order Allocating



Allocating Move Orders

Allocating is the process in Oracle Inventory that uses picking rules and item transaction defaults to suggest move order line details to fulfill a move order line. The line details are the inventory transactions that must be fulfilled to complete the move order line. You can consider the allocating process as a sourcing process. Allocating occurs when you click the Allocate button in the move order transaction window.

Suggesting Sources

Oracle Inventory uses the picking rules you set up at the organization or organization-item level, to suggest source locators, revisions, and lots to source the material in order to fulfill a move order line.

Suggesting a Destination

The picking rules only suggest source locations. If the destination subinventory is locator-controlled and no locator was specified on the move order line, Oracle Inventory generates a suggestion based on the item subinventory locator default you set up for move orders. Before release 11i, the item subinventory defaults were used only for put away locations in the receiving process. You can now set up a default locator for each item that you want to move around the warehouse on a move order. This is not the same default type that you would use for receiving or shipping.

Oracle Shipping

Oracle Shipping provides two choices for when and how the user will fill in the line details. These choices are made by setting up an organization parameter but can be overridden at pick release.

- Auto allocate--the allocating process is done at pick release instantly after the move order is created. No more human intervention is needed and the pick slip can be printed automatically.
- Pick release only creates move orders but does not fill in the line details. A user must navigate to the move order form after pick release and press the Allocate button. This option allows warehouse managers to determine when to release the pick to the floor and might be a better solution for implementations running a global order entry with distributed warehouse management and/or shipping. In these cases orders can be released to regional warehouses from the central order management location in advance and individual warehouses can schedule picks closer to actual ship time.

Item Allocation

- **Reservations**
 - **Use Inventory Reservations functionality**
 - **Allocate material to a demand source**
For example, reserve a quantity of items to a sales order
- **Pending Transactions**
 - **A transaction that Inventory expects to occur**
 - **Material is in the process of being picked**
For example, Move Order Line Details

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Allocating Items

Reservation

A reservation is a line in the inventory reservations table. In the reservation table supply (such as on-hand inventory) is matched with a demand source (such as a sales order). A reservation is used to earmark your inventory for a particular use.

Pending Transaction

A pending transaction is a transaction that Oracle Inventory expects to occur shortly, but confirmation of the transaction has not yet been recorded. This is a material pick that has not yet been completed. Move order line details are an example of the pending transaction. A pick slip may have already been printed, but the picker has not yet indicated that they have deposited the material in the destination location.

Neither reserved material nor a pending transaction quantity is included in any availability calculation for the source location.

You should not allocate a move order line too soon in the business process, because the allocating process for a move order creates pending transactions and removes that quantity from an availability picture. Allocating should not be done until you are ready to print the pick slip and move the material.

Generate Move Orders

Generate Move Orders

Use the Move Orders window to:

- Create move order requisitions.
- Specify item, quantity, source, destination, locations, and other order information.

(N) Move Orders > Move Orders

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Generating Move Order Requisitions

You use the move orders window to create move order requisitions by specifying item, quantity, source, destination, locations, and other order information.

For each order, an order number is required. A number is defaulted for you if you leave the field without entering a value.

In the default region, you can set up values that default to the lines. Default fields are not required. You can set up a default transaction type of either Subinventory Transfer or Move Order Issue. A Move Order Issue is the same as an account issue. You can specify the Move Order Issue for accounts and account aliases. You can define a default source subinventory, destination subinventory or account, for Move Order Issues, as well as the requested delivery date (date required) for the material.

The lines are the actual material requests for the move order. In the Item page, users specify the item, revision, and quantity, and they can update the delivery date for that item.

A move order requisition manually requests subinventory transfers or Move Order Issues. These requests can optionally go through an approval process before they become move orders ready to be sourced and transacted. The approval process does not include dollar amount constraints.

Defining Project and Task Information

If the organization is a project manufacturing-enabled organization, you specify the project and task in the Project and Task page.

Defining Source Information

You use the Source page to specify the subinventory from which to draw the material. This field defaults from the header-level default block but can be overridden if necessary. You can also specify the locator, lot, and serial numbers, if known, to use for the transactions. Only the subinventory field is required. If you do not know from where the items should come, the On Hand button takes you to an on-hand inquiry window for that item to locate the material within your organization.

Defining Destination Information

You use the Destination page to specify the subinventory, or account for Move Order Issues, that the material should be delivered. This field defaults from the header-level default block but can be overridden if necessary. You can also specify the destination locator for subinventory transfer move orders if known.

Defining Control Information

You use the Control page to request a subinventory transfer or Move Order Issue at the line level, by selecting a transaction type. This field defaults from the header-level default block but can be overridden if necessary. You can optionally specify a reason and reference code on the inventory transactions.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >
Transactions > Overview of Move Orders
 ../ Generating Move Order Requisitions
 ../ Generating Replenishment Move Orders

Move Order Approval Process

A blue rectangular slide with white and yellow text. The title 'Move Order Approval Process' is at the top in white. Below it, the text 'Use the Find Notifications window to:' is in white, followed by a bullet point 'Query up the move order approval notifications to approve or reject the line.' in white. Below the bullet point, the text '(N) Inventory > Notification Summary' is in yellow. At the bottom, there is a small white copyright notice and the Oracle logo in red.

Move Order Approval Process

Use the Find Notifications window to:

- Query up the move order approval notifications to approve or reject the line.

(N) Inventory > Notification Summary

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. ORACLE

Approving Move Orders

The item planner receives a notification that move order requisition lines require approval and must go into Oracle Workflow to approve the orders. In this window you can query up the move order approval notifications to approve or reject the line.

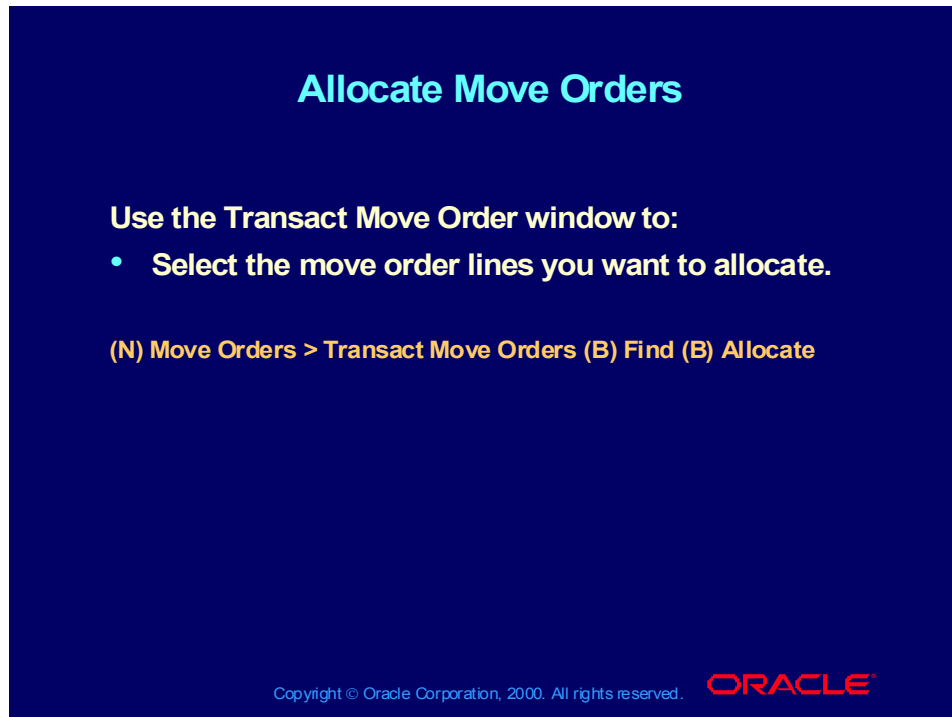
Reviewing Notifications

All pending notifications are listed in this window. You select the line to approve or reject.

