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Course Introduction

Part 1: SCM Foundation Introduction

SCM Foundation



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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
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05 minutes	Lecture and Demo
00 minutes	Practice
05 minutes	Total

Course Objectives



After completing this course, you should be able to:

- Identify and perform required common setup tasks
- Explain basic inventory tasks
- Set up and execute inventory transactions
- Explain basic supply chain managerial accounting tasks
- Explain data integration options

Course Outline

Part 1: Introduction

- Lesson 1: Course Introduction
- Lesson 2: Introduction to Oracle SCM Cloud
- Lesson 3: Introduction to Functional Setup Manager

Part 2: SCM Common Configuration

- Lesson 4: Inventory Organizations, UOM, Calendars and Flexfields
- Lesson 5: Item Creation
- Lesson 6: Catalog Creation
- Lesson 7: Structure Creation



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This slide lists the lessons in part one and part two of this course.

Course Outline

Part 3: Inventory Basics

- Lesson 8: Inventory Overview
- Lesson 9: Inventory Transaction Setup
- Lesson 10: Lot and Serial Number Control
- Lesson 11: Inventory On Hand and Availability
- Lesson 12: Issue and Transfer Material
- Lesson 13: Warehouse Receiving
- Lesson 14: Material Status Control
- Lesson 15: Inventory Replenishment
- Lesson 16: Inventory Accuracy



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This slide lists the lessons in part three of this course.

Course Outline

Part 4: Supply Chain Management Account Basic

- Lesson 17: Overview of Managerial Accounting

Part 5: Project-Driven Supply Chain

- Lesson 18: Overview of Project-Driven Supply Chain



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This slide lists the lesson in parts four and five of this course.

Instructional Approach

In each lesson, you are presented with important aspects related to the functional setup or functionality of the Manufacturing Cloud.

You may also practice completing specific tasks in the application.



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Intended Audience

The course is intended for:

- Implementation Consultants
- Partners
- Those who are responsible for performing the functional setup of the Fusion SCM applications



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Prerequisite Courses and Knowledge

Prerequisite Courses

- None

Prerequisite Knowledge

- Basics of enterprise structure and setup
- Basics of subledger accounting



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Documentation Resources

[Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud documentation](#), available in the Oracle Help Center

- [Getting Started with Your Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management Implementation](#)
- [Using Functional Setup Manager](#)
- [Using Inventory Management](#)
- [Implementing Common Features](#) (Chapter 21: External Integration)
- [Oracle SCM Cloud Analytics and Reports Documentation](#)



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Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud documentation is available in the Oracle Help Center:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/books.html>

- Getting Started with Your Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management Implementation:
<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/fammi/getting-started-with-your-manufacturing-and-supply-chain-materials-management-implementation.pdf>
- Using Functional Setup Manager: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/applications-common/20a/oafsm/using-functional-setup-manager.pdf>
- Using Inventory Management: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/famml/using-inventory-management.pdf>
- Implementing Common Features for SCM (Chapter 21: External Integration):
<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/faicf/implementing-common-features-for-scm.pdf>
- Oracle Analytics and Reports documentation is available at
<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/analyze-and-report.html>

Additional Resources

- [Cloud Customer Connect Community](#)
 - [Supply Chain Management Forum](#)
 - [Supply Chain Management Idea Lab](#)
 - [Supply Chain Management Events](#)
- [Supply Chain Management Release Readiness Material](#)



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- **Cloud Customer Connect** (<https://cloudcustomerconnect.oracle.com/pages/home>) is Oracle's online cloud community — specifically designed to promote peer-to-peer collaboration and sharing of best practices, enable members to keep pace with product strategy, and provide a cloud solution feedback channel directly to Oracle development. Within this community, members benefit by leveraging the collective knowledge of Oracle Cloud customers and product experts.
 - The Forum (<https://cloudcustomerconnect.oracle.com/pages/60bb7d3427>) enables you to network and collaborate on real-life challenges and solutions with fellow members. Share best practices as you strive to deliver consistent, personalized customer experiences, and connect every customer engagement with your brand.
 - The Idea Lab (<https://cloudcustomerconnect.oracle.com/pages/b2b501d83a>) allows you to contribute to our product roadmap that is derived from a variety of influences, such as market changes, compliance and regulatory forces, industry trends, and one of our best sources, our customers.
 - The Events (<https://cloudcustomerconnect.oracle.com/resources/28806a6537/summary>) tab lists upcoming and replays of Supply Chain Management events.
- The **Supply Chain Management Readiness Material** (<https://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/tutorial/readiness/offering.html?offering=supply-chain-planning-supply-chain-planning-20>) allows you to learn about the latest innovations in our Supply Chain Management products.

Customer Connect Training Replays

- [Customer Connect Training Replays](#)
- [Oracle Supply Chain Management Integration Overview](#)
- [Oracle Supply Chain Management Security Overview](#)
- [Oracle Business Analytics Reporting Overview](#)



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- Product experts schedule Customer Connect training. These sessions provide more information on topics already discussed in this training or discuss topics relevant to the implementation and use of the product. The replays of these sessions can be found here: <https://cloudcustomerconnect.oracle.com/posts>. You can also select one of the available Event Series. The event series filters the events by training and product areas.
- The **Oracle Supply Chain Management Integration Overview** (<https://cloudcustomerconnect.oracle.com/posts/5d7d178db7>) discusses core integration capabilities for Supply Chain Management including external web services, integration with PaaS, business events, file-based data import, ADFdi and common messaging framework.
- The **Oracle Supply Chain Management Security Overview** (http://oukc.oracle.com/static14/public/video_review_bc_streams_848x477.html?id=5187347697001) discusses common security topics across Supply Chain Management.
- The **Oracle Business Analytics Reporting Overview** (<https://cloudcustomerconnect.oracle.com/posts/c7d559d7c3>) provides an overview of Business Analytics Reporting. Watch this video replay to learn about the strategy and product coverage of Oracle Business Analytics as well its components and key features. In addition, you learn how to locate standard reports and dashboards as well as create and edit reports, analyses, and dashboards.

2



Introduction to Oracle Supply Chain Management (SCM) Cloud

Part 1: SCM Foundation Introduction

SCM Foundation



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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
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10 minutes	Lecture and Demo
00 minutes	Practice
10 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Explain the key business processes supported in Oracle SCM Cloud
- Use the Navigator, work areas, and basic navigation functions in Oracle SCM Cloud applications



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Topics

- Overview of Oracle SCM Cloud Capabilities
- Basics of Navigation



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This section discusses the capabilities of Oracle SCM Cloud.

Introduction to Oracle Fusion Applications

Oracle Fusion Applications are:

- An integrated suite of business applications that:
 - Connects and automates the entire flow of business processes across both front- and back-office operations
 - Addresses the needs for a global enterprise
- Engineered to work together, enabling users to streamline the setup process by sharing common setup data across applications
- Designed to ensure your enterprise can be modeled to meet legal and management objectives
- Available as a SaaS subscription



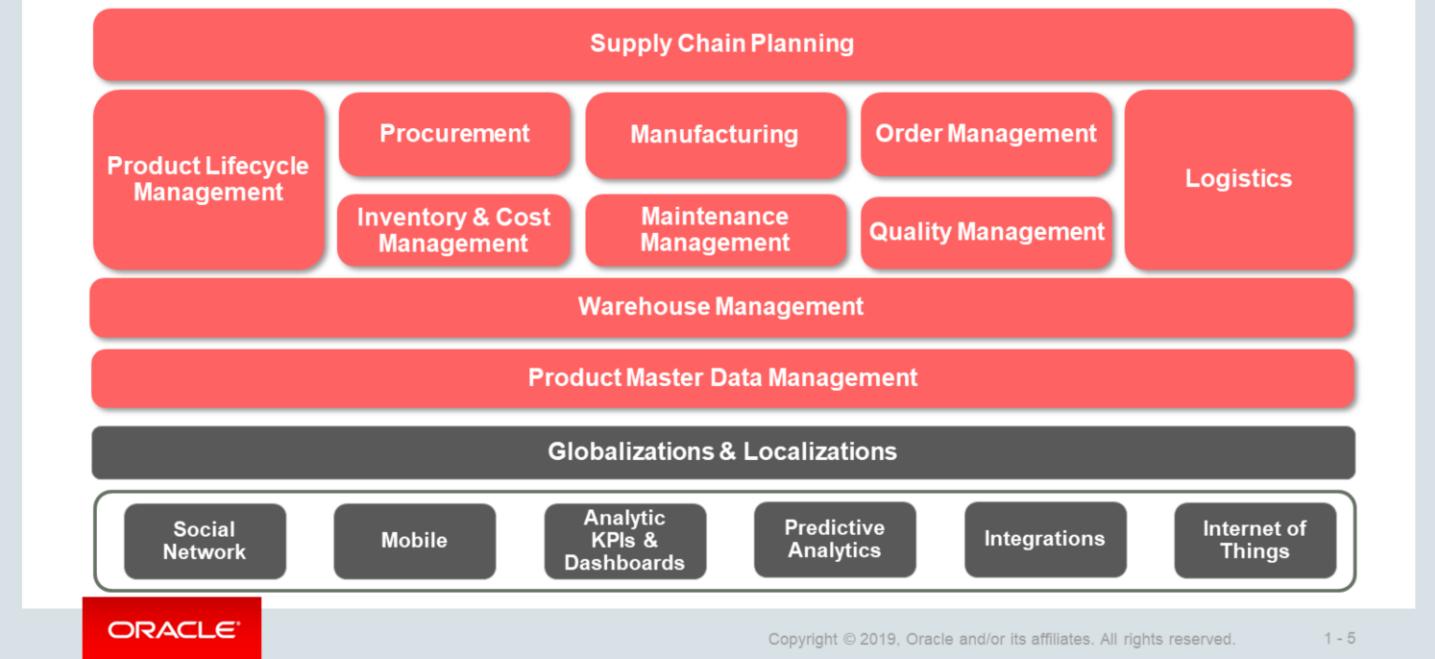
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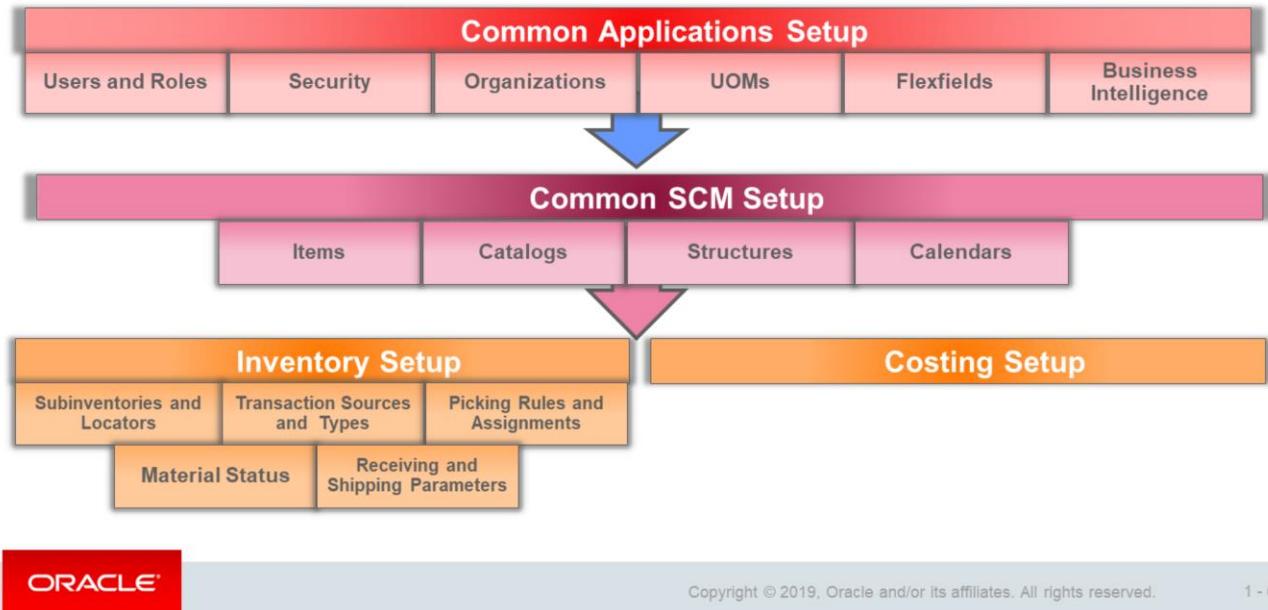
This course refers to both Oracle SCM Cloud and Oracle Fusion SCM Applications. When you purchase a SaaS subscription to an application service in Oracle SCM Cloud, you receive cloud-based access to set up and use certain Oracle Fusion SCM applications.

Oracle SCM Cloud Product Offerings



This diagram depicts Oracle SCM Cloud product offerings. Oracle SCM Cloud provides comprehensive solutions for your value chain.

SCM Foundation Setup Flow



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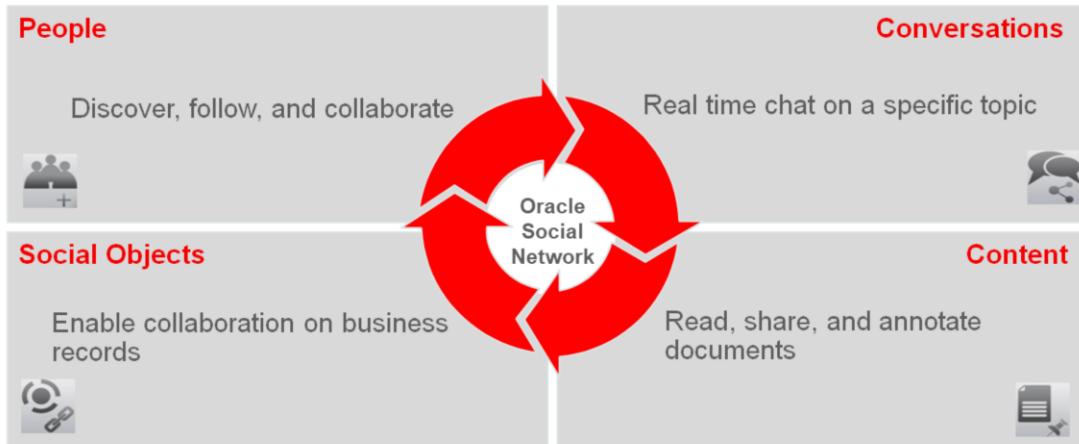
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This diagram depicts the following groups of setup tasks:

- **Common Applications Setup:** Define the configuration of applications that are used across products.
- **Common SCM Setup:** Define and maintain setup components for the common SCM configuration, including items, catalogs, product structures, and calendars.
- **Inventory Management Setup:** Define and maintain Inventory Management setup, including subinventories and locators, transaction sources and transaction types, picking rules and picking rule assignments, material status, as well as shipping and receiving parameters.
- **Costing Setup:** Define and maintain Costing setup, including cost organizations, cost books, cost elements, cost components, valuation units, and cost profiles. A high level overview of this is provided in this course. For detailed information on Costing Set up, see the Cost Management Implementation course.

Overview of Oracle Social Network



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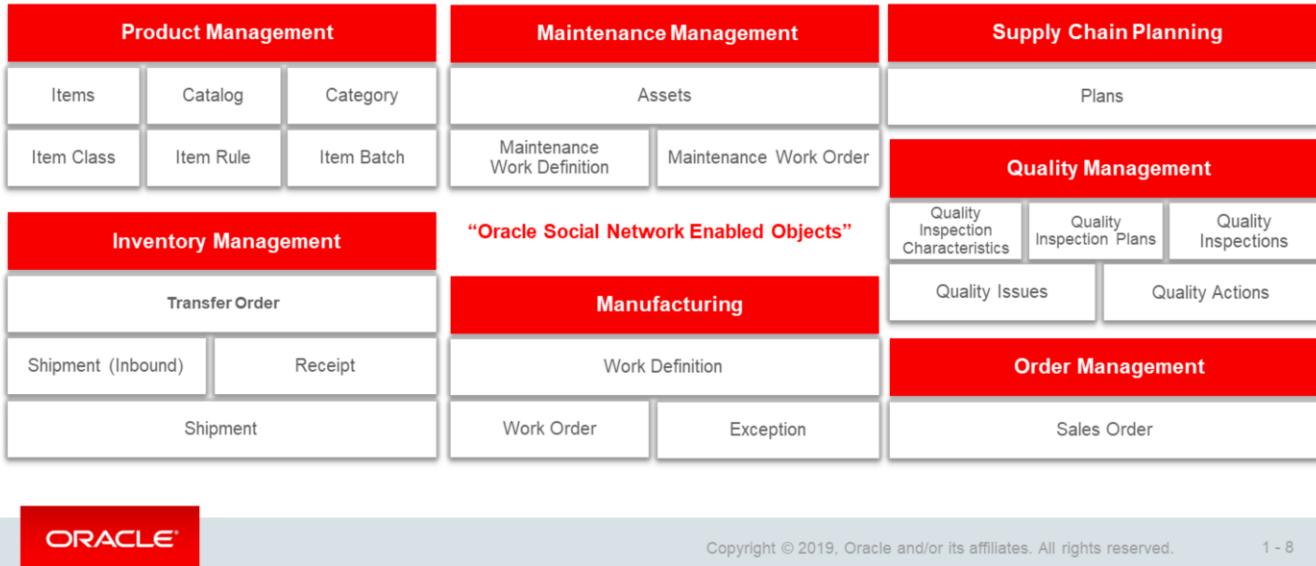
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Oracle Social Network provides a highly capable set of social tools designed to enhance, capture and preserve information flowing between people, enterprise applications, and business processes. With Oracle Social Network, you can collaborate quickly, efficiently and stay connected with important events, all while leveraging the organization's collective expertise to make informed decisions and drive business forward.

Social Objects and people are the basic foundation of Oracle Social Network. Conversations regarding a topic can be initiated or content related to the social object can be shared amongst a group.

Oracle Social Network Enabled Objects



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This diagram depicts the Oracle Fusion products that have some Oracle Social Network enabled objects.

Topics

- Overview of Oracle SCM Cloud Capabilities
- Basics of Navigation



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This topic discusses some basics of navigation.

Home Page Layout

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud Home Page Layout. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Me', 'My Team', 'My Client Groups', 'Benefits Administration', 'Sales', 'Product Management', and 'Procure'. Below this is a 'Quick Actions' section with various icons for tasks such as 'Edit My Details', 'Public Information', 'Update Photo', etc. To the right of the quick actions is a 'Springboard' area with several icons: Directory, Pay, Assistant, Mental Health, Home, Learning, Success, and Wellness. Below the Springboard is a 'Things to Finish' card showing 2 tasks assigned to the user, with one task 'Approve Expense Reports' requiring action. Further down are 'News and Announcements' cards for 'New Hires Tasks' and 'Financial Year Coming to an End'. On the right side is an 'Analytics' section with cards for 'Important Ideas' (0), 'New Ideas Last 24 Hours' (2), and 'Publication Status' (with categories like New, Not Clear, Change, and Trending). A red callout box points to the Analytics section with the text: 'The Analytics area displays Infolets or any other configurable pages as tabs. You may need to click the Refresh link to load or refresh the content in this section.' A red arrow also points from the text to the Analytics section.

Home page with Springboard, which displays a group of tasks you can perform based on your role.

Things to Finish displays tasks currently assigned to you for completion. The News and Announcements displays company articles and information.

The Analytics area displays Infolets or any other configurable pages as tabs. You may need to click the Refresh link to load or refresh the content in this section.

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Administrators can set the default home page layout to Panel or Banner. Once you set a layout, you can change themes and configure your layout. You set and configure your home page layout by selecting Appearance from the Configurator group in the Navigator. You can create and edit saved themes and change the following look and feel aspects of your application pages:

- Logo, background image, panel image and style
- Size and style of the icons on the springboard
- Style of the cards, which appear on a page in a grid view. These cards display a summary of a single record, with attributes on the front side and optional back side. You can specify whether all cards should display with a dark-colored or a light-colored finish for users.
- Shape of buttons, menus, and tabs
- Colors for the background, global region, headings, page links, and buttons

Note: For all of our training, we use a predefined theme called Newsfeed. This may look different from the theme configured in your corporate environment. You can configure the following items on your home page.

- Default layout of the home page.
- Default content to be displayed on the home panel.
- Display photo on the main panel of the home page.

For more information on getting started and navigation, refer to the following link:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/applications-common/20a/oacpr/get-started.html#OACPR1632902>.

Global Header

The Global Header persists across the top of every page in the simplified user interface and contains the elements highlighted below.



Note: Some global header features, such as the Watchlist, Favorites, and Recent Items are not available on your home page with the news feed layout.



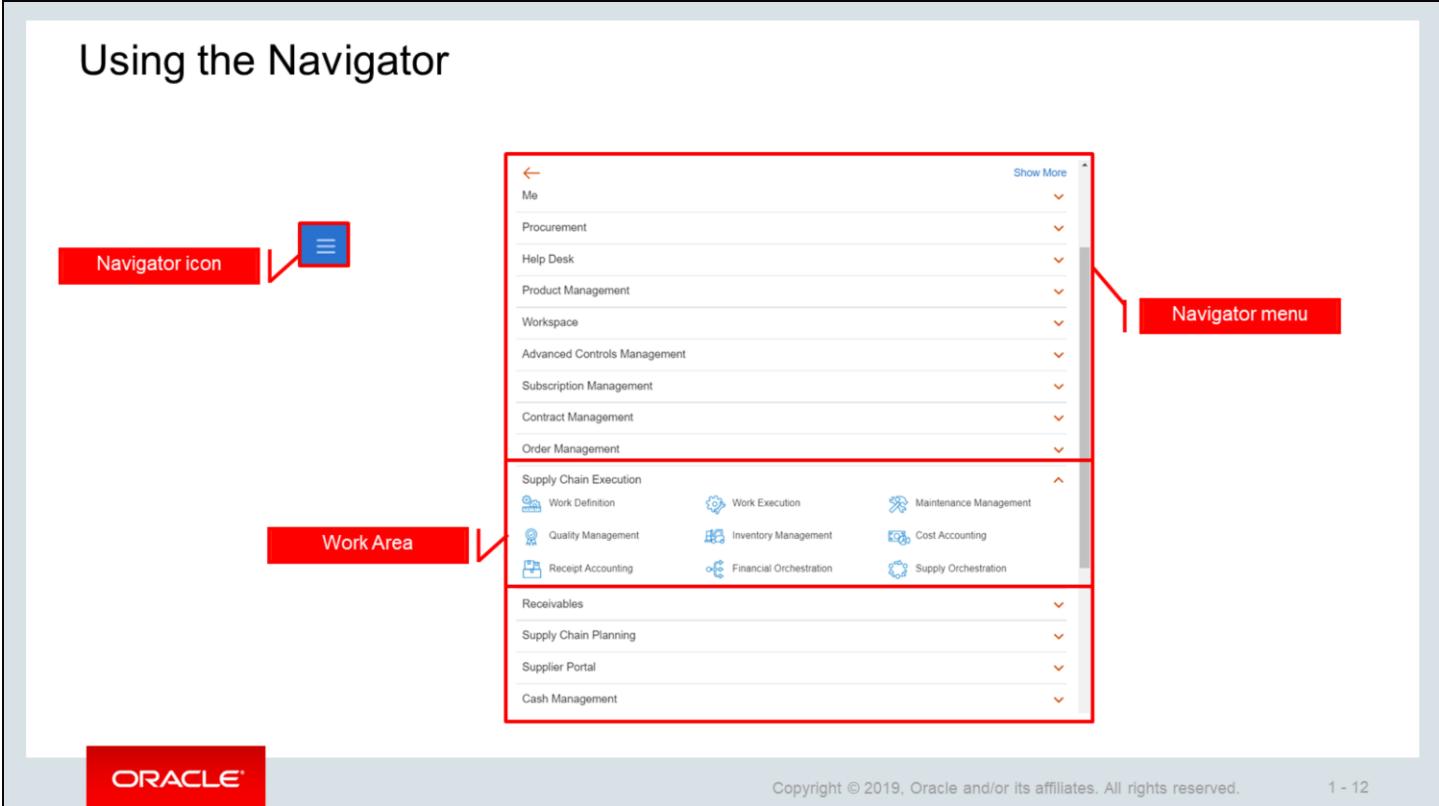
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This screenshot depicts the Global Header. The following elements are highlighted:

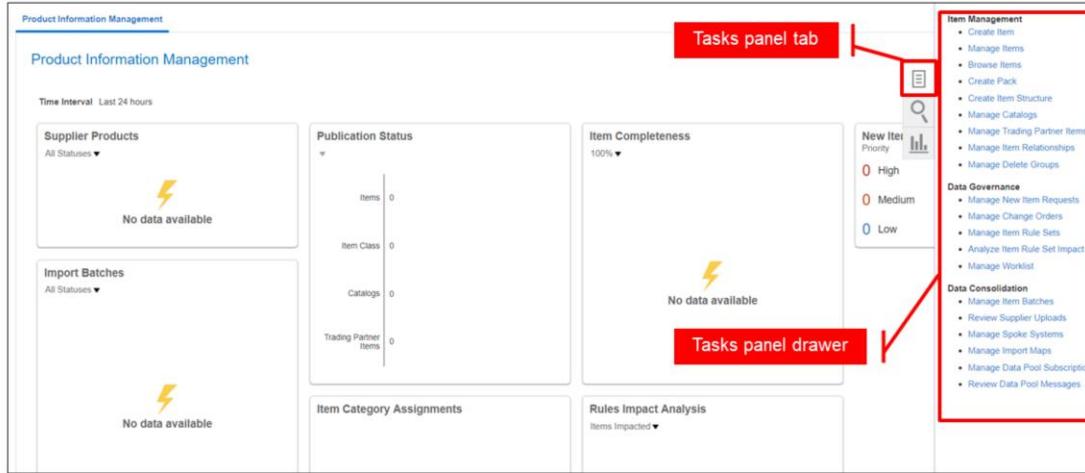
- Logo refers to the image adopted by a company to identify itself or its products. When clicked, the logo takes you to your home experience, which is either the springboard page or an infolet page, depending on which page you were on before navigating.
- The Home icon takes you to a home experience, which is either the springboard page or an infolet page, depending on which page you were on before navigating to the current page.
- Global search allows you to search for objects and navigate to objects and pages at any level of the navigation hierarchy.
- The Favorites and Recent Items menu contains navigation shortcuts to pages that you bookmarked or recently visited.
- The Watchlist provides a set of prequeried saved search shortcuts to work areas based on items that you want to monitor. You can click a saved search to open its corresponding work area.
- Notifications are generated by workflow tasks or by using Oracle Fusion Application Toolkit application programming interfaces. The Notifications menu contains a list of recent notifications.
- The Accessibility icon provides access to accessibility settings that you may want to set or change according to your needs.
- The Help toggle button reveals or hides help icons in the content area.
- The Settings and Actions menu contains link to pages on which you can view or change settings or perform personalization or administration tasks.

Using the Navigator



This screenshots depict and highlight the Navigator icon, Navigator menu, and the Supply Chain Execution work area. The Navigator reflects the contemporary look of the News Feed home page layout. Its content is displayed to provide a top level group or cluster view for easy navigation or an expanded list view. You can use **Show More** and **Show Less** to toggle between these views. The Outline icon type provides a modern look to the icons, which complements the news feed layout.

Using Work Areas



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The screenshot depicts the Product Information Management page and highlights the Tasks panel tab and the Tasks panel drawer on it.

When you click a work area name in the Navigator, you access the work area's home page. On this page, you can typically get immediate insight into urgent tasks that need your attention. The work area may also have some embedded analytics that highlight key performance indicators of which you need to be aware. Click the Tasks panel tab to open the Tasks panel drawer, where you can launch a range of tasks specific to that work area.

Overview of Infolets

Infolets help you prioritize your day-to-day activities and run your business more effectively.



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This screenshot depicts some infolets available on the Inventory Management page.

Infolets let you view and interact with high-level, essential information generated from different sources so that you can quickly assess where to direct your attention. Infolets have many advantages. They:

- Promote essential, easily consumable information
- Group key information by user role in a way that helps users quickly assess and prioritize their work
- Progressively display essential details and actions
- Provide a visually rich means of displaying essential or summary information

Infolets and Context

Infolets allow you to open a work area page related to a particular element. You can switch between different aspects (general or specific) of the content in an infolet.

The screenshot illustrates two features of infolets:

- Infolet Contextual Navigation:** A red arrow points to a blue circular hotspot on a pie chart titled "Shipment Lines" showing 234 total items. The hotspot is labeled "Infolet Contextual Navigation".
- Infolet Context Switcher:** A red box highlights a section titled "Front view" which contains a pie chart for "Picks" with 90 items. It also shows a "Back view" section with a bar chart titled "Picks Open Picks by Pick Slip Type" showing 20 Requisitions, 0 Replenishment, and 64 Outbound.

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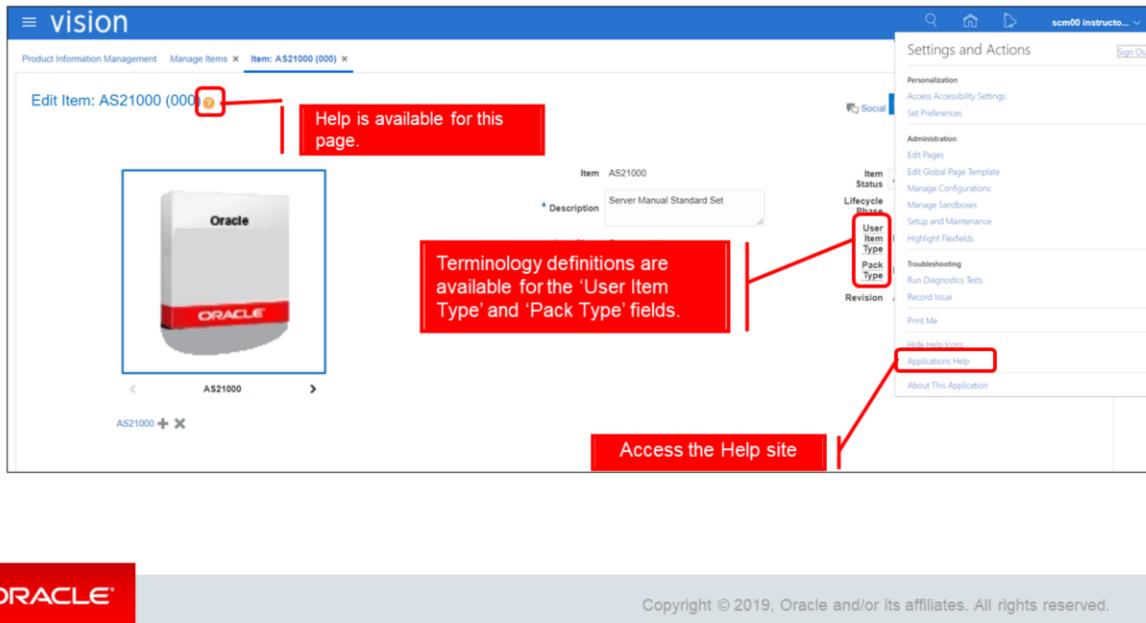
These screenshots depict the following features of infolets: Contextual Navigation and Context Switcher.

Infolets allow contextual navigation. To encourage quick access to more details about specific visual elements on an infolet, any element can be defined as a hotspot that you can select to open a work area page related to that particular element.

In addition, infolet content switching may be applied based on periodicity, geographic locations, product lines, or any other binding data characteristics. Once selected, the content refreshes within the context of the specified characteristic.

Note that the Edit option in the Infolets Actions menu (in the Sandbox mode), opens an infolet builder where the administrator can modify the infolet content.

Getting Help



This screenshot depicts the Edit Item page and highlights that some context sensitive and embedded help topics are available on this page. On most pages, you have a range of help options available to you if you need additional information or support:

- You can access various types of *embedded help*. These include terminology definitions (to explain what something means) and pop-up bubble text (to explain what something does). On the Edit Item page, the dotted underline markings under the User Item Type and Pack Type field prompts indicate that terminology definitions are available to define those terms. Hover your cursor on the underlined terms to display the corresponding help.
- Many pages have a range of more detailed, *context-sensitive* help topics available as well. These topics can provide conceptual background information, explain architecture, support decision-making, answer FAQs, or show how to perform a task in a self-paced instructional video.
- To access these help topics, first click the Show Help Icons link in the Settings and Actions menu. If context-sensitive help topics are available for the page or for specific regions on the page, you see orange Help (question mark) icons embedded on the page. Click the Hide Help Icons link to hide the orange Help icons. Click this Help icon to open a window that shows you the available help topics, and then click any help topic to open it. Note that you do not navigate away from the application page when you open help—the application page is always open and available in the background.
- On any page, you can also directly access the Applications Help site, where you can search for or browse through all the help topics that are available to support the applications. To access the Applications Help site, click your username to open the Setting and Actions menu, and then click Applications Help.

Practice: 2-1

- Navigating basic elements in the user interface.



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In this practice, you navigate some basic elements in the user interface.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Explain the key business processes supported in Oracle SCM Cloud
- Use the Navigator, work areas, and basic navigation functions in Oracle SCM Cloud applications



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Introduction to Functional Setup Manager

Part 1: SCM Foundation Introduction

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
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45 minutes	Lecture and Demo
15 minutes	Practice
60 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Explain the benefits and key concepts of Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager
- Enable offerings, functional areas, and features using the opt in feature
- Manage setup data
- Set up your data using export and import
- Explain how to migrate data you setup from test to production



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Topics

- Introduction to Functional Setup Manager
- Opting In
- Overview of SCM Simplified Setup
- Automated Setup of SCM Common Components
- Time Savings
- Managing Setup Data
- Migrating Setup Data



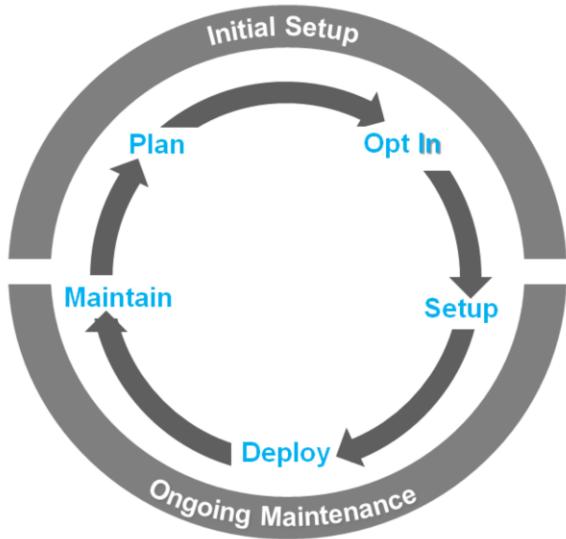
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This section discusses the key concepts and benefits of Functional Setup Manager.

Introduction to Functional Setup Manager



Functional Setup Manager provides an integrated, end-to-end applications setup and administration process.

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The Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager facilities initial setup and ongoing maintenance. The Functional Setup Manager guides you through the following ongoing steps depicted in the graphic on the slide:

- Planning: Identify the offerings you want to implement. Evaluate what functional areas and features to opt into and prepare accordingly for their setup requirements.
- Opting In: Select the offerings, functional areas, and features that best fit your business requirements by enabling them.
- Setting up: Use setup tasks to enter setup data necessary for your enabled offerings and functional areas.
- Deploying: Move your verified setup data from the test environment to a production environment and deploy to all users to start transaction processing.
- Maintaining: Update setup data or opt into configuration of the functional areas and features as necessary. Setup Manager.
- The Application Implementation Consultant job role has full access to perform all Functional Setup Manager-related activities. Other users must include the Functional Setup User role in addition to other roles or privileges needed to perform specific setup activities.
- For more detailed information about security requirements for Functional Setup Manager, refer to the Security Reference for Oracle Applications Cloud Common Features guide in the All Books for Oracle Cloud page of the Oracle Help Center (docs.oracle.com).

Functional Setup Manager Benefits

Centralized Setup

Single interface for all Oracle Cloud Applications.

Configurable

Opt into functional areas and features to fit business needs.

Setup Data Migration

Export and Import of setup data between environments.



Guided Process

Task lists guide you through recommended setup.

Easier Management of Setup Data

No guessing with built-in prerequisites and dependencies.

Reporting

Comprehensive reporting for setup data validation.

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The screenshot depicts a wide range of offerings available with Oracle Cloud. All of these offerings use the Functional Setup Manager, which provides you with many benefits including:

- Centralized Setup: A single interface for all your Oracle Cloud applications.
- Guided Process: The offering task lists guide you through the recommended setup tasks.
- Configurable: An opt in approach to functional areas and features that can be configured to your business needs.
- Easier Management of Setup Data: The built-in prerequisites and dependencies eliminate uncertainty and eases the management of setup data.
- Setup Data Migration: The export and import process move setup data smoothly between environments.
- Reporting: The comprehensive validation reporting exists to help you confirm your setup data is valid.

Functional Setup Manager also offers the following:

- Standardized application configuration and setup experience.
- Flexible processes for managing setup:
 - Setup by functional areas for an adopt-as-you-go approach.
 - Implementation projects to manage exception setup situations.
 - Upload functionally to enter setup data in bulk.

Key Concepts

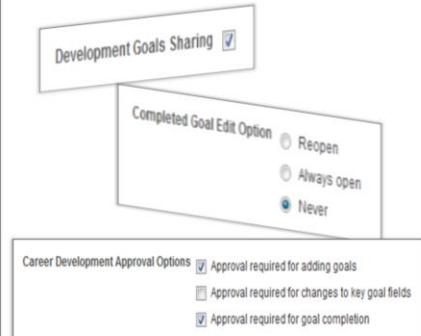
Offerings



Functional Areas



Features



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Navigate to: My Enterprise > Offerings.

The screenshots in the slide depict the following three concepts:

- Offerings: Functional groupings within Oracle Cloud Applications representing enterprise business processes that are subscribed and administered as a unit.
- Functional Areas: Functional modules such as business sub-processes within an offering.
- Features: Optional or alternative business methods and practices applicable to a functional area. Depending on the setup requirements for a feature, you can:
 - Select if the feature either applies or it does not.
 - Select one choice to apply to the feature out of multiple choices.
 - Select many choices to apply to the feature out of the multi-choices available.

Topics

- Introduction to Functional Setup Manager
- Opting In
- Overview of SCM Simplified Setup
- Automated Setup of SCM Common Components
- Time Savings
- Managing Setup Data
- Migrating Setup Data



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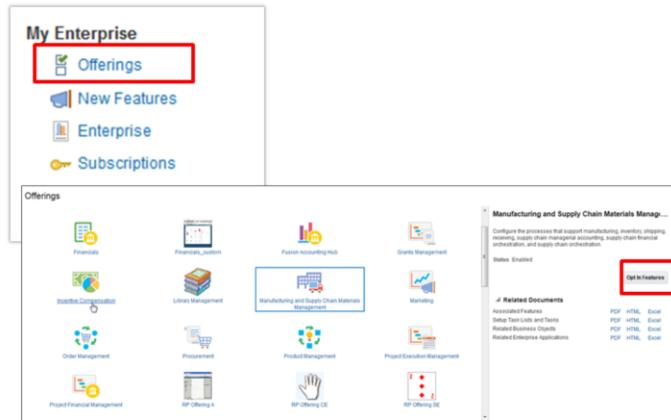
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This section discusses how you can browse offerings and review related documents for planning your implementation.

Review Offerings and Prepare to Opt In

1. Navigate to: My Enterprise > Offerings.
2. Select the Offering you want to implement.
3. View a detailed description.
4. Check the Status to determine if the offering is enabled.
5. Use the Opt In Features button to manage opt in configuration.
6. Optionally, expand the Related Documents to learn about implementation requirements.



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Before using any Oracle Cloud Applications, you must opt into relevant offerings and their features by enabling them.

Select an offering by clicking on the icon to see a detailed description. The current status of the offering is also shown. In the beginning, the offering status shows Not enabled.

The screenshots in the slide highlight **Offerings** under the **My Enterprise** group and the **Opt In Features** button on the **Offerings** page.

Use the Opt In Features button to opt into the features that are applicable to your business requirements.

- If you need to change the opt in configuration of the offering, use the same button.
- Before you proceed to opt in, expand the Related Documents section to review details about the implementation requirements of the offering to help you plan your implementation.

Opt into Offering, Functional Areas, and Features

Offering, functional areas, and sub functional areas are shown in a hierarchy.

1. Check Enable to opt in:
 - a. A child cannot be enabled unless the parent is enabled.
 - b. A non optional functional area is enabled automatically when the parent is enabled.
2. Use Edit icon to open Edit Features to opt into related features.

Name	Not Optional From	Enable	View History	Features	Setup
Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>		<input type="button" value="..."/>
Carriers and Transit Times		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>		<input type="button" value="..."/>
Catalog		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>		<input type="button" value="..."/>
Shipping		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>		<input type="button" value="..."/>
Cost and Profit Planning		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>		<input type="button" value="..."/>
Landed Cost Management		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>		<input type="button" value="..."/>
Imperial Reporting		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>		<input type="button" value="..."/>
Manufacturing		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>		<input type="button" value="..."/>
Supply Chain Collaboration		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>		<input type="button" value="..."/>
Maintenance Management		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>		<input type="button" value="..."/>

Feature	Not Optional From	Opt In Task	Enable	View History	Selected Choices
Governance, Risk and Compliance		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>	
Maintain Common Reference Objects		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>	
Local Installation of Help		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>	
Access to Internet-based Help Features		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>	
Help Customization		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>	
Custom Help Security		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>	
Enterprise Structure Guided Flow		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>	
Application Toolkit Component Maintenance		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>	
Click To Dial		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>	



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Navigate to: My Enterprise > Offering > select your offering > Opt In button.

The screenshots depict the Opt In page and Edit Features page.

In the Opt In page:

- The first row shows the Offering and the subsequent rows show the offering's functional areas. If sub functional areas exist they are shown underneath their parents.
- To opt in, select the Enable checkboxes of the offering and the functional areas.
 - If a child is not optional, then the child is enabled and displayed as read-only when the parent is enabled. For example, when the Supplier Invoice Processing parent is opted into, the Payables child functional area is enabled. Child functional areas that are not optional, are enabled or disabled automatically when their parent is enabled or disabled.
 - A child cannot be enabled unless its parent is enabled. For example, to enable Collections, Customer Invoice Processing must be enabled first.
- Click the Edit icon in the Features column to enable and opt into related features.

Review What's New and Opt into New Features After Upgrade

After an upgrade of the Oracle Cloud applications, go to the New Features page.

1. Review newly introduced features for your enabled offerings.
2. Enable the Show Help icon to display the Learn More column.
3. Use the Opt In button to go to the Edit Features pages to enable the new features.

Offering	Feature	Description	Learn More	Requires Setup	Enabled	Opt In
Financials	Early Payment Offers	Enables the buyer to create early payment discount offers for suppliers.				
Financials	XML Invoicing in OAGIS 10.1 Format	Enable enhanced XML invoicing that offers OAGIS 10.1 XML format. Allows users to include additional information such as tax codes in the XML invoice that is sent to customers. Includes the ability to embed transaction headers and footers in the XML invoice sent to customers.				
Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management	Automate Action Past Due Date	Allows an administrator to define the action that occurs when a supplier is past the due date on their contractually obligated commitment.				
Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management	Capture Electronic Records and Electronic Signatures for SCM Transactions	Securely capture, store, retrieve, and print electronic records and signatures to support 21 CFR Part 11 compliance.				
Procurement	Allow Taxpayer ID Sharing Across Suppliers	Allow taxpayer ID sharing across suppliers in the same parent-child hierarchy.				
Procurement	Early Payment Offers	Enables the buyer to create early payment discount offers for suppliers.				
Procurement	Escalate Self-Service Receiving for Items Not Received	Define flexible escalation and action rules for self-service requisitions when items have not been received. Allow requesters to specify which items are available to buyers that items are missing.				



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Navigate to: My Enterprise > New Features.

The screenshots highlight New Features under the My Enterprise group and Learn More icon on the New Features page. You can refer to the additional help topics from the Learn More icon to better understand the new features.

Practice: 3-1

- Viewing a task list for a functional area.



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In this practice, you view a task list for a functional area.

Topics

- Introduction to Functional Setup Manager
- Opting In
- **Overview of SCM Simplified Setup**
- Automated Setup of SCM Common Components
- Time Savings
- Managing Setup Data
- Migrating Setup Data



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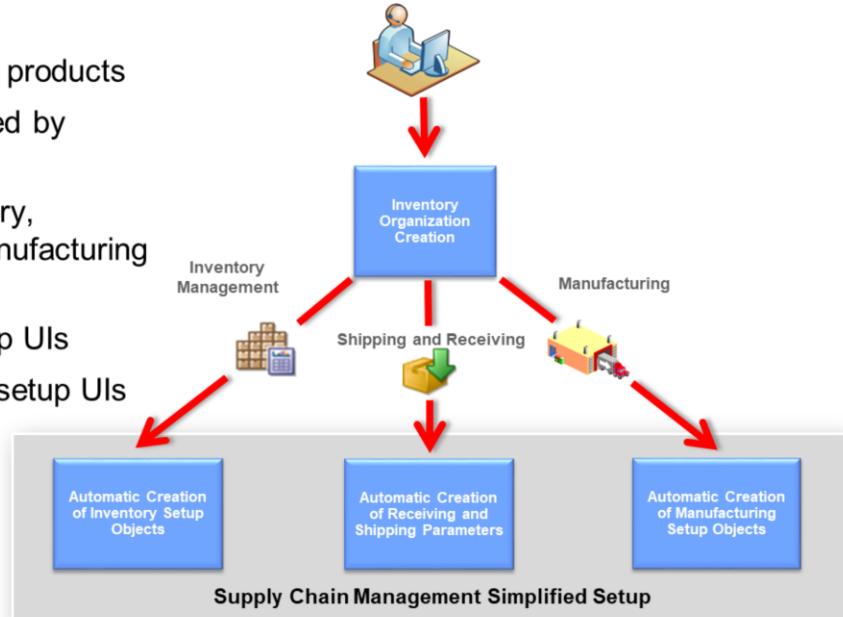
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This section discusses SCM Simplified Setup and its benefits.

Simplified Setup

- Simplified setup across SCM products
- Setup object creation triggered by organization creation
- Automatic creation of Inventory, Shipping, Receiving, and Manufacturing setup objects
- Seed data used in SCM setup UIs
- Support for auto-querying in setup UIs



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This diagram depicts the SCM simplified setup that provides automated setup for mandatory and commonly used SCM-related business process flows. SCM simplified setup reduces the need for users to access Functional Setup Manager to perform every setup before being able to transact in the system.

- Setup objects are segmented into two groups—those that are dependent on an inventory organization, and those that are not dependent on an inventory organization.
- Setup objects that are dependent on an inventory organization are automatically created when the user creates an inventory organization with simplified setup. For example, when an inventory organization is created, it automatically creates setup objects such as subinventories, receiving parameters, and manufacturing plant parameters for that organization, provided it was selected as a manufacturing organization.
- Seed data is used for setup objects that are not dependent on an inventory organization. For example, such data is provided for setup objects such as inventory transaction reasons, pick slip grouping rules, and release sequence rules.
- SCM Simplified Setup also provides auto-querying capabilities for many setup activities. When a user accesses a setup task in the Setup and Maintenance work area, the existing data is automatically presented to the user in the manage page search results.

Overview of Simplified Setup

- Reference data is used to create seed data.
- Programmatic business objects can be created in multiple products:
 - Multiple tasks automated
 - Minimized inputs
- Many fields were given the most common value as a default.
- You can further edit created objects.



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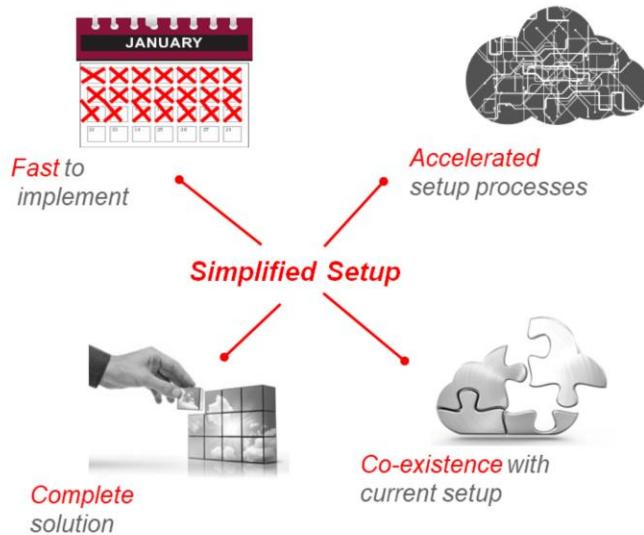
1 - 14

Simplified setup (referred to also as Quick Setup) is used when the implementation team needs to quickly set up data to demonstrate the applications and business flows. However, it can also be used in environments where existing application data is present.

- This is done through the use of reference data, which differs from seed data. Although reference data is a form of seed data, it is used only in simplified setup processes, and only when creating new business objects. This approach means there are never conflicts with existing customer data. The reference data is copied over once to serve as a starting set of information for the automated objects being created.
The goal is to minimize the amount of data needed when manually creating any new business object.
- Objects created through simplified setup are no different than those you are familiar with creating manually. Every object constructed with simplified setup may be further edited or updated by using the existing tasks.

Benefits of Simplified Setup

- Reduce implementation time through automated setup.
- Automatically set up object creation when an organization is defined.
- Eliminate setup steps by using product-specific reference data.
- Improve usability with auto-querying on setup Uis.
- A consistent approach simplifies setup across the supply chain products.



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Simplified setup is designed to reduce implementation time by automating key setup process flows. Setup processes are accelerated by reducing the number of needed setups in Functional Setup Manager before being able to transact in the system. Automated process flows in Inventory Management and Manufacturing are triggered based on inventory organization creation. Setup objects are automatically created in Inventory Management, Receiving, and Shipping. In Manufacturing the automatic creation of resources, work centers and plant parameters is performed if the organization serves as both a warehouse and a manufacturing facility.

Search capabilities have also been enhanced through the use of auto-querying in several Inventory Management user interfaces.

These enhancements simplify the setup process by reducing implementation times and improving usability.

Topics

- Introduction to Functional Setup Manager
- Opting In
- Overview of SCM Simplified Setup
- **Automated Setup of SCM Common Components**
- Time Savings
- Managing Setup Data
- Migrating Setup Data



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This section discusses the automated setup of SCM Common components.

Supply Chain Common Components: Simplified Setup

- Provides step-by-step guidance for new Oracle SCM Cloud users
- Requires minimal user input, by using default values when possible
- Automates the creation of:
 - Calendar
 - Units of measure
 - Master organization
 - One or more inventory, manufacturing, or maintenance organizations



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The icon for Quick Setup in Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager for the Facilities functional area triggers the simplified setup flow for supply chain common components.

- This new task automates several of the most commonly needed business objects in the supply chain products, and further serves as the trigger mechanism to default many of the Oracle Fusion Inventory Management, Receiving, and Discrete Manufacturing setup tasks that are necessary for each new inventory organization.
- The result is a step-by-step guided process flow that enables you to quickly construct multiple business objects. In a new cloud instance, the expectation of the user is to complete it in seconds, not minutes.
- The setup of a Facility Schedule, also referred to as a calendar, is automated. A set of over 30 common units of measure is available as reference data to be copied into the instance. A master organization can be set up, and one or more inventory organizations can be created with minimal inputs.

Demonstration: 3-1

- Using quick setup for SCM common components.



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This demonstration shows how you can use Quick Setup for SCM common components.

Topics

- Introduction to Functional Setup Manager
- Opting In
- Overview of SCM Simplified Setup
- Automated Setup of SCM Common Components
- **Time Savings**
- Managing Setup Data
- Migrating Setup Data



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This section discusses the concept of Time Savings in the SCM Cloud Simplified Setup.

Overview of Time Savings

- Reduction in setup time for new environments
- Drastic reduction in data entry
- Adherence to best practices
- Created entities are:
 - Immediately available
 - May be edited further

	Existing	Quick Setup	% Skipped
Calendar	26	6	76.9%
Units of Measure	266	1	99.6%
Organization	87	8	93.1%
Totals	379	15	96%

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This table depicts exactly how many user inputs and button clicks are eliminated when using simplified setup. The table has the following:

- Columns: Existing, Quick Setup, and Percentage Skipped
- Rows: Calendar, Units of Measure, Organization, and Totals

Note the following:

- Simplified setup asks very few questions, and attempts to automate as much data as is feasible. The three pages in the train flow (Calendars, Units of Measure, and Master Inventory Organization) automate over twenty set up tasks, as well as over 95% of the data entry needed to create these basic business objects.
- Every object created through simplified setup is available for use in Fusion Applications, and may be further edited or modified to revise or tailor the intended business behavior, which is the default setting.

Topics

- Introduction to Functional Setup Manager
- Opting In
- Overview of SCM Simplified Setup
- Automated Setup of SCM Common Components
- Time Savings
- **Managing Setup Data**
- Migrating Setup Data



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This section discusses the following alternative processes to manage setup data:

- By Functional Areas of an Offering
- Using an Implementation Project
- Bulk entry using CSV files
- Copying setup data

Manage Setup Data with Complete Transparency to Requirements

The top screenshot shows the 'Functional Areas' page. The 'Organization Structures' task is highlighted in the task list. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Manage Business Units' page with a list of business units:

Name	Active	Location	Manager
InfFusion Customer Services	✓		
InfFusion Finance and Administration	✓		
InfFusion Human Resources	✓		
InfFusion Information Technology	✓		
InfFusion Product Development	✓		
InfFusion Sales and Marketing	✓		

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Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance

The first screenshot depicts the Organization Structures functional area and Manage Business Units task highlighted. The second screenshot depicts the Manage Business Units page.

Achieve optimal setup results with auto-generated, best-practices task lists.

- Built-in prerequisites and data dependencies minimize overlooked requirements.
- Configurable opt in features prevent wasted effort in unnecessary setup.
- Direct access to setup pages enables managing setup data in the correct sequence.
- List of required tasks expedites transaction readiness.

Manage Setup Data Your Way Using Flexible Processes

Functional Area Based

Functional Areas	Change Configuration
* Initial Users	Shared ▾
* Enterprise Profile	Shared ▾
* Financial Reporting Structures	Shared ▾
* Organization Structures	Shared ▾
Customers	Shared ▾
* Suppliers	Shared ▾
* Facilities	Shared ▾
* Users and Security	Shared ▾
* Items	Shared ▾
Carriers and Transit Times	Shared ▾
Catalogs	Shared ▾
Inventory Management	Shared ▾

Utilize functional module based setup for **adopt-as-you-go** approach.



Implementation Project Based

Supply Chain Managerial Accounting
▶ Define Common Applications Config
▶ Define Supply Chain Managerial Acc
Order Orchestration Top Task List
▶ Define Common Applications Config
▶ Define Common Order Orchestration
▶ Define Order Promising
▶ Collect Order Promising Reference ai
▶ Manage Order Promising Rules
▶ Define Sales Order Fulfillment

Manage **exception cases** by using highly configurable task lists.

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The screenshots depict the following approaches to manage setup data.

Functional Area Based:

- This setup process is ideal for an enterprise looking for a simpler implementation approach that follows setup best-practices.
- After you enable an offering and configure the opt-in selection of its functional areas and features, you can set up the offering by using its functional areas as a guide.
- This adopt-as-you-go approach to functional setup gives you the flexibility to set up different functional areas of the offering at different times.
- For example, you can begin with setup of the functional areas you require immediately to start transactions. You can then set up other functional areas as you adopt additional offering functionality over time.

Implementation Project Based:

- An implementation project is a list of setup tasks you use to implement your Oracle Applications Cloud.
- With this method, you create an implementation project to generate a list of setup tasks, assign tasks to various users who are responsible for managing setup data, and monitor progress of the completion of the setup tasks.

