

Oracle[®] Mobile Supply Chain Applications

User's Guide

Release 11i

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ORACLE[®]

Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications User's Guide, Release 11i

Part No. A86726-01

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Send Us Your Comments

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Part No. A86726-01

Oracle Corporation welcomes your comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this publication. Your input is an important part of the information used for revision.

- Did you find any errors?
- Is the information clearly presented?
- Do you need more information? If so, where?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
- What features did you like most about this manual?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, please indicate the chapter, section, and page number (if available). You can send comments to us in the following ways:

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 - FAX - (650) 506-7200
- Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications Documentation
Oracle Corporation
500 Oracle Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
Phone: (650) 506-7000

If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, and telephone number below.

If you have problems with the software, please contact your local Oracle Support Services.

Preface

Welcome to the *Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications User's Guide, Release 11i*.

This user's guide includes the information you need to work with Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications effectively. It contains detailed information about the following:

- Overview and reference information
- Specific tasks you can accomplish using Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications
- Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications setup
- Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications components and their functions and features
- Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications windows

This preface explains how this user's guide is organized and introduces other sources of information that can help you.

About This User's Guide

This guide contains overviews as well as task and reference information about Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications. This guide includes the following chapters:

- Chapter 1: Provides an overview of Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications. This includes a description the integration of mobile client devices with the Oracle Mobile Server and Oracle Supply Chain Applications. It also describes the components included in this product.
- Chapter 2: Describes navigation in Oracle Applications using mobile devices.
- Chapter 3: Provides setup procedures for the components that comprise Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications
- Chapter 4: Explains how to create Mobile Manufacturing work in process transactions.
- Chapter 5: Explains how to create Mobile Quality transactions.
- Chapter 6: Describes Mobile Materials Management transactions which include Oracle Inventory, Oracle Receiving, and Oracle Shipping Execution components.
- Appendices: Provides information about configuring files for the Mobile Applications Server and devices.

Audience for This Guide

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area
- Oracle Manufacturing

If you have never used Oracle Work in Process, Oracle Quality, or Oracle Inventory, or Oracle Shipping Execution we suggest you attend one or more of the Oracle Manufacturing training classes available through Oracle University.

- The Oracle Applications graphical user interface

See: Other Information Sources on page -xii for more information about Oracle Applications product information.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

*We STRONGLY RECOMMEND that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications tables, unless we tell you to do so in our guides.*

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL*Plus to modify Oracle Applications data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle Applications form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications forms, you might change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications forms to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. But, if you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

Other Information Sources

You can choose from many sources of information, including online documentation, training, and support services, to increase your knowledge and understanding of Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications.

If this guide refers you to other Oracle Applications documentation, use only the Release 11*i* versions of those guides unless we specify otherwise.

Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online (HTML and PDF). The technical reference guides are available in paper format only. Note that the HTML documentation is translated into over twenty languages.

The HTML version of this guide is optimized for onscreen reading, and you can use it to follow hypertext links for easy access to other HTML guides in the library. When you have an HTML window open, you can use the features on the left side of the window to navigate freely throughout all Oracle Applications documentation.

- You can use the Search feature to search by words or phrases.
- You can use the expandable menu to search for topics in the menu structure we provide. The Library option on the menu expands to show all Oracle Applications HTML documentation.

You can view HTML help in the following ways:

- From an application window, use the help icon or the help menu to open a new Web browser and display help about that window.
- Use the documentation CD.
- Use a URL provided by your system administrator.

Your HTML help may contain information that was not available when this guide was printed.

Related User's Guides

Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications shares business and setup information with other Oracle Applications products. Therefore, you may want to refer to other user guides when you set up and use Mobile Supply Chain Applications.

You can read the guides online by choosing Library from the expandable menu on your HTML help window, by reading from the Oracle Applications Document

Library CD included in your media pack, or by using a Web browser with a URL that your system administrator provides.

If you require printed guides, you can purchase them from the Oracle store at <http://oraclestore.oracle.com>.

User Guides Related to All Products

Oracle Applications User Guide

This guide explains how to navigate the system, enter data, and query information, and introduces other basic features of the GUI available with this release of Oracle® Mobile Supply Chain Applications (and any other Oracle Applications product).

You can also access this user guide online by choosing *Getting Started and Using Oracle Applications* from the Oracle Applications help system.

Oracle Alert User Guide

Use this guide to define periodic and event alerts that monitor the status of your Oracle Applications data.

Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard User Guide

If you are implementing more than one Oracle product, you can use the Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard to coordinate your setup activities. This guide describes how to use the wizard.

Oracle Applications Developer's Guide

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library components needed to implement the Oracle Applications user interface described in the *Oracle Applications User Interface Standards*. It also provides information to help you build your custom Oracle Developer forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications User Interface Standards

This guide contains the user interface (UI) standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the UI for the Oracle Applications products and how to apply this UI to the design of an application built by using Oracle Forms.

Oracle Applications Demonstration User's Guide

This guide documents the functional storyline and product flows for Vision Enterprises, a fictional manufacturer of personal computers products and services. This book contains product overviews and detailed discussions and examples across each of the major product flows. Tables, illustrations, and charts summarize key flows and data elements.

User Guides Related to This Product

Oracle Business Intelligence System Implementation Guide

This guide provides information about implementing Oracle Business Intelligence (BIS) in your environment.

BIS 11i User Guide Online Help

This guide is provided as online help only from the BIS application and includes information about intelligence reports, Discoverer workbooks, and the Performance Management Framework.

Oracle HRMS Documentation Set

- *Using Oracle HRMS - The Fundamentals* explains how to set up organizations and site locations.
- *Managing People Using Oracle HRMS* explains how to enter and track employee data.
- *Running Your Payroll Using Oracle HRMS* explains how to set up payroll, do withholding, run statutory reports, and pay employees.
- *Managing Compensation and Benefits Using Oracle HRMS* explains how to set up Total Compensation, including 401(k), health, and insurance plans.
- *Customizing, Reporting, and System Administration in Oracle HRMS* explains how to customize to the system and design reports.

Oracle Flow Manufacturing User's Guide

This guide describes how to use Oracle's Flow Manufacturing functionality to support the processes of Flow manufacturing. It describes design features of demand management, line design and balancing, and kanban planning. It also describes production features of line scheduling, production, and kanban execution.

Oracle Inventory User's Guide

This guide describes how to define items and item information, perform receiving and inventory transactions, maintain cost control, plan items, perform cycle counting and physical inventories, and set up Oracle Inventory.

Oracle Order Management User's Guide

This guide describes how to enter sales orders and returns, copy existing sales orders, schedule orders, release orders, create price lists and discounts for orders, run processes, and create reports.

Oracle Purchasing User's Guide

This guide describes how to create and approve purchasing documents, including requisitions, different types of purchase orders, quotations, RFQs, and receipts. This guide also describes how to manage your supply base through agreements, sourcing rules and approved supplier lists. In addition, this guide explains how you can automatically create purchasing documents based on business rules through integration with Oracle Workflow technology, which automates many of the key procurement processes.

Oracle Quality User's Guide

This guide describes how Oracle Quality can be used to meet your quality data collection and analysis needs. This guide also explains how Oracle Quality interfaces with other Oracle Manufacturing applications to provide a closed loop quality control system.

Oracle Work in Process User's Guide

This guide describes how Oracle Work in Process provides a complete production management system. Specifically this guide describes how discrete, repetitive, assemble-to-order, project, flow, and mixed manufacturing environments are supported.

Reference Manuals

Oracle Technical Reference Manuals

Each technical reference manual contains database diagrams and a detailed description of database tables, forms, reports, and programs for a specific Oracle Applications product. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications, integrate Oracle Applications data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Applications products.

You can order a technical reference manual for any Oracle Applications product you have licensed.

Oracle Applications Message Reference Manual

This manual describes all Oracle Applications messages. This manual is available in HTML format on the documentation CD-ROM for Release 11i.

Installation and System Administration

Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide

This guide provides flexfields planning, setup and reference information for the Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications implementation team, and for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This manual also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

Oracle Applications Product Update Notes

If you are upgrading your Oracle Applications, refer to the product update notes appropriate to your update and product(s) to see summaries of new features as well as changes to database objects, profile options, and seed data added for each new release.

Oracle Applications Upgrade Preparation Manual

This guide explains how to prepare your Oracle Applications products for an upgrade. It also contains information on completing the upgrade procedure for each product. Refer to this manual and the *Oracle Applications Installation Manual* when you plan to upgrade your products.

Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide

This manual provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications System Administrator.

Other Sources

Training

We offer a complete set of formal training courses to help you and your staff master Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications and reach full productivity quickly. We organize these courses into functional learning paths, so you take only those courses appropriate to your job or area of responsibility.

You have a choice of educational environments. You can attend courses offered by Oracle University at any one of our many Education Centers, or you can arrange for our trainers to teach at your facility. In addition, Oracle training professionals can tailor standard courses or develop custom courses to meet your needs. For example, you may want to use your organization structure, terminology, and data as examples in a customized training session delivered at your own facility.

Support

From on-site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications working for you. This team includes your Technical Representative, Account Manager, and Oracle's large staff of consultants and support specialists with expertise in your business area, managing an Oracle8 server, and your hardware and software environment.