Approving and Transacting Requisitioning

You can choose to approve or reject each move order requisition line. A line is not transactable until it is approved. If a line on a move order requisition line is rejected, you can still approve and transact the other requisition lines.

Allocate Move Orders



Allocate Move Order Lines

After a move order has been approved, you must allocate the move order lines and then transact the move order, to complete the transfer of items to the destination subinventory or account.

Allocation Details

Move orders fill in the actual transaction lines by using the inventory picking rules and transaction defaults you have defined for your organization. To allocate the move order, select the lines to be allocated by choosing the Select check box for each line and clicking the Allocate button.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >
Transactions > Overview of Move Orders > Transacting Move Orders

Allocate Move Orders

Allocate Move Orders

- **Manual**
 - **Transact Move Order**
- **Automatic**
 - **Move Order Pick List Report**

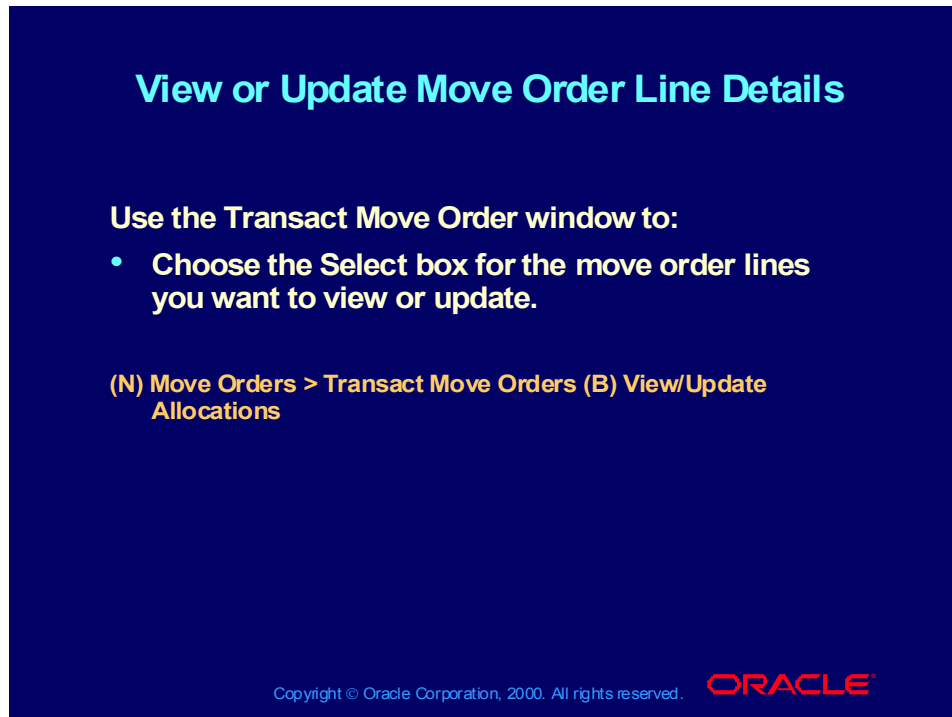
Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Allocate Move Orders

Users have two choices in transacting the move orders to transfer the material to the destination location:

- **Automatic Pick Confirmation:** The move order is transacted instantly after the order is allocated without any further human intervention. On hand inquiries will show the material in staging. The next step for the user to perform is the ship confirmation.
- **Manual Pick Confirmation:** The user confirms the pick of the move order line (or line details). This gives the user the chance to update any picking details such as the source locations, lots or serials and to report shortages or inventory inaccuracies and allow the system to generate more pick suggestions. Reporting inventory inaccuracies allows the user to request a cycle count in the inventory area where the material was not found if so desired.

View or Update Move Order Line Details



View or Update Move Order Line Details

Open the window which displays Move Order Line Details. You can view or update the following:

- Unit of Measure
- Quantity
- Reason
- Reference

Optionally, to view and update lot and serial numbers, choose Lot/Serial.

View/Update Details

Once you have allocated your lines, you can view the details by pressing the View/Update Allocations button. This shows the details window for the selected line. Use this window to update any information manually that is not correct.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >
Transactions > Overview of Move Orders > Transacting Move Orders

Transact Move Orders



Transacting Move Order Lines

Use this window to view, allocate, transact move order lines, view the move order line details, and transact move order lines. Transacting move orders will post all movement activity immediately for the selected move order line and its related details.

Transact

Once the lines have been allocated, you can commit all of the transactions for a single move order line by selecting the lines you want to transact and clicking the Transact button. You can save and exit the move order line details without transacting if you need to print a pick slip report. This enables you to transact each detail line before or after picking the material.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >
Transactions > Overview of Move Orders > Transacting Move Orders

Review Question

Review Question

True or False

- **Move orders are restricted to transactions within an organization.**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Answer to Review Question

True or False

- **Move orders are restricted to transactions within an organization.**

True

If you are transferring material between organizations, you must use the internal requisition process.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Implementation Considerations for Move Orders

- Do you want approvals for your requisition move orders?
- How will you source the material in your organization?
 - Supplier: Purchasing requisitions
 - Inventory: Internal requisitions
 - Subinventory: Move orders

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Setup Steps for Move Orders

Setup Steps for Move Orders

- Define the subinventory source type
- Define approval process parameters
 - Move order timeout period
 - Move order timeout action
 - Planner
 - Notification list
- Define item transaction defaults
 - Destination locator

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Move Order Setup Steps

Move Order Time-Out

Use if you want to require approvals for the move orders in your organization.

Time-out Period

The length of time, in days, you will let your move orders sit in a pending-approval queuing status.

The following rules apply when setting up your time-outs:

- After one time-out period, a reminder is sent to the approver.
- After two time-out periods, the move order time-out action is performed.
- The time-out action is either approved or rejected.
- If the time-out period is 0, all move orders are automatically approved.
- If the time-out period is left blank, the setting defaults to 0.

Set Up Planner

Define a planner for the item in the General Planning page of the Items window. If you do not designate a planner, the move order is automatically approved.