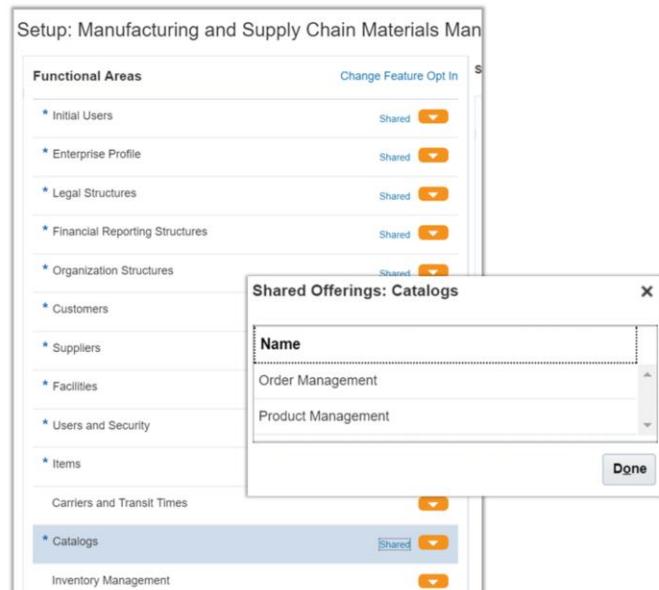
Manage Setup Data Using Functional Areas

Using the functional areas setup method is the best practice for configuring your Oracle Cloud applications.

Begin by:

1. Navigating to the Setup and Maintenance page.
2. Select the desired functional area.
3. Check the Shared link to see other offerings sharing this functional area.

Note: All enabled functional areas based on opt-in configuration of the offering are displayed.



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The offerings you enable determine:

- The order of the setup sequence that helps you avoid data dependency errors.
- The content in the Shared link which indicates if more than one enabled offering contains that functional area.
- If the setup tasks are mandatory. An asterisk indicates if the functional area has mandatory setup tasks.

The first screenshot highlights the Catalogs functional area and the second screenshot depicts the Shared Offerings: Catalogs dialog box when you click the Shared link.

Related Setup Tasks

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud interface for 'Setup: Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management'. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Functional Areas' with 'Cost Accounting' selected. A red box highlights 'Cost Accounting' in the sidebar and 'Manage Cost Elements' in the main task list. The main area displays a grid of tasks under 'Cost Accounting', with 'Manage Cost Elements' highlighted by a red box. A modal window titled 'Manage Cost Elements' is open, showing a list of cost elements with columns for Cost Element, Cost Element Set, Cost Element Type, Description, Inventory Organization, and Attachments. One row is selected, showing 'IMM001' as the Cost Element, 'Common Set' as the Cost Element Set, 'Profit in Inventory' as the Cost Element Type, 'Internal Margin PII' as the Description, 'Seattle Maintenance' as the Inventory Organization, and 'None' as the Attachments.

Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance.

When a functional area is selected, the related setup tasks are listed in the Task section. This screenshot depicts the Cost Accounting functional area selected and the related tasks displayed in the Tasks area. The Manage Cost Elements task is highlighted. The second screenshot depicts the Manage Cost Elements page.

- If the functional area has mandatory setup tasks then those are shown by default.
- Use the Show drop down list to select All Tasks to display optional tasks.
- If the functional area has NO mandatory tasks, then ALL setup tasks are displayed.

Display order of the tasks reflects the sequence in which they should be performed to address data dependencies.

To enter setup data, drill down on the task name to open the appropriate page.

Tasks with Scope

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud interface. The left sidebar lists various functional areas: Initial Users, Enterprise Profile, Legal Structures, Financial Reporting Structures, Organization Structures, Customers, Suppliers, Facilities, Users and Security, and Items. The 'Legal Structures' item is selected and highlighted in blue. On the right, there is a search bar labeled 'Search Tasks' and a table titled 'Legal Structures' with columns 'Task' and 'Scope'. A specific row in the table, 'Manage Legal Entity', has a 'Select...' button in the 'Scope' column, which is highlighted with a red box. The bottom right corner of the screenshot area contains the Oracle logo.

Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance.

This screenshot highlights the link in the Scope column in the Setup: Manufacturing and Supply Chain Material Management page.

Some tasks require a context called Scope before their setup data can be entered. If setup data is segmented by a specific context or scope, you can perform the setup task iteratively. Use the link in the Scope column to:

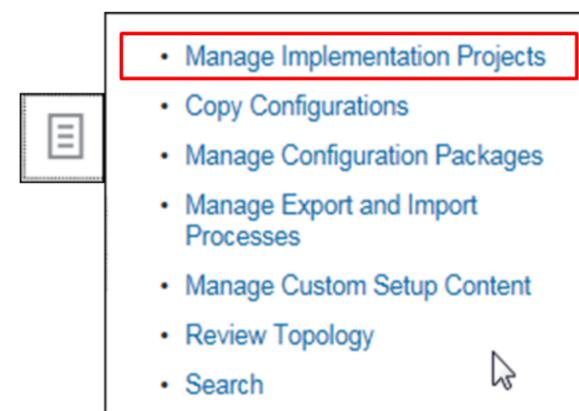
- Select a scope value if not already selected.
- Change the currently selected scope value.

Manage Setup Data Using Implementation Projects

An implementation project is a list of setup tasks you use to implement your Oracle Applications Cloud.

Using this method, you create an implementation project to:

1. Generate a list of setup tasks.
2. Assign tasks to various users who are responsible for managing setup data.
3. Monitor progress of the completion of the setup tasks.



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Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Tasks panel tab > Manage Implementation Projects.

This screenshot depicts the links in the Tasks panel tab.

Note: This method is best suited when you have a need to modify the default setup best practices, or manage setup as a project by assigning responsibility of managing setup data to a broad group of users and monitor their progress.

Create an Implementation Project

The image contains three screenshots illustrating the process of creating an implementation project:

- Step 1:** Shows the 'Implementation Projects' list screen with a 'Create' icon highlighted.
- Step 2:** Shows the 'Create Implementation Project: Enter Basic Information' dialog. It includes fields for Name (Financial IP for GL), Code (FINANCIALS_IP_FOR_GL), Description (Financials IP for GL), Status (Not Started), Assigned To (APPLICATION_IMPLEMENTATION_CONSULTANT), Start Date (9/2/17), and Finish Date.
- Step 3:** Shows the 'Create Implementation Project: Select Offerings to Implement' dialog. It lists various offerings like Financials, Supplier Invoice Processing, Expenses, Revenue Management, Financial Business Intelligence Analytics, and Fusion Accounting Hub. A red box highlights the 'Save and Open Project' button.

Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Tasks panel tab > Manage Implementation Projects > Create icon.

These screenshots depict the three steps involved in creating an implementation project. When you create an implementation project:

Generate the initial list of tasks by selecting one of your enabled offerings.

- If you plan to use more than one offering, create a separate implementation project for each one of them.
- Selecting an offering, which automatically selects the offering's core functional areas, you may also select none, some, or all of the optional functional areas of the offering that are also enabled.

Use your selection of the offering and the functional areas as a template.

- A task list hierarchy is generated for the implementation project.
- The task list hierarchy includes the tasks that are associated at the time with your selected offering and functional areas, and their dependent features that are enabled.
- Within the task list hierarchy, the tasks are organized according to prerequisite and dependency requirements of the setup data.

Note: Oracle recommends that you enter setup data in the same sequence as the tasks to avoid missing prerequisite data.

Review and Assign Tasks

1. Review generated task list.
2. Use the Assign Tasks button to assign users to tasks.
 - Assigned To column shows the user to whom the task is assigned.
 - Due Date column shows the due date specified for the user.

The screenshot shows the 'Implementation Project: SCM Implementation Project for ReIT3' page. At the top, there are basic project details: Name (SCM Implementation Project for ReIT3), Status (Open), Start Date (9/22/17), Assigned To (SCM_RPFL), and Finish Date. Below this is a 'Task Lists and Tasks' section. On the left, a tree view lists tasks under 'Order Management' and 'Product Management'. On the right, a table displays the tasks with columns for Task, Help, Go to Task, Selected Scope, Status, Predecessor Tasks, Assigned To, Due Date, Assignment Permission, Authorized Roles, Rates, and View Reports. The 'Assigned To' column shows the user 'SCM_RPFL' assigned to all tasks. The 'Due Date' column shows various dates like 9/22/17, 9/23/17, and 9/24/17. The 'View Reports' column shows links to reports for each task. A red circle labeled '1' points to the task list on the left, and another red circle labeled '2' points to the 'Assign Tasks' button at the top right.

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Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Tasks panel tab > Manage Implementation Project > Assign Tasks.

This screenshot depicts the Implementation Project: SCM Implementation Project page. You can assign the tasks of an implementation project to the users who are responsible for managing setup data represented by those tasks.

- Typically, each setup task is assigned to a single individual.
- However, you may also assign multiple individuals to the same task if your implementation project requires such assignment.
- Each of the individuals has the flexibility to perform the task and manage setup data independently of the other users assigned to the same task.

If you specify due dates for completing the assigned tasks, you can monitor the progress of the task assignments and the progress of the overall implementation project. If you assign multiple people to a task, you can assign the same due date to each person or you can assign a different due date.

Perform Assigned Implementation Tasks

Functional users to whom setup tasks are assigned, select:

- Their implementation project.
- An assigned task.
- Scope, if applicable.
- Go to Task icon to enter setup data.

Due Date	Task List	Task	Go to Task	Selected Scope	Status	Notes	Project
10/13/17	Define Accounting Config...	Manage Primary Ledgers	...		0	Financials IP for GL	
10/13/17	Define Accounting Config...	Assign Legal Entities	...	Select...	0	Financials IP for GL	
10/13/17	Define Accounting Config...	Specify Ledger Options	...	Select...	0	Financials IP for GL	
10/13/17	Define Accounting Config...	Assign Balancing Segment Values to L...	...	Select...	0	Financials IP for GL	
10/13/17	Define Accounting Config...	Assign Balancing Segment Values to L...	...	Select...	0	Financials IP for GL	
10/13/17	Define Accounting Config...	Manage Reporting Currencies	...	Select...	0	Financials IP for GL	
10/13/17	Define Secondary... Define Secondary...	Manage Secondary... Manage Secondary...	...	Select...	0	Financials IP for GL	

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Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Tasks panel tab > Manage Implementation Projects.

This screenshot depicts the Assigned Implementation Tasks page. If you are a user to whom setup tasks from an implementation project have been assigned, then a consolidated list of all of your assigned tasks is presented to you.

- Use each task from the list to enter setup data that the task represents.
- If you have a long list of assigned tasks, you can filter the list by due date, task status, or implementation project name to find a task more easily.
- In addition, you can search for a specific task in the list by the task name.

Note: You must have the proper security privileges to perform a task.

Manage Setup Data Entry in Bulk

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud interface for setup management. On the left, a sidebar lists various functional areas: Initial Users, Enterprise Profile, Legal Structures, Financial Reporting Structures, General Ledger, Organization Structures, Resources, Workforce Structures, Users and Security, Suppliers, Payables, Payments, Cash Management and Banking, Transaction Tax, and Expenses. The 'Organization Structures' area is currently selected. The main pane displays a list of tasks under 'Organization Structures', including 'Manage Business Unit', 'Assign Business Unit Business Function', 'Manage Business Unit Data Access for Users', 'Manage Business Unit Set Assignment', 'Manage Facility Shifts', 'Manage Facility Workday Patterns', 'Manage Facility Schedules', 'Manage Inventory Organizations', 'Manage Inventory Organization Data Access for Users', and 'Manage Resource Organization Hierarchies'. The 'Actions' menu for the 'Manage Business Unit' task is open, showing 'Export to CSV File' and 'Import from CSV File' options, which are highlighted with a red box.

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Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Actions menu on a task.

Note: If the Action menu is not showing, go to View > Columns > check Actions.

This screenshot highlights the Export to CSV File and Import from CSV File options available in the Actions menu.

Use a CSV file format based setup data export and import by task as an alternative to entering data using the user interface. Use this method if:

- You have a substantial number of setup data records with few attributes to enter for a setup task.
- Entering this data using the setup page is cumbersome and prone to errors.
- Functional Setup Manager provides you the ability to export and import setup data for a specific task that meet these requirements using a CSV file.

Messages inform you if CSV child rows are skipped because:

- Parent rows do not exist or are not selected in the import.
- Duplicate rows are found. The remaining rows are processed.

Note: Check with the product documentation to validate if a task supports CSV export or import that you may require.

Export and Import CSV Processes

1. Select a task and use the Action button to create a CSV export file.
 - Select whether to export an empty file when creating new data or to export existing data for an update.
 - If Scope is enabled, then optionally filter exported data.
 - When the processing completes, download the file and review data.
2. Select a task and use the Action button to create CSV import process.
 - Upload the CSV file package containing appropriate data.
 - Review the processing results.
 - Verify the imported data.

Navigation: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Actions > Export or Import to CSV File.



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These export and import processes can be used outside of the export and import pages in Functional Setup Manager (FSM) by using the following application programming interfaces (APIs):

- FSM SOAP Service
- FSM REST API

SOAP and REST are two different standards of web services. These APIs are available if you want to utilize a CSV export and import and invoke the process external to Functional Setup Manager. For example, use this method if you are moving to Oracle Cloud applications from Oracle E-Business or other systems where you have setup data such as legal entities, business units, chart of account, so on. You can write your own web services to extract setup from your existing systems to a CSV file, and then leverage these web service APIs to import that data into the Oracle Cloud applications.

See the following documents for more details on using these APIs:

- SOAP Web Services for Common Features in Oracle Applications Cloud Guide > Business Object Services chapter > Setup Data Export and Import topic in the Oracle Help Center.
- FSM: Setup Data Export and Import Service Usage (Doc ID 2156193.1) in My Oracle Support.

Note: The CSV export option is available for all setup tasks which are enabled for regular XML export, import. The title for each of the column is same as the corresponding database column attribute name or in some cases user friendly names. These column name are mostly the table column name without any underscores. In some cases where the same column, for example effective_start_date, exists in more than once the process appends numeral like effectiveStartDate1, effectiveStartDate2, which are displayed as column heading in CSV file.

Copying Setup

- Get the benefit of creating multiple copies of complex but similar setups quickly.
- Reduce data entry effort. You only need to:
 - Setup one time.
 - Make a copy.
 - Make changes to the copy as needed.



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Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Task panel > Copy Configurations.

For example, create a business unit structure and then copy the setup to create a new business unit structure whose setup data requirements are similar to the original business unit.

- Start the copy process by selecting an existing setup configuration, whose setup data is then copied to a staging area.
- Modify the setup data in the staging area according to the requirements of the new setup configuration you want to create.
- Submit an import process which creates the new setup configuration.
- Review your new setup configuration to ensure that the setup meets your requirements.

Note: You can also make additional changes to the imported data, if needed.

Topics

- Introduction to Functional Setup Manager
- Opting In
- Overview of SCM Simplified Setup
- Automated Setup of SCM Common Components
- Time Savings
- Managing Setup Data
- Migrating Setup Data



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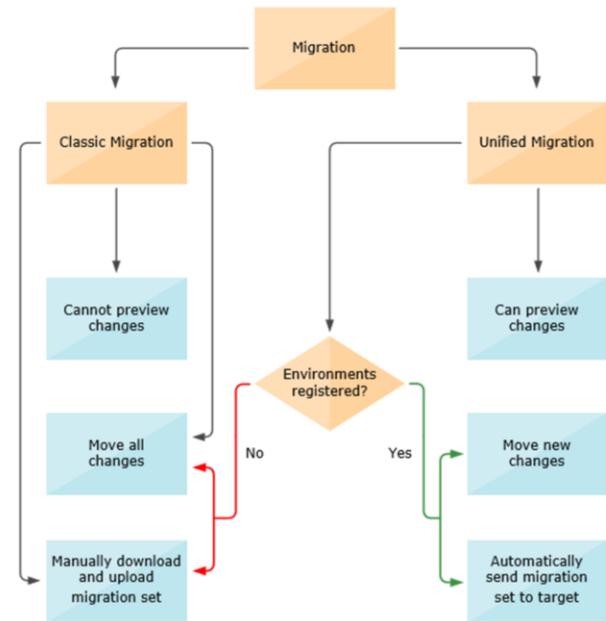
1 - 34

This section discusses setting up data migration from test to production, setting up data export and import of an Offering or a Functional Area, setting up data export and import of an Implementation Project, and using the Comparison Report to verify the difference between the source and target environments.

Migration Overview

Two migration options:

- Classic Migration is the default migration.
- Unified Migration: After you opt in to the Unified Sandbox feature:
 - Enabled to be used.
 - Changed to the appearance and behavior of the feature.



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Classic Migration

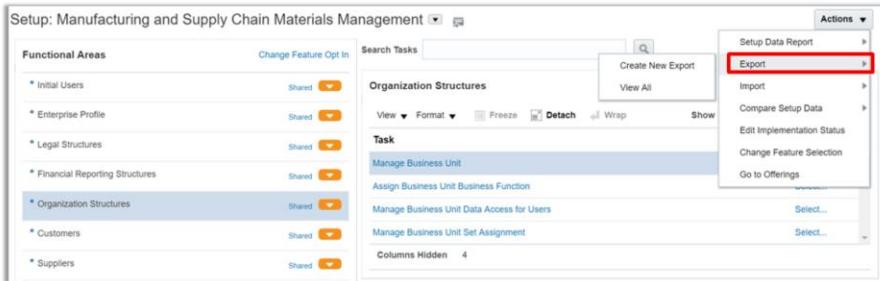
- Migrate all configurations in the source environment.
- Manually download the configuration set from the source and manually upload it into the target.
- Preview configurations in the target environment before applying them.

Unified Migration

- Register the target environment in the source environment.
- Migrate only (optionally) new changes if both environments are synchronized.
- Preview your configurations in this sandbox instance before applying them to the mainline.
- Understand that a migration set is:
 - Automatically sent to the target environment for import, if the target is registered and available at the time.
 - Imported into a sandbox instance before it's applied to the target environment.
- For more information, see Oracle Help Center: Oracle Applications Cloud Configuring and Extending Applications guide (<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/applications-common/20a/oaext/configuring-and-extending-applications.pdf>).

Classic Migration

- Export and import setup data by:
 - Offerings and Functional Areas.
 - Or, Implementation Projects.
 - Built-in sequential task list helps to avoid data dependency errors.
- Use Scope to filter and export sub set of data.
- Leverage the Comparison Report before import to avoid unexpected data override.



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Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Actions > Export or Import.

This screenshot highlights the Export options available in the Actions menu on the Setup: Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management page.

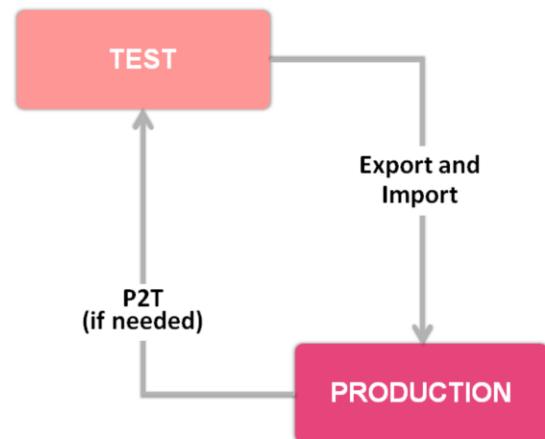
Almost all Oracle Cloud implementations require moving functional setup data from one instance to another at various points in their life cycle.

- For example, you might first implement in a development or test application instance and then deploy to a production application instance after testing.
- You can move functional setup configurations of applications from one application instance into another by exporting and importing setup data.

Note: The instances need to be at the same code level.

Best Practices for Managing Setup Across Environments

- Enter setup data and verify transactions in Test
- After setup data passes verification, for example, UAT (User Acceptance Testing):
 - Export from Test
 - Import into Production



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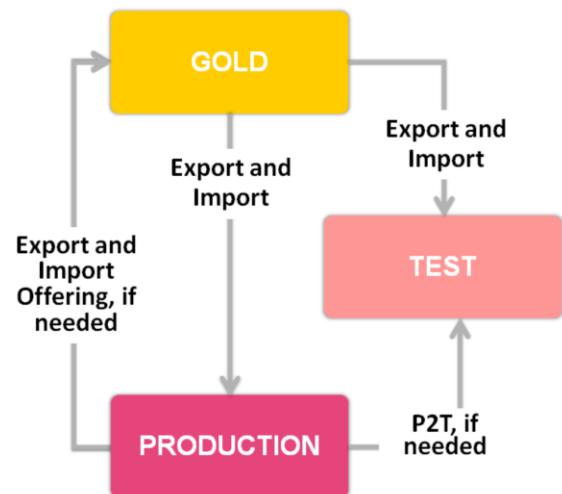
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This diagram depicts that if Test requires refresh from Production, then use P2T (Production to Test), a reverse production-to-test process to synchronize the test to production instances before performing incremental setup in the test instance.

Best Practices for Managing Setup: Using a Gold Copy

1. Enter setup data in Gold.
2. When ready to verify, export from Gold and import into Test.
3. Verify transaction in Test, for example, using UAT.
4. If setup data requires changes, repeat step 1 to 3.
5. After setup data passes verification, export from Gold and import into Production.



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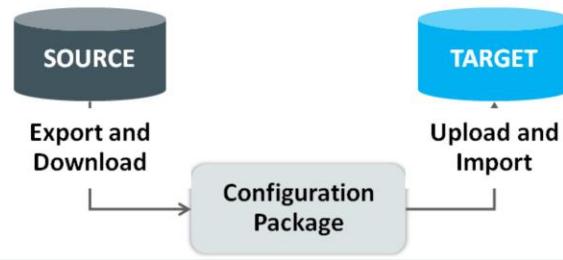
This diagram depicts the following:

- In the next testing cycle, if Test requires a refresh from Production, then use P2T.
- If Gold requires a refresh from Production, then rebuild Gold, export Offerings from Production and import into Gold. This method brings over setup data from Production into Gold without bringing over transaction data.

Note: A Gold copy (environment) is an operating standard for many enterprises, particularly large ones. In this environment, your setup data is maintained as the source of truth or system of record.

How Does Setup Import Manage Data?

- If a record exists in the configuration package, but does not exist in the target, then the import creates the record.
- If a record does not exist in the configuration, but exists in the target, then the import does nothing to the record.
- If a record exists in both the configuration package and the target, then:
 - If all attribute values are the same in both, the import does nothing to the record.
 - If any attribute values of the record are different, the import updates the record in the target with the values in the configuration package.



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This diagram depicts how setup import manages data.

Export an Offering or a Functional Area

1. Export entire offering or a functional area for initial migration.
2. Optionally, select scope to filter the exported data.
3. When the export completes, download the file to import.
4. Review tasks related to setup data that are not be migrated by import.
5. Download data reports to verify exported data.



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Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Actions > Export.

You can export entire offering for initial migration, or export a functional area for incremental maintenance.

During export, appropriate setup data is identified as follows:

- When you export setup data for an offering, the export definition includes setup data for all enabled functional areas and relevant features in the offering.
- When you export setup data for a single functional area within an offering, the export definition only includes setup data for that functional area and relevant features.

The export setup data process generates different reports that you can review in the application or download for offline review.

Navigate to: Setup and Maintenance > Actions > Export > View All > select your export > Actions > Download to see the following reports:

- Process Results Summary Report: Shows what setup data was exported, appears in order by business objects, and includes information on any errors encountered during the export process.
- Setup Data Report: Lists all the setup data in the processed configuration package and includes individual reports for each business object.
- Process Results Report: Is available as a text file showing the status of an export including detailed information on the errors encountered during the process.

Create a Comparison for an Offering or Functional Areas

Set up data comparisons to identify the differences between the setup data of two configuration packages, or two different versions of the same configuration package.

- Use a comparison to learn how data for a given implementation has changed over time
- Review a comparison to identify the differences among one or multiple business objects relevant to a configuration

Configuration Package Comparison						
Source	Name	Process Date				
Source 1	HSBC Demo 1_3	8/9/2017 22:49				
Source 2	CM BU IP1_1	8/9/2017 22:39				
Comparison Results						
Name	Product	Only in Configuration 1	Only in Configuration 2	In Both with Mismatch	Identical in Both	Total
Business Unit	Financials Common Module	1	0	0	1	2
Business Unit Service Provider Relationship	Financials Common Module	6	0	0	2	8
Business Unit Set Assignment	Financials Common Module	48	0	0	48	96
Business Unit/BusinessUnitUsageVORow	Financials Common Module	11	0	0	4	15



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Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Actions > Compare Setup Data.

The screenshot depicts a table with the following columns that display the number of discrepancies:

- In Both With Mismatch: Indicates how many records exist in both sources but have some differences.
- Only in Configuration 1: Indicates how many records only exist in the first source and do not exist in the second source.
- Only in Configuration 2: Indicates how many records only exist in the second source and do not exist in the first source.

Import an Offering or a Functional Area

1. Import an entire offering for an initial migration or a functional area for incremental maintenance.
2. Upload the exported file.
 - The offering or functional area level from export must match.
 - Optionally, use a data comparison before importing to avoid accidental override.
 - Or, choose to import the feature configuration from the source system.
3. Review and process the displayed tasks, which represent setup data that must be migrated manually before the import process begins.
4. Resubmit the import process.
5. Review the comparison results and if satisfied, continue to import.
6. When the import completes, review and process the displayed tasks which represent setup data that must be migrated manually after import.



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Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Actions > Import.

Use the Import Offering Setup Data page to upload and import previously exported setup data. During import, a configuration package created by the export process is uploaded.

- All setup data contained in the configuration package is imported into the environment you initiate the setup data import from.
- The offering and functional area must already be enabled for the implementation before you can import setup data into the environment.
- In some environments, the feature selection is not selected. Use the feature configuration to ensure desired features are imported.
- Once you initiate the import process, monitor the progress and check the status from the Import Offering Data History page.

Export and Import an Implementation Project

1. Create a Configuration Package by selecting an Implementation Project.
2. Review business objects such as setup data to be exported.
3. Optionally select scope to filter data.
4. When export completes:
 - Download file to import.
 - Review tasks related to setup data that are not be migrated by import.
 - Download data reports to verify exported data.
5. Upload and then import the exported Configuration Package.
6. When process completes, review import results.
7. Review and process the displayed tasks representing setup data that must be migrated manually.



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Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Tasks panel > Manage Configuration Packages > Create icon.

Use an implementation project as the source for exporting setup data when you are required to modify the list of tasks or of objects.

- The tasks and their associated business objects in the selected implementation project define the setup export and import definition for the configuration package.
- Depending on your needs, when you create a configuration package based on an implementation project, you can also modify some additional aspects.
 - Exclude some of the business objects from the configuration you selected to export.
 - Change the default import sequence of the business objects.
 - Filter the setup data to export.

While the export definition remains the same for each version, the setup data can be different if you modified the data in the time period between the different runs of the export process.

Since each version of the configuration package has a snapshot of the data in the source instance, you can compare and analyze various versions of the configuration package to see how the setup data changed.

Navigate to: Others > Setup and Maintenance > Tasks panel > Manage Configuration Packages > Upload button.

All setup data contained in the configuration package is imported into the environment you initiate the setup data import from.

- In the target application instance, the setup import process:
 - Inserts all new data from the source configuration package that does not already exist.
 - Updates any existing data with changes from the source.
- Setup data that exists in the target instance but not in source remains unchanged.

Additional Resources

Listed below are some additional resources.

- **SCM Security:** To learn about Security for SCM, please refer to the recorded lesson titled “SCM Security Overview” available at
http://oukc.oracle.com/static14/public/video_review_bc_streams_848x477.html?id=5187347697001
- **Documentation:** The Using Functional Setup Manager guide is available at
<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/applications-common/20a/oafsm/using-functional-setup-manager.pdf>

Additional Resources

Video Tutorials

- [Configure Offerings](#)
- [Reviewing and Opting Into New Features](#)
- [Setting Up Offerings](#)
- [Set up Offerings with Scope](#)
- [Export/Import Setup Data Using CSV](#)
- [Exporting Offering Setup](#)
- [Importing Offering Setup](#)
- [Comparing Setup Data During Import](#)
- [Managing Setup using Implementation Projects](#)
- [Enter data for assigned setup tasks](#)
- [Exporting Setup Data to Configuration Packages](#)
- [Comparing Setup Data Using Configuration Packages](#)
- [Importing Setup Data from Configuration Packages](#)
- [Generating Setup Data Reports](#)



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You can refer to the following YouTube video tutorials:

- **Reviewing and Opting Into New Features:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fJtMT-FoU2c>
- **Setting Up Offerings:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l5m6vctqn9Y>
- **Set up Offerings with Scope:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r2skoFP5za4>
- **Export/Import Setup Data Using CSV:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ON-20P5PAYo>
- **Exporting Offering Setup:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=188763h5hDo>
- **Importing Offering Setup:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WzCqOvoKVhc>
- **Comparing Setup Data During Import:** <https://youtu.be/JWgJDlh3ZeY>
- **Managing Setup using Implementation Projects:** <https://youtu.be/fNGF2YAjMHs>
- **Enter data for assigned setup tasks:** <https://youtu.be/repQvXxzINA>
- **Exporting Setup Data to Configuration Packages:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yr51kBTq02o>
- **Comparing Setup Data Using Configuration Packages:** <https://youtu.be/w9nA1uc991U>
- **Importing Setup Data from Configuration Packages:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JXizBV2XgjQ>
- **Generating Setup Data Reports:** https://youtu.be/Kuu_OeXF8O8

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned to:

- Explain the benefits and key concepts of Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager
- Enable offerings, functional areas, and features using the opt in feature
- Manage setup data
- Set up your data using export and import
- Explain how to migrate data you setup from test to production



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Inventory Organizations, Units of Measure, Calendars, and Flexfields

Part 2: SCM Common Configuration

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
	75 minutes	Lecture and Demo
	15 minutes	Practice
	90 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Explain key inventory objects, subinventories, locators and item organizations
- Describe units of measure and their classes and base units of measure
- Describe unit of measure conversions
- Explain and create calendars and explain calendar best practices
- Describe flexfields, flexfield segments and value sets
- Describe the function of the Account Alias and Locator flexfields

Topics

- Inventory Organizations, Subinventories and Locators
- Inventory and Item Organizations
- Units of Measure, Classes and Conversions
- Calendar Features, Uses and Best Practices
- Flexfields, Flexfield Segments, and Value Sets
- Predefined Key Flexfields in Oracle SCM Cloud



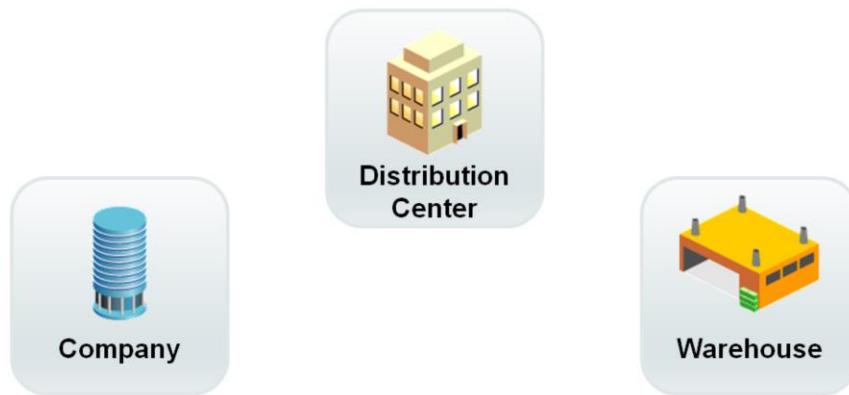
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This section discusses key inventory objects, subinventories, locators, and item organizations.

Inventory Organizations



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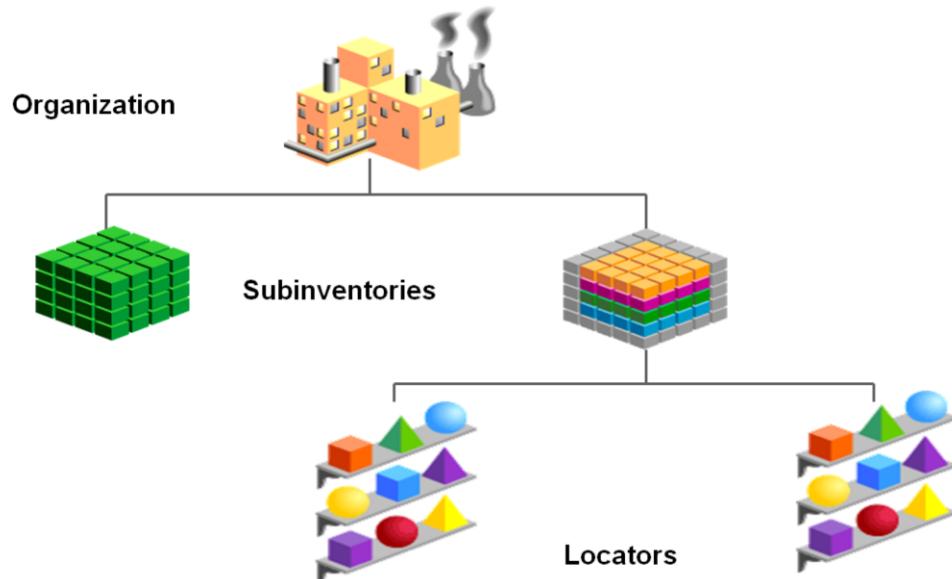
This diagram depicts that inventory organizations represent distinct entities in your enterprise and can be one of the following:

- A physical entity such as a manufacturing facility, warehouse, or distribution center
- A logical entity such as an item master organization, which you use to define items

An inventory organization is a facility where you store and transact items. Before you can use Oracle Fusion Inventory Management, you must define one or more inventory organizations. An inventory organization may have the following attributes:

- An inventory organization can have its own location, ledger, costing method, workday calendar, and items.
- An inventory organization can share one or more of these characteristics with other organizations.

Inventory Organization Structure



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This diagram depicts that an inventory organization, where you store and transact items, consists of:

- Subinventories
- Optional Locators

Subinventories

An inventory organization can have one or more subinventories.

- Subinventories are unique, physical, or logical separations of material inventory.
 - Examples: Raw material inventory, finished goods inventory, or defective goods inventory
- In Oracle Inventory, all material within an organization is held in a subinventory.
- You must define at least one subinventory for every organization.
- You can track item quantities by subinventory as well as restrict items to specific subinventories.

Note: You can set up an inventory organization without subinventories; however, you cannot transact items without a subinventory.

Locators

- The subinventories in an inventory organization may be made up of one or more locators.
- You use locators to identify the physical areas where you store inventory items.
- You can track items by locator and restrict items to a specific locator.
- Locator control is optional in Oracle Fusion Inventory Management.

What Is a Subinventory?



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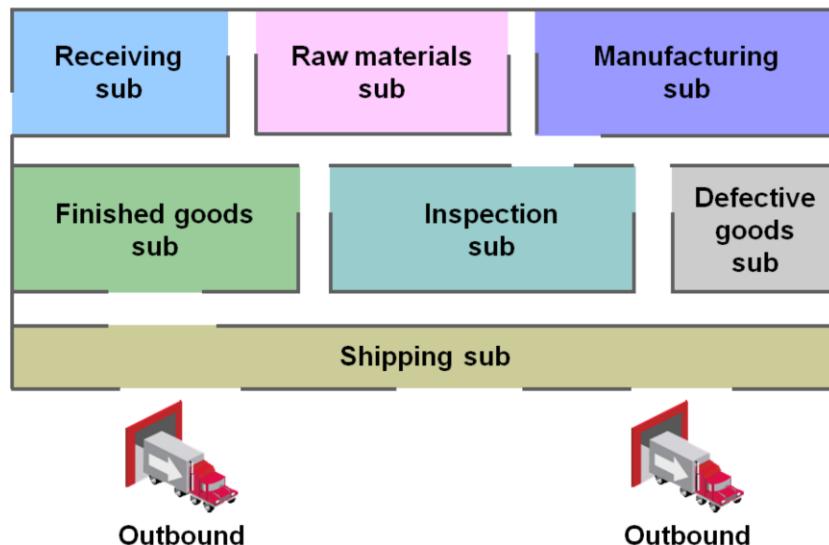
This diagram depicts that a subinventory is a physical or logical grouping of inventory such as raw material, finished goods, defective material, or a freezer compartment. A subinventory can be the primary place where items are physically stocked. You must specify a subinventory for every inventory transaction. You must define at least one subinventory for each organization.

Defining Subinventories

You define subinventories by organization. Each subinventory must contain the following information:

- Unique alphanumeric name
- Status
- Parameters
- Lead times
- Sourcing information

Sample Inventory Organization



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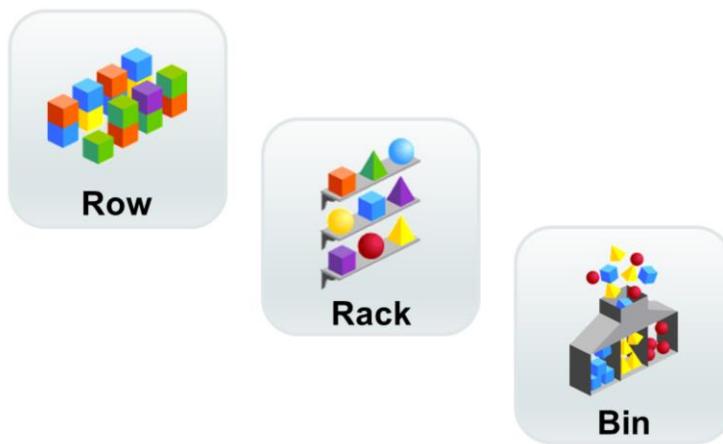
1 - 8

This diagram, through an example, depicts that subinventories are used to represent the regions within that facility designated for specific purposes. Each subinventory can have different attributes that control how goods are handled within that subinventory. Incoming products, goods and supplies are stored in the receiving subinventory and then put away by warehouse operators to either the raw materials, finished goods or inspection subinventory based upon stocking practices. Materials in the Raw Materials sub get issued to the shop floor (i.e. Manufacturing Sub) based upon production; materials in the Inspection sub get moved to either the Defective subinventory or the Finished Goods subinventory depending upon the results of the QA; and goods in Finished Goods might get "picked" and moved to the Shipping Subinventory when they are ready to be shipped out for sales or transfer orders.

Goods in specific subinventories can also inherit characteristics from the subinventory such as Material Status, Replenishment characteristics, and the types of storage (i.e. locator structure). For example, goods in the Receiving, Raw Materials, Manufacturing, Inspection and Defective Subinventories may not be available for customer orders. Goods in the Defective subinventory might not be visible to Planning or Global Order Promising.

Subinventories can also be used to represent multiple locations. Consider a warehouse that is next door to a manufacturing plant. Instead of setting up an Inventory Organization and a Manufacturing Plant and having to do formal movements between the two, a single Org/Plant could be set-up to represent both with different subinventories making the sharing of materials easier.

Locator Control



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This diagram depicts the following locator controls: row, rack, and bin.

Locators

- Locators are optional third level structures within subinventories, providing more granularity to the definition of 'where' within a facility.
- The subinventories in an inventory organization may be made up of one or more locators.
- Locator control is optional in Oracle Fusion Inventory Management.
- Locators may represent rows, aisles, or bins in warehouses.
- You use locators to identify the physical areas where you store inventory items.
- You can track items by locator, and restrict items to a specific locator.
- You can transact items into and out of locators.
- You can restrict the life of locators.

Dynamic and Previously Defined Locators

- Dynamic Locators
 - Generated during a transaction as needed
- Previously Defined Locators
 - Predetermined



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Dynamic Locators

- Are generated during a transaction

Previously Defined Locators

- Are set up in advance

Note: Both types of locators use key flexfields.

PAR Settings

Under the PAR Settings region, there are several settings, including:

- Replenishment Count Type
- PAR Level
- PAR Maximum Quantity
- PAR Level UOM
- Count Tolerance Percentage

The screenshot shows the 'PAR Settings' section of the Oracle SCM Cloud interface. It includes fields for Minimum Quantity, Maximum Quantity, Fixed Lot Multiple, Minimum Order Quantity, Maximum Order Quantity, Type (Supplier), Organization, SubInventory, Replenishment Count Type (set to 'Order par'), PAR Maximum Quantity (20), PAR Level (10), PAR Level UOM (Each), and Count Tolerance Percentage (10).



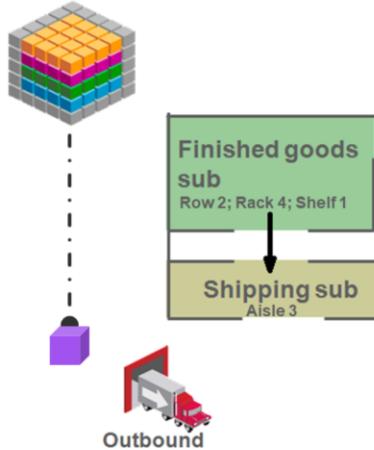
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Replenishment count types include Order PAR, Order Quantity, and On-Hand Quantity. The PAR Level represents the optimal quantity that you want to maintain for the item. The PAR Maximum Quantity represents the maximum quantity allowed to be replenished in this location. PAR Level UOM represents the unit of measure associated with the item. Finally, the Count Tolerance Percentage is the percentage that the count can exceed the PAR maximum quantity.

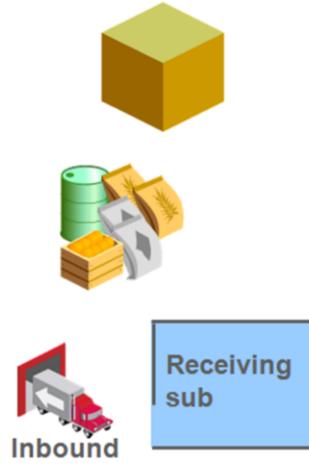
Subinventory-Locator Relationship

With locator control
Subinventory: Finished Goods



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Without locator control
Subinventory: Receiving



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This diagram depicts the following types of subinventory-locator relationship:

- With locator control: Subinventory Finished Goods
- Without locator control: Subinventory Receiving

You can structure Oracle Fusion Inventory Management in such a way that some of the subinventories and items have locator control, whereas others do not.

- For example, Finished Goods use locator controls to detail main (or bulk) inventory storage (Aisle/Row/Shelf). When actual fulfillment of orders occurs, the goods are picked and moved (i.e. transferred) from a particular locator to a particular aisle in the shipment staging area, the shipping subinventory.
- As another example, Receiving might not use locator controls because the receiving dock has no rows or aisles. Goods are removed from the trucks to the dock, then moved to a raw materials subinventory.
- If locator control is enabled at the *item level*, you must specify a locator when transacting the item into or out of a subinventory.
- If locator control is enabled at the *subinventory level*, you must specify a locator when transacting any item into or out of that subinventory.
- Each stock locator that you define must belong to a subinventory, and each subinventory can have multiple stock locators.

- The possible locator control types are:

- None
- Previously Defined
- Dynamic entry
- Item Level

Topics

- Inventory Organizations, Subinventories and Locators
- **Inventory and Item Organizations**
- Units of Measure, Classes and Conversions
- Calendar Features, Uses and Best Practices
- Flexfields, Flexfield Segments, and Value Sets
- Predefined Key Flexfields in Oracle SCM Cloud



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This section discusses two types of organizations and the differences between them.

Inventory and Item Organizations

There are two separate types of organizations that can be defined in Oracle Functional Setup Manager.

- Inventory Organization
 - Requires financial and accounting setups
 - Parameter definition, including lot, serial number, and item sourcing rules
- Item Organization
 - Intended for use as master organizations for an enterprise
 - Item organizations contain only definitions of items
 - Material storage or movement is not physically or financially tracked
 - Usage can be changed to inventory management
 - Ideal for deployments where inventory management may not be installed



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Two types of organizations:

- Inventory Organizations
 - Setup task: Manage Inventory Organizations
 - Financial and accounting setup required
 - Usage field: Inventory management
- Item Organizations
 - Setup task: Manage Item Organizations
 - Financial and accounting setup not required
 - Usage field: Item management

Item Organizations

Item organizations contain only definitions of items. Use item organizations in implementations when the storage or movement of inventory does not need to be physically or financially tracked. For example, you would use an item organization in a retail scenario, if you need to know the items that are listed by and sold through each retail outlet even though the inventory and transactions are recorded in another system. In Oracle Sales Cloud, item organizations are used to define sales catalogs.

Item organizations can be changed by administrators to an inventory organization by updating the necessary attributes.

Inventory Organization

Inventory organizations are used to store and transact items. An inventory organization is associated with a business unit, legal entity, and primary ledger. Use inventory organizations when the storage or movement of inventory needs to be physically and financially tracked. Inventory organizations can represent facilities such as manufacturing centers, warehouses, or distribution centers.

You cannot change an inventory organization to an item organization.

Manage Inventory Organizations Using REST Services

A REST API is available to create inventory organizations and the inventory organization parameters. If the warehouse is also a manufacturing plant or supports maintenance activities, you can define the plant parameters for the organization. For more information, refer to the following link:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/fasrp/index.html>

Inventory Versus Item Management Usage

Feature	Item Management	Inventory Management
Financial and Accounting Information	No	Yes
Perform Inventory Transactions	No	Yes
Manage Item Quantities	No	Yes
Lightweight Organization	Yes	No
Edit Usage of Organization	Yes	No



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This table shows the differences between item and inventory organizations. The table contains the following:

- Columns: Feature, Item Management, and Inventory Management
- Rows with the following five features: Financial and Accounting Information, Perform Inventory Transactions, Manage Item Quantities, Lightweight Organization, and Edit Usage of Organization

Inventory Organizations

- Represent warehouse facilities, and gather additional data to indicate how the warehouse operates and how logistic and financial transactions are performed

Item Organizations

- Are intended for situations where products must be modeled, but inventory management is not used

Practice: 4-1

- Creating a subinventory.



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In this practice, you create your own subinventory.

Topics

- Inventory Organizations, Subinventories and Locators
- Inventory and Item Organizations
- **Units of Measure, Classes and Conversions**
- Calendar Features, Uses and Best Practices
- Flexfields, Flexfield Segments, and Value Sets
- Predefined Key Flexfields in Oracle SCM Cloud



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This section discusses units of measure and their classes, base units of measure, and unit of measure conversions.

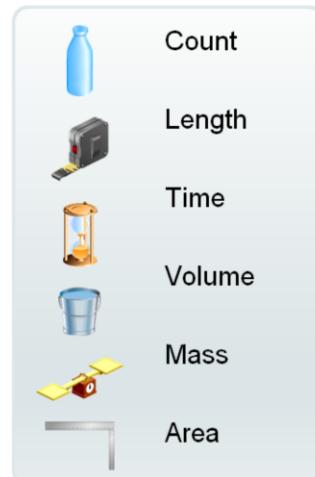
Units of Measure

A unit of measure (UOM) is a value that specifies the quantity of an item.



Units of measure are used in Inventory Management, Product Management, Order Management and Global Order Promising

Unit of measure class:



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This diagram depicts the following units of measure and units of measure classes.

Unit of measure

- Dozen
- Litre

Units of measure class:

- Count
- Length
- Time
- Volume
- Mass
- Area

Manage Units of Measure and Unit of Measure Classes Using REST Service

- You can use a REST API to create units of measure with a standard conversion to the base unit of the parent UOM class. You can also create item specific intraclass conversions between a unit and the base unit of the shared class.
- In addition, you can use a REST API to create unit of measure classes. You can also create item-specific interclass conversions between two classes. You can also create item-specific interclass conversions between two classes.

For more information, refer to the following link: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/fasrp/index.html>

You define units of measure for tracking, moving, storing, and counting items. Following are ways that units of measure are used in different products:

- Oracle Fusion Inventory Management
 - Tracking on-hand quantities
 - Processing inventory transactions
 - Performing cycle and physical inventory counts
- Note:** UOM conversions enable you to view different units of measure in inventory transactions.
- Oracle Fusion Product Management (Product Model, Product and Catalog Management, Product Hub, Product Development)
 - Specifying UOMs for each item (each item created requires a UOM)
 - Creating item-specific UOMs
 - Using UOMs for attributes of items
- Oracle Fusion Order Management
 - Viewing the ordered quantity of an item
- Oracle Fusion Global Order Promising
 - Reviewing supply availability for items
 - Determining availability options for fulfillment lines

Unit of measure classes represent groups of units of measure with similar characteristics.

- A unit of measure class contains a base unit of measure.
- You use the base unit of measure to perform conversions between units of measure in the class. For this reason, the base unit of measure should represent the other units of measure in the class, and be the smallest unit.
- For example, Count is a unit of measure class and Unit, Dozen, and Gross are examples of units of measure within the class. The unit of measure Unit is the base unit of measure for this class.

Assigning Base UOMs to UOM Classes

UOM Class	UOMs	Base UOMs
Count	Dozen Gross Unit	Unit
Mass	Pound Kilogram Milligram	Milligram
Time	Hour Minute Second	Second
Volume	Cubic Foot Cubic Centimeter Cubic Inch	Cubic Centimeter



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This table lists examples of unit of measure classes, the units of measure in each unit of measure class, and the unit of measure that is assigned as the base unit of measure for each unit of measure class. Note that each base unit of measure is the smallest unit of measure in its unit of measure class. Each unit of measure class must have a base unit of measure. It is defined when the class is created.

The table contains the following:

- Columns: UOM Class, UOMs, and Base UOMs
- Rows with the following UOM Classes: Count, Mass, Time, and Volume

Unit of Measure Conversions

UOM Class = Mass

UOM	Base UOM
Pound	No
Milligram	Yes
Gram	No

UOM Conversion

1 Pound = 4535292.37 X Milligram
1 Gram = 1000 X Milligram

UOM Interclass Conversion

Item	Destination Base UOM	Destination UOM Class	Conversion	Source Base UOM	Source UOM Class
Keyboard	Pound	Mass	2	Unit	Count
Eggs	Container	Box	12	Unit	Count
Light bulbs	Container	Box	24	Unit	Count



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This slide depicts the following three tables:

- UOM Class or Mass
- UOM Interclass Conversion
- UOM Conversion

A unit of measure conversion is a mathematical relationship between two different units of measure. For example, 16 ounces = 1 pound, or 2.2 pounds = 1 kilogram. If you want to transact items in units of measure that belong to classes *other* than their primary UOM class, you must define conversions between the base units of measure in different UOM classes.

In the examples in the slide, the following conversions apply:

- Keyboard: 2 Units = 1 Pound
- Eggs: 12 Units = 1 Container
- Light bulbs: 24 Units = 1 Container

As the conversions between classes are unique for each item, the conversion rate varies for each item.

Unit of Measure Conversion Examples

UOM Class	UOM	Base UOM	Conversion Factor
Count	Gross	Unit	144 (1 Gross = 144 Units)
Mass	Metric Ton	Milligram	1000000000 (1 Metric Ton = 1000000000 Milligrams)
Time	Minute	Second	60 (1 Minute = 60 Seconds)



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This table depicts some examples of measure conversion. It has the following:

- Columns: UOM Class, UOM, Base UOM, and Conversion Factor
- Rows: Count, Mass, and Time

A unit of measure standard conversion specifies the conversion factor by which the unit of measure is equivalent to the base unit of measure.

The table in the slide lists examples of unit of measure classes, one unit of measure included in each class, the base unit of measure for the unit of measure class, and the conversion factor defined for the unit of measure.

View Multiple Units of Measure in Inquiries and Transactions

This feature:

- Provides visibility to item's different units of measure
- Allows you to view transaction quantity in item's non-standard UOMs

The screenshot displays three Oracle SCM Cloud interface windows related to Unit of Measure (UOM) conversions:

- View UOM Conversions**: A modal window titled "View UOM Conversions" for Item "MULTI-UOM-1". It shows a table of UOM conversions with columns "UOM Name" and "Quantity". The table includes rows for Bag, Box of 5, CARTON, Case of 10, Case of 12, Case of 150, Carton of 20, Gram, Kilogram, and Pounds.
- Manage UOM Interclass Conversions**: A grid-based interface for managing interclass conversions. It has columns for "Item", "Item Description", "From Base UOM", "From Class", "Conversion", "To Base UOM", and "To Class". Three rows are shown for "MULTI-UOM-1":
 - Item specific co... Pounds Weight 0.04 Each Quant
 - Item specific co... Case of 10 Quant 10 Each
 - Item specific co... Case of 150 Quant 150 Each
- Manage UOM Intraclass Conversions**: A grid-based interface for managing intraclass conversions. It has columns for "Item", "Item Description", "From UOM", "Class Name", "Conversion", and "Base UOM Name". Three rows are shown for "MULTI-UOM-1":
 - Item specific co... Case of 10 Quant 10 Each
 - Item specific co... Case of 150 Quant 150 Each
 - Item specific co... Case of 20 Quant 20 Each

A red arrow points from the text "Click on the icon to view the item UOM conversions" to the "View UOM Conversions" modal window.



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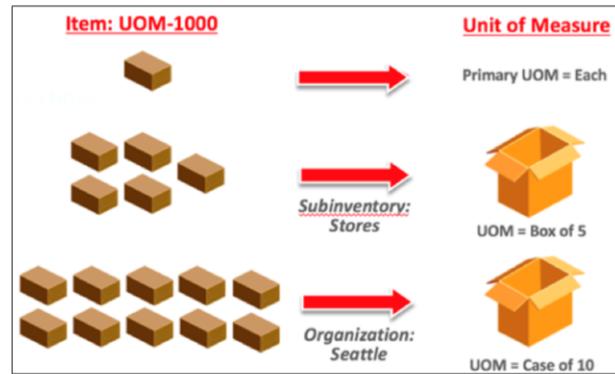
1 - 26

The feature View Multiple Units of Measure in Inquiries and Transactions enables you to view item UOM conversions on Inventory Management pages.

You can see Item, Item Description, Transaction Quantity, UOM Name and a listing of non-standard UOMs with the quantity converted to the transaction quantity.

Default Stocking Unit of Measure Overview

- Stores the same item in multiple stocking UOM's
- Defaults stocking UOM based on configurable setup
- Improves transaction processing by storing items in correct UOM
- Complies with industry specific requirements



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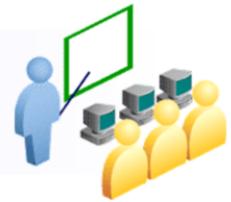
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Default Stocking Unit of Measure allows your organization to store the same item in multiple stocking unit of measures (UOM). Configurable setup is provided, allowing you to define stocking unit of measures at the organization level, subinventory level, or both levels. This setup configuration provides the ability to automatically default the stocking UOM when performing inventory transactions. Inventory transaction processing allows your organization to store and transact material in the correct UOM. These capabilities ensure the correct stocking UOM is used when replenishing, storing, counting, reconciling, and issuing material. Additionally, your organization can comply with specific industry requirements such as those within the Healthcare industry.

Demonstration: 4-1

- Creating a unit of measure.



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This demonstration shows how to create a unit of measure.

Topics

- Inventory Organizations, Subinventories and Locators
- Inventory and Item Organizations
- Units of Measure, Classes and Conversions
- **Calendar Features, Uses and Best Practices**
- Flexfields, Flexfield Segments, and Value Sets
- Predefined Key Flexfields in Oracle SCM Cloud



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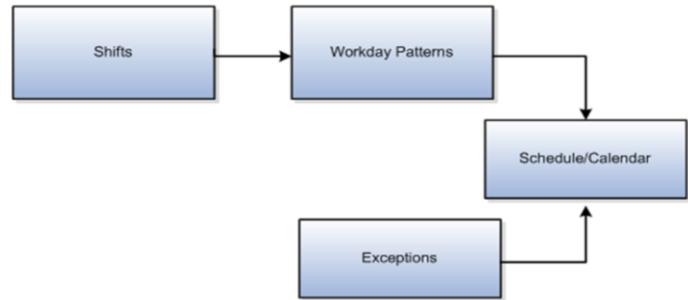
This section discusses how to create calendars.

Overview of Calendars

Calendars (schedules) are defined by:

- Start dates
- End dates
- Shifts
- Sequence of workday patterns

Calendars consist of three components:



A calendar can also contain exception dates that override the availability of resources to which the calendar is assigned.



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This diagram depicts the following: Shift, workday patterns, schedule or calendar, and exceptions.

Schedule/Calendar

A calendar is defined by a start date, an end date, and a sequence of workday patterns to be followed between those dates. A workday pattern consists of one or more shifts, which repeat over a defined number of days. A calendar can also contain exception dates that override the availability of resources to which the schedule is assigned. Quarter types such as 4-4-5 and 4-5-4 are supported.