About Oracle

Oracle Corporation develops and markets an integrated line of software products for database management, applications development, decision support and office automation, as well as Oracle Applications. Oracle Applications provides the E-business Suite, a fully integrated suite of more than 70 software modules for financial management, Internet procurement, business intelligence, supply chain management, manufacturing, project systems, human resources and sales and service management.

Oracle products are available for mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, network computers, and personal digital assistants, enabling organizations to integrate different computers, different operating systems, different networks, and even different database management systems, into a single, unified computing and information resource.

Oracle is the world's leading supplier of software for information management, and the world's second largest software company. Oracle offers its database, tools, and application products, along with related consulting, education and support services, in over 145 countries around the world.

Thank You

Thank you for using Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications and this user's guide.

We value your comments and feedback. At the end of this guide is a Reader's Comment Form you can use to explain what you like or dislike about Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications or this user's guide. Mail your comments to the following address or call us directly at (650) 506-7000.

Oracle Applications Documentation Manager
Oracle Corporation
500 Oracle Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
U.S.A.

Or, send electronic mail to **appsdoc@us.oracle.com**.

Mobile Supply Chain Applications Overview

This chapter describes Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications features including:

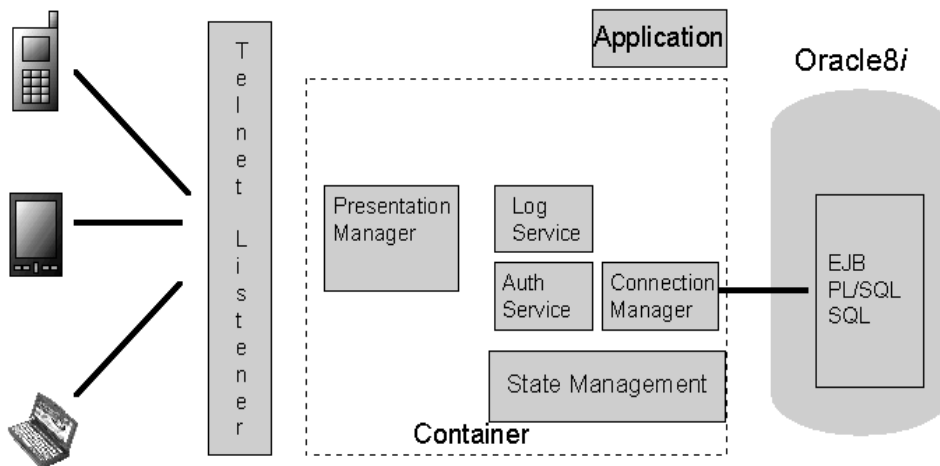
- Overview of Mobile Supply Chain Applications on page 1-2
- Mobile Applications Server on page 1-4
- Mobile Manufacturing on page 1-4
- Mobile Quality on page 1-5
- Mobile Materials Management on page 1-5

Overview of Mobile Supply Chain Applications

The demand for accurate, real-time information throughout the supply chain has created mobile computing for manufacturing. Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications supports the interface of a mobile client device with a networked computer system. This application provides the ability to perform shop floor and warehouse transactions from any location in a facility using wireless radio frequency devices that can be hand-held, wearable, ring scanner systems, and lift truck mounted. You can perform data entry functions both manually and with a bar code scanner.

Default values enable ease of use and accuracy and while performing supply chain and shop floor transactions. Transactions entered through mobile applications can be processed either immediately (on-line transactions) or asynchronously.

As shown in this illustration, Oracle's Internet Computing Architecture supports mobile Internet devices by providing a user interface for wireless devices that support a Telnet client.



Through the use of standard Internet technologies in concert with Oracle Internet platform products, Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications has the following features:

- The Mobile Server enables you to perform Oracle Application transactions using the Telnet Protocol Server. Information is sent from mobile industrial devices to the Telnet Listener. The information is processed and updated in the application database.
- You can create Work in Process shop floor transactions such as moves, issues, and returns using mobile devices. You can also view job, line and material status.
- Mobile devices enable you to enter inventory transactions at the point of use. Recording transactions in this way avoids duplicate data entry, and mobile device scanning can improve data entry accuracy.
- You can perform quality collection plan queries, enter data, and record the results of tests in a single business process. You are able to query up any specification created in Oracle Quality whether it is an item specification, supplier specification, or a customer specification.

Mobile Applications Server

The Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server enables you to perform transactions using the Telnet Protocol Server. The Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server module has two sub-modules:

- Telnet Protocol Handler— functions as the communication module between the client and the rest of the Telnet.
- Presentation Manager—implements the telnet protocol that actually renders the user interface on the connected telnet client.

The Oracle Mobile Applications Server can be configured to fit the needs of your organization including starting the server on multiple nodes, specifying the ports used, and specifying the database.

Mobile Manufacturing

Oracle Mobile Manufacturing provides Oracle Work in Process transactions using mobile devices. You can execute shop floor transactions and business functions including:

- Moving assemblies
- Completing assemblies
- Scrapping and rejecting items and assemblies
- Issuing, returning, and scrapping material
- Work order-less completions and returns
- Flow completion, return, and scrap transactions
- Charging resources

You can also view transaction information including job and line status, material and move transactions, component requirements, job instructions, and resource and component shortages.

Mobile Quality

The Oracle Mobile Quality provides Oracle Quality transactions using mobile devices. You can query any quality collection plan, enter data directly into it, and view specifications. You have the ability to do the following tasks and business functions:

- Collect quality data
- View specifications
- Work in Process transactions
- WIP Workorderless completions
- Flow Manufacturing completions

Mobile Materials Management

Oracle Mobile Materials Management provides Oracle Inventory, Oracle Purchasing receipts, and Oracle Shipping Execution transactions using mobile devices. You have the ability to do the following material functions:

- Receiving
- Inventory transactions and inquiries
- Kanban transactions and inquiries
- Cycle Counting and Physical Inventory
- Pick Confirm
- Ship Confirm
- Intra-organization replenishment

Navigation

This chapter describes the Mobile Application Server Configuration and Administration and includes the following topics:

- Logging On, Selecting Menu Options and Organizations on page 2-2
- Navigating in Mobile Supply Chain Applications on page 2-6
- Function Key and Action Button Mappings on page 2-7

Logging On, Selecting Menu Options and Organizations

►►. To log on to Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications:

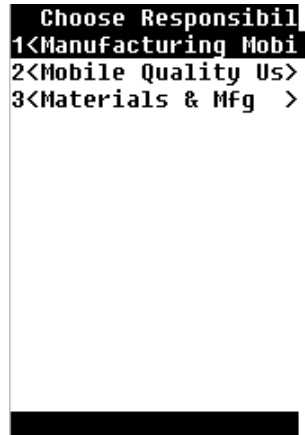
1. Enter your username and corresponding password as defined in the Oracle Applications System Administrator.



The screenshot shows a mobile application login screen. At the top, the word "Login" is displayed in a black bar. Below this, the text "ORACLE MOBILE APPLICATIONS" is centered in a black bar. Underneath, there are two input fields: "User Name : " followed by a black rectangular box, and "Password : " followed by another black rectangular box. The bottom half of the screen is a large, empty white area.

2. Choose Enter

The Responsibility window appears displaying the Oracle Mobile Supply Chain applications.



3. Navigate to the responsibility using the down arrow key on the mobile device, and then choose Enter.

or

Choose the number next to the responsibility and then choose Enter.

Selecting Menu Options and Organizations

►► To select menu options:

1. Navigate to the responsibility you want to use. Menu options for that responsibility display.
2. Navigate to the menu option using the down arrow key on the mobile device, and then choose Enter.

or

Choose the number next to the menu option.

After you select a transaction, you are prompted for the Organization, the Select Organization window displays.

3. Select an organization, either by entering the value in the Org Code field, selecting from the list of values, or scanning it with your mobile device.



The window for the transaction or inquiry you selected appears.

Note: Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications menus are defined in Oracle Applications System Administrator. See: Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide

4. Proceed through the prompts for the transaction you selected. When you have completed the transactions, save your work.

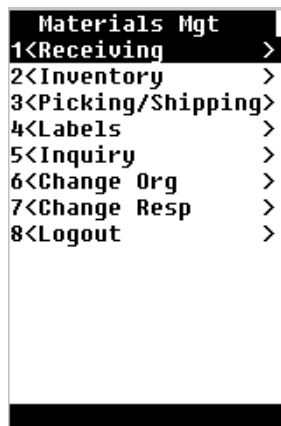
Changing Organizations and Responsibilities

►►. To change organizations in your transactions, or to change the responsibility you selected:

- ❑ Once you have selected an organization, the menu windows display the Change Org menu option to change the organization.

Select Change Org, the Select Organization window displays.

Select an organization, either by entering the value in the Org Code field, selecting from the list of values, or scanning it with your mobile device.



- ❑ To change Responsibilities, select Change Resp.

The Responsibility menu for Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications displays, where you can choose a different responsibility on the menu.

Navigating in Mobile Supply Chain Applications

The various mobile devices used with Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications display different characteristics, but have common navigation patterns. You can navigate within the page displayed, enter data or select from a list of values, and use action buttons.

Some of the common characteristics are in the following list:

- You select a menu option to perform a transaction or inquiry.
- A page displays the fields applicable to that action.
- Fields that allow data entry have an inverse background, display fields have no background.
- The greater than symbol (>) at the end of a field name indicates the field uses a list of values for data validation.
- The colon symbol(:) at the end of a field name indicates that data entry is used in this field and is not validated by a list of values.