Notification List

When the move order has been approved or rejected, a courtesy e-mail is sent to the ECO approval list, used here as a notification list, that is attached to the move order source and destination subinventory. You do not need to have Oracle Engineering installed to use this feature.

Picking Rules

Move orders use the standard picking rules of Oracle Inventory to source material.

Locator Defaults

If a subinventory or item is locator-controlled, the user creating the move order should specify a destination locator. If the user does not specify a destination locator, the allocating process uses the default he or she set up.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >
Transactions > Overview of Move Orders > Setting Up Move Orders

Summary

You should now be able to do the following:

- **Create move order requisitions**
- **Review existing move orders**
- **Update move order line details**
- **Transact move orders**
- **Define setup steps for move orders**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Practice 2-1 Overview

This practice covers the following topics:

- **Creating a move order**
- **Approving a move order**
- **Transacting a move order**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Practice 2-1

This practice covers creating a move order and following it through the approval and transaction process.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Practice 2-1 Create, Approve, and Transact a Move Order

1. Create an item by using your terminal number as a prefix (XX)-1234 and copying from the purchasing template. Assign your item to organization M1.
2. Review the time-out periods and time-out actions for move orders in organization M1. Verify that the time-out period is 0 for automatic approval.
3. Create a miscellaneous receipt for 500 pieces of your item and receive them into two locators, 01.1.1 and 02.1.1. Use the subinventory FGI.
4. Create a move order for your item. Move 10 pieces from one of the locators you received into FGI subinventory. Make a note of the move order number.
5. Find your move order number.
6. Allocate the line of the move order you created.
7. Review the details of your move order and transact it.
8. View the results to make sure your material moved.

Practice 2-1 Solution

Practice 2-1 Solution

The screenshot shows the Oracle Master Item (V1) form. The top section contains fields for Organization (V1), Item (01-1234), and Description (Move Order Number). The Display Attributes section has radio buttons for Master, Org, and All. Below these are tabs for Main, Inventory, Bills of Material, Costing, Purchasing, Receiving, Physical Attributes, and General Planning. The main area displays the Primary Unit of Measure (Each), User Item Type (Purchased item), and Item Status (Active). A Conversions section has radio buttons for Standard, Item specific, and Both.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Practice 2-1 Solution

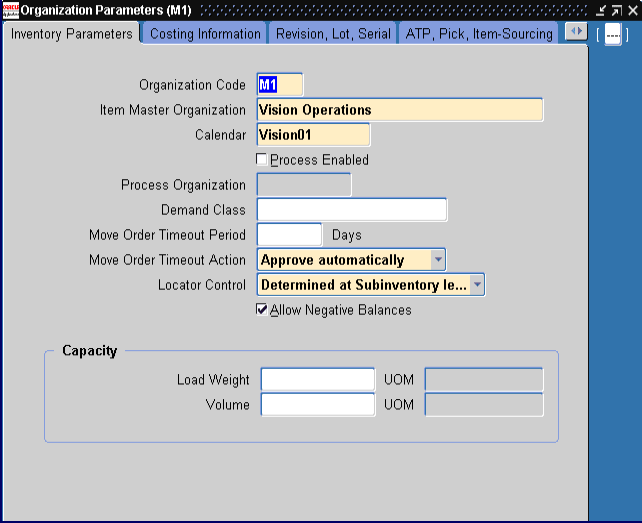
Create an item by using your terminal number as a prefix (XX) -1234 and copying from the purchasing template. Assign your item to organization M1.

(N) Inventory—>Items—>Master Items

1. Enter your new inventory item. To apply the Purchased Item template, go to Tools and Copy From. Enter Pur, then tab out of the field and let the form fill in this field with Purchased Item.
2. Locate the Inventory tab and change the locator control to Dynamic Entry.
3. To assign the XX-1234 item to organization M1, go to Tools and Organization Assignment and select M1.
4. Save your work.

Practice 2-1 Solution

Practice 2-1 Solution



The screenshot displays the 'Organization Parameters (M1)' window in Oracle Inventory. The window has a title bar and a menu bar with options: Inventory Parameters, Costing Information, Revision, Lot, Serial, ATP, Pick, Item-Sourcing. The main area contains the following fields and values:

- Organization Code: M1
- Item Master Organization: Vision Operations
- Calendar: Vision01
- ☐ Process Enabled
- Process Organization: (empty)
- Demand Class: (empty)
- Move Order Timeout Period: (empty) Days
- Move Order Timeout Action: Approve automatically
- Locator Control: Determined at Subinventory le...
- ☒ Allow Negative Balances
- Capacity**
 - Load Weight: (empty) UOM: (empty)
 - Volume: (empty) UOM: (empty)

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Practice 2-1 Solution (continued)

Review the time-out periods and time-out actions for move orders in organization M1. Verify that the time-out period is 0 for automatic approval.

(N) Inventory—>Setup—>Organizations—>Parameters

Practice 2-1 Solution

Practice 2-1 Solution

Item	Locator	Lot	Expires On	Account	Unit Cost
01-1234	01.1.1			01.580-7740-001	
01-1234	02.1.1			01.580-7740-001	

Description: **Move Order Number**

Available: **0**

On-hand: **0**

Lot / Serial

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Practice 2-1 Solution (continued)

Create a miscellaneous receipt for 500 pieces of your item XX-1234 and receive them into two locators, 01.1.1 and 02.1.1.

(N) Inventory—>Transactions—>Miscellaneous Transaction

1. Receive 250 pieces in each locator for your item.
2. Use miscellaneous expense accounts for your account numbers.
3. Use the following information:
 - Subinventory FGI
 - Quantity 250 (for each locator)
 - Stock Locators 01.1.1 and 02.1.1
 - Account Miscellaneous

Practice 2-1 Solution

The screenshot displays the Oracle Move Orders (M1) form. At the top, the title bar reads "Move Orders (M1)". The form is divided into several sections. The top section contains fields for "Number" (1282), "Description" (Move Order for 01-1234), "Status" (Approved), and "Move Order Type" (Move Order Requisition). Below this is a "Default" section with fields for "Transaction Type" (Subinventory transfer), "Ship To Location", "Source Subinv", "Destination Subinv", "Destination Account", and "Date Required" (17-OCT-2000). The main body of the form is a table with columns: Line, Item, Rev, UOM, Transaction Type, Date Required, and Quantity. The first row is populated with Line 1, Item 01-1234, Rev, UOM Ea, Transaction Type Subinventory transfer, Date Required 17-OCT-2000, and Quantity. Below the table is a section for "Item Description" (Move Order Number) and two buttons: "On Hand" and "Approve". The Oracle logo and copyright notice "Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved." are at the bottom.