- **Components of calendars:** Shift, workday patterns, exceptions
- **Terminology:** Calendar and schedule are used interchangeably

Note: The terms calendar and schedule are synonyms.

Calendars/schedules consist of three components:

- **Shifts:** A shift is a period of time, typically expressed in hours, and it can be defined by a start time and an end time, or a duration. A shift can be for a work period or an off period. You can create time, duration, and elapsed shifts.
- **Workday Patterns:** A workday pattern is a collection of shifts for a specific number of days. You can create time, duration, and elapsed workday patterns. The workday pattern describes how a shift repeats, for example, week = 7 days, working days = 5, schedule (take the pattern definition and give it a time period).
- **Exceptions:** An exception is a record of a date and time that indicates a specific block of either working or non-working time such as a holiday. When the exception is applied to a calendar it overrides the calendar's definition of working and non-working time accordingly.

First, calendars are composed of workday patterns and exceptions. Workday patterns are composed of shifts. You can also create exceptions (non-working days) in calendars. Begin by creating shifts, and then assigning those shifts to workday patterns. Next, create a calendar that is a collection of workday patterns and any exception dates.

You can manage the following using REST API:

- Workday Patterns
- Shifts
- Schedules
- Schedule Exceptions

For more information, refer to the following link: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/fasrp/index.html>

Calendar Features

Calendars are global and shared.

- Calendars may be assigned to any business object.
- Exceptions made to a calendar affect every object.

Calendars are time agnostic.

- The start and end times for a workday are for the business object that uses it.
- A warehouse in New York and another in Dublin can share the same calendar start and end times.
- Working time is local to the assigned business object.
- An existing schedule can be extended by providing a new end date further in the future.



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Calendar Usage

A calendar models the breakdown of working and non-working time and may be used by many other business objects such as warehouses, organizations, and projects. The calendar does not track which objects are using it, so when exceptions are made to a calendar/schedule definition, they apply to every business object that uses it. A holiday modeled as an exception must apply to every business object that uses the calendar.

Calendar Time and Actual Time

A calendar models time, but because it does not know which business objects are using it, the time being modeled is independent of any specific time zone. Business objects are expected to treat the time as the local time. Therefore, a calendar that has a workday beginning at 9:00 AM and is assigned to a warehouse in California implies that the warehouse opens at 9:00 AM. If the same calendar is applied to a project for a corporate division in Mumbai, the start time for the resources on that project would also be 9:00 AM there.

You can extend an existing schedule by providing a new end date further in the future. Your existing schedule detail data for working and non-working time is kept, and the additional information representing the change of date is appended to this set of data. Note that this is controlled by a temporary FSM opt-in feature. If you are a new customer, you have it on by default, but if you are an existing customer and have upgraded, you will have to enable the new functionality.

Uses of Calendar in Oracle SCM Cloud



Planning

- Collects calendars for use in scheduling supply and forecasting

Promising

- Collects calendars for use in determining promise dates and supply creation dates

Inventory Management

- Uses workday calendars for scheduling counts and replenishment requests
- Uses trading partner calendars to determine shipping and receiving dates

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The diagram in the slide depicts how Oracle SCM Cloud uses calendars for planning, promising, and inventory purposes. The first part of the diagram lists the following entities and the types of calendars they use: Manufacturing Plant, Inventory Organization, and Trading Partners. The second part of the diagram explains the use of calendars in Planning, Promising, and Inventory Management.

Planning and **promising** collect calendars associated to manufacturing plants and inventory organizations, as well as supplier shipping calendars and customer receiving calendars. They use these to determine capacity and constraints and to determine available dates for production, shipping, and receiving.

Similarly, **inventory** uses calendars when determining dates for counts, as well as dates associated with supply documents such as movement requests, transfer orders, purchase orders, and work orders.

For example, during Ship Confirm, the application validates the actual departure against the following:

- Shipping calendar associated with the location of the organization:** If there is no assignment of a shipping calendar to the organization location and there is any assignment at the organization level (shipping calendar), then the application defaults the shipping calendar of the assignment at the organization level and validates against that.

- **Receiving calendar for customer:** If there is any receiving calendar assigned at the customer location, then the application considers it for validation. Otherwise, the application defaults the calendar at the customer level (if any).
- **Carrier calendar:** If there are any assignments at the organization location or customer location, then the application considers these calendars. Otherwise, the application considers the calendar defined at the organization level (for a particular carrier), and the one defined at customer level (if any).

Demonstration: 4-2

- Creating a calendar.



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This demonstration shows how to create a calendar.

Calendar Best Practices

Calendar exceptions are global.

- Do your facilities have a common calendar?
- Does each facility need independence?

Calendar types:

- Duration, Elapsed, and Time
- Time is used in supply chain management.



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Calendar Exceptions Are Global

When using calendars, it is important to recognize how your objects use them. Consider whether they should have a common behavior or if they need to work independently.

- Using a single calendar for all objects implies that all should respect the exception if any are assigned.
- If objects require independence, then separate calendars for each may be preferable.
- Calendars may take advantage of a common set of shifts and workday patterns, but each calendar requires separate maintenance if the exceptions assigned to a calendar are unique to an inventory organization.

In Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud, the inventory organization requires a calendar as the schedule to use for working time in the warehouse.

Calendar Types

Because the calendar objects are used across applications, a variety of types exist.

- **Duration shifts:** Used in situations where the start times and end times are not fixed but where only the availability of time being worked or not worked on any given day is fixed
- **Elapsed shifts:** Used where the start or end times vary by the resource (such as a person) using the calendar
- **Time-based calendars:** Contains a specific start and end time that are used by these products. This is the only calendar type used in Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud applications.

Topics

- Inventory Organizations, Subinventories and Locators
- Inventory and Item Organizations
- Units of Measure, Classes and Conversions
- Calendar Features, Uses and Best Practices
- **Flexfields, Flexfield Segments, and Value Sets**
- Predefined Key Flexfields in Oracle SCM Cloud



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This section discusses flexfields, flexfield segments, and value sets.

Overview of Flexfields

A flexfield:

- Provides a means to define application features without detailed programming
- Extends a business object with additional data fields to capture additional information
- Consists of segments representing different data or values
- Stores data in database table columns, one for each segment
- Displays to end users as attributes of information

The available types of flexfields are:

- Descriptive flexfields
- Extensible flexfields
- Key flexfields



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To manage flexfields, use the tasks available in the Define Flexfields task list (in the Setup and Maintenance work area).

Navigation: Navigator > Setup and Maintenance work area > search for: Define Flexfields.

The tasks contained in the Define Flexfields task list are:

- Manage Descriptive Flexfields
- Manage Extensible Flexfields
- Manage Key Flexfields
- Manage Value Sets

Descriptive Flexfield

Flexfield Type	Description	Examples
Descriptive flexfield	Optional, modifiable expansion space in the user interface for additional information that would not otherwise be captured	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Additional information about a stocking location such as the type of stocking location (i.e. warehouse, stockroom, production, etc.), links to facilities management teams, etc.Tracking additional details against any type of transactional document (i.e. shipment, receipt, misc. transaction) that are important to your business



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This table describes Descriptive Flexfield with the help of examples.

Extensible Flexfield

Flexfield Type	Description	Examples
Extensible flexfield	Similar to descriptive flexfields, but with advanced capacities, such as categories	Voltage may be modeled on an item to allow checks for compatibility when ordering replacement parts.



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This table describes Extensible Flexfield with the help of an example.

Key Flexfield

Flexfield Type	Description	Examples
Key flexfield	<p>Mandatory key for identifying business entities by using an enterprise</p> <p>Defined code scheme that does not require programming, and where segments can represent a characteristic of the entity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Segments of your item categorizationUser-friendly cross-reference to an accounting stringComposite key that identifies an aisle, row, rack, shelf in a stocking location

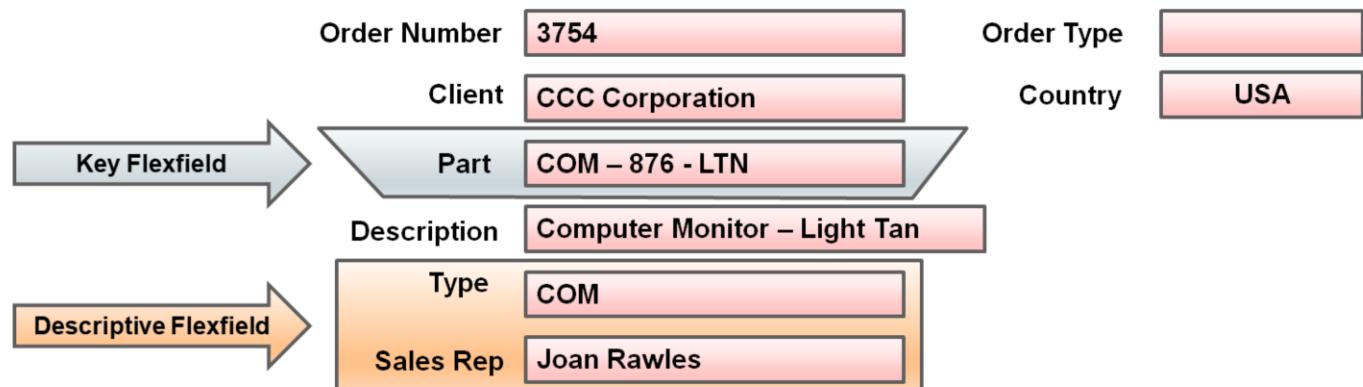


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This table describes Key Flexfield with the help of examples.

Example of Flexfields



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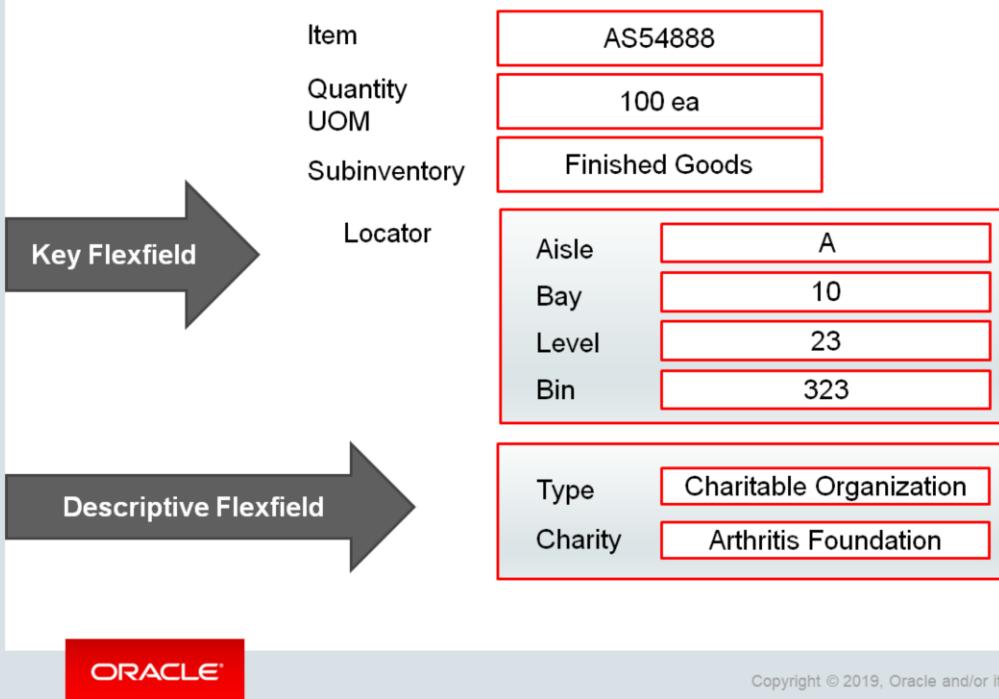
The diagram in the slide shows a few fields added to an order page by defining a Part Number key flexfield and a descriptive flexfield (in two segments) to capture part type and sales representative information.

Oracle application development decides which business objects are defined with flexfields. Some can accommodate descriptive flexfields and others can accommodate extensible flexfields or key flexfields.

Flexfield attributes are available across the deployment in Web Services, Oracle Business Intelligence, desktop integration with Application Development Framework, and in search. Any UI page that presents the business object includes the flexfield attributes that extend the business object.

A single flexfield can capture multiple attributes which you can display in the user interface as fields.

Inventory Miscellaneous Issue



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This diagram depicts some miscellaneous issues in inventory.

Flexfield Segments

Flexfield segments:

- Represent attributes of entities (business objects)
- Can appear:
 - Based on a structure or context
 - Globally wherever the flexfield is implemented
- Can be made available to an application as groups of attributes called contexts
- Can be assigned a value set that determines which values are valid for the segment



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Flexfield segments are made available to end users as individual fields in the application user interface. Segments correspond to the user-defined attributes of an entity.

Value Sets

A value set is:

- A set of valid values assigned to a flexfield segment, or other entity outside of flexfields
- The basis of validation for a value entered into a flexfield segment by an end user
- Defined before configuring the key flexfield, because you assign value sets to each segment as you configure the key flexfield



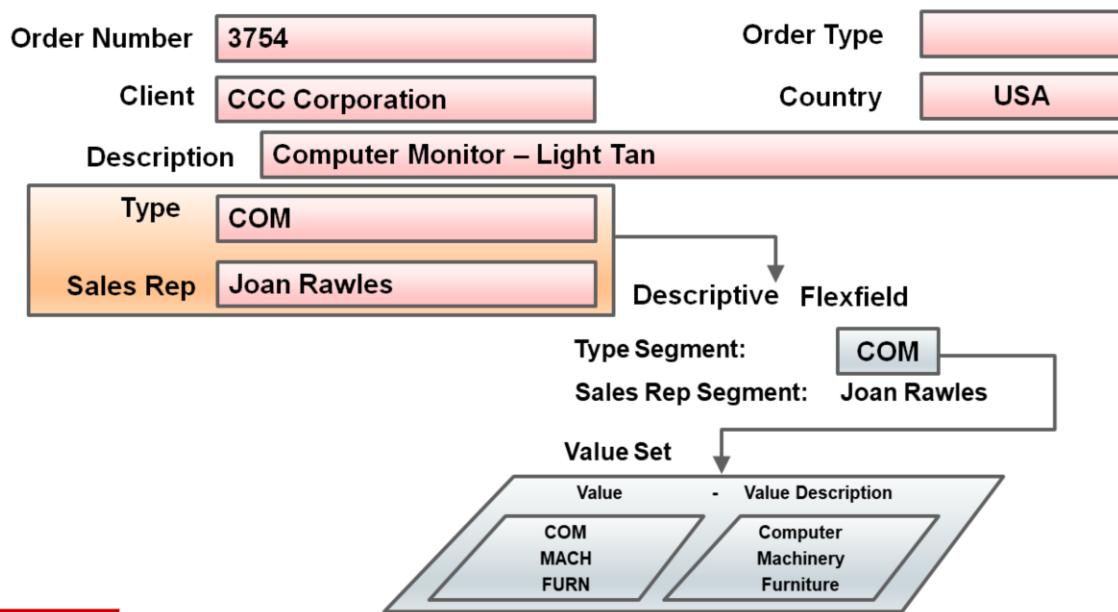
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You can create value sets when you create or edit descriptive and extensible flexfield segments.

Value Sets: Example



The diagram in the slide shows a value set being used for a descriptive flexfield's segments.

Value Sets

The types of validation are:

Validation Types	Description
Format only	End users enter data rather than selecting values from a list.
Independent	The list of values consists of valid values that you specify.
Dependent	A valid value in a list of values derives from the independent value of another segment.
Subset	The list of values is a subset of the values in an existing independent value set.
Table	The values derive from a column in an application table, which can optionally be limited by a WHERE clause.



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This table shows the following types of validation along with their description:

- Format Only
- Independent
- Dependent
- Subset
- Table

Topics

- Inventory Organizations, Subinventories and Locators
- Inventory and Item Organizations
- Units of Measure, Classes and Conversions
- Calendar Features, Uses and Best Practices
- Flexfields, Flexfield Segments, and Value Sets
- Predefined Key Flexfields in Oracle SCM Cloud



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This section discusses the function of the Account Alias and Locator flexfields.

Predefined Key Flexfields in Oracle SCM Cloud

The predefined key flexfields that are specific to Oracle SCM Cloud are:

- Account Alias
- Inventory Locator
- Consigned
- Item Categories
- Valuation Unit



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Oracle SCM Cloud has five predefined key flexfields. The Account Alias and Inventory Locator key flexfields support inventory management capabilities. The Consigned and Valuation Unit flexfields can be used in cost accounting functions. The Item Categories flexfield can be used to extend item category details in your item master. The Item Categories key flexfields are discussed in the Catalog Creation lesson of this course.

Account Alias Key Flexfield

- Supports user-defined names for frequently used General Ledger account numbers
- Allows customers to create easy-to-remember account names
- Examples: You can create aliases to reference the following types of accounts:
 - Scrap
 - Shrinkage
 - Write-off



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Account aliases are user-given names for frequently used account numbers. An account alias substitutes for a lengthy account number and is easier to remember than a full account number. Aliases help users select the correct account when performing various transactions.

Inventory Locator Key Flexfields

- Are used to keep track of specific inventory locations in a warehouse, such as:
 - Aisle
 - Rack
 - Row
 - Bin
- Are user-definable for a warehouse
- Have user-defined number and name of segments



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Use the Inventory Locator key flexfield to capture more information about stock locators in inventory.

If none of your items has locator control, you do not need to set up this flexfield. If, however, you keep track of specific locators such as aisle, rack, row, and bin indicators for your items, you need to configure the Inventory Locator flexfield and implement locator control.

Details for this key flexfield are as follows:

- Key Flexfield code = MTL
- Table Name = INV_ITEM_LOCATIONS
- Unique ID Column = INVENTORY_LOCATION_ID
- Structure Column = ORGANIZATION_ID

This key flexfield supports only one structure.

Manage Inventory Account Alias and Inventory Locator Key Flexfields

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud interface. On the left, there's a sidebar titled 'Functional Areas' with various options like 'Initial Users', 'Enterprise Profile', and 'Inventory Management'. The 'Inventory Management' option is selected and highlighted with a blue background. On the right, there's a main content area titled 'Inventory Management' with a table of tasks. Two specific tasks, 'Manage Inventory Account Alias Key Flexfield' and 'Manage Inventory Locator Key Flexfield', are highlighted with a red box. Other tasks listed include 'Manage Inventory Transaction Sources and Types', 'Manage Material Statuses', 'Manage Subinventories and Locators', 'Manage ABC Classes', 'Manage ABC Classification Sets', 'Manage ABC Assignment Groups', and 'Manage Interorganization Parameters'. There are also buttons for 'Actions' and 'Export' at the top right.

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This screenshot depicts the Setup: Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management page and highlights a few Inventory Management tasks.

You can manage the Account Alias flexfield and the Inventory Locator flexfield by using the Manage Key Flexfields task in the Setup and Maintenance work area. Alternatively, you can manage these flexfields by locating the appropriate task in the Inventory Management functional area of the Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management offering.

Navigation: Navigator > Setup and Maintenance work area > Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management offering > Setup button > Inventory Management functional area > Tasks table > Show: All Tasks > Manage Inventory Account Alias Key Flexfield or Manage Inventory Locator Key Flexfield task.

Manage Account Aliases Task

Use an alias to quickly reference an account by entering a few characters

Organization	Name	Description	Account	Start Date	End Date	Additional Information
	Alias					
M1	M1_STD_CST_/_	Seattle Standard Cost Variance	01-520-5390-0000-000	5/7/97		
M1	STD_MATL_CST	Standard Material Cost, all Orgs.	01-000-1410-0000-000	5/19/97		
M1	INVENTORY ADJ	Inventory Adjustments	01-520-5260-0000-000	10/8/99		
M1	SCRAP ADJ	Scrap Adjustments	01-520-5341-0000-000	10/8/99		



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This screenshot depicts the Manage Account Aliases page and highlights that you can use an alias to quickly reference an account by entering a few characters.

Using the Manage Account Aliases task, customers can specify an easily recognized name or label to represent a General Ledger account number.

Navigation: Navigator > Setup and Maintenance work area > search for: Manage Account Aliases > Manage Account Aliases task.

An account alias defines an account number to which you can charge account transactions. During an account alias transaction, you can use an account alias instead of an account number to refer to the account.

Example: When you perform miscellaneous issue or receipt transactions, an account alias is used as a logical reference to a frequently used account number combination.

Trans Type	TXN Description	TXN Action
Account alias issues	Issue material against account alias	Issue From Stores
Account alias receipts	Receive material against account alias	Receipt into stores

Manage Account Alias Key Flexfield

Application	Key Flexfield Name	Key Flexfield Code	Module	Entity Usages	Deployment Status	Deployment Error Message
Inventory Management	Account Alias Flexfield	MDSP	Common		✓	

This screenshot depicts the Manage Key Flexfields page and highlights the following:

- Manage Structures
- Manage Structure Instances
- Deploy Flexfield

If you want to define logical references to frequently used account number combinations and use those references as transaction source types, you need to configure the Account Alias Flexfield and define account aliases. You must indicate how many separate segments your flexfield has, how many characters each segment has, and whether you want to validate the values that you assign to the segments.

Details for this key flexfield are as follows:

- Flexfield Code: MDSP
- Table Name : INV_GENERIC_DISPOSITIONS
- Number of Columns: 20
- Width of Columns: 40
- Dynamic Inserts Possible: No
- Unique ID Column: DISPOSITION_ID
- Structure Column: ORGANIZATION_ID

This key flexfield supports only one structure.

Resources

“Oracle Applications Cloud: Configuring and Extending Applications” is available at <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/applications-common/20a/oaext/configuring-and-extending-applications.pdf>.

You can access additional documentation on the Oracle Help Center at: docs.oracle.com. For more information about specific predefined flexfields, open the Setup and Maintenance work area, and use the tasks in the Define Flexfields task list.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Explain key inventory objects, subinventories, locators and item organizations
- Describe units of measure and their classes and base units of measure
- Describe unit of measure conversions
- Explain and create calendars and explain calendar best practices
- Describe flexfields, flexfield segments and value sets
- Describe the function of the Account Alias and Locator flexfields



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Item Creation

Part 2: SCM Common Configuration

SCM Foundation

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Schedule: **Timing** **Topic**

45 minutes	Lecture and Demo
15 minutes	Practice
60 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Identify the setup steps for creating an item
- Explain lifecycle phases and Root item classes
- Define item terminology
- Create an item

Prerequisite Steps for Creating an Item

Below are the pre-requisite steps

1. Create an organization
2. Create a unit of measure
3. Adding Life Cycle Phases
4. Configuring Default Item Class



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Before you can create an item, there are several common configuration steps that you need to perform. These three steps have already been covered in preceding lessons of the *SCM Foundation* course.

Note: The steps explained here show how to set up an item in Oracle Fusion Applications. If you are using a Oracle Fusion Product Hub, then more setup may be necessary. A separate *Product Information Management Implementation* course is available for customers implementing other Product Information Management products.

Prerequisite Steps to Create an Item

1. **Create an organization:** Already covered in the previous lesson
2. **Create a unit of measure:** Already covered in the previous lesson
3. **Adding Life Cycle Phases:** An item may go through multiple stages from Prototype to Obsolete. We'll discuss this shortly.
4. **Configuring Default Item Class:** In Fusion Applications all items must belong to an item class. Oracle Fusion provides a pre-defined item class called 'Root Item Class'. While Product Hub customers can create addition Item Classes as child item class of 'Root Item Class', all other Fusion Applications customers can assign items to 'Root Item Class' only. Let us discuss this in detail later in this lesson.

Topics

- Item Setup Steps
- Lifecycle Phases and Item Classes
- Item Terminology
- Item Creation



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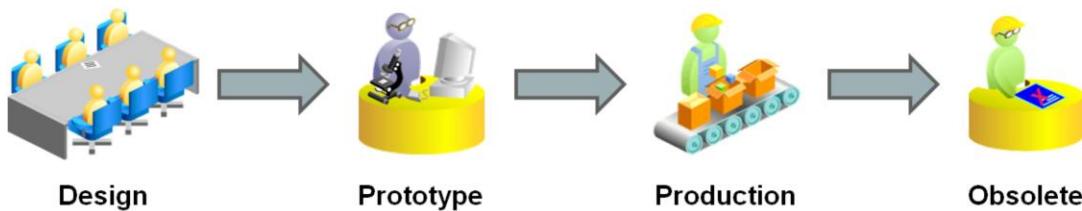
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This section discusses various lifecycle phases of items and how to manage default item class.

Item Lifecycle Phases

- Item Lifecycle Phases are used as an indicator of the stage for an item within the lifecycle process.
- Each item must have a lifecycle phase associated with it.
- Each item class has a list of lifecycle phases that are available for items.



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This diagram depicts the following four phases of the Item Lifecycle.

- Design
- Prototype
- Production
- Obsolete

Sequential lifecycle phases enable tracking and control the lifecycle phases of items. Each phase represents a set of tasks and deliverables that are required before promoting an item to the next phase. For example, for an item that can be used in production, the representative lifecycle phase is Production.

Companies may use different terms to describe the same item lifecycle phase. For example, the phases named 'Production' and 'In Manufacturing' both refer to the lifecycle phase during which an item can be used to build and ship products.

Four lifecycle phase types are predefined in the application: Design, Preproduction or Prototype, Production and Obsolete. You can use the predefined phase types to create new values for the lifecycle phases.

Fusion Applications provide Production as a pre-defined Item Life Cycle Phase that can be assigned to any Item Class. If your business needs additional Item Life Cycle phases, you can create your life cycle phases and associate them to item classes. The life cycle phases associate to an item class restrict the phases to which an item belonging to the item class can be assigned.

Creating Lifecycle Phases

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Lifecycle Phases' page in Oracle SCM Cloud. At the top, there are search filters for 'Phase' (Starts with) and 'Phase Type' (Equals). Below the filters is a table titled 'Search Results' with the following data:

Sequence	Phase	Phase Code	Phase Type	Start Date
10	Design	Design	Design	2/23/10
40	MVS DESIGN	MVS DESIGN	Design	12/29/09
20	Prototype	Prototype	Reproduction or prototype	2/23/10
60	MVS PRE PROD	MVS PRE PROD	Preproduction or prototype	12/29/09
30	Production	Production	Production	2/23/10
50	MVS PROD	MVS PROD	Production	12/29/09
80	In Production	In Production	Production	7/28/14
70	MVS OBSOLETE	MVS OBSOLETE	Obsolete	12/29/09

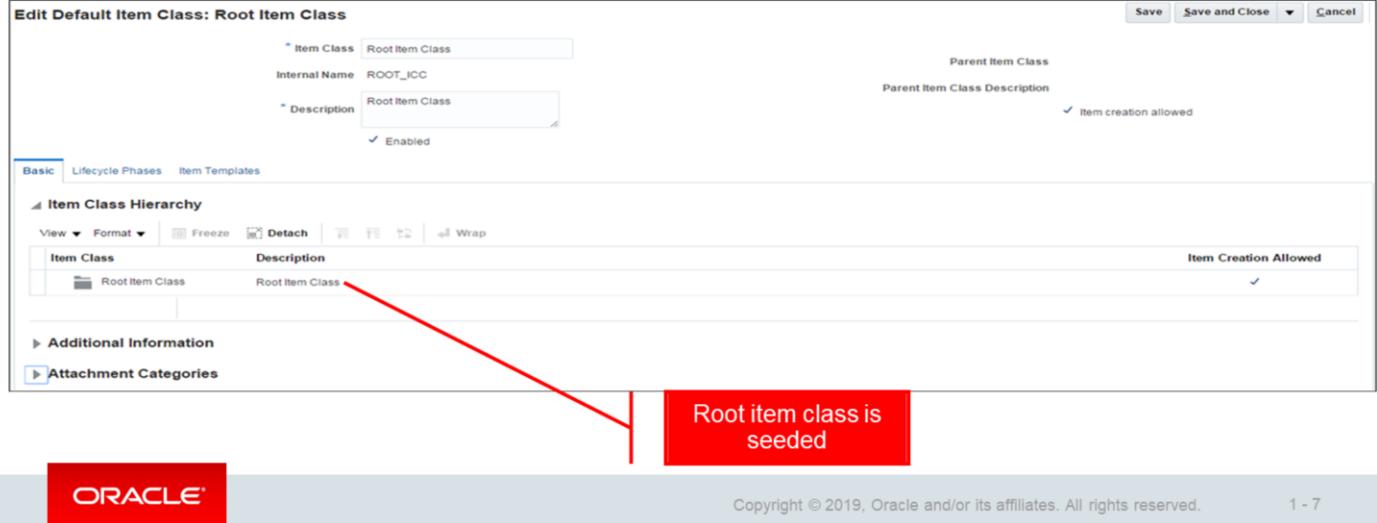
At the bottom left is the Oracle logo, and at the bottom right are copyright and page number information.

This screenshot depicts the Manage Lifecycle Phases page. Lifecycle phase types are seeded and the lifecycle phase names that are to be used are created using the lifecycle types. Lifecycle phase is a required field for the creation of an item.

1. Launch the Manage Lifecycle Phases task in the Functional Setup Manager.
2. Click the Add icon to add a row to the Search results table.
3. Enter the sequence, phase name, phase code and select the phase type. The sequence indicates the order of the lifecycle phases in a lifecycle process. The name is used in the user interfaces and the phase code is used storage tables.
4. The Sequence number is provided for display purposes only. It has no functional bearing on Fusion Applications
5. Lifecycle phases are associated with item classes, and the items in an item class can be assigned to any of the lifecycle phases associated with that item class.
6. Before you create or import items, you must create lifecycle phases and assign those phases to item classes. When an item is assigned to a lifecycle phase, that phase is visible as part of the item's attributes. In item structures, lifecycle phases are used to control specific processes.

Note: The environment has a predefined lifecycle phase that is used. In this environment, the lifecycle phase is already associated with the seeded item class (root item class).

Managing the Default Item Class



This screenshot depicts the Edit Default Item Class: Root Item Class page. In addition, it highlights that the root item class is seeded in it. In Fusion Applications all items must belong to an item class. Oracle Fusion provides a pre-defined item class called 'Root Item Class'. While Product Hub customers can create additional Item Classes as child item classes of 'Root Item Class', all other Fusion Applications customers can assign items to 'Root Item Class' only.

If you are Oracle Fusion Product Model customers, execute Manage Default Item Class task in used in the Functional Setup Manager.

The Manage Default Item Class task has three tabs:

- Basic
- Lifecycle Phases
- Item Templates

Note: The Root item class has already been associated with pre-defined lifecycle phase in your environment. You can make changes as needed.

Topics

- Basic Item Setup Steps
- Lifecycle Phases and Item Classes
- **Item Terminology**
- Item Creation



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This section discusses some important item terminology and item attributes.

Item Terminology

Item: An entity that represents products/services that a business manufacturer stocks or sells.

Item Revision: Allows tracking changes to an item or its data over a period of time and generally represents a form/fit/function of the item at a given point in time.

Item Attributes: Attributes describe a product or a service in terms of its characteristics, features, or properties.

- Operational attributes (predefined attributes)
- Transactional item attributes



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Items represent products and services that you sell or transact, resources that you maintain, and components that make up your products and services.

Each item that you create has several standard operational attributes that determine the behavior of the item with respect to various functions, such as Purchasing and Inventory Management.

Item Terminology

Additional item terminology includes:

- Item Relationships
- Item Class
- Item Catalogs
- Product Structure



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- **Item Relationships:** Enables you to relate an item to another item for various contexts
- **Item Associations:** Enables you to associate items to different business contexts such as organization, supplier items, and sites. These are also sometimes referred to as intersections.
- **Trading Partner Items:** Items that represent products from external parties such as manufacturers, customers, and competitors
- **Item Class:** A classification hierarchy to logically group products sharing similar characteristics to create a product taxonomy
- **Item Catalogs:** A hierarchy for categorizing products belonging to similar product families
- **Product Structure/Bills of Material:** A product hierarchy consisting of child items that make up an end item

Item Attributes

Attributes are named entities whose values describe various qualities of a product item.

The following types of attributes are available:

- Main attributes
- Operational attributes
- Additional information attributes
- Transactional attributes



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Main Attributes

Main attributes are common to all items, and are part of the item's data model. They describe essential aspects of the item.

Examples of main attributes include:

- Item Number
- Description
- Long Description
- Status
- Lifecycle Phase
- User Item Type
- Approval Status
- Revision
- Item Class
- Unit of Measure (a group containing eight attributes)

Operational Attributes

Operational attributes are part of the item's data model. They determine the behavior of the item with respect to various Fusion Applications such as Oracle Fusion Purchasing or Oracle Fusion Inventory. You choose the control level for operational attributes on the Manage Operational Attributes Control page. For each listed operational attribute group, you select the control level for each of the group's attributes. You can control the operational attributes at the master organization level or at the organization level. You can define operational attributes as part of a new item request.

Examples of operational attributes, with the attribute groups they belong to, are listed as follows:

- Inventory – Shelf Life Days
- Order Management – Shippable
- Purchasing – Negotiation Required
- Receiving – Allow Substitute Receipts

Additional Information Attributes

You can create additional information attributes, which are based on descriptive flexfields rather than extensible flexfields. Descriptive flexfields can have only one context available at a single time, while extensible flexfields can have multiple contexts available. If you need only a single category and usage, then descriptive flexfields are sufficient. You create descriptive flexfields by using tasks in the Setup and Maintenance work area. For example, use the Manage Catalog Descriptive Flexfields task to define descriptive flexfields for catalogs. The Additional Information region on the Specifications tab of the Edit Items page then displays the flexfield context segments based on the current value of the context.

Transactional Attributes

Some of the transaction oriented Fusion Applications require to capture values specific to an item in the transaction context. For example , whenever an Automobile dealer sells a car he needs to capture the VIN number or the License plate number of the specific car sold as part of the transaction. However , when the same dealer sells floor mats , he does not record any such detail. Fusion Applications offers a functionality to capture Transaction specific attribute.

These attributes are defined at the item class and their attribute value is captured at the time of a transaction by downstream applications. The metadata values of these attributes are maintained at the item class. Order orchestration and order capture systems are two examples of downstream use. All transactional attributes must be associated with a value set.

The following metadata values can be defined for an attribute.

- **Required:** Indicates whether the attribute value is required at the transaction
- **Default Value:** Indicates the default value of the attribute
- **Value Set:** Indicates the value set associated with the attribute
- **Read Only:** Indicates whether the attribute value is read only
- **Hidden:** Indicates whether the attribute is not shown
- **Active:** Indicates whether the attribute is active or inactive

Topics

- Basic Item Setup Steps
- Lifecycle Phases and Item Classes
- Item Terminology
- Item Creation



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This section discusses how to create and define items.

Creating and Defining Items

You can create items by selecting the Create Item link in the task panel or selecting the Create action in the Manage Items search results table.



This screenshot depicts the Manage Items page and highlights the Create Item icon in the Search Results section.

Defining Items

- Create items and apply predefined templates that provide all the basic information to help you get started quickly.
- Copy from existing product records to reuse existing data and speed up administration of products.
- Create multiple products through the application user interface or through a spreadsheet-based interface.
- Perform error checking and validation functions in real time while creating a product to ensure a complete product definition and eliminating potential rework and downstream errors.

Attachments

- Associate unstructured content in various document and image formats as attachments to a product.
- Categorize attachments in various predefined and user-defined categories to organize and provide quick access to important documents for the product.
- Associate product attachments at a product level that is applicable to all revisions of the product as well as at the product revision level for revision-specific documentation of the product.

Templates

A template is a defined set of attribute values used during item creation.

- When you apply a template to an item, you overlay or default-in the set of attribute values to the item definition. For example, every time users in a particular organization create new items, the attributes—as defined and approved by the organization—appear in the appropriate fields. No user guesswork is required, and time is saved during the creation of items with a similar form, fit, and function.
- Templates are created for each item class.
- Templates are specific to organization.
- Templates are inherited down the item class hierarchy.
- You can define both operational attributes and user-defined attributes for each template.
- If more than one item template is selected, they are applied sequentially. This means that if the same attribute is defined in more than one template, the value of the attribute as set in a subsequent template in the sequence overrides the previously set value for that attribute.

Creating Single Items

You can begin creating an item on the Manage Items page. Select the Create action in the Manage Items search results table.

- Start by providing basic information such as master organization, number of items (in this case, one item), and item class.
- Then you select the templates to apply to the items, sequentially.
- Next, provide the required attributes. If mandatory attributes were defined in the item class, then they must be provided. You can also provide unit-of-measure details.
- Use the data-level attributes under the Specifications tab to enter or view different aspects of the item, such as the base standard operational attributes. You can also view the item pages associated with the item class and inherited by the item for the grouping of base ERP attributes.
- You can optionally specify descriptive flexfields at the item or item-revision levels.
- While creating items in the user interface, you can optionally:
 - Define an item structure
 - Assign to organizations
 - Create relationships
 - Assign catalog categories
 - Add attachments

Note: While creating items based on certain attribute values, automated processes for item category assignments may be executed. If functional area catalogs are not defined, item assignments for those functional areas are skipped. Background processes and rules may also execute when creating items in the user interface or through item import.

Creating Multiple Items

Create Multiple Items

Item Class Root Item Class						
Actions ▾		View ▾		X		
* Item	* Description	* Item Status	* Lifecycle Phase	User Item Type	Pack Type	
Paper Clip	Box of 100 clips	Active	Active	Finished Good	Base Unit or Each	
		Active	Active	Finished Good	Base Unit or Each	
		Active	Active	Finished Good	Base Unit or Each	
		Active	Active	Finished Good	Base Unit or Each	
		Active	Active	Finished Good	Base Unit or Each	

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This screenshot depicts the Create Multiple Items page and highlights “Item Class” and “Item” in it.

Creating Multiple Items

When creating a new item, you have the option of creating more than one item simultaneously. In situations where you have to create numerous items that share some common characteristics, it is best to use this procedure.

Creating multiple items begins the same way as creating a single item.

- Whereas you enter one for the number of items under the single item scenario, for multiple items you enter a number greater than one.
 - You are taken to the Create Multiple Items page where you must specify the details for each of the items in the table.

Note: While creating items based on certain attribute values, automated processes for item category assignments may be executed. If functional area catalogs are not defined, item assignments for those functional areas are skipped. Background processes and rules may also execute when creating items in the user interface or through item import.

Copying Items

Single items can be created by copying an existing item.

The following can be copied from an existing item:

- Attributes
- Relationships
- Structures
- Organization assignments
- Attachments



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Attributes

Indicate whether you want to copy the attributes and then apply the templates, or apply the templates and then copy the attributes. On the Specification tab, select the list of attribute groups available for copying attribute values.

Relationships, Organization Assignments, and Attachments

On the Relationships tab, select the relationships, organization assignments, and attachment categories to be copied to the new item. Select association attributes and their values to copy to the new item.

Structures

On the Structures tab, select the structure to be copied to the new item. You can also decide to create a common structure.

Practice: 5-1

- Creating a basic item



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In this practice, you create a new item in the Root Item class and associate organizations with it.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Identify the setup steps necessary to create a basic item
- Explain lifecycle phases and Root item classes
- Define item terminology
- Create an item



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Catalog Creation

Part 2: SCM Common Configuration

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
-----------	--------	-------

30 minutes	Lecture and Demo
00 minutes	Practice
30 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe key concepts of catalogs and categories
- Explain how to create and edit catalogs
- Describe how to assign catalogs

Topics

- Overview of Catalog and Categories
- Creating and Editing Catalogs
- Assigning Catalogs



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1 - 3

This section discusses key concepts of catalogs and categories.

Overview of Catalogs and Categories

- Catalogs:
 - Catalogs provide a mechanism to identify a collection of items that share a business purpose.
 - For example, an E-commerce catalog may include desktops, printers, bandage cloth, scar eraser, and gloves. A winter catalog may include skis, goggles , and snow boots.
- Categories:
 - The items in a catalog are sub-divided into categories. Categories can be organized in a single level catalog or in hierarchy in the catalog.
 - For example, an E-commerce catalog may be made up of multiple categories, such as *Office Products* and *Gloves*. While the *Office Products* may include desktop and printers, the *Gloves* category may include various types of gloves.



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Catalogs

Catalogs are a way to classify items that meets a business requirement. For example , you may create a catalog for E-commerce and another catalog for Winter Sports and a third catalog for Off-Season Sales. An item can exist in multiple catalogs.

Category

- Instead of grouping all the catalogs items together, categories help sub-divide the catalog. For example you may break down your e-Commerce catalog into Office Products, Men's fashion , Health Care, Gloves etc.
- Categories can be constructed into a hierarchy for easy navigation. For example, Health Care category can be further subdivided into Diet-and-Nutrition and First Aid care. The First Aid care can be further subdivided into First Aid Kits and Gloves.

Catalogs and Categories Example

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud interface. At the top, there is a navigation tree for an 'eCommerce Catalog' with categories like Business Products, Consumer Products, Electronics, Fashion, Health and Beauty, Health Care, Diet and Nutrition, First Aid Care, First Aid Kit, and Gloves. Below this, a 'Gloves: Details' window is open. It has tabs for Details, Items (which is selected), and Where Used. The Items table shows two items: GLV10000 and GLV10001, both described as 'GLOVES POLY COATED...' with organization code '000' and item class 'Gloves'. The Oracle logo is in the bottom left, and copyright information is at the bottom right.

Item	Item Description	Organization	Item Class
GLV10000	GLOVES POLY COATED...	000	Gloves
GLV10001	GLOVES POLY COATED...	000	Gloves

This screenshot depicts an example of Catalogs and Categories. The E-commerce catalog has multiple categories arranged in a hierarchy. Gloves is one of the categories. Multiple Gloves (items) have been assigned to the Gloves category.

Catalogs Terminology

- Catalog category association: The association of the category to the catalog root or a category to a parent category.
- Item category assignment: Represents the relationship between a category and an item.
- Reference category: A category that is shared as a reference category from a source catalog.
- Leaf-level category: The lowest level category in a hierarchy.
- Browsing category: Categories that you add to the category hierarchy for the purpose of classification and do not have items assigned to them.
- Functional Area Rules: Seeded rules that control the configuration and behavior of the catalog that is created or assigned to a functional area.



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This slide lists some important terms related to catalogs along with their description.

Types of Catalogs

Catalogs are of two types:

- Functional catalogs:
 - These are created and managed from Functional Setup Manager using the Manage Functional Area Catalog task.
- Product catalogs:
 - These are created and managed in the PIM Work Area using the Manage Catalogs task.



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There are two types of catalogs: Functional catalogs and Product catalogs.

Topics

- Overview of Catalog and Categories
- Creating and Editing Catalogs
- Assigning Catalogs



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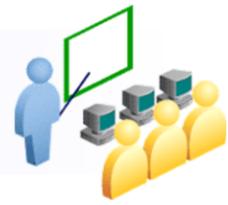
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1 - 8

This section discusses how to create and edit catalogs.

Demonstration: 6-1

- Creating catalogs



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This demonstration shows how to create the catalog from the Product Information Management work area.

Defining Item Catalogs

The steps required to set up a catalog are as follows:

- Create catalog
- Create category hierarchy within the catalog



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This slide lists out the steps for creating an item catalog.

Managing Functional Area Catalogs

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Functional Area Catalogs' page in Oracle Fusion Applications. The page has a header with the Oracle logo and a toolbar with buttons for View, Assign, and Done. The main content is a table with three columns: Functional Area, Catalog Name, and Description. The table lists various functional areas and their corresponding catalogs, such as Inventory, Contracts, Product Reporting, and Purchasing. The 'Purchasing' row is highlighted with a blue background.

Functional Area	Catalog Name	Description
Inventory	Items	Inventory Category Set
Contracts	PN_TestFunc1	PN_TestFunc1
Product Reporting	Product	Product Category
GDSN Syndication for UDEX	UDEX Catalog	UDEX Catalog
Process Allocation Class	Allocation Class	Allocation Class
Process Sequence Dependency Class	Sequence Dependency Class	Sequence Dependency Class
Process Substandard Item Class		
Process Technical Class	Technical Class and Subclass	Technical Class and Subclass
Process General Ledger Class	General Ledger Class	General Ledger Class
Process General Ledger Business Class	GL Business Class	GL Business Class
Process Cost Class	Cost Class	Cost Class
Purchasing	Purchasing	Purchasing Category Set
Process Product Line	GL Product Line	GL Product Line
GDSN Syndication for GPC		
Distributed Order Orchestration	Purchasing	Purchasing Category Set
Supplier Products and Services		
VAT Invoices for China	Vision China	Vision China (Use Product Fiscal Classification for inventory items)
Planning	Items	Inventory Category Set
Supply Chain Financial Flow Orchestration	FOSQA Catalog	FOSQA Catalog - Used for Fusion SCM - FOS Functional Testing - PLEASE DO NOT UPDATE
Supply Chain Orchestration		

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This screenshot depicts the Manage Functional Area Catalogs page. Functional Area catalogs are managed through the Functional Setup Manager Task: **Manage Functional Area Catalogs**

Below are some of the Fusion Applications that use Item Catalogs for their business flows. So you need to create and assign catalogs as needed. Please refer to documentation for the relevant applications to ensure that the catalog meets the applications specifications. For example, some of the applications mandate it's functional catalog to be of single level .

- Purchasing
- Inventory
- Planning
- Cost
- Order Entry
- Contracts
- Product Reporting

To create a functional area catalog:

1. Launch Functional Setup Manager by selecting the **Setup and Maintenance** link in the navigator or the icon in the spring board page
2. Enter **Manage Functional Area Catalogs** in the search box
3. Click the Search icon
4. Select the **Manage Functional Area Catalogs** link
5. Select the row corresponding to the Functional Area you wish to manage
6. Click the **Create** icon

The Create Functional Area Catalog window appears for the functional area you selected.

Creating Functional Area Catalogs

The screenshot shows the 'Create Functional Area Catalog' dialog box for the 'Inventory' functional area. The dialog has several input fields and sections:

- Catalog Name:** A required field (marked with an asterisk) where the user can enter the catalog name.
- Catalog Code:** A required field (marked with an asterisk) where the user can enter the catalog code, which defaults to the catalog name.
- Description:** An optional text area for describing the catalog.
- Controlled At:** Set to 'Master Level'.
- Functional Area Parameters and Rules:** A section containing rules for the catalog.
- Default Category:** A section for defining a default category for the catalog.
- Category Name:** A required field (marked with an asterisk) for the category name.
- Category Code:** A required field (marked with an asterisk) for the category code, which also defaults to the category name.
- Description:** An optional text area for the category description.
- Start Date:** Set to 3/17/17.
- End Date:** An optional date field.
- Restrict category to item assignment only:** A checkbox option.
- Buttons:** 'Save and Continue' and 'Cancel'.

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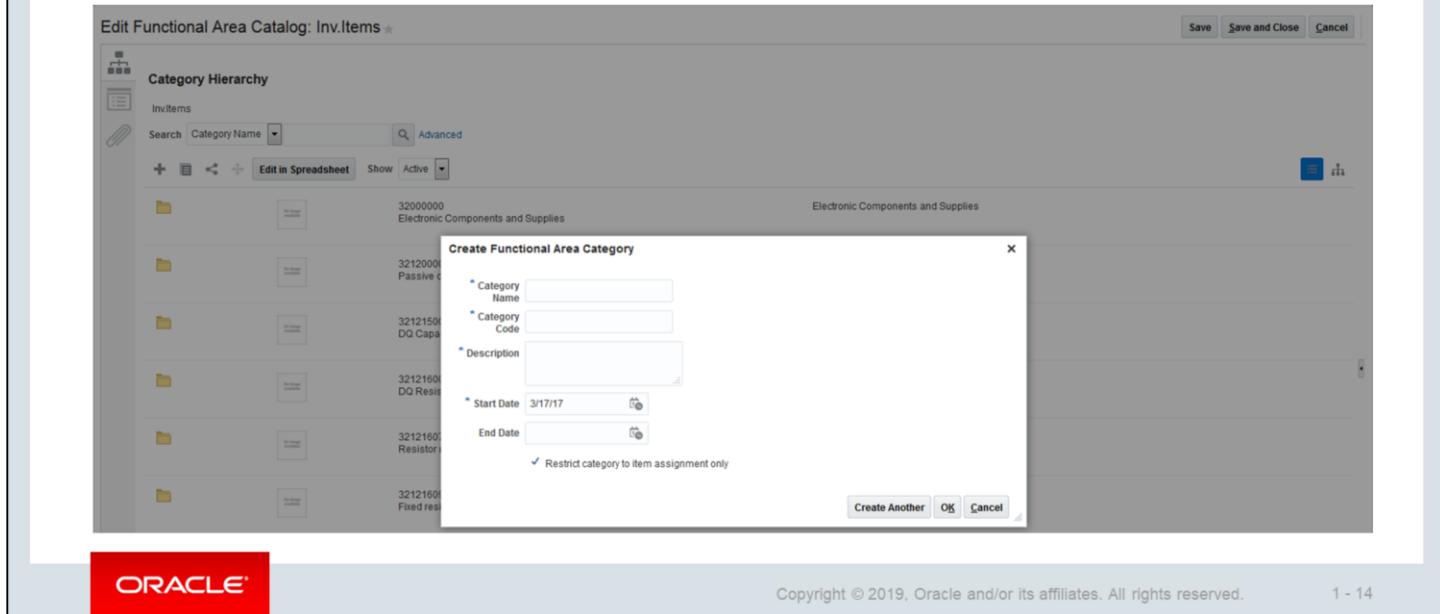
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This screenshot depicts how you can create or edit a catalog by selecting the functional area and clicking the create or edit icon.

- Enter the following information to create catalog for the functional area and assign it to the functional area.
 - Catalog Name:** A unique name for your catalog
 - Catalog code:** Defaults from the catalog name
 - Description:** The description for the catalog.
 - Note:** Additional fields maybe displayed for the user to enter data based on the seeded rules that are defined for the functional area catalog
 - Functional Area Parameters and Rules:** This region contains the seeded rules in read only format for the functional area. Each functional area can have a set of rules to define how a catalog should be configured to support the functional area. When a catalog is created and assigned to the functional area, it is validated against the functional area rules.
 - Default Category: Region:** If the functional area requires a default category this region is displayed. The user enters the category name, description. The default category is created automatically when the catalog is created.
- Click Save and Continue.

Creating Categories by Adding a New Category



This screenshot depicts how you can create a new category using Action in the Category Hierarchy region.

Editing Catalogs

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Functional Area Catalog' page for 'Inv.Items'. The 'Category Hierarchy' tab is active, displaying a tree structure of categories. The root node is 'Inv.Items', which contains several sub-nodes such as '32000000', '32120000', '32121500', '32121600', '32121607', '32121609', '401 (X)', '5900', '5905', and 'Accessories_84'. At the bottom left is the ORACLE logo, and at the bottom right are copyright and page number information.

This screenshot depicts the Edit Functional Area Catalog page.

Edit Catalogs: To edit catalogs, perform the following steps:

1. Launch the **Manage Functional Area Catalogs** task in FSM.
2. Select the row corresponding to the functional area.
3. Click the **Edit** icon.

Category Hierarchy Tab

- This region contains the category hierarchy for the catalog

Catalog Detail Tab

- This region contains the catalog name and description, an image, the selection of the default category and the start and end date for the catalog.
- The start and end date enables to control the catalog lifecycle.

Catalog Attachments Tab

- This region contains attachments for the catalog.

Category Hierarchy

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Catalog: Master Catalog' interface. At the top, there's a search bar labeled 'Search Category Name' with an 'Advanced' link. Below it is a toolbar with various icons for filtering and sorting. A navigation bar includes tabs for 'Categories' and 'Active', along with an 'Edit in Spreadsheet' button. The main area is titled 'Category Hierarchy' and displays a hierarchical tree structure under the heading 'Category Name'. The hierarchy is as follows:

- Master Catalog
 - Electronics
 - TVs
 - LED
 - Ultra Sharp

Below the tree, there's a note 'Columns Hidden 2'.

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The screenshot in this slide depicts the Category Hierarchy tab in the Edit Catalog: Master Catalog page.

The **Category Hierarchy** tab contains the category hierarchy region in which the category hierarchy can be created and maintained. In addition, items can be assigned, the usage of the category in other catalog can be viewed, and the attributes for the category and catalog category association can be edited.

This tab also provides an action to allow the category hierarchy to be edited in a spreadsheet or a complete hierarchy to be edited. For example, a customer may be using a UNSPC classification. They can download the spreadsheet to their desktop and cut and paste the UNSPC classification hierarchy into the spreadsheet and upload the spreadsheet to the system.

Sharing Catalog Content

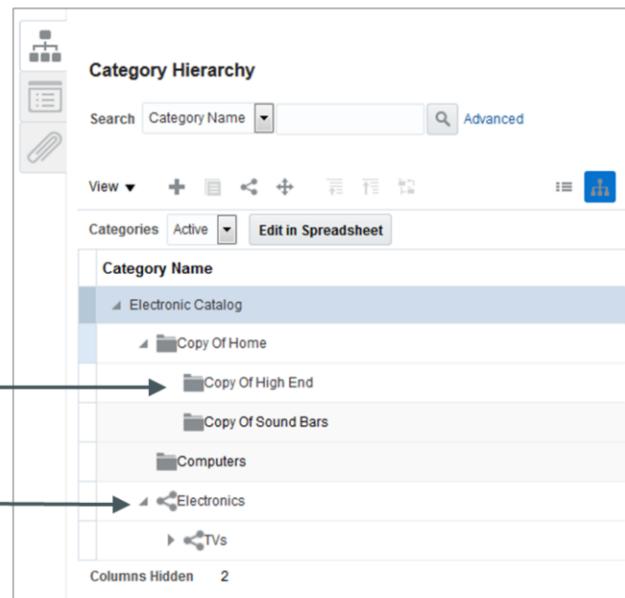
Catalogs have two types of sharing:

- Sharing by reference
- Sharing by copying

Existing categories can be reused in multiple catalogs.

Sharing by copying

Sharing by reference



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This screenshot shows the two ways in which you can share catalog content:

- Sharing by copying
- Sharing by reference

Sharing Catalog Content

- Category sharing allows the reuse of categories or a category hierarchy across catalogs. For example spring and fall product catalogs are created, many of the products are in both catalogs. The products that are in both catalogs can be assigned to one or more categories that can be shared between the catalogs. The user has the option of how they want to share the categories.
- Sharing by reference allows a category and the assigned items to that category to be added to one or more catalogs. If the category is a parent category, the complete hierarchy for that category is shared. The shared categories and assigned items are read only in the catalogs where they are added.

Topics

- Overview of Catalog and Categories
- Creating and Editing Catalogs
- Assigning Catalogs



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This section discusses how you can assign catalogs.

Automatic Assignment of Categories

- The automatic assignment categories feature is used by functional area to control assignment of all items that are created to the default category in the functional area catalog.
- This process is controlled by rules that are seeded for the functional area.
- An automatic assignment rule is shown below for the Inventory Functional Area:
 - Automatic Item Assignment for Item Creation Rules
 - If the inventory attribute group, **inventory item** attribute has a value of yes, then the new item is assigned to the default category in the functional area catalog.



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Many of the Supply Chain Management applications participate in a process which automatically assigns an item being created to the default category in a functional catalog. Also, if no catalog is assigned to the functional area, the functional area is skipped in the automatic assignment process.

The automatic assignment process is triggered when one or more item attributes, owned by the functional area, are set to a specific value when the item is created. Purchasing is a functional area and has a functional catalog, during item creation if the value of the attribute is set to the seeded rule value, the item is assigned to the catalog that is assigned to the functional area.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe key concepts of catalogs and categories
- Explain how to create and edit catalogs
- Describe how to assign catalogs



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Structure Creation

Part 2: SCM Common Configuration

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
-----------	--------	-------

45 minutes	Lecture and Demo
00 minutes	Practice
45 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Identify setup tasks for structures
- Create product structures



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Topics

- Overview of Structures
- Setup Tasks for Structures
- Item Structure Type Details
- Product Structure Flow
- Product Structure Creation
- Common Structure Maintenance
- Structure and Component Validation



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This section discusses Product Structures and what they mean in Fusion applications.

