

11i Oracle Process Manufacturing Inventory

Student Guide

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Preface

Profile

Before You Begin This Course

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

- Thorough knowledge of navigating Oracle Applications
- Working experience with Oracle Process Manufacturing Basics and System Setup

Prerequisites

- 11i Navigate Oracle Applications 14468GC11 (ILT)
- 11i Oracle Process Manufacturing Basics and System Setup Release 11i 14515GC20 (ILT)

How This Course Is Organized

11i Oracle Process Manufacturing Inventory 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 Process Manufacturing System Administration User's Guide	A77212-03
Oracle Process Manufacturing Inventory Management User's Guide	A77228-05

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 <code>LAST_NAME</code> column of the EMP table.

Convention	Element	Example
Arrow	Menu paths	Select File→ Save.

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

Typographic Conventions in Code

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

Typographic Conventions in Navigation Paths

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

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

This simplified path translates to the following:

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

Notations :

(N) = Navigator

(M) = Menu

(T) = Tab

(I) = Icon

(H) = Hyperlink

(B) = Button

Typographical Conventions in Help System Paths

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

The following help navigation path, for example—

(Help) General Ledger > Journals > Enter Journals

—represents the following sequence of actions:

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

Getting Help

Oracle Applications provides you with a complete online help facility.

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

To display help for a current window:

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

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

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

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

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

Searching for Help

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

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

Course Introduction

Chapter 1

Course Introduction

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Objectives

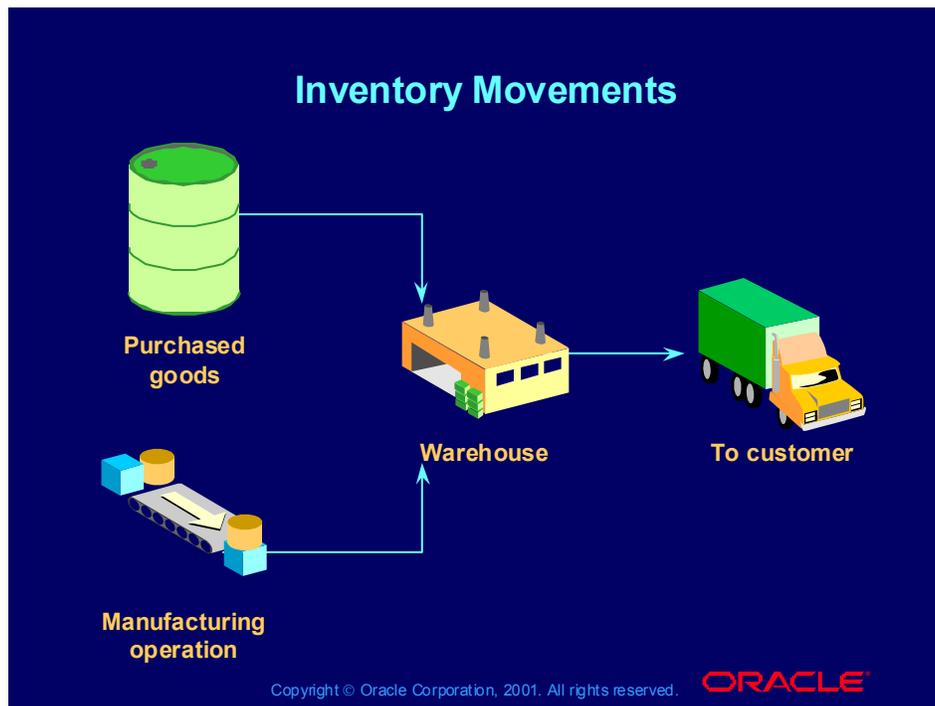
After completing this course, you should be able to do the following:

- Create inventory items
- Set up stock locators
- Process inventory transactions
- Perform inventory inquiries and submit reports
- Explain workflows

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Inventory Movements



OPM Inventory

Oracle Process Manufacturing (OPM) Inventory provides you with visibility and control of your inventory across your enterprise. This course explains the different options available when setting up inventory items, warehouses, and locations; how to process inventory transactions; and how to query the inventory database. Some of the main inventory options available to you include:

- Lot control, which is optional and turns on the additional options of subplot, lot status, and quality control (QC) grade control information
- Dual unit of measure control, which gives you the ability to store inventory in two units of measure
- Locations defined by item, lot, and warehouse so you can split and track lots and sublots in multiple locations, tanks, and warehouses

Item Definition

Item Definition

- Unit of Measure (UOM)
- Dual UOM control?



- Non-inventory item?
- Location control?
- Lot control?

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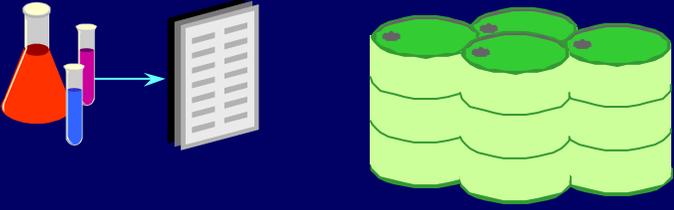
Item Options

You have the following options when defining items:

- Define items controlled by lots. If an item is lot controlled, you have the following additional options:
 - Define items by subplot and lot status in addition to more basic information
 - Incorporate QC grade shelf-life and expiration-date information into item definitions.
 - Establish retest requirements and actions applied to expired lots
- Group items with similar characteristics into user-defined classes
- Identify noninventory items such as pallets or water

Lot Control

An item lot can represent a quantity of an item that shares the same specifications, for example quality specifications.



Quality test results

Lot 123

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Lots, Sublots, 2C Grade, and Lot Status

Lot status and quality control (QC) grade control are independent flags, so each can be used independently from the other. Lot status and QC grade control both require that lot control be used. Using lot control, each item lot can be divided into sublots that can reflect whatever characteristics you choose for items within the lot, such as potency or age of the inventory of the item.

Specifying QC grade control activates quality control characteristics for the item. Using quality control, you can specify item characteristics such as shelf life, how often to test the item's quality, and the number of days until an item expires.

A lot status indicates if lots are usable for sales, production, or shipping. You can also define lot statuses to indicate that a lot is on hold or is rejected.

Organizational Structures

Organizational Structures	
OPM organization	Other Oracle applications
Company	Operating unit
Organization	
Warehouse	Inventory organization
Warehouse address	HR location
Warehouse location	Stock locator

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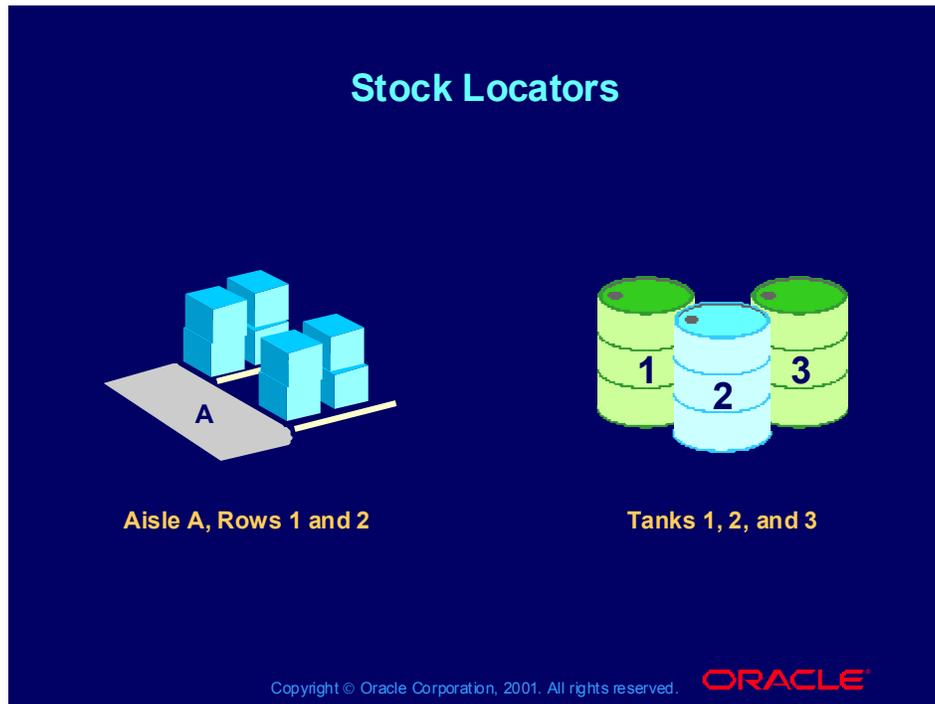
Relating OPM and Oracle Applications Organizations

The first step in creating a warehouse is to create a new inventory organization. To indicate that the inventory organization is an OPM warehouse, you will need to designate it as a process organization warehouse by selecting the Process Organization check box on the Organization Parameters form.

The main advantage to relating the organizational structures for Oracle Process Manufacturing and Oracle Applications is the benefit of added functionality for order management and shipping capabilities available in Oracle Applications.

- An OPM company is the equivalent of an Oracle Applications (OA) operating unit.
- An OPM warehouse is the equivalent of an OA inventory organization.
- The OPM warehouse address is the equivalent of an OA human resource location.
- The OPM warehouse location is the equivalent of an OA stock locator.

Stock Locators

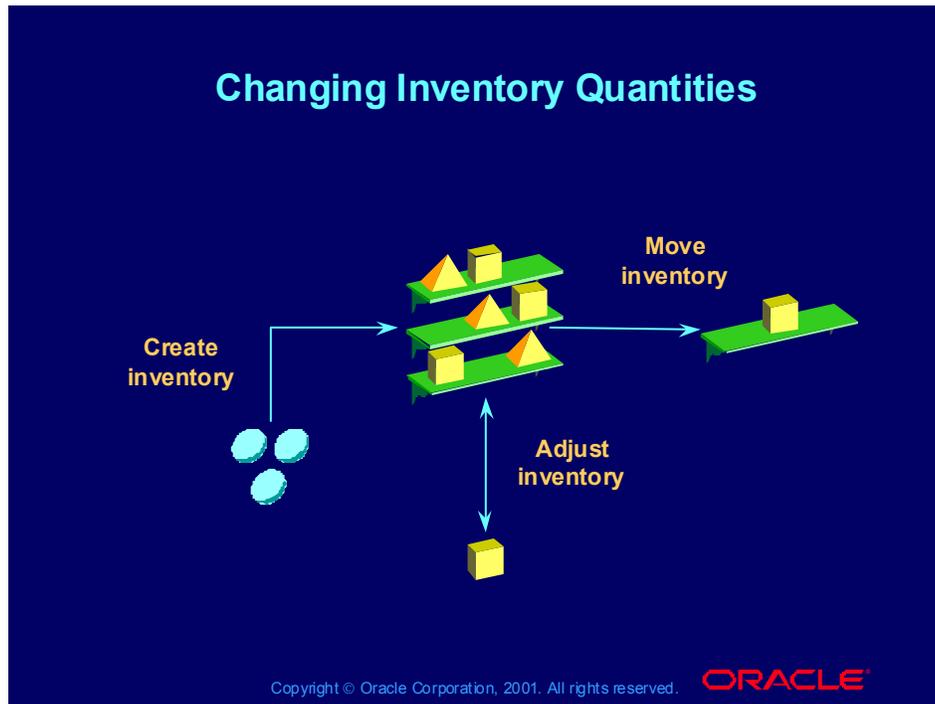


Warehouse Locations

Define each inventory organization in which you stock your inventory, including consignment warehouses. If you need to keep a record of where in a warehouse each item is held, then set up a warehouse as location-controlled and divide your warehouse into areas called locations. A location can be a shelf, a pallet, a space on the floor, a tank, or anything you choose. The benefits of using warehouse locations include the ability to:

- Define location by item, lot, and warehouse throughout the enterprise
- Specify item storage sites and inventory control rules
- Split and track lots and sublots in multiple locations
- Establish default information, such as staging requirements, for each location
- Find customer-owned or consigned inventory in its own “warehouse”

Changing Inventory Quantities



Types of Inventory Transactions

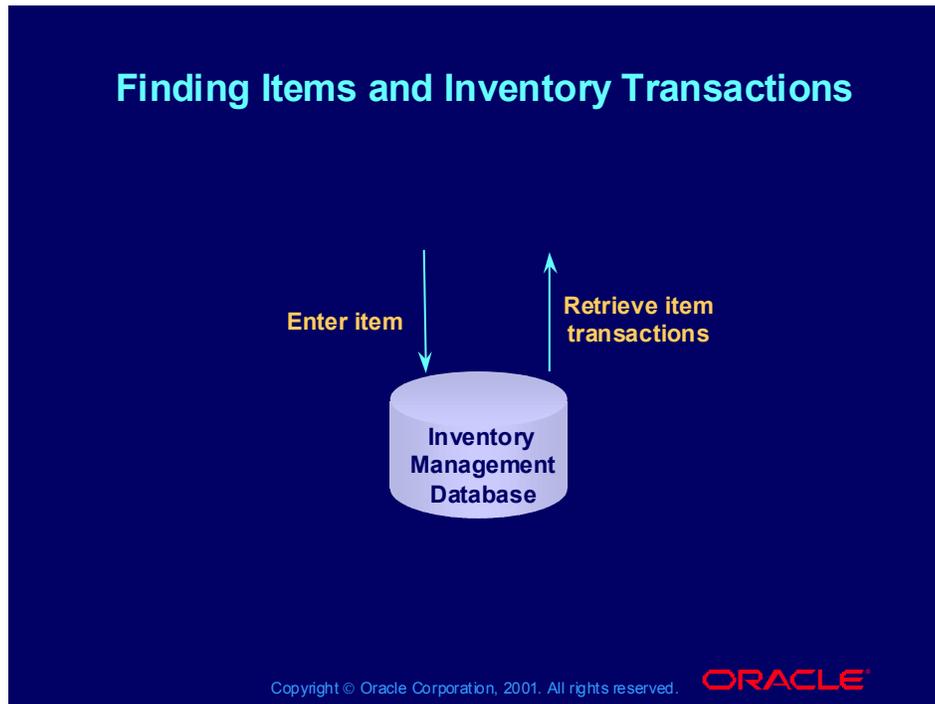
Other OPM responsibilities have a direct effect on inventory quantities. Transactions from other OPM responsibilities that affect inventory quantities include:

- Sales orders
- Shipments
- Purchase orders
- Purchase order receipts
- Production batch transactions
- Cycle count and physical inventory count adjustments

Within the OPM Inventory responsibility, you can create, move, and adjust inventory, in addition to changing the QC grade and lot status of individual items or warehouses. You can also perform these transactions on a range of items and warehouses at once by using mass transactions.

OPM Inventory offers two ways to process quantity transactions: an immediate format and a journal format. The journal format entries are written to a journal, and item quantities are updated only when you post the journal.

Finding Items and Inventory Transactions



Online Inquiries

The following online inquiry options are available to display items, quantities, and transactions:

- Item Inquiry
- Transaction Inquiry
- Query Item Master
- Allocated Summary
- Unallocated Inventory
- Lot Genealogy

Inventory Reports

A dark blue rectangular slide with the title "Inventory Reports" in light blue at the top center. Below the title is a list of 14 report names in white, arranged in two columns. At the bottom right of the slide is the Oracle logo in red, and at the bottom left is a small copyright notice in white.

Inventory Reports

- Inventory Location Detail
- Lot Status Master
- Inventory Valuation
- Lot Inventory
- Lot Master
- Warehouse Detail
- Warehouse Inventory
- Post Journal
- Daily Transaction Detail
- Trial Pick List
- Daily Item Usage
- Item Usage Detail
- Inventory Adjustments Journal
- Inventory Edit Journal
- Lot Genealogy

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Submitting Reports

OPM offers various standard reports, already formatted and ready to run. This course discusses how to submit and view reports.

Oracle Workflow

- Oracle Workflow routes information according to rules that you define.
- An established Oracle application user or anyone with Internet access can be included in the workflow process.
- The workflow engine along with the notification system carry out the defined rules.

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OPM Inventory Workflows

Using Oracle Workflow you can automate and continuously improve business processes, routing information of any type to people inside and outside your company according to business rules that you can easily change. In OPM Inventory you can use three workflows:

- **Item Activation:** When you create an item, it is immediately inactivated as the first step in the workflow. The created item requires approval before it is activated. The Item Activation Workflow notifies the individual who needs to approve the item's creation. The result of the routing is that the item will become active if it is approved, or remain inactive if it is not approved.
- **Lot Expiry:** A user is notified a defined number of days in advance of the lot expiration date then notified again if inventory exists for an expired lot.
- **Lot Retest:** A user is notified a defined number of days in advance of the lot retest dates, then notified again if inventory exists for a lot that needs retesting.

Integration of Inventory Control

Integration of Inventory Control

- Physical Inventory
- Production
- Purchasing
- Sales
- Master Production Scheduling
- Process/Material Requirements Planning

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Inventory Transactions from Other Responsibilities

Inventory control is a setup responsibility that integrates with every other aspect of OPM. Some of the more closely linked responsibilities include Physical Inventory, Production, Purchasing, Sales, Master Production Scheduling, and Process/Material Requirements Planning (P/MRP).

Each of these responsibilities either produces transactions or requires information regarding inventory items. These transactions include sales orders, shipments, purchase order receipts and returns, and production (batch) transactions and adjustments.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Create inventory items
- Set up stock locators
- Process inventory transactions
- Perform inventory inquiries and submit reports
- Explain workflows

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Setting Up Inventory and Creating a Simple Item

Chapter 2

Setting Up Inventory and Creating a Simple Item

Setting Up Inventory and Creating a Simple Item

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Objectives

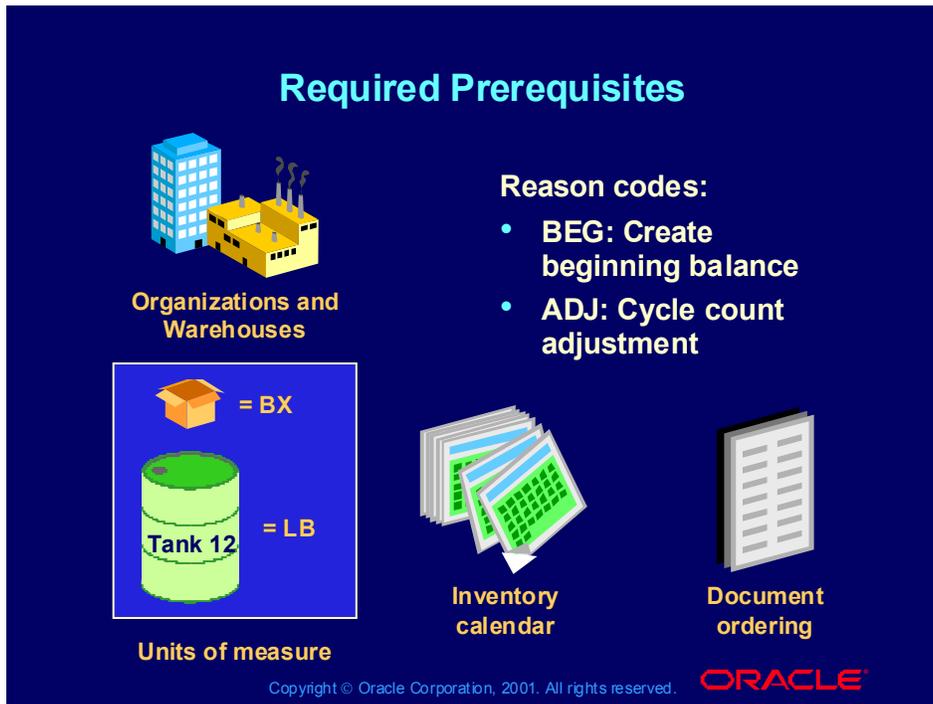
After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Describe inventory prerequisites
- Create an inventory calendar
- Set up inventory types
- Specify classification codes
- Create a simple inventory item

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Required Prerequisites



The diagram, titled "Required Prerequisites", is set against a dark blue background. At the top center, the title is written in light blue. Below the title, there are four main sections. On the left, "Organizations and Warehouses" is illustrated with a blue building and a yellow factory. Below this, "Units of measure" is shown with a blue box containing an orange box icon labeled "= BX" and a green tank icon labeled "Tank 12 = LB". To the right of the units of measure, "Inventory calendar" is represented by a stack of green and white calendar pages. Further right, "Document ordering" is shown as a white document with horizontal lines. In the bottom right corner, the Oracle logo is displayed in red. At the bottom center, there is a small copyright notice: "Copyright © Oracle Corporation, 2001. All rights reserved."

Required Prerequisites

Organizations and Warehouses

Reason codes:

- **BEG: Create beginning balance**
- **ADJ: Cycle count adjustment**

Units of measure

Inventory calendar

Document ordering

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Minimum Setup Required

This lesson describes the minimum data setup that you must perform before you use Oracle Process Manufacturing (OPM) Inventory. These setup steps include defining the following:

Organizations: Organizations are entities that create inventory transactions which impact available or on-hand balances in warehouses. An organization structure defines the reporting hierarchy for plants and warehouses.

Units of measure: Before you can define items, you must first define the various units of measure in which you will transact business.

Reason codes: All transactions entered through the Inventory Quantities form must have a reason code associated with them. Reason codes are used to flag transactions that involve inventory and to attach reasons to those transactions.

Inventory calendar: You must set up an inventory calendar and valid inventory periods for each of your companies at the company level. OPM does not accept any inventory transactions until you create an inventory calendar.

Document ordering: Use document ordering to determine the document number assignment for each type of document. You can set up automatic or manual document numbering in the OPM System Administration responsibility.

Purposes of the Inventory Calendar

Purposes of the Inventory Calendar

- It is created in periods, such as months, to provide management with inventory balances, usage, and yield calculations.
- The balances provided by the closing process determine costs for those companies that use actual costing.
- The calendar ensures that transactions are not written to closed periods.
- It is used during an inventory close process.



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Creating an Inventory Calendar

Creating an Inventory Calendar

Go to the Inventory Calendar window to set up the inventory calendar.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

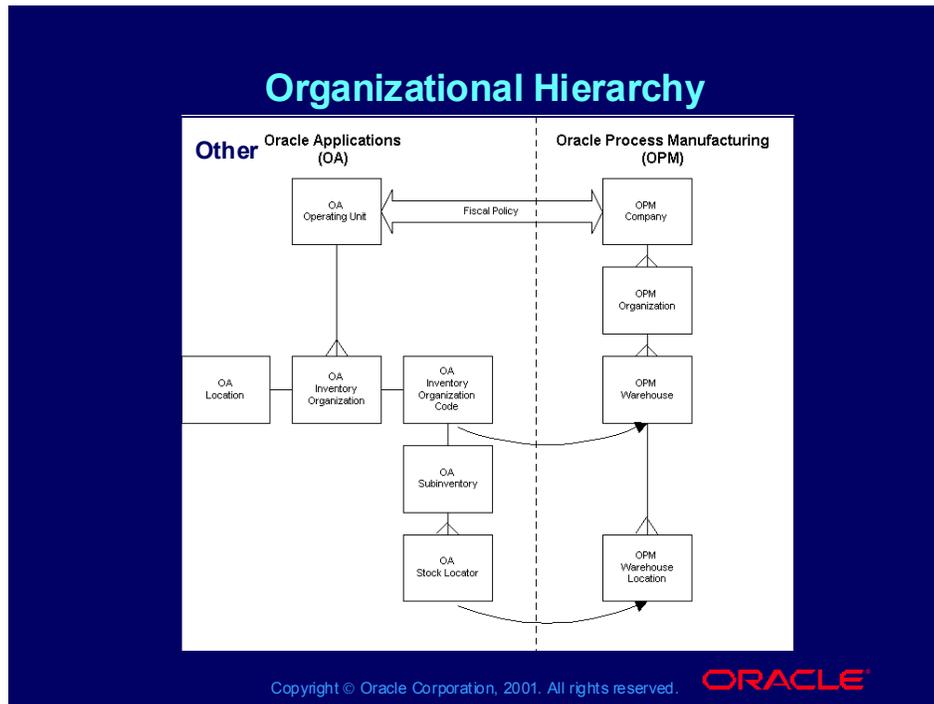
OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Inventory Calendar

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Control Setup > Inventory Calendar > Setting Up an Inventory Calendar
...> Setting Up an Inventory Calendar Procedure
...> Inventory Calendar Field Reference

Organizational Hierarchy



Overview

The integration and synchronization of OPM with other modules in Oracle Applications requires a careful examination of organizational structure. In order to align OPM with the organizational structure in Oracle Applications, warehouses are mapped to individual inventory organizations. The figure shows the comparison of OPM and Oracle Applications with regard to organization structure.

Unit of Measure Types and Units of Measure

Unit of Measure Types and Units of Measure							
TYPE	Mass	Volume	Length	Count	Time	PVol	Package
BASE	LB	GL	FT	EA	HR	PGL	CASE
	KG	L	M	DOZ	MIN		PAL
	TON	ML	IN		SEC		DRM
	MTON	FOZ	YD		DAY		
	OZ						

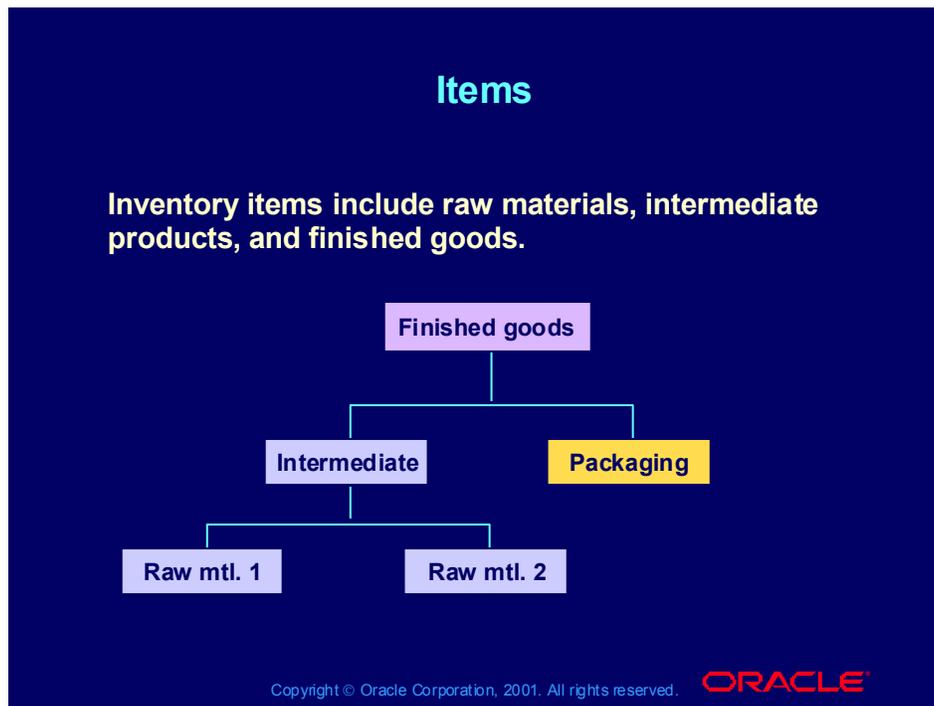
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Overview

Before you can define an item or transact inventory, you must define the units of measure (UOM) with which the item quantities are measured. A UOM definition consists of a UOM code, a description, a type, and the conversions between the UOM and the reference UOM. Note that:

- The order in which you set up units of measure is important. The first UOM value that you define for a given UOM type becomes the reference against which all other units of measure of the same UOM type are based. All subsequent units of measure defined for the specified UOM type require conversion against this reference UOM. For example, if the first unit of measure you define for the unit type Volume is Gallon, Gallon becomes the reference unit for Volume. You now must define each new volume UOM in terms of gallons; therefore, if the subsequent volume is Liters, it must be defined in relation to gallons.
- All conversions specified on the Unit of Measure window are conversions between the same UOM types. For example, for a volume UOM type with a reference of Gallon, you might have conversions between gallons (GL) and liters (L), gallons and milliliters (ML), and gallons and fluid ounces (FOZ).

Items



Item Codes

You must define an item code to represent each item used throughout all OPM modules. When you define the item, you also define the stocking requirements for the item (shelf life, location control, lot or subplot control, and dual unit of measure control).

You must define both inventory and noninventory items before you can include them in formulas and batches during inventory processing. Noninventory items might include items such as water or pressurized air, which are used in production batches but are not inventoried.

Inventory Types and Classifications

Inventory Types and Classifications

- The types of inventory you will create may be set up in the Inventory Types window.
- Classification codes group similar class elements for reporting purposes.

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Overview

Examples of inventory types include FG for finished good, INT for an intermediate item, and INV for inventory item.

An example of a classification code would be defining a customs class code for all items with the same customs requirements. Setup of most of the classifications codes is optional.

Setting Up Inventory Types

Setting Up Inventory Types

Use the Inventory Types window to set up the types of inventory you will maintain.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Classes/Types >
Inventory Types

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Types and Classifications > Setting Up Inventory Types

...> Setting Up Inventory Types Procedure

...> Inventory Types Field Reference

Specifying Classification Codes

Specifying Classification Codes

- The setup of most classification codes depends on whether you track or group classes for reporting purposes.
- Planning classes are required if you intend to use Material Requirements Planning (MRP). A planning class must be assigned on the Items window to each MRP-controlled item.
- Allocation classes are required if you intend to allocate stock automatically to production batches, sales orders, or shipments.