Line	Item	Rev	UOM	Transaction Type	Date Required	Qua
1	01-1234		Ea	Subinventory transfer	17-OCT-2000	

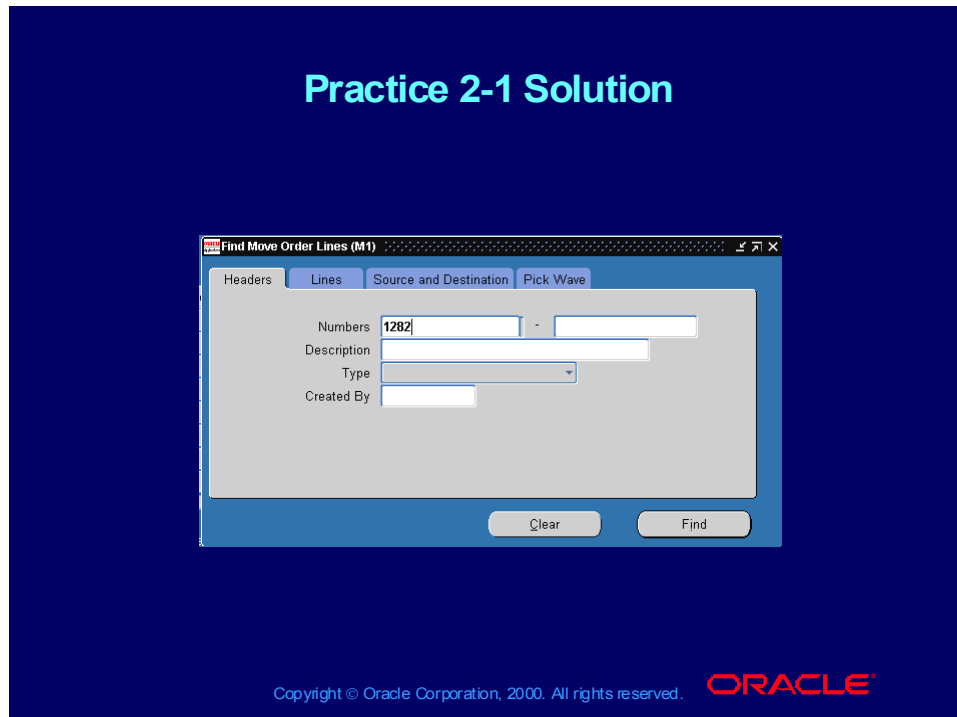
Practice 2-1 Solution (continued)

Create a move order for your item. Move 10 pieces from one of the FGI subinventory locators you received. Make a note of the move order number.

(N) Inventory—>Move Orders—>Move Orders

1. Tab out of the Number field to have this automatically assigned.
2. Tab through the Default section (this will give you more flexibility in the body of the transaction.)
3. Fill in your item number.
4. Select Subinventory Transfer in the Transaction Type field.
5. Enter 10 in the quantity field.
6. In the Source page, fill in the subinventory from which the material will be moved, FGI.
7. In the Destination page, fill in the subinventory default that the material will move, Floorstock.
8. Approve your move order.
9. Note your move order number. The transaction is committed by the Approve step.

Practice 2-1 Solution



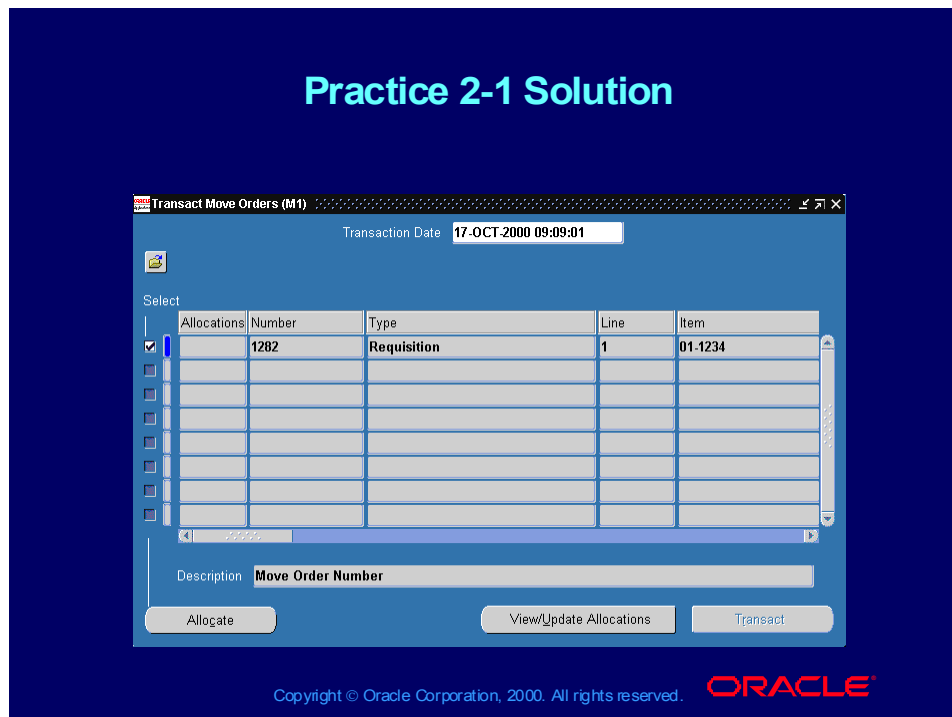
Practice 2-1 Solution (continued)

Find your move order number.

(N) Inventory—>Move Orders—>Transact Move Orders

1. When the Find Move Order Lines window appears, enter your move order number on the Header tab.
2. Click Find.

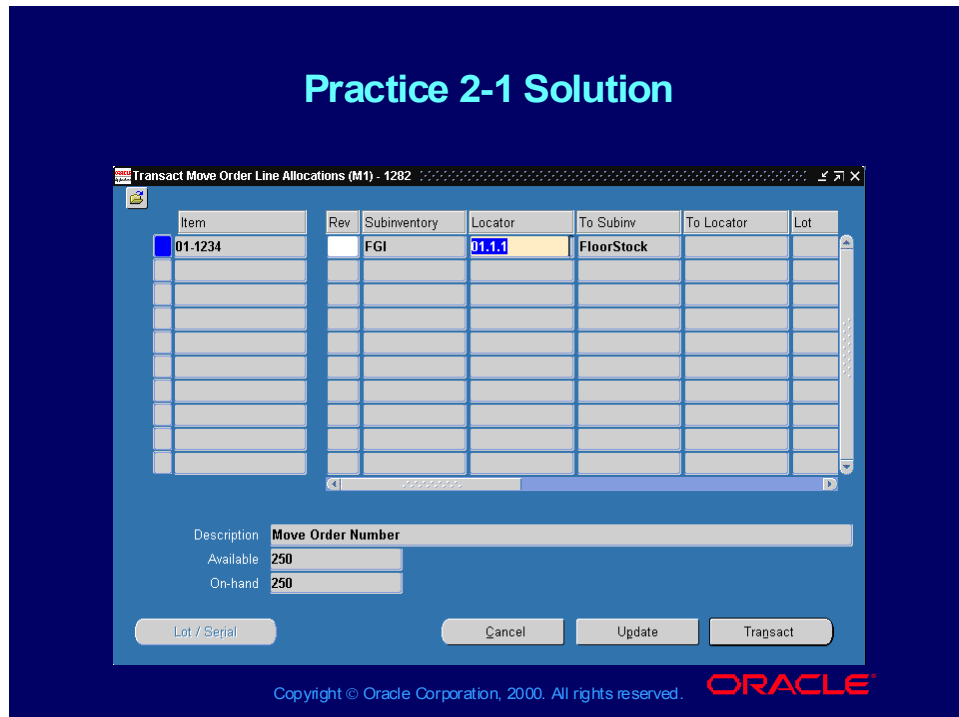
Practice 2-1 Solution



Practice 2-1 Solution (continued)

Allocate the line of the move order you created.