Product Structure



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This diagram depicts the product structure of a bicycle. Reference designators notes, or instructions relevant for the assembly. For example, the seat assembly uses 7 screws. The notes mention the details that one should be in the front and six should be on the sides.

What is a Structure in Fusion Applications

- A list of components that are used to manufacture or assemble an item. (Ex: A bicycle)
- Each component in a product structure is an item which may have its own product structure.(Ex: Wheel Assembly or a Seat assembly of a bicycle)
- An item can have unlimited number of user defined Product Structures, one for each business purpose (Ex: Production Planning, Engineering)
- Structures can be validated against the Life Cycle
- A Structure is specific to an Organization



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Example for a structure:

A bicycle is made up of one frame, one handle bar, one set of pedals, and two wheels. Each wheel is made up of spokes, gears, and tire.

Multiple Structures

You can create a structure for each of your business purpose. For example, while an engineering structure lists the components from building the item, a planning structure lists the components from planning perspective.

Primary Structure

Explained later

Validation against Product Life Cycle

Explained later

Structure is Organization specific

For an item, a structure may vary from one organization to another. For example, in one organization some sub-assembly may be manufactured, but in another organization it may be a bought out item.

Structure Terminology

Term	Description
Item Structure Types	Item Structure type is a way of creating multiple structure types to suit varying business purposes. For example, while an engineering structure lists the components from building the item, a planning structure lists the components from planning perspective
Common Structures	Common structures are structures that are maintained in one organization , but shared by reference by other organizations. So if there is any change made to the structure, it is automatically available for the sharing organizations for that structure.



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The table in this slide provides descriptions for Item Structure Types and Common Structures. The table contains the following:

- Columns: Term, Description
- Rows: Item Structure Types, Common Structures

Topics

- Overview of Structures
- **Setup Tasks for Structures**
- Item Structure Type Details
- Product Structure Flow
- Product Structure Creation
- Common Structure Maintenance
- Structure and Component Validation



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This section lists tasks for setting up structures.

Setup Tasks for Structures

Setup Task	Description
Manage Structure Header Descriptive Flexfields	Descriptive flexfields at the structure header
Manage Item Structure Type Details	Item Structure type is a way of creating multiple structure types to suit varying business purposes. You can create unlimited number of Item Structure Types. Fusion Applications have provided a pre-defined structure type called Primary.
Manage Structure Component Descriptive Flexfields	Descriptive flexfields at the component levels
Manage Structure Substitute Component Descriptive Flexfields	Descriptive flexfields at the substitute component level
Manage Structure Reference Designator Descriptive Flexfields	Descriptive flexfields at the reference designator level



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This table lists the setup tasks for structures along with their description. Note that all these tasks are optional. The table contains the following:

- Columns: Setup Task, Description
- Rows are as follows:
 - Manage Structure Header Descriptive Flexfields: DFFs at the structure header
 - Manage Item Structure Type Details: Fusion structures have Primary as seeded structure types. This task flow allows the user to define add additional item structure type.
 - Manage Structure Component Descriptive Flexfields (Application Descriptive Flexfield): DFF at the component levels
 - Manage Structure Substitute Component Descriptive Flexfields (Application Descriptive Flexfield): DFFs at the substitute component level
 - Manage Structure Reference Designator Descriptive Flexfields (Application Descriptive Flexfield): DFFs at the reference designator level

Note: Flexfield-related tasks are optional.

Topics

- Overview of Structures
- Setup Tasks for Structures
- **Item Structure Type Details**
- Product Structure Flow
- Product Structure Creation
- Common Structure Maintenance
- Structure and Component Validation



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This section discusses the key setup tasks for setting up structures.

Setting Up Structures

Below are the key tasks for setting up structures

- Manage structures
- Manage valid component type rules
- (Optional) Define Description Flexfields



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The setup tasks listed in the slide are all optional and perform the following:

- Manage Structures
- Explained in the next slide
- Manage valid component type rules item rule: This tasks is used to define rule to define valid component types based on key item attributes.

Below are the Description Flexfields that may be optionally defined. Please refer to Lesson-3 for details about Descriptive Flexfields

- **Manage structure header descriptive flexfields:** DFFs at the structure header.
- **Manage structure component descriptive flexfields application descriptive flexfield:** DFF at the component levels.
- **Manage structure substitute component descriptive flexfields application descriptive flexfield:** DFFs at the substitute component level.
- **Manage structure reference designator descriptive flexfields application descriptive flexfield:** DFFs at the reference designator level.

Define Structures

- Primary Structure
- Enable Lifecycle Validation
- Use Primary for Expansion

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Item Structure Type Details' page. At the top, there are fields for Display Name (Item Structure Type), Internal Name (ITM_STR_TYP), Description (Type used for creating structures for items), Component Item Sequence Increment (30), and a checkbox for Default WIP Supply Value for Components. Below this is a table titled 'Structure Names' with columns for Actions, Display Name, Internal Name, Description, Active, Enable Lifecycle Validation, and Use Primary for Expansion. The table lists several structures: Primary (Primary BOM), Production (Production), Engineering (Engineering), Design (Design), Planning (Planning), and Structure (Structure). The 'Enable Lifecycle Validation' column has a checked box for the Primary structure. The 'Use Primary for Expansion' column has a checked box for the Primary structure. Below the table is a section titled 'Item Attachment Categories' with two panes: 'Available Attachment Categories' (listing various categories like Ess Extensions Log, Brochure, etc.) and 'Selected Attachment Categories' (listing Miscellaneous, Notes, Installation, and Image).

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This screenshot depicts the Manage Item Structure Type Details page that has the following two sections: Structure Names and Item Attachment Categories.

- For each business purpose (ex: Engineering, Planning), you can create a Structure. You can create it by executing Manage Item Structure Type Details task.
- A structure is identified by its name, can be made effective for a period

Enable Lifecycle validation

- Every Item has a life cycle phase (Prototype, Design, Production and Obsolete as explained in Lesson-5, Item Creation). If an Item (example: Bicycle) is in Design phase, then all the components in its structure (ex: wheel) should also be in Design Phase or in a later phase, certainly not in the previous phase.

Use Primary for Expansion

- Let us discuss this with an example. An item, say bicycle may have multiple structures and one of them may be Planning. The Planning structure may include Wheel as one of the components. Wheel, being an assembly may have multiple structures including Primary. When we expand Bike by applying its Planning structure, and if the Wheel does not have a matching Planning structure, then its Primary structure is used for expansion.
- Structures can be made active or inactive

Attachment Categories

- You can assign a restricted number of attachment categories to a Structure. For example, you restrict attachment of CAD drawings only to Engineering structure

Topics

- Overview of Structures
- Setup Tasks for Structures
- Item Structure Type Details
- **Product Structure Flow**
- Product Structure Creation
- Common Structure Maintenance
- Structure and Component Validation



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This section discusses the flow for defining and managing product structures.

Product Structure Flow

A product manager or product data steward is normally responsible for defining and managing product (item) structures.

A typical flow involves the following:

- Create product structure
- Manage product structure
- Compare product structure



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A typical Product Structure flow entails creating, managing, and comparing a product structure.

Topics

- Overview of Structures
- Setup Tasks for Structures
- Item Structure Type Details
- Product Structure Flow
- **Product Structure Creation**
- Common Structure Maintenance
- Structure and Component Validation



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This section discusses various ways in which you can create product structures.

Creating Product Structures

Product structures can be created in one the following ways:

- Create as New
- Create from Copy
- Create from Common



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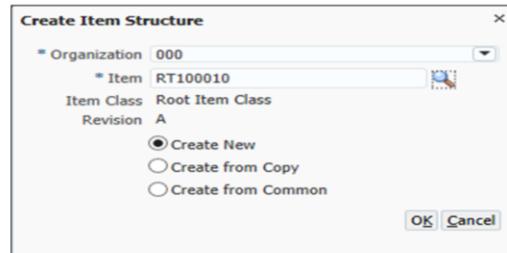
Product structures can be created in the following ways:

- **Create as New:** You can create a new structure by adding the required components and their information.
- **Create from Copy:** If the new structure is similar to an existing structure, you may copy and make necessary changes.
- **Create from Common:** If you have a need to ensure that multiple organizations share the same structure, you can make it common with the structure from a source organization. When structures are common, any change made to the structure in the source organization is automatically available to the target organizations. Such common structures can not be edited in the target organization.

Product Structures: Create as New

To create a new structure:

- Select an item and select how a structure is created.
- Specify the structure name, description, and effectivity control.
- Select and add the required components on the Structure Details page.



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An item structure exists only in the organization in which it was created. To share the same structure in another organization, you must common it.

These screenshots depict the Create Item Structure and the Create New Item Structure pages. Product structures can be created by executing “Create Item Structure”. The same can be performed from within Edit Item UI as well.

Create as New:

- To create a new structure for an item:
 - Specify the organization and the item for which you want to create the structure and click OK
 - Specify the structure name that you want to create. For example, Production.
 - Specify the effectivity control.

Start date is defaulted to the system date but can be edited. End date is entered by the user. The same component can be added to a structure for different, non-overlapping effective date intervals. The other options for effectivity control are serial and unit effective.

Add Components to Structure

- Add components to the structure.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud interface with the title "Edit Item Structure: RT100010 - Primary". The main content is a table titled "Item Structure Details" with the following data:

Item	Item Description	Item Sequence	Start Date	End Date	Quantity	Component Details		Basis	Planning Percent	Yield	Comments	Change Notice	Component UOM
						Inverse Structure Quantity	Item Type						
RT100010	Bike					1	1 Standard	None	Item	100	1		Ea
	RT100008	Frame	30	2/20/16 7:48 PM		1	0 Standard	None	Item	100	1		Ea
	RT100006	Seat Base	60	2/20/16 7:50 PM		0	1 Standard	None	Item	100	1		Ea
	RT100011	Seat Assembly	90	2/20/16 7:52 PM		1	0.5 Standard	None	Item	100	1		Ea
	RT100012	pedal Assembly	120	2/20/16 7:56 PM		2	0.5 Standard	None	Item	100	1		Ea
	RT100007	Wheels	150	2/20/16 7:56 PM		2	0.5 Standard	None	Item	100	1		Ea

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The screenshot depicts how to specify the quantity of the item or sub-assembly used in this structure. Note that the components that you add to the structure could be an item or a sub-assembly. For example, the Bike is made up of a unit of Frame and two units of pedal assembly etc.

Add Substitute Components

- Add substitute components. This is optional.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud interface for managing component details. At the top, there is a table of components with one row selected (RT100013 M1_Screws). Below the table, the 'Component Details' section is expanded, showing tabs for Overview, Substitutes, Reference Designators, Where Used, and Additional Attributes. The 'Substitutes' tab is currently selected. A table below it lists a substitute component: RT100013 M1_Rivets with a quantity of 7 and an inverse quantity of 0.143. The Oracle logo is visible at the bottom left, and copyright information is at the bottom right.

RT100011	Seat Assemby	90	2/20/16 7:52 PM	
RT100012	Seat Base	30	2/20/16 7:24 PM	
RT100013	M1_Screws	60	2/20/16 7:24 PM	
RT100014	pedal Assembly	120	2/20/16 7:56 PM	
RT100007	Wheels	150	2/20/16 7:56 PM	

Rows Selected 1 | Columns Hidden 1

RT10005: Component Details

Overview Substitutes Reference Designators Where Used Additional Attributes

View + Detach

Item	Item Description	UOM	Quantity	Inverse Quantity	Enforce Integer Requirement
RT100013	M1_Rivets	zzu	7	0.143	0

This screenshot depicts how, in an assembly, you can substitute one component with the other. In this example, instead of *M1_Screws*, you can use *M1_Rivets*. You can also specify the quantity used by the substitute item.

Planning bills and model, option class, and planning components cannot have substitute components.

Add Reference Designators

- Add reference designators. This is optional.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud interface. At the top, there is a tree view of components: RT100011 (Seat Assembly), RT100005 (Seat Base), RT100005 (M1_Screws), RT100012 (pedal Assembly), and RT100007 (Wheels). Below this is a table of component details:

Component	Quantity	Last Modified	Version
RT100011 Seat Assembly	90	2/20/16 7:52 PM	1
RT100005 Seat Base	30	2/20/16 7:24 PM	1
RT100005 M1_Screws	60	2/20/16 7:24 PM	7
RT100012 pedal Assembly	120	2/20/16 7:56 PM	2
RT100007 Wheels	150	2/20/16 7:56 PM	2

Below the table is a section titled "RT100005: Component Details". It includes tabs for Overview, Substitutes, Reference Designators (which is highlighted with a red box), Where Used, and Additional Attributes. Under "Reference Designators", there is a table:

Reference Designator	Description
1 front	
6 sides	

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This screenshot depicts that Reference designators notes, or instructions relevant for the assembly. For example, the seat assembly uses 7 screws. The notes mention the details that one should be in the front and six should be on the sides. The following are highlighted in the screenshot:

- Seat Assembly
- Reference Designators
- Reference Designator

View Details of Structure

- View details of the structure where the component is used.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud interface for viewing component details. At the top, there is a table titled 'RT10005: Component Details' with columns for Item, Item Description, Quantity, Last Modified Date, and Revision. The table lists three items: RT100010 (Bike), RT100012 (pedal Assembly), and RT100007 (Wheels). Below the table is a navigation bar with tabs: Overview, Substitutes, Reference Designators, Where Used (which is selected and highlighted in blue), and Additional Attributes. Under the 'Where Used' tab, there is a tree view of assemblies and their components. The tree starts with 'RT100010 Bike', which contains 'RT100012 pedal Assembly' and 'RT100011 Seat Assemby'. 'RT100012' contains 'M1_Screws' (highlighted with a red arrow). 'RT100011' also contains 'M1_Screws' (highlighted with a red arrow). The bottom right corner of the interface has the Oracle logo and copyright information: 'Copyright © 2019, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.' and '1 - 20'.

This screenshot depicts how you can view details of the structure under the Where Used tab. The following is highlighted in this screenshot: M1_Screws.

For any of the items, you can view the list of assemblies and sub-assemblies where the component is consumed. For example *M1_screws* are used in sub-assemblies Pedal and Seats that go into the item Bike.

View Summary of Structure

- View the summary of structure.
 - Unique list of components
 - Quantity summarized by components

The screenshots show the Oracle SCM Cloud interface for managing item structures. The top screenshot displays the 'Edit Item Structure: RT100010 - Primary' page, featuring a toolbar with actions like 'Actions', 'View', 'Format', and 'View Summary'. A red arrow points to the 'View Summary' button. The bottom screenshot shows a detailed view of the item structure, specifically the 'Flat View' table. This table lists components with columns for Item Name, Item Description, Item Class, Total Quantity, and Item Revision. A red box highlights the 'Item Name' column, and a red arrow points to the entry 'M1_Screws'.

Item Name	Item Description	Item Class	Total Quantity	Item Revision
RT100005	M1_Screws	Root Item Class	9	A
RT100006	Seat Base	Root Item Class	1	A
RT100007	Wheels	Root Item Class	2	A
RT100008	Frame	Root Item Class	1	A
RT100009	Pedal Base	Root Item Class	4	A
RT100011	Seat Assembly	Root Item Class	1	A
RT100012	pedal Assembly	Root Item Class	2	A

The screenshots depict the Edit Item Structure page and highlight the View Summary button.

- An item structure may be made up of unlimited levels of components. For example, Bike is made up of multiple sub-assemblies, for example, *Wheels*, *Pedals*, and *Seats*. Each sub-assembly may have its own sub-assemblies. Sometimes it may be convenient to view the assembly in a single level. This is known as **Flat View** or **Summary View**.
- To view the summary view, click **View Summary**. The system produces a unique list of components summarized by the quantities used in various sub-assemblies. For example, M1_Screws are listed as 9 units, where 2 units used in *Pedal* assembly and 7 units used in *Seat* assembly.

View Change Orders

- View change orders for an assembly.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud interface for managing item structures. At the top, the title bar reads "Edit Item Structure: RT100010 - Primary". Below this is a toolbar with various actions like "Actions", "View", "Format", and "Search". The main area displays a table titled "Item Structure Details" showing the components of item RT100010. The table has columns for "Item", "Item Description", "Item Sequence", "Start Date", "End Date", and "Quantity". It lists three components: RT100010 (Bike), RT10008 (Frame), and RT10007 (Wheels). The Frame and Wheels components have their own rows. Below the table, there's a message "Rows Selected 1 | Columns Hidden 1". Underneath the table, there's a section titled "RT100010: Item Details" with tabs for "Overview", "Where Used", and "Change Orders". The "Change Orders" tab is highlighted with a red arrow. Below the tabs, there's a message "Number Description Reason" followed by "No data to display.".

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This screenshot depicts the Edit Item Structure page that allows you to view change orders for an assembly. The screenshot highlights the Change Orders tab.

An item assembly may have a few components that are being processed through Change Orders. In such cases, you can view the number of change orders by clicking the **Change Orders** tab.

Product Structures: Create from Copy

Consider the following table.

Structure Effectivity: Source	Structure Effectivity: Target	Copy Allowed?
Date	Date	Yes
	Serial	Yes
	Unit/Lot	Yes
Serial	Date	No
	Serial	Yes
	Unit/Lot	No
Unit/Lot	Date	No
	Serial	No
	Unit/Lot	Yes



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This table shows different effectivities along with restrictions across which you can copy structures. You can create a new structure by copying a nearly identical one and then making necessary changes. The table contains the following:

- **Columns:** Structure Effectivity: Source, Structure Effectivity: Target, and Copy Allowed?
- **Rows:** Date, Serial, and Unit/Lot

The following are the steps to create a structure by copying an existing one:

1. Select an item that you want to copy.
2. Preview the components being copied (select the components to copy).
3. Specify new structure details, such as name, description, and effectivity.

Product Structures: Create from Common

- Creating from a common structure is done by referencing an existing structure. In other words, if the referenced structure is modified, then the changes are reflected automatically in all the referencing structures
 - This is useful when multiple manufacturing sites (organizations) need to use identical structure definition
 - Creating a common structure in each organization ensures that all structures have the same definition when a change is made



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Create from Common: Features

- Common structures are identical to the source structure from which they are made common.
- The target structure is created with the same effectiveness as the source structure.
- The structure type of the common structure should be the same as its source structure.
- You can create a common structure within the same organization, as well as across multiple organizations.
- You can reference structures only from organizations that have the same item master organization as the current organization.
- Common structures maintain a reference to the source structure from which they are created. Any changes to source are also reflected in the common structure.
- If two or more organizations must use the same item structure. You can define the structure in one organization and use it as the source from which to create common structures in other organizations.
- You cannot update any information in a common structure (some exceptions apply that you learn about in the next few slides).
- Any maintenance, such as removing or adding components, or changing component attribute values, has to be made against the source (referenced) structure.

Topics

- Overview of Structures
- Setup Tasks for Structures
- Item Structure Type Details
- Product Structure Flow
- Product Structure Creation
- **Common Structure Maintenance**
- Structure and Component Validation



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This section discusses how to manage and maintain common structures.

Maintaining Common Structures

- While common structures minimize maintenance, there is a need in some businesses to manage material control attributes independently.
- You can control these attributes by setting the Allow Attribute Updates to yes when creating a common structure.



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The diagram depicts the following five material control attributes: Supply Type, Subinventory, Locator, Operation Sequence, and Include in Cost Rollup.

Allow Attribute Updates

- You can enable this option only when you are creating a common structure. You cannot enable this option once the common structure has been created. Evaluate the business need thoroughly before creating the common structure.
- Once you enable the Allow Attribute Updates option in a common structure and save the structure, you cannot disable the attributes. If you must disable the attributes, then delete the structure and enter a new common structure for the item.

Topics

- Overview of Structures
- Setup Tasks for Structures
- Item Structure Type Details
- Product Structure Flow
- Product Structure Creation
- Common Structure Maintenance
- Structure and Component Validation



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This section discusses how structures and components are validated.

How Structures and Components Are Validated

When you create, copy, or change a structure, the following validation rules are applied that **do not** allow you to add a component to:

- A structure where the component item is the same as the parent
- A structure where the same component, with the same item sequence and effectiveness, already exists on the structure
- A structure that is being referenced as a common structure from another organization, when the component does not exist in the other organization
- Common structures. Changes must be performed on the referenced structure only
- Lifecycle validation rules ensure that only components in the same or a higher lifecycle phase than the parent item can be added



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When you create, copy, or change a structure, the following validation rules are applied:

- Lifecycle validation rules, when enabled, ensure that only components in the same lifecycle phase or higher lifecycle phase than the parent item can be added. The only exception is made for an obsolete lifecycle phase. Component items in this lifecycle phase cannot be added to an effective structure.
- For Assemble to Order, Pick to Order, and phantom structures where the parent item has Available to Promise (ATP) Components set to No, you receive a warning when you add a component that has either the item attributes Check ATP set to Yes, or ATP Components set to Yes. The warning displays “Order details for the parent item specify NO for ATP Components,” but you can add the component.
- You cannot add an optional component to a structure that is neither model nor option class.
- You cannot add a component whose planning percentage is not equal to 100 to a standard structure.
- When adding a component to a structure, the Check ATP component attribute is set to No if the component quantity is less than or equal to 0.

Demonstration: 7-1

- Creating structures.



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This demonstration shows you how to create item structures.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Identify setup tasks for structures
- Create product structures



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Inventory Overview

Part 3: Inventory Basics

SCM Foundation

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Schedule: **Timing** **Topic**

30 minutes	Lecture and Demo
00 minutes	Practice
30 minutes	Total

Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Explain how Inventory fits into Oracle's SCM Cloud offering
- List what is included in Oracle Inventory Management Cloud
- Explain how Inventory integrates with external systems



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Topics

- How Inventory Fits into Oracle's SCM Cloud Offering
- Overview of Oracle Inventory Management Cloud Capabilities
- Extending Inventory



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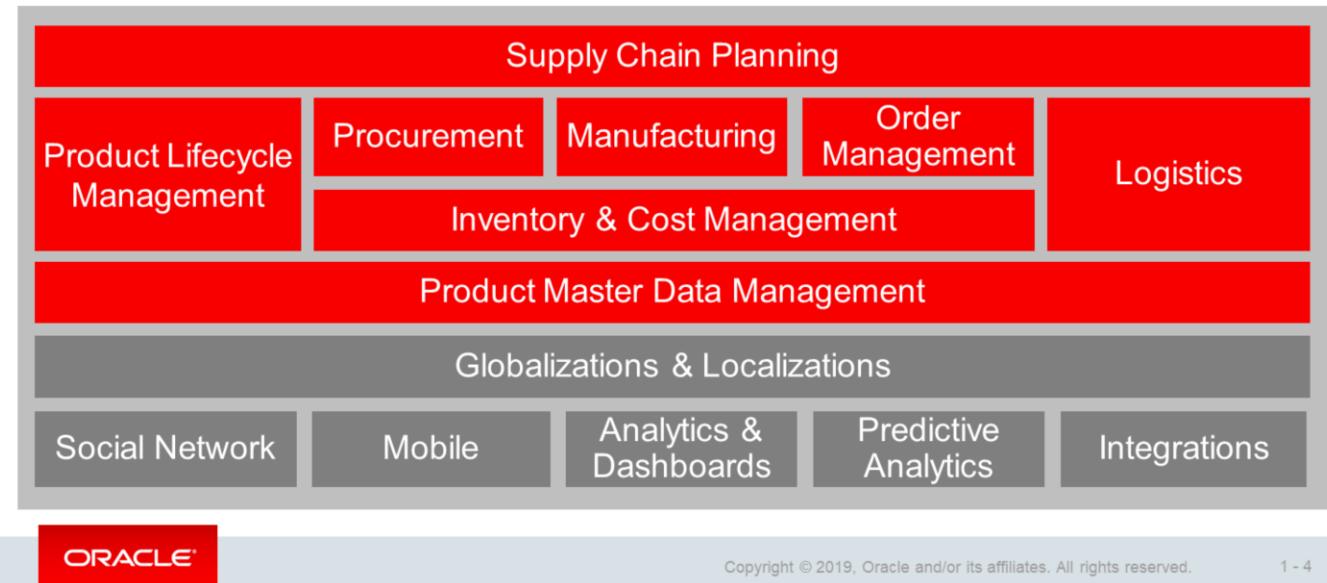
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1 - 3

This section discusses how Inventory fits into Oracle's SCM Cloud offering.

Oracle Supply Chain Management Product Offerings

Built-for-the-Cloud Supply Chain Suite



1 - 4

This diagram depicts Oracle SCM and Manufacturing product offerings, including Product Master Data Management, Product Lifecycle Management (PLM), Order Management, Logistics and Transportation Management, Procurement, Inventory and Costing, Value Chain Planning, and Manufacturing applications.

These products are all integrated with country-specific globalization and localization functionality. Additionally, the applications support social network capabilities, mobile capabilities, analytics, financial reporting, and integration to other systems.

Topics

- How Inventory Fits into Oracle's SCM Cloud Offering
- Overview of Oracle Inventory Management Cloud Capabilities
- Extending Inventory



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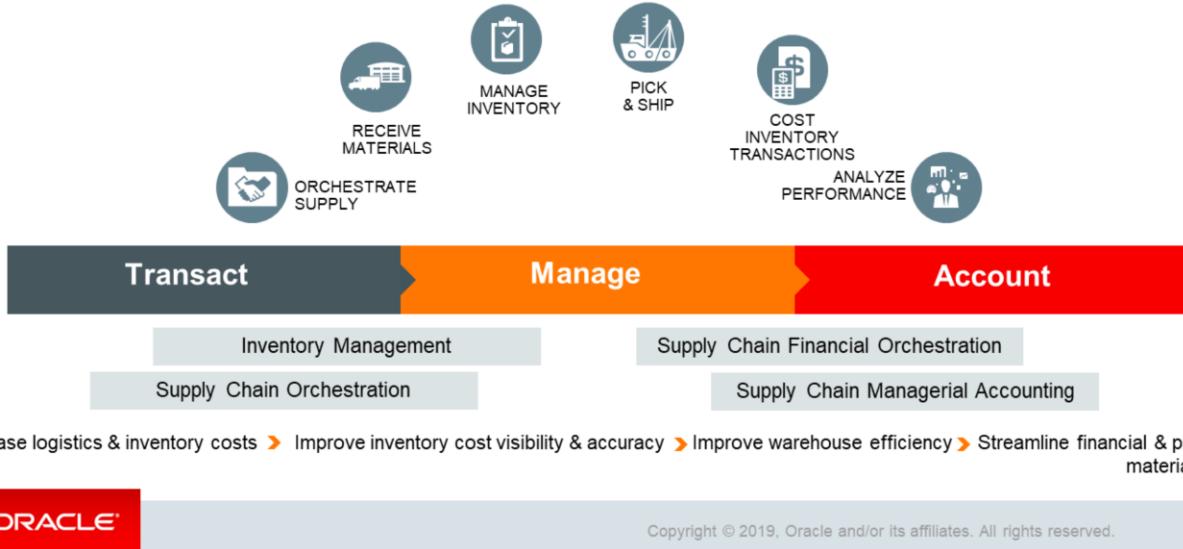
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1 - 5

This section discusses the capabilities of Oracle Inventory Management Cloud.

Oracle Inventory Management Cloud Service

Complete physical and financial management of goods across the supply chain



This diagram depicts that Oracle Inventory Management Cloud Service offers a complete materials management solution that enables companies to successfully manage the flow of goods: inbound, within the warehouse or stocking location, and outbound.

Consider the following:

- Inventory is a major asset for many organizations, and effectively managing inventory, including the related inventory movement transactions, can impact your bottom line.
- Cost Management allows cost professionals to capture, track, and analyze costs associated with inventory items as they move through the supply chain.
- Supply Chain Financial Orchestration allows companies to automate the financial flow execution for internal trade between parties independently from the physical movement of goods and fulfillment of services.
- Supply Chain Orchestration provides a tool to configure, orchestrate and monitor complex supply flows.

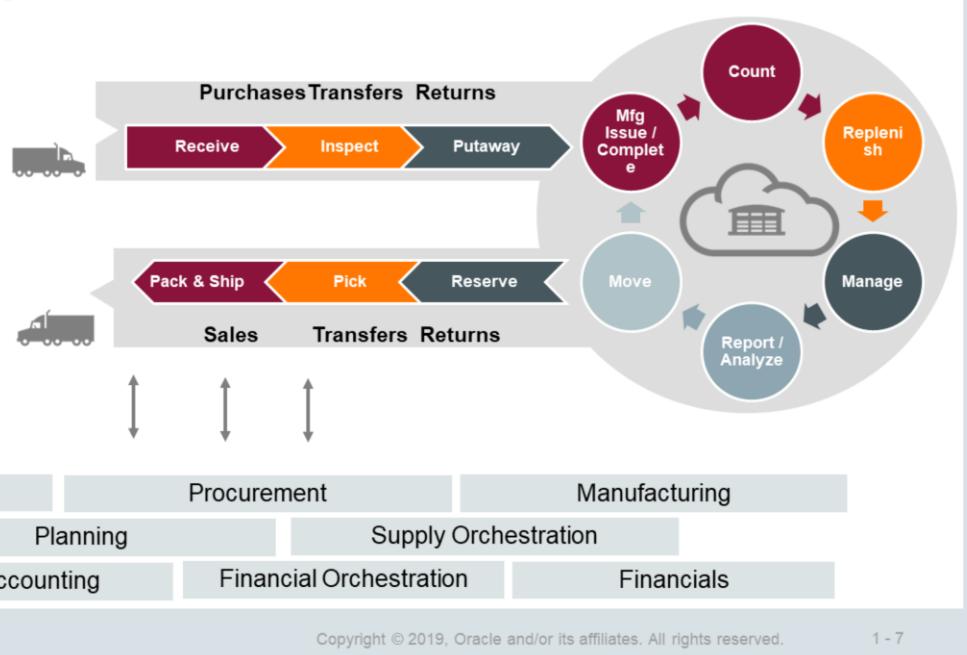
Together, these products form Oracle Inventory Management Cloud Service.

Inventory Management

Complete Materials Management

Supporting

- Source-to-Settle
- Order-to-Cash
- Plan-to-Produce



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1 - 7

This diagram depicts that Inventory Management Cloud Service builds on its core support of the indirect materials handling in the Source to Settle process and simple Order-to-Cash flows to include the Plan-to-Produce business processes for both internal and contract manufacturing scenarios. This is in support of the new SCM products: Oracle Manufacturing Cloud Service and Planning Cloud Services.

Across the supply chain, Oracle Inventory Cloud Service has been enhanced to support advanced fulfillment methods such as drop ship, back-to-back and configured to order flows.

Transfers of goods between locations is also enhanced via a new document called Internal Material Transfer. This new Transfer Order is a single document controlling the fulfillment, in-transit and receipt of interunit, intraunit or intercompany transfer (AND RETURNS) allowing for better visibility and change management.

Receiving



Receive Materials



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1 - 8

This diagram depicts the high-level tasks for the following roles in Receiving:

Receiving Agent

- Purchase Inventory
- Receive load
- Manage invoices
- Inspect material
- Disposition returns
- Manage supplier returns

Warehouse Operator

- Put away
- Manage cost accounting

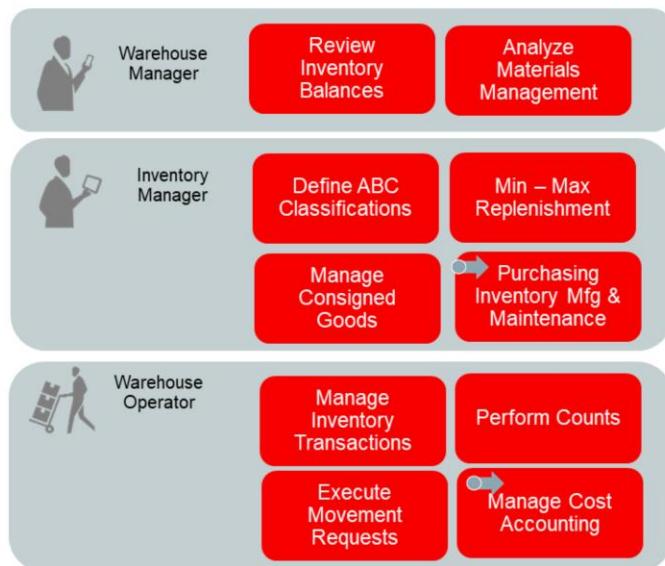
Requester, Preparer, On Behalf

- Manage receipts
- Manage receipt accounting

Receiving supports the following:

- Supplier ASNs/ASBNs support from Supplier Portal, B2B
- 1, 2 or 3 step receiving
- Corrections and returns
- Supplier consigned
- Web Services and spreadsheet uploads

Inventory



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1 - 10

This diagram depicts the high-level tasks for the following roles in Inventory:

Warehouse Manager:

- Review inventory balances
- Analyze materials management

Inventory Manager:

- Define ABC classifications
- Min-max replenishment
- Manage consigned goods
- Purchasing inventory manufacturing and maintenance

Warehouse Operator:

- Manage inventory transactions
- Perform counts
- Execute movement requests
- Manage cost accounting

Inventory supports the following:

- New Transfer Order document
- Visibility and management of consigned materials from supplier including transfer of ownership
- Manufacturing for issues/returns of components and completions/returns of assemblies
- Min-Max support of Transfer Order and Work Order replenishment types
- Lots, serials and Material Status
- Movement requests and Transfer Orders
- Miscellaneous transactions and transfers
- Cycle count and physical inventory
- Min-Max replenishment (buy or transfer)
- Supplier consigned goods visibility and management
- Web-Services and spreadsheet uploads

Shipping



Pick & Ship



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1 - 12

This diagram depicts the high-level tasks for the following roles in Shipping:

Warehouse Manager:

- Reserve inventory
- Manage pick waves

Warehouse Operator

- Pick loads

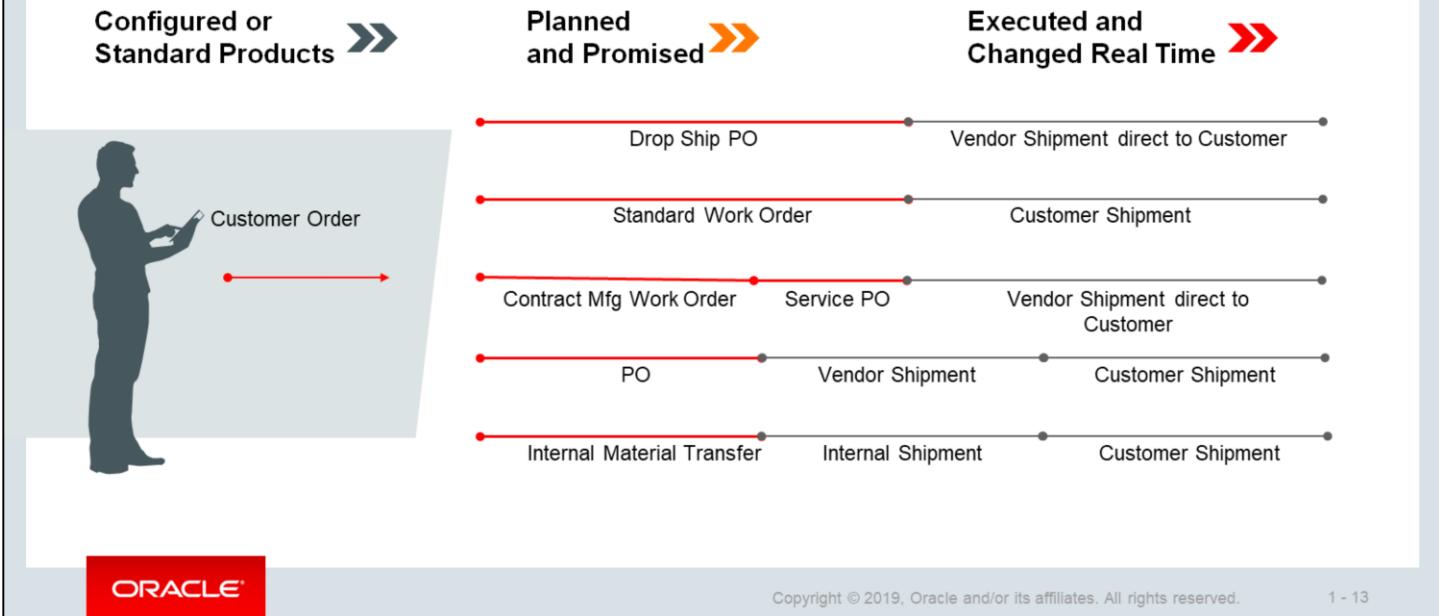
Shipping Agent:

- Process and confirm shipments
- Communicate with trading partners
- Capture shipping costs
- Manage cost accounting

Note that Shipping supports the following:

- Transfer Orders and Movement Request Fulfillment
- Reservations, Pick Waves, Pick Confirmation as well as Web-services for Shipping Requests, Pick Confirmations, ASNs and Manifesting
- Manage and Confirm Shipments
- Supplier Consigned

Advanced Fulfillment Support



This diagram depicts Advanced Fulfillment Support that includes the following:

- Configured or Standard Products
- Planned and Promised
- Executed and Changed Real Time

One of the strengths of our cloud suite compared to other clouds is the integrated, end to end orchestrated processes that can be planned in advanced, and promised via GOP, and executed directly to customer order.

Once promised, our orchestration engine picks it up and automatically creates and reserves the supply to the customer order line. Any changes to supply or demand are automatically synchronized. All are supported for standard and configured products. For configured products: details are passed onto the supplier via the purchase order details, to manufacturing via a configured work definition/job.

Let's discuss some differentiators:

- We can plan for and promise drop ships in the SCM cloud, allowing you to more accurately serve your customers
- Procurement natively understands when it is buying a configuration. It holds the model and option, and calculates a price for the configured item based on the prices of the model and options. Model and option information are communicated to the supplier through all communication methods – print, email, supplier portal, etc.

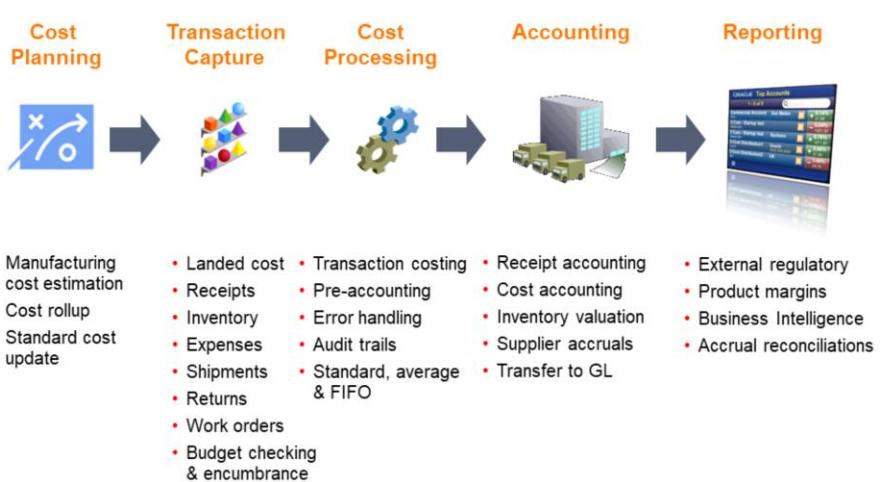
The Configure to Order (CTO) process is designed so that the configured BOM and Routing are generated dynamically, when you need them for planning or manufacturing, ensuring you always have the most up to date set of mandatory components and routing steps. Transactional Item Attributes are also eligible for use in the matching process.

Back to back orders also have automatic change management – so that if a customer cancels an order pushes it out before the supplier has shipped, we automatically push out the purchase order.

Cost Management

Supporting

- Source-to-Settle
- Order-to-Cash
- Plan-to-Produce



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1 - 15

This diagram depicts that Cost Management includes Cost Planning, Transaction Capture, Cost Processing, Accounting, and Reporting.

- Simplified Standard Cost updates: All standard cost entry tasks are consolidated and are now performed directly in the Manage Cost Scenario page.
- Define retroactive Standard Cost effectivities
- Preview Standard Cost impact on inventory valuation
- Use mapping sets to simplify setups in subledger accounting: This release adds predefined mapping sets for each of the more than 60 accounting line types that Cost Accounting and Receipt Accounting support.
- Easily analyze on-hand inventory valuation: To facilitate the monitoring of your investment in inventory you can now query and view on-hand inventory valuation on the Review Inventory Valuation page. The on-hand costed quantities, unit costs and valuations may be viewed and analyzed as of a current or past date.

Supply Chain Financial Orchestration

- Configurable transfer events
- Support complex, global corporate structures without compromising supply chain efficiency
- Single movement of goods triggers multiple internal financial transactions, all fully documented and auditable according to local requirements



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1 - 16

This diagram depicts the physical movement (including shipment, receipt, etc.) and financial ownership (including orders, invoices, payments, etc.) of Supply Chain Financial Orchestration.

- Calculate transfer price using pricing strategy: You can now choose to use the advanced pricing capabilities of Oracle Fusion Pricing to calculate the transfer prices on any financial route.
- Define enhanced financial orchestration qualifiers: Item Number, Item Class, User Item Type, Destination Type (Expense/Inventory)
- Dual view of Supply Chain Financial Orchestration: This feature provides a simplified, more intuitive view of the financial orchestration flow for simple implementations where the financial orchestration flows do not have multiple financial routes.

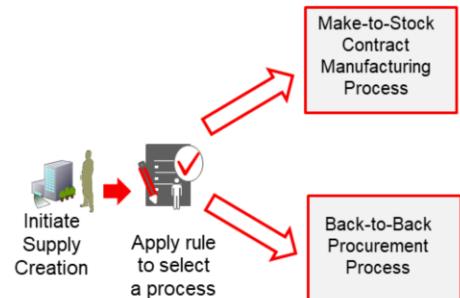
Supply Chain Orchestration

Enabled SCM flows

- Contract Manufacturing*
- Configure to Order*
- Back to Back*
- Internal Material Transfers
- Min-Max Planning*
- Planning Requests*

Key capabilities

- Configurable execution rules
- Orchestrates defined business processes
- 360-degree visibility into business processes
- Change management and jeopardy processing



* Additional licenses may be required for Order Management Cloud, Manufacturing Cloud, Planning Cloud, and Procurement Cloud



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1 - 17

This diagram depicts that Supply Chain Orchestration automatically selects the correct process based on user-defined rules when a supply creation is initiated.

- Contract Manufacturing requires Procurement and Manufacturing. It may require Order Management if customer orders are to be shipped directly from the contract manufacturer.
- Configure-to-Order requires Order Management. In addition, it may require Configurator (unless orders are coming in already configured), Manufacturing (if the configurations are done), and/or Procurement (if the configurations are bought).
- Min-Max Planning may need licenses to Procurement and Manufacturing if min/max requests are sourced to a supplier or sourced to manufacturing.
- Planning requests require a license to Planning Central. Additionally, Order Management, Manufacturing, and Procurement licenses may be required, if planning is to make or buy and look at customer demand.

Practice: 8-1

- Reviewing the Inventory Management infolets.



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1 - 18

In this practice, you review some infolets to get more detail about the KPI and flip or expand others to see the information in different contexts.

Topics

- How Inventory Fits into Oracle's SCM Cloud Offering
- Overview of Oracle Inventory Management Cloud Capabilities
- Extending Inventory



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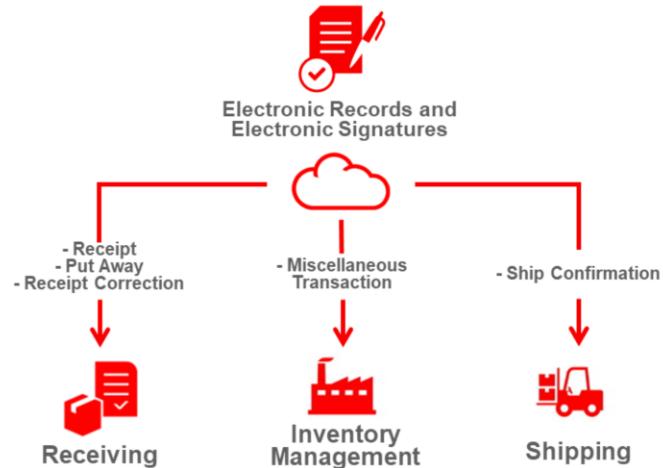
1 - 19

This section discusses how to capture E-Signatures and E-Records for Inventory, and how Inventory integrates with external systems.

Capturing E-Signatures and Generating E-Records for Inventory

You can:

- Capture electronic signatures for Inventory Management specific transactions
- Incorporate approvals for Receiving, Inventory, and Shipping transactions
- Configure electronic signature preferences by transaction type and inventory organization
- Generate and manage electronic records for inventory transactions



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1 - 20

You can use the Oracle E-Signatures and E-Records Cloud to securely capture, store, retrieve, and print e-records and e-signatures.

Critical transactions governed by US Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) good manufacturing practices (GMPs) requirements have inbuilt validations that necessitate the use of e-signatures and e-records. In E-Signatures and E-Records, the validations are available for critical supply chain management business events for Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, Oracle Inventory Management Cloud, and Oracle Quality Inspection Management Cloud.

Using E-Signatures and E-Records, you can search for, view, and download e-records that contain information about transactions and signers or approvers. You can also specify the supply chain management transactions types for which e-signatures are required, and set up the approval process flows that must be followed. In addition, you can include e-signatures and comments from reviewers at the end of an electronic record report. You can access the e-signature history from the Electronic Signatures work area.

Oracle E-Signatures and E-Records Cloud facilitates secure transactions for business events in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, Oracle Inventory Management Cloud, and Oracle Quality Inspection Management Cloud. The e-signatures and e-records approval processes can be of the following types:

- **Inline approval process:** In this process, the approvals must be obtained before a transaction is saved. You cannot save a transaction if the record is rejected.

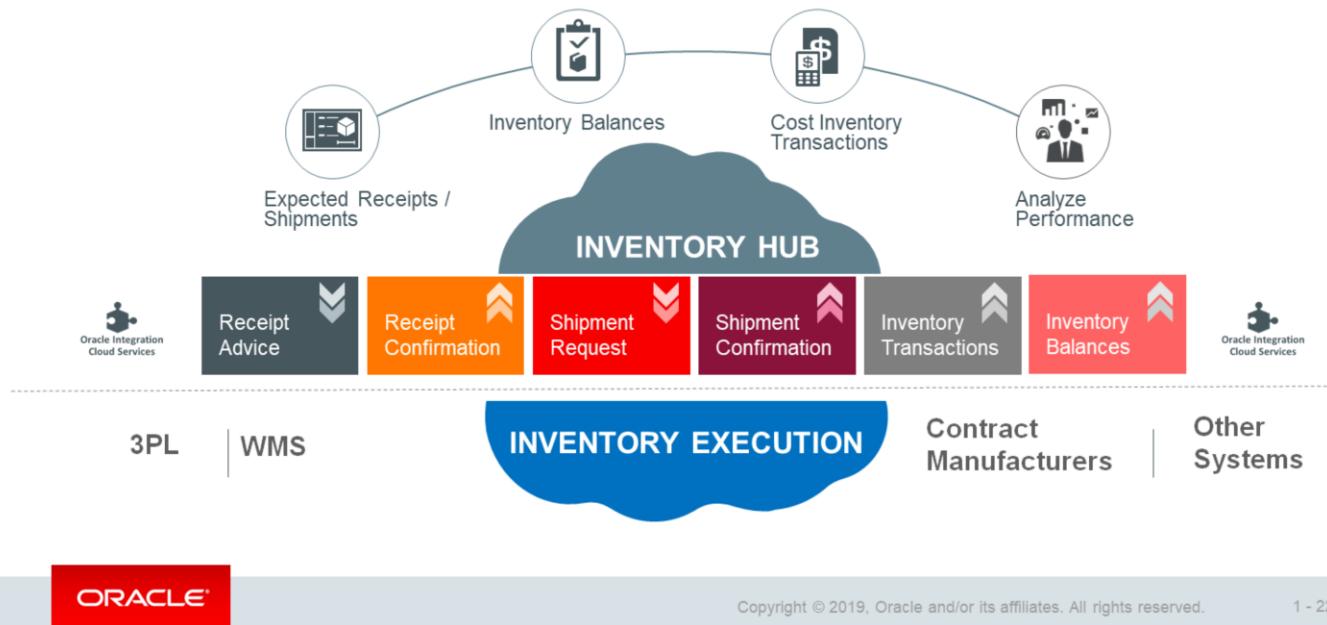
- Deferred approval process: In this process, transactions are saved in a pending approval status before initiating the e-signature process. The transaction is updated to an approved status after the approvals are obtained.

During the signing process, you are required to enter the user name along with the password while generating e-signature for inline and deferred transactions. In addition, you can review electronic record and electronic signature details for both inline and deferred approvals in a PDF file on the E-Signature page.

Inventory Management has enabled key inventory transactions to support electronic signatures, ensuring that the appropriate personnel have reviewed and approved them. Specifically, receiving transactions such as receipt, put away, and correction have been enabled for electronic signature. Miscellaneous inventory transactions and ship confirmation transactions have also been enabled for electronic signatures. For example, you can capture electronic signatures inline while performing receipt transactions. For these transactions, e-records are automatically created and then managed through the electronic records work area.

The Supply Chain Application administrator can configure electronic signature preferences by transaction type and inventory organization. This allows the user to configure selected transactions for electronic signature capture and electronic record keeping. Additionally, users can configure the supported transaction types by inventory organization.

Integration Capabilities to Execution Systems



Oracle Fusion Inventory Management supports a central integration framework for working with third-party logistics (3PL) providers and warehouse management systems (WMS). The inventory management suite of products include Oracle Fusion Receiving, Oracle Fusion Inventory Management, and Oracle Fusion Shipping. This diagram depicts the new Inventory Balance Reconciliation providing a method for synchronizing inventory balances from a 3PL or WMS:

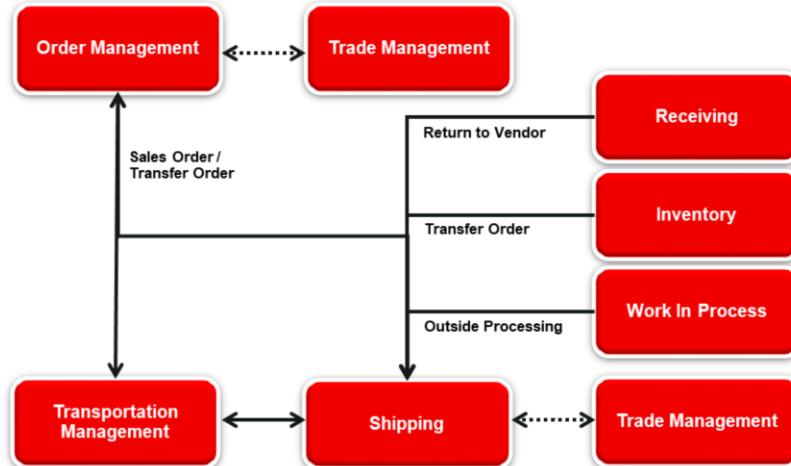
- Accept inventory balances from 3PL/WMS
- Provide a web service for an external system to post inventory balance messages
- Support importing inventory balance messages in bulk (SaaS) spreadsheet
- Allow users to resolve any processing exceptions
- Purge inventory balance messages periodically

You can also manage the following using the REST API:

- Inventory transactions
- PAR replenishments
- Physical inventory
- Pick confirmations
- Inventory on-hand balances and Inventory consumption advice
- Packing units
- Receiving transaction history

For more information, please refer to the following link: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/fasrp/index.html>

Outbound Integration to Transportation and Trade Management Systems



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A transportation management system helps manage tendering and scheduling shipments in a more optimized and efficient manner.

A trade management system helps ensure material shipped adheres to the various compliance policies such as party, region, and product restrictions.

Trade Management integration enables order managers to perform compliance screening directly from both Order Management and Shipping. Order Managers can request compliance screening for order lines.

Additionally, shipping users can check trade compliance for shipment lines.

Transportation Management integration enables order managers to send order lines to a transportation management system for planning. Once the order lines have been planned the transportation details are sent back to Shipping for further processing.

This diagram depicts outbound integration of Inventory Cloud to Transportation and Trade Management Systems.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Explain how Inventory fits into Oracle's SCM Cloud offering
- List what is included in Oracle Inventory Management Cloud
- Explain how Inventory integrates with external systems



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1 - 24



Inventory Transaction Setup

Part 3: Inventory Basics

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
------------------	---------------	--------------

30 minutes	Lecture and Demo
00 minutes	Practice
30 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe how inventory transactions are used
- Describe inventory transaction sources and types
- Explain system- and user-defined inventory transaction types
- Explain the various types of inventory transaction setup user interfaces
- Set up inventory transaction profile options



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1 - 2

Topics

- Inventory Transaction Uses
- Inventory Transaction Sources and Types
- System and User Defined Inventory Transaction Types
- Inventory Transaction Setup Tasks
- Inventory Transaction Profile Options



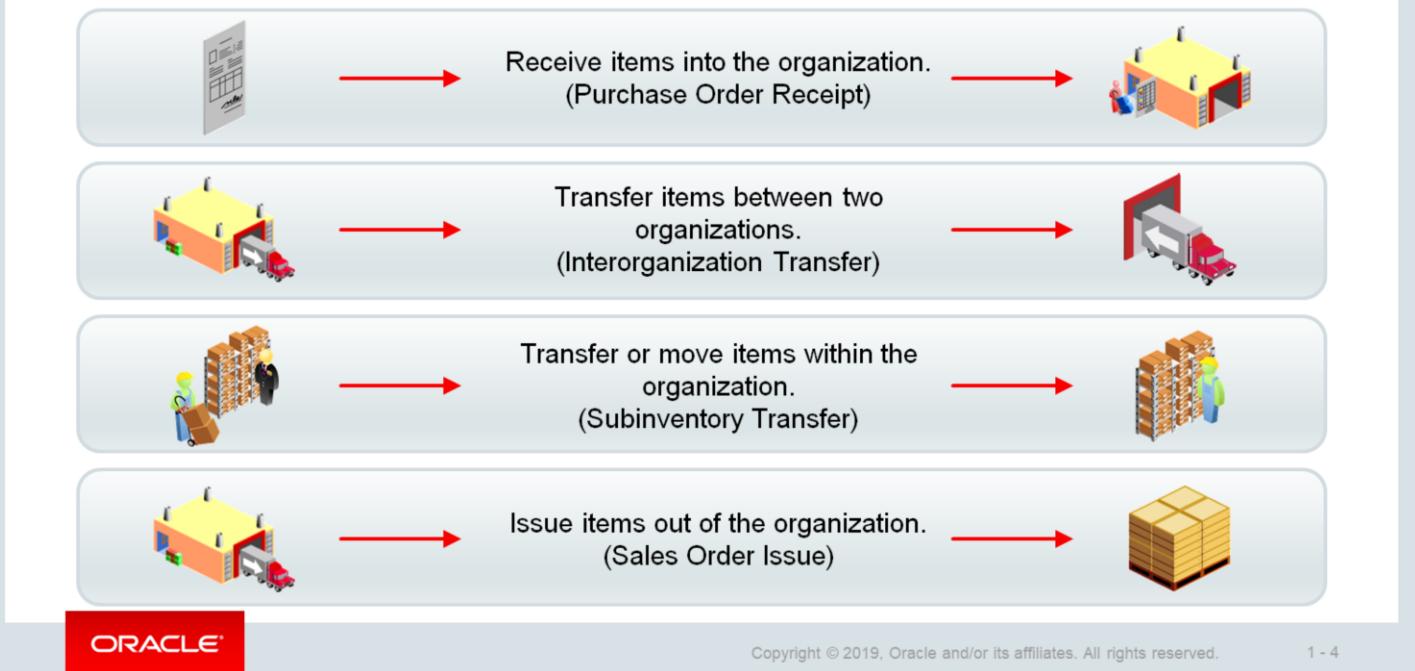
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1 - 3

This section discusses the uses of inventory transaction.