Window List of Values Windows

List of values window is available in prompts with greater than symbol (>) at the end of a field name. You can access the list of jobs and assemblies by:

- Selecting the Enter key at the prompt.
- Using the key combination Control > L. Inquiry pages are accessed only by this method.
- Entering part of the value in the field, the List of Values window displays values limited to this criteria.

Job	Assembl
1 <04-Job130	PS130
2 <04-Job200	PS200 >
3 <102223	YK_AT0>
4 <102570	AS9411>
5 <103134	pf-wip>
6 <103234	SB6244>
7 <103235	CM2267>
8 <103236	CM2267>
9 <103334	CM2267>
10<103337	CM2267>
11<103434	SB6244>
12<103534	CM2267>
13<103535	CM2267>
14<103634	SB6244>
15<104135	pf-wip>
16<104534	JCKANB>
17<105334	CM2267>
18<105335	CM2267>

Function Key and Action Button Mappings

Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications provides several command that are accessed by function keys and action buttons. The function key default values used in Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications are listed in the following table. These key mappings are defaults delivered with your software and can be changed. For example, you may want to change a key mapping if your barcode scanner does not have one of the function keys listed here.

Action	Description	Function Key	Action Button
Adding Information	Used to enter in more information for current transaction		More
Cancel	Returns to the last menu and cancels any transaction that has not been saved	F2	Cancel
Continue	Used to continue to next step of entering information for current transaction		Continue
Delete	Clears the field you have entered data	Control > K	
Done	Return to the last menu and complete a transaction.		Done
Error Messages	Displays full error message	Control > B	
Generate	Generates a new value for whatever field you are in. For example, if you are receiving a lot controlled item, selecting generate in the lot field creates a new lot number.	Control > G	
List of Values	Displays the list of values for the designated field	Control > L	Enter
Main Menu	Navigates to the primary menu of the transaction	Control > N	
Next Page	Navigates to next page of the transaction	F4	Next
Page Up	Navigates to previous page	Control > D	
Page Down	Navigates to the next page	Control > C	
Previous Page	Navigates to previous page in the transaction	F3	
Save, Next	Saves the transaction and enables you to perform another transaction		Save /Next
Select Record	Selects a record	Control > S	
Show Key Mappings	Displays how your function keys are mapped	F1	

This chapter provides information about setting up Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications. The following topics included are:

- Overview of Setting Up on page 3-2
- Setup Flowchart on page 3-3
- Setup Checklist on page 3-5
- Defining Parameters on page 3-9

Overview of Setting Up

This section contains an overview of the steps you need to complete to set up Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications. For instructions on how to complete each task, see the setup sections indicated in each step.

Setup involves several phases, including setting up other applications. You may not need to perform some of the steps below if you've already performed a common-application setup.

Set Up Oracle Applications Technology

The setup steps in this chapter tell you how to implement the parts of Oracle Applications specific to Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications.

The Implementation Wizard guides you through the entire Oracle Applications setup, including system administration. However, if you do not use the Wizard, you need to complete several other setup steps, including:

- Performing system-wide setup tasks, such as configuring concurrent managers and printers
- Managing data security, which includes setting up responsibilities to allow access to a specific set of business data and transactions, and assigning individual users to one or more of these responsibilities

Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard

If you are implementing more than one Oracle Applications product, you may want to use the Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard to coordinate your setup activities. The Implementation Wizard guides you through the setup steps for the applications you have installed, suggesting a logical sequence that satisfies cross-product implementation dependencies and reduces redundant setup steps. The Wizard also identifies steps that can be completed independently by several teams working in parallel to help you manage your implementation process most efficiently.

You can use the Implementation Wizard as a resource center to see a graphical overview of setup steps, read outline help for a setup activity, and open the appropriate setup window. You can also document your implementation, for further reference and review, by using the Wizard to record comments for each step.

Oracle Mobile Applications Server

The Oracle Mobile Application Server enables you to perform Oracle Application transactions through the use of mobile industrial devices using the Telnet Protocol Server.

See Also

Implementation Wizard, *Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard User's Guide*

Oracle System Administration, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

Setting Up Oracle Workflow, *Oracle Workflow User's Guide*

Related Product Setup Steps

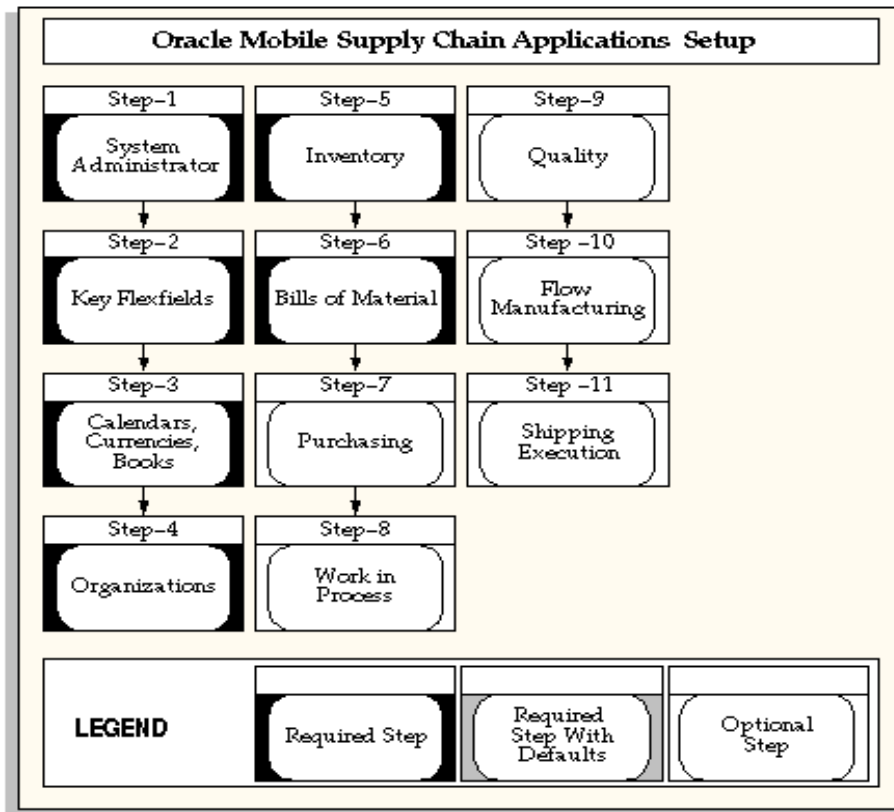
You must set up Oracle Bills of Material and Oracle Inventory to use Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications. Additionally, other features are available when you are using Oracle Flow Manufacturing Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Order Management, Oracle Quality, and Oracle Work in Process See: Setup Steps on page 3-5.

Setup Flowchart

Some of the steps outlined in this flowchart and setup checklist are:

- Required
- Required Step With Defaults
- Optional

Required Step With Defaults refers to setup functionality that comes with pre-seeded, default values in the database; however, you should review those defaults and decide whether to change them to suit your business needs. If you need to change them, you should perform that setup step. You need to perform Optional steps only if you plan to use the related feature or complete certain business functions.



Setup Checklist

The following table lists setup steps. After you log on to Oracle Applications, complete these steps to implement Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications.

Step No.	Required	Step
Step 1	Required	Set Up System Administrator
Step 2	Required	Set Up Key Flexfields
Step 3	Required	Set Up Calendars, Currencies, and Set of Books
Step 4	Required	Set Up Organizations
Step 5	Required	Set Up Oracle Inventory
Step 6	Required	Set Up Oracle Bills of Material
Step 7	Optional	Set Up Oracle Purchasing
Step 8	Optional	Set Up Oracle Work in Process
Step 9	Optional	Set Up Oracle Quality
Step 10	Optional	Set Up Oracle Flow Manufacturing
Step 11	Optional	Set Up Shipping Execution

Setup Steps

Step 1: Set Up System Administrator (Required)

This step is performed while setting up different Oracle Applications products and involves the following tasks:

- Define responsibilities. See: *Oracle System Administration, Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*.
- Set up printers (optional). See: *Setting Up Your Printers, Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*.

Step 2: Set Up Key Flexfields (Required)

You need to coordinate the flexfields of other applications you have set up before defining key flexfields here. See: *Oracle Applications Flexfield Guide*

Step 3: Set Up Calendars, Currencies, and Set of Books (Required)

This step is performed while setting up different Oracle Applications products. This step involves the following tasks:

- Set up calendars by defining period types, accounting calendar, transaction calendar, workday calendar
- Define currencies and currency rates
- Assign your set of books to a responsibility
- Set up accounting code combinations

See: *Oracle General Ledger User's Guide*

Step 4: Set Up Organizations (Required)

You may not need to perform this step if you have already installed and set up Oracle Inventory or performed a common-applications set up. This step involves the following tasks, for more information.