1. Select the line of the move order you created. Click on View/Update Allocations.



Review the details of your move order and transact it.

(N) Inventory—>Move Orders—>Transact Move Orders

(B) Find (B) View/Update Allocations

1. Enter the Locator code for the source locator.
2. Enter the quantity 10 for the transaction and click Transact.

Practice 2-1 Solution

Practice 2-1 Solution

Organization	Item	Subinventory	Rev	UOM	Locator	On-hand Qty	Netty
M1	01-1234	FGI		Ea	01.1.1.	240	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
M1	01-1234	FGI		Ea	02.1.1.	250	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
M1	01-1234	FloorStock		Ea		10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Item Description: Move Order Number

Totals

Quantity	Item	UOM
On-hand 500	Weight 0	
	Volume 0	

Lgt/Serial

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Practice 2-1 Solution (continued)

View the results to make sure your material moved.

(N) Inventory—>On-hand, Availability—>On-hand Quantity (B) Find (B) allocated

1. Fill in your item XX-1234 and click Find.
2. Check your subinventories to see that the number of items changed.

Agenda

Agenda

- Using Online Help
- Overview of Material Movement
- Performing Receiving Transactions
- Transacting Move Orders
- **Implementing Shortage Alerts and Notifications**
- Summary of Material Movement

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE®

Objectives

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

- **View potential and actual shortages for newly received materials**
- **Set up shortage parameters to generate alerts and notifications**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Shortage Alerts and Notifications



Shortage Messages

Shortage messages improve the efficiency of business operations by configuring real-time alerts or workflow notifications of supply chain events. During a material transaction, Oracle Inventory checks to see if the material is needed elsewhere in the organization. If a shortage exists, the system notifies you, either by a real-time, material shortage alert or by a workflow-based notification. You can use this technology to increase the product flow through your warehouse, streamline order fulfillment, and reduce unnecessary material handling.

Alerts are real-time messages sent to a window before a transaction is committed, allowing the User to immediately redirect delivery.


Notification messages are workflow-based notifications that may be created by business events or periodic processes and require that the user initiate action to address the identified shortages.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Transactions > Shortage Alerts and Shortage Notifications

Forms Generating Alerts and Notifications

Forms Generating Alerts and Notifications

- Receipts
- Receiving Transactions
- Miscellaneous Transactions
- WIP Material Transactions
- WIP Completions
- Work-Orderless Completions



Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Forms Generating Shortage Alerts and Notifications

The shortage alert appears in the window during the transaction. It gives you the option to go to the View Potential Shortages form, which shows where demand exists in the organization.

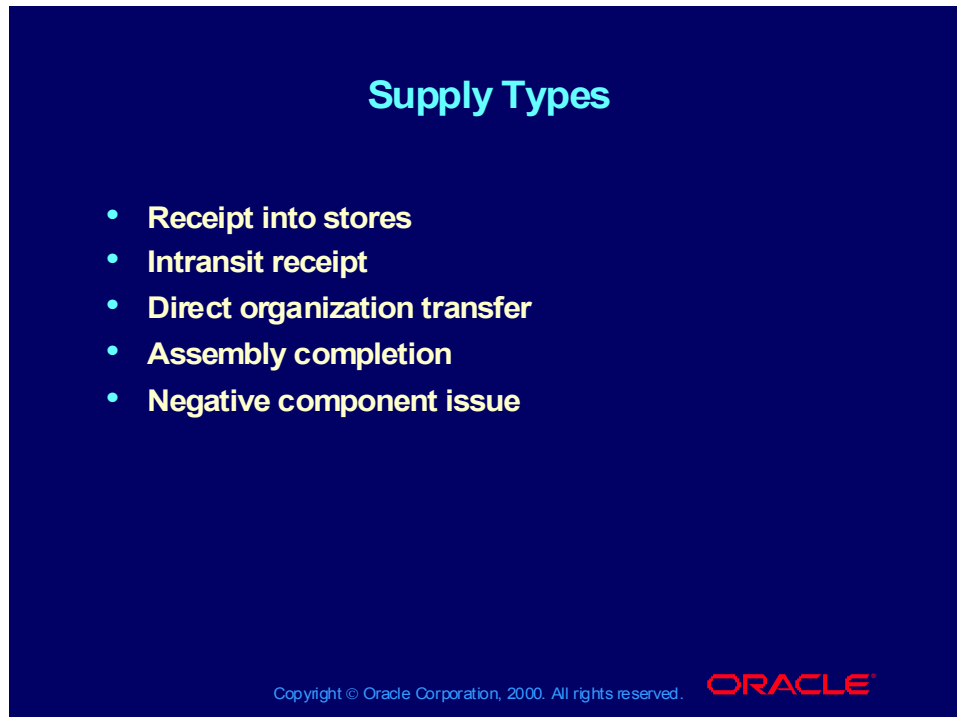
Notifications are sent to pre-specified individuals.

Sources of Demand

- **WIP jobs**
- **WIP schedules**
- **Sales order lines that have been pick released and detailed but for which adequate quantity was not sourced**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE



Supply Types

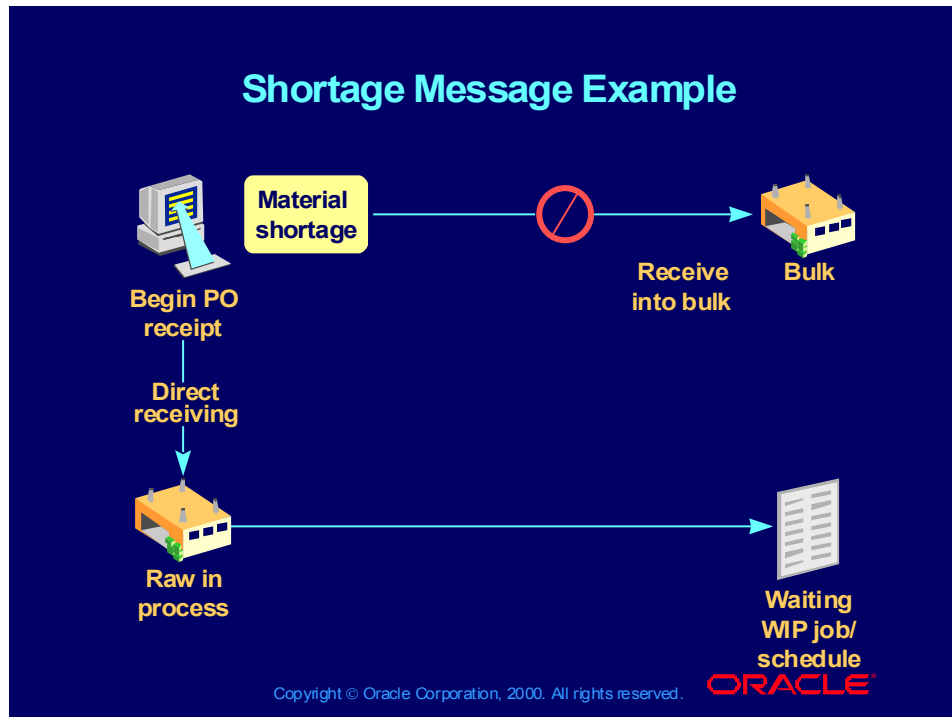
- **Receipt into stores**
- **Intransit receipt**
- **Direct organization transfer**
- **Assembly completion**
- **Negative component issue**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved. **ORACLE**