Overview of Inventory Transactions



This diagram depicts various inventory transactions. These include:

- Receiving items into the organization (Purchase Order Receipt)
- Transferring items between two organization (Interorganization Transfer)
- Transfer or move items within the organization (Subinventory Transfer)
- Issue items out of the organization (Sales Order Issue)

A transaction refers to an item's movement into, within, or out of inventory.

- A transaction changes the quantity, location, planning responsibility, or cost of an item.
- Oracle Fusion Inventory Management supports a number of predefined and user-defined transaction types.

Every material movement has a corresponding set of accounting transactions that Oracle Fusion Inventory Management automatically generates. All transactions validate the various controls (revision, locator, lot, dual unit of measure, and serial number) that you enable for your items.

Topics

- Inventory Transaction Uses
- **Inventory Transaction Sources and Types**
- System and User Defined Inventory Transaction Types
- Inventory Transaction Setup Tasks
- Inventory Transaction Profile Options



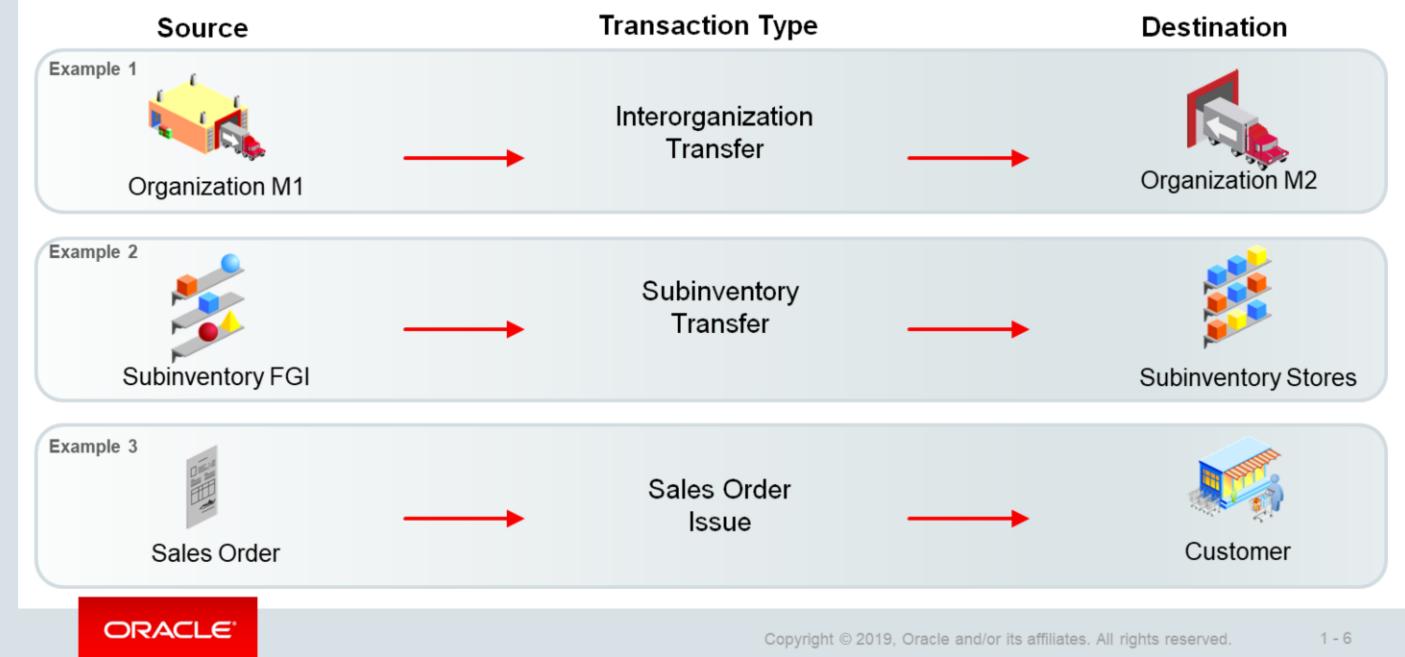
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1 - 5

This section discusses sources, actions, and types of inventory transaction.

Overview of Inventory Transaction Types



Inventory transaction types classify and categorize the movement of material into and within your organization, and the issuing of material out of your organization.

Here are some examples of how inventory transaction types are used:

- Receive items into your organization.
- Issue items out of your organization.
- Transfer items from one subinventory in your organization to another.
- Transfer items between organizations.
- Ship or confirm a customer sales order.

The diagram depicts several examples of inventory transaction types.

Example 1

The first example is an interorganization transfer. On the left is the source organization, and on the right is the destination organization. In this example, inventory is being transferred from the source organization M1 to the destination organization M2.

Example 2

The second example depicts a subinventory transfer. Subinventory transfers enable you to transfer items from one subinventory to another within the same inventory organization. In the example, inventory is being transferred from the FGI subinventory to the Stores subinventory.

Example 3

The final example depicts a sales order issue. A sales order issue is used to issue material to a customer against a sales order document. For example, a sales order issue is used to ship inventory from Organization M1 to customer Computer Service and Rentals.

Inventory Transaction Types

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Inventory Transaction Sources and Types' page. It features two main sections: 'Search Results: Transaction Sources' and 'Inventory: Transaction Types'. In the 'Search Results: Transaction Sources' section, there is one row with 'Name' set to 'Inventory'. In the 'Inventory: Transaction Types' section, there is one row with 'Name' set to 'Miscellaneous Receipt'. Red boxes highlight specific fields: 'Transaction Source Name' (the 'Name' field in the first table), 'Transaction Type Name' (the 'Name' field in the second table), and 'Transaction Action Name' (the 'Action' field in the second table). Below the tables, there are two icons: a document icon labeled 'Transaction Source' and a conveyor belt icon labeled 'Transaction Action'. A red box encloses these two icons. To the right of the icons is the text '= Transaction Type'. The Oracle logo is visible at the bottom left, and copyright information is at the bottom right.

This screenshot depicts the Manage Inventory Transaction Sources and Types page and highlights the following:

- Transaction Source Name
- Transaction Type Name
- Transaction Action Name

Transaction Type

A transaction type is used to classify transactions.

Examples of transaction types are:

- Purchase Order Receipt
- Sales Order Issue
- Subinventory Transfer

A transaction type is a combination of a transaction source and a transaction action.

Transaction Source

A transaction source is the type of entity against which a transaction is charged. Along with a transaction action, a transaction source uniquely identifies a transaction type.

Examples of transaction sources are:

- Account Alias
- Cycle Count
- Physical Inventory

- Movement Request
- Inventory
- Purchase Order
- Sales Order

Transaction Action

A transaction action is a system-defined type of material movement or cost update.

Examples of transaction actions are:

- Receipt into stores
- Issue from stores
- Cycle count adjustment
- Physical inventory adjustment
- In-transit receipt
- In-transit shipment
- Direct organization transfer
- Subinventory transfer

You can define additional inventory transaction sources in the Manage Inventory Transactions Sources and Types user interface. You can use user-defined transaction sources and predefined transaction actions to define new transaction types. User-defined transaction types enable you to track transactions to group and sort transactions by type. When you perform a transaction, you specify a transaction type and a source. For example, for a purchase order receipt transaction, the transaction type is Purchase Order and the actual purchase order number is the source.

Topics

- Inventory Transaction Uses
- Inventory Transaction Sources and Types
- **System and User Defined Inventory Transaction Types**
- Inventory Transaction Setup Tasks
- Inventory Transaction Profile Options



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1 - 10

This section discusses system and user-defined inventory transaction types.

Predefined Inventory Transaction Types

Transaction Type	Transaction Source	Transaction Action
Purchase Order Receipt	Purchase Order	Receipt into stores
Cycle Count Adjustment	Cycle Count	Cycle Count Adjustment
Account Alias Issue	Account Alias	Issue from Stores
Direct Organization Transfer	Inventory	Direct Organization Transfer
Movement Request Transfer	Movement Request	Subinventory Transfer
Miscellaneous Receipt	Inventory	Receipt into Stores
Physical Inventory Adjustment	Physical Inventory	Physical Inventory Adjustment
Sales Order Issue	Sales Order	Issue from Stores



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1 - 11

This table depicts several commonly used predefined inventory transaction types. The table contains the following:

- Columns: Transaction Type, Transaction Source, and Transaction Action
- Rows: Purchase Order Receipt, Cycle Count Adjustment, Account Alias Issue, Direct Organization Transfer, Movement Request Transfer, Miscellaneous Receipt, Physical Inventory Adjustment, and Sales Order Issue

The Manage Inventory Transaction Sources and Types user interface enables you to search for user- or system-defined transaction types.

A user-defined transaction type is a combination of a user-defined transaction source and a predefined transaction action.

- For example, if you frequently donate items to charity, you might want to define a transaction source called Charity and a transaction type called Issue to Charity.
- In this case, the transaction action would be Issue from Stores.
- You would then use the Miscellaneous Transactions window to actually issue an item to charity by using the Issue to Charity transaction type.
- You would also specify the actual charity to which you are issuing, such as Goodwill, and the expense account that specifies the source (Goodwill).

Topics

- Inventory Transaction Uses
- Inventory Transaction Sources and Types
- System and User Defined Inventory Transaction Types
- **Inventory Transaction Setup Tasks**
- Inventory Transaction Profile Options



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1 - 12

This section discusses various types of inventory transaction setup user interfaces.

Additional Inventory Transaction Setup Tasks

Setup Task	Description
Manage Account Aliases	Define easily recognizable names or labels for general ledger account numbers.
Manage Interorganization Parameters	Define processing parameters between an origin and destination organization.
Manage Item Transaction Defaults	Define default subinventories and locators for items for shipping, receiving, and movement request transactions.
Manage Inventory Transaction Reasons	Define classifications to explain the reason for an inventory transaction.
Manage Lot Grades	Define lot grades to describe the particular makeup and quality characteristics of items in a lot.
Manage Lot Expiration Actions	Configure lot expiration actions to indicate the action required on a lot when it expires.
Manage Lot and Serial Attributes Mapping	Assign lot and serial number attribute descriptive flexfield context to an item or item category.

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1 - 13

This table shows additional inventory transaction setup tasks along with their description. The table contains the following:

- Columns: Setup Task, Description
- Rows are as follows:

Manage Account Aliases

The Manage Account Aliases user interface is used to define easily recognized names or labels representing a general ledger account number. You can view, report, and reserve against an account alias. During a transaction, you can use the account alias instead of an account number to refer to the account.

Manage Interorganization Parameters

The Manage Interorganization Parameters user interface allows you to define relationships that exist between shipping and destination organizations. You can specify whether an organization is a shipping organization, a destination organization, or both. For each organization relationship you create, you must indicate what type of shipments to use. If you choose to use in-transit inventory, Oracle Fusion Inventory Management moves material to an in-transit inventory before it reaches the destination organization when you perform an interorganization transfer. Typically, you transfer material through in-transit inventory when transportation time is significant. If you do not choose in-transit inventory, Oracle Fusion Inventory Management moves your material directly to the destination organization when you perform an interorganization transfer.

Manage Item Transaction Defaults

The Manage Item Transaction Defaults user interface is used to define a default subinventory and/or locator for an item for shipping, receiving, and movement request transactions. Oracle Fusion Shipping displays the default shipping information when you ship an item. Oracle Fusion Receiving displays the default receiving information when you receive an item. For movement requests, Oracle Fusion Receiving derives the default put-away locator when you transact an item into a locator controlled subinventory if no locator was specified by the creator of the movement request.

Manage Inventory Transaction Reasons

The Manage Inventory Transaction Reasons user interface enables you to define transaction reasons. Transaction reasons are used as a standard means of classifying or explaining the reason for a transaction. Transaction reasons can be used in all transaction forms. You can use these standard transaction reasons with any type of material transaction. Oracle Fusion Inventory Management provides transaction reporting and inquiring capabilities by transaction reason.

Manage Lot Grades

The Manage Lot Grades user interface enables you to define grades that can be associated with a lot. For example, you can define a lot grade such as excellent. When lot controlled material is received and the material is in excellent condition, you can associate the lot grade of Excellent with the material.

Manage Lot Expiration Actions

The Manage Lot Expiration Actions user interface enables you to define action codes to determine the action that you perform on a lot when it expires. You can assign a lot action to an item if you set the item under shelf life control on the item master. You can determine a default expiration action on the item master, or assign expiration actions on the lot master, or when you transact the item.

Manage Lot and Serial Attributes Mapping

The Manage Lot and Serial Attributes Mapping user interface enables you to assign lot and serial number attribute descriptive flexfield context to an item or item category.

Topics

- Inventory Transaction Uses
- Inventory Transaction Sources and Types
- System and User Defined Inventory Transaction Types
- Inventory Transaction Setup Tasks
- Inventory Transaction Profile Options



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1 - 15

This section discusses how to set up inventory transaction profile options.

Inventory Transaction Profile Options

Profile Option	Description	Profile Value
Miscellaneous Issue and Receipt Processing Mode	Specify mode for processing miscellaneous transactions.	Online, Concurrent, Background
Inventory Transaction Batch Size	Specify the number of shipment lines that are to be placed in a single transaction batch for interfacing with the Inventory Transaction Manager.	Batch Size
Expense to Asset Transfer Allowed	Enable the transfer of items from expense subinventories to asset locations.	Yes or No
Interorganization Transaction Processing Mode	Specify mode for interorganization transfer transactions.	Online, Concurrent, Background



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This slide shows Inventory Profile Options along with their descriptions and profile value options. The table contains the following:

- **Columns:** Profile Option, Description, and Profile Value
- **Rows:** Miscellaneous Issue and Receipt Processing Mode, Inventory Transaction Batch Size, Expense to Asset Transfer Allowed, and Interorganization Transaction Processing Mode

Here are the definitions of background and concurrent processing:

- **Background Processing:** Upon commit, control returns immediately to you, allowing you to continue working. The miscellaneous issue and receipt transactions are executed on a periodic basis.
- **Concurrent Processing:** Upon commit, Inventory Management spawns the concurrent process and returns control immediately to you, allowing you to continue working. Displays the concurrent request number representing the concurrent process executing the miscellaneous issue and receipt transactions.

Inventory Transaction Profile Options

Profile Option	Description	Profile Value
Subinventory Transfer Processing Mode	Specify the processing mode for the subinventory transfer transaction.	Online, Concurrent, Background
Transaction Date Validation Enabled	Enable validation of the transaction date field on all inventory transactions.	No validation, Allow current date only, Validate transaction date
Transaction Processing Mode	Specify the process control for transacting items.	Online, Concurrent, Background, Process by transaction



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This slide shows additional Inventory Transaction Profile Options along with their descriptions and profile value options. The table contains the following:

- **Columns:** Profile Option, Description, and Profile Value
- **Rows:** Subinventory Transfer Processing Mode, Transaction Date Validation Enabled, and Transaction Processing Mode

Practice: 9-1

- Setting up an inventory transaction.



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1 - 18

In this practice, you create a user-defined Inventory Transaction Source and Inventory Transaction Type.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe how inventory transactions are used
- Describe inventory transaction sources and types
- Explain system- and user-defined inventory transaction types
- Explain the various types of inventory transaction setup user interfaces
- Set up inventory transaction profile options



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10



Lot and Serial Number Control

Part 3: Inventory Basics

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
------------------	---------------	--------------

25 minutes	Lecture and Demo
15 minutes	Practice
40 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe lots
- Explain parent and child lots
- Describe shelf life and lot actions
- Explain grade control and serial number control
- Implement the lot and serial number setup options



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1 - 2

Topics

- Overview of Lot Control
- Lot Control Organization Parameters
- Lot Control Item Attributes
- Lot Management
- Serial Number Control
- Lot and Serial Number Control Profile Options



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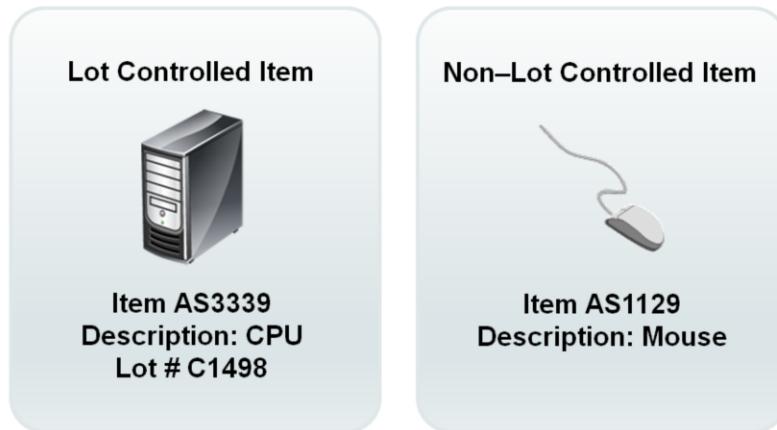
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1 - 3

This section discusses the concept of lot control.

Overview of Lot Control

A lot represents a quantity of items produced together sharing the same production costs and specifications



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The diagram depicts the difference between lot-controlled and non-lot controlled items through an example.

- A lot can represent a quantity of an item that shares the same specifications, one or more receipts from the same supplier, or whatever you choose.
- You can divide each lot into child lots that can reflect whatever characteristics you choose for items within the lot. For example, you may divide a lot of items from a supplier into child lots to reflect differences in quality specifications.
- When you allocate stock for production, you can allocate specific lots to a production batch based on the potency, age, or other item characteristics. Oracle Fusion Inventory Management provides complete lot number support for inventory transactions.
- You can enable lot control for specific items in your inventory. For items under lot control, you assign lot numbers to each receipt and thereafter reference the same lots each time you perform material transactions. This enables you to have tight control over lot-controlled items in your inventory.
- All the material produced in a manufacturing batch may be assigned a lot number. For example, you can create a manufacturing batch of penicillin and assign it a parent lot number A100. You can then use parent lot A100 to create child lot A100_01 to make pills, child lot A100_02 to create emulsion, and child lot A100_03 to create capsules. Each child lot has the same ingredients as the original parent lot A100, but they are in a different form.

Topics

- Overview of Lot Control
- **Lot Control Organization Parameters**
- Lot Control Item Attributes
- Lot Management
- Serial Number Control
- Lot and Serial Number Control Profile Options



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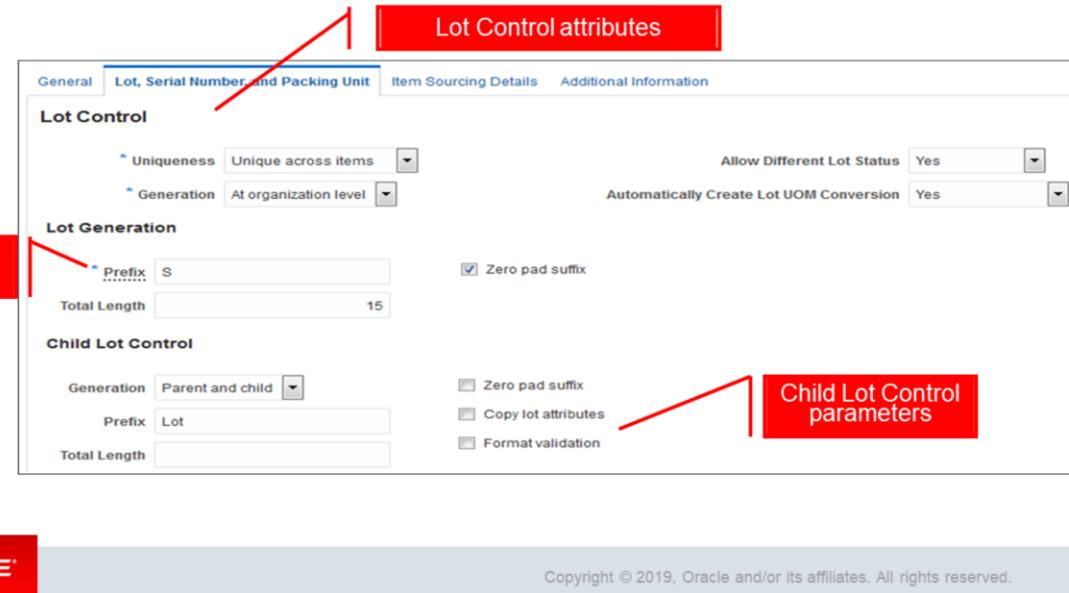
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1 - 5

This section discusses how you can define Lot control attributes when creating an inventory organization.

Setting up Lot Control: Organization Parameters

Lot control attributes can be defined when creating an inventory organization.



This screenshots highlights the following on the Lot, Serial Number, and Packing Unit tab:

- Lot Control attributes
- Lot Generation parameters
- Child Lot Control parameters

Specifying Lot Number Uniqueness

You use the Inventory Organization Parameters window to specify whether lot numbers should be unique for an item.

- If you do not establish lot number uniqueness, you can assign the same lot number to multiple items in the same organization and across organizations.
- If you control lot number uniqueness at the item level, you can assign a specific lot number only to one item in the same organization and across organizations.

When you perform transactions, Oracle Fusion Inventory Management checks the lot number uniqueness control to generate lot number defaults.

Specifying How to Generate Lot Number Defaults

You use the Organization Parameters window to specify how to generate lot number defaults.

- You can generate sequential lot numbers based on an alphanumeric prefix that you specify when you define an item.
- Oracle Fusion Inventory Management can also generate lot number defaults for the entire organization. In this case, you must define a lot number prefix at the organization level in the Organization Parameters window.

Note: If you do not want Oracle Fusion Inventory Management to automatically generate lot number defaults for you, you can enter your own lot numbers when you receive items. You can always override lot number defaults.

Topics

- Overview of Lot Control
- Lot Control Organization Parameters
- **Lot Control Item Attributes**
- Lot Management
- Serial Number Control
- Lot and Serial Number Control Profile Options



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1 - 7

This section discusses lot control item attributes, such as grade and serial number control.

Setting Up Lot Control: Item Attributes

- Lot control attributes can be defined when creating an item.
- Lot attributes are defined under the inventory specifications region when defining an item.

The screenshot shows the 'Item Attributes' section of the Oracle SCM Cloud interface. It is divided into two main sections: 'Lot' on the left and 'Lot Expiration' on the right. A red box highlights the 'Control' dropdown in the 'Lot' section, which is set to 'Full lot control'. Another red box highlights the 'Control' dropdown in the 'Lot Expiration' section, which is set to 'Item shelf life days'. Red arrows point from the text labels 'Select Full lot control or No lot control' and 'Lot Expiration attributes' to their respective highlighted dropdowns.

Lot		Lot Expiration	
Control	Full lot control	Control	Item shelf life days
Starting Prefix	LL	* Shelf Life Days	30
Starting Number	0000	Retest Interval	10
Maturity Days	30	Expiration Action	DISP
Hold Days	5	Expiration Action Interval	3

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1 - 8

This screenshot highlights Lot as well as Lot Expiration attributes. In the Control drop-down menu, you can either select Full lot control or No lot control.

Item Attributes

You can establish lot control for an item when you define it.

- You can select either No lot control or Full lot control. If you choose Full control, then you must assign lot numbers when you receive the item into inventory. Thereafter, when you transact the item, you must provide a lot number that you specified when you received the item.
- You can update lot control options for an item if it has zero on-hand quantity.
- You cannot change lot control when open internal orders or interorganization in-transit shipments exist.
- A lot number is a combination of an alphanumeric prefix and a numeric suffix.
- When you define an item, you can specify the starting lot prefix and the starting lot number. Oracle Fusion Inventory Management uses this information to generate defaults during transaction entry.

Shelf Life Days

Shelf life is the amount of time that an item can reside in inventory before it expires. When defining items under lot control, you can choose no control, a certain number of item shelf life days from the date that you receive the item, or a user-defined expiration date for each lot. The system does not consider the expired lot as on-hand supply when it performs min/max planning.

Note: You cannot reserve an expired lot.

Grade Control

A grade is a rating that you assign to an item lot for quality control purposes. Grades are usually based on criteria such as color, size, or quality of the lot. For example, the grade of a lot of paint could be excellent, average, or poor. A grade is a characteristic of an item lot and never a lot location.

Lot grades are used for informational purposes within Oracle Fusion Inventory Management to help the warehouse operators pick certain grades for orders. They can also be used by Oracle Fusion Cost Management to account for different grades separately.

Expiration Action

Expiration actions are used for informational purposes to tell users what to do when lots for an item are expired. Examples may include Destroy or Retest.

Topics

- Overview of Lot Control
- Lot Control Organization Parameters
- Lot Control Item Attributes
- **Lot Management**
- Serial Number Control
- Lot and Serial Number Control Profile Options



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1 - 10

This section discusses how to manage new and existing lots.

Lot Management

Assigning Lots

- Pre-assign on lot master
- Assign during transactions
- Add quantities to existing lots
- Split inventory receipts into several lots

Maintaining Lots

- Update lot expiration date
- View lot information
- View supplier lot information



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1 - 11

The diagram depicts a high-level overview of the process of Lot Management. It includes assigning new lots and maintaining existing lots. You can manage new lots and existing lots.

- You have the ability to pre-assign lots or assign lots while performing material transactions. For example, when performing a receipt transaction, you can assign a lot to an inventory item or group of inventory items. Additionally, a single receipt can be split into multiple lots.
- The Manage Lots user interface enables the warehouse manager and warehouse operator to view, create, and edit lots. Lot attributes such as origination date, parent lot, material status, and origination type can be viewed by the user. Users can also view the on-hand quantity associated with a lot by selecting the View On-Hand Balances action.

Topics

- Overview of Lot Control
- Lot Control Organization Parameters
- Lot Control Item Attributes
- Lot Management
- **Serial Number Control**
- Lot and Serial Number Control Profile Options



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1 - 12

This section discusses serial numbers and the process of generating them.

Overview of Serial Numbers

Serial number is an alphanumeric identifier assigned to an item.

- It is used to track items requiring tight controls.
- One serial number is assigned per unit of an item.

Serial Number Controlled Items



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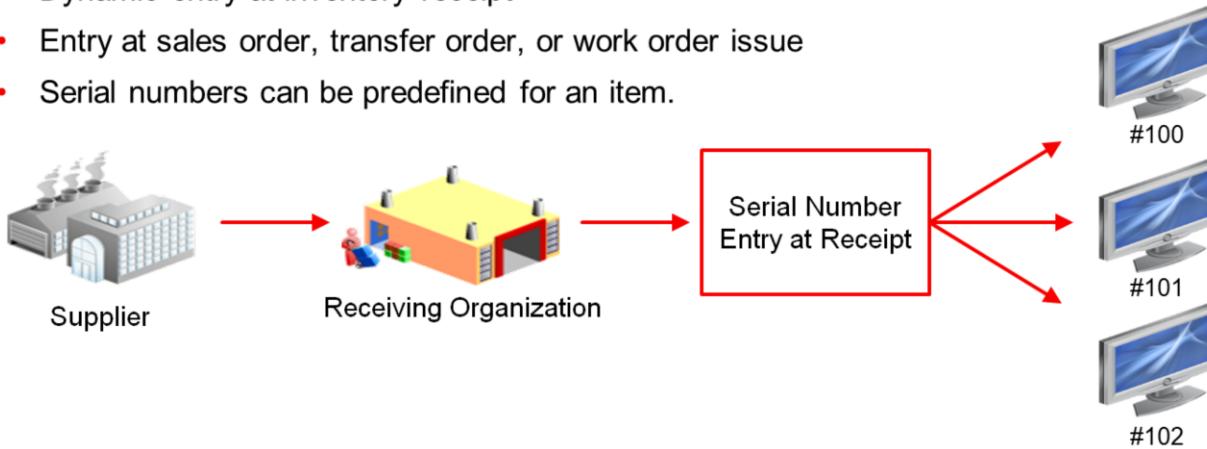
This diagram depicts the concept of serial number controlled items through an example.

- A serial number is an alphanumeric piece of information that you assign to an individual unit of an item.
- You use serial numbers to track individual item units.
- Serial number control is a system technique for enforcing the use of serial numbers during material transactions.
- You can use serial numbers to track items over which you want to maintain very tight control.
- One serial number is assigned to an individual unit of an item.

Generating Serial Numbers

Serial number generation can be determined at the item or organization level.

- Entry at inventory pick
- Dynamic entry at inventory receipt
- Entry at sales order, transfer order, or work order issue
- Serial numbers can be predefined for an item.



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This diagram depicts how you set up serial number control at the master item level determines serial number generation:

- If you specify No Serial Number Control as the serial number generation option, then the system does not enforce serial number control.
- If you specify Predefined Serial Number as the serial number generation option, then you must predefine serial numbers for the item.
- If you select Entry at sales order, transfer order, or work order issue as the serial number generation option, then you can enter the serial number when performing a sales order, transfer order, or work order issue transaction.
- If you specify Entry at inventory pick as the serial generation option, then you can enter the serial number at the time of picking.
- If you select Dynamic entry at inventory receipt as the serial number generation option, then you can dynamically enter serial numbers when performing a receipt transaction.

Oracle Fusion Inventory Management uses the starting serial number prefix and the starting serial number that you specify in the Item window to load the number of predefined serial numbers you request. You can load as many serial numbers as you want for any item under serial number control.

The process of generating serial numbers is done through a scheduled process. This process does not assign numbers to units in inventory. It simply reserves specific serial numbers for an item for later use.

The **Capture Serial Numbers at Pick** feature enables you to enter serial numbers further upstream in the fulfillment process, providing the ability to capture serial numbers at the time of picking. Since serial numbers are entered at pick confirmation, the Shipping Agent does not need to scan or enter serial numbers during the ship confirm process. This alleviates work on shipping personnel and results in the efficient processing of outbound shipments.

The Confirm Pick Slips, Manage Shipment Lines, and Review Completed Transactions pages support serial number entry at pick. The SOAP and REST-based web services support serial number entry at pick.

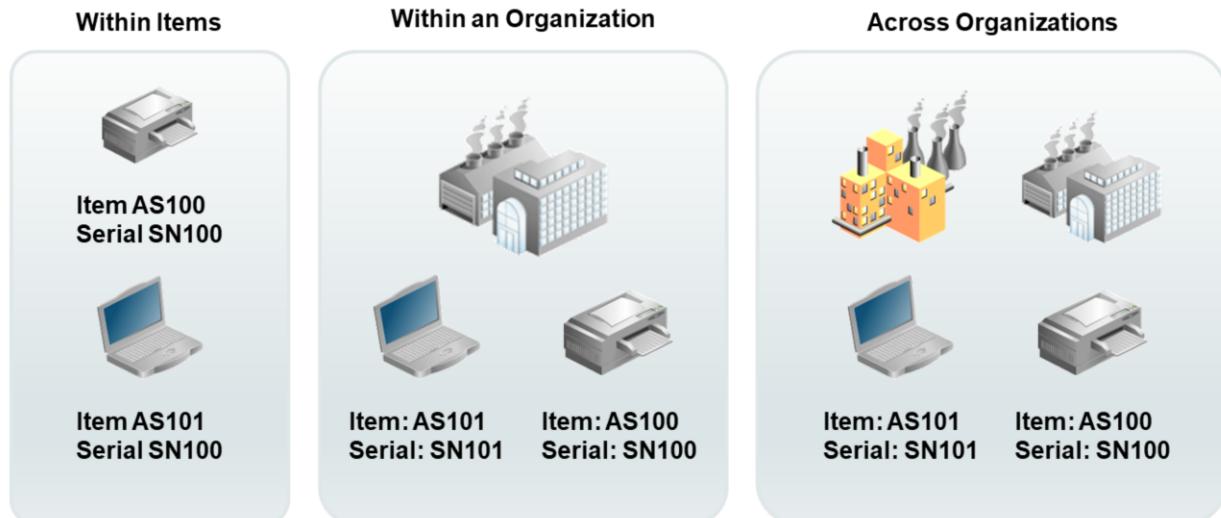
Add Multiple Serial Numbers

When recording serial numbers for inventory, receiving, and shipping transactions, you have the option to enter a single serial number, a range of multiple serial numbers, or a multiple serial numbers that are not in a range. On the Record Serials page, select the **Select Serial Numbers** button. This takes you to the Select: Serials page where you can select and add multiple serial numbers even when they are not in a range.

Note. This action is not available when generating serial numbers.

E-Record and E-Signature for Lot and Serial Attribute Changes: This feature provides you with the ability to capture an e-record and e-signature when updates are made to lot or serial number attributes on either the Manage Lots or Manage Serial Number pages. This feature also includes an in-line e-record pdf report that includes an electronic signature history and formatting rules consistent with other inventory management e-record reports. The in-line report also captures the user name and password of the approver.

Serial Uniqueness



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This diagram depicts the concept of serial uniqueness within items, within organization, and across organizations through three examples.

Unique Within Items

You cannot assign the same serial number to the same item, regardless of whether that item exists in the same or a different inventory organization.

For example, if you assign serial number SN100 to item A, you cannot assign serial number SN100 to any other instance of that item in any inventory organization. You could, however, receive a different item with serial number SN100 in any inventory organization.

Unique Within Organization

The same serial number uniqueness rules apply as when you set serial number uniqueness control to be within items. Additionally, setting serial number uniqueness control to be within an organization prevents the same serial number from existing multiple times within the same inventory organization.

For example, if you assign SN100 to item A in a particular inventory organization, you cannot receive item B with serial number SN100 in the same inventory organization. You can, however, receive item B with serial number SN100 in any other inventory organization.

Unique Across Organizations

The same serial number uniqueness rules apply as when you set serial number uniqueness rules to be within an organization. Additionally, setting serial number uniqueness control to be across organizations prevents the same serial number from being assigned to more than one item, regardless of the inventory organization.

For example, if you assign SN100 to item A, you cannot receive item B with the serial number SN100 in any inventory organization. In this example, SN101 and SN100 belong to different inventory organizations.

When you assign a particular inventory organization's serial number uniqueness control to be across organizations, serial number uniqueness is similarly restricted for all inventory organizations.

Topics

- Overview of Lot Control
- Lot Control Organization Parameters
- Lot Control Item Attributes
- Lot Management
- Serial Number Control
- Lot and Serial Number Control Profile Options



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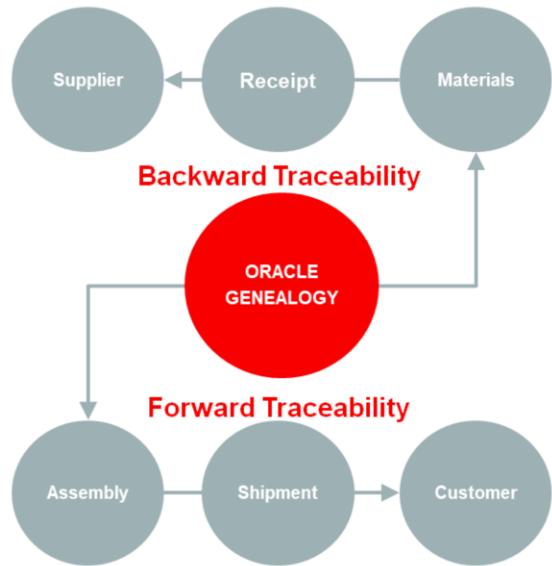
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1 - 18

This section discusses lot and serial tracking as well as lot and serial number control profile options.

Overview of Product Genealogy

- Capture lot and serial transactions inventory and manufacturing processes
- Search and track lot and serial number across organizations
- Trace genealogy from raw material to finished product
- Trace lot and serial number history



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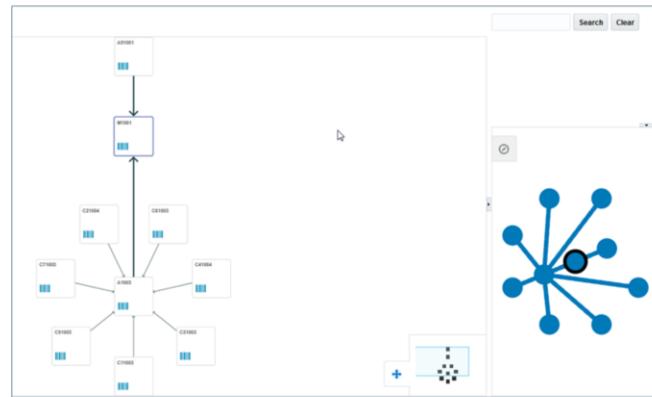
This diagram depicts the concept of Product Genealogy that includes the following:

- Backward traceability: Materials, Receipt, and Supplier
- Forward traceability: Assembly, Shipment, and Customer

Product Genealogy, or what is often called Lot/Serial Tracking, keeps track of all inventory transactions starting from the receipt of the lot /serial from the supplier through the manufacturing process, and to which customers received shipments of items and when they were received. Using Product Genealogy, you can search for a lot or serial number across organizations as well as identify and view complete global history at your facilities. Lot and Serial tracking is a core component in achieving FDA/ISO/CFIA compliance for many businesses.

Lot and Serial Number Lifecycle Tracking

- Provides visual navigation for component hierarchy
- Traces backward to source component
- Traces forward to final assembly
- Drills down to additional details or related information



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This diagram depicts how selecting Genealogy Details displays a graphic that enables you to visually navigate from raw materials to delivery. Source tracking allows you to see the details of the raw materials of the course component. Tracing forward to final assembly enables you to review where materials were received, the products in which they were used and the customer who received it.

The Genealogy Details page includes 3 panels:

- On the left, the dependency graph displays the focused genealogy instance. The immediate parent and child are displayed by default. You can expand the dependency graph two levels.
- On the bottom right, the dependency map provides an overview of the completed component relationship.
- On the top right is the search panel. Search results are highlighted in the dependency graph, dependency map and in the results panel.

By navigating to the dependency graph and map, you can zero in on a particular lot or serial number at any level in the component hierarchy. At any time, you can go back to the lot or serial number where you started the Genealogy tracking. From a selected lot or serial number, you can drill down for additional information or drill to the transaction history timeline.

Lot and Serial Number Control Profile Options

Profile Option	Description	Profile Value
Receive Shipped Lot Quantity	Specify whether receiving can be done in lot quantities.	Yes or No
Receipt of Issued Serial Numbers Restricted	Specify whether serial numbers that were previously issued are restricted from being received again.	Yes or No



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This table displays the following two lot and serial control profile options.

- Receive Shipped Lot Quantity: Specify whether receiving can be done in lot quantities.
- Receipt of Issued Serial Numbers Restricted: Specify whether serial numbers that were previously issued are restricted from being received again.

Manage Serial Numbers and Lot Numbers Using REST Services

- A REST service is available to create lot numbers for your items and edit the details on a lot such as the origination date, the maturity date, and the hold until date. You can use the same service to search for lot numbers for your items and review the corresponding details. This service also enables you to capture descriptive flexfield information for your lots.
- A REST service is available to review the details of an item serial number and the descriptive flexfields. Use the same service to create item serial numbers and update serial number details such as supplier, supplier serial number, and descriptive flexfield information.

For more information, refer to the following link:<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/fasrp/index.html>

Practice: 10-1

- Reviewing the lot and serial number attributes for an inventory organization.



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In this practice, you review the Lot and Serial Number Generation attributes for a given inventory organization.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe lots
- Explain parent and child lots
- Describe shelf life and lot actions
- Explain grade control and serial number control
- Implement the lot and serial number setup options



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Inventory On Hand and Availability

Part 3: Inventory Basics

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
------------------	---------------	--------------

30 minutes	Lecture and Demo
00 minutes	Practice
30 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- View and manage item quantities
- Perform transactions in the Manage Item Quantities user interface
- Explain item availability types
- Describe reservation supply and demand documents
- Create inventory reservations



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Topics

- On-Hand Quantity and Availability
- Manage Item Quantities Page
- Reservations



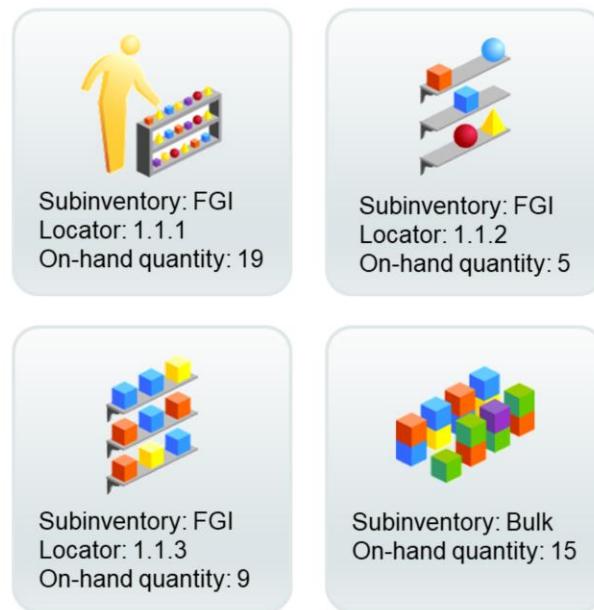
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This section discusses on-hand quantity and availability.

Overview of On-Hand Quantity and Availability



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On-hand quantity refers to inventory that you have on hand within your organization.

Subinventory

- On-hand quantity is the physical quantity that resides in your subinventory.
- A subinventory is a physical or logical grouping of inventory, such as raw material or finished goods. For example, the Bulk subinventory has an on-hand quantity of 15 items.

Stock Locator Level

- On-hand quantity can also be stored at the stock locator level.
- Stock locators are used to identify physical areas within the warehouse where you store inventory items.
- For example, locator 1.1.1 under subinventory FGI contains an on-hand quantity of 19 items.

Topics

- On-Hand Quantity and Availability
- Manage Item Quantities Page
- Reservations



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1 - 5

This section discusses how to perform transactions in the Manage Item Quantities user interface (UI).

Manage Item Quantities Page

The screenshot illustrates the Oracle SCM Cloud Manage Item Quantities page. It features a tree table structure for viewing item quantities. At the top left, there's a search and filter interface. On the right, there are columns for On Hand, Receiving, and Inbound quantities. A red box highlights the search and filter interface. Another red box highlights the quantity columns. A third red box highlights the drill-down feature for specific subinventories and locators. A fourth red box highlights the detailed view section for Organization M1, showing item, lot, serial number, inbound, and consigned details.

Item	On Hand	Receiving	Inbound	UOM
Item zBIA_lot_Item_04	10			Each
Organization M1	10			Each
Subinventory INVSUB02				Each
Item HCOP-ItemU				Each
Item MFG-D-SER-LOT-REV-LOC-PROD4				Each
Item MFG-W-SER-LOT-REV-LOC-PROD4				Each

Organization M1: Details

Item Details	Lot Details	Serial Number Details	Inbound Details	Consigned Details
Item zBIA_lot_Item_04				
Item Description zBIA_Lot and Locator Controlled, Item_004				
	Category Name MISC			
	Item Cross Reference			

This screenshot depicts the Manage Item Quantities page.

- The Manage Item Quantities user interface is presented in a tree table format.
- You can drill down from the organization into specific subinventories and locators.
- There are three columns presented in the tree table for On Hand, Receiving, and Inbound Quantities.
- In the Detail section, you can view Item, Lot, Serial Number, Inbound, and Consigned Details.

Uses of the Manage Item Quantities User Interface

- Is used to search and view item quantities within the organization
- Provides both a regional search and advanced search region
- Provides a variety of attributes to filter your search, such as Organization, Item, Item Description, Subinventory, Locator, Lot, and Serial Number
- Is the landing page in the Inventory Work Area
- Can be accessed by the job roles of Warehouse Operator, Warehouse Manager, and Inventory Manager

- The Item Details tab presents information about the item such as item description and item category.
- The Lot Details tab presents information about the lot such as grade, status, origination date, and lot expiration date.
- The Serial Number Details tab presents information about serial numbers such as serial number status and context.
- The Consigned Details tab presents information about consigned inventory such as owning party, owning party site, and consigned on-hand quantity.

View Item Availability Link

- Displays the availability dialog box
- This dialog box provides additional availability details such as Available to Transact and Available to Reserve quantities.
 - Available to Transact represents the available quantity of an item that you can transact across an organization.
 - Available to Reserve represents the available quantity of an item that you can reserve across an organization.

Manage Item Quantities Page

The following actions are available from the Manage Item Quantities user interface:

- Request Movement Request Transfer
- Request Movement Request Issue
- Request Miscellaneous Transaction
- Request Cycle Count
- Manage Material Status
- Edit Lot Grade



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The following actions are available from the Manage Item Quantities user interface:

- **Request Movement Request Transfer:** Ability to transfer material from a source subinventory to a destination subinventory
- **Request Movement Request Issue:** Ability to transfer material to a destination account
- **Request Miscellaneous Transaction:** Ability to create miscellaneous transactions directly from the Manage Item Quantities page
- **Request Cycle Count:** Ability to initiate a cycle count by entering count name and schedule date
- **Manage Material Status:** Ability to manage material status at Subinventory, Locator, and Lot levels
- **Edit Lot Grade:** Ability to edit the lot grade for a selected lot

Material Locations and Availability

Material Locations



Inbound



Receiving



On Hand

Availability

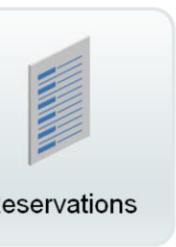
Availability

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On Hand

-



Reservations

-



Pending transactions

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1 - 9

This diagram depicts that the Manage Item Quantities user interface enables you to view inventory balances by material location. There are three separate material locations: On Hand, Inbound, and Receiving.

- On-hand inventory balances refer to material residing in storage locations within the warehouse.
- Inbound inventory balances refer to material yet to be received by the warehouse (material in transit to the warehouse).
 - Inbound material is typically on an inbound document such as a purchase order or advance shipment notice.
 - In the Detail section of the Manage Item Quantities page, the Inbound tab shows detailed information about the inbound document, such as document number, document type, supplier, and supplier site.
 - You can view item quantity for a specific document and document line. Additionally, you can view lot and serial number details for inbound item quantities by selecting View Lot and Serial Information from the actions menu.
- Receiving inventory balances refer to material residing in designated receiving subinventories.

Viewing Available Items

You can use the Manage Item Quantities user interface to view item availability. The system can display item availability for a given item at the organization, subinventory, and locator levels. You can view items that are available to reserve as well as available to transact. The system shows the information in both the primary and secondary quantities if applicable.

Practice: 11-1

- Viewing item on-hand quantity.



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1 - 10

In this practice, you view item on-hand quantity using the Manage Item Quantities page.

Topics

- On-Hand Quantity and Availability
- Manage Item Quantities Page
- Reservations



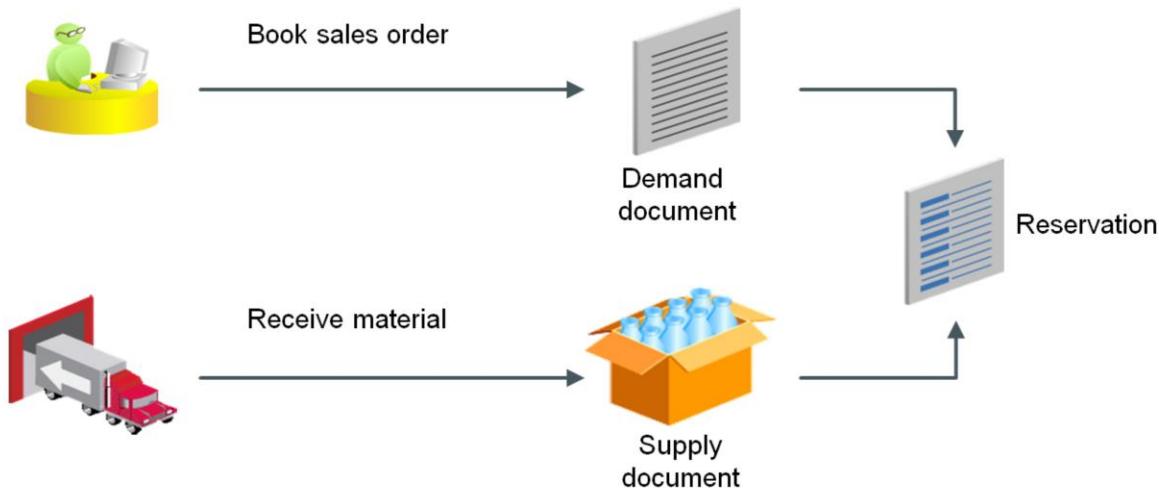
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1 - 11

This section discusses reservations, its types, and reservation supply and demand types.

Reservations



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This diagram depicts that a reservation is a link between a supply document and a demand document.

- A reservation creates a permanent data link between a supply document and a demand document and represents a guaranteed allotment of material to a specified demand document.
- Item reservations prevent picking material you previously set aside for a sales order, account, account alias, or user-defined demand.
- You can also create reservations for different types of supplies such as on-hand inventory or purchase orders.

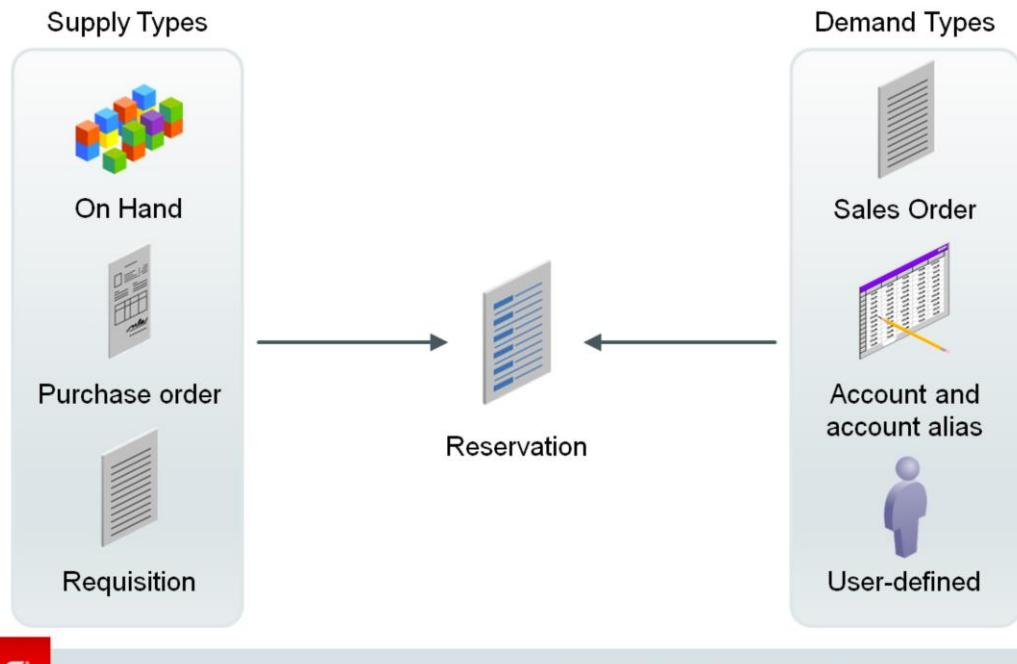
Reservation Types

For on-hand inventory supply, there are two types of reservations:

- High level reservations: Contain information about the item and the organization
- Low level reservations: Contain more detailed information about the item such as revision, lot, subinventory, serial, and locator

You use the Manage Reservations user interface to create, view, update, transfer, and delete reservations.

Reservation Supply and Demand Types



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1 - 13

This diagram depicts that a reservation is the association between a supply document and a demand document. For example, you can create a reservation for a demand document type of sales order against a supply document type of purchase order. The reservation creates the association between these two documents.

Demand Document Types

- Account
- Account Alias
- Cycle Count
- Movement Request
- Sales Order
- Shipment Request
- User Defined
- Transfer Order

Supply Document Types

- On Hand
- Purchase Order
- Requisition
- Transfer Order
- Work Order

View Item Supply and Demand: Supply and Demand Types

- | Supply | Demand |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• On-hand qty• PO qty in receiving (++)• Purchase orders (++)• Purchase Requisitions (++)• In-transit shipments (++)• Transfer orders (++) only when no in-transit shipments)• Transfer order quantity in receiving (++)• Work order assembly (++)• Movement request transfer supply (++) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sales orders (-- only when no reservation)• Transfer orders (-- only when no shipment lines)• Transfer order shipment lines (-- only when no reservations)• Sales order reservations (-- when the supply is not on-hand)• Transfer order reservations (-- when the supply is not on-hand)• User-defined reservations• Account reservations• Account alias reservations• Cycle count reservations• Movement request transfer demand (--)• Movement request issue (--)• Work order components (--) |

++ : Increment the available quantity

-- : Decrement the available quantity

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1 - 15

This feature, for reviewing the supply and demand picture, considers various types of supplies and demands that are listed on this slide. The Available Quantity column reflects the running total based on the supply and demand type on that row. The '++' and '—' next to the supply and demand types mentioned here indicates if the available quantity is incremented or decremented for that supply and demand type. As reservations are already reflected in the on-hand quantity, there is no impact on the available quantity for such demand types.

Review Item Supply and Demand

The Review Item Supply and Demand user interface allows Warehouse Managers and Inventory Planners to:

- Plan for the resources
- Make informed decisions for maintaining the inventory levels

Review Item Supply and Demand					
Search		Inventory Organization M1			
* Organization	M1	Cutoff Date	Quantities to Include	All	Save
Item	A554888		Quantities to Include	All	
Item Description: Sentinel Standard Desktop TPDS					
Search Results					
Date	Document Type	Document Number	Quantity (Each)	Available Quantity (Each)	
3/1/07	On hand for item A554888 in organization M1		1,000,000,203.7	999,992,364.7	
6/1/00	Movement request demand	82	-1	999,992,364.7	
6/1/00	Movement request demand	85	-1	999,992,364.7	
6/1/00	Movement request demand	105	-1	999,992,364.7	
6/1/00	Movement request supply	105	1	999,992,364.7	
10/11/00	Movement request demand	1242	-1	999,992,364.7	
10/11/00	Movement request supply	1242	1	999,992,364.7	
8/14/01	Movement request demand	2639	-2	999,992,364.7	
8/14/01	Movement request supply	2639	2	999,992,364.7	
7/29/03	Movement request demand	40220	-1	999,992,364.7	



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1 - 16

This screenshot depicts the Review Item Supply and Demand page that allows you to plan for the resources such as storage space and labor and also take more informed decisions for maintaining the inventory positions to meet the demand appropriately.

Practice: 11-2

- Creating an inventory reservation



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1 - 17

In this practice, you create an inventory reservation against Demand Document Type 'User Defined' using the Manage Reservations and Picks page

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- View and manage item quantities
- Perform transactions in the Manage Item Quantities user interface
- Explain item availability types
- Describe reservation supply and demand documents
- Create inventory reservations



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1 - 18



Issue and Transfer Material

Part 3: Inventory Basics

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
------------------	---------------	--------------

45 minutes	Lecture and Demo
30 minutes	Practice
75 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Identify the different inventory transaction types
- Explain the difference between document-based and non-document-based inventory transactions
- Create miscellaneous inventory transactions
- Create subinventory transfers
- Create and process movement requests
- Perform direct and in-transit interorganization transfers



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1 - 2

Topics

- Overview of Inventory Transactions
- Miscellaneous Transactions
- Subinventory Transfers
- Movement Requests
- Direct and In-Transit Interorganization Transfers



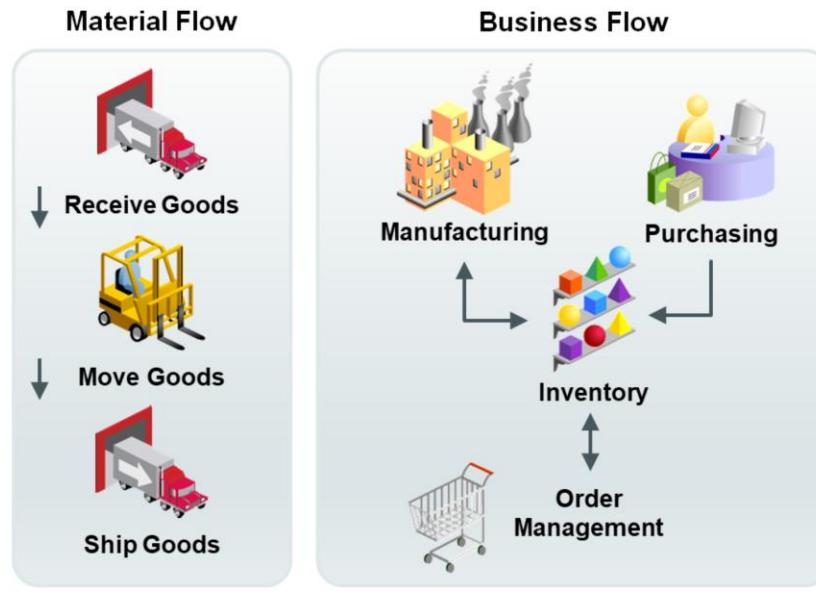
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1 - 3

This section discusses the various types of inventory transactions and differences between document and non-document-based inventory transactions.