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Grouping Items

Classification codes group similar class elements for reporting purposes. For example, you can assign the same inventory classification code to all items with identical stocking procedures, or all refrigerated items. The benefit of grouping items by classification code is the ability to report on all items that have a group feature.

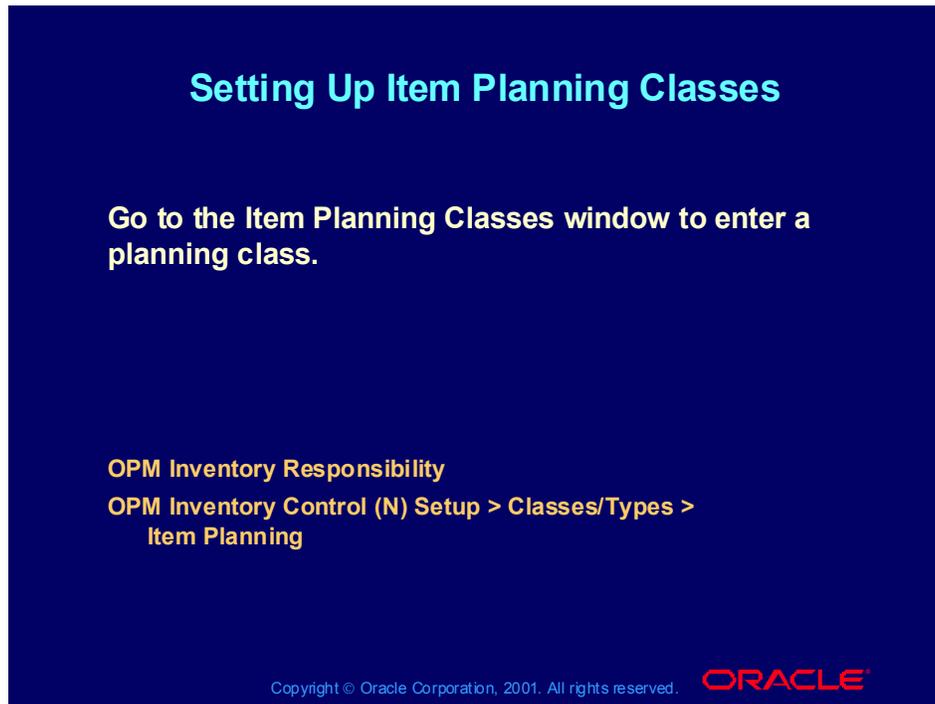
Other Classification Codes

- **General Ledger**
- **Inventory**
- **Item Cost**
- **Item Customs**
- **Item Freight**
- **Item Price**
- **Item Purchasing**
- **Item Sales**
- **Item Shipping**
- **Item Storage**
- **Tax Association**

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Setting Up Item Planning Classes



(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Types and Classifications > Setting Up Item Planning Classes
...> Setting Up Item Planning Classes Procedure
...> Item Planning Classes Field Reference

Overview

The item planning classes you set up are used to select items to be displayed on reports for a particular buyer or planner.

Planning classes are required if you intend to use MRP. A planning class must be assigned to each MRP-controlled item. Using the MRP and Master Production Scheduling (MPS) applications, OPM generates reports that reflect items in specified classifications. Specific buyers and planners can then be assigned responsibility for obtaining these items.

Creating a Simple Item

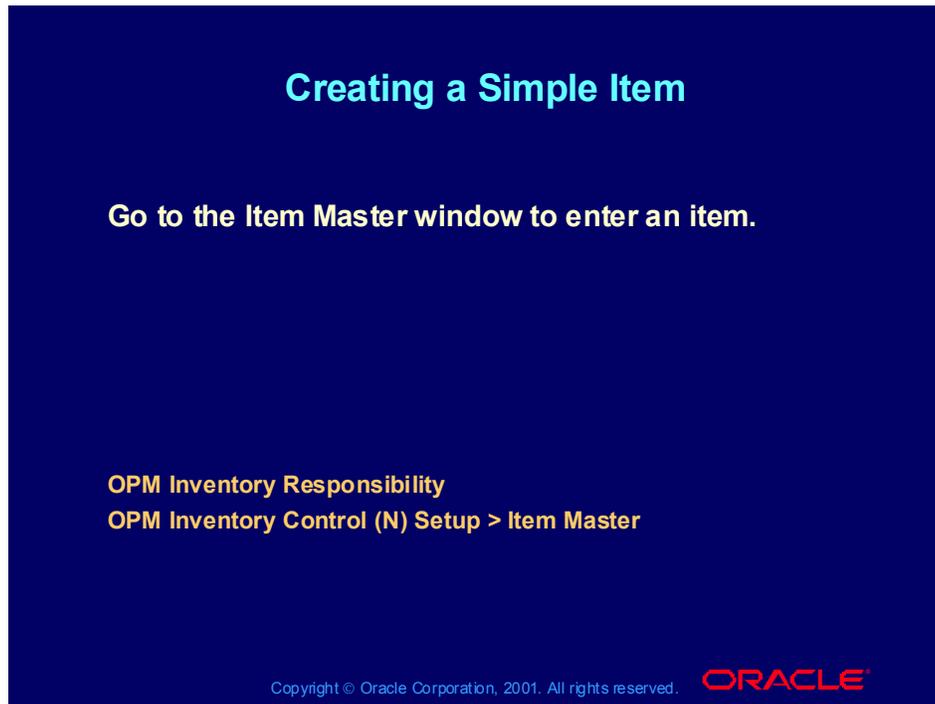
You can create a simple item by entering data in only three fields:

- Item
- Description
- Unit of Measure (UOM)

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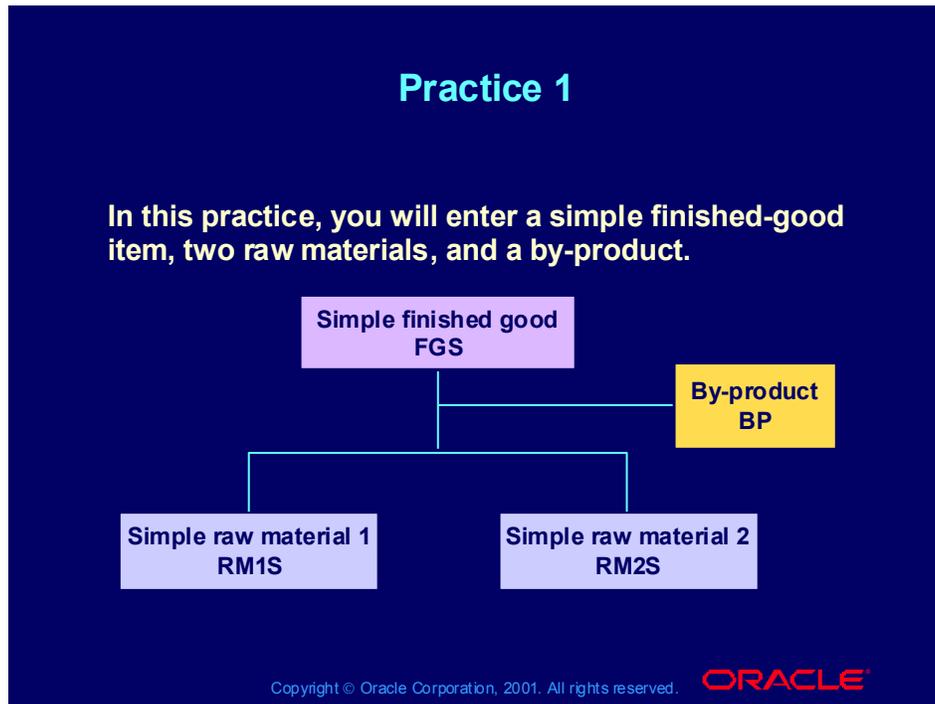
Creating a Simple Item



(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Items > Creating Inventory Items

- ...> Before Creating Inventory Items
- ...> Creating Inventory Items Procedure
- ...> Items Field Reference
- ...> Items-Additional Setup in Inventory

Practice 1



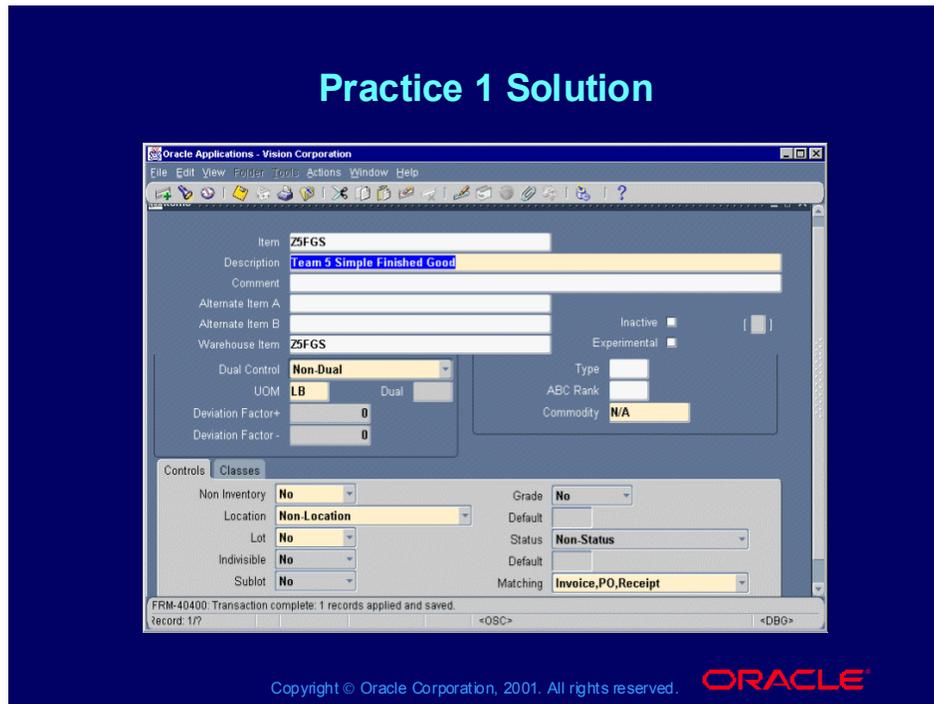
Defining Simple Inventory Items

You have a simple manufacturing process that does not require quality control, location control, or lot control. Define the following items for this process. Give each item a description and a unit of measure of LB for pounds.

Note: Commodity Codes will be discussed in a later lesson; however, it is a required field in this window. In the Commodity field in the Codes region, select N/A for not applicable.

1. Enter a simple finished good, ZXFGS. Throughout this course, *X* stands for the unique ID number which you instructor will give you.
2. Enter two raw materials, ZXRM1S and ZXRM2S.
3. Enter a by-product, ZXPB.
4. Remember to save each item.

Practice 1 Solution



Defining Simple Inventory Items (continued)

You have a simple manufacturing process that does not require quality control, location control, or lot control. Define a finished good, two raw materials, and a by-product for this process.

1. **Navigate to OPM Inventory responsibility:**
(N) OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Item Master
2. **In the Item field, enter the code for the item.**
 - Z5FSGS
 - ZXR1M1S
 - ZXR1M2S
 - Z5BP
3. **In the Description field, enter the description for the item.**
4. **In the UOM field, select the unit of measure LB for the item from the list of values.**
5. **In the Commodity field, select N/A for not applicable.**
6. **Leave the default values in all other fields.**
7. **Save your work. Hint: If you select Save and Proceed from the File menu, it will save your item and clear your window.**

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe inventory prerequisites
- Create an inventory calendar
- Set up inventory types
- Specify classification codes
- Create a simple inventory item

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Commodity Codes, Dual Units of Measure, Locations, Lots, and Warehouse Rules

Chapter 3

Commodity Codes, Dual Units of Measure, Locations, Lots, and Warehouse Rules

Commodity Codes, Dual Units of Measure, Locations, Lots, and Warehouse Rules

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Objectives

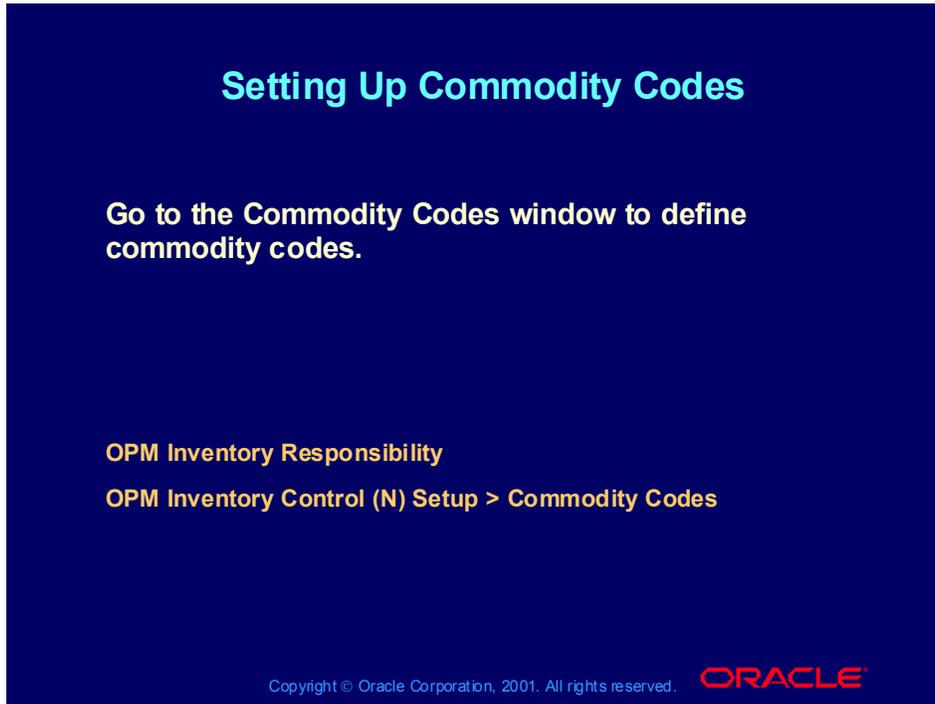
After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Set up commodity codes
- Define dual units of measure
- Create stock locators and query warehouse locations
- Define lot status and create lots
- Define lot allocation parameters
- Define item lot/sublot conversions and lot-controlled items
- Define warehouse and production rules

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Setting Up Commodity Codes



Setting Up Commodity Codes

Go to the Commodity Codes window to define commodity codes.

OPM Inventory Responsibility
OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Commodity Codes

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide >
Commodity Codes > Setting Up Commodity Codes
...> Setting Up Commodity Codes Procedure
...> Commodity Codes Field Reference

Overview

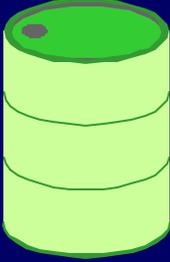
International Statistical Reporting (Intrastat) requires monthly reports about all imports and exports among members of the European community.

Commodity codes are reference codes used for classifying items exported to countries outside the European Community and exported or imported among its own member countries.

Dual Units of Measure

Dual Units of Measure

With dual unit of measure control, you can store an item in two units of measure. For example, you can stock a bulk item in drums, but allocate it to production batches in pounds.



1 Drum = 455 Lbs

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Overview

When you enter a quantity in one unit of measure, you can have the system automatically calculate the quantity in the second unit of measure, or you can manually enter the quantity for the second unit of measure. Manually entering the quantity is advantageous if the conversion between the two units of measure is not always constant.

You must define the conversion between the two units of measure in the Item Lot/Sublot Standard Conversion window.

Using Dual Unit of Measure Control

Using Dual Unit of Measure Control

Go to the Item Master window to define dual unit of measure control.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

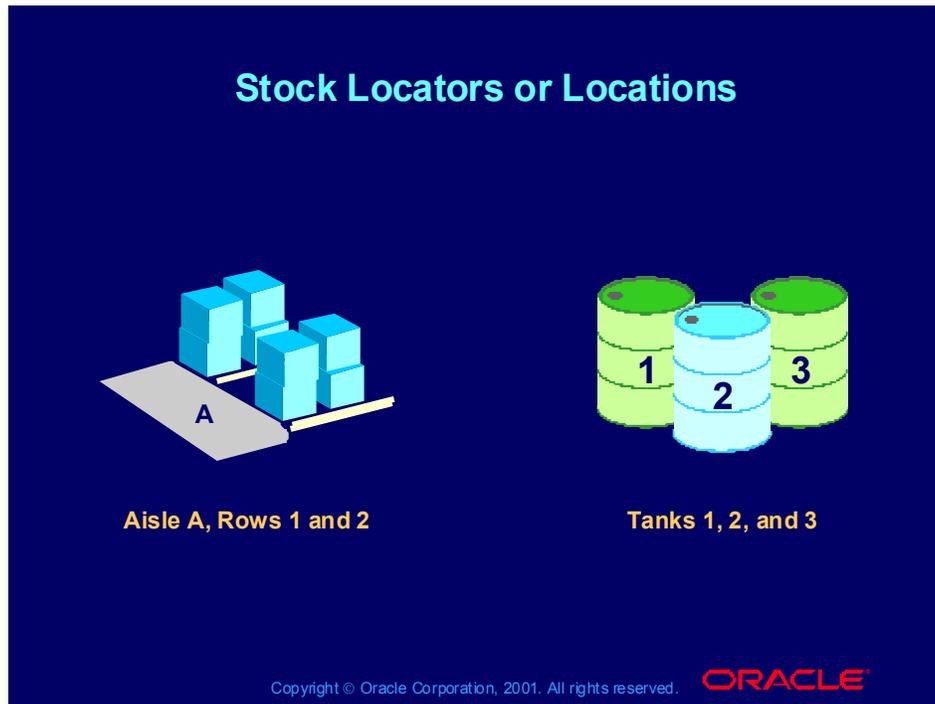
OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Item Master

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Items > Using Dual Unit of Measure Control
...> Dual Unit of Measure Control Options

Stock Locators or Locations



Using Location Control

You have the option of dividing your warehouses into areas called locations. A location can be an area of the warehouse, a group of shelves, a pallet, or anything you choose. An OPM warehouse location is created as a stock locator.

Locations can also represent stock received on different dates, stock with different degrees of quality, or any inventory characteristic you want.

If you flag an item as location-controlled, you must determine what type of location you will be defining at the same time that you enter an item in a data entry window. There are, however, various degrees of location control:

- Validated location control: You must specify a valid, predefined warehouse location when entering an item.
- Non-validated location control: You must specify a location when entering an item, but the location does not have to be an already established (valid) location. This is referred to as dynamic entry.
- Non-location control: No location entry is required.

The degree of location control of both the warehouse and the item affects the item location control requirements in the following ways:

- If both the warehouse and the item are flagged for validated location control, then you must specify valid locations on all inventory transaction windows.
- If either the warehouse or the item is flagged for validated control, but the other is flagged for nonvalidated control, then nonvalidated control is in effect.

- If either the warehouse or the item is flagged for no location control, there is no location control in effect at all.

Creating Locators for Use as Locations

Creating Locators for Use as Locations

Go to the Stock Locators window to define stock locators for location-controlled warehouses.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Stock Locator

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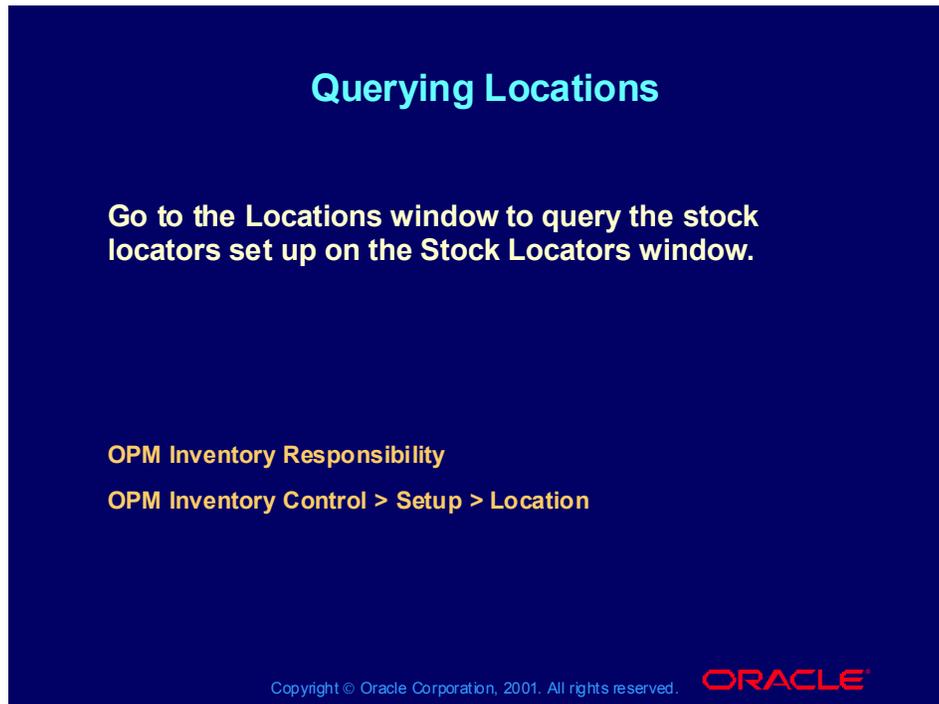
ORACLE

(Help) Applications Help Library > Oracle Manufacturing Applications > Oracle Inventory > Setting Up > Inventory Structure
...> Defining Stock Locators

Overview

Location control is assigned in the Stock Locators window. When a locator is created, it appears in OPM as a warehouse location.

Querying Locations



Querying Locations

Go to the Locations window to query the stock locators set up on the Stock Locators window.

OPM Inventory Responsibility
OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Location

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Warehouse and Production Inventory > Setting Up Locations
...> Setting Up Locations Procedures
...> Locations Field Reference
...> Locations-Additional Setup in Inventory Management
...> Understanding the Inventory Locations Report

Overview

You can query locations in two different ways:

- Use the Stock Locator menu.
- Use the Locations menu.

Lot Control



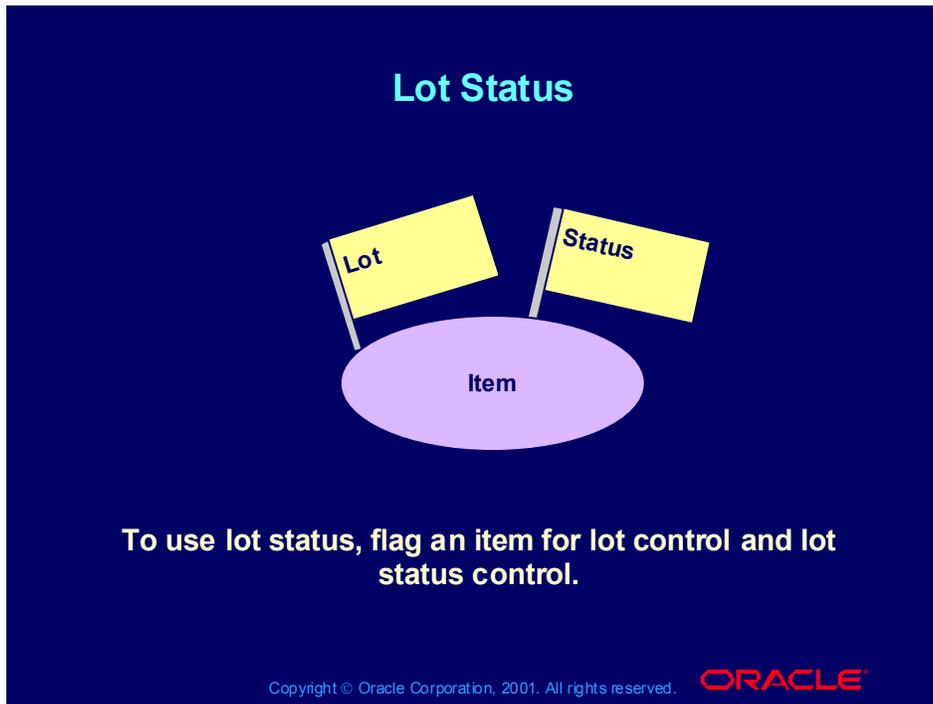
Using Lot Control

An item lot can represent one or more receipts from the same vendor, or whatever you choose. You can divide each lot into sublots that reflect whatever characteristics you choose for items within the lot. For example, you can divide one lot of items from a vendor into sublots to reflect differences in quality specifications.

When using lot control, you can perform the following steps:

- Assign lot status
- Define lot and subplot characteristics
- Define lot allocation parameters
- Define item lot/sublot standard conversion
- Assign lot/sublot allocation (this feature is available in OPM Production Management)

Lot Status



Overview

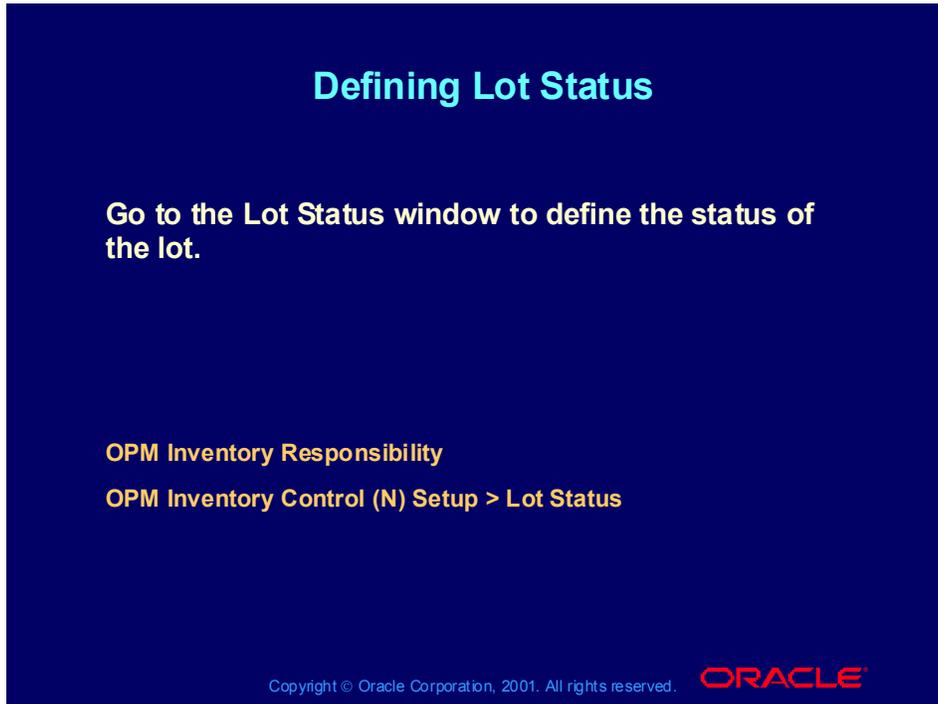
When you flag an item for lot control, you also have the option of flagging it for lot status control. The system assigns status codes to all lots based on the item master whenever they are received or produced.

Each status code assigned to one or more lots indicates if the lot is nettable for Material Requirements Planning (MRP), sales, production, or shipping.

You can define a lot status to indicate that a hold exists for the lot. You can also define a lot status to indicate rejection of a lot.

To define a status that indicates that a lot is on hold, you must first define hold reasons using the Hold Reason Code window.

Defining Lot Status



Defining Lot Status

Go to the Lot Status window to define the status of the lot.

OPM Inventory Responsibility
OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Lot Status

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Lot Control > Assigning Lot Status

- ...> Assigning Lot Status Procedure
- ...> Lot Status Field Reference
- ...> Understanding the Lot Status Report

Practice 2

Practice 2

In this practice, you will define two lot statuses. These lot statuses are needed to hold and release lots of incoming raw materials.

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Defining Lot Status

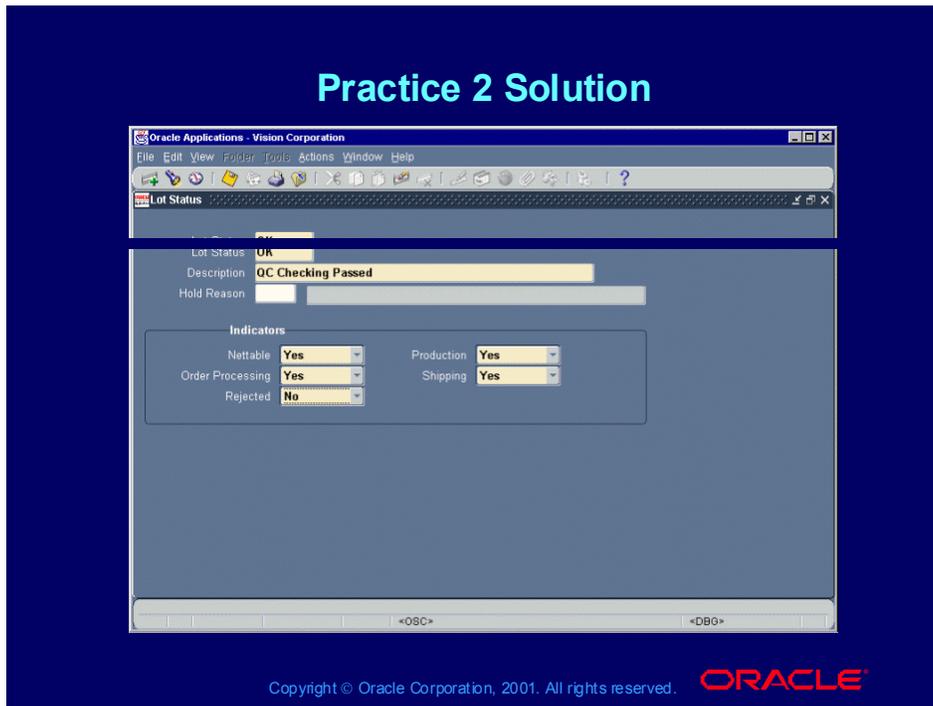
You also manufacture more complex items. The raw materials used in this manufacturing process are checked by Quality Control before they are used for production.