Supply Types

You specify which transaction types should be regarded as opportunities for satisfying shortages and should trigger an alert or notification.

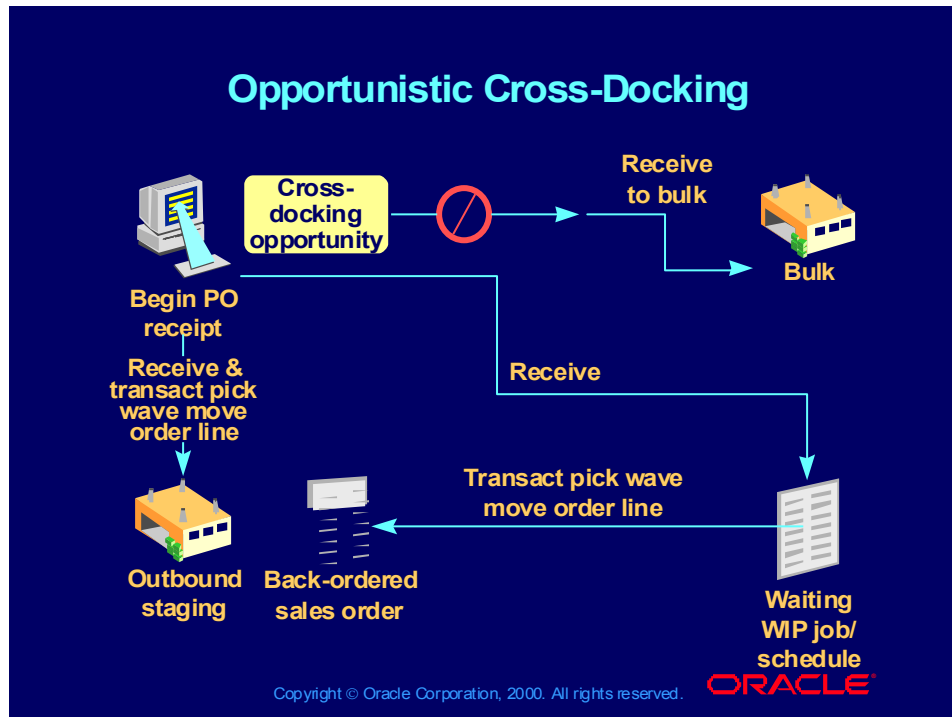
Shortage Message Example



WIP Shortage Scenario

You can use shortage messages to expedite delivery of needed material to an area with a shortage. In this example, Oracle Inventory sees that the material received is needed on the shop floor and sends a real-time alert to the receiver.

Opportunistic Cross-Docking



Opportunistic Cross-Docking Scenario

You can use shortage messages to expedite delivery of needed material to an area with a shortage. In this example, Oracle Inventory sees that the material received is needed for a backordered sales order and sends a real-time alert to the receiver. You would still need to move the material manually, but now a message is sent to the receiver to alert him or her that the material is needed and should not be stocked.

In this example, the material would not go into stock, but into an outbound staging area. The outbound staging area is another subinventory that you have set up.

Find Potential Shortages



How to View Potential Shortages

Use the Find Potential Shortages window to view potential shortages by Oracle Work In Process (WIP) job/schedule types and parameters, items, sales order types and parameters, or all shortages.

Potential Shortages

Potential shortages exist when demand is unsatisfied. The jobs and schedules that you consider unsatisfied demand is configured in the Shortage Parameters window at the organizational level. Sales orders are considered unfulfilled, when the pick wave move order has an allocated quantity that is less than the requested quantity. An unfulfilled pick wave move order occurs at pick release, if initially there is an insufficient quantity available. An unfulfilled pick wave move order occurs at pick confirmation, if the picker does not confirm the full quantity. An unfulfilled pick wave move order occurs at shipment confirmation when you backorder at ship confirmation.

Actual Shortages

Actual shortages exist when picked quantity is less than demand quantity. Checks for actual shortages occur when the inventory is incremented. Alerts and notifications are generated only for the actual shortages.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Transactions > Viewing Potential Shortages

View Potential Shortages



Reviewing Potential Shortages

If the record selected is of a Job demand type, click the Details button to open the View Discrete Jobs window.

If the record selected is of a Schedule demand type, click the Details button to open the View Repetitive Schedules window.

If the record selected is of a Sales Order demand type, click the Details button to open the View Sales Orders window.

The Supply/Demand button opens the Item Supply Details window.

Online alerts and notifications are linked to this window. When individuals are alerted or notified of a shortage for an item, they can use this window to see where the material is potentially needed.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >
Transactions > Viewing Potential Shortages

Demonstration of Shortage Messages

Demonstration of Shortage Messages

This demonstration covers shortage alerts and notifications. While receiving a purchase order, the receiver gets an alert and views the shortages for the item. After the material shortage check processor runs, the item planner receives a notification and views the shortages for the item.



Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Implementation Considerations for Shortage Messages

Implementation Considerations for Shortage Messages

- Which items should have shortage checks?
- Which demand sources should be considered as potential shortages?
- Who should receive shortage messages?
- How should shortage messages be delivered?

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Implementation Considerations

Answer the following questions to determine which of the following demand sources should be considered potential shortages.

- Which inventory organizations should be checked for shortages?
- Which type and statuses of WIP jobs/schedules should be checked for shortages?

Answer the following questions to determine the individuals and the method for delivering shortage messages.

- Should workflow alerts and notifications be generated when actual shortages exist?
- Who should be notified?
- How frequently should notifications be sent?

Setup Steps for Shortage Alerts and Notifications

Setup Steps for Shortage Alerts and Notifications

- Define demand sources and individuals notified in shortage parameters for inventory organization.
- Set item to be shortage message enabled.
- Set transaction type to send alerts and/or notifications.
- Assign planners and buyers to items.
- Set the notification preference of the user in Oracle Workflow.
- Schedule the Material Shortage Check Processor program to send notifications.