Overview of Inventory Transactions



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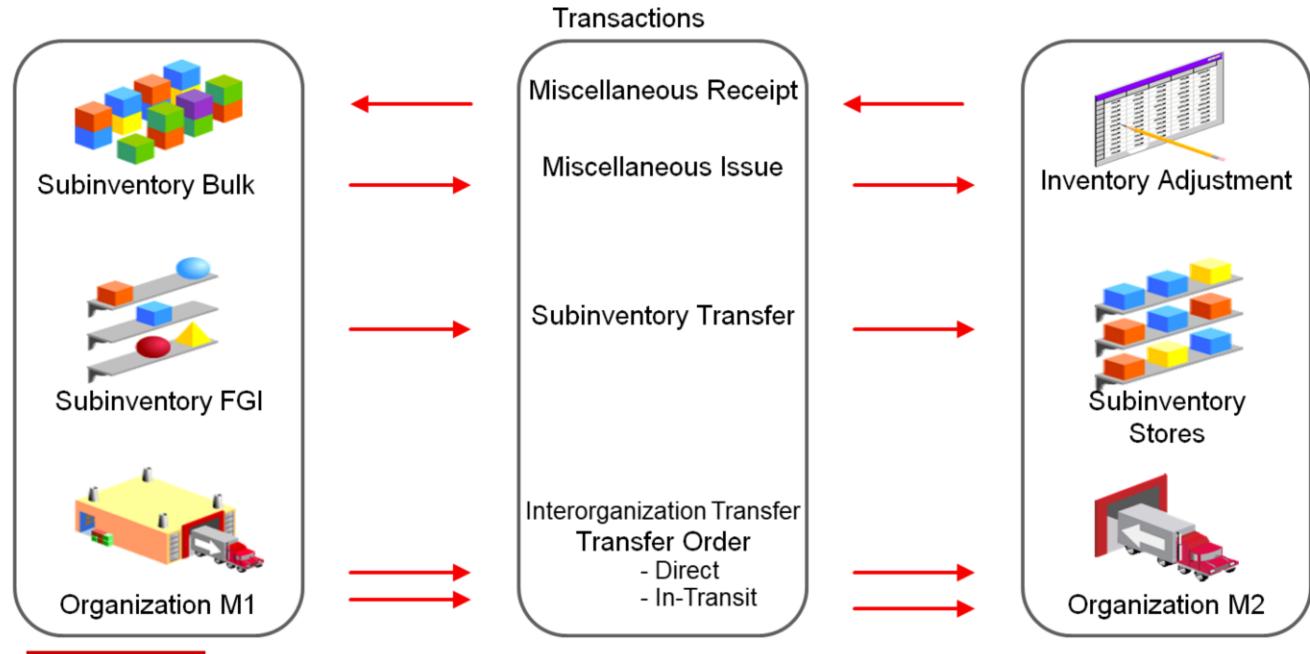
1 - 4

This diagram depicts how Inventory Transactions works. There are two types of flows: Material flow and Business flow.

Inventory Transactions

- A transaction is an item movement into, within, or out of inventory.
- A transaction changes the quantity, location, planning responsibility, or cost of an item.
- Oracle Fusion Inventory Management supports several predefined and user-defined transaction types. Every material movement has a corresponding set of accounting transactions that Oracle Fusion Cost Management automatically generates. All transactions validate the various controls (revision, locator, lot number, serial number and secondary unit of measure) that you enable for items.

Inventory Transactions Process Flow



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This diagram depicts how you can perform the following inventory transactions:

- Receive items into your organization from a general ledger account number.
- Issue items from your organization to a general ledger account number.
- Transfer items from a subinventory in your organization to another subinventory in the same organization.
- Transfer items directly between organizations.
- Transfer items between organizations by way of in-transit shipments.
- Reserve items for a specific account to temporarily prevent the use of items.

Inventory Transactions With or Without Documents

Inventory transactions can be processed with or without supporting documentation.

Without Documents

- Miscellaneous Issue
- Miscellaneous Receipt
- Subinventory Transfer
- Interorganization Transfer
- Interorganization Receipt



With Documents

- Purchase Order Receipt
- Transfer Order Shipments and Receipts
- Movement Request Issue
- Movement Request Subinventory Transfer



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1 - 6

Inventory Transactions Without Documents and Requisitions

- You can use interorganization transfers without using a requisition or transfer order.
- You can use miscellaneous receipts to receive material without a purchase order number.
- Use miscellaneous issues to issue material without approvals or a document number.
- Use subinventory transfers to transfer the location of material without a document number.

Inventory Transactions with Documents and Requisitions

- You can use requisitions and purchase orders to provide an approval mechanism to authorize and track purchased material coming into the warehouse.
- You can use requisitions and transfer orders to provide a document to track when you transport material across inventory organizations or within an inventory organization:
 - Use movement requests with a Movement Request Issue transaction type to provide a document to track the issue of the material.
 - Use movement requests with a Subinventory Transfer transaction type to approve a transfer and to provide a document to track the transfer of the material.

Control Options and Restrictions

You can set the following options and restrictions before you perform inventory transactions:

- Locator control
- Lot control
- Serial number control
- Revision control
- Subinventory and locator restrictions for specific items
- Dual unit of measure control
- Material status control



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1 - 7

This slide discusses control options and restrictions.

Topics

- Overview of Inventory Transactions
- **Miscellaneous Transactions**
- Subinventory Transfers
- Movement Requests
- Direct and In-Transit Interorganization Transfers



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1 - 8

This section discusses the process of creating a miscellaneous transaction.

Miscellaneous Transactions

Transactions used to issue material to, or receive material from, general ledger accounts into an inventory organization



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1 - 9

This diagram depicts how miscellaneous transactions enable you to issue material to individuals or projects that are not in inventory, receiving, or manufacturing. These could include a research and development group or an accounting department. You can also make manual adjustments to the general ledger by receiving material from one account to inventory and then issuing that material from inventory to another account.

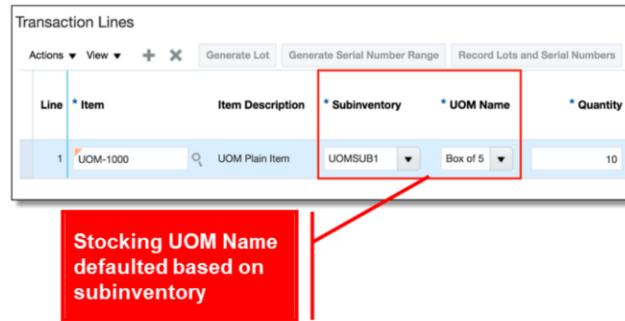
Miscellaneous Transactions Applications

With miscellaneous transactions you can:

- Load items when you implement Oracle Fusion Inventory Management
- Scrap items by issuing them to scrap accounts
- Issue items to individuals, departments, or projects
- Receive items that were acquired without purchase orders
- Enter adjustments and corrections to system quantities due to theft, vandalism, loss, shelf-life expiration, or inaccurate record keeping
- Search for the subinventories where on-hand quantity is currently available when creating a miscellaneous transaction. This allows you to see which subinventories have on-hand balances, the available quantity, and other pertinent data about the subinventory.

Default Stocking Unit of Measure for Material Transactions

- Defaults stocking UOM when processing transactions
- Ensures transactions are created in correct UOM
- Creates replenishment requests in default stocking UOM
- Counts and reconciles inventory balances in stocking UOM



Navigation: Supply Chain Execution > Inventory Management > Inventory > Create Miscellaneous Transaction

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1 - 10

You can use the Default Stocking Unit of Measure for Material Transactions feature across Inventory Management activities to default the stocking UOM when processing inventory transactions. For example, when creating a miscellaneous receipt transaction, the UOM Name is automatically defaulted once you select the subinventory on the transaction line. This feature ensures the miscellaneous receipt is transacted and stored in the correct stocking UOM.

Additionally, you can create inventory replenishment requests in the source organization's stocking UOM. For example, if the source organization stores material in the stocking UOM 'Case of 100', the ordering UOM associated with the replenishment request document is also in the stocking UOM 'Case of 100'. This capability reduces user error and ensures replenishment requests are created in the correct UOM. In addition to processing inventory transactions and replenishing inventory, you can use this feature for other inventory functional activities such as reserving inventory, picking inventory, cycle counting and physical counting.

Practice: 12-1

- Creating a miscellaneous inventory transaction.



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1 - 11

In this practice, you create a miscellaneous inventory transaction.

Topics

- Overview of Inventory Transactions
- Miscellaneous Transactions
- **Subinventory Transfers**
- Movement Requests
- Direct and In-Transit Interorganization Transfers



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1 - 12

This section discusses the process of creating a subinventory transfer.

Overview of Transferring Materials

Consider the following table.

Transaction	Type	Fulfillment	Receiving	Creation
Subinventory Transfers	Intra-Org	No	No	UI Services
Movement Requests	Intra-Org	Yes (Pick)	No	UI Min/Max Pick Waves
Interorganization Transfers	Inter-Org, Inter-Company	No	Yes	UI Services
Transfer Orders (aka Internal Material Transfers or IMT)	Intra-Org, Inter-Org, Inter-Company	Yes	Yes	UI Min/Max Planning Services



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The table in the slide presents a summary of transactions used to transfer materials. The table contains the following:

- Columns: Transaction, Type, Fulfillment, Receiving, and Creation
- Rows: Subinventory Transfers, Movement Requests, Interorganization Transfers, and Transfer Orders
- Subinventory transfer transactions are used to transfer material within an organization between two subinventories, or between two locators within the same subinventory.
- Some of the uses of subinventory transfers include:
 - Replenishing from bulk storage subinventories to front-loading picking locations
 - Rebalancing inventory locations for space management
 - Transferring between asset and expense subinventories
 - Transferring between tracked and non-tracked subinventories

Transferring Materials Cheat Sheet

Transaction	Intraorg (Sub to Sub)	Interorg (Org to Org; Same BU)	Intercomp. (Org to Org; Different BU)	Inventory Dest.	Expensed Dest.	Pick	Ship	Receive	Visible in OM	Create via Requisition	Create from Min/Max	Create from Planning	Create from Services / FBDI
Subinventory Transfers	Yes	No	No	Yes	No ¹	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Movement Requests	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Interorganization Transfers	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹	No	No	Yes ²	No	No	No	No	Yes
Transfer Orders (aka Internal Material Transfers or IMT)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ²	Yes (Opt)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

¹ Could be supported via non-Asset Subinventories

² Supports Auto-receipt, 1 step (Direct), 2 step (Standard) or 3 step (Inspect)



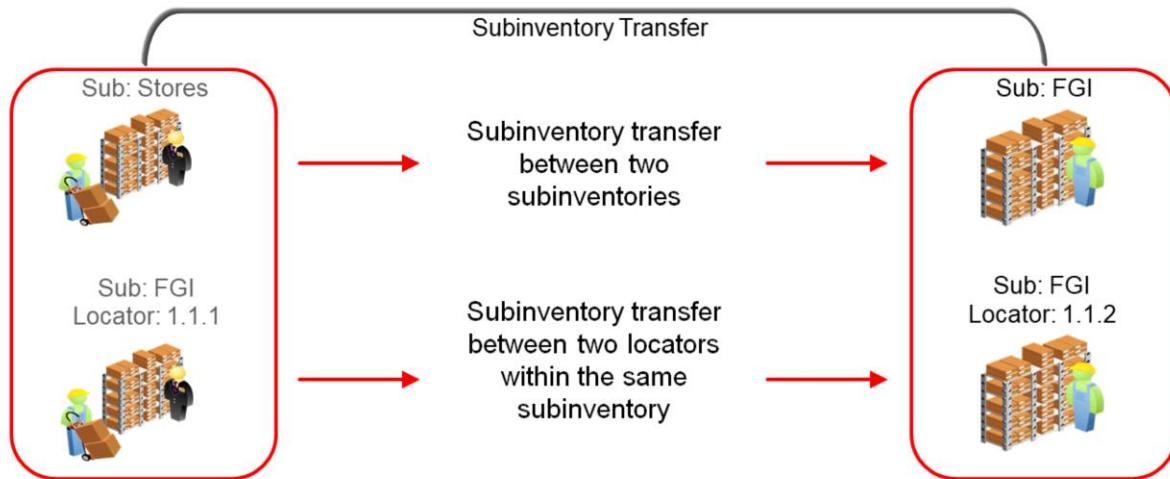
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1 - 14

The table in this slide is a cheat sheet for Transferring Materials. For more information, you can refer to the following link: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/oefsc/index.html>

Subinventory Transfers

Transactions used to transfer material within an organization between two subinventories, or between two locators within the same subinventory.



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1 - 15

The diagram depicts how subinventory transfer transactions are used to transfer material between two subinventories within an organization or between two locators within the same subinventory. Some of the uses of subinventory transfers include:

- Replenishing from bulk storage subinventories to front-loading picking locations
- Rebalancing inventory locations for space management
- Transferring between asset and expense subinventories
- Transferring between tracked and non-tracked subinventories

Topics

- Overview of Inventory Transactions
- Miscellaneous Transactions
- Subinventory Transfers
- **Movement Requests**
- Direct and In-Transit Interorganization Transfers



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1 - 16

This section discusses how to create and process an inventory movement request.

Inventory Movement Requests

Requests to move material within an inventory organization

- Process flow includes creating a movement request, printing a movement request pick slip report, physically picking material, and confirming pick slips.



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1 - 17

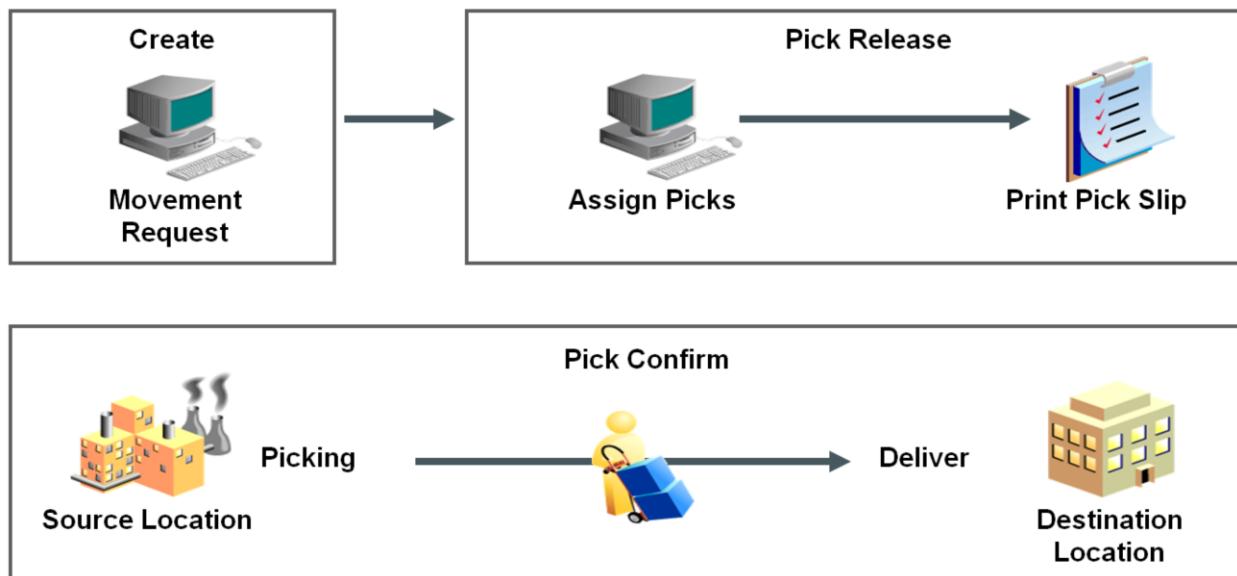
This diagram depicts the steps that the process of Inventory Movement requests include. These steps are as follows:

1. Create movement request
2. Run movement request pick slip report
3. Physically move material
4. Confirm pick slips

Movement requests are requests for the movement of material within a single organization.

- A movement request document formalizes the process to request movement of material within a warehouse or facility for purposes like replenishment, material storage relocations, and quality handling.
- Movement requests are generated manually or automatically depending on the source type used.
- Movement requests are restricted to transactions within an organization. Transfers between organizations require an interorganization transfer or a transfer order.

Movement Request Process Flow



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This diagram depicts the movement request process flow. It includes the creation of a movement request, pick release (assigning picks and printing movement request pick slip report), and pick confirm (physically picking material and confirming pick slips).

Movement Request

Movement requests are manually or automatically generated, depending on the source of the transaction.

Movement requests can be one of the following three types:

- **Requisition Movement Requests:** Manually created using the Manage Movement Requests page as necessary to relocate material or adjust perpetual inventory records.
- **Replenishment Movement Requests:** Min-Max processing automatically creates them to refill depleted inventory locations.
- **Pick Wave Movement Requests:** Shipping automatically creates them to support the staging of picking waves.

Pick Release

- Movement requests must be assigned detailed source and destination locations or used to identify shortages for further action. The process of designating a pick assignment is part of the pick release process that must occur for all movement requests. This allocates the quantity to the movement request making it unavailable to any other transactions. Move instructions can then be issued for available quantities by printing the pick slip.
- If the material could not be fully sourced because of a lack of available quantity, the movement request is backordered and the unsourced balance can be re-released at a later time.
- Pick release processing can be fully automated. Assign the pick quantity and printing the pick slip in a single step by selecting the Release Approved Lines option when running the Print Movement Request Pick Slip report. This is usually run as a scheduled process, automatically generating the pick slips for movement requests ready to be released.
- To manually assign a pick and create a pick slip for a movement request, use the Manage Reservations and Picks user interface.

Pick Confirm

After material is physically issued and delivered to the destination location, the material movement is recorded with a Pick Confirm transaction.

Manage Inventory Movement Requests Using REST Service

The Inventory Movement Requests REST service allows you to manage inventory movement requests and provides an alternative to using the web-based user interface. In addition, it helps to automate the process related to managing inventory movement request integration scenarios. With this service, you can search for all movement requests, create and update movement requests of requisition type, as well as update the movement request status. For more information, refer to the following link: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/fasrp/index.html>

Movement Request Source Types

Movement Request Type	Source/Purpose	Process
Requisition Movement Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Account Transfer• Subinventory Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manually Generated• Print Pick Slip***• Pick Confirm
Replenishment Movement Request	Min-Max	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automatically Generated• Print Pick Slip***• Pick Confirm
Pick Wave Movement Request	Pick Wave Processing against Shipment Requests (Sales Orders and Transfer Orders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automatically Generated• Print Pick Slip• Pick Confirm

***Assignment of pick can optionally be performed manually or as part of Print Pick Slip processing.



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1 - 20

This table shows three types of movement requests that Oracle Inventory Management provides, along with their source and process. The table has the following:

- Columns: Movement Request Type, Source/Purpose, and Process
- Rows: Requisition Movement Requests, Replenishment Movement Requests, and Pick Wave Movement Requests

The movement request type refers to the entity that created the movement request. For all movement requests, the final result is one of the two supported transactions: subinventory transfer or movement request issue.

Requisition Movement Requests

The requisition movement request is manually generated using the Manage Movement Requests page. You can generate requests for subinventory transfers or movement request issues.

Replenishment Move Order

These movement requests are generated automatically for min/max planned items where the item's replenishment source (set at the item-subinventory level) is another subinventory. In this case, the min/max process automatically generates a move order.

Note: The source subinventory must be set up at the item subinventory level. For the min/max report to generate a movement request, the report must be generated at the subinventory level.

Pick Wave Move Order

The pick release process generates move orders to bring the material from its source location in stores to a staging location, which you define as a subinventory in Inventory Management. This transaction is a subinventory transfer. These movement requests are generated automatically by the Shipping Pick Waves process.

Manage Pick Waves Using a REST Service

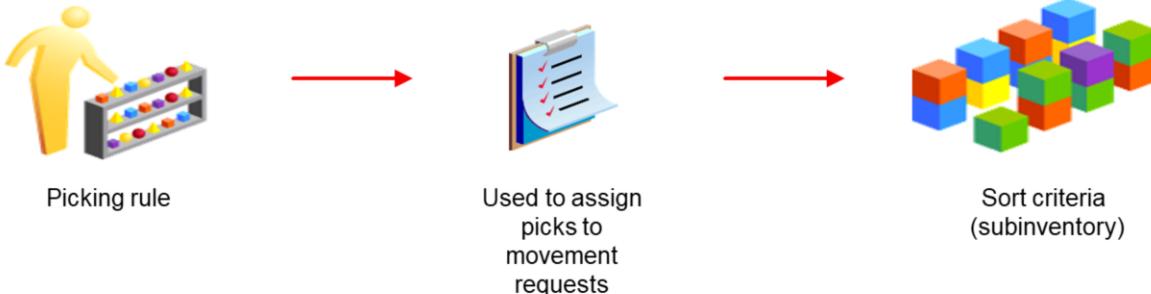
This REST service allows you to manage pick wave creation and execution. It provides an alternative to using the Create Pick Wave page for managing pick waves and is an efficient method of delivering pick wave information to a third party. In addition, this service supports descriptive flexfield attributes. For more information, refer to the following link:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/fasrp/index.html>

Picking Rules and Picking Rule Assignments

Picking rules determine material to be picked and the order in which it is picked for movement requests.

- Picking rules are assigned to an organization
- Rule sequence determines which rule is applied to the organization



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1 - 22

This diagram depicts how you can create picking rules that enable you to determine which material to pick and the order in which material is picked for movement requests. Fusion Inventory Management reviews the picking criteria order and the options for each criterion. You can create rules based on the following restrictions:

- Lot shelf life days
- **Single lot:** Controls whether the system can allocate multiple lots for a particular request
- **Partial Picking:** Controls whether the system can allocate quantities to the order where the full order quantity is not available.

You can also create sort criteria that determine which material is picked first:

- Lot
- Revision
- Subinventory
- Locator

After you create a rule, you assign it by using the Manage Picking Rule Assignments page. Select the Create action and assign a sequence number. This defines the sequence in which the rule should be applied for the given organization.

You can assign your rule to any combination of criteria that the Manage Picking Rule Assignments page displays. For example, if you create a picking rule that allocates material by lot number in ascending order followed by locator in ascending order, you can assign it to an item on the Manage Picking Rule Assignments page. This means that for picking, the system allocates the lowest lot number of the item in the lowest locator number where the item resides.

Movement Request Pick Slip Report

Report Name	Description
Print Movement Request Pick Slip report	Releases movement request lines for picking and generates corresponding pick slip reports



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1 - 24

This table depicts a description for the Print Movement Request Pick Slip report.

Demonstration: 12-1

- Creating movement requests.



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1 - 25

This demonstration shows how to create, pick, and pick confirm a movement request requesting an item to be issued out of inventory.

Practice: 12-2

- Creating and processing a movement request.



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1 - 26

In this practice, you create, pick, and pick confirm a movement request requesting an item to be moved from one storage location to another.

Topics

- Overview of Inventory Transactions
- Miscellaneous Transactions
- Subinventory Transfers
- Movement Requests
- Direct and In-Transit Interorganization Transfers



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This section discusses the difference between a direct and in-transit interorganization transfer.

Interorganization Direct Shipment

Direct interorganization transfers move inventory directly from a shipping organization to a destination organization.



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1 - 28

This diagram depicts that direct interorganization transfers move inventory directly from a shipping organization to a destination organization. The destination organization receives the material immediately when you submit the transaction. Unlike an in-transit interorganization transfer, a direct interorganization transfer does not require a receipt at the destination organization.

Unit of Measure Conversions

When you transfer items under dual UOM control between organizations, the system honors the UOM conversion of the destination organization. Consequently, the system could potentially recalculate the secondary quantity for the item if the conversions differ between the shipping organization and the destination organization. The system always processes transaction quantities in the primary UOM. You must define UOM conversions in both the shipping and destination organization before the system can process the transaction.

Interorganization In-Transit Shipment

Material is transferred through in-transit inventory when transportation time is significant.

- Material is moved to in-transit inventory before being received at the destination.
- Receipt and put-away is performed at the destination inventory organization.



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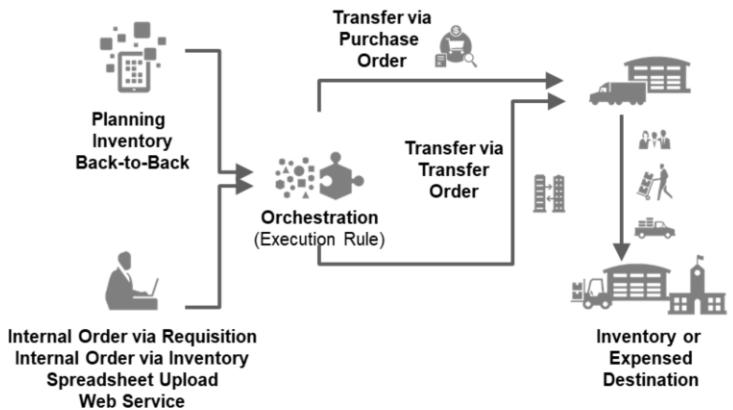
1 - 29

This diagram depicts that you usually transfer material to in-transit inventory when transportation time is significant.

- When you perform the transfer transaction, you do not need to specify the delivery location.
- You need to enter only the subinventory you are shipping from, shipment number, and the freight information.
- At the time of shipment, you must define your receiving parameters for the destination organization.
- You can receive and deliver your shipment in a single transaction or you can receive and store your shipment at the receiving dock.

Overview of Internal Material Transfer

- Unified flow for Intraorganization, Interorganization, and Intercompany transfers
- Transfer Order serves as a single document for demand and supply sides
- Integrated fulfillment and receiving
- Balance internal and external demands



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1 - 30

This diagram depicts that Internal Material Transfer includes the following:

- Rule-based execution of transfers
- End-to-end visibility
- Transfer Pricing / Mark-up
- Transfer Returns
- Transfer of Consigned
- Transfer to expense destinations. Transfer materials to an expense destination and perform associated costing.
- Create and update internal material transfers using Open Interface. On-premise users can request the creation and update of internal material transfers in the Cloud.
- Additional Transfer costs. Support additional transfer costs or charges at the transfer order line level.

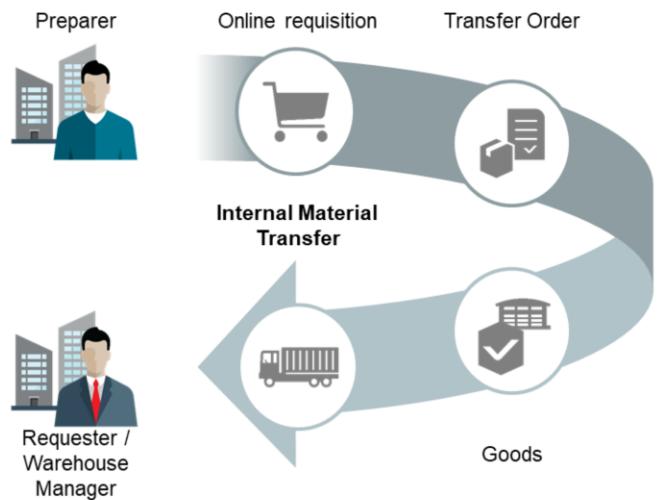
Mass Cancel Transfer Orders: Automated replenishment is often used to improve the efficiency of your warehouse and supply locations, especially for high volume, low cost items like nuts, bolts, and bandages. Automated internal transfer orders can be triggered by Oracle Supply Chain Planning, minimum (min-max) replenishment settings, or PAR inventory processing.

When there is insufficient quantity to fulfill these transfer requests, a backorder or shortage condition results, and you may not want to manage the backordered transfer requests for some items and locations.

You can use this new process to strategically select and cancel (kill) remaining quantity on partially fulfilled transfer requests.

Create Internal Material Transfers from Requisition Lines

- Online requisition for internal material transfers
 - Inventory or expense destinations
 - Approval routing for internal transfers
 - Change management and life cycle tracking
 - Budgetary control
- Receiving of requisition sourced internal material transfers
 - Multiple receiving options if receiving is required
- Costing of requisition sourced internal material transfers



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1 - 32

This diagram depicts how Internal Material Transfers are created from Requisition Lines. Internal material transfers originate in Self Service Procurement when a user manually creates requisition lines for items going to either an expense or an inventory destination. When the items come from a subinventory within the destination inventory organization, the type of transfer is called an intra-organization transfer. Items may also come from a different organization than the destination organization, and this type of transfer is called an inter-organization transfer.

Internal material transfer requisition lines can have a different approval routing from purchasing requisition lines. Companies are able to determine whether internal material transfer requisition lines should be routed for approvals, and who should be added to the approval chain.

Once the requisition is approved, requisition lines for internal material transfers are submitted to Oracle Fusion Supply Chain Orchestration for orchestration and fulfillment.

Similar to purchase orders associated to requisition lines, users have full visibility of the transfer order, shipments, and receipts directly from the Manage Requisitions task. They can also perform some minor updates and request cancellation of transfer order lines.

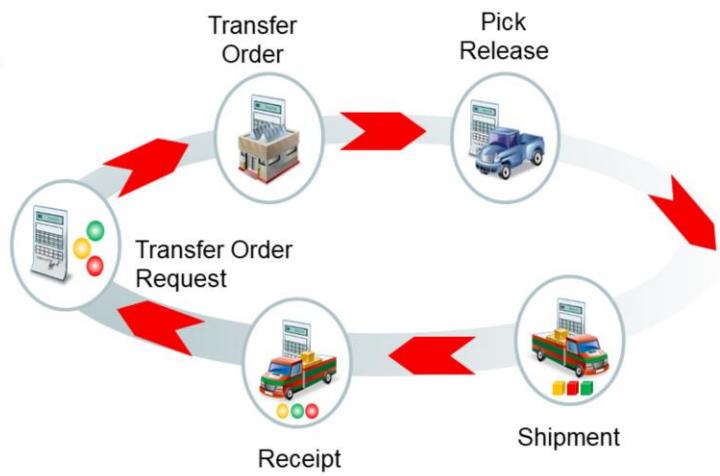
The internal material transfers for expense destination can be subject to budgetary control and encumbrance accounting just like the purchase requisitions.

Upon shipping the transfer order, an actual receipt at the destination may or may not be required. If a receipt is required, the self-service user may record the receipt directly in self-service receiving UIs, similar to the way this is done for self-service purchase order receipts. For more advanced users, warehouse receiving UIs are also available when receipts require additional control.

Upon shipment or upon delivery, depending on whether or not a receipt is required, costing is performed. New enhancements were provided in Cost Management to support the new features that allow multiple accounting distributions, as well as for budgetary control and encumbrance accounting functionality for requisition sourced internal material transfers.

Create Internal Material Transfers from Inventory

You can create transfer orders from the Manage Item Quantities page. It's a simple method for creating ad-hoc transfer orders outside of planning cycle.



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1 - 34

This diagram depicts how you can create Internal Material Transfers from Inventory. If you are a warehouse personnel with appropriate privileges, you can create internal material transfers directly from the Manage Item Quantities page. The Actions menu has an option to create transfer orders.

When this action is selected, the Create Supply Request page is initiated allowing entry of transfer order details that are fed directly into Fusion Supply Chain Orchestration. This provides a simple method for creating ad-hoc internal material transfers outside of the normal planning cycle.

Demonstration: 12-2

- Creating interorganization transfers



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1 - 35

This demonstration shows how to create an Interorganization Transfer to transfer material between two inventory organizations.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Identify the different inventory transaction types
- Explain the difference between document-based and non-document-based inventory transactions
- Create miscellaneous inventory transactions
- Create subinventory transfers
- Create and process movement requests
- Perform direct and in-transit interorganization transfers



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Warehouse Receiving

Part 3: Inventory Basics

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
------------------	---------------	--------------

45 minutes	Lecture and Demo
15 minutes	Practice
60 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe the process of receiving goods
- Explain receipt routing
- Explain receipt processing methods
- Create standard receipts
- Explain substitute receipts, unordered receipts, pay on receipt, and returns and corrections
- Explain setup options



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1 - 2

Topics

- Overview of Receiving
- Receipt Routing
- Receipt Processing Methods
- Expected Receipts
- Receipt Structure
- Returns and Corrections
- Additional Receiving Features
- Receiving Parameters
- Receiving Profile Options



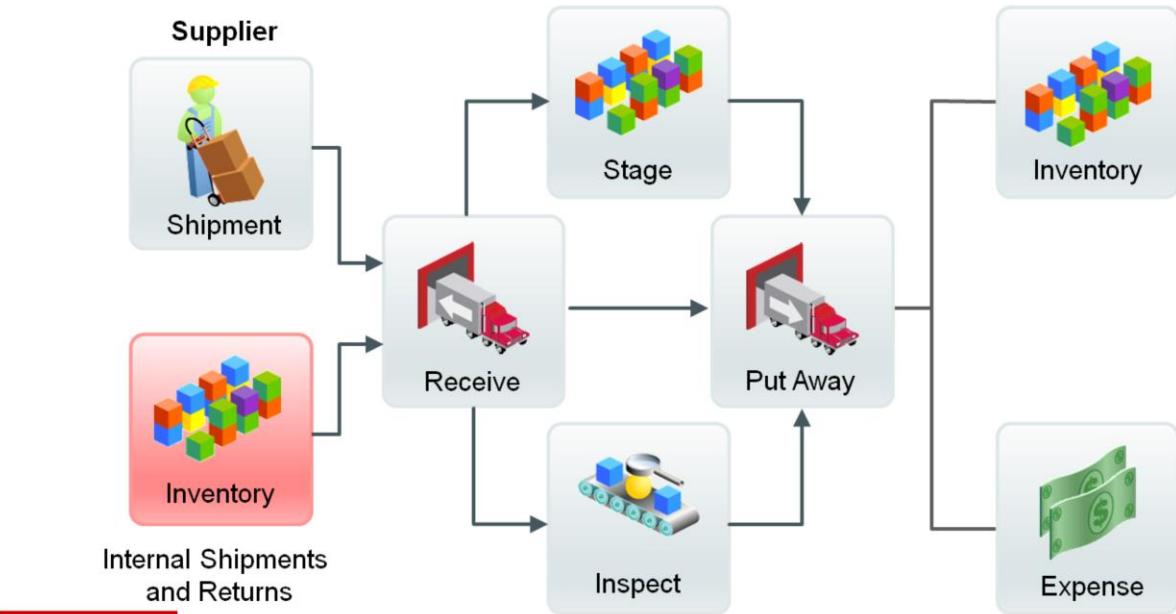
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1 - 3

This section discusses the process of Receiving.

What Is Receiving?



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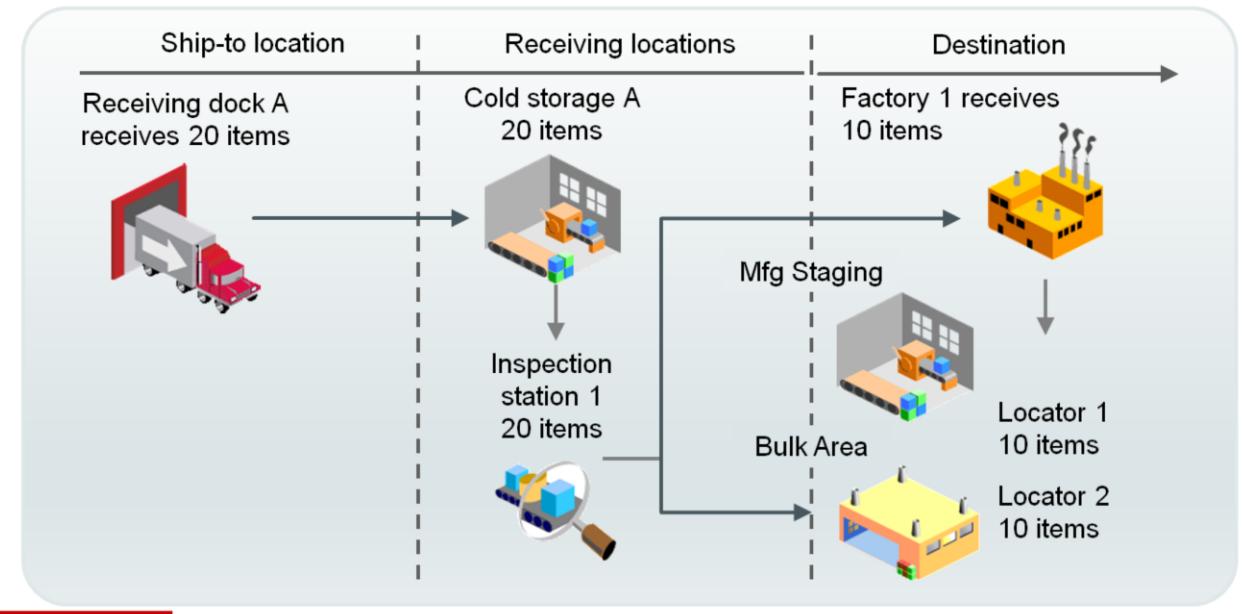
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1 - 4

The diagram depicts the process of Receiving. It is a process that signals that the goods ordered on a purchase order, transfer order, customer return, and so forth, have arrived. Oracle Fusion Receiving enables you to control the items you order through receiving, inspections, and put-away. You can:

- Define receiving tolerances and rules at the organization, supplier, item, and order level, with the lowest level overriding previous levels
- Record receipt of unordered items, research receipt, and match the receipt to an existing purchase order
- Put away items from receiving or inspection locations to their final destination
- Define which items require inspection. You can accept or reject items and provide detailed information about your inspection results.
- Record returns to suppliers
- Correct receiving transaction errors
- Review receiving transaction history

Overview of Receiving Locations



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1 - 5

This diagram depicts how you record inspections, deliveries, and material movements within receiving and inspection by entering receiving transactions. The transactions provide a history, enabling you to track an item from its source to its destination.

Receiving transactions allow you to:

- Stage material in Receiving before delivering to put-away locations
- Document inspection results
- Deliver goods to their required destination

The destination type indicates if the material is going to be received in a receiving location or its final destination.

Topics

- Overview of Receiving
- Receipt Routing
- Receipt Processing Methods
- Expected Receipts
- Receipt Structure
- Returns and Corrections
- Additional Receiving Features
- Receiving Parameters
- Receiving Profile Options



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1 - 6

This section discusses the three receipt routing options and how they impact the Receiving process.

Receipt Routing

There are three receipt routing options:

- Direct Delivery: One step
 - “Dock to stock”
- Standard Receipt: Two steps
 - Goods are received
 - Goods are delivered and “put away” is recorded
- Inspection Required: Three steps
 - Goods are received and then sent to inspection
 - Goods are accepted or rejected
 - Third step either returns or delivers



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Direct Delivery

One step:

- Goods are received and delivered in one step.

Standard Receipt

Two steps:

- Goods are received in one step.
- Put-away is performed in the second step.
 - This allows for the time it takes goods to move through your facility from the receiving dock.
 - The quantity on hand in subinventories is not updated until the delivery is complete.
 - The quantity and cost are maintained in the inventory organization's inventory receiving account until the delivery is made.

Inspection Required

Three steps (used for goods that require a more skilled user to do a careful review):

- Goods are received.
- Inspection either accepts or rejects the goods. Quality results can be entered at this time.
- Goods that are accepted are put away in the third step, whereas goods that are rejected are returned to the supplier, or scrapped.

Topics

- Overview of Receiving
- Receipt Routing
- **Receipt Processing Methods**
- Expected Receipts
- Receipt Structure
- Returns and Corrections
- Additional Receiving Features
- Receiving Parameters
- Receiving Profile Options



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1 - 8

This section discusses how receipts are processed based on receipt routing.

Receipt Processing Methods

Use these receipt processing methods to feed receipts into receiving:

- Standard receipt user interface
- ASNs or ASBNs – from supplier portal
- ASNs or ASBNs – from Receipts work area
- ASNs or ASBNs – from EDI/XML interface
- Receiving self-service receipts
- Web services and spreadsheet upload (SaaS control file import) for ASNs, receipts, inspections, put-aways, corrections, and returns



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1 - 9

- **Standard receipt:** Use the Receive Expected Shipments user interface to enter receipt of items from the Receipts work area.
- **ASNs or ASBNs – supplier portal:** You can give your suppliers carefully limited access to allow them to enter ASNs or ASBNs. ASNs created by the Supplier are sent to Logfire/WMS systems. This enables the WMS systems to receive against the ASN if the ASN is available. Else, the receipt can be made against the PO.
- **ASNs or ASBNs – from Receipts work area:** Allows the warehouse manager to manually load ASNs or ASBNS directly from the Receipts work area in cases where the supplier has informally communicated that a shipment has taken place through voice or email communications.
- **ASNs or ASBNs – from EDI/XML interface:** Load ASNs or ASBNs through EDI/XML.
- **Self-service receipts:** You can give your employees limited ability to receive expensed purchased items using self-service receiving.
- **Web services and spreadsheet upload (SaaS control file import) for ASNs, receipts, inspections, put-aways, corrections, and returns:** Provides a way to import receipts, inspections, put-aways, corrections, and returns collected from external sources into the receiving system.

Topics

- Overview of Receiving
- Receipt Routing
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- **Expected Receipts**
- Receipt Structure
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- Receiving Profile Options



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This section discusses the process of entering receipts.

Entering Receipts

- 1 Choose the organization.
- 2 Find expected receipts.
- 3 Enter receipt details.
- 4 Enter header details.
- 5 Submit.



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1 - 11

This slide lists the steps for entering receipts. These steps are as follows:

1. Choose the organization.

- When you first access the Receive Expected Shipments user interface, you are required to choose an inventory organization from the list of values if you can process receipts for more than one.
- You can change the organization manually by selecting the Change Organization control if you have access to multiple organizations.
- Although it is not always the case, you can think of an inventory organization as a warehouse.
- When you create purchase orders, for example, you specify goods to be shipped to specific inventory organizations.
- You can view only expected receipts (scheduled shipments for a purchase order line item) for the inventory organization you choose.

2. Find expected receipts.
 - Expected receipts can and do come from different sources because they are based on source documents like purchase orders, interorganization in-transit orders, transfer orders, and customer returns.
 - When a source document cannot be found, the order can be processed as an unordered receipt, provided the Allow Unordered Receipts receiving parameter is enabled for the receiving organization.
 - Use the Receipts work area to view your expected receipts in a variety of formats. Alternatively, you can use the regional search or advanced search areas to find source documents. You can enter as many criteria as desired to search for expected receipts. The more information you include, the more restrictive your search.
 - Select the lines that are to be added to the receipt and click the Receive action.

Note: The regional search can also be used to perform the search without going into the task from the task list. Just select the type of order or shipment and search on the order number.
3. Input receipt details.
 - Input receipt details like quantity, unit of measure, location, and subinventory (if necessary).
 - The method of receipt routing determines if the destination defaults to Receiving or a final destination like Inventory or Expense.
 - You can override the receipt routing option only if the Allow Routing Override receiving parameter is enabled for the organization. For example, when using Standard Delivery, the destination defaults to Receiving, but you can override it to a final destination.
4. Input receipt header.
 - Select Create Receipt to create a new receipt header for the receipt lines just entered.
 - Input receipt header details like freight carrier, comments, and packing slip.
 - If adding lines to an existing receipt, select Add to Receipt, and enter the receipt number to which the new receipt lines are added.
5. Submit.
 - Submit the receipt to complete the process.
 - Depending on the setting of the Receiving Transaction Processing Mode profile option, the receipt is processed immediately or submitted as a batch or deferred process.
 - You can obtain printed documentation of your receiving transactions automatically by setting the Print Receipt Traveler Receiving parameter.

Topics

- Overview of Receiving
- Receipt Routing
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- Expected Receipts
- **Receipt Structure**
- Returns and Corrections
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- Receiving Parameters
- Receiving Profile Options



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This section discusses how receipts are created including receipt header and receipt line information.

Receipt Structure

Header

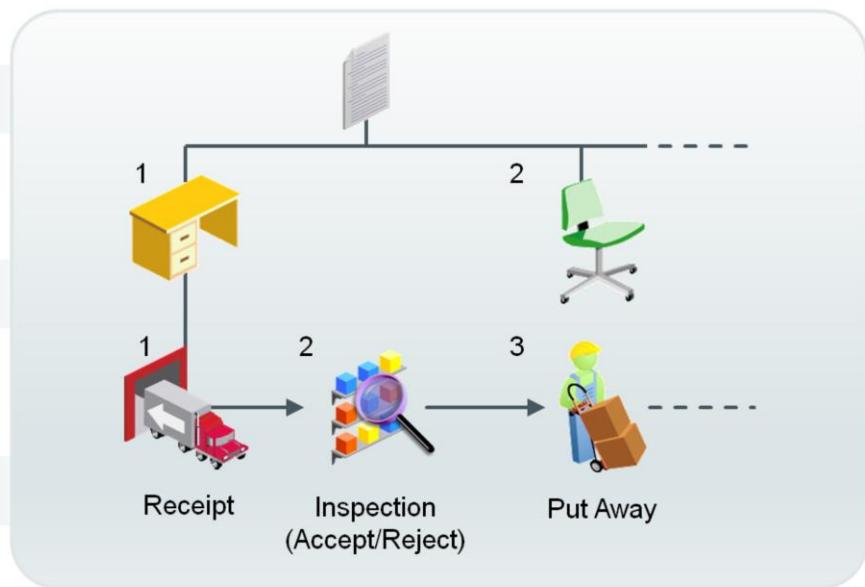
Lines

Transactions

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This diagram depicts the receipt structure and three steps, including Receipt, Inspection, and Put Away.

Headers

- The receipt header contains details relating to the overall purchase receipt.
- There can be only one header per receipt.
- Common information about the source of the receipt or expected receipt is stored at the header level.
- You group your receipts by source type and the source of the receipt.
- Oracle Fusion Receiving does not allow you to group receipts from different sources under one receipt header.

Lines

- The receipt line contains details about the specific goods or services you received.
- For receipts against purchase orders, the receipt line is tracked at the purchase order schedule level.
- For receipts against transfer orders, the receipt line is tracked at the transfer order line level.

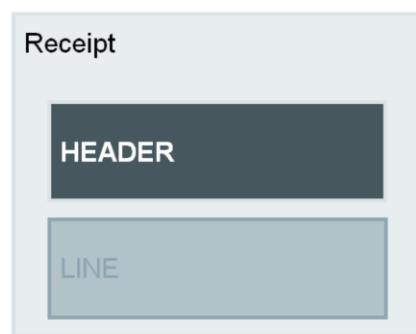
Transactions

- Each transaction made against an individual receipt line is stored in the system as a receiving transaction.
- These transactions can be viewed as historical information to review the history of a receipt.
- They contain the history of the initial receipt, inspection, put-away, correction, or return-to-supplier activity made against a specific receipt.

Receipt Header

The receipt header contains:

- Receipt Number
- Received By
- Receipt Date
- Shipping Method
- Document References
 - Shipment Number
 - Packing Slip/Waybill
 - Bill of Lading
- Number of Supplier Packing Units
- Notes



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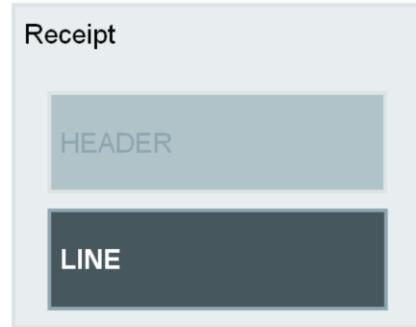
1 - 15

- **Receipt Number:** Enter a unique receipt number. If automatic receipt number generation is active, the system assigns the next available receipt number. Numbering options are set one time for each inventory organization. You can also add receiving transactions existing receipts.
- **Received By:** The receiver name appears by default from the user ID. You can override the default with the name of another receiver.
- **Receipt Date:** Today's date appears by default from the system date. You can backdate a receipt if necessary, but the accounting period that the receipt date falls into must be open to do so.
- **Shipping Method:** You may enter the carrier who delivered the goods using the list of values. This information defaults if an advanced shipment notice (ASN) was sent.
- **Document References:** You may enter the packing slip or waybill number that the goods came in on. This information defaults if an ASN was sent.
- **Number of Supplier Packing Units:** You may enter the total number of packing units that made up this shipment.
- **Notes:** The receiver may enter any comments here. An example might be: "Container damaged."

Receipt Line

The receipt line contains:

- Quantity
- Unit of Measure
- Item
- Description
- Destination Type
- Order Number
- Routing
- Requester
- Subinventory
- Note to Receiver



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- **Quantity:** Enter the quantity actually received. If you have allowed blind receiving in the inventory organization's receiving options, this field is going to be blank.
- **Unit of Measure:** The unit of measure for the receipt defaults here.
- **Item:** The system item number (if one exists) appears here.
- **Description:** The description for the item appears here.
- **Destination Type:** The final destination of the receipt (Expense, Inventory) or Receiving is displayed. For a direct receipt, the destination is either: Inventory or Expense. A standard or inspection receipt has a destination type of Receiving.
- **Order Number:** The order number defaults (purchase order number or transfer order number).
- **Routing:** The receipt routing for this order defaults here. Either direct, standard, or inspection.
- **Requester:** If the destination type is Expense or Inventory, and the order was created from a purchase requisition, the name of the requester defaults.
- **Subinventory:** If the destination type is Inventory, this field is required. If the subinventory was specified on the requisition or purchase order, it defaults here. If no value defaults, the receiver has to fill in the subinventory to which the goods are to be delivered.
- **Note to Receiver:** If a note to the receiver was entered on either the requisition or the purchase order, it appears here.

Topics

- Overview of Receiving
- Receipt Routing
- Receipt Processing Methods
- Expected Receipts
- Receipt Structure
- Returns and Corrections
- Additional Receiving Features
- Receiving Parameters
- Receiving Profile Options



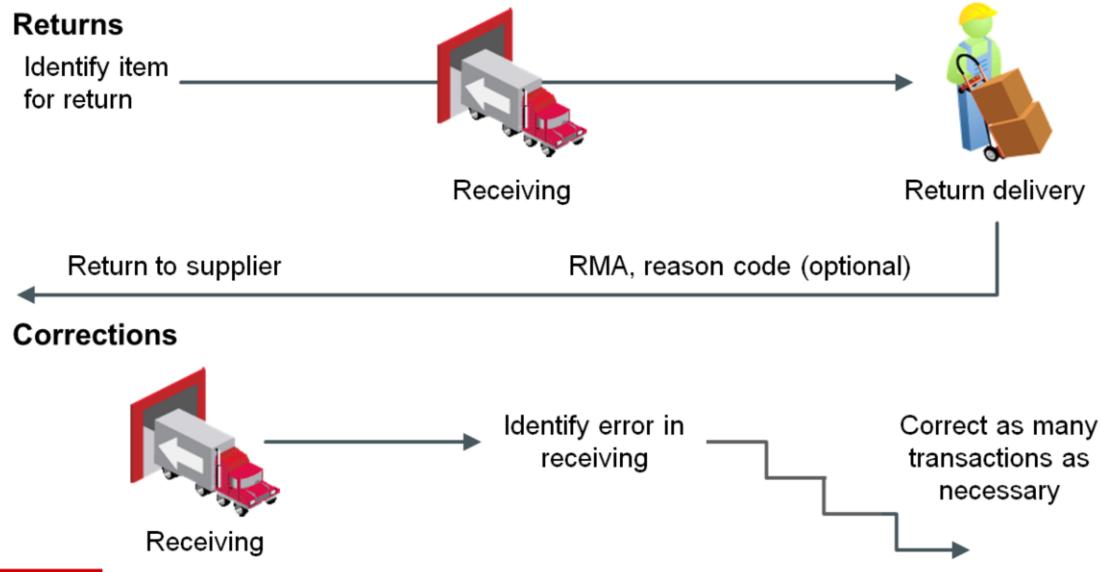
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1 - 17

This section discusses returns and corrections.

Overview of Returns and Corrections



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The diagram on this slide depicts how the process of returns and corrections works.

Returns

You can return delivered items to receiving and return received or delivered externally sourced items to the supplier if the purchase order has neither been canceled nor finally closed. You can also return to the supplier unordered receipts that have not been matched. Optionally, specify additional return information such as a Reason Code and RMA (Return Material Authorization) number.

Corrections

Oracle Fusion Receiving provides the capability to correct any receiving transaction against a purchase order, except another correction and a return to a receiving transaction. Each transaction is done individually by correcting the previous transactions until all applicable transactions are corrected.

Topics

- Overview of Receiving
- Receipt Routing
- Receipt Processing Methods
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- **Additional Receiving Features**
- Receiving Parameters
- Receiving Profile Options



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This section discusses some additional features in the process of Receiving.

Additional Receiving Features

Feature	Description
Receiving Tolerances	Date and quantity receiving tolerances
Unordered Receipts	Controlled receipt of items that do not have proper documentation
Substitute Receipts	Allow receipt of predefined substitute items
Pay on Receipt	Pay on Receipt enables automatic generation of standard, unapproved invoices for payment of goods based on receipt transactions



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This table lists some additional features of Receiving along with their description. The table contains the following:

- Columns: Feature, Description
- Rows: Receiving Tolerances, Unordered Receipts, Substitute Receipts, and Pay on Receipt

Receiving Tolerances

You can define receiving tolerances at the organization, item, and/or order level. These checks include:

- Over-Receipt Tolerance: The maximum acceptable percentage of quantity that can be received in excess of the order quantity. Your organization indicates the over-receipt tolerance and whether to prohibit the transaction, display a warning message while permitting the transaction, or permit the transaction without a warning.
- Early and late receipt tolerance: The number of calendar days before and after the shipment delivery date that you allow receipt. Your organization indicates the early and late receipt tolerances and whether to:
 - Prohibit the transaction
 - Display a warning message while permitting the transaction
 - Permit the transaction without a warning

Unordered Receipts

You can receive items from a supplier when you do not have or do not know a corresponding purchase order number. These items are tracked on the system while you wait for a buyer to specify which purchase order should be used, or if the items are to be returned to the supplier. You must match unordered receipts to a valid document before you can inspect or put away the receipt lines.

Substitute Receipts

When entering items in the Item Master, you have the ability to identify parts that can be substituted for each other. You can receive predefined substitute items when you allow suppliers to ship alternatives to the item you order.

Pay on Receipt

Purchasing works in conjunction with the Accounts Payable system to streamline the procurement process by generating invoices to suppliers based on receipt transactions.

- Negotiate with key suppliers to use Pay on Receipt.
- Every invoice created by the Pay on Receipt process is one less receipt that needs to be manually keyed into Accounts Payable. Suppliers can still send the hard copy of the invoice if a physical copy is necessary for archiving.
- Pay on Receipt enables you to automatically create standard, unapproved invoices for payment of goods based on receipt transactions.
- Invoices are created by using a combination of receipt and purchase order information, eliminating duplicate manual data entry and ensuring accurate and timely data processing.
- Payment on Receipt is also known as Evaluated Receipt Settlement (ERS) or Self Billing.

You can set up your suppliers so the invoice can be based on receipt of goods, or delivery of goods to their final destination. The Invoice Summary Level attribute, set at the Supplier Site, controls the number of invoices generated.

- **Packing Slip:** One invoice generates per packing slip (highest number of invoices).
- **Receipt:** One invoice generates per receipt.
- **Pay Site:** One invoice generates per supplier site (fewest invoices).

After receipt or delivery transactions are created, you must run the Send Pay on Receipt process to create invoices and automatically match them to their corresponding purchase orders. The Send Pay on Receipt process can be set up to run automatically. The number is created based on the Invoice Summary Level.

- **Packing Slip:** The packing slip number is used as a basis to generate the invoice number.
- **Receipt:** The receipt number is used as a basis to generate the invoice number.
- **Pay Site:** The date is used as a basis to generate the invoice number.

Set the “RCV: Aging Period” profile to a number of days after the receipt to actually create the invoice when the Send Pay on Receipt process runs. A delay gives you time to enter corrections, adjustments, and returns (if any) and results in more accurate invoices being created.