- Define organization lookups
- Define business groups
- Define organizations
- Define human resources organizations
- Define legal entities organizations
- Set up inventory organizations
- Define organization hierarchies
- Assign business groups and operating units to responsibilities

See: *Oracle Human Resources User's Guide*

Step 5: Set Up Inventory (Required)

This step includes defining Oracle Inventory components including:

- Create your organizations
- Define your organization parameters
- Define items and item costs
- Launch transaction managers

- ❑ Define your units of measure
- ❑ Define your subinventories
- ❑ Define your stock locators
- ❑ Define WIP supply types
- ❑ Define Receiving Options
- ❑ Define Picking Rules
- ❑ Define Freight Carriers
- ❑ Define Organization Shipping Network
- ❑ Define Shipping Methods
- ❑ Define Transaction Types

See: Overview of Setting Up, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Step 6: Set Up Oracle Bills of Material (Required)

This step includes defining Oracle Bills of Material components including:

- Define BOM parameters
- Define department classes
- Define your departments
- Define your standard operations
- Create your bills of material
- Create your routings
- Calculate your manufacturing lead times
- Create your workday calendar

See: Overview of Setting Up, *Oracle Bills of Material User's Guide*

Step 7: Set Up Oracle Purchasing (Optional)

This step includes defining Oracle Purchasing components including:

- Define Purchasing Options
- Define Line types
- Define Receiving Options

- Define Suppliers
- Define Manufacturing System and User Profiles

See: Setup Steps, *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide*

Step 8: Set Up Oracle Work in Process (Optional)

This step includes defining Oracle Work in Process components including:

- Define WIP Parameters, including Mobile Manufacturing parameter values
- Define WIP Accounting Classes
- Set Up WIP Profile Options
- Define Production Lines

See Overview of Setting Up, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*, and Defining Parameters, on page 3-9.

Step 9: Set Up Oracle Quality (Optional)

This step includes defining Oracle Quality components including:

- Define Collection Elements
- Set Up Specifications
- Set up Collection Plans
- Set up Profile Options

See: Setting Up, *Oracle Quality User's Guide*.

Step 10: Set Up Oracle Flow Manufacturing (Optional)

This step includes defining Oracle Flow Manufacturing components including:

- Flow Line Design and Balancing
- Set up Events, Processes, and Line Operations
- Define Flow Routings
- Scheduling Rules
- Kanban Planning

See Overview of Setting Up, *Oracle Flow Manufacturing User's Guide*.

Step 11: Define Oracle Shipping Execution (Optional)

This step defines the steps within

Define Shipping Parameters:

Define Pick Release Parameters

Define Shipping Transaction Parameters

Define Delivery

Define Freight Set-up:

Define Freight Carriers

Define Carrier Ship

Define Transportation Calendars

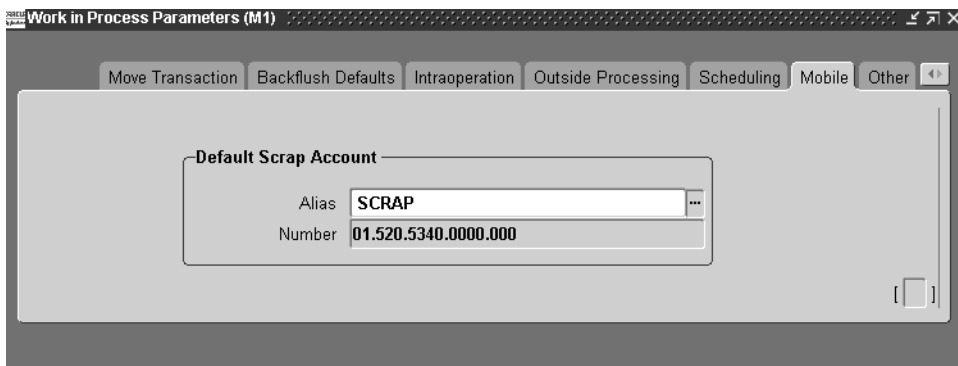
See Setting Up, *Oracle Shipping Execution User's Guide*.

Defining Parameters

Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications parameters define operation movement and default values for the transactions you are creating.

►►. To define the Mobile Supply Chain Applications parameters:

1. Navigate to the Work in Process Parameters window.
2. Select the Mobile tab.



3. Select an account to use for scrap transactions in Mobile Supply Chain Applications.
4. Save your work.

Mobile Manufacturing

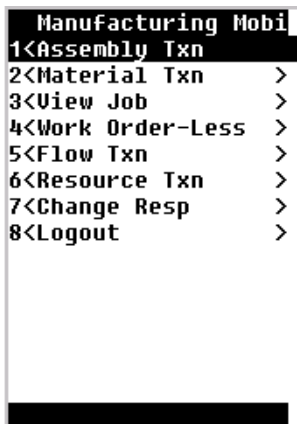
This chapter describes the Oracle Mobile Manufacturing component of Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications including the following topics:

- Overview of Mobile Manufacturing on page 4-2
- Assembly Transactions on page 4-3
- Material Transactions on page 4-10
- Viewing Job Information on page 4-13
- Work Order-Less Transactions on page 4-14
- Flow Manufacturing Transactions on page 4-17
- Resource Transactions on page 4-19

Overview of Mobile Manufacturing

Oracle Mobile Manufacturing provides Oracle Work in Process transactions using mobile device hardware. You can perform shop floor transactions including:

- Moving, completing, and scrapping assemblies
- Issuing and returning material
- Viewing transaction information including job status, completions, scrap quantities, and schedule dates
- Work Order-less Completion transactions
- Oracle Flow Manufacturing completion and scrap transactions
- Resource transactions



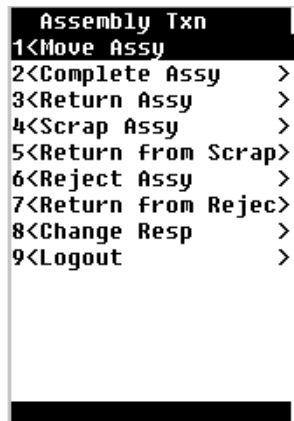
Note: If Oracle Quality is installed and at least one qualified collection plan exists, the Quality button is enabled on Mobile Manufacturing windows. When mandatory collection plans are used, quality results data must be entered and saved before you can save your transaction. See: Using Oracle Quality with Oracle Work in Process, *Oracle Quality User's Guide*.

Assembly Transactions

Oracle Mobile Manufacturing provides all the assembly transactions available in Oracle Work in Process including:

- Moving from one operation or intraoperation step to another
- Completing parts of the assembly or the entire quantity
- Returning to previous operations or steps
- Scrapping or rejecting parts of the assembly or the entire quantity
- Reversing reject or scrap transactions

These transactions are available on the menu in the Assembly Transaction window.



Moving Assemblies

Assemblies can be moved from one operation or intraoperation step to another. You can move assemblies forward and backward within and between operations, and on to completion.

►► To move an assembly in an operation:

1. Navigate to the Move Assembly window.

```

Move Assy
Job >
Assembly :
From Seq >
From Step >
To Seq >
To Step >
Overcompl:No
UOM :
Qty :

<Save>
<Quality>
    
```

2. In the Job field—enter, select from the list of values, or scan the number.
The assembly displays, and when applicable the values for From Operation Sequence number and From Operation Step.
3. In the To Seq field, select the To Operation Sequence.
4. In the To Step field, select the To Operation Step.
5. In the Overcompl field, you can indicate if this transaction is an overcompletion.

You can over-complete and over-move assembly quantities into inventory that are greater than the job quantity.

The unit of measure for this assembly displays in the UOM field.

6. Enter the transaction quantity in the Qty field.
7. Choose Save to save your work, or Quality to record collection plan results.

When you choose Save, a message displays confirming your transaction is posted. You can then enter another Move transaction or access another transaction window.

If a Quality collection plan has been set up for this assembly, you must choose Quality to record the results. This accesses the Quality window, see: Entering Results for Mobile Quality on page 5-2.

See Also

Move Assemblies, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Move Transactions, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Over-Completions and Over-Moves, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Move Completion/Return Transactions, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Completing Jobs

You can complete assemblies from discrete jobs into inventory, and also complete a greater quantity than the job amount as long as it is within the tolerance level set.

►► To complete jobs and assemblies:

1. Navigate to the Complete Assembly window.
2. In the Job field—enter, select from the list of values, or scan the discrete job.

The default values display for job assembly number, unit of measure, job quantity, quantity previously completed, quantity available to complete, and overcompletion flag.

```

Complete Assy
Job      >04-Job130
Assembly :PS130
UOM      :Ea
Job Qty  :8.0
Compl Qty:2.0
Avail Qty:1.0
Overcompl:No
Sub      >
Loc      >
Qty      :
<Save>
<Quality>
    
```

3. Enter the subinventory and, if applicable, the locator values in the Sub and Loc fields.
4. Enter the quantity completed in the QTY field.
5. Choose Save to save your work, or Quality to record collection plan results.

When you choose Save, a message displays confirming your transaction is posted. You can then enter another completion transaction or access another transaction window.

If a Quality collection plan has been set up for this assembly, you must choose Quality to record the results. This accesses the Quality window, see: Entering Results for Mobile Quality on page 5-2.

See Also

Assembly Completions and Returns, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Operation Completion Moves, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Complete Assemblies and Complete Operations, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Return Transactions

You can reverse an assembly completion and return it from a subinventory back to work in process.