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Setup for Shortage Messages

Defining demand sources and individuals notified for an inventory organization is a required setup step to generate either alerts or notifications. You will find this setup in the Shortage Parameters window.

You can set the item to be shortage message enabled on the Inventory page of the Organizational Items window. Select the Check Material Shortage check box.

When you set transaction types to send alerts and notifications, the following transaction windows detect actual shortages.

- Purchase order/RMA receipts
- Miscellaneous transactions
- WIP material transactions
- WIP completions
- Work order-less completions

You can assign planners and buyers to items on the General Planning (Planner) and Purchasing (Default Buyer) pages of the Organizational Items window. This is a required setup step to send notifications to component planners, assembly planners, component buyers, and item planners.

If you want to notify the component planners/buyers, assign the planner/buyer to the component item number.

If you want to notify the assembly planner, assign the planner to the assembly item number.

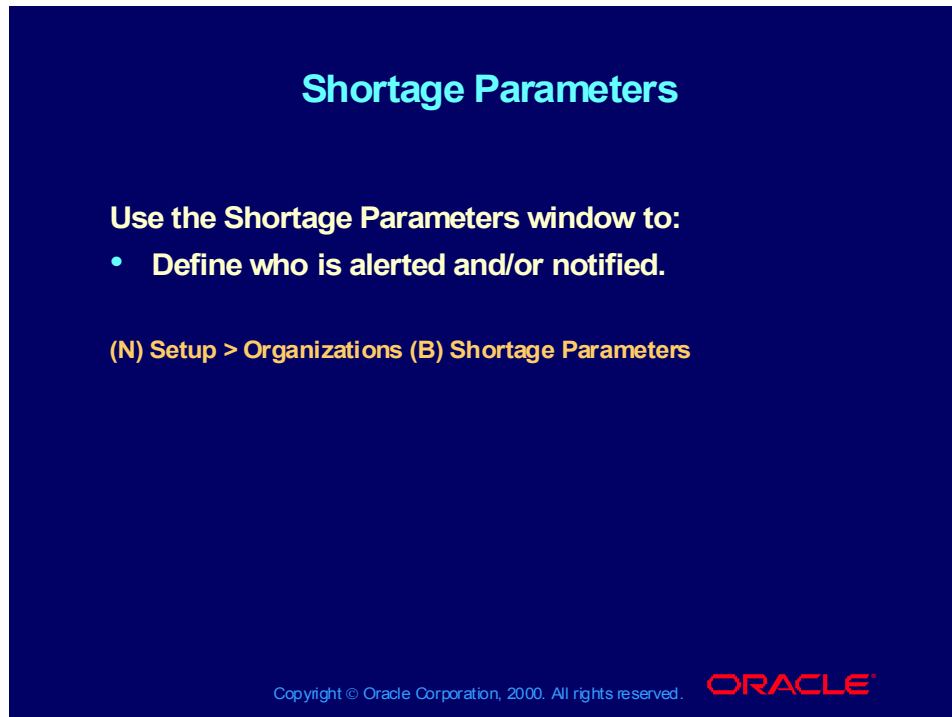
If you want to notify the item planner, assign the planner to the sales order item number.

To set the notification preference of the user in Oracle Workflow, open the User Preferences window.

To schedule the Material Shortage Check Processor program to send notifications, navigate to Reports—>Shortages.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >
Transactions > Shortage Alerts and Shortage Notifications >
Setting Up Shortage Alerts and Notifications

Shortage Parameters



Shortage Parameters: Work In Process

Defining Demand Sources

Demand Sources: WIP jobs, WIP schedules, backordered sales order lines

Who is alerted and/or notified?

- Active Alert: Individual performing transaction
- Notification message: Specified at inventory organization level

WIP job/schedule: Component planner, Assembly planner, Job/Schedule creator

Backordered sales order line: Order creator/Item planner

Shortage Parameters: Order Management

Defining Order Management Parameters

Use the Order Management page to define the settings to check shortages and to notify the Item planner and Order creator.

(Help) Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory >
Setting Up > Inventory Structure > Defining Shortage Parameters

Review Question

Review Question

Which of the following is not considered a source of demand?

- 1. WIP jobs**
- 2. WIP schedules**
- 3. Assembly completion**
- 4. Sales order lines**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Answer to Review Question

Which of the following is not considered a source of demand?

1. WIP jobs
2. WIP schedules
- 3. Assembly completion**
4. Sales order lines

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Summary

You should now be able to do the following:

- **View potential and actual shortages for newly available materials**
- **Set up shortage parameters to generate alerts and notifications**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE

Agenda

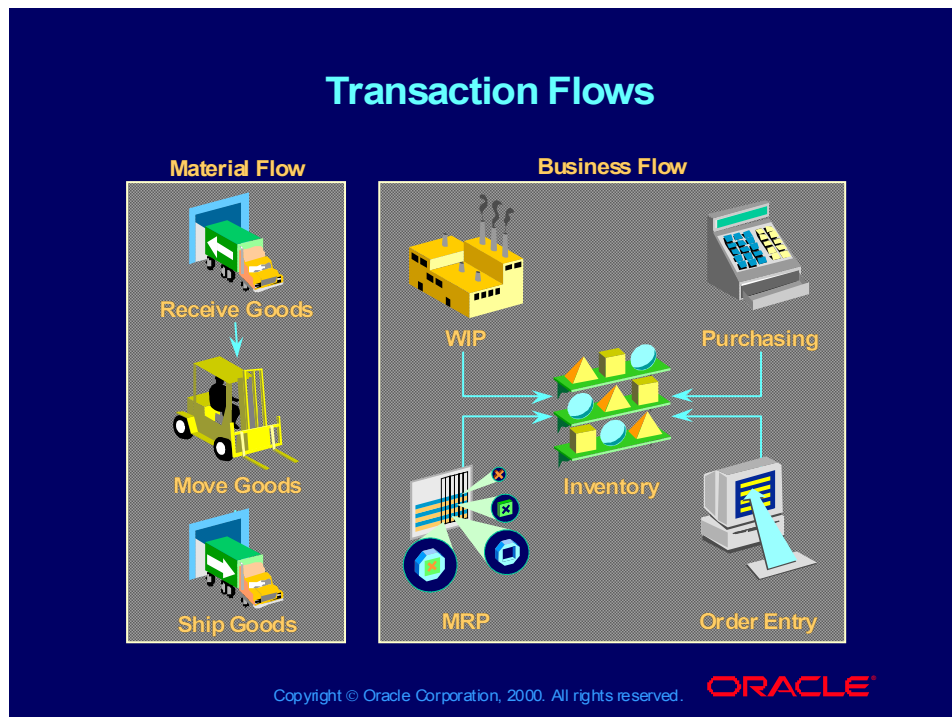
Agenda

- Using Online Help
- Overview of Material Movement
- Performing Receiving Transactions
- Transacting Move Orders
- Implementing Shortage Alerts and Notifications
- **Summary of Material Movement**