You can indicate your own prefix for Pay on Receipt invoices by setting the “RCV: ERS Prefix” profile. In addition, the invoice number can include a self billing identifier, which is set up on the supplier site.

Configuring the Procurement Business Function

Options set at the Procurement Configuration level:

- Receipt Close Point
 - Accepted (passed inspection)
 - Delivered
 - Received
- Receipt Close Tolerance Percent



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- **Receipt Close Point:** Select Receipt Close Point, which is when the shipment is closed for receiving. Options include Accepted (passed inspection), Delivered, or Received. Note that you need to set the receipt close tolerance percentage in the Default Options window.
- **Receipt Close Tolerance Percent:** Enter the Receipt Close tolerance percentage for your shipments. Oracle Fusion Purchasing automatically closes a shipment for receiving if it is within the receiving close tolerance at the receiving close point. Set the receiving close point in the Control Options window. You can override this option for specific items and orders.

Topics

- Overview of Receiving
- Receipt Routing
- Receipt Processing Methods
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- Additional Receiving Features
- **Receiving Parameters**
- Receiving Profile Options



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This section discusses the Receiving parameter setup.

Managing Receiving Parameters

- Ship-to Exception Action
 - None, Reject, or Warning
- ASN Control Action
 - None, Reject, or Warning
- Receipt Date
 - Early Receipt Tolerance in Days
 - Late Receipt Tolerance in Days
 - Receipt Days Exceed Action
- Over-Receipt Control
 - Over-Receipt Tolerance
 - Over-Receipt Action
- Receipt Routing
 - Direct Delivery, Standard Receipt, or Inspection



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The Manage Receiving Parameters user interface is accessed through the Set Up and Maintenance work area.

Ship-to Exception Action

- None, Reject, or Warning
- Default is Reject

ASN Control Action

- None, Reject, or Warning
- Default is Warning

Receipt Date

- Early Receipt Tolerance in Days – Default is 0 (zero)
- Late Receipt Tolerance in Days – Default is 0 (zero)
- Receipt Days Exceed Action
 - None, Reject, or Warning – Default is Warning

Over-Receipt Control

- Over-Receipt Tolerance - Default is 0 (zero)
- Over-Receipt Action
 - None, Reject, or Warning – Default is Reject

Receipt Routing

- Direct Delivery, Standard Receipt, or Inspection – Default is Standard Receipt

Managing Receiving Parameters

- Allow Substitute Receipts
- Allow Unordered Receipts
- Allow Blind Receiving
- Print Receipt Traveler
- Include Closed Purchase Order for Receipts
- Allow Routing Override
- Process All Lines Together
- Print Shipping Documents for Returns to Suppliers
- Receipt Number
 - Generation
 - Type
 - Next Number
- RMA
 - Receipt Routing
 - RMA Validate Lots
 - Validate Serial Numbers



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The Manage Receiving Parameters user interface is accessed through Functional Setup Manager.

- Allow substitute receipts (Yes or No) – Default: No
- Allow unordered receipt (check box) – Default is selected
- Allow blind receiving (check box) – Default is selected
- Print receipt traveler (check box) – Default is selected
- Include closed purchase order for receipts (check box) – Default is deselected
- Allow Routing Override (check box) – Default is deselected
- Process all lines together (check box) – Default is deselected
- Print shipping documents for returns to suppliers (check box) – Default is deselected

Receipt Number

- Generation
 - Automatic and Manual – Default is Automatic
- Type
 - Alphanumeric and Numeric – Default is Numeric
- Next Number
 - Default is 0 (zero)

Return Material Authorization (RMA)

- Receipt Routing
 - Standard Receipt, Inspection Required, and Direct Delivery – Default is Standard Receipt
- RMA Validate Lots
 - Restricted, Restricted with Warning, and Unrestricted – Default is Unrestricted
- Validate Serial Numbers (check box)
 - Default is deselected

Topics

- Overview of Receiving
- Receipt Routing
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- Expected Receipts
- Receipt Structure
- Returns and Corrections
- Additional Receiving Features
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- Receiving Profile Options



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This section discusses the Receiving profile options as well as integration of Receiving with quality inspections.

Receiving Profile Options

Profile Option	Description
Aging Period for Extended Receipt Settlement	The value in this profile option indicates the number of days between the receipt date and the Payment on Receipt automatic invoice creation date.
Prefix for Extended Receipt Settlement Invoice Numbers	"ERS-" is the prefix that appears before all invoices that you create automatically using Payment on Receipt. This profile option allows you to change this prefix.
Rate Type for User Override at Receipt Allowed	Yes or No indicates whether the rate for the currency can be changed when entering a receipt.
Receiving Transaction Processing Mode	Indicates the processing mode used after you submit your work for receiving transactions



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The table shows various Receiving profile options along with their description. The table contains the following:

- Columns: Profile Option, Description
- Rows are as follows:

Aging Period for Extended Receipt Settlement

The value in this profile option indicates the number of days between the receipt date and the Payment on Receipt automatic invoice creation date. For example, a value of 2 means that Payment on Receipt creates invoices only for receipts that are 2 or more days old. Any corrections or returns you make against a receipt during that 2-day period are included on the Payment on Receipt invoice.

Prefix for Extended Receipt Settlement Invoice Numbers

"ERS-" is the prefix that appears before all invoices that you create automatically using Payment on Receipt. This profile option allows you to change this prefix. For example, shortening this prefix allows extra spaces for longer packing slip or receipt numbers.

Rate Type for User Override at Receipt Allowed

Yes or No indicates whether the rate for the currency can be changed when entering a receipt. Even if the Rate Type is User, you cannot change the rate if this profile option is set to No. This profile option affects the rate on the receipt only, not on the purchase order.

Receiving Transaction Processing Mode

Indicates the processing mode used after you submit your work for receiving transactions.

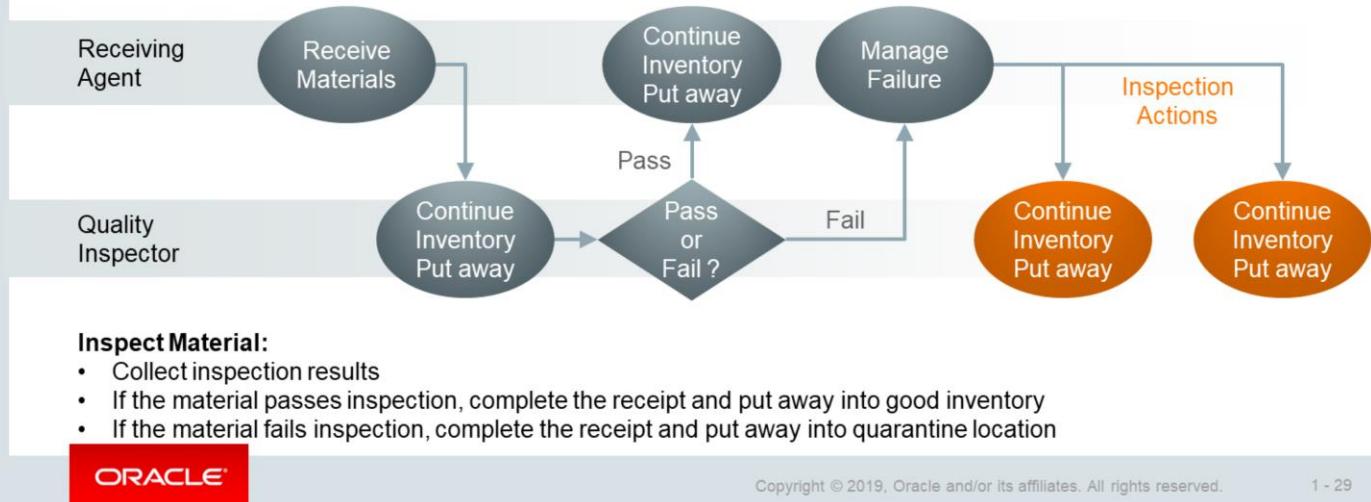
Receiving Integration with Quality Inspections

Receive Material:

- Unload trailer
- Receive material at the receiving dock
- Perform skip lot inspection

Manage Defective Material:

- Open a non-conformance issue
- Notify quality and team members



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This diagram depicts the integration of Receiving with Quality Inspections. Quality Inspection allows you to collect all quality inspection results at receipt to provide visibility and collaboration. You can do the following:

- Enter Quality Inspection results
- Process material based upon inspection results – quarantine or stock
- View Quality Inspection results

To support this objective, Receiving is enhanced to:

- Allow receiving agents, based on an organization parameter, to collect all quality inspection results directly in Quality Inspection by using, quality inspection plan and sampling functionality
- Check against Quality Inspection when a quality inspection plan is missing
- Check against Quality Inspection when a quality inspection skip lot is reaching
- Return, via the Receiving Transaction Manager background process, the appropriate receiving transaction reference to Quality Inspection
- Clean up the quality data in Quality Inspection if the receiving transaction fails during the receiving transaction manager process, and
- Allow users to drill down to quality inspection results from Receiving

Practice: 13-1

- Creating and receiving an in-transit interorganization transfer.



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1 - 30

In this practice, you create an Interorganization Transfer transferring material between two different warehouses in separate inventory organizations. This practice combines the creation of an interorganization in-transit transfer and standard receipt activities into a single practice.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe the process of receiving goods
- Explain receipt routing
- Explain receipt processing methods
- Create standard receipts
- Explain substitute receipts, unordered receipts, pay on receipt, returns and corrections
- Explain setup options



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Material Status Control

Part 3: Inventory Basics

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
------------------	---------------	--------------

30 minutes	Lecture and Demo
00 minutes	Practice
30 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe material status control
- Explain how material status control is used
- Explain allowed and disallowed transaction types
- Set up material statuses



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1 - 2

Topics

- Material Status Control Levels
- Allowed and Disallowed Transaction Types
- Material Status Setup
- Material Status Profile Options and Reports



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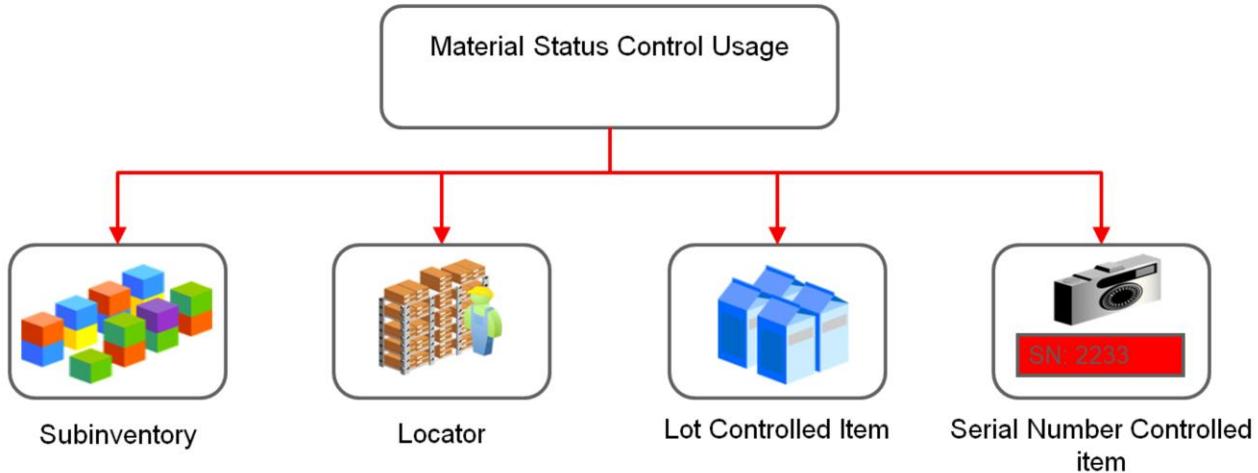
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1 - 3

This section discusses material status usage levels.

Material Status Control Levels

Material status enables you to control the movement and usage of material for portions of your inventory.



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1 - 4

This diagram depicts how material status control restricts the movement and usage of portions of on-hand inventory. You assign material statuses at four levels:

- Subinventory
- Locator
- Lot
- Serial number

Consider the following:

- Using material status control enables you to control whether you can pick or ship an internal order or sales order, or issue material.
- You can also specify whether material needs to be quarantined until you inspect it.
- In addition, you can determine whether products with a particular status can be reserved, included in available-to-promise calculations, or netted in production planning. These controls (reserved, atp, netted) are not available if the material status is enabled at the serial number because of performance implications.

Assigning Material Statuses

- You assign subinventory and locator statuses in the subinventory and locator windows. The location status applies to the material in the location and not the location itself.
- To assign a material status to a lot or serial number, you must first enable the Lot Status Enabled and Serial Number Status Enabled item attributes on the item in the Item Master.
- You can also optionally assign a default lot or serial status to an item on the Item Master.
- When you receive the item, the system automatically assigns the default lot or serial status to the item. The lot or serial status remains the same through all inventory transactions including organization transfers.
- If necessary, you can change the material status at receipt or use the Manage Item Quantities user interface.
- You can track material status at the subinventory, locator, lot, or serial number level by using the Manage Item Quantities user interface.
- When a material status is assigned to a subinventory or locator, the material is not assigned the material status of the subinventory or locator; rather, it takes on the behavior indicated by the material status at the subinventory or locator level.

Topics

- Material Status Control Levels
- Allowed and Disallowed Transaction Types
- Material Status Setup
- Material Status Profile Options and Reports



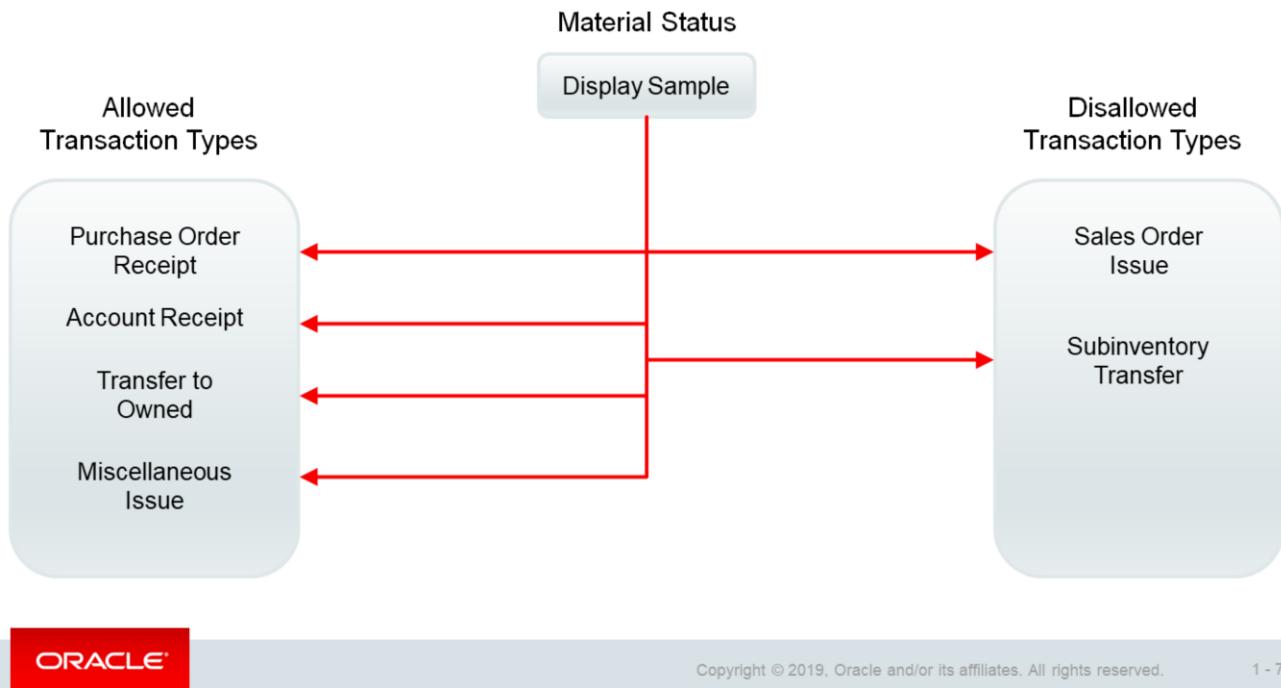
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1 - 6

This section discusses allowed and disallowed material status transactions.

Material Status Transactions



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This diagram depicts that a material status is a combination of transactions and planning actions that you choose to disallow in a particular circumstance. Material Status includes

- Allowed Transaction Types
- Disallowed Transaction Types

Disallowed transactions and planning actions are cumulative. When you set up transaction types, you determine whether some transactions can be restricted by material status. The transactions for which you enable status control in the Transactions Types window appear in the Manage Material Statuses user interface.

Topics

- Material Status Control Levels
- Allowed and Disallowed Transaction Types
- **Material Status Setup**
- Material Status Profile Options and Reports



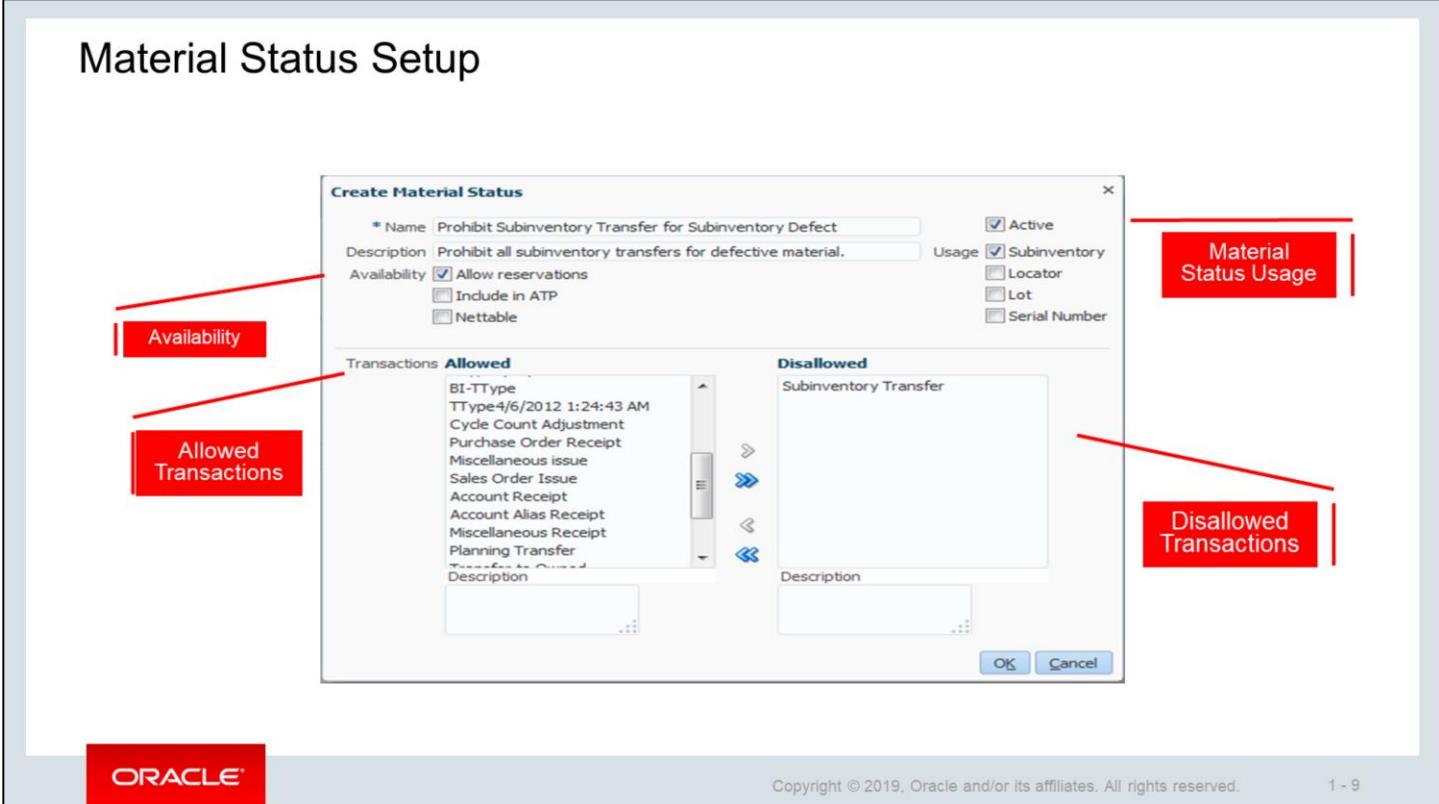
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1 - 8

This section discusses the setup for material status.

Material Status Setup



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1 - 9

This screenshot depicts the setup for material status. The Manage Material Statuses task can be accessed from the Setup and Maintenance work area. The screenshot highlights the following in the Create Material Status page:

- Availability
- Allowed Transactions
- Material Status Usage
- Disallowed Transactions

Material Status Setup: Use Case

- In this use case, the organization stores all defective material in a subinventory called "Defect." The organization does not want defective material to be commingled in subinventories that have non-defective material. In order to prevent such occurrences, the organization is going to use material status to disallow all inventory transactions of type subinventory transfer for the subinventory "Defect." The organization has also designated that this material status is used only at the Subinventory level.
- When the organization defines their subinventory, they can enter the material status for the subinventory. In this example, the organization enters the material status "Prohibit Subinventory Transfer for Subinventory Defect" when defining the Defect subinventory.
- When the organization attempts to create a subinventory transfer, the Defect subinventory is restricted from the Subinventory list of values. A user cannot create a subinventory transfer for the Defect subinventory.

Only transaction types for which you have enabled status control on the Manage Inventory Transaction Sources and Types user interface appears in the Manage Material Statuses user interface. If you do not enable status control for a transaction type, then the transaction type is always allowed.

Topics

- Material Status Control Levels
- Allowed and Disallowed Transaction Types
- Material Status Setup
- Material Status Profile Options and Reports



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This section discusses the profile option and report option provided by the Material Status Control functionality.

Material Status Profile Option

Profile Option	Description
Material Status Enforced	Profile option to determine if material status is enforced



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1 - 12

This table shows a description for the Material Status Enforced profile option that determines if material status is enforced.

Material Status Report

Report Name	Description
Material Status Where Used report	Provides information for reviewing material status usage at the subinventory, locator, lot, and serial number level



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This table shows a description for the Material Status Where Used report that provides information for reviewing material status usage at the subinventory, locator, lot, and serial number level.

Practice: 14-1

- Setting up material status control and creating subinventory transfer for disallowed transaction.



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1 - 14

In this practice, you set up material status control by using the Manage Material Statuses user interface. In addition, you disallow a subinventory transfer transaction from being created.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe material status control
- Explain how material status control is used
- Explain allowed and disallowed transaction types
- Set up material statuses



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Inventory Replenishment

Part 3: Inventory Basics

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
------------------	---------------	--------------

45 minutes	Lecture and Demo
15 minutes	Practice
60 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Explain the purpose of min-max replenishment planning
- Explain the different sources of supply and demand used in min-max planning calculations
- Set up min-max related item and item subinventory-level attributes
- Perform min-max replenishment planning
- Explain the different types of supply requests generated from min-max planning



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1 - 2

This slide lists the objectives of this lesson.

Topics

- Overview of Min-Max Planning
- Min-Max Replenishment Calculation
- Min-Max Planning Attributes
- Running Min-Max Planning and Generating Supply Requests
- Min-Max Planning Report and Profile Option
- PAR Replenishment



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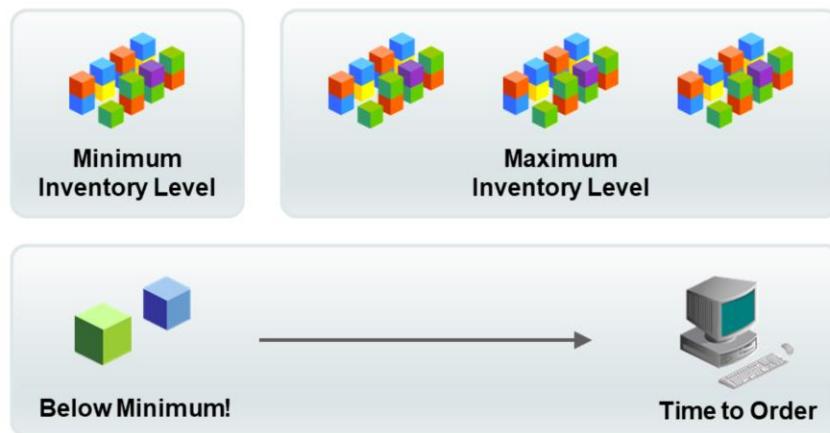
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This section discusses the min-max method of inventory planning.

Min-Max Planning: Overview

This is a method of inventory planning to determine order quantity based on user-defined minimum and maximum inventory levels



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The diagram depicts the Min-max planning method of inventory planning that determines how much to order based on user-defined minimum and maximum inventory levels. Consider the following:

- With Oracle Fusion Inventory Management, you can perform min-max planning at both the organization and the subinventory levels.
- To perform organization-level min-max planning for an item, you must specify organization-level minimum and maximum quantities.
- Min-max planning is typically used to control low-value inventory items that do not need great control.
- To perform subinventory-level min-max planning for an item, you must specify item subinventory-level minimum and maximum quantities.

Min-Max Replenishment Sources of Supply and Demand



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This diagram depicts the following sources of supply and demand for min-max replenishment:

- Inventory
- Order Management
- Purchasing
- Manufacturing

In addition, consider the following:

- Min-max replenishment processing uses current on-hand balances in inventory in addition to optional features that allow a view into current “on-order” balances that affect supply and demand. On-order balances can be impacted by orders in inventory, purchasing, order management, and manufacturing.
- You should order when the following is true: $(\text{on-hand quantity} - \text{demand}) + (\text{quantity on order}) < \text{minimum quantity}$.
- Quantity on order is the sum of purchase order quantities, requisition quantities, and in-transit shipments. It also includes work orders as supply at the organization level. Quantity on order represents supplies that you have not yet received in your organization.
- The system calculates demand quantity by using information from the following sources: Sales orders and Transfer orders

- You can include only reserved sales orders/transfer orders as a source of demand or also include unreserved sales orders/transfer orders as a source of demand when netting against on-hand quantity.
- You can include work order component requirements as a source of demand as well.
- Cutoff dates are entered as runtime parameters when the min-max process is initiated. These cutoff dates determine how far into the future “on-order” and “demand” information coming from the different order types is to be used.

Inventory Sources of Supply and Demand

Inventory on-hand balances are always used in replenishment calculations. In addition, inbound and outbound transfer order supply and demand can also optionally be included as available supply (inbound) and as existing demand (outbound) in replenishment calculations. When performing min-max processing at the subinventory level, movement requests for sub-inventory transfers and account issues are also included in min-max supply and demand calculations.

Purchasing Sources of Supply and Demand

Current on-order supply on purchase orders and requisitions can optionally be included as available supply in min-max calculations.

Order Management Sources of Supply and Demand

Current demand on sales order can optionally be included as available supply in min-max calculations.

Manufacturing Sources of Supply and Demand

Current on-order supply on work orders can optionally be included as available supply in min-max calculations. In addition, component demand on these work orders can optionally be included as demand in min-max calculations having the effect of reducing the available balance in the organization.

Topics

- Overview of Min-Max Planning
- **Min-Max Replenishment Calculation**
- Min-Max Planning Attributes
- Running Min-Max Planning and Generating Supply Requests
- Min-Max Planning Report and Profile Option
- PAR Replenishment



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1 - 7

This section discusses what min-max replenishment calculation includes.

Min-Max Replenishment Calculation

Min-max planning calculates whether the total available quantity is less than the minimum quantity.

- A new order is suggested if total available quantity is less than the minimum quantity.
- Order quantity = (maximum quantity) – (total available quantity)



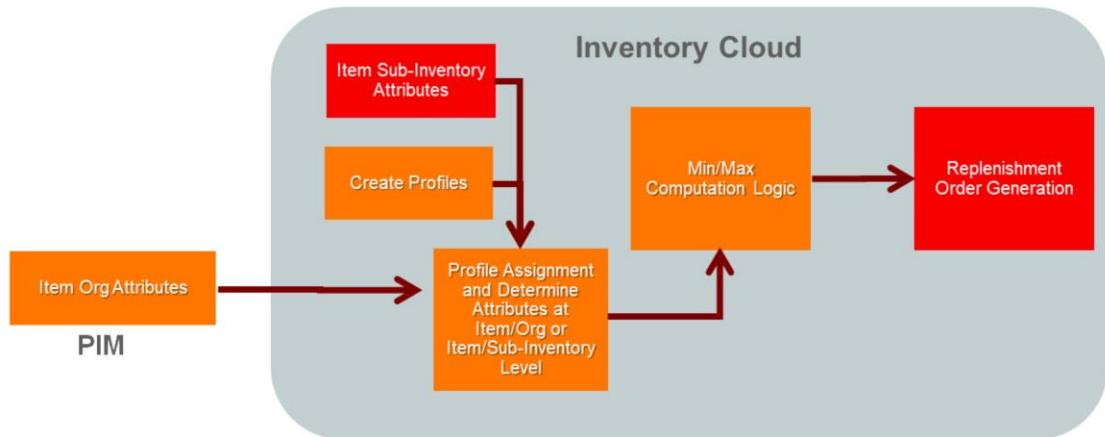
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1 - 8

This diagram depicts how to calculate min-max replenishment. Order Quantity is the difference between Maximum Quantity and Total Available Quantity. The min-max planning calculation is as follows: Order Quantity = Maximum Quantity – (Total Available Quantity).

Min-max planning calculates whether the total available quantity is less than the minimum quantity. Total Available Quantity would be on-hand inventory plus any supply that comes in prior to the supply cutoff date minus any demand that goes out prior to the demand cut off date.

Calculate Minimum and Maximum Inventory Replenishment Thresholds



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1 - 9

You can calculate min and max values based on the specified rules. This feature allows the policy parameters to be defined at an aggregate 'classification' level. To achieve this, it aggregates Item Categories into Classifications. It enables a set of input Policy parameters to be defined under Policy Profiles. You can define as many different policy profiles as required. It enables Policy Profiles to be associated with Classifications. The parameters are applied from aggregate levels to Item-Locations. Min Max values are then calculated and published. These calculated min, max values serve as inputs to the existing Min-Max planning process.

This feature allows you to automate the maintenance of thresholds and improve customer service levels by dynamically updating the amount of inventory to keep on-hand. In addition, it helps you to reduce costs by calculating the economic order quantity for replenishment when appropriate.

Item Subinventory Level

At the item level, you identify individual items that are to use min-max planning for reporting and generation of new replenishment requests. You identify the source type in addition to min-max quantities that is used when determining when to place replenishment orders. Additional reorder policy parameters are provided to determine minimum, maximum, and a fixed lot size multiplier to use when determining the actual reorder quantity on new replenishment requests.

Lead time options may also optionally be set at the item subinventory level. The preprocessing days and processing days are used to set the need by date on purchase order requests. The postprocessing days is used during min-max processing when determining the supply date cutoff for purchase orders. The purchase order supply is included as a source of supply when calculating the total available quantity if the due date plus the postprocessing days is less than the supply cutoff date run-time parameter entered when initiating min-max processing.

Topics

- Overview of Min-Max Planning
- Min-Max Replenishment Calculation
- **Min-Max Planning Attributes**
- Running Min-Max Planning and Generating Supply Requests
- Min-Max Planning Report and Profile Option
- PAR Replenishment



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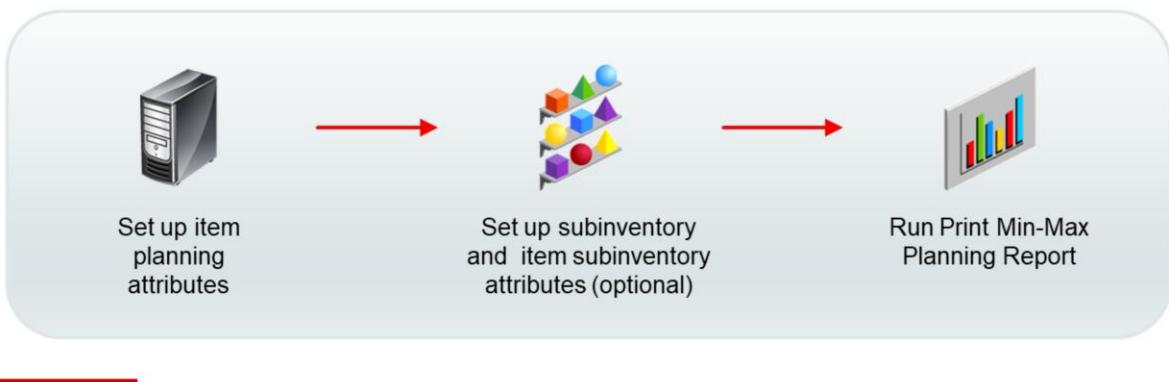
1 - 10

This section discusses the steps for generating a Min-Max Planning report and setting up min-max planning attributes.

Steps for Generation of Min-Max Planning Report

Min-max planning attributes can be set up at the organization, item, subinventory and item subinventory levels.

- The min-max planning report is available from the scheduled processes work area.
- The scheduled process is “Print Min-Max Planning Report.”



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1 - 11

This diagram depicts the following steps to generate a Min-Max Planning report:

- Set up item planning attributes
- Set up subinventory and item subinventory attributes (optional)
- Run Print Min-Max Planning report

To run the min-max planning report, you must first set up planning attributes at the inventory organization and item level.

- You identify item sourcing details at the inventory organization level.
- You identify individual items as min-max planned items at the item level.
- If you are also using min-max planning at the subinventory level, you can optionally set up subinventory planning attributes for individual items at that level.

To run the report and optionally generate supply requests, you submit the Print Min-Max Planning Report scheduled process.

Set Up Min-Max Planning Attributes

Organization Level

- Item Sourcing Details
- Round Reorder Quantity

Source Replenishment Type

- Organization
- Subinventory
- Supplier

Item Level

- Inventory Planning Method
- Make or Buy
- Min-Max Quantities
- Min-Max Order Quantities
- Fixed Lot Size Multiplier
- Build in WIP

Lead Time

- Preprocessing Days
- Processing Days
- Postprocessing Days



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1 - 12

You set up min-max planning attributes at the inventory organization, item, and subinventory levels.

Inventory Organization Level

At the inventory organization level, you set up the default sourcing rule for the organization. You can set the default sourcing rule to Supplier. You also identify a default rounding rule to be used when generating reorder quantity for new replenishment requests.

Item Level

At the item level, you identify individual items that are to use min-max planning for reporting and generation of new replenishment requests. You identify the planning method, and whether to make or buy the item, in addition to min-max quantities that are used when determining when to place replenishment orders.

Additional reorder policy parameters are provided to determine minimum, maximum, and a fixed lot size multiplier to use when determining the actual reorder quantity on new replenishment requests. If the item is a make item and work order requests are to be generated then the Build in WIP option must be set to yes.

Source type is set to identify the type of source document that should be generated. These values are used when running min-max planning at the organization level in a situation where the item is not set up to generate a work order request (Build in WIP flag is No). If running at the subinventory level then these values are used only as a default when the sourcing type is not entered at either the item subinventory or subinventory levels. Options are as follows:

- **Organization:** Always generates a transfer order request. Prompts for source organization code. Always generates a transfer order using the entered organization as the source organization.
- **Subinventory:** Always generates a movement request. This option is only used as a default if the source type is not entered at the item subinventory or subinventory levels when running min-max planning at the subinventory.
- **Supplier:** Always generates a request for a purchase requisition.

Lead time options may also optionally be set at the item level. The preprocessing days and processing days are used to set the need by date on purchase order requests. The postprocessing days is used during min-max processing when determining the supply date cutoff for purchase orders. The purchase order supply is included as a source of supply when calculating the total available quantity if the due date plus the postprocessing days is less than the supply cutoff date run-time parameter entered when initiating min-max processing.

Set Up Min-Max Planning Attributes

Subinventory / Subinventory Item Level

- Sourcing Type
 - Organization
 - Subinventory
 - Supplier
- Min-Max Quantities
- Min-Max Order Quantities
- Fixed Lot Size Multiplier
- Lead Time
 - Preprocessing Days
 - Processing Days
 - Postprocessing Days



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1 - 14

You set up min-max planning attributes at the subinventory and item subinventory levels.

Subinventory Level

Sourcing type is set to identify the type of source document that should be generated. This value is the default value used if the source type is not entered at the item subinventory level. If the source type is not entered at either the subinventory or item subinventory levels then min-max processing defaults up to the item level to get this value. Options are as follows:

- **Organization:** Always generates a transfer order request. Prompts for source organization code. Always generates a transfer order using the entered organization as the source organization. If the source organization is the same as that for the subinventory then a subinventory transfer order is generated (intra-organization transfer). A subinventory can also be entered. If entered, then this is the default source subinventory on the transfer order supply order.
- **Subinventory:** Always generates a movement request. Prompts for a subinventory but it is not required. If entered, then this is the default source subinventory on the movement request supply order.
- **Supplier:** Always generates a request for a purchase requisition.

Topics

- Overview of Min-Max Planning
- Min-Max Replenishment Calculation
- Min-Max Planning Attributes
- **Running Min-Max Planning and Generating Supply Request**
- Min-Max Planning Report and Profile Option
- PAR Replenishment



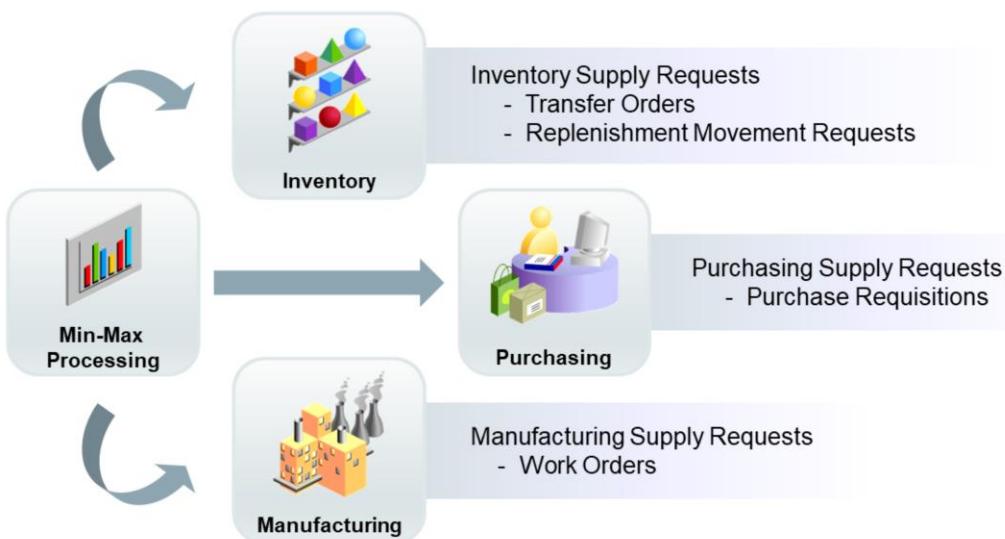
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1 - 15

This section discusses how to run min-max planning and generate supply requests.

Running Min-Max Planning and Generating Supply Requests



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1 - 16

This diagram depicts how min-max replenishment processing optionally generates supply requests. It includes Inventory, Purchasing, and Manufacturing.

Submitting the Min-Max Planning Requests

In addition to setting up planning attributes, min-max planning involves submitting a scheduled process that generates the min-max planning report. You can also perform exception reporting with the min-max planning reporting feature. When you submit the min-max planning request, you must specify a number of parameters including parameters that address the following:

- Nettable subinventories
- Demand quantities
- On-order quantity information
- Requisitions, transfer orders, replenishment move orders, and work order requests
- Exception reporting

You can submit the planning process for all items under min-max planning. You can also submit the planning process for only those items under their minimum quantities, and for only those items over the maximum quantities.

Using Nettable Subinventories

Oracle Inventory Management enables you to use on-hand quantities that exist in either nettable or non-nettable subinventories, or both.

Demand Quantity

Oracle Inventory Management displays the sum of unfulfilled demand created before the demand cutoff date. The system calculates demand quantity by using information from existing sales orders, transfer orders, work orders, and movement requests.

You can net unfulfilled sales orders and transfer orders demand against on-hand quantity. This optionally includes all demand or just that demand that has inventory reservations assigned.

You can include WIP job component requirements as a source of demand as well.

On-Order Quantity

Oracle Inventory Management displays the sum of on-order quantity expected to be in on-hand inventory by the supply cutoff date. The system calculates on-order quantity by using information from existing transfer orders, work orders, purchase requisitions, purchase orders, movement requests and unprocessed supply order requests in the supply order request interface table.

Creating Requisitions, Transfer Orders, Replenishment Movement Requests, and Work Order requests

If you request a restock, Oracle Fusion Inventory Management creates supply requests for all items that meet the following condition:

$$(\text{on-hand quantity} - \text{demand qty}) + (\text{quantity on order}) < \text{minimum quantity}$$

When running min-max processing at the organization level Oracle Fusion Inventory Management creates purchase requisitions (if the source is Supplier) and transfer orders (if the source is Organization) for all Buy items, and WIP unreleased jobs for all Make items with the Build in WIP option set to yes for the item.

When running min-max processing at the subinventory level Oracle Fusion Inventory Management creates purchase requisitions (if the source is Supplier), transfer orders (if the source is Organization) and movement requests (if the source is Subinventory).

The order quantity is constrained by the following attributes:

- Fixed-lot size multiplier
- Minimum order quantity
- Maximum order quantity

Supply order requests for purchase requisitions, transfer orders, and work orders go into the Supply Chain Orchestration Interface table if you have Oracle Fusion Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management installed. You must run the Process Supply Chain Orchestration Interface process in Oracle Fusion Supply Chain Orchestration to create the actual supply orders in the destination systems. If you do not have Oracle Fusion Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management installed, you must run the Requisition Import process to create purchase requisitions. Movement requests are always created directly by the min-max process so there are no additional steps required.

Topics

- Overview of Min-Max Planning
- Min-Max Replenishment Calculation
- Min-Max Planning Attributes
- Running Min-Max Planning and Generating Supply Requests
- **Min-Max Planning Report and Profile Option**
- PAR Replenishment



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1 - 18

This section discusses the Min-Max Planning report and the Profile option.

Min-Max Planning Reports

Report Name	Description
Print Min-Max Planning Report	Calculates min-max planning replenishment quantities for items



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1 - 19

This table describes the Print Min-Max Planning report that calculates min-max planning replenishment quantities for items and optionally generates restock supply order requests.

Min-Max Planning Profile Option

Profile Option	Description	Profile Value
Min-Max Replenishment Reorder Approval	Enable automatic approval of min-max replenishment reorders for purchase requisitions.	Preapproved or Incomplete



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1 - 20

The table shows the Min-Max Replenishment Reorder Approval profile option along with its description and profile value.

Topics

- Overview of Min-Max Planning
- Min-Max Replenishment Calculation
- Min-Max Planning Attributes
- Running Min-Max Planning and Generating Supply Requests
- Min-Max Planning Report and Profile Option
- PAR Replenishment



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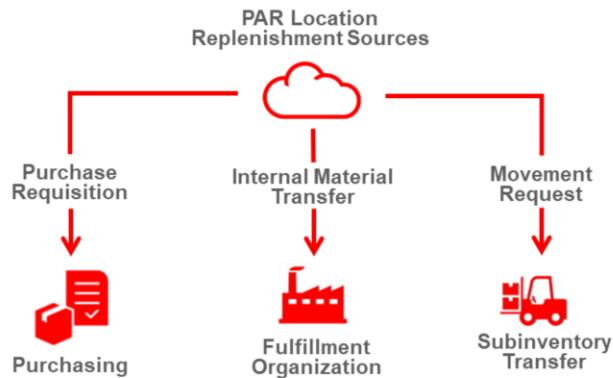
1 - 21

This section discusses PAR replenishment.

PAR Location Management

The PAR Location Management feature allows you to:

- Configure PAR location replenishment sources
- Support multiple replenishment methods
- Create requisitions to replenish directly from supplier
- Transfer material internally from a central storeroom



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While Min/Max Planning supports use cases where goods in a warehouse, stockroom or manufacturing plant need simple replenishment as they fall below the minimum are utilized as part of fulfillment or manufacturing processes, certain types of organizations require support for PAR Locations. Examples include Hospital procedure areas or near nurse stations or, in the hospitality industry, remote Bars. PAR Locations have a static list of items and the quantity to be maintained there (i.e. PAR Quantity). These items are often consumables or expensed. They are typically not quantity tracked meaning that they are consumed throughout the day (i.e. grabbed off of the shelf as needed), counted periodically and replenished based upon what was used. A subinventory can be set-up as a PAR Location and the list of items can be assigned to that subinventory along with their PAR Quantity, Minimum and Replenishment Method. It can be further refined by setting up item locators that represent a specific shelf or bin location.

PAR locations are counted using custom or third party application. Once complete, these counts are sent to Oracle Inventory Management Cloud's via web-services (Replenishment Request REST Service). PAR Location Replenishment is then run (similar to Min-Max Replenishment) to generate replenishment requests based upon a combination of the PAR Count request and the PAR settings of the items on the Subinventory or Locator.

PAR Location Replenishment provide you with the ability to configure PAR location replenishment sources.

The replenishment source types include the following:

- Purchase requisition/Purchase order
- Interorganization internal material transfer
- Intraorganization internal material transfer
- Movement request

Using the sourcing setup, you can determine the type of replenishment document to generate from the PAR replenishment request. For example, a purchase requisition or purchase order can be generated if the business requirement is to replenish from a supplier. The ship-to location associated with the PAR location is used to deliver the material to the final destination. In some cases, the business requirement is to replenish material from a main storeroom. For example, a hospital may have a central storeroom that is used to replenish various PAR locations. In this use case, the business process requires an internal material transfer to move material from the central storeroom to the individual PAR locations. The sourcing type can be setup at various levels including inventory organization, item, subinventory, and item subinventory.

Replenishment Request REST Service: You can use it to record counts in Inventory Management Cloud. You can configure the PAR replenishment count method at the item PAR location level. For example, one item may have a Two Bin count method and another item may have a count method of Request. This provides you with the flexibility to configure your replenishment counting practices based on item. The scheduled process, Create Inventory Replenishment Request Process, then automatically submits the count and creates the associated replenishment request.

For more information, refer to the following link: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/fasrp/index.html>

Practices: Overview

- Running Min-Max planning at the organization level.
- Running Min-Max planning at the subinventory level.



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1 - 24

15-1: In this practice, you run min-max for a specific item at the organization level.

15-2: In this practice, you run min-max for a specific item at the subinventory level.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Explain the purpose of min-max replenishment planning
- Explain the different sources of supply and demand used in min-max planning calculations
- Set up min-max-related item and item subinventory-level attributes
- Perform min-max replenishment planning
- Explain the different types of supply requests generated from min-max planning



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Inventory Accuracy

Part 3: Inventory Basics

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
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45 minutes	Lecture and Demo
15 minutes	Practice
60 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Explain ABC classes, ABC classification sets, and ABC assignment group
- Define and maintain a cycle count
- Define a physical inventory
- Demonstrate count adjustments and approvals
- Explain how to use inventory accuracy reports
- Explain inventory accuracy implementation considerations



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1 - 2

This slide lists the objectives of this lesson.

Topics

- Overview of Inventory Accuracy
- ABC Analysis
- Cycle Counting
- Physical Inventory
- Inventory Accuracy Reports



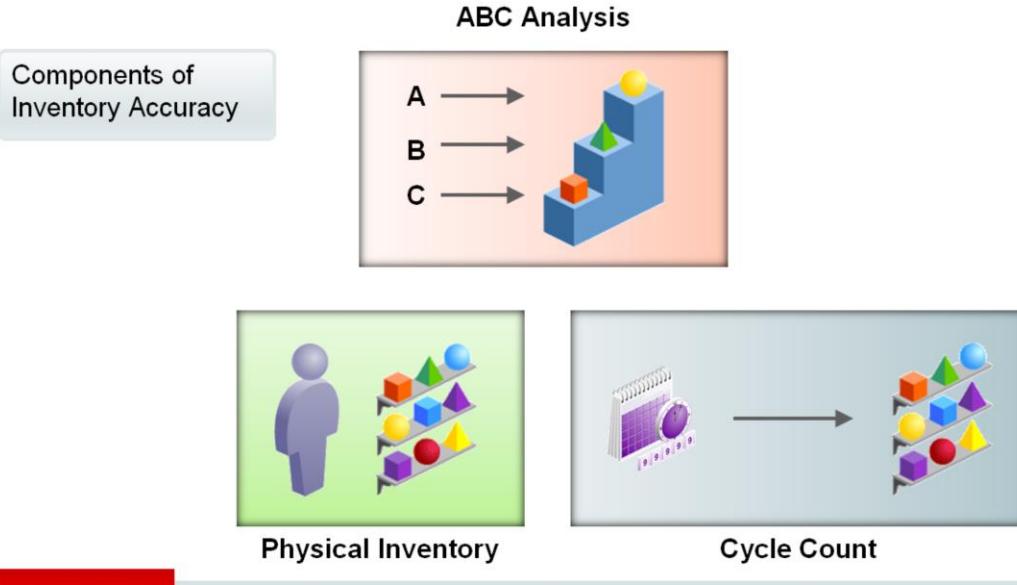
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1 - 3

This section discusses inventory accuracy and how it helps in avoiding frequent disruptions in production operations.

Overview of Inventory Accuracy



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1 - 4

The diagram depicts the following components of Inventory Accuracy:

- ABC Analysis
- Physical Inventory
- Cycle Count

Cycle counting is an inventory practice followed to ensure inventory accuracy in operations. Inventory accuracy helps in avoiding frequent disruptions in production operations due to missing items and, at a high level, ensures higher level of customer satisfaction by delivering orders as planned. The frequency with which you count your items depends on criticality of item, cost of the item, lead time of the item, and also past stock movements of the item. Usually, ABC classification of your items becomes the basis for deciding the count frequency with A class items being counted more frequently compared to B or C class items. The recommended practice is to plan your cycle count program in such a way that you count certain items or locations daily without disrupting your normal operations.

The Functional Setup Manager serves as the central location for all setup tasks. All setup is performed with the Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management offering. The Define Warehouse Administration activity supports the necessary setup for the Perform Cycle Counting activity.

In Fusion, you can manage all your cycle counting-related tasks from a single Counts work area. By accessing the Counts work area, users can view the count sequences that need to be recorded and the count sequences awaiting approval.

The ABC analysis is used to drive the contents of the cycle count and is performed in Setup and Maintenance tasks.

Cycle count interface records can be uploaded by using File-Based Data Import (FBDI) by way of a SaaS template. You can enter all of the data for the respective attributes and then upload the data to the interface tables by using the control files. This loaded data can be processed later by using the Import Count Sequence scheduled process.

The Manage Cycle Counts Interface Application Development Framework Desktop Integration (ADFDI) is a corrections user interface. When an error occurs while importing and processing the records, use the ADFDI to view and correct errors. You can either resubmit for processing, (using the Save > Submit action), or the next run of the Import Count Sequences ESS job picks up these corrected records. The ADFDI cannot be used to enter or create new rows in the cycle count interface.

Topics

- Overview of Inventory Accuracy
- ABC Analysis
- Cycle Counting
- Physical Inventory
- Inventory Accuracy Reports



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1 - 6

This section discusses ABC analysis in detail.

ABC Analysis



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This diagram depicts how ABC analysis provides a mechanism for identifying the following:

- Items that have a significant impact on overall inventory cost in the organization
- Different categories of stock that require different management and controls

ABC Analysis Details

- ABC Classification is an inventory categorization technique in the purview of inventory management.
- The inventory items are selected (based on various parameters) constituting an ABC Classification Set.
- These items are valued (cost of the item multiplied by quantity) with the results then ranked in decreasing order of their dollar value. Items can also be ranked by quantity or historical order value.
- The results are then grouped (called ABC Assignment Group) typically into three Classes: Class A, Class B, Class C.
- However, Oracle Fusion Inventory Management also provides the flexibility to the Warehouse Managers to maintain more or less number of classes, depending on the business requirements.

Topics

- Overview of Inventory Accuracy
- ABC Analysis
- **Cycle Counting**
- Physical Inventory
- Inventory Accuracy Reports



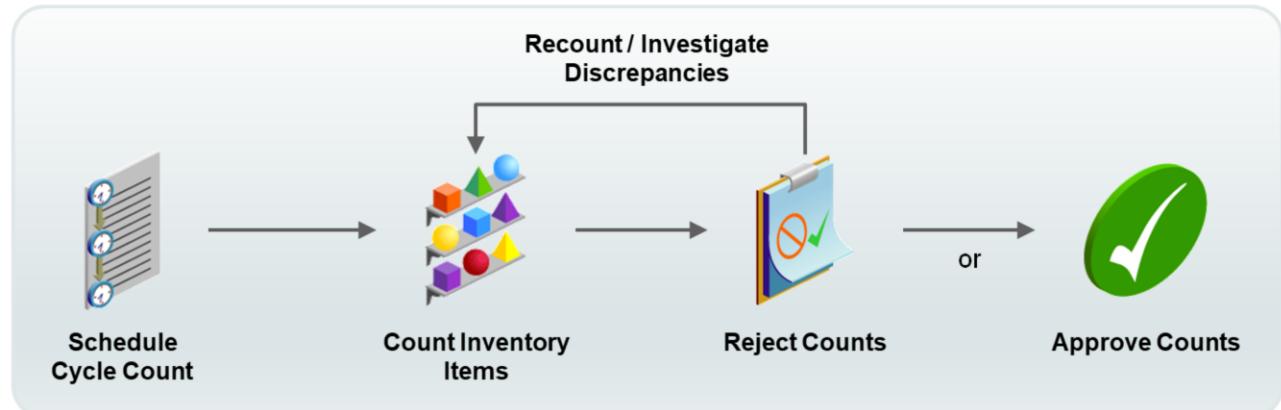
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1 - 8

This section discusses the process of defining a cycle count.

Cycle Counting



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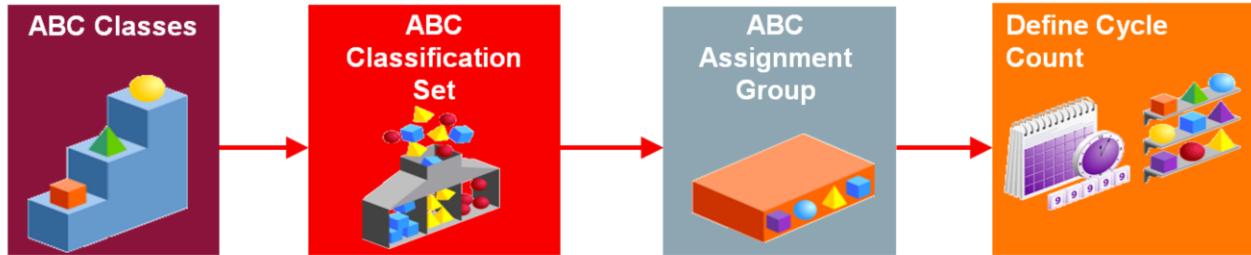
1 - 9

This diagram depicts the process of Cycle Counting. It includes the following:

- Periodic counting of individual items throughout the course of the year.
- Counting a certain number of items every workday with each item counted at a prescribed frequency.
- Using cycle counting along with ABC analysis to count items of greater importance more frequently than those of less importance.
- Identifying patterns in count errors found over time and making improvements to increase the level of inventory accuracy.

Note: It is important that, when creating items in the item master, the Cycle Count Enabled flag is selected for the item. If this flag is not enabled (even if you have defined the item in your cycle count) the cycle count does not recognize the item as available for cycle count, and it is not considered when count schedules and count sequences are generated.

Defining a Cycle Count



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The diagram in the slide shows the process of Create Cycle Count is an integrated flow of count definition in a step-by-step train flow. This flow includes the following:

- ABC Classes
- ABC Classification Set
- ABC Assignment Group
- Define Cycle Count

Enter Primary Details

In the first step, enter the unique name of the cycle count definition and a description. You can enter these additional details:

- **Subinventories to Count region:** Under the Subinventories to Count region, select the subinventories for which the cycle count is being created.
- **ABC Assignment Group:** You can assign an ABC Assignment Group to the cycle count, which is the basis for the cycle count program. ABC classes and items assigned to this ABC group are included in the cycle count program.
- **Synchronization mode:** Controls how the ABC classes and items included in the cycle count are synchronized with the ABC group. When the mode is complete, ABC classes and items included in the cycle count are completely synchronized with the ABC classes and items included in the ABC group. When the mode is Append Changes, then only the net changes are applied.
- **Synchronize ABC association option:** Is applicable only when the synchronization mode is Append Changes. When enabled, it updates the current ABC class associated with an item as per the ABC Assignment group name.