►► To return a completed assembly back to an operation:

1. Navigate to the Return Assembly window.

```

Return Assy
Job      >
Assembly :
UOM      :
Job Qty  :
Compl Qty:
Sub      >
Loc      >
Qty      :

<Save>
<Quality>

```

2. In the Job field—enter, select from the list of values, or scan the discrete job. The job assembly number displays—and default values for unit of measure, job quantity, and completed quantity.
3. Enter the subinventory and, if applicable, the locator values in the Sub and Loc fields.
4. In the Qty field, enter the quantity of this assembly that you are returning.
5. Choose Save to save your work, or Quality to record collection plan results. When you choose Save, a message displays confirming your transaction is posted. You can then enter another return transaction or access another transaction window.

If a Quality collection plan has been set up for this assembly, you must choose Quality to record the results. This accesses the Quality window, see: Entering Results for Mobile Quality on page 5-2.

See Also

Completing and Returning Assemblies, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Move Completion/Return Rules, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

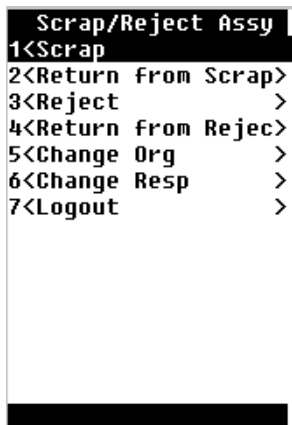
Performing Move Completion/Return Transactions, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Scrapping Or Rejecting Assemblies, and Reversing Transactions

You can scrap assemblies when quantities are in any operation, and return assemblies from scrap and assign them to any operation.

►►. To scrap an assembly at an operation:

1. Navigate to the Scrap/Reject Assembly window.



2. Select a transaction type. Your choices are Scrap, Return from Scrap, Reject, or Return from Reject.

Note: The prompts for all transaction selections in the Scrap/Reject Assembly window are the same. The window name distinguishes the transaction type either Scrap Assembly, Return from Scrap, Reject Assembly, or Return from Reject windows.

3. In the Job field—enter, select from the list of values, or scan the discrete job.

```

Scrap Assy
Job      >202655
Assembly :10597*1*1

Op Seq   >10
From Step>Queue
Overcompl:No
UOM      :Ea
Qty      :10.0

Reason   >CompDamage

<Save>
<Quality>
    
```

4. In the Op Seq field, select the Operation Sequence number where the quantity is residing.
5. In the From Step field, select the From Operation Step where the quantity is residing.
The Overcompletion and unit of measure fields display, you can change these values.
6. Enter the transaction quantity in the Qty field.
7. Optionally, select a transaction Reason code.
8. Choose Save to save your work, or Quality to record collection plan results.

When you choose Save, a message displays confirming your transaction is posted. You can then enter another transaction or access another transaction window.

If a Quality collection plan has been set up for this assembly, you must choose Quality to record the results. This accesses the Quality window, see: Entering Results for Mobile Quality on page 5-2.

See Also

Scrapping Assemblies, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Rework Production, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*.

Defining Transaction Reasons, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Material Transactions

Oracle Mobile Manufacturing enables you to perform all work in process material transactions. This includes issuing material from inventory to charge against a job, reversing component issues, and issuing components from jobs to fill negative material requirements.

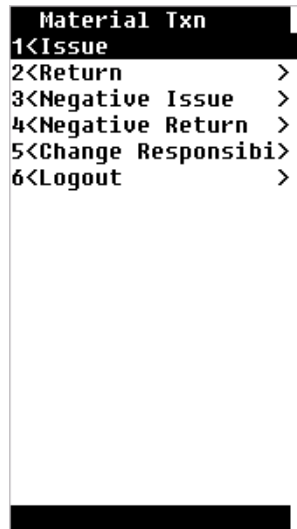
Note: You can set the Allow Negative Balances Parameter in Oracle Inventory so that the inventory balances of items can be driven negative.

Lot and serial number control are maintained when issuing components. You can issue partial requirement quantities and over-issue requirements.

Note: The prompts for all material transactions are the same. The window name distinguishes the transaction type: Issue, Return, Negative Issue, and Negative Return.

» To issue or return material for a job:

1. Navigate to the Material Transaction window.



2. Select a transaction.

Your choices are Issue or Negative Issue to deliver parts to a job. Or Return or Negative Return to take back parts previously issued.

Depending on your selection, the issue or return window displays.

3. In the Job field—enter, select from the list of values, or scan the discrete job.

The Assembly number for the job you select displays in the Assembly field. This is a default and can be changed.

```
Issue Txn
Job      >201555
Assembly:cm assy1
Item     >01 KEYBOARD
Op Seq   >10
Sub      >01 MAIN
UOM      :Ea
Qty      :1

<Save>
<Quality>
```

4. In the Item field—enter, select, or scan the item number for the part you are transacting.
5. In the Op Seq field, enter or select the operation sequence where you want to issue or return the item.
6. In the Sub and Loc fields, enter subinventory and locator values set for this item.
7. In the Qty field enter the quantity of the item you are transacting.
8. Choose Save to save your work, or Quality to record collection plan results.

When you choose Save, a message displays confirming your transaction is posted. You can then enter another transaction or access another transaction window.

If a Quality collection plan has been set up for this assembly, you must choose Quality to record the results. This accesses the Quality window, see: Entering Results for Mobile Quality on page 5-2.

See Also

WIP Material Transaction Types, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Component Issues and Returns, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Negative Component Issues and Returns, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

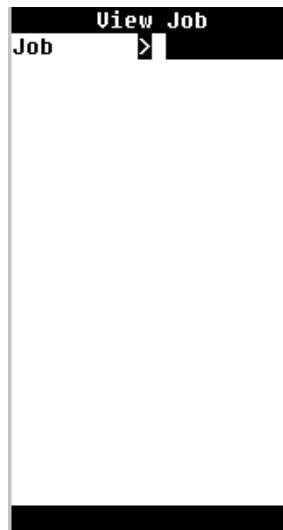
Viewing Job Information

You can query jobs by job or assembly; and view the job details such as status, completion and scrap quantities, and scheduling information.

▶▶ To view job and assembly information:

1. Navigate to the Manufacturing Mobile menu and select View Job.

The View Job window displays showing the Job prompt.



2. Enter or select a Job value.

The default values for this specific job display including: job status, quantities (job, completion, scrap), scheduled start and completion dates, whether it is

closed or has a due date. If you have installed Oracle Manufacturing Scheduling, the job priority displays.

```
View Job
Assembly :ABC_Rotor
Status   :Closed
Job Qty  :1
Compl Qty:0
Scrap Qty:0
Scheduled Dates
Start    :30-APR-200
Complete:30-APR-200

Closed   :12-DEC-200
Due Date :
Priority :10

<Done>
```

3. Choose Done to end this query.

See Also

Discrete Job Statuses, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Job and Repetitive Schedule Status Changes, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Work Order-Less Transactions

In the Work Order-Less Transaction window you can complete unscheduled and scheduled assemblies to inventory, return unscheduled assemblies from inventory. You can also scrap assemblies from, and return scrapped assemblies.

Note: The prompts for all transaction selections on the Work Order-Less menu are the same. The window name distinguishes the transaction type either WOL Completion, WOL Return, WOL Scrap, or WOL Return from Scrap windows.

» To create work order-less completion, scrap, and return transactions:

1. Navigate to the Manufacturing Mobile menu and select Work Order-Less.

The Work Order-Less menu displays.

```
Work Order-Less
1<Completion >
2<Return >
3<Scrap >
4<Return from Scrap>
5<Change Resp >
6<Logout >
```

2. Select a transaction.

Your choices are Completion, Return, Scrap, and Return from Scrap.

3. In the Assembly field—enter, select from the list of values, or scan the assembly number.
4. In the Sub and Loc fields, enter subinventory and locator values where this assembly will reside.



5. For completion transactions, select the kanban number, if applicable.
6. For scrap and return from scrap transactions, optionally you can select a reason for this transaction.
7. In the Qty field enter the quantity of the item you are transacting.
8. Choose Save to save your work, or Quality to record collection plan results.

When you choose Save, a message displays confirming your transaction is posted. You can then enter another transaction or access another transaction window.

If a Quality collection plan has been set up for this assembly, you must choose Quality to record the results. This accesses the Quality window, see: Entering Results for Mobile Quality on page 5-2.

Flow Manufacturing Transactions

You can perform Oracle Flow Manufacturing completion and scrap transactions. Both of these transaction types can be queried by schedule number or assembly number. When you scrap assemblies, all components are backflushed.

```
Flow Txn
1<Flow Completion>
2<Flow Scrap    >
3<Change Resp  >
4<Logout       >
```

Note: The prompts for Flow transactions are similar. The window name distinguishes the transaction type either Flow Completion or Flow Scrap windows.

►► To create completion or scrap transactions for Flow Manufacturing assemblies:

1. Navigate to the Flow Transaction window.
2. Select the transaction you want to create.

Depending on your selection, either the Flow Completion or Flow Scrap window displays.

3. Select the mode for querying the flow line, either by Schedule Number or Assembly number.

4. If you are entering information By Schedule , enter the schedule number in Sched Num field. If you are enter information By Assembly, scan or enter that number in the Assembly field.
5. Select the flow line in the Line field.

```
Flow Completion
Sched Num>224474
Assembly >0506-M
Line >Plastic
Sub >10MAIN
Kanban >
UOM :Ea
Qty :300.0

<Save>
<Quality>
```

6. Enter the subinventory and, if applicable, the locator values in the Sub and Loc fields.
7. For Flow Completion transactions, if applicable, select the kanban card number in the Kanban field.
8. The quantity for this flow line displays in the Qty field. You can accept the default value or change the quantity you are completing.