Define the following lot statuses needed to hold and release lots of the incoming raw material as required. Only one person needs to define the lot statuses for the class because the lot status is a global variable.

Lot Status	QCKK	OK
Description	QC Checking Required	QC Checking Passed
Nettable	Yes	Yes
Production	No	Yes
Order Processing	No	Yes
Shippable	No	Yes
Rejected	No	No

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Practice 2 Solution



Defining Lot Status

Define the following lot statuses needed to hold and release lots of the incoming raw materials as required.

1. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Lot Status
2. Find out if the two lot statuses have already been set up by selecting View, then Find from the menu.
3. In the Find Lot Status window, place the cursor in the Lot Status field, then search the list of values for QCCK and OK. If these lot statuses exist, confirm that they are set up as described in the table.

Lot Status	QCCK	OK
Description	QC Checking Required	QC Checking Passed
Nettable	Yes	Yes
Production	No	Yes
Order Processing	No	Yes
Shipping	No	Yes
Rejected	No	No

4. If QCCK and OK do not exist, return to the Lot Status window and set them up, repeating the following steps for both lot statuses.
5. In the Lot Status field, enter the lot status code.
6. In the Description field, enter the description from the table.
7. In the Hold Reason field, select a reason from the list of values. This field is optional.

- 8. In the Indicators region, select the appropriate values for the indicators as shown in the table.**
- 9. Save your work.**

Defining Lot and Sublot Characteristics

Defining Lot and Sublot Characteristics

Go to the Lots/Sublots window to create a lot or a subplot.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

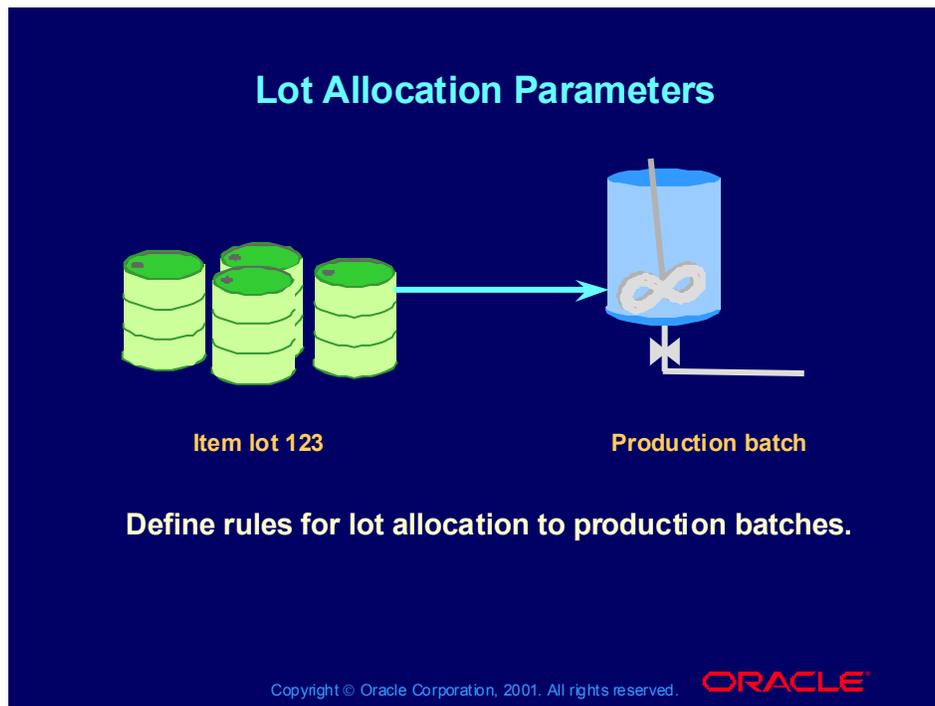
OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Lot/Sublot

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(Help) OPM Inventory Control > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide >
Lot Control > Defining Lot and Sublot Characteristics
...> Defining Lot and Sublot Characteristics Procedure
...> Lot/Sublot Window Field Reference
...> Lot/Sublots-Additional Setup in Inventory Control
...> Understanding Lot/Sublots Reports

Lot Allocation Parameters



Overview

Allocation parameters are the rules that OPM uses when it assigns inventory lots to sales orders or production batches. The allocation parameters you define in Inventory determine how OPM allocates item lots for production batches. In the Order Fulfillment module, you can define a separate set of parameters for allocations of lots to sales orders.

After you define an allocation class in the Allocation Class window, you can assign it to desired items in the Items window. The allocation class indicates whether OPM allocates the item automatically or at your request for production batches or sales orders. OPM automatically allocates inventory flagged for automatic allocation when you save a production batch. You can then modify the automatic allocations as desired.

You must link the allocation classes for automatic and user-initiated batch allocations to the allocation parameters that you require.

You must define the allocation parameters in order for OPM to perform automatic lot allocation of inventory for production batches. You must specify production lot allocation parameters for all of the allocation classes and warehouses in which those rules will be valid.

Note: Your system administrator can define system-level defaults for lot allocation through user profiles. These defaults are accessed from the System Administration responsibility. OPM references them if allocation parameters are not available.

Defining Lot Allocation Parameters

Defining Lot Allocation Parameters

Go to the Allocation Parameters window to define an allocation parameter.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

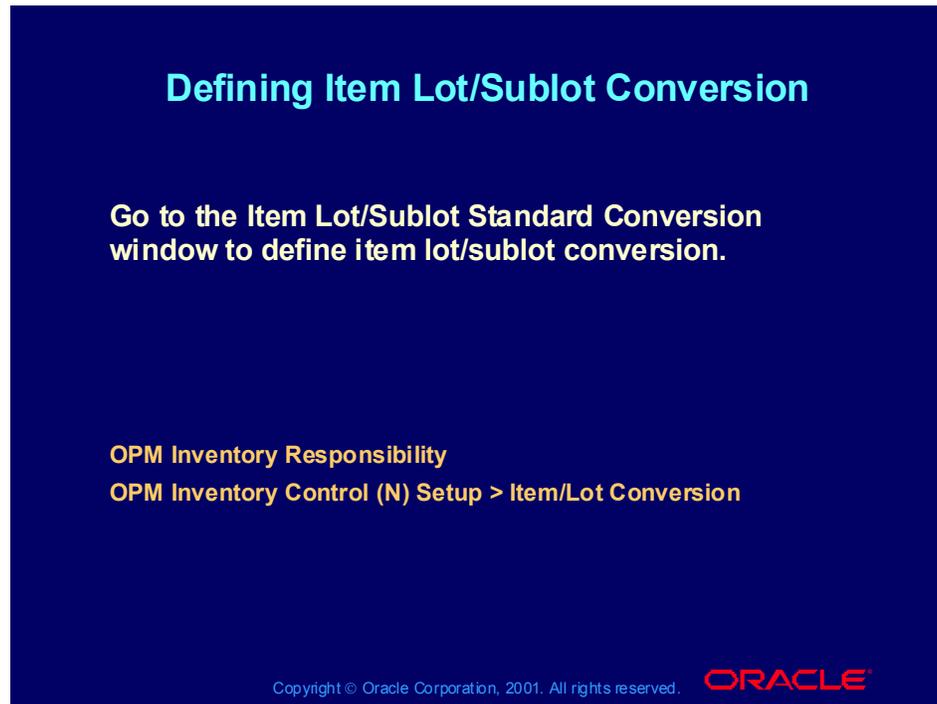
OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Allocation Setup > Parameters

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide >
Lot Control > Defining Lot Allocation Parameters
...> Defining Lot Allocation Parameters Procedure
...> Allocation Parameters Field Reference

Defining Item Lot/Sublot Conversion



Defining Item Lot/Sublot Conversion

Go to the Item Lot/Sublot Standard Conversion window to define item lot/sublot conversion.

OPM Inventory Responsibility
OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Item/Lot Conversion

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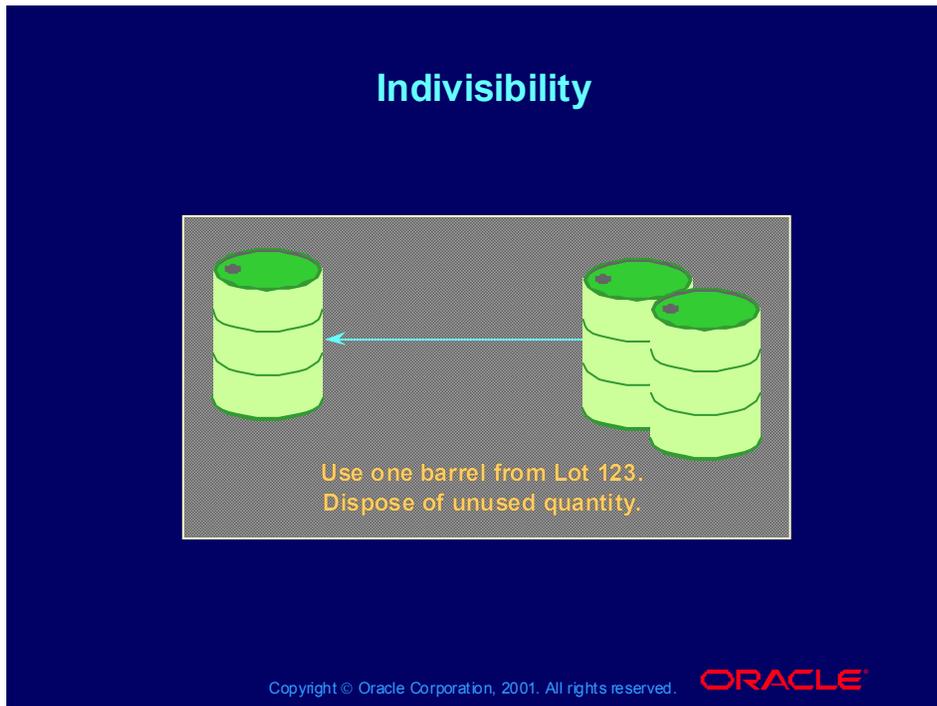
(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide >
Lot Control > Using Item Lot/Sublot Standard Conversion
...> Using Item Lot/Sublot Standard Conversion Procedures
...> Item Lot/Sublot Conversion Field Reference

Overview

Item lot/sublot conversions allow you to stock items in one unit of measure type, for example mass, and then convert to another unit type, for example volume, when the item is sold, processed, or allocated.

For items flagged for dual UOM control, you must define the unit-of-measure conversions if the two units have different UOM types. You can establish conversions for all quantities of an item, or restrict the conversion to lots and sublots of an item. You can define the unit-of-measure conversions for items, lots, and sublots. This functionality can be set up for any item on the system.

Indivisibility



Illustrating Lot Indivisibility

When you create a lot-controlled item, you have the option of specifying that the item lots are *indivisible*. If an item lot is indivisible, you must deduct the entire lot from inventory when any quantity of the item lot is used, for example, in a production batch.

Example:

Item	Formula	Lot Information
Raw material 1	25 lb	Lot controlled and indivisible
Raw material 2	75 lb	Lot controlled and divisible
Product	100 lb	

One 100-pound production batch of product is scheduled. If the items were all divisible, you would deduct 25 lb of raw material 1 and 75 lb of raw material 2 from inventory to produce 100 lb of product. However, raw material 1 is indivisible.

The following table shows the inventory before production:

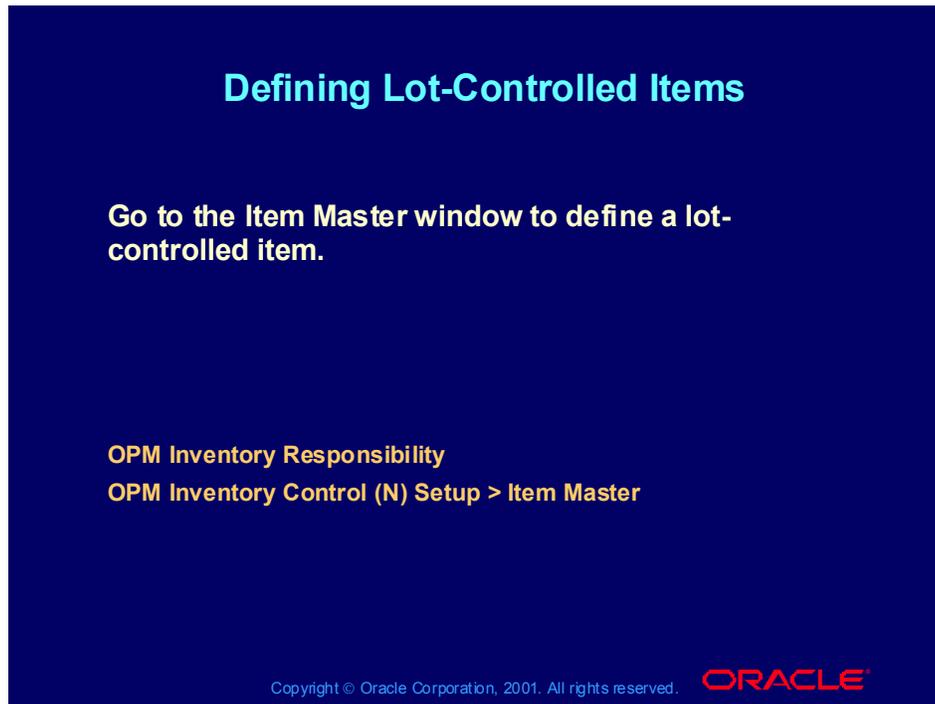
Item	Inventory
Raw material 1	600 lbs (Lot 123)
Raw material 2	100 lbs (Lot 456)
Product	0 lbs

Since raw material 1 is indivisible, you must deduct the entire 600 lb of lot 123 from inventory even though only 25 lb of raw material 1 is used in production. The following table shows the inventory after production:

Item	Inventory
Raw material 1	0 lb
Raw material 2	25 lb (Lot 456)
Product	100 lb

The indivisible lot feature is typically used by government-regulated industries, such as the pharmaceuticals industry. When a drug manufacturer uses certain controlled substances in production, regulations prohibit using a single lot of a substance in more than one production run. Once the seal is broken on the lot, the lot must be charged to the current activity and not used anywhere else.

Defining Lot-Controlled Items



Defining Lot-Controlled Items

Go to the Item Master window to define a lot-controlled item.

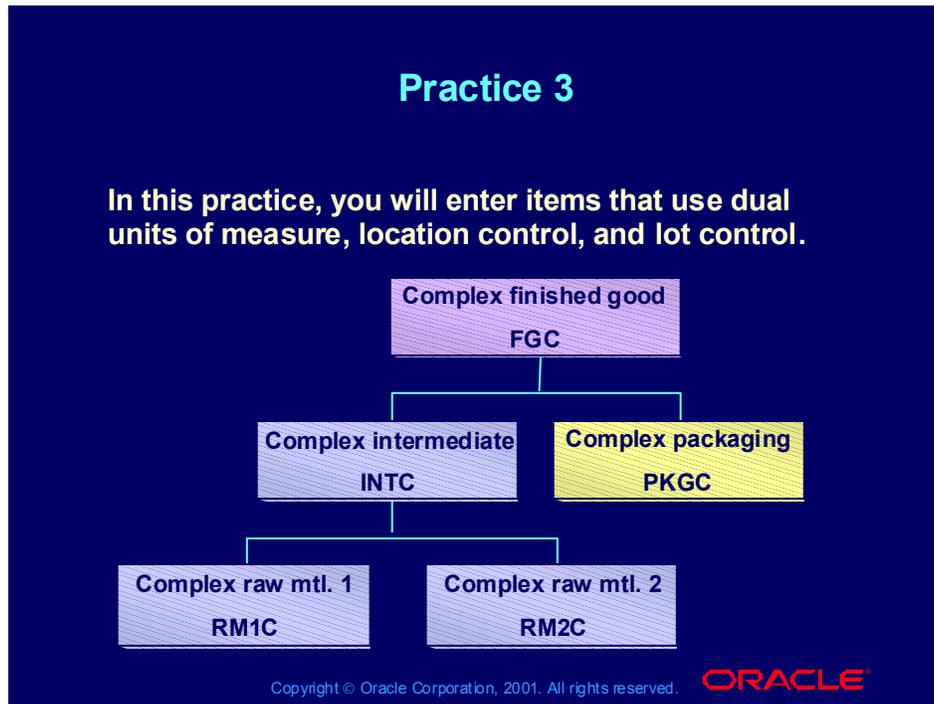
OPM Inventory Responsibility
OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Item Master

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Items > Creating Inventory Items

- ...> Before Creating Inventory Items
- ...> Creating Inventory Items Procedure
- ...> Items Field Reference
- ...> Items-Additional Setup in Inventory Control

Practice 3



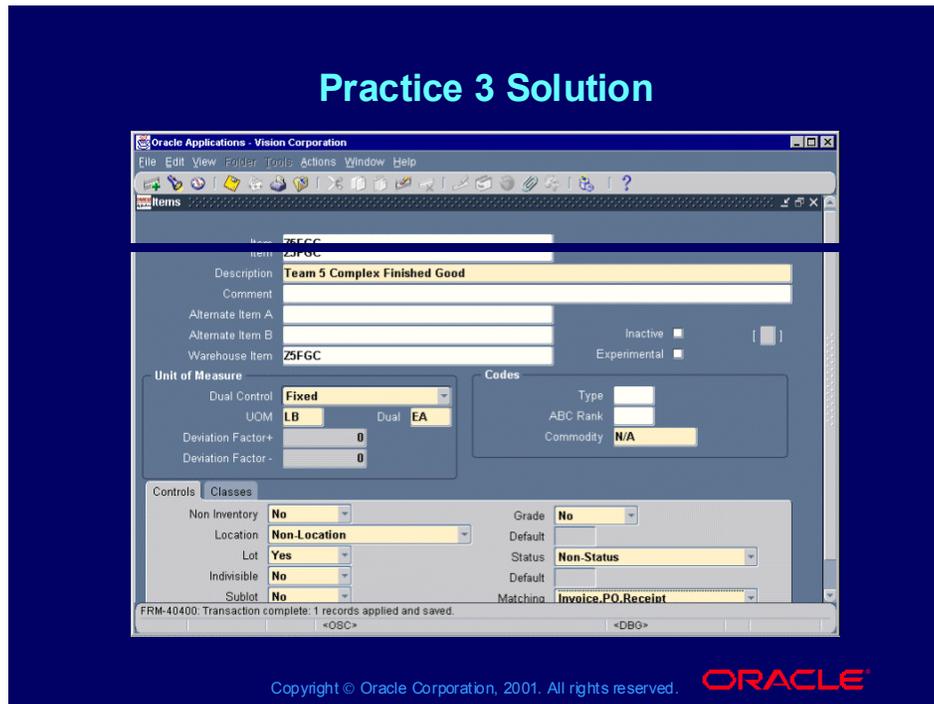
Defining Complex Inventory Items

You manufacture a complex item, which uses dual unit of measures, location control, and lot control. Define a complex finished good, a package for your complex finished good, a complex intermediate, and two complex raw materials.

1. Define the following items used in this complex manufacturing.
 - ZXFGC
 - ZXPKGC
 - ZXINTC
 - ZXRM1C
 - ZXRM2C
2. Enter a description for each item.
3. Set the dual control for ZXFGC to be Fixed and the dual UOM to be Each.
4. All items should have a UOM of Pounds, except your complex packaged good, which should be Each.
5. Define commodity codes for each item as N/A (not applicable).
6. Define your finished good as non-location controlled, and both raw materials as validated location controlled.
7. Define all items except your complex packaged good as lot controlled.
8. Define raw material 1 as grade controlled with a grade default of A.

9. Give raw material 2 a status of With Inventory and a lot status default of QC Check.
10. Set the shelf life of raw material 1 to 9999.

Practice 3 Solution



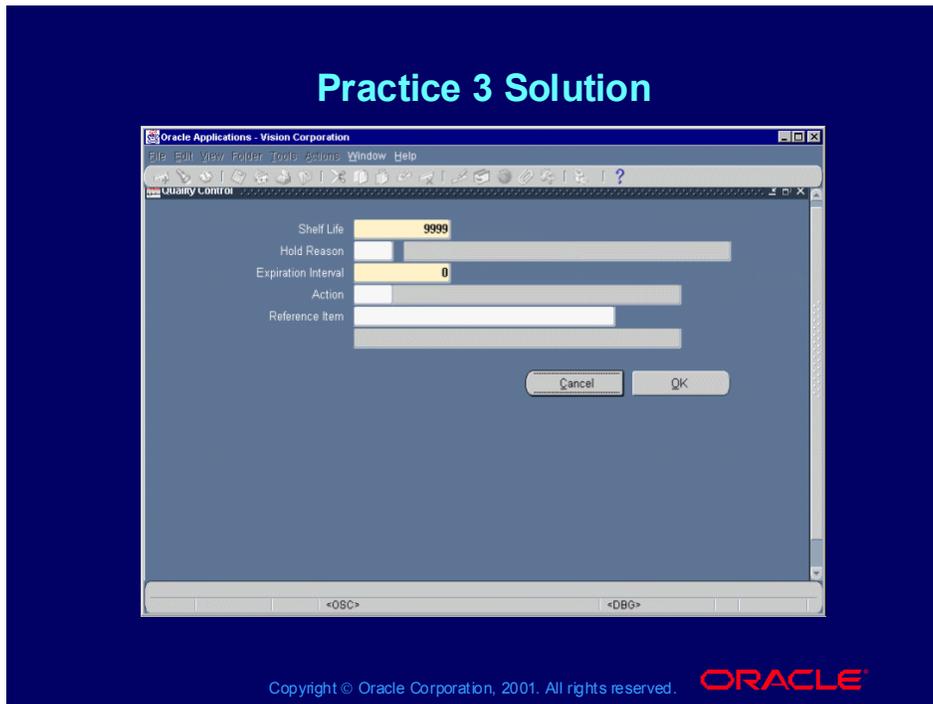
Defining Complex Inventory Items

You manufacture a complex item, which uses dual unit of measures, location control, and lot control. Define a complex finished good, a package for your complex finished good, a complex intermediate, and two complex raw materials.

1. (N) OPM Inventory Control >Setup > Item Master
2. In the Item field, enter the item code.
3. In the Description field, enter the description of the item.
4. In the Unit of Measure region, select the appropriate Dual Control value.
5. In the UOM field, select the appropriate unit of measure from the list of values.
6. If you selected Fixed dual control, select the second unit of measure from the list of values in the Dual field.
7. In the Location field, select the appropriate location control value.
8. In the Lot field, indicate whether or not the item is lot controlled.
9. In the Grade field, select the appropriate grade control value.
10. If you selected Yes in the Grade field, select the default grade from the list of values in the Default field directly underneath the Grade field.

- 11. If you selected With Inventory in the Status field, select the default status from the list of values in the Default field directly underneath the Status field.**

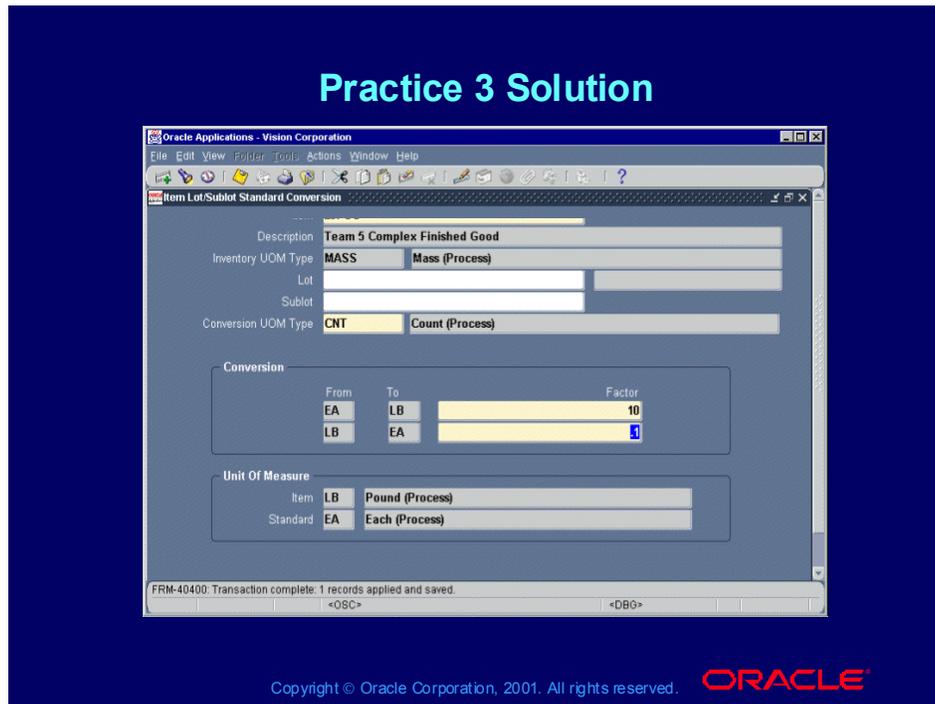
Practice 3 Solution



Defining Complex Inventory Items (continued)

12. To define the shelf life of an item, select **Actions**, then **Grade Additional Information** from the menu. In the **Quality Control** window, enter the shelf life in the **Shelf Life** field, then click **OK**.
Note: If you do not enter a shelf life, the lot expires as soon as you create it.
13. Save your work in the **Items** window.

Practice 3 Solution



Defining Complex Inventory Items (continued)

14. The Item Lot/Sublot Standard Conversion window appears if a conversion is not already defined between the units of measure you entered in the UOM and Dual fields. Since you are only using dual units of measure for the ZXFGC item, this window will only appear once. Enter 10 in the Factor field for the conversion from EA to LB.
15. Save your work in the Item Lot/Sublot Standard Conversion window.

Practice 4

Practice 4

In this practice, you will create the following lot for future use.

- Item: ZXFGC
- Lot: 99999

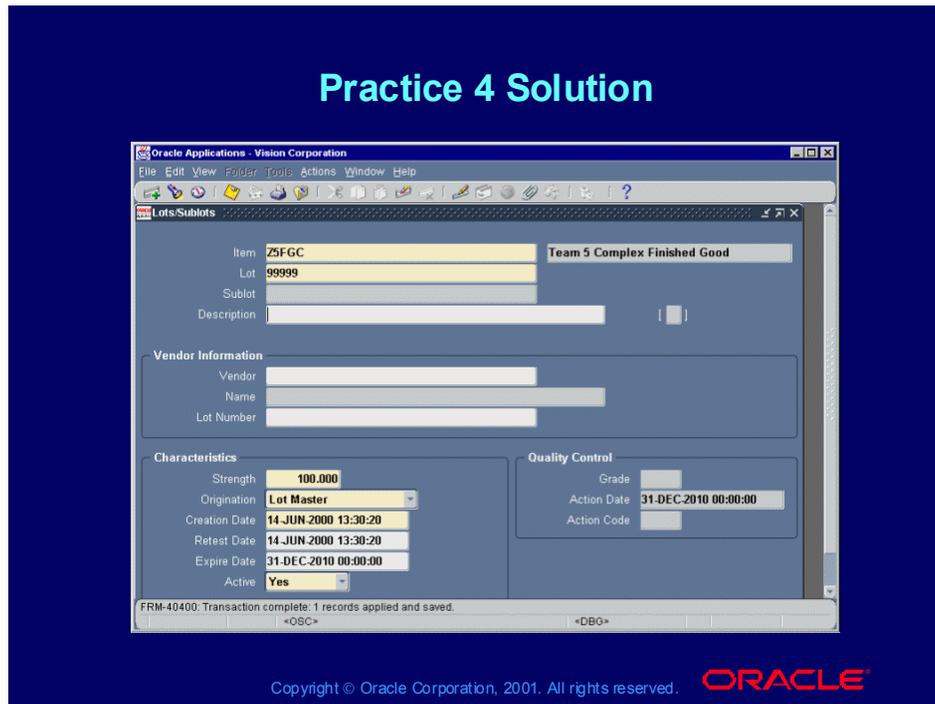
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Creating Lots

You can create lots and sublots manually or create them automatically when you enter an inventory transaction. Create lot 99999 for the item ZXFGC.

Practice 4 Solution



Creating Lots

You can create lots and sublots manually or create them automatically when you enter an inventory transaction. Create lot 99999 for the item ZXFGC.

1. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Lot/Sublot
2. In the Item field, enter item code ZXFGC.
3. In the Lot field, enter lot number 99999.
4. Save your work.