- **Delete additional items:** Indicates whether items associated with the cycle count but not included in the ABC group name should be deleted from the cycle count.

Define Classes and Items

In this step, you add the ABC classes and the underlying items to be included in the cycle count program. If you have associated an ABC group in the previous step, then the ABC classes and items included in the ABC group are loaded into the cycle count, and you can make further changes or additions to the loaded data.

- **Counting frequency:** You can specify the counting frequency at the ABC class level.
- **Adjustment value and quantity variance tolerances:** You can specify the adjustment value and quantity variance tolerances at both ABC class and item level. Item level tolerances are given preference.
- **Hit and miss percentage:** Is used as the basis for evaluating the inventory accuracy. If the deviation between the recorded quantity and system quantity is within the range specified, then the count sequence is classified as a hit. A higher number of hits indicates that the inventory accuracy is good.
- **Include in schedule:** Check the “Include in schedule” option to include the item for auto-scheduling. The Generate Count Schedules program considers the items marked for auto-schedule and creates count schedules if they are due for counting as per the count frequency defined. When you mark something to be included in a schedule, it means that you want that item to be scheduled always, irrespective of the counts per year. This is used in the business case where an important item is counted repeatedly for short periods of time.

Define Schedules and Approvals

In this step, you define the auto-scheduling setup and approval setup.

- **Frequency of Scheduling:** Specify the frequency of scheduling. Frequency determines how frequently a count schedule should be generated. If the frequency is weekly, then a count schedule is generated including all items that are due for counting in the next one week. If the frequency is a day, then one count schedule is generated for every day and the schedule includes only those items that are due for counting on that day.
 - The formula to get the number of items to be scheduled on a given day is: (Number of items assigned to the class X Number of counts per year)/Number of working days in a year. This value is then rounded to next integer.

Example

The following example shows how many items are scheduled to count when:

- There are 131 Class A items to be counted 52 times a year, and there are 258 working days in the year. The number of items to be schedule is 27.
- $A \text{ items} = (131 * 52) / 258 = 26.4$

- There are 127 Class B items to be counted 26 times a year, and there are 258 working days in the year. The number of items to be scheduled is 13.
- B items = $(127 \times 26) / 258 = 12.8$
- There are 254 Class C items to be counted 13 times a year, and there are 258 working days in the year. The number of items to be scheduled is 13.
C items = $(254 \times 13) / 258 = 12.8$
- TOTAL = 53

This logic is applied only when items are not included to be scheduled always (Include in schedule is not selected).

- **Calendar:** Enter the calendar that is used for scheduling.
- **Last Schedule Date and Next Schedule Date:** Are updated by the scheduling program. You can modify the next schedule date.
- **Approvals region:** Under the Approvals region, enter the approval controls. If approval is applicable, you can indicate whether every count sequence needs an approval or if an approval is required only when the recorded quantities differ from system quantities beyond the tolerances stipulated.
- **Tolerances:** Enter tolerances applicable for the entire cycle count. These tolerances are applied when more specific tolerances at item or ABC class are not available.

Define Parameters

In this step, you define parameters for serialized counts, blind counts, zero quantity counts, and manual counts.

- **Maximum Days Before Late:** Specify the maximum suggested days late. This is the days window from count creation date by when the count should be recorded. Count sequences not recorded within this window are marked as late counts in the work area and the Warehouse Operations dashboard.
- **Maximum Auto Recounts:** Enter the maximum auto recounts applicable for the cycle count. When the recorded quantity exceeds the system quantity beyond the stipulated tolerance, then the count is automatically sent for recount without intervention of the inventory manager. If the number of recounts exceeds the number specified here, but the deviation still exceeds the tolerance, then the count is routed for approval.
- **Start and End Dates:** Start and end dates define the validity of the cycle counting program.
- **Manual counts allowed:** Select the Manual counts allowed check box if unscheduled counts can be entered by users.
- **Count zero quantity:** Select the “Count zero quantity” check box to indicate whether blank count sequences should be generated for items with zero on-hand quantities.

- **Display suggested quantity:** Deselect the “Display suggested quantity” option to enforce blind counting. Blind counting ensures that the actual physical verification exercise is done.
- **Serialized items allowed:** Select the “Serialized items” check box if count sequences should be generated for serial controlled items.
- **Serial Options region:** Enter parameters for serialized counts. You can enter these parameters only when you enable serialized counts.
 - Indicate whether multiple serial numbers can be included in one count sequence or a separate count sequence should be generated for each serial number.
 - Define whether the system can process serial adjustments when possible, or if all serial adjustments should be sent for approval. This is applicable only when multiple serials are included in a count sequence.
 - Indicate whether serial numbers should also be counted if the actual and system quantities tally with each other. This is applicable only when multiple serials are included in a count sequence.
 - Indicate whether a discrepancy is allowed in the actual location of a serial number. If the discrepancy is allowed, then the system transfers the serial number to the recorded location.
- **Count Accuracy:** Enter the deviation percentage range to evaluate a count as a hit or a miss.
- Additional information can be recorded as per the cycle count flexfield setup.

Manage Cycle Counts Using REST Service:

You can use the Cycle Count REST service to define a cycle count, record count entries, and validate cycle count inventory adjustments. In addition, you can use it to provide additional descriptive flexfield information during cycle counting. This service defines, updates, corrects, or deletes the cycle count interface records in online or background modes. For more information, refer to the following link: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/supply-chain-management/20a/fasrp/index.html>

Practice: 16-1

- Creating cycle count, record count sequences, and approve count sequences.



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Instructor Note: Demonstrate this practice to the students.

In this practice, you define a cycle count, record count sequences, and approve count sequences using the Manage Cycle Counts page and the Counts Work Area.

Topics

- Overview of Inventory Accuracy
- ABC Analysis
- Cycle Counting
- **Physical Inventory**
- Inventory Accuracy Reports



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1 - 15

This section discusses the process of Physical Inventory.

Physical Inventory

Physical inventory is a process where a business physically counts its entire inventory.



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1 - 16

This diagram depicts the Physical inventory process. It's a process in which a business physically counts its entire inventory. This process includes the following:

- Inventory Organization
- All On-Hand items in inventory
- Entering counts

Consider the following:

- A physical inventory may be mandated by financial accounting rules or tax regulations to place an accurate value on the inventory. A physical inventory is performed on a periodic basis to evaluate and reconcile inventory quantities and values.
- The physical inventory process requires the inventory organization to suspend incoming and order fulfillment activities for the time it takes to conduct the physical inventory.
- As revenue-generating processes are halted for the duration of the physical inventory, it is important to perform the required process steps sequentially and efficiently to complete the process in a timely manner. As important as it is to complete the process quickly and efficiently, it is equally important to provide thorough and accurate counts so the company's financial picture is represented correctly.
- Physical inventory allows you to get an accurate count of stock and identify count variances. It also lets you determine an accounting value for the entire on-hand inventory. It is a periodic reconciliation of system on-hand balances with physical counts in inventory. You can perform a physical inventory for an entire organization or subinventories within an organization.
- A physical inventory is typically performed once every six months or once a year depending on the organization requirements.

Topics

- Overview of Inventory Accuracy
- ABC Analysis
- Cycle Counting
- Physical Inventory
- Inventory Accuracy Reports



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1 - 17

This section discusses some of the key Inventory Accuracy reports.

Inventory Accuracy Reports

Report Name	Description
Cycle Count Listing report	This report lists all items currently due for cycle counting. The report is used as the document you give to employees performing the cycle counts.
Physical Inventory Tags report	This report lists all items to count in the physical inventory. This report is used as the document you give to employees performing the physical inventory.
Physical Inventory Tag Listing report	This report lists all default and blank tags that were generated and all the dynamic tags that you entered.
Physical Inventory Missing Tag Listing report	This report lists the tags that are missing from a specified range of tag numbers. The report also shows what information was printed on the tag to aid in the search. A tag is considered missing when it has not been entered.

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The table in the slide lists various Inventory Accuracy reports along with their description. The table contains the following:

- Columns: Report Name
- Rows are as follows:

Cycle Count Listing Report

The Cycle Count Listing report is an indication for the warehouse operator to manually count the specified items at specified locations at the specified times. The warehouse operators update the count quantity for each entry in the Cycle Count Listing report. The user can print important details of all the recounts done for this count sequences in the Cycle Count Listing report. The Cycle Count Listing report can be used to print the history for a count sequence. The user can print the Cycle Count Listing report from the Action Menu on the Count Sequences to Record table. The user can select a count and launch the request.

Physical Inventory Tags Report

These are the actual default and blank tags that are generated using the Generate Physical Inventory Tags action. This is what the physical counters use to record count details.

Physical Inventory Tag Listing Report

This report lists all the default and blank tags that you generated and all the dynamic tags that you entered. The report shows the tag number, item, revision, subinventory, locator, lot, and serial number for each tag used in your physical inventory. You can use this report as the document you give to the employees performing the counts. You can also use this report as a complete count history after all counts have been completed.

Physical Inventory Missing Tag Listing Report

This report lists the tags that are missing from a user-specified range of tag numbers. The report also shows what information was printed on the tag, if any, to aid in the search. Oracle Fusion Inventory Management considers as missing those tags for which you have not entered counts. Void tags are not considered to be missing. Use this report before initiating physical adjustments to verify that you have accounted for all tags generated by the system. Otherwise, if you have not entered a count for a tag and approvals are not required, Oracle Fusion Inventory Management adjusts your on-hand balances down to zero quantity.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Explain ABC classes, ABC classification sets, and ABC assignment group
- Define and maintain a cycle count
- Define a physical inventory
- Demonstrate count adjustments and approvals
- Explain how to use inventory accuracy reports
- Explain inventory accuracy implementation considerations



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Overview of Managerial Accounting

Part 4: Supply Chain Managerial Account Basics

SCM Foundation

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
	45 minutes	Lecture
	00 minutes	Practice
	45 minutes	Total

Learning Objectives



After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe the purpose of Managerial Accounting solutions
- Explain business value considerations of the solution components in the Managerial Accounting domain
- Explain business modeling possibilities
- Describe the implementation of Managerial Accounting solutions



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1 - 2

This slide lists the objectives of this lesson.

Topics

- Overview of Receipt Accounting
- Standard Cost Planning
- Cost Accounting
- Supply Chain Financial Orchestration
- Landed Cost Management
- Cost Accounting Analysis
- Organization Hierarchy



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1 - 3

This section discusses the incoming costs of purchases: Supplies, Services, Projects, Inventory. In addition, it discusses how Receipt Accounting performs accrual accounting for purchases that are received.

Overview of Receipt Accounting

- Receipt Accounting performs the accrual accounting for all receipts: services, supplies, project materials, and inventory.
- Key policy decision: Non-accrue at receipt versus accrue at receipt
 - **Non-accrue at receipt:** Purchases are accrued when a supplier invoice is processed in Payables. Period-end accrual is implemented for un-invoiced receipts.
 - **Accrue at receipt:** Purchases are accrued at receipt.
- Tools are available to help reconcile the accrual clearing account when accruing at receipt.
- Receipt Accounting can be implemented independent of Cost Accounting. Cost Accounting needs to be implemented only when there are going to be inventory transactions.



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1 - 4

Receipt Accounting is the application that performs the accrual accounting for all types of receipts. This includes purchase order receipts of services, supplies, project materials, inventory, and inventory transfers.

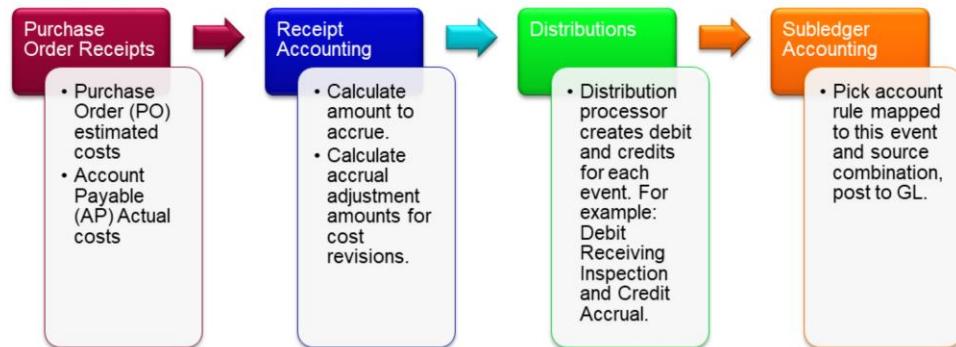
The key accounting policy decision that you need to make with the receipt accounting flow is whether or not you want to accrue at receipt.

- If you do not accrue at receipt, then the accounts payable account is credited when the supplier invoice is processed in accounts payable. Receipt accounting has a function to accrue un-invoiced receipts at period end.
- If you do accrue at receipt, an accrued liability account is credited when the goods are received. In historical business practices, the receipt date can be well before the day the invoice arrives, which may inspire a need to accrue at receipt. However, the timing difference between the receipt and the accounts payable invoice may diminish with modern business practices such as automated billing systems. The receipt accounting application provides tools to help reconcile the accrued liability clearing account when using an accrue-at-receipt business flow.

Receipt accounting can be implemented separately and independently from cost accounting. That is, if you do not expect to manage inventory (service industries, for example), then you can implement receipt accounting without implementing cost accounting.

High Level Receipt Accounting Flow

Receipt transactions, estimated costs from purchasing, and actual costs from accounts payable are in Receipt Accounting.



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This diagram depicts a high-level flow of the Receipt Accounting process. It includes the following:

- Purchase Order Receipts
- Receipt Accounting
- Distributions
- Subledger Accounting

The Receipt Accounting process creates accounting distributions and posts those to Subledger Accounting (SLA) for processing and then into the General Ledger (GL).

Key Policy Decision Set in Purchasing

Accrue at Receipt (Yes or No)

The screenshot shows the Oracle SCM Cloud Purchase Order interface. A red box highlights the 'Accrue at Receipt' checkbox in the 'Line - Schedule' section of the purchase order details. A red arrow points from this highlighted area to the text 'Accrue at Receipt' located below the screenshot.

Purchase Order Details:

- Purchase Order ID: 1000674
- Supplier: Advanced Network Devices
- Supplier Site: PREMO
- Order Type: Purchase Order
- Order Status: Open
- Order Date: 2019-01-01
- Delivery Point: United States
- Document Type: Purchase Order
- First Party Tax Registration: 4047900
- Third Party Tax Registration: None
- Line Item 1: Part No: 1000674, Description: Blue Router, Quantity: 10.00, Price: \$120.00, Order Need by Date: 2019-01-15, Promised Date: 2019-01-15, Shipping Method: Airborne, Accrue at Receipt: Yes
- Line Item 2: Part No: 1000675, Description: Tax (10%), Quantity: 10.00, Price: \$10.00, Order Need by Date: 2019-01-15, Promised Date: 2019-01-15, Shipping Method: Airborne, Accrue at Receipt: No

Accrue at Receipt

The screenshot highlights where you can specify the Accrue at Receipt flag on the purchase order – line – schedule. This is a pivotal policy decision that affects the implementation of Receipt Accounting.

- If you select Accrue at Receipt, then receipt accounting takes on the accrue-on-receipt pattern.
- If you deselect Accrue at Receipt, then the accounts payable account is credited when the supplier invoice is processed in accounts payable. Receipt accounting accrues un-invoiced receipts at period end.

Impact of Not Accruing at Receipt

- Expenses and payables are booked when a supplier invoice is processed in AP.
- It is optional for expense destination purchases.
- If a supplier invoice is not processed before period end, Receipt Accounting has a process to accrue un-invoiced receipts.



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Business advantages:

- Easier to manage, fewer tasks in receipt accounting
- Less accounting, less reconciliation

Business disadvantage:

- Accounting may not be as timely (but is accrued by month end).

Impact of Accruing at Receipt

- Accrual and expense are booked upon receipt.
 - AP Invoice: Debit accrual, credit payables
- It is optional for expense destination purchases, and mandatory for inventory purchases.



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Business advantage:

- More timely accrual accounting

Business disadvantages:

- More things to do in receipt accounting
- More accounting, more reconciliation

Topics

- Overview of Receipt Accounting
- Standard Cost Planning
- Cost Accounting
- Supply Chain Financial Orchestration
- Landed Cost Management
- Cost Accounting Analysis
- Organization Hierarchy



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1 - 9

This section discusses how Standard Cost Planning helps you estimate the cost of purchased and manufactured items.

Key Capabilities of Standard Cost Planning

- Ability to create standard costs for purchased items and manufactured items
- Effective date for standard cost definitions
- Ability to update standard costs to accounting for future-effective dates
- Options for walking the manufacturing work definition chain during cost rollup
- Flexible overhead definitions applied based on resources, work centers, or material
- User-defined expense pools for overhead absorption analysis.
- Audit trail of details behind the calculations of standards
- Calculation of costs for fixed and variable operations
- Variance analysis

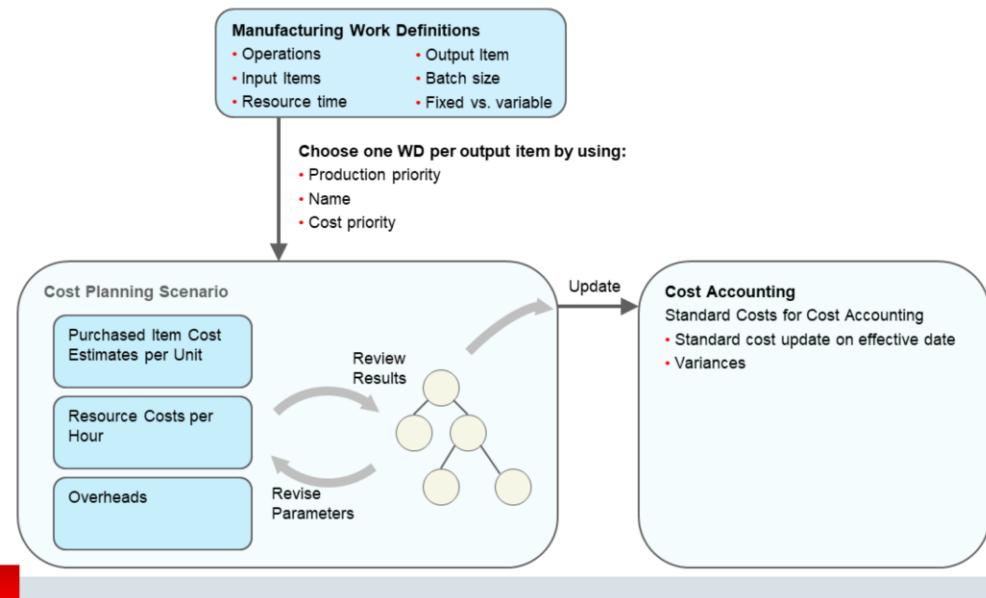


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This slide lists out the key capabilities of Standard Cost Planning.

Standard Cost Planning Solution



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This diagram depicts the Standard Cost Planning solution. It includes Manufacturing Work Definitions, Cost Planning Scenario and Cost Accounting. The cost planning solution is designed to be auditable and interactive.

Work Definitions

This process typically starts with manufacturing engineers who define what are called “work definitions”.

- A work definition defines, at each operation, the required materials, labor, and machine resource time.
- The work definition also specifies the output item, the typical batch size quantity to be assumed for purposes of calculating the total cost of a typical work order, and it defines whether or not the inputs at an operation are a fixed quantity or variable.
 - A fixed quantity operation is for situations where you consume a fixed quantity of input materials and resource time regardless of the batch size quantity. For example, you may have machine setup operations that require a set amount of time to perform, along with a set quantity of material that is consumed during test runs to verify the machine is set up correctly.
 - A variable operation, such as a machine run operation requires an amount of input material and resource time that varies with the output quantity. These parameters on the work definition affect the calculated costs.

Selecting Work Definitions

There may be more than one work definition for a given manufactured item to reflect alternative input materials, alternative routings, and so forth. For the purpose of a costing scenario, you choose one work definition per manufactured item as the one to use for establishing your standard costs.

- There are tools to help you make this choice efficiently by using values that already exist on the work definition for other purposes.
- You can simply select the work definition for each item that has the top production priority, or you can walk down the structure by using “name”. For example, you could put “Plan A” in the name of your preferred work definitions and the system selects those work definitions.
- You can also set a costing priority on your work definitions and have the system select the work definition with the top costing priority for each item. And you can prioritize these choices. For example, you can have the system find the work definitions for items named “Plan A”, then top production priority. That way, if an item does not have a work definition named “Plan A”, the system looks for the work definition with the top production priority and selects that one.

Scenarios

A cost accountant creates records of purchased material cost estimates, resource rates, and overhead rates. A scenario is a container for these cost estimates, and you can use different scenarios for different cost assumptions if you wish to compare alternatives and contingencies. The user interface is designed to be interactive so you can run the cost rollup calculations, see results, modify assumptions, correct missing information, and rerun cost rollup to see the new results. After the cost accountant is satisfied with the results, the standard costs can be published to be used for cost accounting purposes. You can publish standard costs for future effective dates. The cost accounting system automatically implements those new standards when the effective date arrives.

Topics

- Overview of Receipt Accounting
- Standard Cost Planning
- **Cost Accounting**
- Supply Chain Financial Orchestration
- Landed Cost Management
- Cost Accounting Analysis
- Organization Hierarchy



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1 - 13

This section discusses how to perform the accounting for inventory and manufacturing transactions, including accounting for inventory transfers, and manufacturing cost accounting.

Overview of Cost Accounting

- Methods
 - Actual (FIFO)
 - Perpetual Average
 - Standard
- User-defined Cost Tracking Granularity:
 - User-defined cost element granularity: material, landed costs, overheads, resource costs
 - Cost layer granularity: item, lot, serial, subinventory, grade
 - Ability to track actual cost and internal profits through the supply chain
 - Tracking costs in primary or secondary Unit of Measure (UOM)
- Multiple Cost Books
 - Supports multiple currency reporting
 - Supports multiple local and regulatory financial reporting requirements
- Rapid Implementation
 - Cost methods are at the item level.
 - Default cost methods: Org and item category
 - SetID: Reuse common setup across orgs.



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1 - 14

The Fusion Cost Accounting solution strives to be flexible with ease of implementation.

Cost Methods

Cost accounting methods include:

- Actual Cost, also known as “FIFO”
- Perpetual Average Cost
- Frozen Standard Cost

Cost method can be defined granularly down to individual items if necessary, but you can define default cost methods at the organization level and at the item category level. This ability to use different cost methods within an organization gives you the flexibility to use a cost profile as appropriate for different types of items within your warehouse.

For example, you may have a category of items that you buy and resell, for which you want to use an Actual FIFO cost method, and you may have standard manufactured items where a standard cost method is appropriate. The cost accounting methods you want to use throughout your enterprise can be defined at the setID level and shared across all of your organizations. Not only does this save redundant setup, it also enables you to control and standardize your cost accounting policies.

A key point to note is that all cost methods are supported for manufactured items as well.

- A manufactured item can use any cost method: Actual (FIFO), Average, or Standard.
- When manufactured items use an Actual cost method, the system calculates the total cost of production for a work order and that total cost is divided across the completed units that are put away into inventory to determine the actual unit cost for those layers.
- Different work orders of the same item may have slightly different actual costs and those layers are tracked in inventory at those actual costs.
- Similarly for Average cost, the actual cost of the work order is determined and then rolled into the current perpetual average cost for the completed units.
- Manufactured items that use the Standard cost method go into finished goods inventory at the predefined standard cost.
- The work order may have actual costs that differ from the predefined standard cost and those cost differences are cleared out of work in process as variances.
- Manufactured items can even use different cost methods than the component items and different component items can use different cost methods as well. For example, your manufactured item may use an Actual cost method and it may contain some expensive serialized component items that you want to track at actual cost, and may also contain other less expensive component items where a Standard cost or Average cost method is your preferred policy. This is supported in Fusion Cost Accounting.

User-Defined Cost Element Granularity

You can also define the granularity at which you want to track costs and perform accounting entries in the Cost Accounting solution. You can group atomic level costs into user-defined cost elements for accounting purposes. For example, the estimated material purchase price on the purchase order along with Accounts Payable price variances are interfaced to Cost Accounting at their most granular level. But if you want, you can configure your system to consolidate those atomic level costs into a single “material” cost element.

Cost Layer Granularity

You can define the granularity at which you want to track the flow of quantities, and their costs through inventory.

- For example, if you have items that are not lot or serial controlled, you can decide to track your quantities at the item level, and FIFO at that level. If you are using an Actual cost method, each FIFO layer has a cost specific to that layer.
- To cite another cost layer granularity example: If you have items that are lot controlled, actual, average, or standard costs are tracked at the lot ID level. More specifically, depending on your cost method, there is an average cost for that lot. In the actual cost method, FIFO layers are tracked within the lot.

Tracking Actual Costs and Internal Profits Through the Supply Chain

Another powerful capability is a special cost element that tracks internal markups as items transfer between business units. For example, if the cost of an item at organization A was \$10, and there is a \$1 markup when the item is transferred to organization B, the cost details in B can show that the true cost of the item is made up of a \$10 cost, plus a \$1 “profit in inventory”. This is especially useful if you use an Actual cost method across your supply chain. It allows you to understand your true margins on your products. For example, if the item is sold for \$25, you know that the cost to the enterprise was \$10, the total gross margin is \$15, and org A received \$1 as their value-add portion of the margin, and org B received \$14 as their value-add portion of the margin.

The other benefit of tracking “profit in inventory” is that it helps stratify the amounts that need to be eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. Using the preceding example, if the item is still on-hand in inventory in Org B at the end of a period, the inventory value of the item for the enterprise to be reported on the consolidated balance sheet is truly \$10 (the \$11 total value shown in B less \$1 profit in inventory).

Tracking Costs in Primary or Secondary UOM

Inventory transactions can be created in terms of two units of measure that do not have a standard conversion. For example, chicken breast meat may be purchased by the pound and each piece has a different weight (there is no standard conversion between pieces and weight). A sandwich may use 1 piece of chicken (and the weight may vary). In cost accounting you can decide to track costs by the piece or by weight.

Multiple Books

You can define multiple books. Multiple books allows you to account for transactions in multiple ways simultaneously. Each book posts accounting entries into a different ledger. One book always posts into the legal entity's primary ledger, and the other books post accounting entries into secondary ledgers. You can also define a secondary book that is “ledgerless.” This means that you want to see reports in terms of that book's accounting methods within the Cost Accounting domain, but you do not need to see financial reports in the Financials applications domains.

- One use case for multiple books is when you have multiple currencies that you need to track, such as a local currency and a corporate currency. You can create two books to track inventory value and margins in terms of each currency.
- Another related use case is when you have local regulatory or tax financial reporting purposes that differ from your corporate accounting policies for financial reporting to shareholders. You can use the multiple books feature to meet those competing objectives.
- Another use case is you may have an accounting policy that you use for financial reporting purposes and you would need to go through a difficult process to change that policy so you'd rather stay with that for financial reporting, but for internal reporting you want to use different accounting policies that help you make better business decisions.

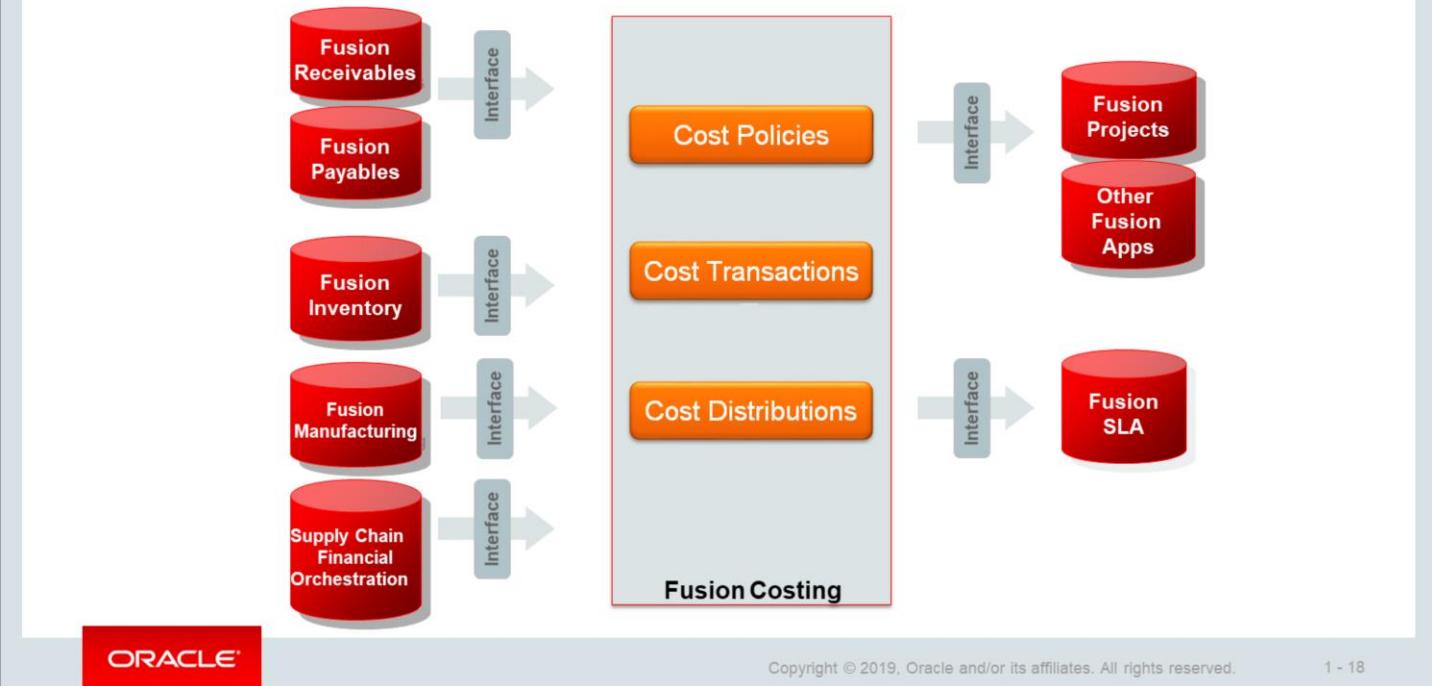
Rapid Implementation

There are a number of tools to help you go live quickly.

One tool is the rapid implementation process. In this process, you answer just a few simple questions and then the system automatically creates your setup entities so you can start running the system quickly. This is useful for pilot tests of the application, demonstrations, and for customers who do not need to use all the power and flexibility offered by the solution. These users have simple needs and want to be up and running quickly.

If you do need to take advantage of the flexibility of the system, the rapid implementation process described here may not be right for you. Nevertheless, there are still more tools to streamline your setups and get the system running quickly. The functional setup manager guides you through the setup tasks you need to perform. It also enables you to upload setup data from a spreadsheet, and you can establish beginning inventory balances through upload as well. Many of the cost accounting setups are at the setID level, which means you need to create those definitions only once, and then you can share those common definitions across all the organizations in your enterprise.

Cost Accounting



This diagram depicts how Fusion Cost Accounting integrates with several supply chain and financial applications through a set of well-defined interfaces.

- Shipping, receiving, and inventory transactions from manufacturing are interfaced to Costing through the Inventory-Costing interface.
- Resource transactions are interfaced directly from Manufacturing.
- Payable invoices are interfaced from Fusion Payables.
- Invoices and revenue are interfaced from Fusion Receivables.

The transactions from source systems are interfaced to cost accounting and picked up by the cost processor for cost accounting, based on the cost method and other cost policies. Subsequently, the distributions are created and sent to subledger accounting (SLA) for posting. SLA applies the appropriate account rule and posts accounting entries into the GL.

- Supply Chain Financial Orchestration: This is where inter-BU transfer pricing agreements are defined and where inter-BU transfer events are orchestrated. This functionality generates events for inter-BU AP, AR, and Cost Accounting transactions.
- Project Costing: It is a solution that lets you manage and review expenditures for a project. SCM Costing sends cost accounting event information (project expenditures) to the Project Costing solution when material is purchased for a project or issued out of inventory to a project. More information on Project Costing can be found here: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/project-management/20a/oapfm/implementing-project-financial-management-and-grants-management.pdf>.
- Other Fusion Apps: SCM Costing provides cost information to other functional areas such as Pricing and Planning.

Topics

- Overview of Receipt Accounting
- Standard Cost Planning
- Cost Accounting
- **Supply Chain Financial Orchestration**
- Landed Cost Management
- Cost Accounting Analysis
- Organization Hierarchy



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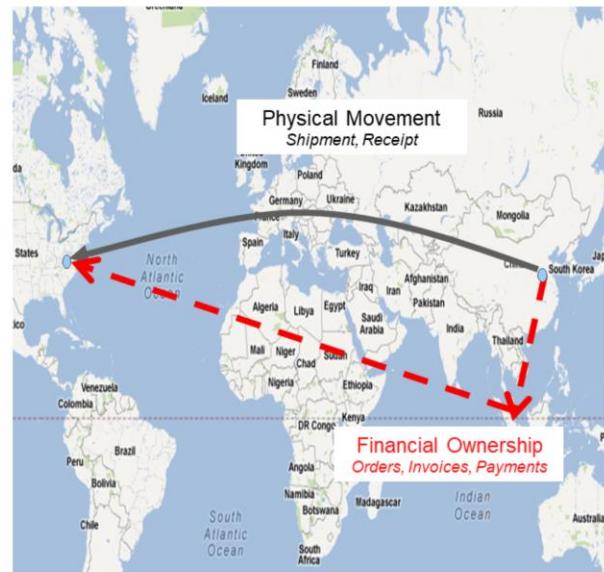
1 - 19

This section discusses how Supply Chain Financial Orchestration supports inventory transfers and inter-business unit trade parameters and transfer pricing.

Supply Chain Financial Orchestration

A configurable application that enables you to:

- Manage internal trade relationships
- Separate physical movement from financial flow
- View financial transfer of ownership



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In this slide, the diagram (example) depicts how Vision Operations sources supplies from a manufacturing facility in China for electronic components. The goods are shipped directly from China to the warehouse in the US. Upon receipt of goods, the ownership transfer is documented and accounted through China-Singapore-US. The financial flow is independent of the physical movement of goods.

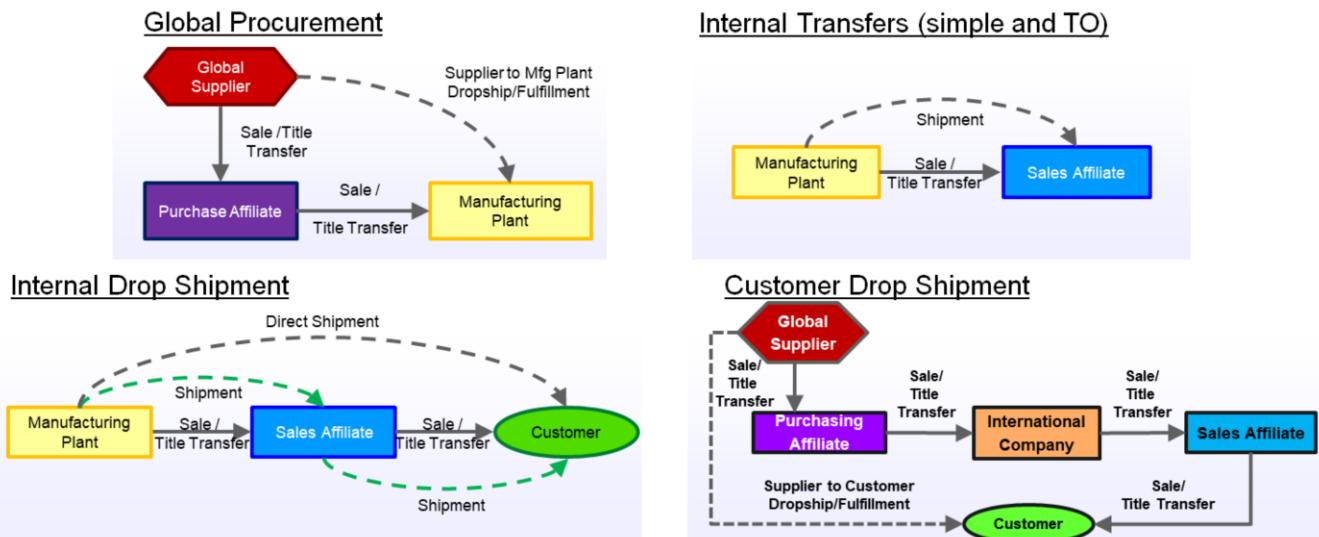
Supply Chain Financial Orchestration is a configurable application that manages all the trade relationships between internal parties belonging to a large corporation, typically spread across geographies. The supply chain business flows supported are customer shipment (between internal parties), global procurement, and internal transfers.

Supply Chain Financial Orchestration supports:

- Infrastructure and framework to define the financial trade and physical flows independently
- Configuration to define cost-based, document-based support for third-party transfer pricing rules
- Configuration that supports compliance with legal and internal control requirements for creating the appropriate transactions and documents in the financial trade route
- Ability to define various supply chain execution events to trigger financial orchestration

You can monitor the execution of the financial flow between the entities. The user interface gives you the status of the financial orchestration transactions.

Financial Orchestration Flows



- Support for configure-to-order and supplier-consigned flows
- Own intercompany financial orchestration flow configuration, transfer pricing policy, accounting policy.
- Create accounting events in AP, AR, and Costing sub ledgers.

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This diagram depicts the following flows supported by Financial Orchestration.

- Global Procurement (Where the procuring affiliate procures for one or more internal organizations)
- Internal Transfers (Both flavors of internal transfers: interorganization and transfer order)
- Internal Drop Shipment (Where Internal drop shipment flow where selling and shipping business units are different)
- Customer Drop Shipment

In addition, support for configure-to-order items and supplier-consigned flows are also available. As the architecture is de-coupled from core Fusion Execution Systems, Supply Chain Financial Orchestration owns the financial flow configuration, pricing rules, accounting policy, and so forth.

Topics

- Overview of Receipt Accounting
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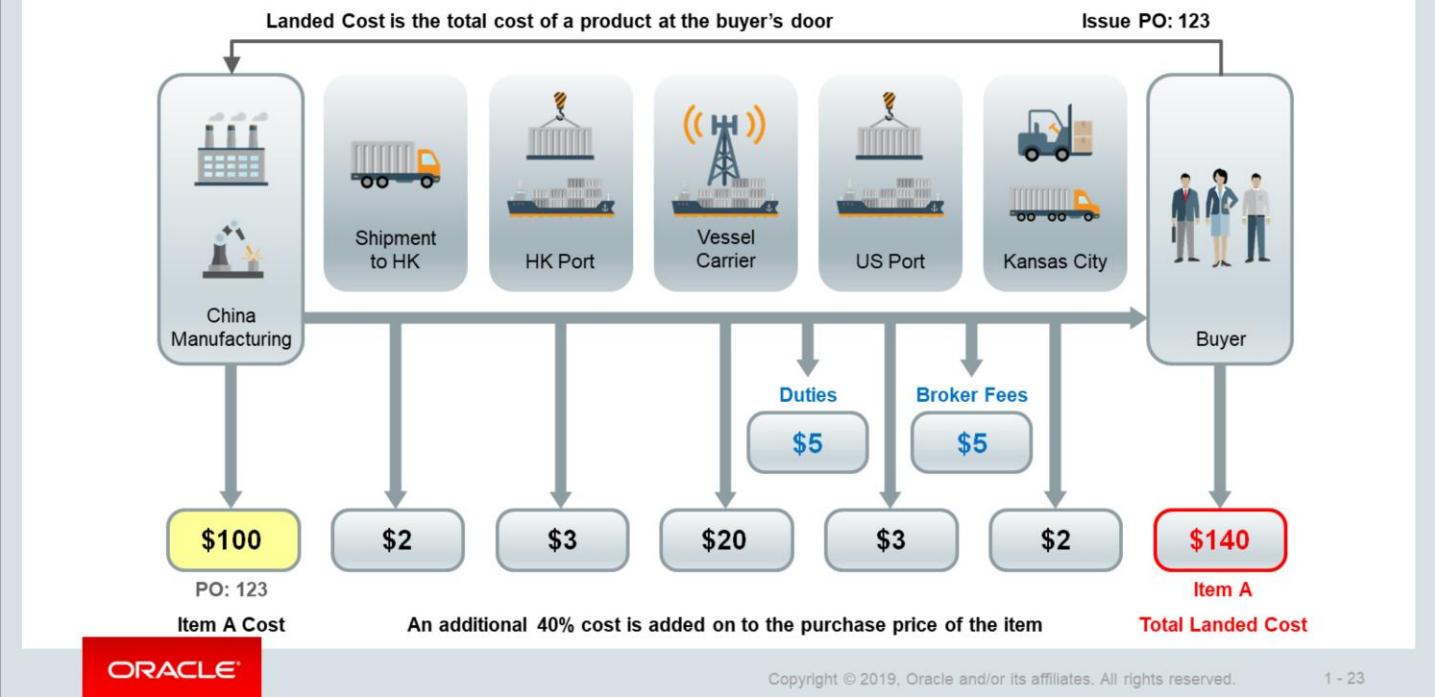
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1 - 22

This section discusses how to plan and account for additional costs incurred while acquiring materials such as freight, import taxes, and other fees.

Benefits of Landed Cost Management

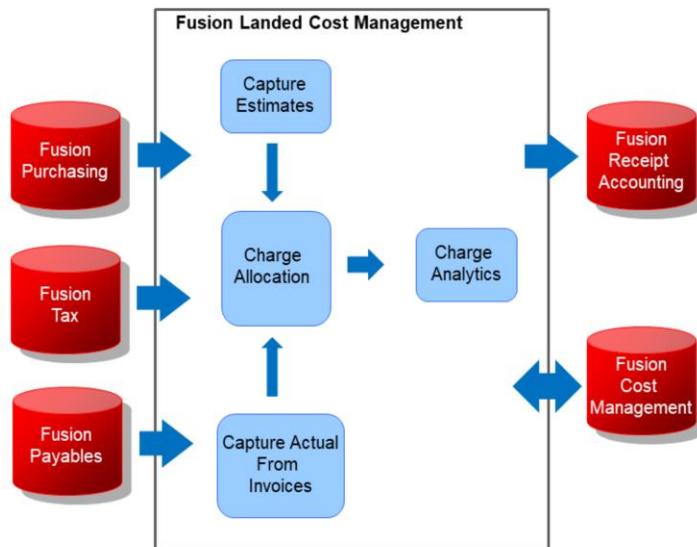


This diagram depicts how Fusion Landed Cost Management (LCM) gives organizations financial visibility into their extended supply chain costs, including transportation and handling fees, insurance, duties, and taxes. As these types of charges can compose a significant portion of an items' cost, it is important to accurately incorporate them into overall financial processes and decision making activities. Fusion LCM initially estimates these costs, and later updates them with actual amounts as they become known, allocating them to purchase order receipts. The landed cost eventually becomes a part of item cost and gets absorbed into inventory.

Benefits of Fusion Landed Cost Management

- Maximize Product Profitability:** Automatically capture and itemize extended costs and charges such as freight, insurance, and brokerage fees, as well as duties and taxes to illuminate the hidden costs associated with complex supply chains.
- Enhance Competitiveness:** Strategically source products and components from lower-cost foreign locations by identifying and measuring all of the extended supply chain costs—charges, fees, duties, and taxes—optimizing supply networks.
- Increase Financial Visibility into the Supply Chain:** Tracking estimated costs as soon as they are known gives product line managers, as well as financial professionals, more insight into their exposure for budgeting and reporting.
- Ensure Compliance:** Itemizing and tracking all landed costs as they apply to a product is a global best practice for industries with complex supply chains.

Landed Cost Management



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This diagram depicts various touch points of Fusion Landed Cost management (LCM). In addition, it depicts how it uses them to get various information from these applications and processes them:

- **Fusion Purchasing:** Fusion LCM gets all the material purchase order information, and trade operation charges are associated to purchase order schedules. This way, the LCM charges are allocated proportionately to purchase order schedules and consequently receipts.
- **Fusion Receipt Accounting:** All the receipt information flows from Fusion Receipt Accounting into Fusion Landed Cost Management. Accrual for the service purchase orders is booked in Fusion Receipt Accounting when the details flow from Fusion LCM. Tax information about the material purchase order/receipt information also flows from Fusion Receipt Accounting to Fusion LCM.
- **Fusion Cost Management:** Charges from Fusion LCM are absorbed as part of item cost in Fusion Cost Management. After the goods are delivered to inventory, the landed cost charges are absorbed into inventory valuation.
- **Fusion Tax:** It is possible that taxes are applicable on the service charges coming from Fusion Landed Cost. After the services or charges are defined in LCM, taxes are automatically calculated (wherever applicable) by calling Fusion Tax.
- **Fusion Payables:** Suppliers, in most cases, send invoices for the services provided (like freight). These invoices are for landed cost charges defined in Fusion LCM. In Fusion Payables, on the invoice, users can provide a reference number and, based on the reference, these invoices are automatically matched to landed cost charges. These become the actual charges. The difference between the actual and estimated charges are shown as variance in Fusion LCM.

Topics

- Overview of Receipt Accounting
- Standard Cost Planning
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- **Cost Accounting Analysis**
- Organization Hierarchy



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This section discusses some of the analytics provided by Cost Accounting solutions.

Cost Accounting – Delivered Reports and Inquiry

- Transaction accounting audits (avoid period end surprises)
- Inventory value reports
 - Inventory Valuation report
 - Work In Process Inventory Valuation report
 - In-Transit Inventory Valuation report
 - Layer Inventory Valuation report
- Standard cost variances: Price, usage, substitutions, batch size
- Revenue and COGS matching
- Gross margin analysis



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Fusion Cost Accounting features the reports listed in the slide, which can be viewed for a variety of parameters. There are multiple options of viewing the same data using the report formats. These reports are built using the BI Publisher tool and can be modified to meet your requirements.

Analytics Using OTBI

Subject Areas

- Receipt Accounting
- Landed Costs
- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Value
- Item Costs
- Gross Margins
- Work Order Costs
- Period Close Audits

Dimensions and Facts

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Business Units | GL Calendar | Customers | Suppliers |
| Cost Organizations | Items | Customer Orders | |
| Inventory Org | Item Catalogs | Customer Invoices | |
| Ledgers | Item Categories | Purchase Orders | |
| Locations | Transaction Types | Supplier Invoices | |
| Work Definitions | Work Orders | Resources | |
| Valuation Units | Cost Elements | Projects | |
| Variances | GL Accounts | Quantities | Amounts |



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The Fusion Costing solutions take advantage of the Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI). OTBI allows you to build user-driven analytics against view objects over real time transaction data. You can view these analytics online or you can download the analytics to file formats compatible with Excel or CVS for use in other client applications. We have designed the OTBI view objects to give you user friendly access to critical transaction level business information you can view in detail or summary for your audit and decision making needs.

Topics

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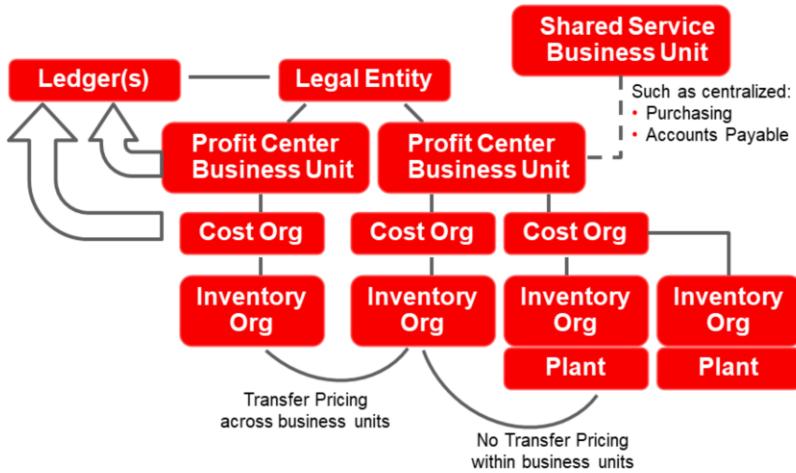
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This section discusses how you can model your enterprise business and accounting structure.

Organization Hierarchy



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This diagram depicts how cost accounting solutions fit into your Organization Hierarchy model. How you want to model your enterprise business and accounting structure is a key implementation consideration. Let us learn about some important components and concepts.

Ledgers, Legal Entities, and Profit Center Business Units

A legal entity can have one or more than one profit center business unit (a business unit defined as below legal entity in the business unit definition page). Legal entities also use one or more ledgers, but one and only one ledger is the primary ledger, and the others are secondary ledgers. Secondary ledgers can be used to account for the same transactions by using different accounting methods, currencies, and so forth. Receipt Accounting business units post accounting entries into the primary ledger. Cost Accounting cost organizations also post accounting entries into the ledgers. Cost accounting organizations can also have multiple books (not shown here for simplicity), which each post into different ledgers by using different accounting methods and currencies.

Shared Service Business Unit

There is also a concept of a shared service business unit (a business unit defined as above legal entity in the business unit definition page). Shared service business units can perform business tasks on behalf of multiple profit center business units such as centralized procurement and accounts payable.

Cost and Inventory Organizations

Profit center business units can have one or more cost organizations and inventory organizations. A cost organization can have one or more inventory organizations, but the rule is that the inventory organizations all need to be within the same business unit. Plants do manufacturing and are linked with inventory organizations.

Transfers

Transfers of material between inventory organizations within the same business unit do not have transfer prices. Transfers across business units do have transfer pricing agreements, so you can define how you want to identify the value add of products as they move through your supply chain.

Benefits of Oracle Fusion Managerial Accounting

- Automates tasks
- Enables business flows
- Enables compliance
- Captures costs and gains insight accurately



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Oracle Fusion Managerial Accounting offers several benefits:

- Automatic routine receipt accounting and cost accounting tasks
- Enables business flows for global enterprises
- Core financial reporting compliance for global enterprises
- Accurately captures costs and gain insight for improving product profitability.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe the purpose of Managerial Accounting solutions
- Explain business value considerations of the solution components in the Managerial Accounting domain
- Explain business modeling possibilities
- Describe the implementation of Managerial Accounting solutions



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Overview of Project-Driven Supply Chain

**Part 5: Project-Driven Supply Chain
SCM Foundation**

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Schedule:	Timing	Topic
	10 minutes	Lecture and Demo
	00 minutes	Practice
	10 minutes	Total

Overview of Project-Driven Supply Chain

Project-Driven Supply Chain provides :

- An end-to-end solution for executing supply chain activities in context of a project
- Flexibility to adopt the solution to your business needs
- Extensibility to extend the solution to ancillary business requirements



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Project driven supply chain, or PDSC, integrates several products of Oracle supply chain and financial clouds to give you an end to end solution for executing supply chain activities in context of projects. This solution is flexible enough to support diverse business processes of manufacturing and asset intensive companies.

You can use the enhanced file based data integration templates and rest services to extend the solution to processes that are outside of the delivered solution. For example, you could import sales orders from a project specific quote in a quote management system, such as configure price and quote, or CPQ.

Project-Driven Supply Chain



Project-Driven Supply Chain allows you to:

- Servitize sale of differentiated products
- Execute on multiple projects from the same plant and warehouse
- Build capital assets
- Maintain capital assets
- Supply service parts on contracts



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You can adapt the project driven supply chain solution to suit your business needs. For example, if you are a contract manufacturer, you can support multiple manufacturing contracts from one plant and segregate the inventory and production operations by customer, without having to create separate inventory organizations. If you are an original equipment manufacturer, you could bundle design and post sales services with your product on a project to track your costs and revenue. If you are an asset intensive company, you can build and maintain assets on projects to ensure accurate budget and cost tracking.

These are only a few examples of the processes that could be supported using this solution. This solution supports most processes related to inventory management, procurement, sales, manufacturing, and maintenance on project.

Features of Project-Driven Supply Chain

Supply Chain features:

- Segregate and Manage Project-Specific Inventory
- Receive Project-Specific Supply
- Pick Project-Specific Inventory
- Ship Project-Specific Inventory
- Transfer Project-Specific Inventory
- Purchase Project-Specific Inventory
- Execute Project-Specific Manufacturing
- Perform Project-Specific Maintenance
- Execute Project-Striped Supply Chain without Project Financials

Project Management features:

- Capture Project-Driven Supply Chain Material and Manufacturing Costs
- Capture and Capitalize Project-Driven Supply Chain Asset Maintenance Costs



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The project driven supply chain solution is comprised of eleven features, nine in supply chain and two in project management. This lesson introduces you to the nine supply chain features. Each of these nine features have their own readiness training recordings.

Summary of Actions Needed to Use Project-Specific Manufacturing

This solution has a new Opt-In feature “Project Driven Supply Chain” that needs to be enabled in Setup and Maintenance work area

- This Opt-In feature does not have an Expiration Revision
- The feature is a child of the Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management offering

You also have to complete the following setup tasks:

- Manage Inventory Organizations
- Manage Default Expenditure Types
- Manage Project Organization Classifications



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You enable project driven supply chain by opting in to the feature of the offering Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management.

After you have opted in, you will have to use the Manage Inventory Organizations task to enable inventory organizations for project. Then you should use the Manage Default Expenditure Types task to assign a default value for the four supply chain transactions and objects which gather project data.

For each inventory organization, you must independently enable project driven supply chain for transactions. In addition, the task Manage Default Expenditure Types must be performed to identify which existing expenditure type to use as the default for four transactional purposes as individual default expenditure types can be applied for the work order header, labor resources, non-labor resources and material.

And lastly, each inventory organization that is enabled for project driven supply chain, must be classified as a Project Expenditure Organization using the Manage Project Organization Classifications task

Associated Training

Supply Chain training can be found on the Readiness site:

<https://www.oracle.com/readiness/>

- Segregate and Manage Project-Specific Inventory
- Receive Project-Specific Supply
- Pick Project-Specific Inventory
- Ship Project-Specific Inventory
- Transfer Project-Specific Inventory
- Purchase Project-Specific Inventory
- Execute Project-Specific Manufacturing
- Perform Project-Specific Maintenance
- Execute Project-Striped Supply Chain without Project Financials



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As mentioned before, details of this solution are in feature-specific release training modules. The list of those modules is:

- Segregate and Manage Project-Specific Inventory at
https://download.oracle.com/ocomdocs/global/apps_20A/scm/Segregate_and_Manage_Project_Specific_Inventory/index.html
- Receive Project-Specific Supply at
https://download.oracle.com/ocomdocs/global/apps_20A/scm/Receive_Project_Specific_Inventory/index.html
- Pick Project-Specific Inventory at
http://download.oracle.com/ocomdocs/global/apps_20A/scm/Pick_Project_Specific_Inventory/index.html
- Ship Project-Specific Inventory at
https://download.oracle.com/ocomdocs/global/apps_20A/scm/Ship_Project_Specific_Inventory/index.html
- Transfer Project-Specific Inventory at
https://download.oracle.com/ocomdocs/global/apps_20A/scm/Transfer_Project_Specific_Inventory/index.html
- Purchase Project-Specific Inventory
- Execute Project-Specific Manufacturing at
https://download.oracle.com/ocomdocs/global/apps_20A/scm/Execute_Project_Specific_Manufacturing/index.html

- Perform Project-Specific Maintenance

Additional Resources

In addition to the TOIs, you can find more information in the following guides, which can be found at the Help Center at docs.oracle.com.

Implementation	User
Implementing Common Features for Supply Chain Management	Using Inventory Management
Implementing Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management	Using Maintenance
Implementing Order Management	Using Manufacturing
Implementing Product Management	Using Order Management
Implementing Project Financial Management and Grants Management	Using Product Master Data Management
Implementing Supply Chain Planning	Using Receiving
	Using Sales and Operations Planning
	Using Shipping
	Using Supply Chain Collaboration



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This slide lists the additional resources that you can reference to learn about Oracle Supply Chain products.