9. For Flow Scrap transactions, optionally you can select a reason for this transaction.

Flow Scrap

Sched Num >

Assembly >

Line >

Line Op >

UOM :

Qty :

Reason >

<Save>

<Quality>

10. Choose Save to save your work, or Quality to record collection plan results.

When you choose Save, a message displays confirming your transaction is posted. You can then enter another transaction or access another transaction window.

If a Quality collection plan has been set up for this assembly, you must choose Quality to record the results. This accesses the Quality window, see: Entering Results for Mobile Quality on page 5-2.

Resource Transactions

Resources include people, tools, machines, outside processing services. They are used to cost and schedule jobs. Oracle Mobile Manufacturing enables you to change resources defined to operation sequences, and add new resources to these sequences.

►► To add resources to operations:

1. Navigate to the Resource Transaction window.

- In the Job field—enter, select from the list of values, or scan the discrete job.

```
Resource Txn
Job      >CONTRACT-1
Assembly>MC61888

Op Seq  >10
Res Seq >20
Resource>GRINDER
UOM     :HR
Qty     :

<Save>
```

- In the Op Seq field, select the operation sequence of the resource you want to change.
- In the Res Seq field, select the resource sequence.
Resources are assigned to specific resource sequences. The resource and unit of measure displays in the Resource and UOM fields.
- Enter the amount of this resource used in the Qty field.
- Save your work.

See Also

Charging Resources Manually, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Overview of Resource Management, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Defining a Resource, *Oracle Bills of Material User's Guide*

Adding and Updating Resource Requirements, *Oracle Work in Process User's Guide*

Mobile Quality

This chapter describes the Oracle Mobile Quality component of Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications including the following topics:

- Overview of Mobile Quality on page 5-2
- Entering Results for Mobile Quality on page 5-2
- Viewing Specifications on page 5-5

Overview of Mobile Quality

Oracle Mobile Quality allows you to enter data values into predefined quality collection plans. Additionally, specific transaction integration is provided for issues and returns of material, completions, movement of inventory and scraping of assemblies. You can also view item, supplier and customer specifications.



Entering Results for Mobile Quality

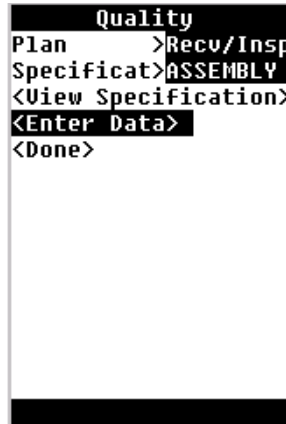
You can enter data directly into the plans. If you setup your collection plan and associate it with the appropriate transaction, you can collect data in online plans that either require data entry, or background plans that do not.

►► To enter information in a collection plan (non-transactional based):

1. Navigate to the Mobile Quality User menu.

Note: When you are creating transactions in Mobile Manufacturing, and Oracle Quality is installed with at least one qualified collection, the Quality button is enabled. Results data must be entered and saved before you can save your transaction.

2. Choose Enter Results.
The Quality window displays.
3. Enter a Plan name, or use the list of values to select one.



4. Enter or select a specification.
If a specification type has been associated with the collection plan selected, you are prompted for that specification.
If you want to view the specifications defined for your plan, choose View Specifications. Specifications define the requirements to which the product must conform and are defined for the characteristics of the products that you produce or received from suppliers, see: Viewing Specifications on page 5-5.
5. Select Enter Data to enter the data value results for the plan selected.

The specification name displays on the window. Specific fields display on this window depending on whether this is an item, customer, or supplier specification.

```

Recv/Inspection (CMS
Item >
PO # >
Supplier >
Quantity :
UOM >
Power :
Power Dev.:
Inspect. R>
Defect Cod>
Dispositio>
Lot Number>
Comments :
Transactio:
-----
Record 1 of 1.
    
```

6. Enter values in the Item, Quantity, and Comments fields.

Some of the collection elements associated with Work in Process and Flow Manufacturing are: Item, Job, Locator, Operation Code, Quantity, Reason Code, Production Line, Schedule Group, Schedule Number, Transaction Date, and Unit of Measure.

```

HR INSPECTION
Item >
Quantity :
UOM >
Inspection>
PO Quality>
Inspection>
Inspection:
Comments :
Transactio:
{Location >
-----
<Next Record>
<OK>
<Delete Record>
Record 1 of 1.
    
```

7. Choose Next Record to enter data on the next item in this plan. Choose OK to save this transaction, and Delete Record to cancel this transaction.

See Also

Defining Collection Plan Types, *Oracle Quality User's Guide*

Collection Plan Templates, *Oracle Quality User's Guide*

Entering Quality Results Directly, *Oracle Quality User's Guide*

Finding Specifications While Entering Results Directly, *Oracle Quality User's Guide*

Viewing Specifications

You can query any specification created in Oracle Quality including an item specification, supplier specification, or a customer specification. Specifications are used to ensure that:

- Items produced internally conform to internal requirements
- Items shipped to customers conform to customer requirements
- Items received from suppliers conform to supplier requirements

Specification plans are comprised of collection element types that specify characteristics (such as color, taste, or size), numeric measurements (such as size, viscosity, or temperature) and common objects defined in other Oracle Applications.

» To view specifications:

1. Navigate to the View Specifications window.

You can define your search criteria by specification type, item, or specification—or all of these values.

```
View Specifications
Spec Type >
Item >
Specificat>
Sub Type :
Supplier :
Customer :
Spec Eleme>
<Spec Details>
<Done>
```

- 
2. In the Spec Type field—enter or select from the list of values the specification you want to use.

Your choices are Item, Supplier, or Customer.

Specific fields display on Quality results window depending on whether this is an item, customer, or supplier specification. For example, supplier specifications have Purchase Order and Supplier fields. Items under lot control have Lot Number fields. Target and limit fields display on this window according to how you defined the specification.

3. In the Item field—enter, or select from the list of values, an item number.
4. In the Specificat field—enter, or select from the list of values, a specification value.

```

View Specifications
Spec Type >
Item      >99 test
Specificat>Ispeci1
Sub Type  :
Supplier  :
Customer  :
Spec Eleme>{RT_ELEME
<Spec Details>
<Done>

```

If there is a specification subtype defined for this specification, the value displays in the Sub type field. Specification subtypes are used to create more detailed specifications.

If a specification is defined for a specific supplier or customer, the name displays in either the Supplier or Customer field.

5. Choose Spec Details to display the target, and upper and lower limits defined for the elements of this specification.

The Spec Details window displays.

```

Spec Details
Spec Eleme:{RT_ELEME
Target      :100
Lower Spec:50
Upper Spec:200
Lower User:70
Upper User:300
Lower Reas:0
Upper Reas:500
<Done>

```

6. Choose done to end your query.

See Also

Overview of Specifications, *Oracle Quality User's Guide*

Specification Collection Elements, *Oracle Quality User's Guide*

Defining Specifications, *Oracle Quality User's Guide*

Users of Specifications, *Oracle Quality User's Guide*

Mobile Materials Management

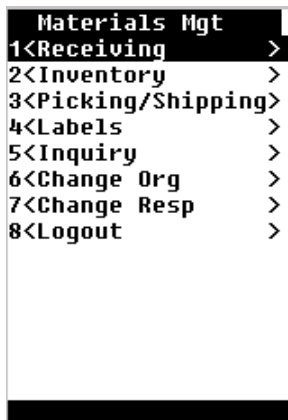
This chapter describes the Oracle Materials Management component of Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications including the following topics:

- Overview of Mobile Materials Management on page 6-2
- Receiving Transactions on page 6-2
- Inventory Transactions on page 6-16
- Picking and Shipping Items on page 6-33
- Labels on page 6-38
- Inventory Inquiries on page 6-41

Overview of Mobile Materials Management

Oracle Mobile Materials Management provides the ability to do inventory, receiving, and shipping transactions using mobile devices. You have the capacity to do the following functions:

- Record inspections, deliveries, and material movements when entering receiving transactions
- Create transactions for material including kanban movement, cycle counting, and intra-organization replenishment
- Perform pick confirm and ship confirm transactions
- Print labels
- Inquire on item and kanban transactions



Receiving Transactions

You can use mobile devices to record the movement of an item through receiving, inspection, transfers, and delivery into your organization. Depending on the receipt routing that you assign to purchase order lines—you are required to receive, inspect, and deliver your material as part of the receiving process.

►► Creating Materials Management receiving transactions:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu, select Receiving.

The Receiving window displays. Three receiving functions are available including receiving an item to a location in your organization, inspecting an item received, and delivering an item into inventory.

```
Receiving
1<Receive  >
2<Inspect  >
3<Deliver  >
4<Change Resp>
5<Logout   >
```

2. Select Receive.

The Receipts window displays. You can receive items from purchase orders, internal shipments, return material authorizations, and internal requisitions.

```
Receipts
1<PO      >
2<Int Ship >
3<RMA     >
4<Int Req >
5<Change Resp>
6<Logout  >
```

3. Select a receiving transaction.
4. Continue entering values for the prompts for the specific receiving transaction you are creating.
5. Save your work.