Defining Inventory Organizations



Overview

Defining an inventory organization or warehouse involves more than describing the building and the address. You must also indicate in the Inventory Organization window if the warehouse is location-controlled or if it is a consignment warehouse. You can also define the safety stock and lead times by which stock is reordered.

You define each warehouse in which you maintain inventory and assign each warehouse to an organization for accounting purposes.

Note: When defining a new inventory organization after items have been defined, you must resynchronize items to assign them to the new organization and enable them in that organization. For additional information on resynchronizing items into new inventory organizations, see the *Oracle Process Manufacturing Inventory Management User's Guide*.

A location can be any area in the warehouse. Examples of locations include a bin, pallet, holding tank, or floor space. A location can also be mobile. Examples of mobile locations include a truck, trailer, railroad car, or ship. You can specify the location capacity and capacity unit of measure for reference only.

Defining Additional Warehouse Information

Defining Additional Warehouse Information

Go to the Warehouses window to query each process-enabled inventory organization defined in OPM System Administration and to define additional warehouse information.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Warehouse

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide >
Warehouse and Production Inventory > Defining Warehouses
...> Defining Warehouses Procedures
...> Warehouses Field Reference
...> Understanding Warehouse Reports

Defining Warehouse Rules

Defining Warehouse Rules

Go to the Warehouse Rules window to define lead times, safety stock, and reorder points for a purchased item.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Reorder Rules > Warehouse

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide >
Warehouse and Production Inventory > Defining Warehouse Rules
...> Defining Warehouse Rules Procedure
...> Warehouse Rules Field Reference
...> Understanding Warehouse Rules Reports

Defining Warehouse Transfer Rules

Defining Warehouse Transfer Rules

Go to the Warehouse Transfer Rules window to define the rules by which an item is transferred between specific warehouses.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Reorder Rules > Warehouse Transfer

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide >
Warehouse and Production Inventory > Defining Warehouse Transfer Rules
...> Defining Warehouse Transfer Rules Procedures
...> Warehouse Transfer Field Reference

Defining Production Rules

Defining Production Rules

Go to the **Production Rules** window to define the production scheduling and quantity parameters for each item in a production plant.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Setup > Reorder Rules > Production

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide >
Warehouse and Production Inventory > Defining Production Rules
...> Defining Production Rules Procedures
...> Production Rules Field Reference

Practice 5

Practice 5

In this practice, you will:

- Query your two inventory organizations or warehouses
- Define three stock locators or locations

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Querying Inventory Organizations and Defining Stock Locators and Plant-Warehouse Relationships

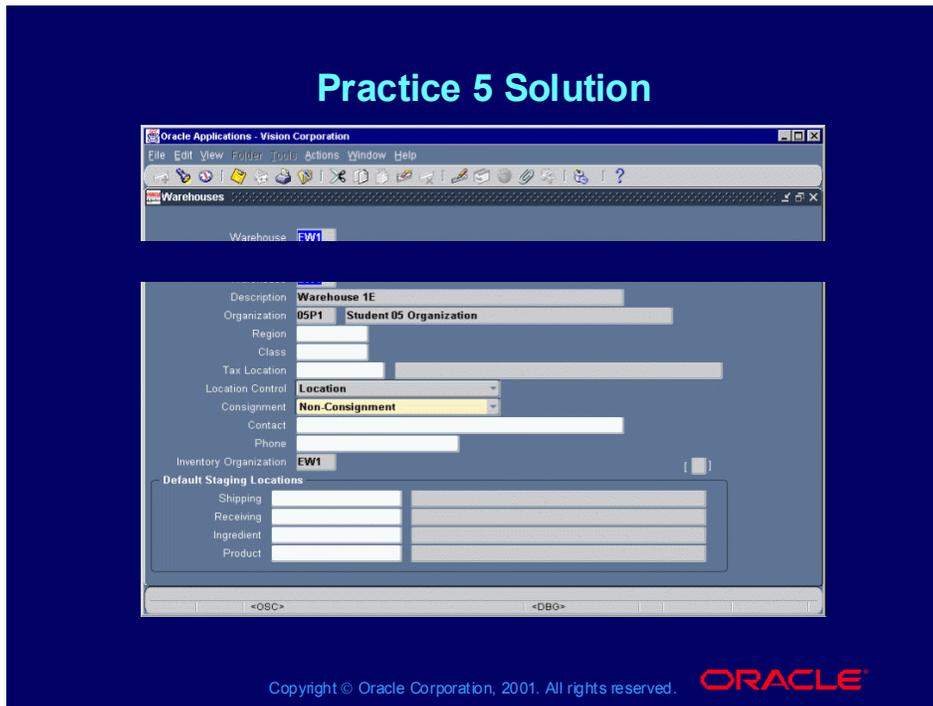
Before you can store inventory, you need to define where the inventory is to be kept. This includes inventory organizations or warehouses as well as stock locators or warehouse locations.

1. Query the warehouses shown below.

Warehouse	<i>XW1</i>	<i>XW2</i>
Organization	<i>XXP1</i>	<i>XXP1</i>
Location Control	Location	Non-Location

2. Define the following stock locators in your *XW1* warehouse
 - A raw materials location called RM
 - A packaging location called PKG
 - A finished goods location called FG

Practice 5 Solution



Querying Inventory Organizations and Defining Stock Locators and Plant-Warehouse Relationships (continued)

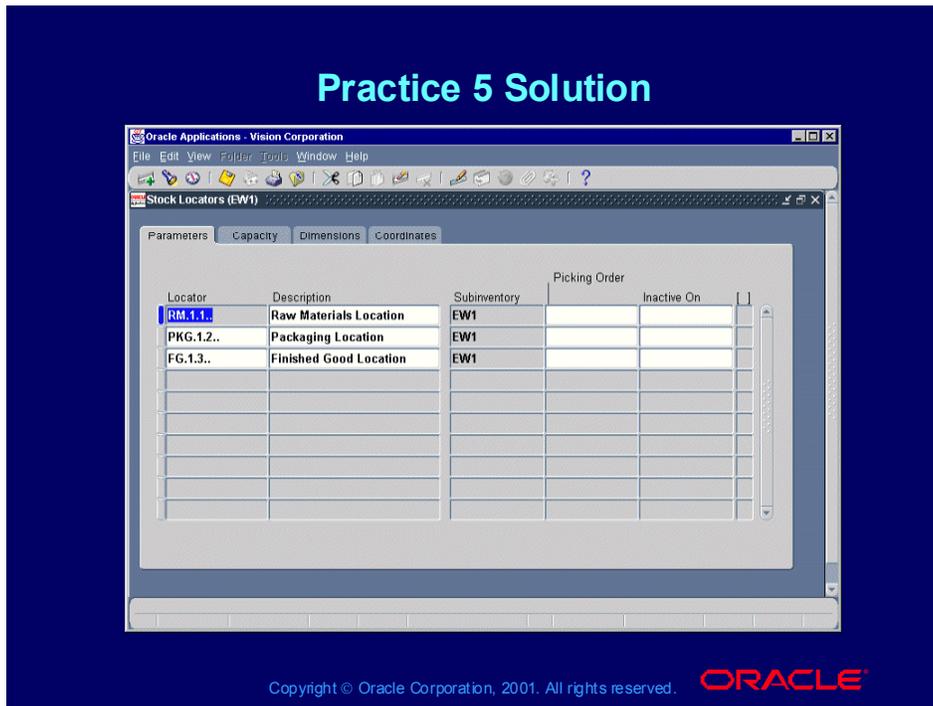
Before you can store inventory, you need to define where the inventory is to be kept. This includes inventory organizations or warehouses as well as stock locators or warehouse locations.

Query the warehouses shown below.

Warehouse	XW1	XW2
Organization	XXP1	XXP1
Location Control	Location	Non-Location

1. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Warehouse
2. Select Find from the View menu.
3. Enter XW% in the Find field and click the Find button.
4. Press the down arrow key to see your second warehouse.
6. Verify your warehouse, organization, and location control fields.

Practice 5 Solution



Querying Inventory Organizations and Defining Stock Locators and Plant-Warehouse Relationships (continued)

Define stock locators as shown below.

Location Name	RM	PKG	FG
Description	Raw Materials Location	Packaging Location	Finished Goods Location
Warehouse	ZX1	ZX1	ZX1

1. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Stock Locator.
2. Select your location-controlled warehouse in the Organizations window.
3. In the Find Locators window, click New to define a new stock locator.
4. Enter the location name in the locator field.
 Note: This is a flexfield. You must enter a Rack and a Bin in the window that appears. Enter 1 in each of these fields and click the OK button.
5. Enter the description in the Description field.
6. In the Subinventory field, enter your location-controlled warehouse organization code or select it from the lookup.
 Note: The Subinventory field is for discrete manufacturing, but you must complete this field.
7. Select Save and Proceed from the File menu and repeat these steps for the remaining two stock locators.

Summary

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Set up commodity codes
- Define dual units of measure
- Create stock locators and query warehouse locations
- Define lot status and create lots
- Define lot allocation parameters
- Define item lot/sublot conversion and lot-controlled items
- Define warehouse and production rules

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Creating, Adjusting, and Moving Inventory and Processing Mass Transactions

Chapter 4

Creating, Adjusting, and Moving Inventory and Processing Mass Transactions

Creating, Adjusting, and Moving Inventory and Processing Mass Transactions

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Objectives

Objectives

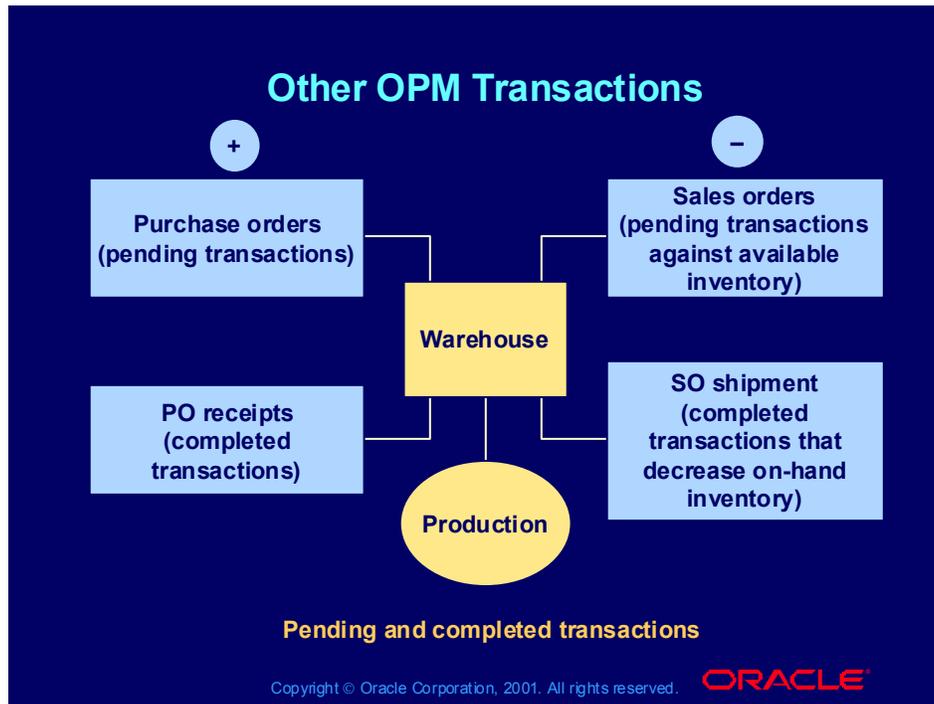
After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Create, adjust, and move inventory
- Change item lot status and quality-control grade
- View inventory in each warehouse and display inventory allocation information
- Process mass transactions
- Mark journal entries for purging

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Other OPM Transactions



Transactions that Change Stock Balances

Various documents in OPM affect inventory quantities, either by placing a request for inventory for a future date (for example, a sales order) or by increasing or decreasing on-hand balances (for example, a production batch). Certain transactions can also change the quality control grade or lot status of all or part of the on-hand quantity of an item. Other transactions include:

Purchase Order Transactions

- Entering a new purchase order
- Receiving a purchased quantity to inventory
- Canceling or changing a purchase order
- Returning ordered inventory to a vendor

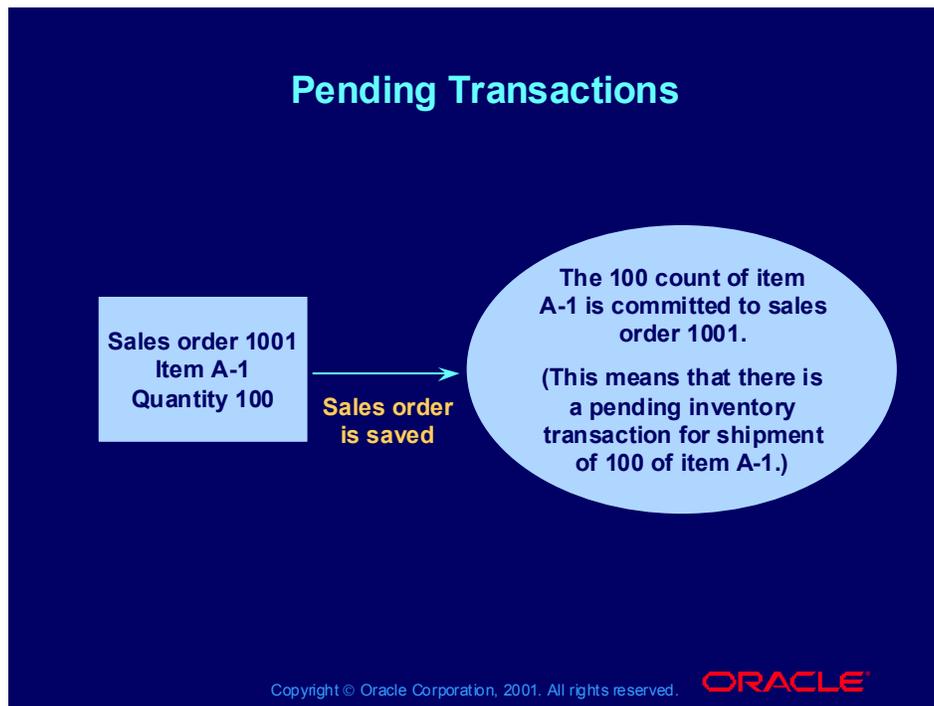
Sales Order Transactions

- Entering a new sales order
- Shipping a sold quantity from inventory
- Canceling or changing a sales order

Production Batch Transactions

- Entering a new batch
- Releasing a batch
- Unreleasing a batch
- Canceling a batch
- Certifying a batch

Pending Transactions



Transaction Types

Transactions that place a request for inventory for a future date are categorized as *pending transactions*. Transactions that increase or decrease on-hand balances are categorized as *completed transactions*.

Pending Transactions

A pending transaction indicates an anticipated change to inventory. A pending transaction causes changes in inventory commitment levels, but no change in inventory quantity actually takes place.

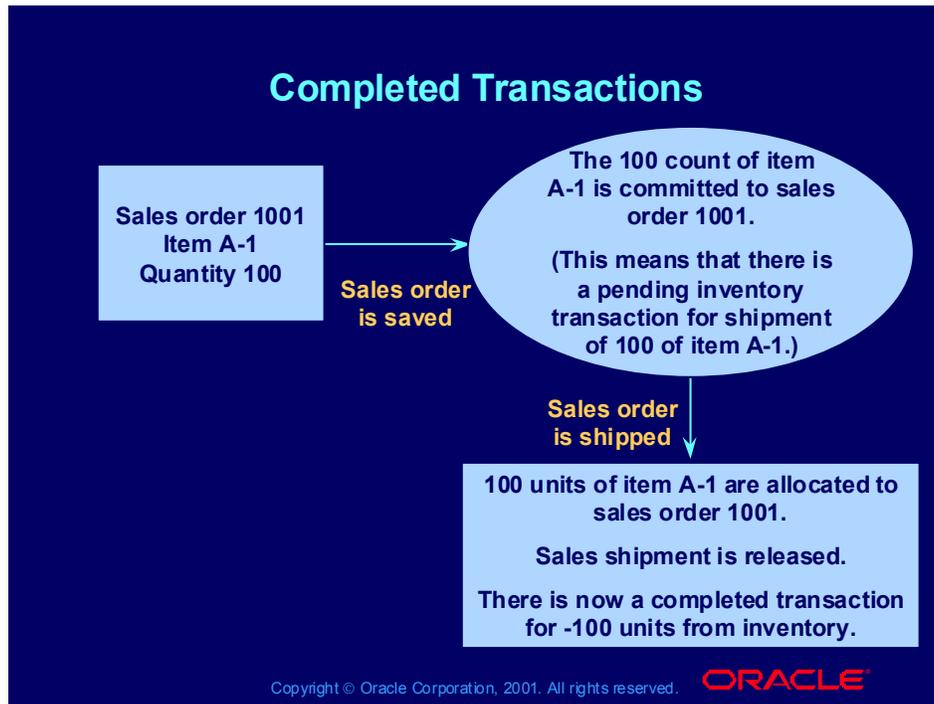
The lot-controlled stock that is committed through a pending transaction will not be available for any other purpose.

For example, when you create a sales order for 100 units of item A-1, you create a pending transaction for 100 units. OPM commits 100 units to that order, but the units are still physically in your inventory. You can move or adjust the 100 units, but you cannot commit them to other orders.

Transact Process Move Orders

In OPM Inventory, process move orders provide the mechanism for allocating specific lots and sublots to released sales order lines. Through a process move order, you can create detailed level allocations and confirm that the requested inventory was correctly picked. See *Using Oracle Order Management with Process Inventory User's Guide*.

Completed Transactions



Completed Transactions

A completed transaction indicates an actual change to the inventory balance. For example, when you receive a purchase order, OPM creates a completed transaction, indicating that it has actually added items to the inventory.

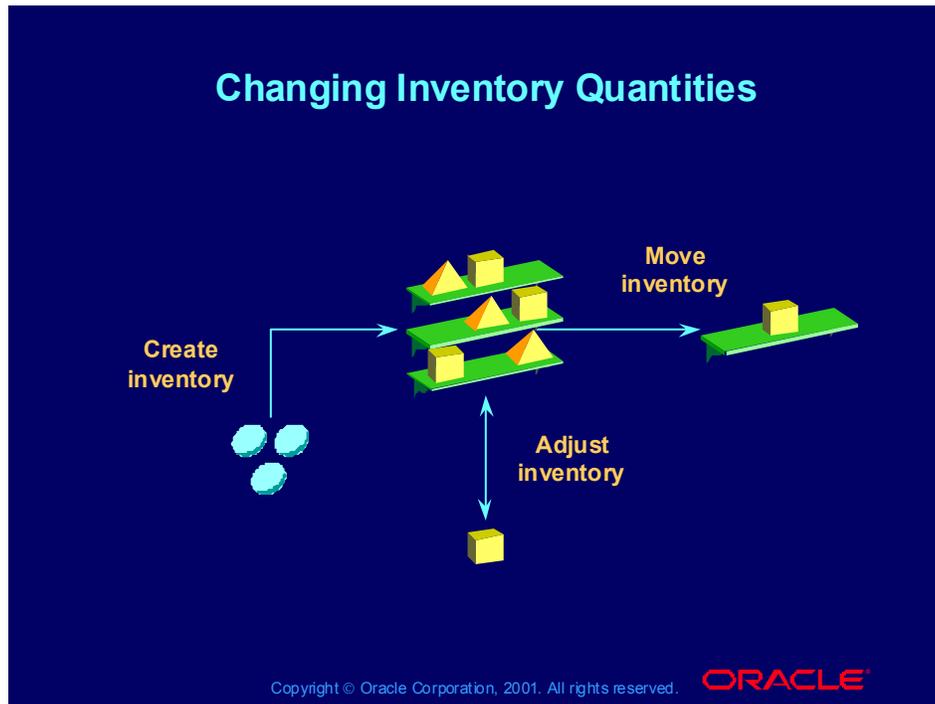
Changing Pending Transactions to Completed

When you update a transaction from pending to completed status, OPM updates the pending transaction to indicate that the completed quantity is no longer pending. OPM then creates a new, completed transaction in place of the pending transaction.

Completed batches, sales order shipments, and purchase order receipts produce completed transactions.

In the example in the slide, the shipping function produces a completed transaction for -100 units, indicating that the units are no longer in the warehouse.

Changing Inventory Quantities



Inventory Quantities

You must establish initial inventory quantities in inventory organizations or warehouses before you can perform inventory processing. If the item is lot/sublot or location controlled, you must also specify the lot/sublot and stock locator or location for which you are establishing the inventory. After you create initial inventory, you can adjust or move inventory or change an item lot status or an item lot grade.

Prerequisites to Creating Initial Inventory

Prerequisites to Creating Initial Inventory

- You must establish a reason code in the Reason Codes window that authorizes creation of initial inventory.
- You must have manual or automatic document numbering set up.
- The item for which you are defining initial inventory quantities must already be defined in the Items window.
- There must be an inventory calendar with open periods.
- There must be inventory organizations or warehouses and stock locators or locations if the item is location controlled.

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Creating Initial Inventory

Creating Initial Inventory

Go to the Inventory Quantities window to establish initial inventory quantities in warehouses.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Quantities (T) Create Immediate or Create Journal

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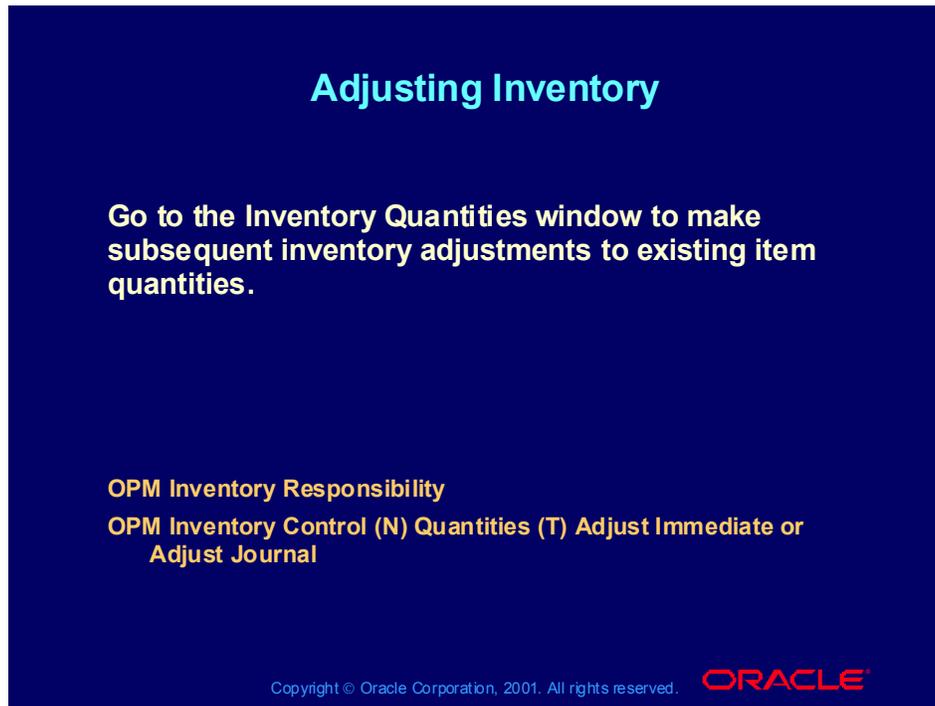
(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Processing Inventory Transactions > Using the Inventory Quantities Window

...> Using the Inventory Quantities Window Procedures

...> Inventory Quantities Field References

...> Inventory Quantities-Addl Setup in Inventory

Adjusting Inventory



(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Processing Inventory Transactions > Using the Inventory Quantities Window

- ...> Using the Inventory Quantities Window Procedures
- ...> Inventory Quantities Field References
- ...> Inventory Quantities-Addl Setup in Inventory

Overview

If you are using the Inventory Quantities transaction screen, you must establish a reason code in the Reason Codes window that authorizes entry of inventory quantity adjustments. The item for which you are entering inventory quantity adjustments must already be defined in the Items window. If the item for which you are adjusting initial inventory is lot controlled, you must have valid lots already defined in the Lot/Sublot window.

There may be situations where you encounter negative inventory balances for items. In order for OPM to allow negative inventory balances in your warehouses, you must first set the IC\$ALLOWNEGINV profile value in OPM System Administration. The profile value only pertains to transactions created by using the Inventory Quantities form. Even without setting this profile value, you can drive inventory balances negative in other parts of OPM.

Moving Inventory Between Warehouses or Locations

Moving Inventory Between Warehouses or Locations

Go to the Inventory Quantities window to move a specific item or lots and sublots of a specific item from one warehouse to another.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Quantities (T) Move Immediate or Move Journal

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Processing Inventory Transactions > Using the Inventory Quantities Window

...> Using the Inventory Quantities Window Procedures

...> Inventory Quantities Field References

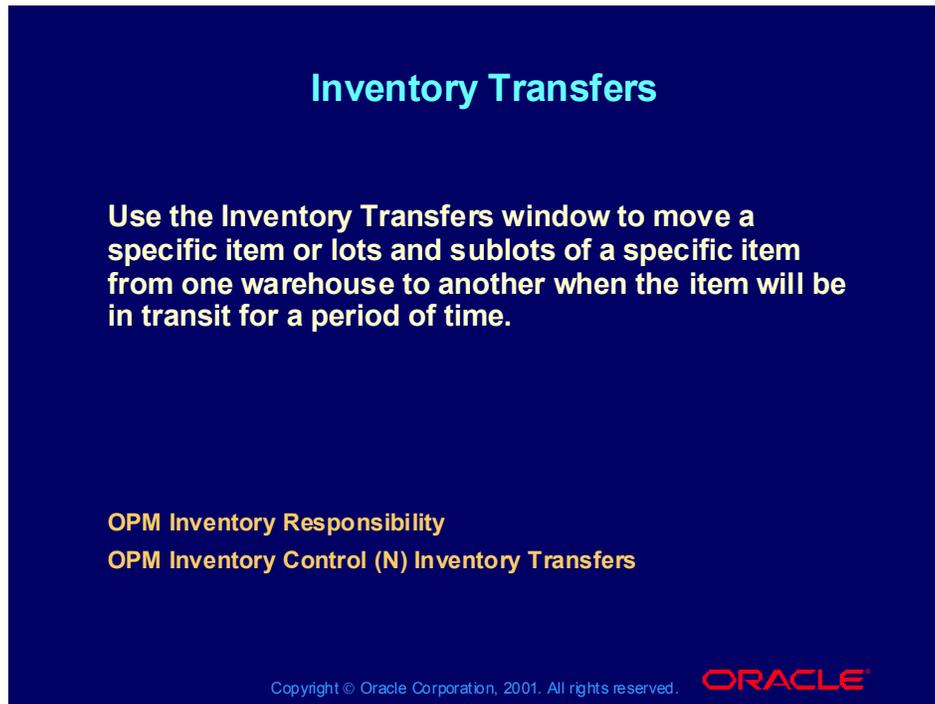
...> Inventory Quantities-Addl Setup in Inventory

Overview

You can use this option to move a specific item or lots and sublots of a specific item from one inventory organization or warehouse to another or within inventory organizations with different stock locators or locations. If both the item and the warehouse are location controlled, you must specify valid warehouse locations.

You must establish a reason code that authorizes a move of inventory. The item that you are moving must already be defined in the Items window. If the item that you are moving is lot controlled, you must have valid lots already defined in the Lot/Sublot window.

Inventory Transfers



Inventory Transfers

Use the Inventory Transfers window to move a specific item or lots and sublots of a specific item from one warehouse to another when the item will be in transit for a period of time.

OPM Inventory Responsibility
OPM Inventory Control (N) Inventory Transfers

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Warehouse and Production Inventory > Transferring Inventory Between Warehouses

- ...> Transferring Inventory Between Warehouses Procedure
- ...> Inventory Transfers Field Reference
- ...> Mark for Purge an Inventory Transfer
- ...> Canceling an Inventory Transfer

Overview

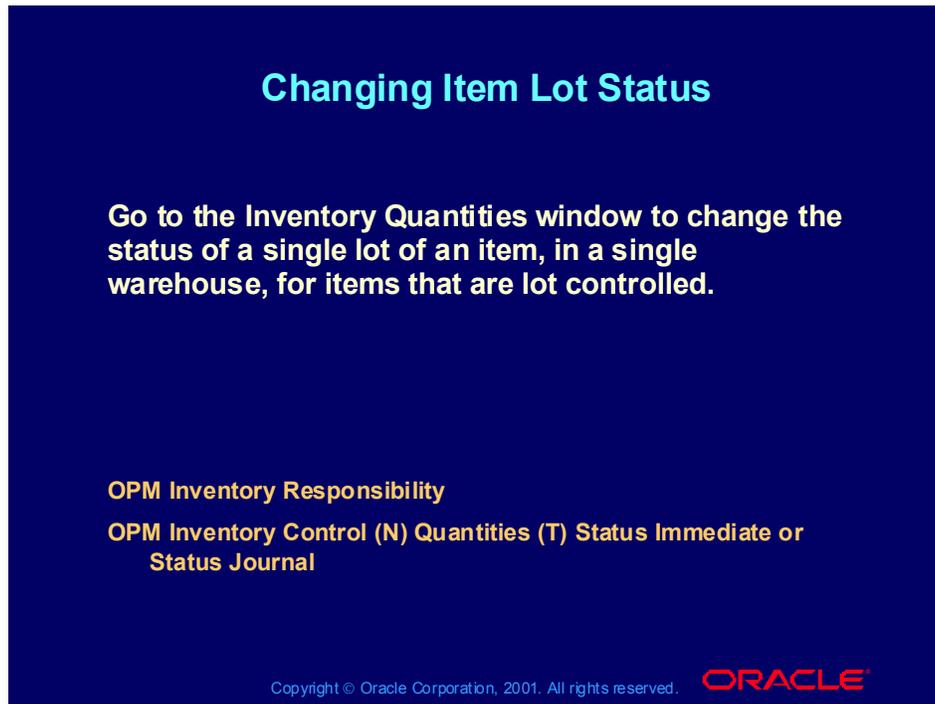
There are two steps in the inventory transfer process:

- Shipping inventory from the source warehouse
- Receiving inventory at the target (destination) warehouse

During the time that the inventory is in-transit, it is not available at any warehouse for purposes of allocation. The Manufacturing Accounting Controller (MAC) subledger update calculates the differences in item cost at the source and destination warehouses and posts them to the inventory valuation variance account. Considering these variances results in proper inventory cost assignment and ultimately leads to proper inventory valuation.