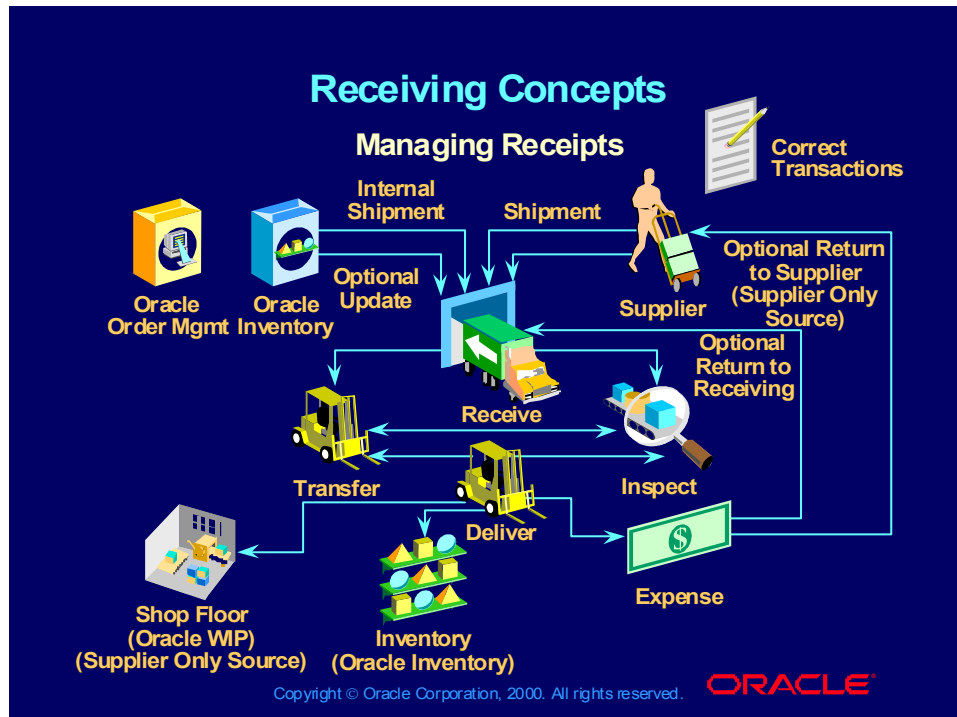
Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE®

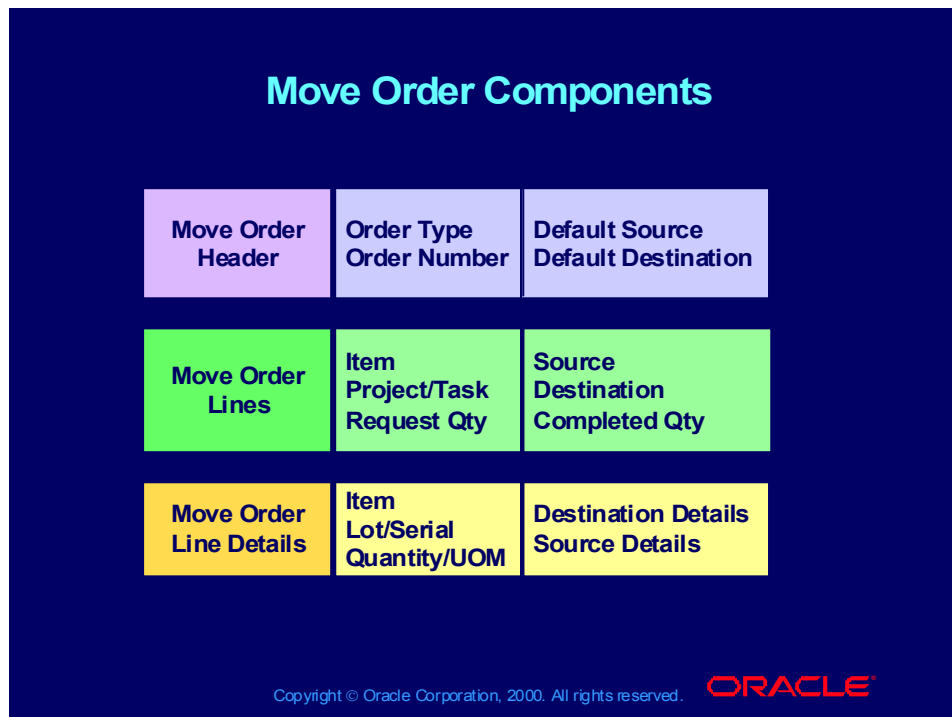
Transaction Flows



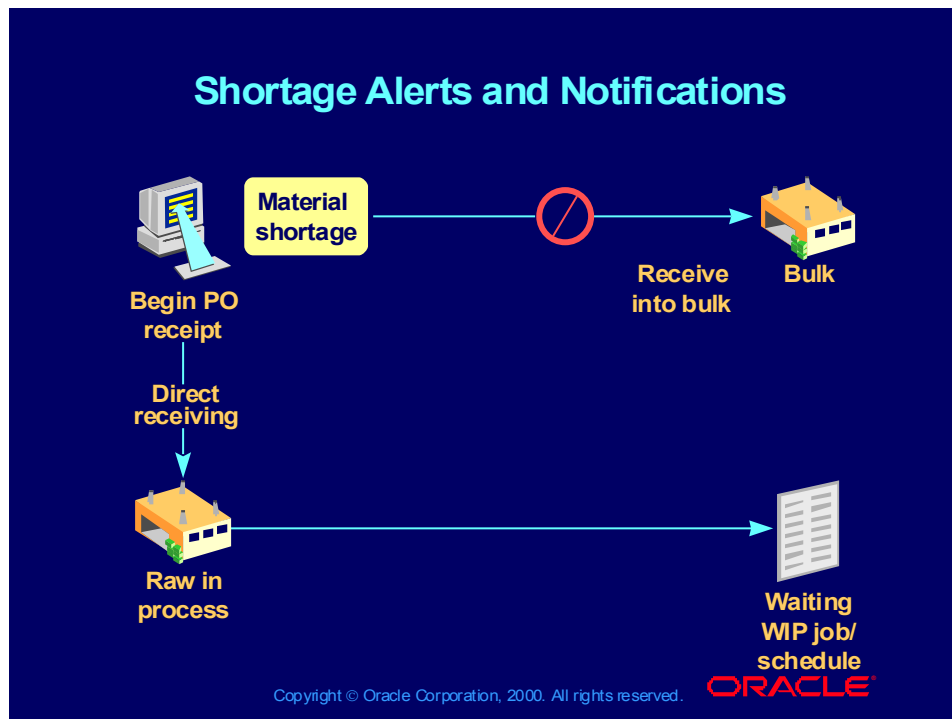
Receiving Concepts



Move Order Components



Shortage Alerts and Notifications



Component Summary

In this component, you should have learned how to:

- **Perform order receiving and order fulfillment transactions**
- **Transact move orders**
- **Set up shortage alerts and notifications**

Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2000. All rights reserved.

ORACLE