See Also

Material Receipt Inspections on page 6-11

Delivering Material on page 6-14

Standard Receipts on page 6-10

Overview of Receiving, *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide*

Receiving Controls, Options, and Profiles, *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide*

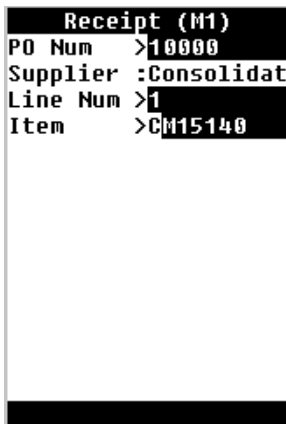
Defining Receiving Options, *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide*

Defining Locations, *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide*

►► To receive purchase orders:

1. Enter, select from the list of values, or scan the purchase order number—and optionally the line number—in the PO Num, and Line Num fields.

When this data is scanned, the supplier name and any notes specified on the purchase order display.



2. Select Enter or enter the item on this purchase order to display the other values including item description, default receiving location and unit of measure.

```

Receipt (M1)
PO Num >10000
Supplier :Consolidat
Line Num >1
Item >CM15140
Desc :{Monitor 1
Location >M1- Seattl
UOM >Ea
Qty :10
<Next Item>
<Done>
<Cancel>

```

3. Enter the quantity you are receiving in the Qty field.
4. Choose Next Item to receive another item on this purchase order, or Cancel to void this transaction. Choose Done to continue this receipt.

Note: If you have enabled shortage message viewing and tolerance warnings or rejections during receiving, the messages display at this point in the transaction.

See Also

Material Receipt Inspections on page 6-11

Delivering Material on page 6-14

Standard Receipts on page 6-10

Defining Control Options, *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide*

►► To receive internal shipments:

1. Enter, select from the list of values, or scan the shipment number in the Ship Num field.

When this data is scanned, the Source Organization name displays.

```

Receipt (M1)
Ship Num >4000
Src Org  :Boston Man
Item    >
    
```



2. Scan or enter the item received to display the other values on this internal shipment including description, and default location and unit of measure.

```

Receipt (M1)
Ship Num >4000
Src Org  :Boston Man
Item    >INTR001
Desc    :INTR001
Location >R1- Seattl
UOM     >Ea
Qty     :
<Next Item>
<Done>
<Cancel>
    
```



3. Enter the quantity received in the Qty field.

4. Choose Next Item to receive another item on this purchase order, or Cancel to void this transaction. Choose Done to continue this receipt.

Note: If you have enabled shortage message viewing during receiving, the messages display at this point in the transaction.

See Also

Material Receipt Inspections on page 6-11

Delivering Material on page 6-14

Standard Receipts on page 6-10

Return material authorizations (RMA) are used when a customer wishes to return the goods shipped on a sales order. You can create a receipt against the RMA as you would any other receipt.

►► To receive return material authorizations:

1. Enter, select from the list of values, or scan the return material authorization number in the RMA Num field.

When this data is scanned, the customer name displays.

```
Receipt (M1)
RMA Num >5 0036
Customer :GPC002
Item    > ██████████
```

2. Scan or enter the item received to display the other values on this RMA including description, and default receiving location and unit of measure.
3. Enter the quantity received in the Qty field.

```
Receipt (M1)
RMA Num >50036
Customer :GPC002
Item >AS54888
Desc :{Sentinel
Location >M1- Seattl
UOM >Ea
Qty :
<Next Item>
<Done>
<Cancel>
```



4. Choose Next Item to receive another item on this purchase order, or Cancel to void this transaction. Choose Done to continue this receipt.

Note: If you have enabled shortage message viewing during receiving, the messages display at this point in the transaction.

See Also

Material Receipt Inspections on page 6-11

Delivering Material on page 6-14

Standard Receipts on page 6-10

An internal requisition is an order generated and sourced from your inventory.

DD. To receive internal requisitions:

1. Enter, select from the list of values, or scan the requisition number in the Req Num field.

```

Receipt (M1)
Req Num >
Item >

```

2. Scan or enter the item to display the other values on this requisition including description, and default receiving location and unit of measure.

```

Receipt (M1)
Req Num >101760
Item >INTERNAL P
Desc :Item for t
Location >M1- Seattl
UOM >Ea
Qty :
<Next Item>
<Done>
<Cancel>

```

3. Enter the quantity received in the Qty field.

4. Choose Next Item to receive another item on this purchase order, or Cancel to void this transaction. Choose Done to continue this receipt.

Note: If you have enabled shortage message viewing during receiving, the messages display at this point in the transaction.

See Also

Material Receipt Inspections on page 6-11

Delivering Material on page 6-14

Standard Receipts on page 6-10

Standard Receipts

When the routing is Standard Receipt, you initially receive the items into a receiving location. Receiving locations are designated areas in which you temporarily store items before you deliver them to their final destinations. Standard receipts can be inspected.

- ❑ The Receipt Information window is displayed after entering information on the Receipt window, and you have chosen Done.

Depending on the specific receipt transaction—the document number and receiving source display , and a receipt number is generated for the transaction.

```
Receipt Information
RMA Num >50036
Customer :GPC002
Rcpt Num :10000636
Carrier >
Pack Slip:
BOL      :
Waybill  :
Airbill  :
<Done>
<Cancel>
```

►► To enter information for standard receipts:

1. Optionally, enter the applicable information for carrier name, packing slip, bill of lading, waybill number, or airbill number.
2. Choose Done to save this transaction, or Cancel to void this transaction.

```
Receipt Information
RMA Num >50036
Customer :GPC002
 Rcpt Num :10000636
Carrier >
Pack Slip:
BOL      :
Waybill  :
Airbill  :
<Done>
<Cancel>
```

Material Receipt Inspections

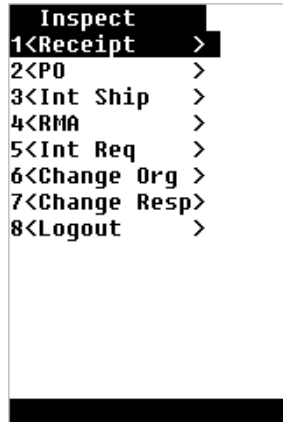
Inspections are procedures you perform to ensure that items received conform to your standards. Oracle Materials Management provides Oracle Purchasing inspection features enabling you to inspect items you receive.

►► To inspect material receipts:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management and select Inventory.
The Inventory menu displays.
2. Select Receiving.
The Receiving menu displays.

3. Select Inspect.

The Inspect menu displays.



4. Enter inspection results either by receipt number when you select the Receipt menu option. Or you can select the document appropriate to your inspection. In addition to receipt number, you can inspect items received from purchase orders, internal shipments, return material authorizations, and internal requisitions.

The Inspect window displays.

5. Enter, select from the list of values, or scan the values for this inspection.

The screenshot shows a terminal-style window titled "Inspect (M1)". It contains the following text and input fields:

```

Inspect (M1)
Rcpt Num> [redacted]
Item > [redacted]
Desc :
UOM > [redacted]
Qty : [redacted]
  
```

The input fields for Rcpt Num, Item, UOM, and Qty are currently filled with redacted black boxes. The Desc field is currently empty.

The Inspect window displays prompts corresponding to the receipt type. Enter the values applicable to the receipt type. The unit of measure and quantity values are defaults and can be changed.

- Receipt Number: generated receipt number, item
 - Purchase Order: purchase order number, item
 - Internal Shipment: shipment number, item
 - Return Material Authorization: RMA number, item
 - Internal Requisition: requisition number, item
6. After you input the values for your receipt, select Enter.
The Inspection Detail window displays.
 7. Enter the accepted quantity in the Acc Qty field.
 8. Optionally, you can enter a description code in the Quality code field, and a value in the Reason field to describe this inspection.
 9. If your accepted quantity is less the inspected quantity, the difference displays in the Rej Qty field. Optionally, you can enter a reason code for this rejection in the Reason field.
 10. Choose Done to save this transaction.

The Inspect window displays again Choose Next Item to inspect another item on this receipt, or Done to complete this transaction.

```
Inspection Details
Insp Qty :10
Acc Qty  :10
Qual Code>Excellent
Reason   >
Rej Qty  :
Qual Code>
Reason   >
<Done>
```

Delivering Material

After parts are received, optionally they may be inspected, and eventually they are moved to their final destinations such as a stockroom or to an employee. This transaction is performed in the Deliver window.

Note: When the receipt transaction is saved, if the receipt routing type is Direct Receipt, it is delivered in one transaction, rather than received and delivered in two separate transactions.

►► To deliver material to its destination:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu, select Inventory.
The Inventory menu displays.
2. Select Receiving.
The Receiving menu displays.
3. Select Deliver.
The Deliver menu displays.

```

Deliver
1<Receipt >
2<PO >
3<Int Ship >
4<RMA >
5<Int Req >
6<Change Resp>
7<Logout >

```

4. Enter your delivery transaction information either by the receipt number when you select the Receipt menu option. Or you can create your delivery transaction by selecting the appropriate document type.

In addition to receipt number, you can deliver items received from purchase orders, internal shipments, return material authorizations, and internal requisitions.

```

Deliver (M1)
Rcpt Num >10000013
Item >T2003
Desc :Item 4 SM
To Sub >
Deliv UOM>Ea
Del Qty :
<Next Item>
<Done>
<Cancel>

```

The Deliver window displays prompts corresponding to the receipt type. Enter the values applicable to the receipt type.