Inventory transfers will be carried out in accord with the value set for the GMI: Allow Negative Inventory profile option.

Changing Item Lot Status



(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Processing Inventory Transactions > Using the Inventory Quantities Window

- ...> Using the Inventory Quantities Window Procedures
- ...> Inventory Quantities Field References
- ...> Inventory Quantities-Addl Setup in Inventory

Overview

You can change the status of a single lot of an item, in a single warehouse, for items that are lot controlled.

You must establish a reason code that authorizes a change of inventory status. The item for which you are changing the status of a lot must already be defined in the Items window. Valid lots must already be defined for the item in the Lot/Sublot window.

Changing Item Lot Quality-Control Grade

Changing Item Lot Quality-Control Grade

Go to the Inventory Quantities window to change the QC grade classification assigned to a single lot of an item.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Quantities (T) Grade Immediate or
Grade Journal

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Processing Inventory Transactions > Using the Inventory Quantities Window
...> Using the Inventory Quantities Window Procedures
...> Inventory Quantities Field References
...> Inventory Quantities-Addl Setup in Inventory

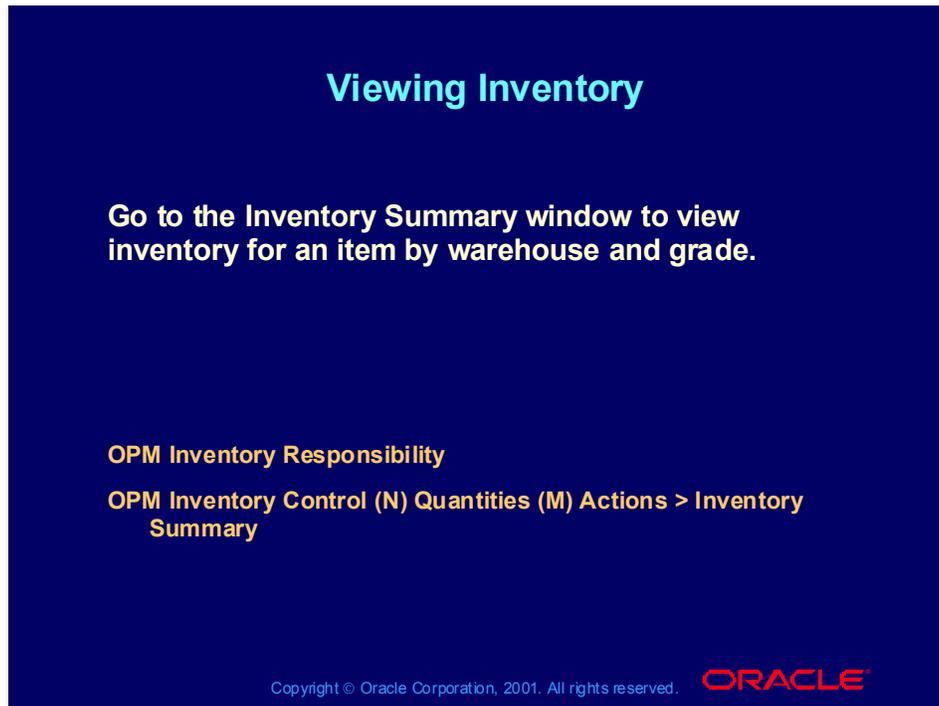
Overview

You can change the QC grade classification assigned to a single lot of an item. Grade-controlled items must be lot controlled.

The QC grade is a characteristic of an item lot, never a lot location. When you change the QC grade of an item lot, the new QC grade applies to the lot or subplot as it exists in all locations.

You must establish a reason code that authorizes a change of QC grade. The item for which you are changing the QC grade of a lot must already be defined in the Items window. Valid lots must already be defined for the item in the Lot/Sublot window.

Viewing Inventory



(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Displaying an Inventory Summary

...> Displaying an Inventory Summary Procedure

...> Inventory Summary Field Reference

Overview

You can access the inventory summary before or after you make changes to inventory quantities. The summary informs you, for each warehouse, of the quantities that are usable, committed to sales orders, committed to production, available for use, in production (work-in-process), and on purchase order.

You can also view inventory using the Item Inquiry window, but you only view the inventory that is committed or pending using the Inventory Summary window.

Displaying Inventory Allocation Information

Displaying Inventory Allocation Information

Go to the Allocation Inventory Detail window to display the type of allocation, organization, document number, quantities, and unit of measure for each item, lot, subplot, and location combination.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Quantities (M) Actions > Allocation Inventory Detail

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Displaying Inventory Summary Details

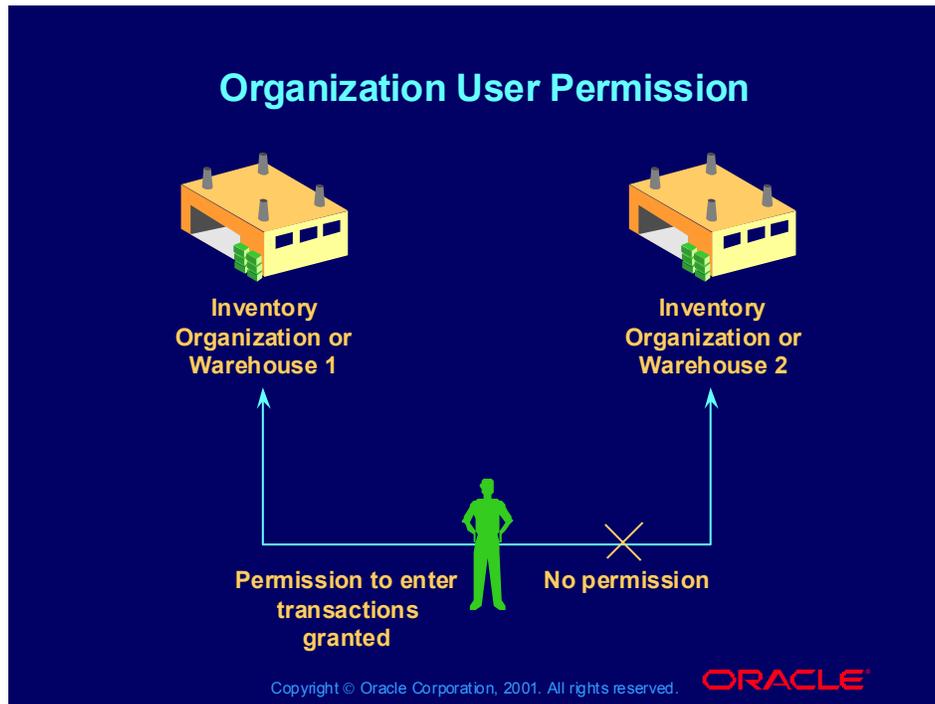
...> Displaying Inventory Summary Details Procedure

...> Inventory Summary Details Field Reference

Overview

The Allocated Inventory Details window informs you, for each item, lot, subplot, and location combination, of the type of allocation, organization, document number, quantities, and unit of measure of allocated inventory.

Organization User Permission

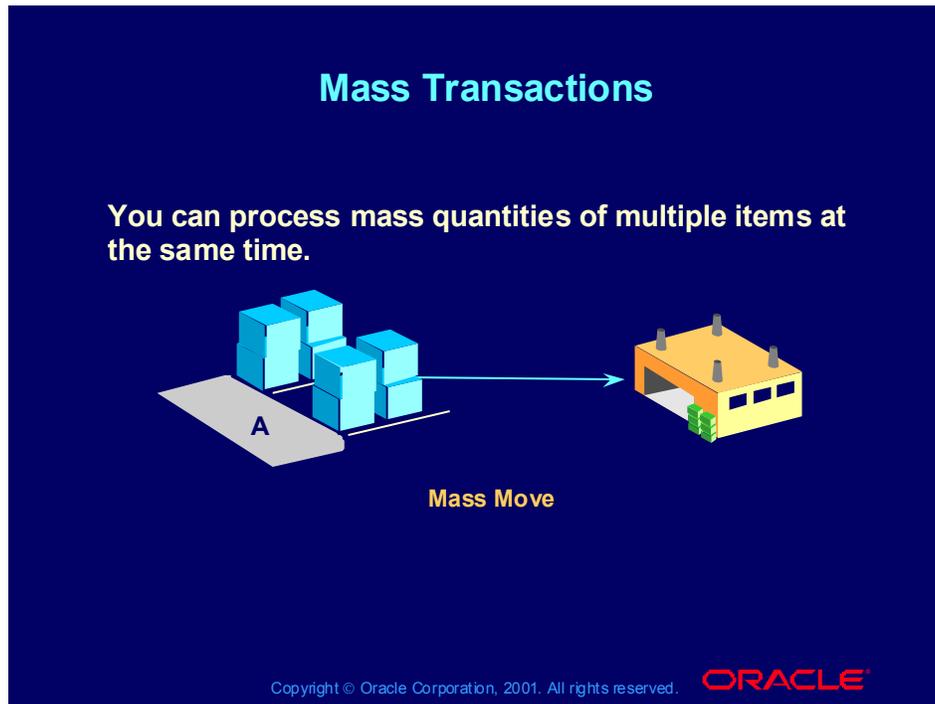


Assigning Organizations to Users

You must have permission to perform a quantity transaction in a given warehouse. Permission is granted in the User Organizations window of the System Administration module. You can have permission to perform quantity transactions in multiple warehouses.

This warehouse transaction security applies only in the Quantities and Mass Quantities windows. It does not apply to any other responsibility.

Mass Transactions



Transaction Options

In addition to transaction options for individual items and warehouses (the Quantities window), OPM includes options for the mass transaction processing of wide ranges of items, warehouses, locations, grades, and so forth. With mass transactions, you can move mass quantities or change the status or grade of mass quantities. You cannot, however, create or adjust mass quantities as you can for individual items and warehouses.

Processing Mass Transactions

Processing Mass Transactions

Go to the Inventory Quantities-Mass window to move mass quantities or change the status or grade of mass quantities.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Mass Transactions

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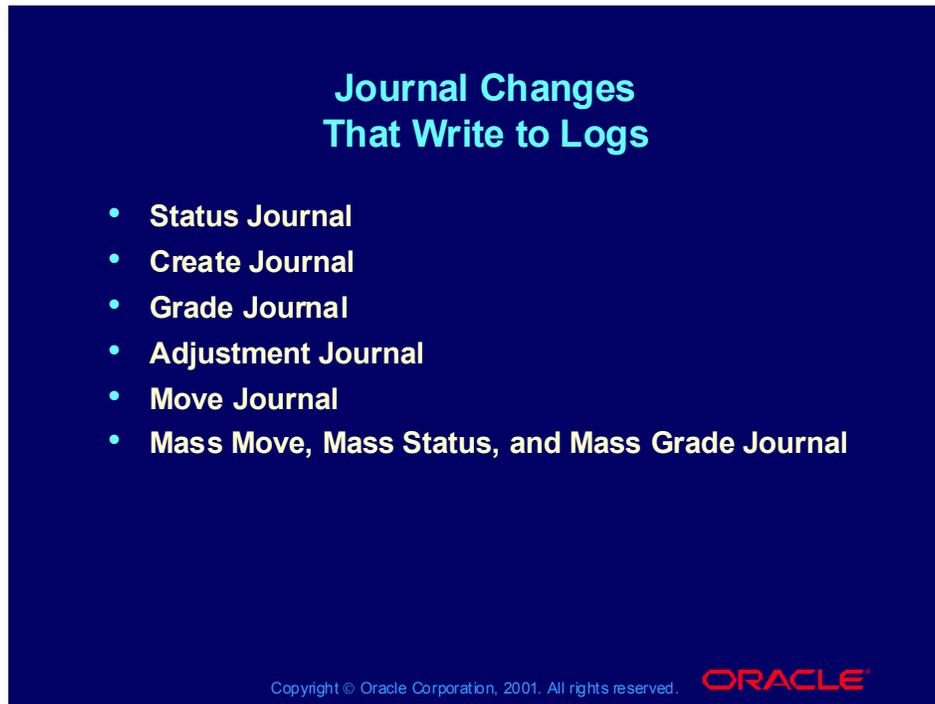
(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Processing Inventory Transactions > Processing Mass Transactions

...> Processing Mass Transactions Procedures

...> Inventory Quantities-Mass Field References

...> Inventory Quantities-Mass-Addl Setup in Inventory Management

Journal Changes That Write to Logs



**Journal Changes
That Write to Logs**

- **Status Journal**
- **Create Journal**
- **Grade Journal**
- **Adjustment Journal**
- **Move Journal**
- **Mass Move, Mass Status, and Mass Grade Journal**

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Journal Transactions

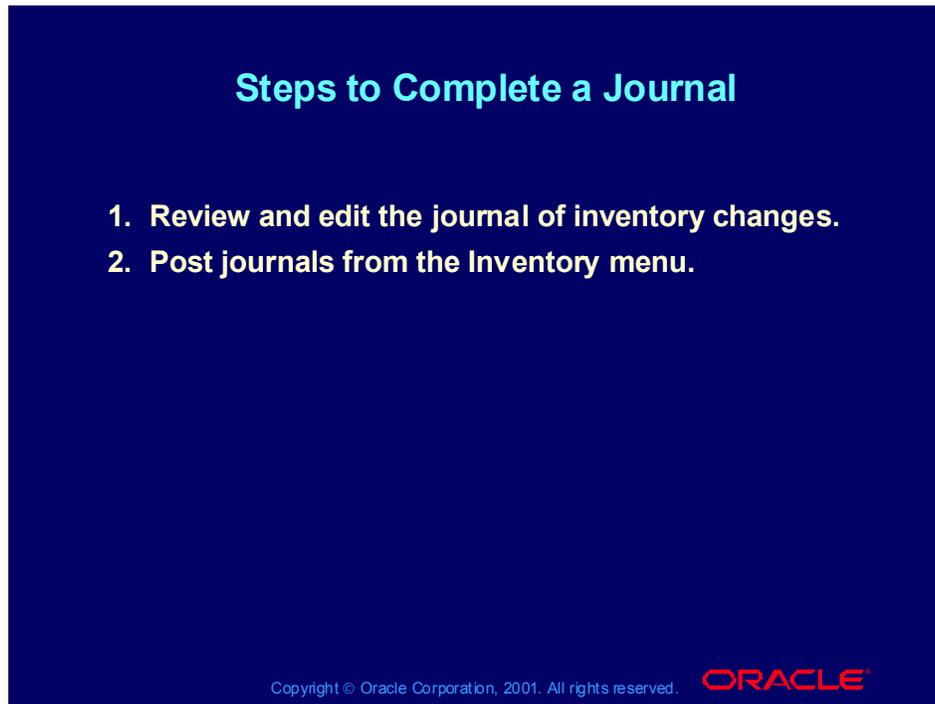
Entry procedures are identical for journal and immediate transactions using the Inventory Quantities and Inventory Quantities-Mass windows. The only difference is that you must post journal transactions using the Post Journals menu option.

When you make journal changes to your inventory in the Inventory Quantities or Inventory Quantities-Mass windows, these changes are written to a log. The system then assigns log numbers. The log is a document that records changes to your inventory.

These journal changes are not made until the logs are posted. Journal logs must be posted for the completed transactions to be created and for updates to on-hand balances to take place.

You can enter comments to annotate a journal transaction. From the Inventory Quantities or Inventory Quantities-Mass window menu, select Actions, then Journal Comment.

Steps to Complete a Journal



Steps to Complete a Journal

1. Review and edit the journal of inventory changes.
2. Post journals from the Inventory menu.

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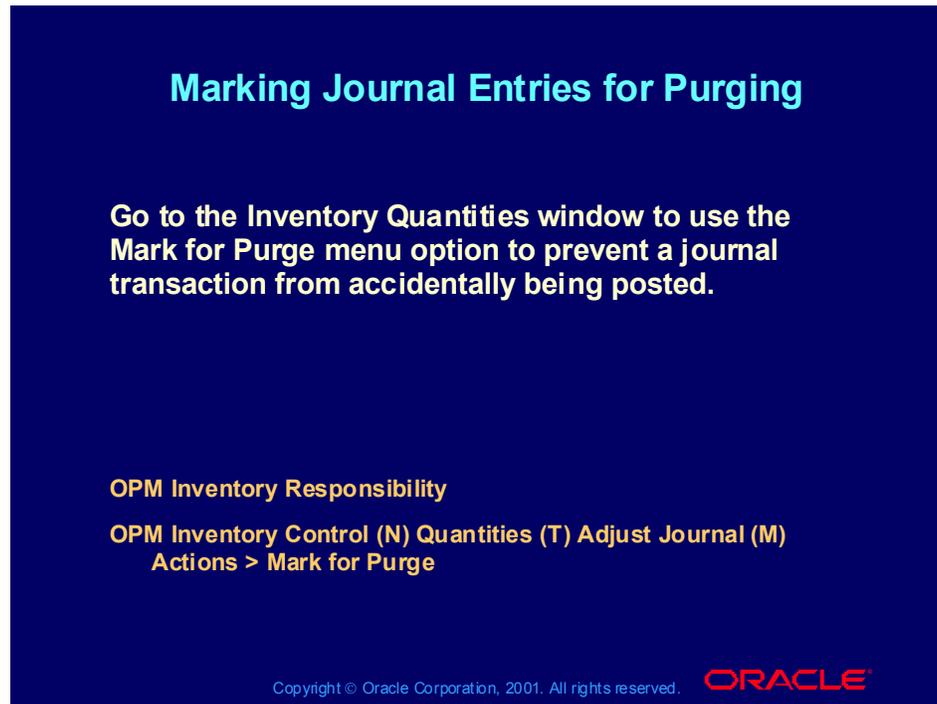
How to Review and Edit the Journal Before Update

1. Run the Inventory Edit Journal Report from the Reports menu.
2. Enter the organization, journals to be reviewed, and sort order, and then submit your request.
3. If necessary, edit the journal.
4. To view the adjusted quantities, run the Inventory Adjustments Journal Report from the Reports menu.

How to Post Journals

1. Select Post Journals from the OPM Inventory Control menu.
 2. Select the check boxes next to the journals you want to post.
 3. Click the Post button to post the selected journals.
- The journals are removed from the journal status and the inventory transaction is completed.

Marking Journal Entries for Purging



(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Processing Inventory Transactions > Using the Inventory Quantities Window
...> Using the Inventory Quantities Window Procedures
...> Inventory Quantities Field References
...> Inventory Quantities-Addl Setup in Inventory

Overview

If you enter a journal transaction in error, you can use the Mark for Purge menu option to prevent the transaction from accidentally being posted. If you decide the transaction was not an error after all, you can undelete the transaction. The Undelete option appears in the Actions menu after the transaction has been marked for purging.

If you purge a journal, you are purging all the lines within that journal. For example, if Journal 123 has 10 lines, and you purge Journal 123, then all 10 lines will be purged.

Practice 6

Practice 6

In this practice, you will create the initial inventory for your items.

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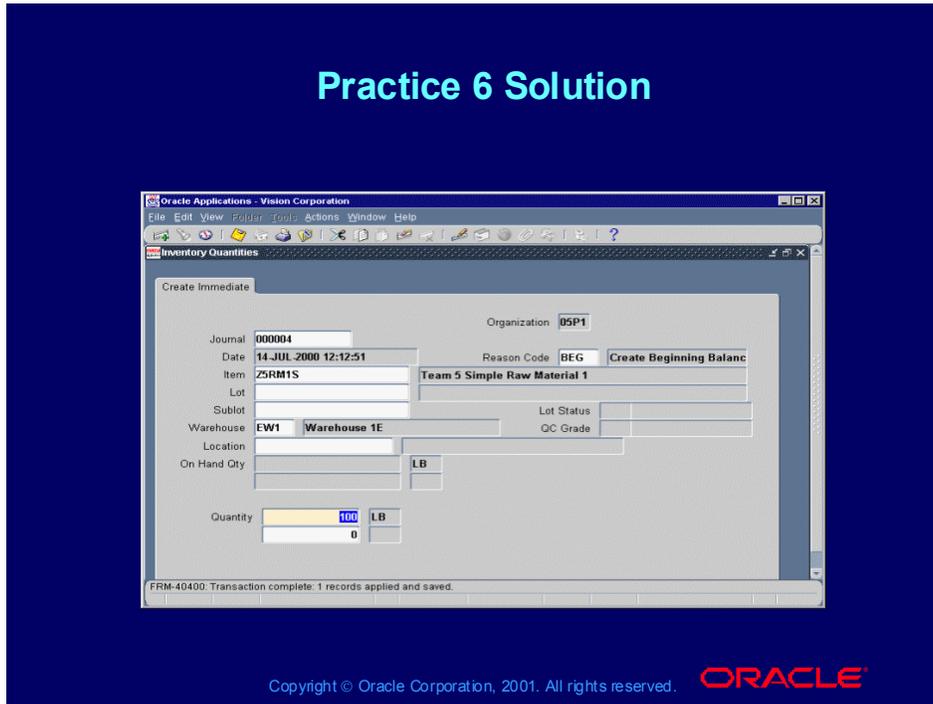
Creating Initial Inventory

Enter the following initial quantities for your items. Use BEG in the Reason Code field. Use your first inventory organization or warehouse *XW1* and assign each item an initial quantity of 100 pounds. Assign lots and stock locators or locations as defined in the following table.

Item	Lot	Stock Locator or Location
ZXRM1S		
ZXRM2S		
ZXRM1C	100	RM
ZXRM1C	200	RM
ZXRM1C	300	RM
ZXRM1C	400	RM
ZXRM1C	500	RM
ZXRM2C	100	RM
ZXRM2C	200	RM
ZXRM2C	300	RM
ZXRM2C	400	RM
ZXRM2C	500	RM
ZXPKGC		

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Practice 6 Solution



Creating Initial Inventory

Enter the following initial quantities for your items. Use BEG in the Reason Code field. Use your first inventory organization or warehouse XW1 and assign each item an initial quantity of 100 pounds. Assign lots and stock locators or locations as defined in the following table.

Item	Lot	Stock Locator or Location
ZXRM1S		
ZXRM2S		
ZXRM1C	100	RM
ZXRM1C	200	RM
ZXRM1C	300	RM
ZXRM1C	400	RM
ZXRM1C	500	RM
ZXRM2C	100	RM
ZXRM2C	200	RM
ZXRM2C	300	RM
ZXRM2C	400	RM
ZXRM2C	500	RM
ZXPKG		

1. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Quantities (T) Create Immediate
2. In the Reason Code field, enter the reason code shown in the above table.
3. In the Item field, enter the item shown in the above table.

4. In the Lot field, enter the lot shown in the above table. You will receive a message saying “Lot does not exist. Create it?” Click OK. If no lot is shown in the table, skip this step.
5. In the Warehouse field, enter your location-controlled warehouse.
6. In the Location field, enter the location shown in the above table. If no location is shown above, skip this step.
7. In the Quantity field, enter 100.
8. Save your work.

Practice 7

Practice 7

In this practice, you will move inventory from one warehouse to another.

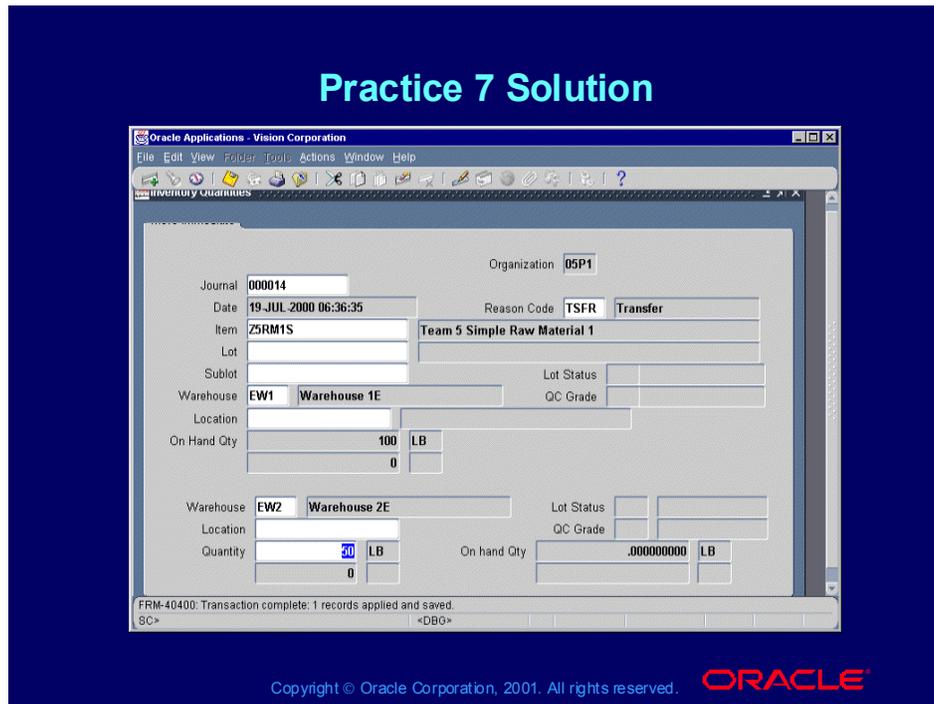
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Moving Inventory

The supervisor of warehouse 2 has requested 50 lb of the raw material ZXRM1S. You must transfer this item quantity from warehouse 1 to warehouse 2.

Practice 7 Solution



Moving Inventory

The supervisor of warehouse 2 has requested 50 lb of the raw material ZSRM1S. You must transfer this item quantity from warehouse 1 to warehouse 2.

1. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Quantities (T) Move Immediate
2. Select a reason code from the list of values.
3. Select the raw material from the list of values in the Item field.
4. Enter the warehouse you are transferring the item from. If you enter it manually, the on-hand quantity appears in the On-Hand Quantity field; if you choose the warehouse from the list of values, a Quantity On Hand window appears listing the on-hand quantities for all warehouses.
5. Enter the warehouse you are transferring the item to in the second Warehouse field or select it from the list of values.
6. Enter the quantity you are transferring in the Quantity field.
7. Save the transfer of material.

Practice 8

Practice 8

In this practice, you will move inventory from one warehouse to another where the item will be in-transit for a period of time.

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Moving Inventory In-Transit

The supervisor of warehouse 2 has requested 50 lb of the raw material ZXRM2S. This item will be in transit for one week.

- 1. Enter and save the transfer. View the Inventory Summary and note the Pending status.**
- 2. Release the transfer. View the Inventory Summary and note the In-transit status.**
- 3. Receive the transfer. View the Inventory Summary and note the Complete status.**

Practice 8 Solution

Practice 8 Solution

The screenshot shows the Oracle Inventory Transfers window with the following data:

Field	Value
Transfer	01P1 000001
Status	Pending
Item	ZIRM2S
Item Description	Team 1 Second Simple Raw Material
Source Warehouse	AW1 Warehouse 1A
Source Location	
Source On Hand Qty	100 LB
Target Warehouse	AW2 Warehouse 2A
Target Location	
Scheduled Release Date	22-FEB-2001 00:00:00
Scheduled Receive Date	22-FEB-2001 00:00:00
Quantity	50 LB
Quantity 2	
Reason Code	
Actual Date	
Releaser	

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Moving Inventory In-Transit

The supervisor of warehouse 2 has requested 50 lb of the raw material ZXRM2S. This item will be in transit for one week.

Enter and Save the Transfer

1. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Inventory Transfers
2. Enter the item code or select it from the list of values.
3. Enter the warehouse you are transferring the item from in the Source Warehouse.
4. Enter the warehouse you are transferring the item to in the Target Warehouse.
5. Select today's date as the Scheduled Release date.
6. Enter the quantity in the Release Quantity field.
7. Save the transfer and note that the status changes from New to Pending.

Practice 8 Solution

Practice 8 Solution

Whse	Grade	Usable	In-Transit
AW1		100.00	-50.00
AW2		.00	50.00

Description: Warehouse 1A
Grade Description:

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Enter and Save the Transfer

8. Select Inventory Summary from the Actions menu, press the Tab key, and note the Summary Details section which shows a quantity of 50 in transit.

Practice 8 Solution

Practice 8 Solution

Whse	Grade	Usable	In-Transit
AW1		100.00	-50.00
AW2		.00	50.00

Description: Warehouse 1A
Grade Description:

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Release the Transfer

1. Select **Release Transfer** from the **Actions** menu. A message indicating that the transfer has been released appears and the status changes to **In-Transit**.
2. Select **Inventory Summary** from the **Actions** menu, press the **Tab** key, and note the **Summary Details** sections which shows a decrement to inventory in the source warehouse and the 50 in transit to the target warehouse.

Practice 8 Solution

Practice 8 Solution

Whse	Grade	Usable	In-Transit
AW1		50.00	.00
AW2		50.00	.00

Description: Warehouse 1A
Grade Description:

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Receive the Transfer

1. Select **Receive Transfer** from the **Actions** menu. A message indicating that the transfer has been received appears and the status changes to **Complete**.
2. Select **Inventory Summary** from the **Actions** menu, press the **Tab** key, and note the **Summary Details** sections which shows a usable quantity of 50 in the source warehouse and a usable quantity of 50 in the target warehouse.

Practice 9

Practice 9

In this practice, you will change the lot status of one of your items.

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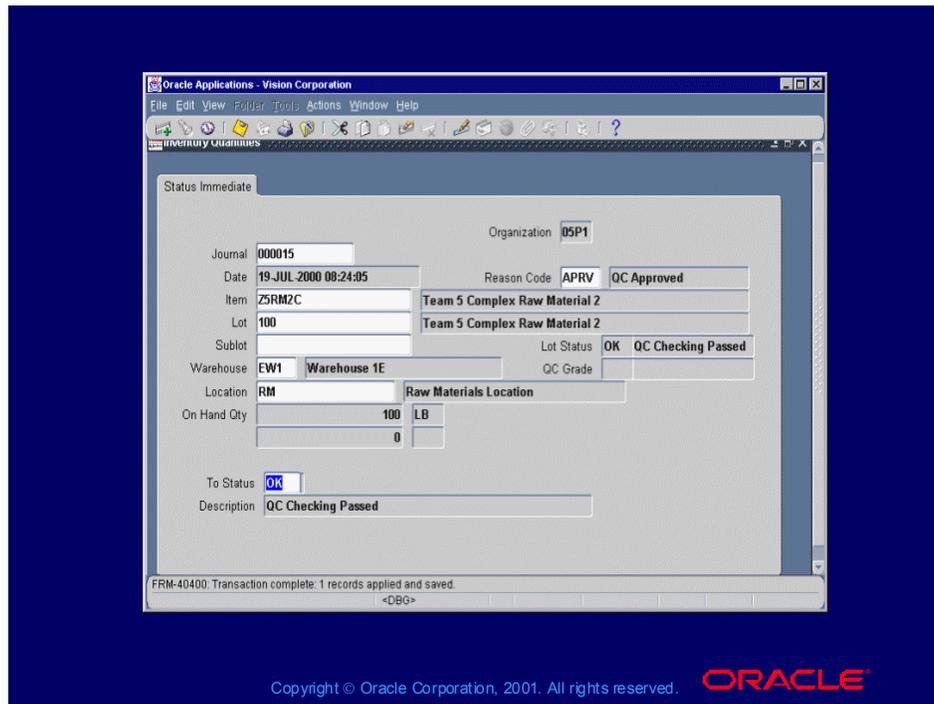
Performing an Item Lot Status Change

You have received a call from the QC manager that lot 100 of raw material ZXRM2C has passed initial testing. You should record the change in the lot status.

You later receive a call that further testing yielded some questionable results. Additional testing will be required.

Change the status of ZXRM2C, lot 100 to OK, then change the status back to QCKK.

Practice 9 Solution



Performing an Item Lot Status Change

You have received a call from the QC manager that lot 100 of raw material ZSRM2C has passed initial testing. You should record the change in the lot status.

You later receive a call that further testing yielded some questionable results. Additional testing will be required.

Change the status of ZSRM2C, lot 100 to OK, then change the status back to QCCK.

1. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Quantities (T) Status Immediate
2. Select a reason code from the list of values.
3. Select the raw material from the list of values in the Item field.
4. Select the lot that has passed initial testing from the list of values in the Lot field.
5. Select the warehouse where the item exists from the list of values.
6. Select the location of the warehouse from the list of values.
7. Select the new status to indicate that the item has passed initial testing.
8. Save the item lot status change.
9. Repeat this procedure to change the item lot status change back to QCCK.

Practice 10

Practice 10

In this practice, you will enter a Move Journal transaction to record the transfer of material.

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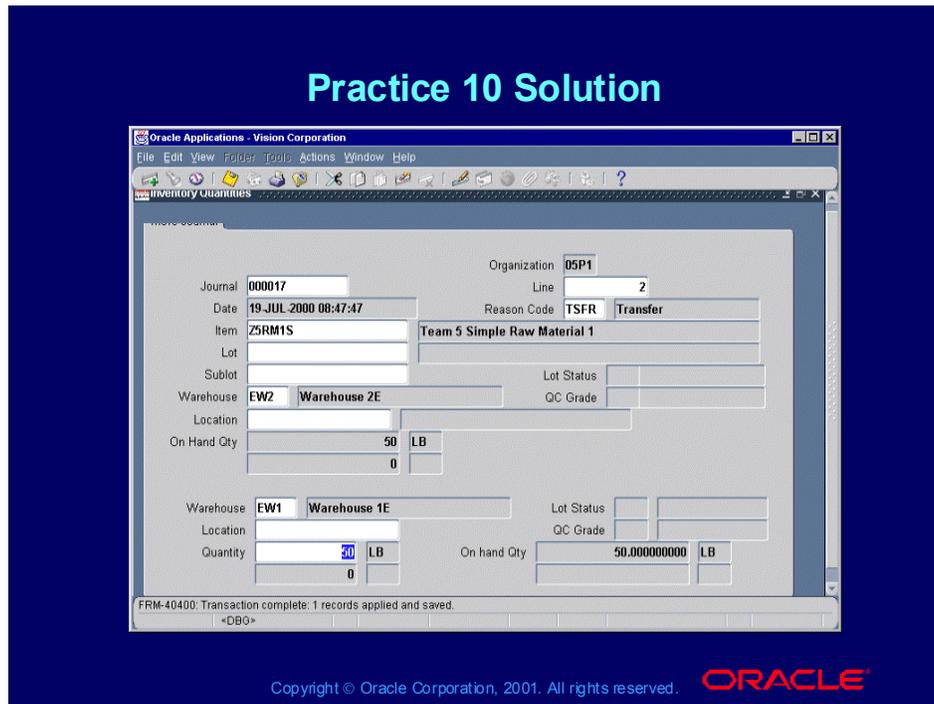
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Journalized Moving of Inventory

You have received notice from the supervisor of warehouse 2 that the vendor has delivered this week's required quantity of the raw material ZXRM1S. They would now like to return the 50 lb that they received from warehouse 1 earlier. You must record this transfer when the goods leave warehouse 2, but warehouse 1 must receive the goods before you post the transaction.

Enter a Move Journal transaction to record the transfer of this material, then post the journal.

Practice 10 Solution



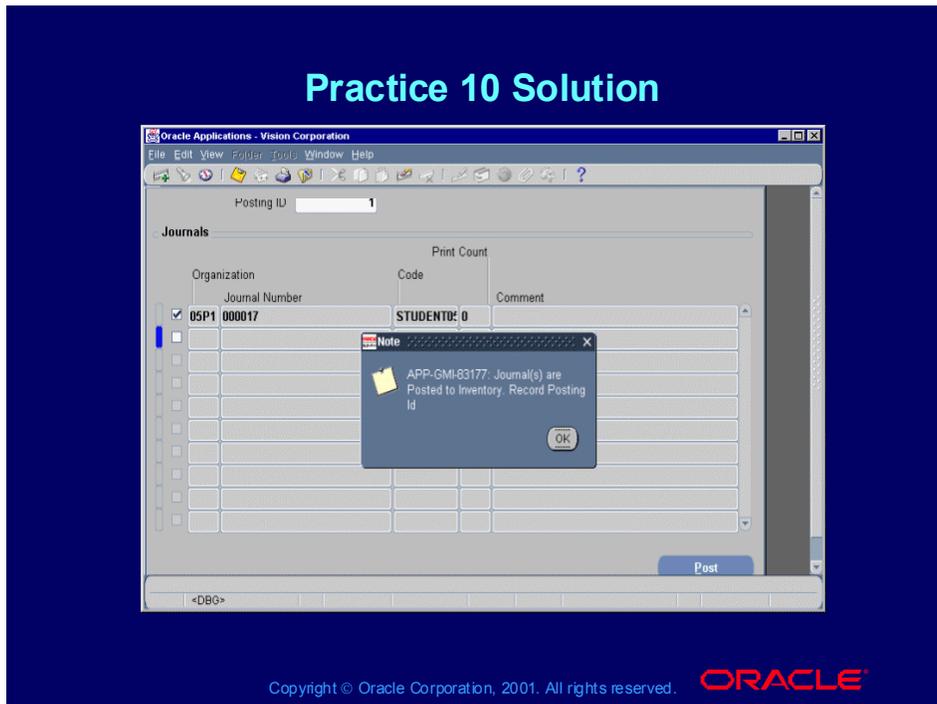
Journalled Moving of Inventory

You have received notice from the supervisor of warehouse 2 that the vendor has delivered this week's required quantity of the raw material ZSRM1S. They would now like to return the 50 lb that they received from warehouse 1 earlier. You must record this transfer when the goods leave warehouse 2, but warehouse 1 must receive the goods before you post the transaction.

Enter a Move Journal transaction to record the transfer of this material, then post the journal.

1. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Quantities (T) Move Journal
2. Select a reason code from the list of values.
3. Select the raw material from the list of values in the Item field.
4. Enter the warehouse where the item exists. If you enter it manually, the on-hand quantity appears in the On-Hand Quantity field; if you choose the warehouse from the list of values, a Quantity On Hand window appears listing the on-hand quantities for all warehouses.
5. Enter the warehouse you are transferring the item to or select it from the list of values.
6. Enter the quantity you are transferring in the Quantity field.
7. Save the journalled move.

Practice 10 Solution



Journalized Moving of Inventory (continued)

8. Navigate to the Post Journals window.

(N) OPM Inventory Control > Post Journals

9. Select the check box next to the journal you want to post.

10. Click the Post button to post the journal.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Create, adjust, and move inventory
- Change item lot status and quality-control grade
- View inventory in each warehouse and display inventory allocation information
- Process mass transactions
- Mark journal entries for purging

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Performing Inventory Inquiries and Creating Reports

Chapter 5

Performing Inventory Inquiries and Creating Reports

Performing Inventory Inquiries and Creating Reports

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Objectives

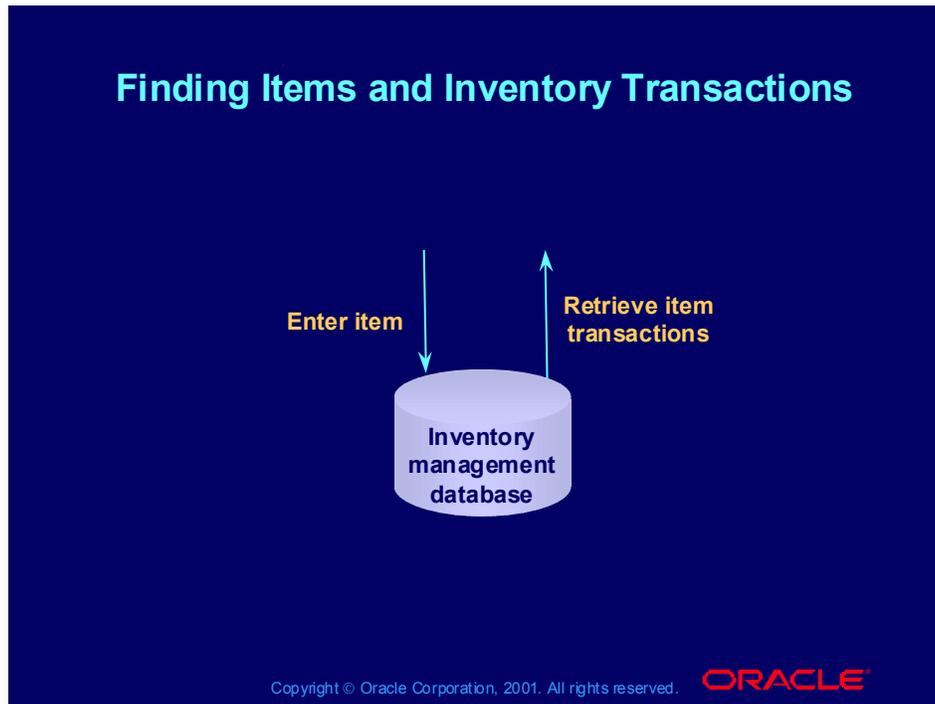
After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- **Use the online queries**
- **Restrict queries based on criteria that you enter**
- **Submit reports**

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Finding Items and Inventory Transactions

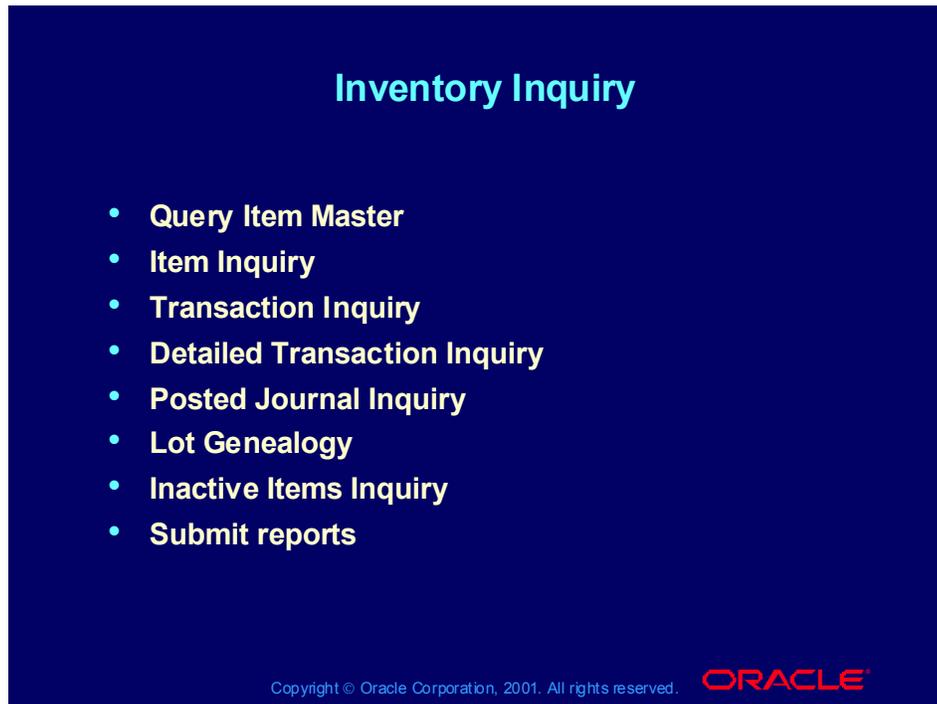


Overview

OPM Inventory offers several printed reports and online inquiries. These inquiries and reports display quantity and transaction information for the items that you specify.

Dialog boxes that enable you to filter your inquiry based on entered criteria are available for some of the online inquiries. Similar filters appear when you submit a report.

Inventory Inquiry

A dark blue rectangular slide with the title "Inventory Inquiry" in light blue at the top center. Below the title is a bulleted list of eight items in white text. At the bottom right of the slide is the Oracle logo in red, and at the bottom left is a small copyright notice in white.

Inventory Inquiry

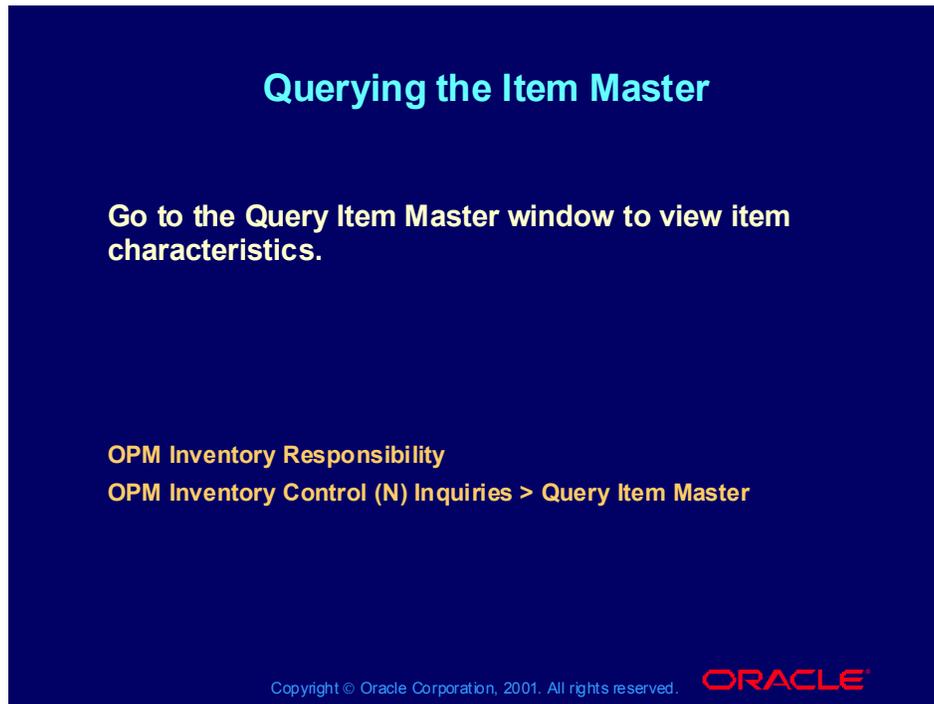
- Query Item Master
- Item Inquiry
- Transaction Inquiry
- Detailed Transaction Inquiry
- Posted Journal Inquiry
- Lot Genealogy
- Inactive Items Inquiry
- Submit reports

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Online Queries

In addition to printed reports, OPM Inventory offers online queries that display quantity and transaction information for the items that you specify. You can restrict queries to the criteria that you enter.

Querying the Item Master



(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Inquiries > Querying the Item Master

- ...> Querying the Item Master Procedure

- ...> Query Item Master Field Reference

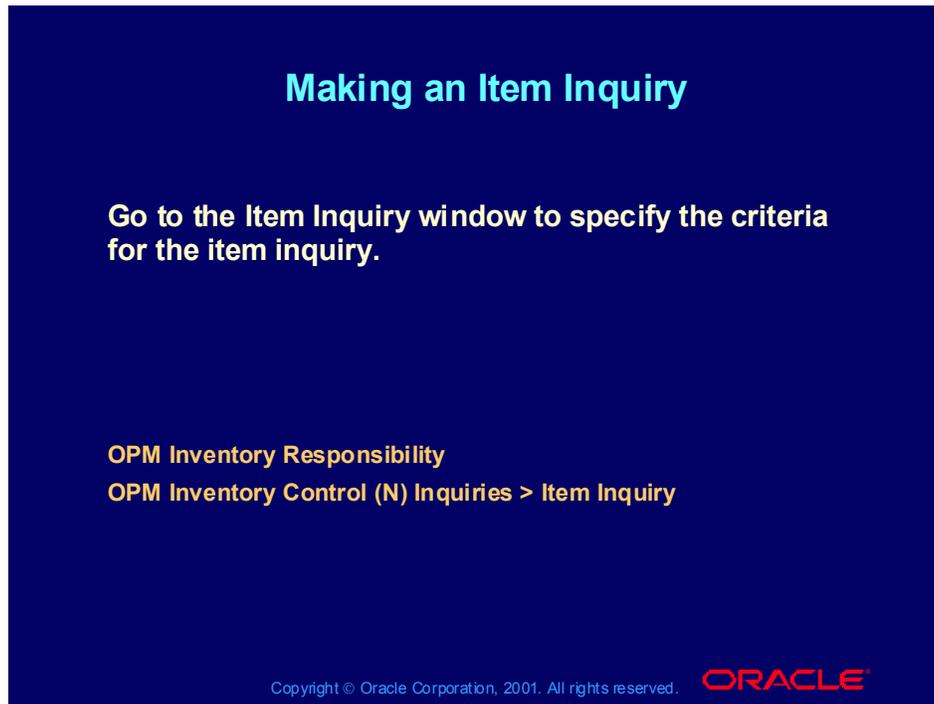
- ...> Query Item Master-Addl Setup in Inventory Management

Overview

Using the Query Item Master window, multiple users can view item characteristics simultaneously, while using fewer system resources than used while displaying item data in the Items window. The Query Item Master window displays the same fields as the Items window, as well as established user fields. The benefit of the Query Item Master function is that it allows users to view the Item Master without the possibility of changing any important data, because it is a read-only function.

If an item is QC grade controlled, you can retrieve additional quality-control information by selecting QC Additional Information from the Actions menu. Additional quality-control information includes the Shelf Life, Retest Date, Hold Reason, Expiration Interval, Action Code, and Referenced Item fields.

Making an Item Inquiry



(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Inquiries > Making an Item Inquiry

...> Making an Item Inquiry Procedure

...> Item Inquiry Field Reference

Overview

You can use the Item Inquiry and Quantity On-hand windows to view summary on-hand quantity information for the item that you specify. If the item is controlled by dual units of measure, then quantities appear in both units of measure.

Item inquiry options vary based on the item's controls and may include any or all of the following:

- Warehouse
- Warehouse and Location
- Warehouse and QC Grade
- Warehouse, Lot, and Sublot
- Warehouse, QC Grade, Lot, and Sublot
- Warehouse, Status, Lot, and Sublot
- Warehouse, QC Grade, and Location
- Warehouse, Location, Lot, and Sublot
- Warehouse, QC Grade, Location, Lot, and Sublot
- Warehouse, Status, Location, Lot, and Sublot

Displaying the Quantity On-hand

Displaying the Quantity On-hand

Go to the Item Inquiry window to view on-hand quantity information for an item.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Inquiries > Item Inquiry (M) Actions > Quantity On-hand

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Inquiries > Displaying the Quantity On-hand

...> Displaying the Quantity On-hand Procedure

...> Quantity On-hand Field Reference

Viewing Transactions

Viewing Transactions



- Company
- Organization
- Document type
- Transaction date
- Warehouse
- Location
- Grade
- Lot
- Lot status

View pending or completed transactions

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Overview

The Transaction Selection window displays a view of each of the completed or pending transactions for a specified item. Using the Transaction Selection window, you can enter criteria for selecting the transactions that OPM displays. You can restrict the inquiry to transactions for a specific company, organization, warehouse, and transaction date. You can also restrict inquiry to transactions for specific lots, lot statuses, locations, and QC grades.

Making a Transaction Inquiry

Making a Transaction Inquiry

Go to the Transaction Selection window to enter criteria for which transactions are displayed.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Inquiries > Transaction Inquiry

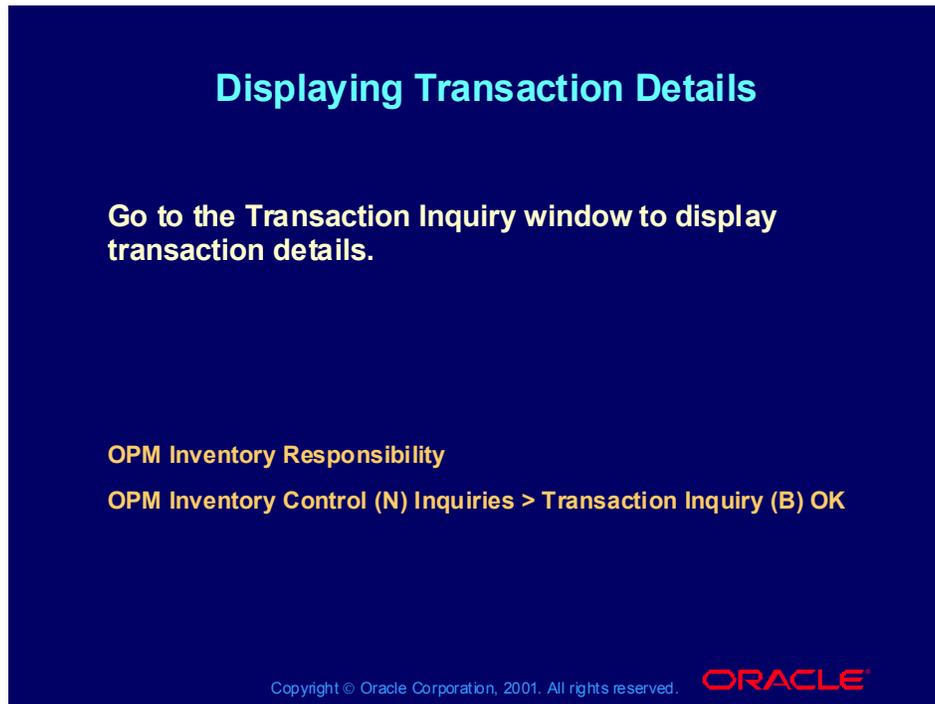
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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Inquiries > Making a Transaction Inquiry

- ...> Making a Transaction Inquiry Procedure
- ...> Transaction Selection Box Field Reference
- ...> Transaction Inquiry Field Reference

Displaying Transaction Details



(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Inquiries > Making a Transaction Inquiry

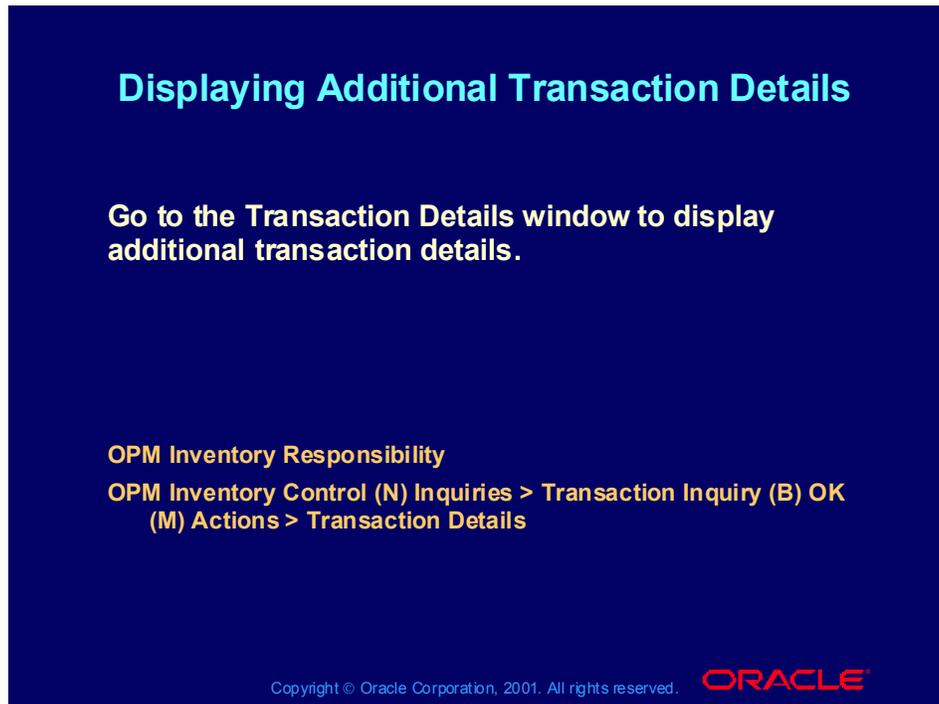
- ...> Making a Transaction Inquiry Procedure
- ...> Transaction Selection Box Field Reference
- ...> Transaction Inquiry Field Reference

Overview

The Transaction Inquiry window displays whether the transaction selected is pending or completed; the item code and description for the item about which you are making the inquiry; and the number of rows of transaction details that appear on the window.

At this point, you can review detailed inventory transaction data in the Transaction Details region of the window, including the date, quantity, warehouse, lot number, location, type of transaction, and the company in which the transaction took place.

Displaying Additional Transaction Details



Displaying Additional Transaction Details

Go to the Transaction Details window to display additional transaction details.

OPM Inventory Responsibility
OPM Inventory Control (N) Inquiries > Transaction Inquiry (B) OK (M) Actions > Transaction Details

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Inquiries > Displaying Transaction Details

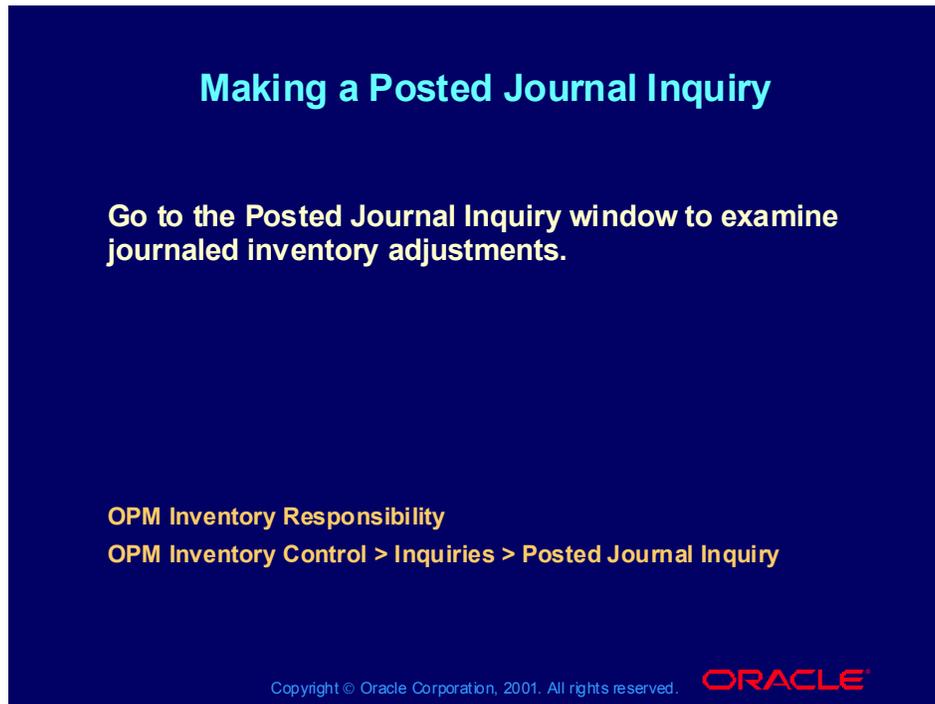
...> Displaying Transaction Details Procedure

...> Transaction Details Field Reference

Overview

Information details include the number of the document that triggered the transaction, the document line number, the code for the operator who initiated the transaction, and other item-specific attributes, such as grade control.

Making a Posted Journal Inquiry



(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Inquiries > Making a Posted Journal Inquiry

...> Making a Posted Journal Procedure

...> Posted Journal Inquiry Field Reference

Overview

Journaled inventory adjustments can be examined by running the Posted Journal Inquiry. The Inventory Adjustments Journal Report can be used to print much of the information contained in this inquiry.

Making a Lot Genealogy Inquiry

Lot genealogy provides an essential tool to identify defective materials quickly and efficiently so that management can take appropriate action. Using the inquiry, you can:

- Perform a Lot Source inquiry to determine what ingredients went into a lot
- Perform a Where Used inquiry to find out the products in which a lot was used

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Additional Lot Genealogy Information

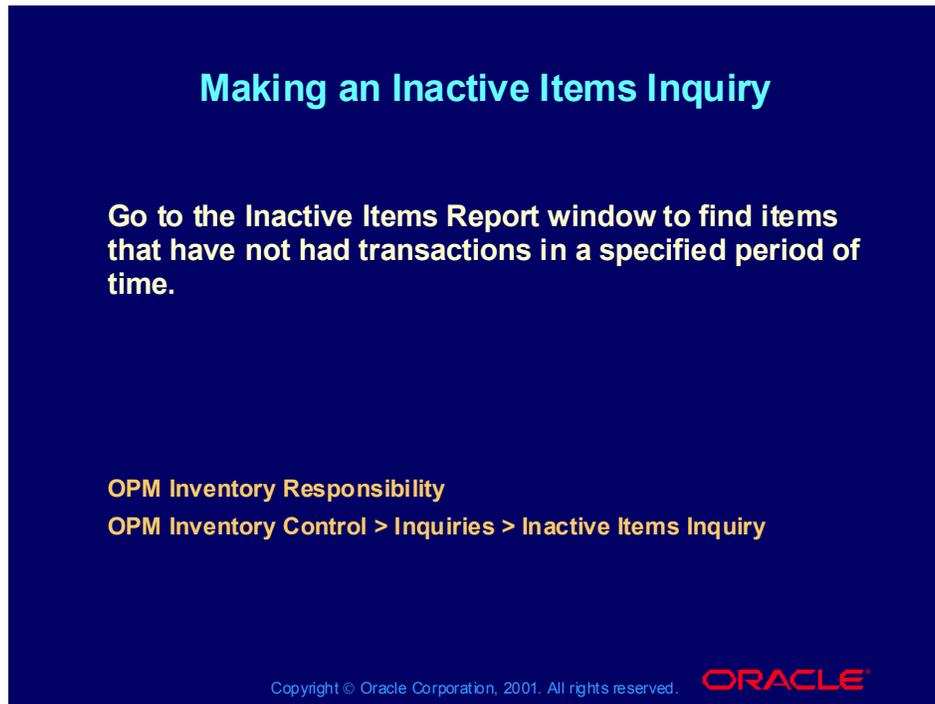
Additional lot information available on the Lot Genealogy Navigator includes the following:

- Lot attributes
- Lot ingredients
- Lot products
- Lot events
- Current on-hand inventory
- Quality control

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Making an Inactive Items Inquiry



Making an Inactive Items Inquiry

Go to the Inactive Items Report window to find items that have not had transactions in a specified period of time.

OPM Inventory Responsibility
OPM Inventory Control > Inquiries > Inactive Items Inquiry

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Inquiries > Making an Inactive Items Inquiry
...> Unused Items Report Procedure
...> Unused Items Report Field Reference

Overview

Inactive items represent excess or obsolete inventory and are a cost burden. The Inactive Items Report identifies inactive items that you may want to consider removing from inventory.

Practice 11

Practice 11

In this practice, you will perform a posted journal inquiry on the items in your warehouses.

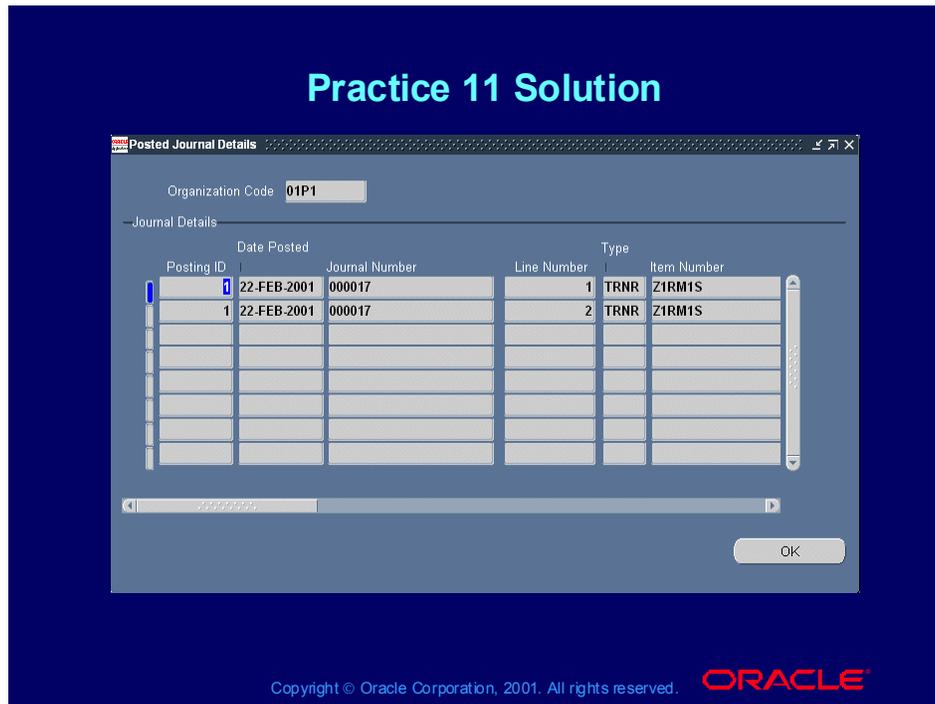
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Performing a Posted Journal Inquiry

In a previous exercise, you entered a move journal transaction to record the transfer of material from one of your warehouses to the other. Perform a posted journal inquiry to see the effect of that transaction.

Practice 11 Solution



Performing a Posted Journal Inquiry

In a previous exercise, you entered a move journal transaction to record the transfer of material from one of your warehouses to the other. Perform a posted journal inquiry to see the effect of that transaction.

- 1. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Inquiries > Posted Journal Inquiry**
- 2. You must enter at least one selection criteria.**
 - Enter the journal entry from the previous exercise or select all of the journal entries from the list of values.
 - Enter the date you posted the journal.
 - Enter both of your warehouses
- 3. In the Posted Journal Details window, use the scroll bar at the bottom of the screen to view all of the details of the posted journal.**

Practice 12

Practice 12

In this practice, you will perform item and transaction inquiries on the items in your warehouse.

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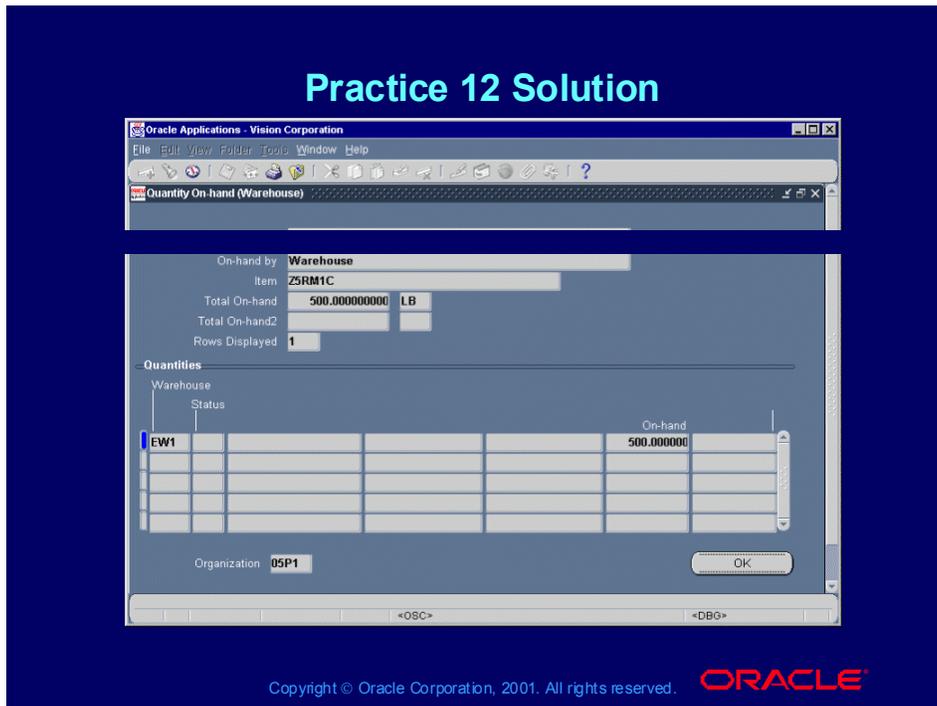
Performing Item and Transaction Inquiries

Now that you have entered item quantities into the system and performed a few transactions, you need to verify the on-hand quantity of certain items. Record the on-hand quantities for the following two items:

- ZXRM1C
- ZXRM2C

Now, find the transactions that led to the on-hand quantities of your complex raw materials using the Transaction Inquiry window. Also, find the additional transactions for item ZXRM1S.

Practice 12 Solution



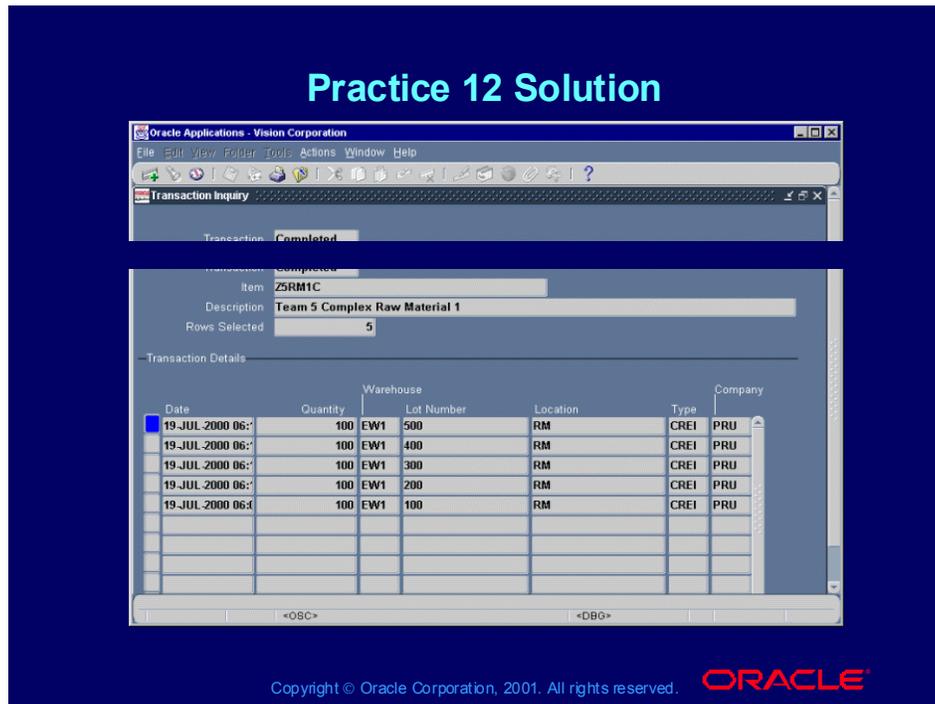
Performing Item and Transaction Inquiries

Now that you have entered item quantities into the system and performed a few transactions, you need to verify the quantity on hand for certain items. Record the quantities that you have on hand for the following two items:

- ZXR1C
- ZXR2C

1. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Inquiries > Query Item Master
2. In the Find Items window, enter one of your complex raw material item codes in the Item field. Select Find.
3. From the Actions menu, select Item Inquiry.
4. In the Item Inquiry window, place your cursor on one of the Quantity On-hand lines.
5. From the Actions menu, select Quantity On-hand.
6. Record the total quantity for each of your complex raw materials:
On-hand quantity of ZXR1C: _____
On-hand quantity of ZXR2C: _____

Practice 12 Solution

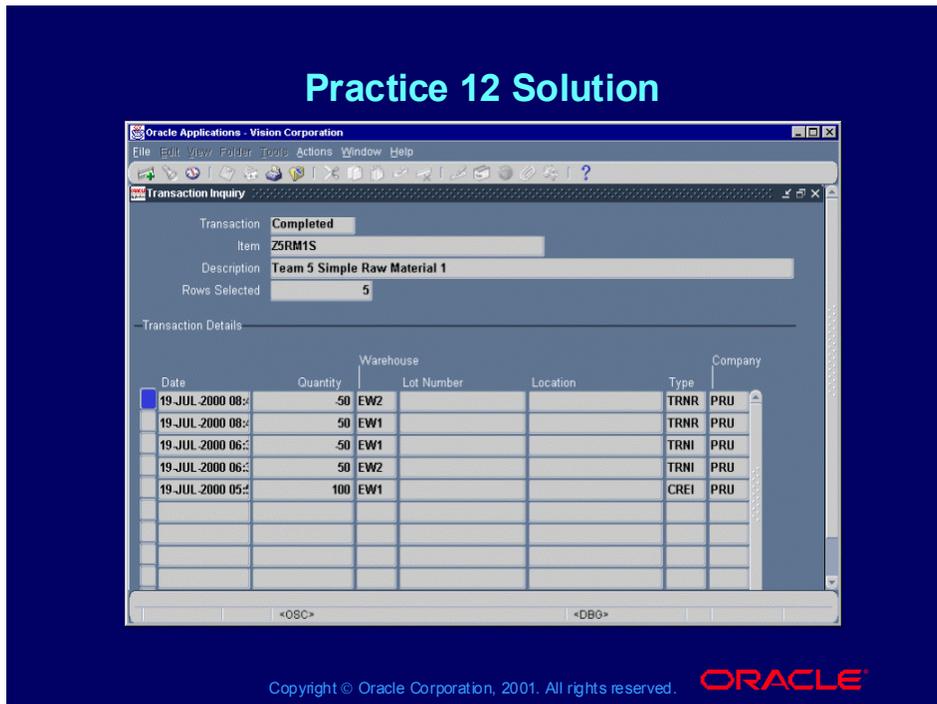


Performing Item and Transaction Inquiries

Now, find the transactions that led to the on-hand quantities of your complex raw materials using the Transaction Inquiry window.

7. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Inquiries > Transaction Inquiry
8. In the Transaction Selection window, enter one of your complex raw material item codes in the Item field and select the Completed transaction type. Click OK.

Practice 12 Solution



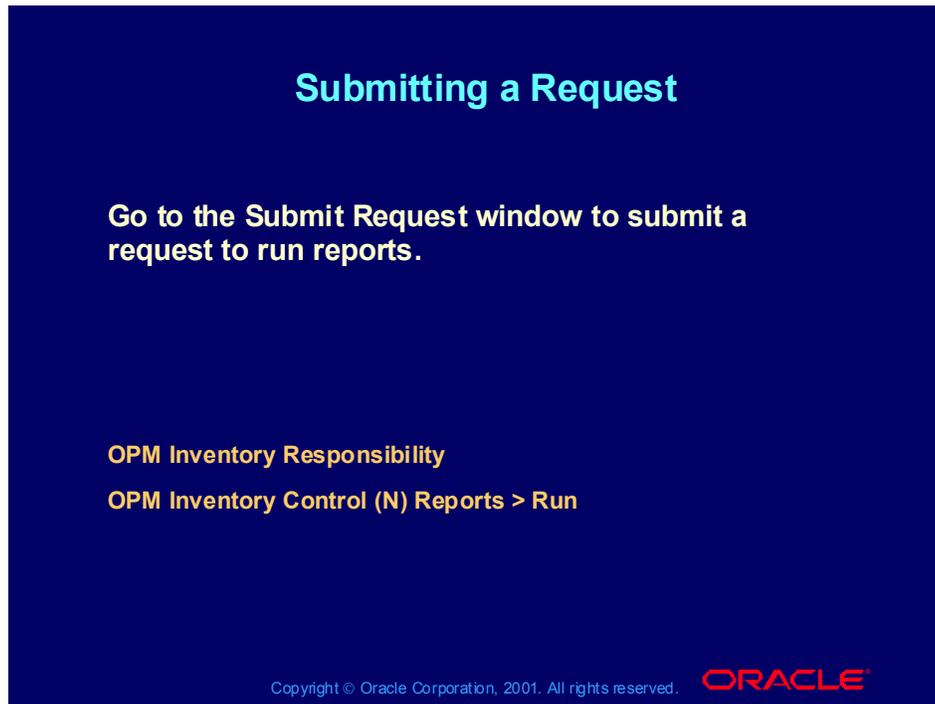
Performing Item and Transaction Inquiries

Also, find the additional transactions for item ZSRM1S.

9. Repeat this procedure to find the additional transactions for item ZSRM1S. View the transactions.

Do the transactions result in the on-hand quantity you expected?

Submitting a Request



(Help) Oracle Applications User's Guide > Running Reports and Programs > Using Standard Request Submission

- ...> Submitting a Request
- ...> Determining Output Language
- ...> Defining a Submission Schedule
- ...> Defining Completion Options
- ...> Rerun a Prior Request

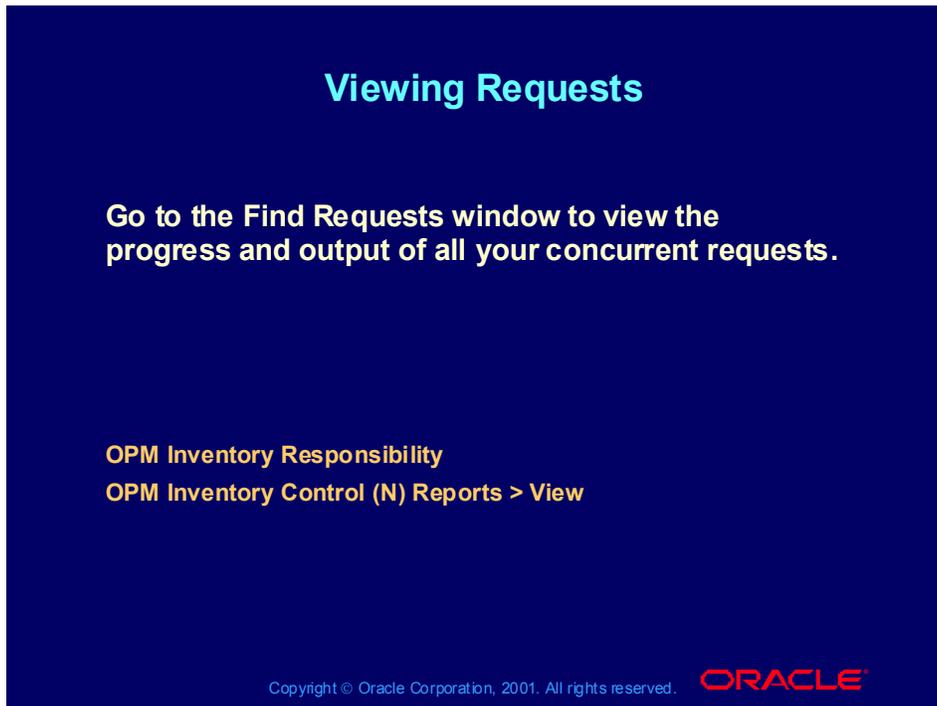
Overview

OPM offers standard reports that are already formatted and ready to run. You can select these from the Reports menu located within the OPM Inventory Control responsibility. When you select Run, the Submit a New Request window appears.

Using standard request submission gives you control over how you can run your requests and request sets.

You can submit as many requests as you like from the Submit a New Request window. You can even submit a request more than once if you want to run the same request with different parameter values.

Viewing Requests



(Help) Oracle Applications User's Guide > Viewing Reports > Viewing Requests

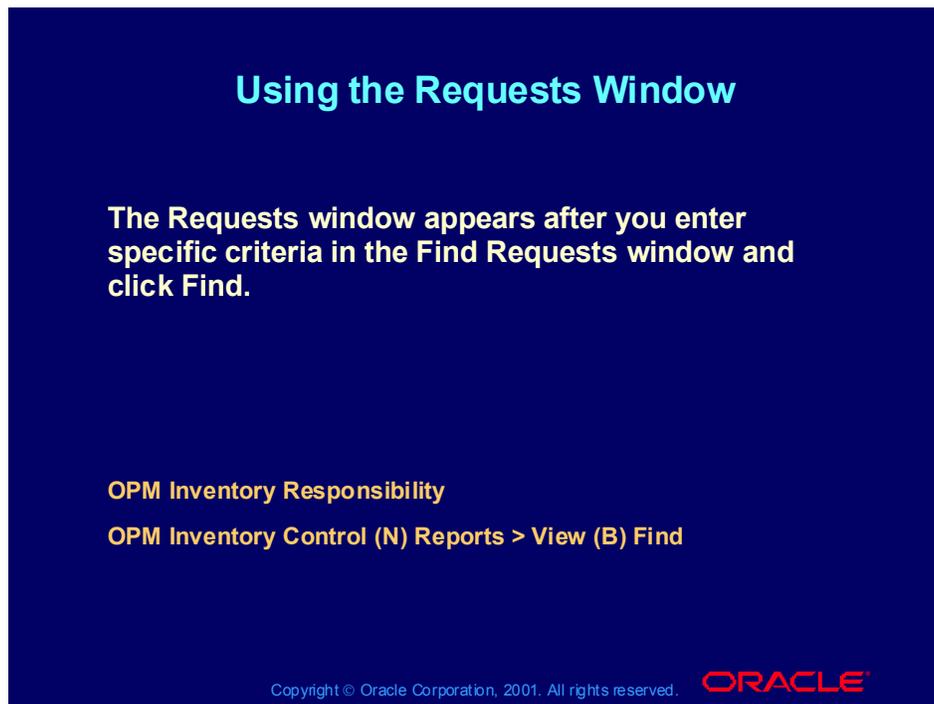
...> Using the Requests Window

...> Tracking your request in the concurrent manager

Overview

Since all reports, programs, and request sets are run as concurrent requests in Oracle Applications, you can navigate to the Requests window to view the progress and output of all your concurrent requests, and you can change aspects of a request's processing options.

Using the Requests Window



(Help) Oracle Applications User's Guide > Viewing Reports >
Viewing Requests
 ...> Using the Requests Window
 ...> Tracking your request in the concurrent manager

Overview

You can click various buttons in this window to perform tasks relating to concurrent processing.

- Refresh Data button: The Requests window does not automatically refresh in order to display updated progress of your request. Click this button to query the lines in the request table.
- Find Requests button: Displays the Find Requests window to perform a search for additional requests
- Submit a New Request button: Displays the Submit a New Request window to submit a new request to the concurrent manager
- Hold Request and Cancel Request buttons: These buttons are available if the concurrent manager has not already begun running the program. You can hold or cancel a request by clicking these buttons.
- View Details button: Displays the Details window to view detailed information about your request; for example, submission dates and scheduling and other information. If a request has not already run, you can change selected fields so that the updated information affects your request when it is run by the concurrent manager.

- **Diagnostics button:** Displays diagnostic information about your request such as when it ran and whether it was completed successfully.
- **View Output button:** Displays an online format of your report
Note: The program must have an actual paper output to make online viewing possible.
- **View Log button:** Displays information about the request regarding arguments used and other technical information

Practice 13

Practice 13

In this practice, you will submit a warehouse inventory report for all of your items.

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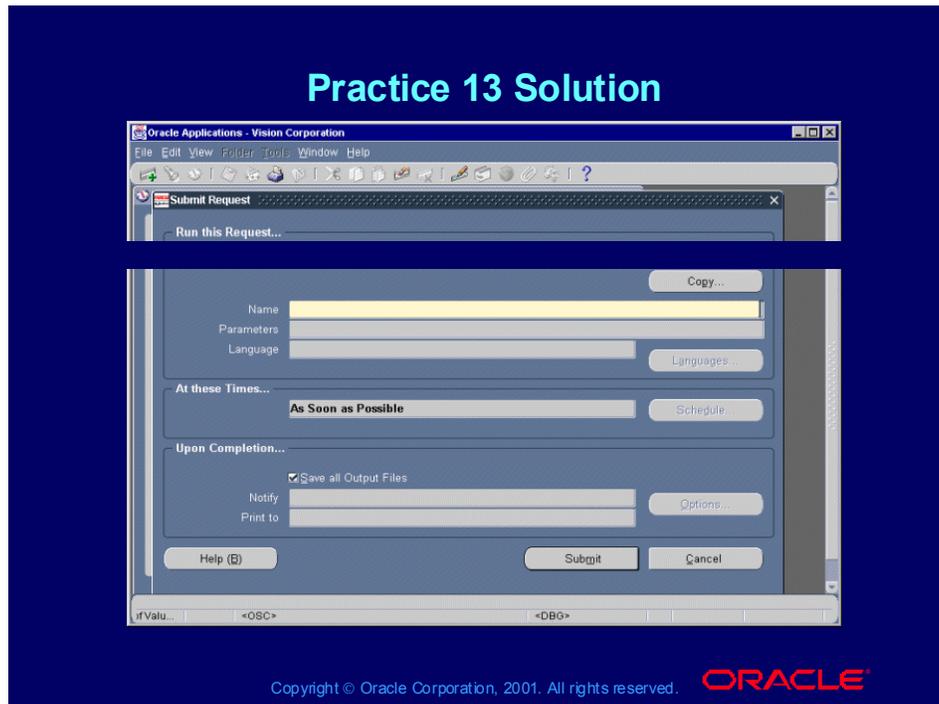
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Submitting a Warehouse Report

Your client's inventory manager has asked you for a report of all of the items in inventory in each warehouse. You must submit this report and look it over before giving it to the requester.

Find and submit the required report. View the report on your screen rather than actually printing the report on paper.

Practice 13 Solution



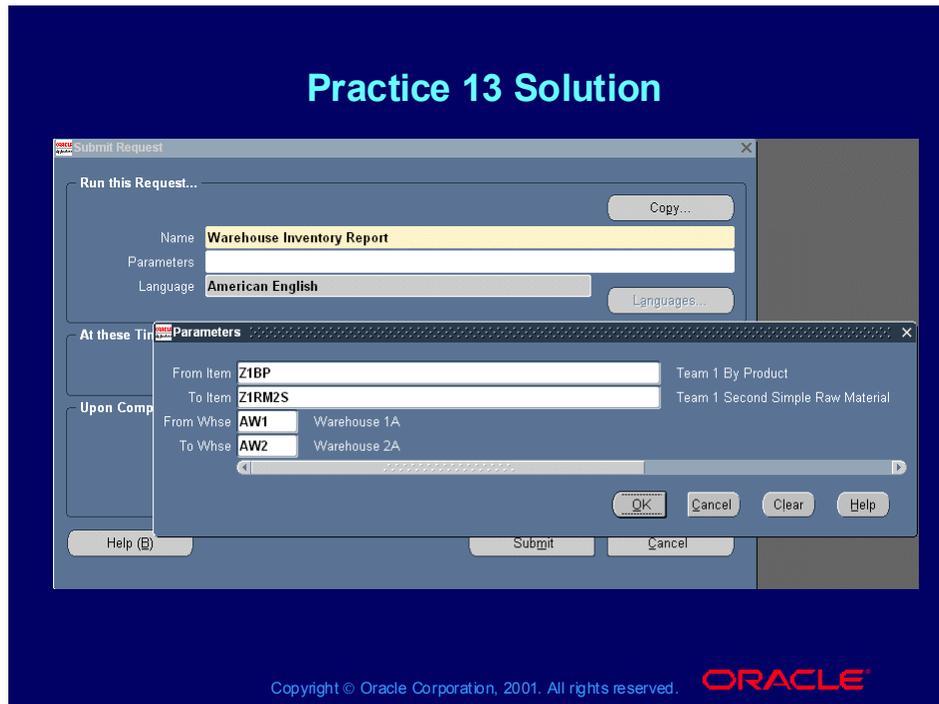
Submitting a Warehouse Report (continued)

Your client's inventory manager has asked you for a report of all of the items in inventory in each warehouse. You must submit this report and look it over before giving it to the requester.

Find and submit the required report. View the report on your screen rather than actually printing the report on paper.

1. **(N) OPM Inventory Control > Reports > Run**
2. **When the Submit a New Request window appears, select Single Request and click OK.**

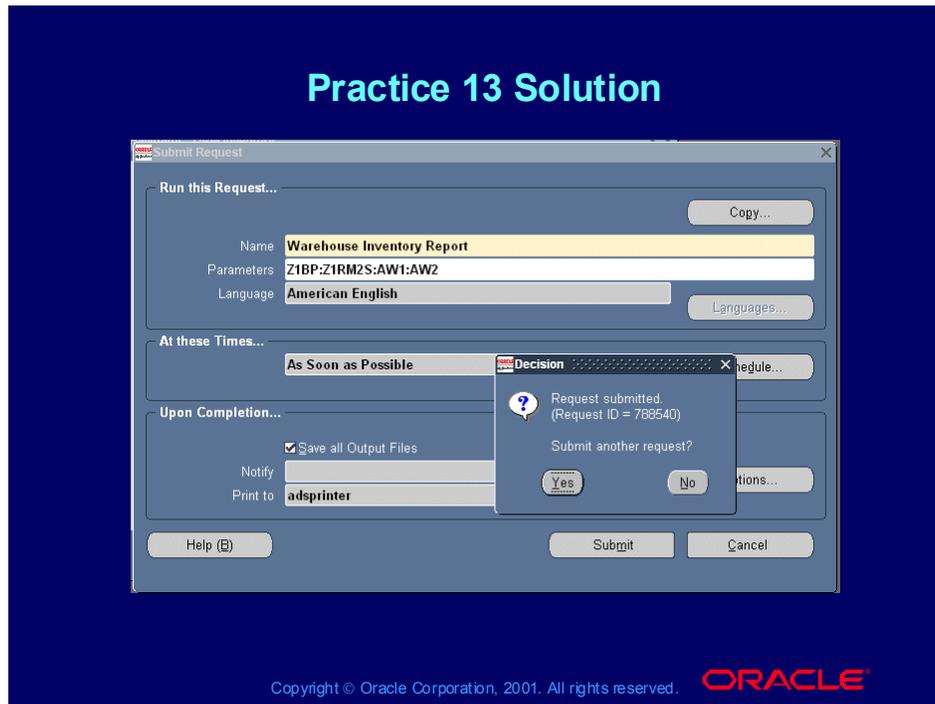
Practice 13 Solution



Submitting a Warehouse Report (continued)

3. In the Request Name field, select Warehouse Inventory Report from the list of values and click OK.
4. The Parameters window appears. Select all of your items and both of your warehouses from the list of values. Click OK.

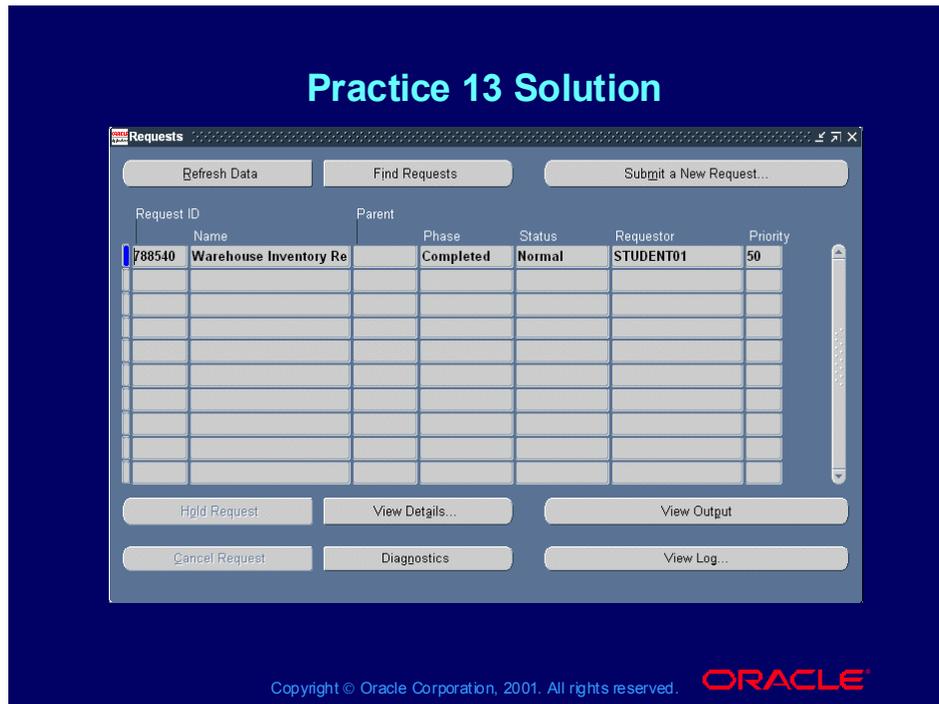
Practice 13 Solution



Submitting a Warehouse Report (continued)

5. In the Submit Request window, select Submit to generate the report.
6. A dialog box appears with the request's ID number. Click the Yes button to submit another request, or click the No button.

Practice 13 Solution



Submitting a Warehouse Report (continued)

7. To view your request, navigate to the Find Request window.
(N) OPM Inventory Control > Reports > View
8. In the Find Requests window, select All My Requests, then select Find.
9. In the Requests window, place your cursor on the report, then select View Output.

Practice 13 Solution

Practice 13 Solution

Org:01P1 Warehouse Inventory Report Report Date: 26-FEB-2001 11
User: STUDENT01 Page: 1/ 2
Item Range : Z1BP - Z1RM2S
Warehouse: AW1 Warehouse 1A

Item	Description	Warehouse Qty	Total Qty	UOM	Warehouse Qty2	Total Qty2	U
Z1PRGC	Team 1 Complex Package	100.00	100.00	EA	0.00	0.00	
Z1RM1C	Team 1 First Complex Raw Material	500.00	500.00	LB	0.00	0.00	
Z1RM1S	Team 1 First Simple Raw Material	100.00	100.00	LB	0.00	0.00	
Z1RM2C	Team 1 Second Complex Raw Material	500.00	500.00	LB	0.00	0.00	
Z1RM2S	Team 1 Second Simple Raw Material	50.00	100.00	LB	0.00	0.00	

Org:01P1 Warehouse Inventory Report Report Date: 26-FEB-2001 11
User: STUDENT01 Page: 2/ 2
Item Range : Z1BP - Z1RM2S
Warehouse: AW2 Warehouse 2A

Item	Description	Warehouse Qty	Total Qty	UOM	Warehouse Qty2	Total Qty2	U
Z1RM2S	Team 1 Second Simple Raw Material	50.00	100.00	LB	0.00	0.00	

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Submitting a Warehouse Report (continued)

10. View each of your items and warehouse quantities.

Summary

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- **Use the online queries**
- **Restrict queries based on criteria that you enter**
- **Submit reports**

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Initiating Workflow

Chapter 6

Initiating Workflow

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Objectives

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

- Set up item approval
- Set up notification
- Initiate the item activation workflow
- Set up lot expiry and retest role relations
- Initiate the lot expiry and retest workflows

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Oracle Workflow

- Oracle Workflow routes information according to rules that you define.
- An established Oracle application user or anyone with Internet access can be included in the workflow process.
- The workflow engine along with the notification system carries out the defined rules.

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Introduction

Oracle Workflow lets you automate and continuously improve business processes by routing information according to a set of business rules. You can route this information both inside and outside your enterprise to individuals on a need-to-know basis.

Oracle Workflow routes information to a role. A role can be an individual user or a group of users. Any user associated with that role can act on the notification. Each notification includes a message associated with all the information a user needs to make a decision. Some possible responses are also included. Oracle Workflow interprets each response and moves on to the next workflow activity.

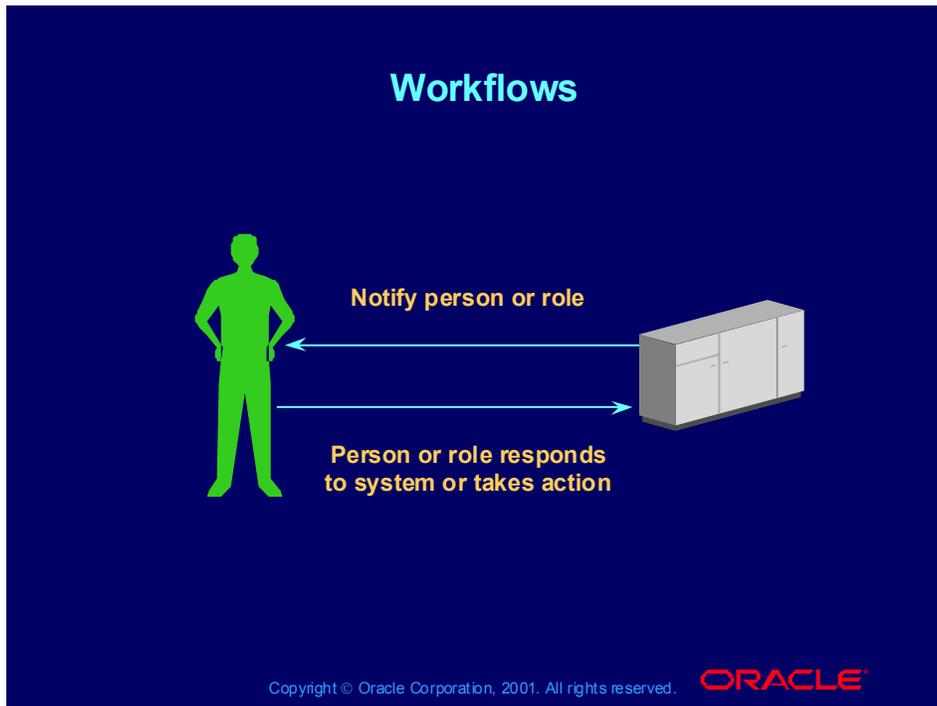
Workflow enables you to let people receive notifications of items awaiting their attention through electronic mail (e-mail), using a Web browser, or on the Notification Summary form.

Refer to the *Oracle Workflow Guide* for complete setup procedures. This document also covers major features, definitions, the generic workflow processes, and procedures to set up notification handling.

If the workflows are not operational, contact your database administrator to determine if the following triggers have been set:

- Item activation: gmiitmact_insert_wf
- Lot expiry: gmwlutex_insert_trigger
- Lot retest: gmwlotr_insert_trigger

Workflows



Overview

Use Oracle Workflow to help you manage business processes. You can route information both inside and outside your enterprise to individuals or roles on a need-to-know basis.

Types of Inventory Workflows

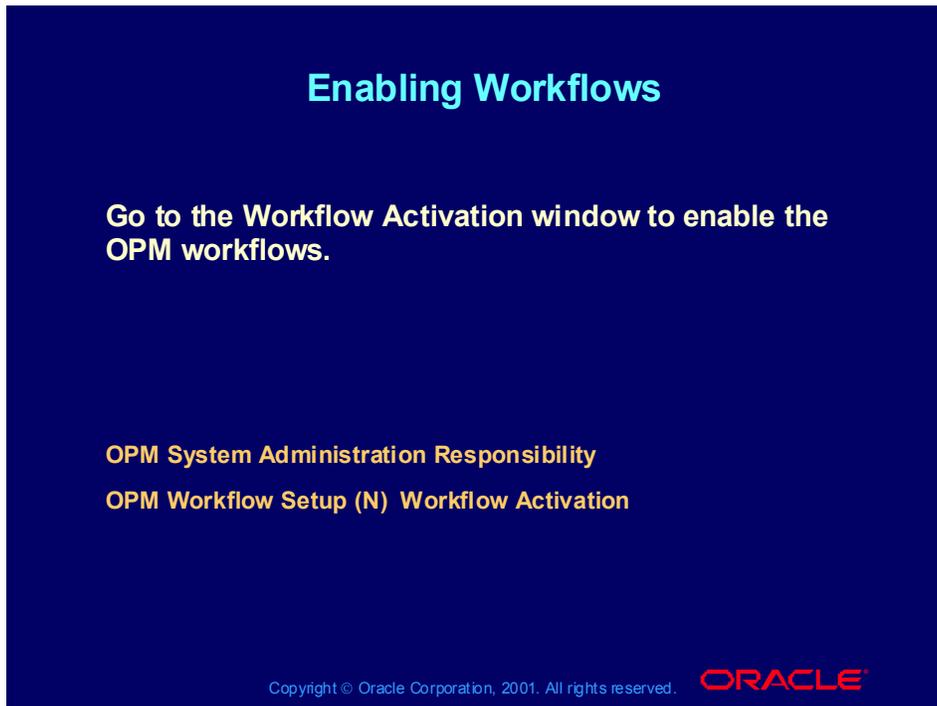
There are three types of Inventory workflows:

- Item Activation
- Lot Expiry
- Lot Retest

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Enabling Workflows



(Help) OPM Systems > OPM System Administration User's Guide > Workflow Setup > Workflow Activation
...> Workflow Activation Field Reference

Setting Up Item Approval



Setting Up Item Approval

Go to the Item Approval Hierarchy window to define the individual who needs to approve the item's creation.

OPM Inventory Responsibility
OPM Inventory Control (N) Workflow > Item Approval Hierarchy

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Management Workflows > Setting Up Item Approval

...> Setting Up Item Approval Procedures

...> Item Approval Field Reference

Item Activation Workflow

Item Activation workflow changes the way an item is created. When you create an item, it is immediately inactivated as the first step in the workflow. The item created requires approval before it is activated. The Item Activation workflow notifies the individual who needs to approve the item's creation. The result of the routing is that the item will become active if it is approved, or remain inactive if it is not approved. You must set up the Item Approval hierarchy before you create items.

Demonstration

In Oracle Process Manufacturing Inventory, we will demonstrate how to:

- Enable the item activation workflow
- Set up item approval
- Create an item
- Observe the item activation workflow process

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Setting Up Lot Expiry and Retest Role Relations

Setting Up Lot Expiry and Retest Role Relations

Go to the Item Role Relation window to define the individuals who will receive expiry and retest notifications.

OPM Inventory Responsibility

OPM Inventory Control (N) Workflow > Item Roles

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(Help) OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Management User's Guide > Inventory Management Workflows > Setting Up Lot/Retest Role Relations

...> Setting Up the Item Role Relation Procedures

...> Lot Expiry/Retest Role Relations Field Reference

Lot Expiry Workflow Events

1. Check for expired (or soon-to-be expired) lots that have not been deleted.
2. Notify role of the need to delete the lot if no inventory exists.
3. Notify the role of an expiration problem if inventory exists for the lot in question.

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Lot Expiry Workflow

When you enable the Lot Expiry workflow, the creation of a lot is associated with a workflow designed to notify a user a defined number of days in advance of the expiration date.

Lot Retest Workflow Events

Lot Retest Workflow Events

1. Check for lots that need to be retested.
2. Notify the role of the need to delete the lot if no inventory exists.
3. Notify the role of the need to test the lot if inventory exists for the lot in question.

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Lot Retest Workflow

When you enable the Lot Retest workflow, the creation of a lot is associated with a workflow designed to notify a user a defined number of days in advance of the retest dates.

Practice 14

Practice 14

In this practice, you will enable the OPM workflows and create an item with Oracle Workflow turned on, then have an approver activate the item.

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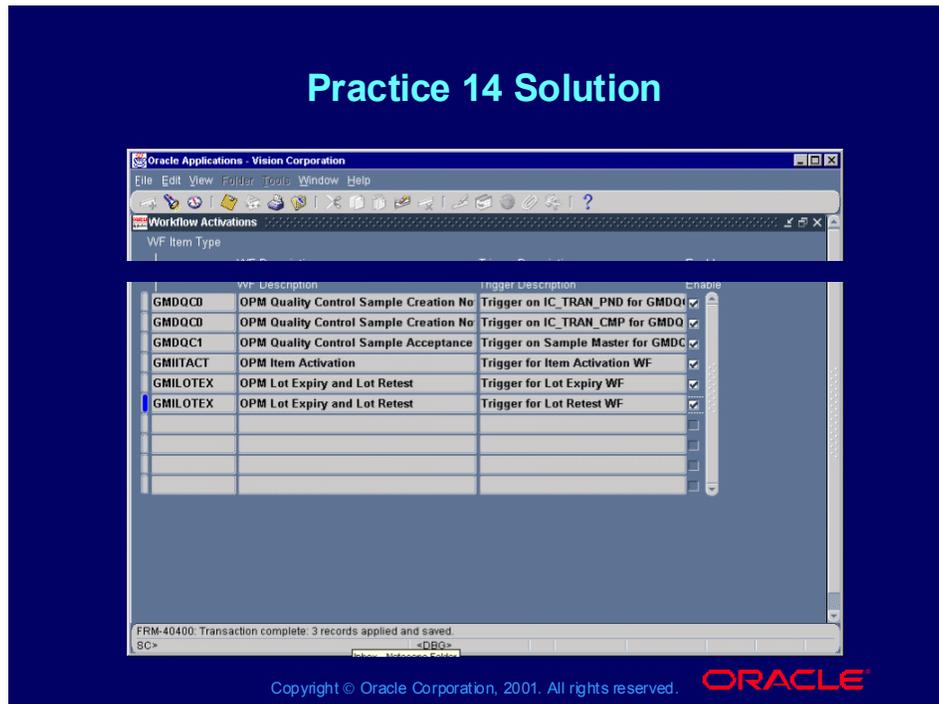
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Activating Items Using Workflow

Through the OPM System Administration responsibility, enable the OPM workflows. Set yourself up as an item creator and the instructor as the item approver. Create a simple raw material (item code ZXSRM3). Query your new item and observe how the item is marked as inactive. View any notifications that you have received about this item.

Ask the instructor to approve the item. View the approval notification. Query the item to see if the item is now marked as active.

Practice 14 Solution

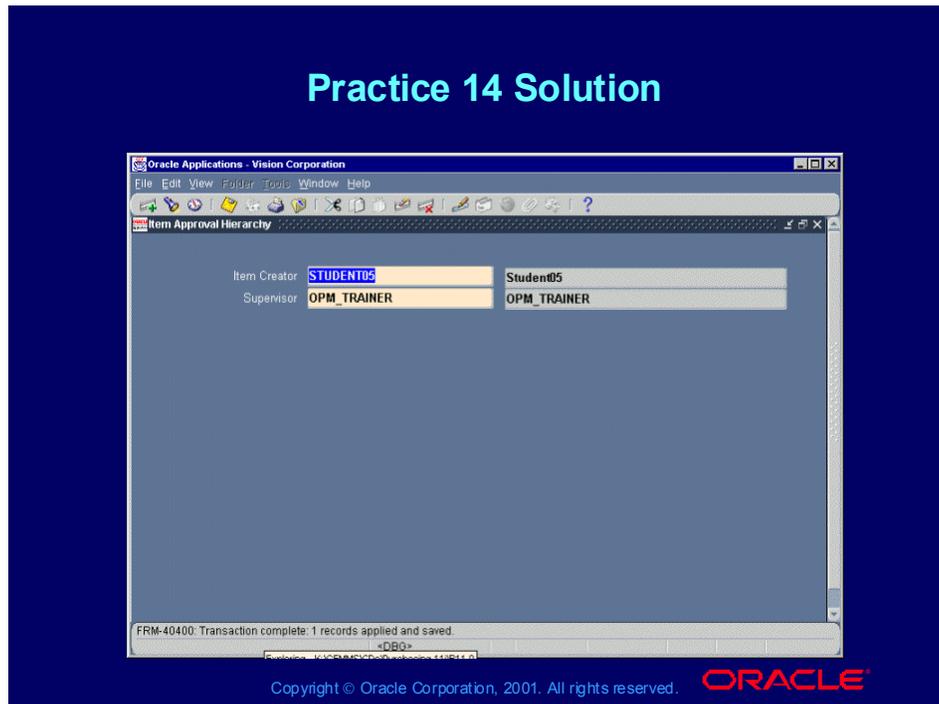


Activating Items Using Workflow

Through the OPM System Administration responsibility, enable the OPM workflows.

1. **(N) OPM System Administration > OPM Workflow Setup > Workflow Activation**
2. **Select the Enable checkboxes for the OPM Item Activation, and the two OPM Lot Expiry and Retest workflows.**
3. **Save the workflow activation.**

Practice 14 Solution

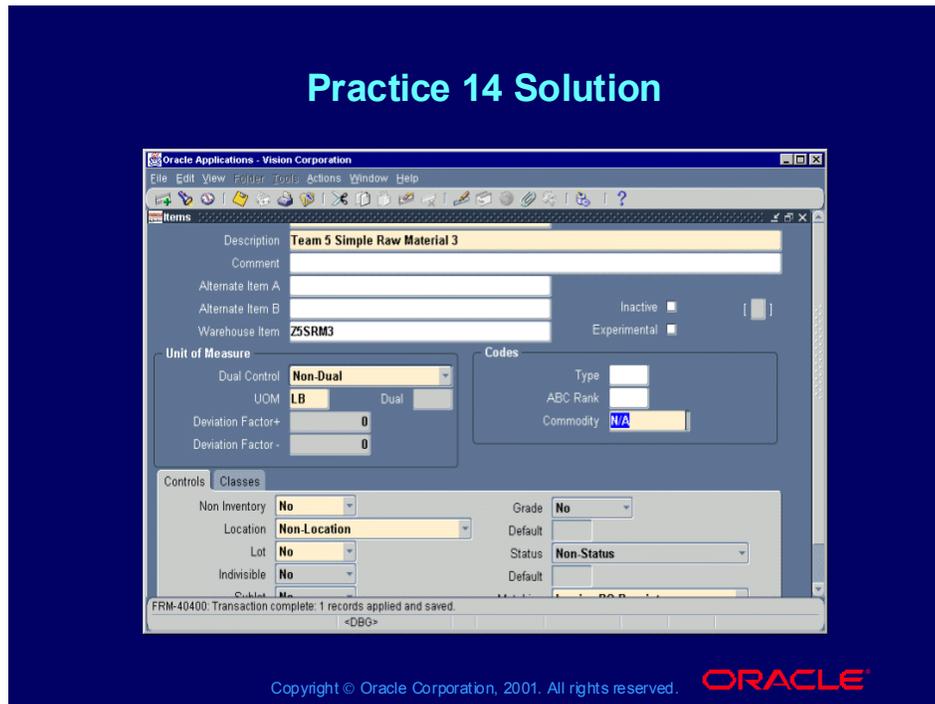


Activating Items Using Workflow (continued)

Set yourself up as an item creator and the instructor as the item approver.

4. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Workflow > Item Approval Hierarchy
5. In the Item Creator field, enter your username.
6. In the Supervisor field, enter the instructor's username.
7. Save the item approval hierarchy.

Practice 14 Solution

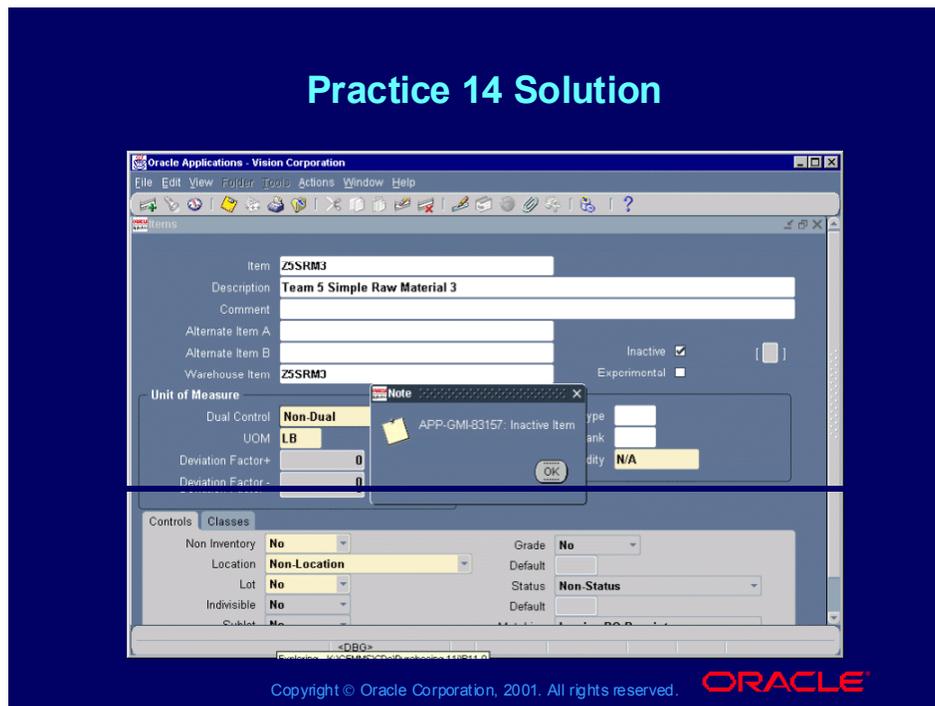


Activating Items Using Workflow (continued)

Create a simple raw material.

8. (N) OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Item Master
9. In the Item field, enter ZSSRM3, the item code for a third simple raw material.
10. In the Description field, enter a description of the simple raw material.
11. In the UOM field, enter LB.
12. In the Commodity field, enter N/A.
13. Save your work.

Practice 14 Solution

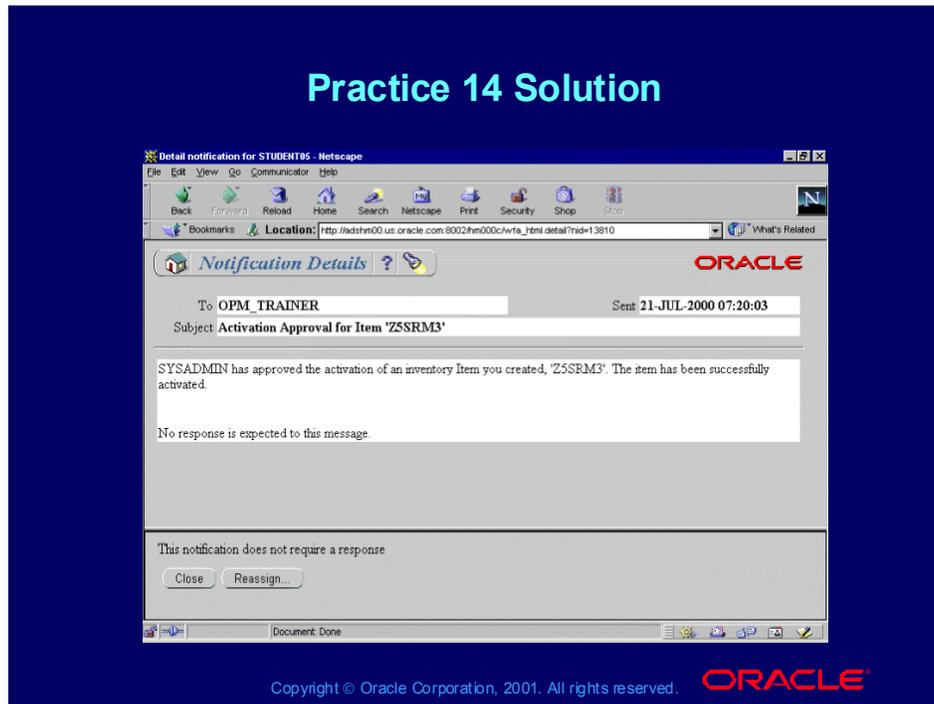


Activating Items Using Workflow (continued)

Query your new item.

13. From the menu in the Items window, select **Edit > Clear > Form**.
14. From the menu, select **View > Find**. In the Find Items window, enter **ZXSARM3** in the Item field and click the Find button. A note appears informing you that this is an inactive item.
15. Click **OK**. You should now see item **ZXSARM3** in the Items window with the **Inactive** box selected.

Practice 14 Solution



Activating Items Using Workflow (continued)

Verify status of your item.

16. Ask the instructor to approve your item.

Verify that the instructor approved your item.

17. Click on the Main Menu of your browser.

18. From the Self Service section of the Main Menu, select Preferences > General Preferences

19. In the Send me electronic mail notifications field, select Do not send me mail.

20. Check the Notifications Summary window.

(N) OPM Inventory Control > Workflow > Notification

18. Verify that your item is now marked as active.

(N) OPM Inventory Control > Inquiries > Query Item Master

19. Enter your item code in the Item field of the Find Items window and click the Find button. The Inactive check box should now be cleared.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Set up item approval
- Set up notification
- Initiate the item activation workflow
- Set up lot expiry and retest role relations
- Initiate the lot expiry and retest workflows

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