- Receipt Number: receipt number, item
- Purchase Order: purchase order number, item
- Internal Shipment: shipment number, item
- Return Material Authorization: RMA number, item
- Internal Requisition: requisition number, item

Note: If the receipt routing type is Direct Receipt, it is delivered in one transaction, rather than received and delivered in two separate transactions.

5. Optionally, you can change the default values for subinventory and, if applicable, the locator in the Sub and Loc fields—and the unit of measure
6. Enter the quantity.
7. Choose Next to find the another item on this receipt. Choose Done to save this transaction, and Cancel to void this transaction.

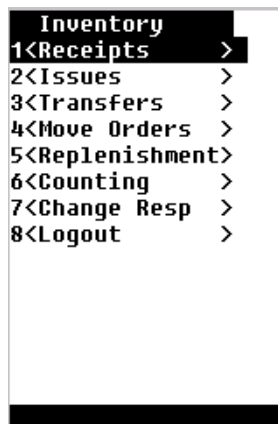
Inventory Transactions

Mobile Materials Management enables you to automatically update inventory transactions.

Creating Materials Management inventory transactions:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu, select Inventory.

The Inventory menu displays. This menu offers windows where you can create receipt and issue transactions, transfer material between subinventories, move material from a shipping organization, use inventory replenishment features, and cycle count items.



2. Select an inventory transaction.
3. Continue entering values for the prompts for the specific transaction you are creating.

Note: You can set up defaults for transaction type and account using form function parameters. See: Forms Functions In Mobile Materials Management.

4. Save your work.

Inventory Receipts

Mobile Materials Management has the facility to perform alias receipt transactions, and miscellaneous receipt transactions. An account alias is an easily recognized name or label representing a general ledger account number. You can use the account alias instead of an account number to refer to the account.

Miscellaneous receiving transactions enable you to receive material from groups that are not inventory, receiving, or work in process such as a development group. This is how you can receive items that were acquired by means other than a purchase order.

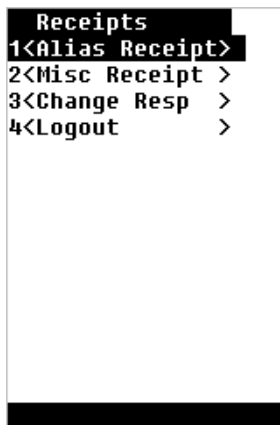
►► To create alias and miscellaneous receipts:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu, select Inventory.

The Inventory menu displays.

2. Select Receipts

The Receipts menu displays.



3. Select either Alias Receipt to create an alias receipt, or Misc Receipt to create a miscellaneous receipt.

Depending on your choice, either the Alias Receipt or Miscellaneous Receipt window displays.

Note: The prompts for both alias and miscellaneous receipt transactions are the same. The window name distinguishes the transaction type.

4. Enter or select the account number used for this receipt transaction in the Acct field.
5. Enter, select from the list of values, or scan the item number in the Item field.

```
Alias Rcpt Txn(M1)
Acct >
Item >
<Save/Next>
<Done>
<Cancel>
```

When this data is entered, the item description and unit of measure display.

6. Enter the subinventory and, if applicable, the locator values in the Sub and Loc fields. Enter the quantity in the Qty field.
7. Optionally, you can enter a reason for this transaction in the Reason field.

```
Alias Rcpt Txn(M1)
Acct >M1 STD CST
Item >002520013
Desc :test
Sub >01 FGI
Loc >101.101.10
UOM >Ea
Qty :100
Reason >
<Save/Next>
<Done>
<Cancel>
```

8. Choose Save/Next to transact another item, Done to save this transaction, or Cancel to void this transaction.

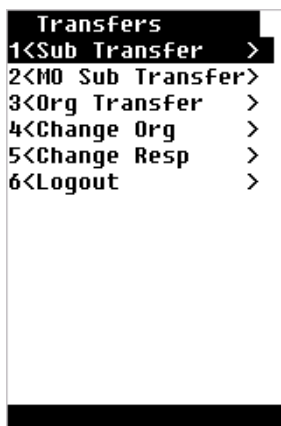
See Also

Defining Account Aliases, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Performing Miscellaneous Transactions, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Inventory Transfers

You can transfer material within your current organization between subinventories, or between two locators within the same subinventory. If an item has a restricted list of subinventories, you can only transfer material from and to subinventories on that list.



► To transfer material between subinventory locations or organizations:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu, select Inventory.

The Inventory menu displays.

2. Select Transfer.

The Transfer menu displays.

3. Select a transfer type transaction.

Your choices are Subinventory Transfer, Move Order Subinventory Transfer, and Organization Transfer. The Transfer window name for your selection displays at the top.

Depending on your selection, the prompts applicable to this transaction type display.

4. Save your work.

►► To transfer material between subinventory locations:

1. Navigate to the Transfer menu.
2. Select Sub Transfer

The Sub Transfer window displays.

```

Sub Transfer (M1)
Txn Type > {Inventory
Item > 00-PF
Desc : PLAN FAMIL
From Sub > [redacted]
UOM > Ea
Avail Qty: -1
Qty : [redacted]
To Sub > [redacted]
Reason > [redacted]
<Save/Next>
<Done>
<Cancel>

```

3. Enter, select from the list of values, or scan values for item number, subinventory, and locator (if locator controlled).

Available quantity displays and the default unit of measure.

4. Enter the quantity to transfer in the Qty field.
5. Optionally, you can enter a reason for this transfer in the Reason field.
6. Choose Save/Next to transact another item, Done to save this transaction, or Cancel to void this transaction.

▶▶ To transfer move orders between subinventory locations:

1. Navigate to the Transfer menu.
2. Select MO Sub Transfer

The Query Move Order Transfer window displays. Select the move order you want to transfer by entering search criteria in any one of the following fields: Move Order number, Line Number, Item, Request Date, Subinventory locations (From and To).

```
Query Move Order Xfe
MO Num >10139
MO Desc :spares test
Line Num>3
Item >AS18947
Req Date:
From Sub>
To Sub >
<Query>
<Cancel>
```

3. Choose Query to search for the move order, or Cancel to void this transaction.

The Allocate Line window displays a move order that meets your search criteria.

```

Allocate Line(M1)
MO Num :10139
Line Num:3
Item :CM25175
To Sub :AB_RSQT
<Allocate>
<Next>
<Cancel>

```

4. Choose Allocate to create this transaction. Or choose Next to find the next record that fits this query, and Cancel to void this query.

When you choose Allocate, the Move Order Allocation window displays. The field information displays from your query, including move order number, line number, item, subinventory (From and To), and required quantity for this move order.

5. Enter the Item Number in the first Confirm field to validate this item number for the transfer.

```

MO Allocation(M1)
<Next>
MO Num :10139
Line Num :3
Item :CM25175
Confirm : 
From Sub :Engineer
Confirm : 
To Sub :AB_RSQT
UOM :Ea
Avail Qty:
Req Qty :4
Confirm : 
Reason >
<Save/Next>

```

6. Enter the From Subinventory value in the second Confirm field to validate this inventory location that your are transferring from.
The unit of measure and available quantity display.
7. Enter the quantity you want to transfer on this move order. in the third Confirm field.
8. Optionally, enter a reason code for the transaction in the Reason field.
9. Choose Save/Next to save your work. If there is another item that fits your query, it displays. Otherwise the Transfers menu displays.

» To transfer material between organizations:

1. Navigate to the Transfer menu.
2. Select Organization Transfer
The Org Transfer window displays.
3. Enter or select the organization you want to transfer material in the To Org field.
4. Enter or select a transaction type in the Txn Type field.
The window name changes to the transaction type selected, and prompts applicable to this transaction type display. For example, transfers transfers between subinventories may require a shipping number.



5. Enter, select from the list of values, or scan the item number in the item field.
The detail window displays showing the available quantity you can transfer.

```

Direct Org(M1)
To Org   >S1
Txn Type >{Inventory
Item     >CM89108
Desc    :Power / Re
From Sub >
UOM     >Ea
Avail Qty:49,754
Qty     :
To Sub  >
Reason  >
<Next Item>
<Done>
<Cancel>

```

6. Enter values in the From Subinventory, Quantity, and To Subinventory fields.
7. Optionally, enter a reason code for the transaction in the Reason field.
8. Choose Next Item to transfer another item, Done to save this transaction, or Cancel to void this transaction.

See Also

Transferring Between Subinventories, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Inventory Move Orders

Move orders are requests for the movement of material within a single organization. This enables movement of material within a warehouse or facility for replenishment, material storage relocations, and quality handling.

►► To move material using move order requests:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu, select Inventory.
The Inventory menu displays.

2. Select Move Orders.

The Query All Move Orders window displays. Select a move order by entering search criteria in either the Move Order Number or Line Number fields.



If this move order number is not allocated, the Allocate action displays on the window.

3. Choose Allocate to create the allocations transaction, if appropriate. Or choose Query to search for the allocated move order, or Cancel to void this transaction.

The Move Order Allocation window displays a move order that meets your search criteria.

The field information displays from your query, including move order number, line number, item, revision, subinventory (From and To), locator (if applicable), and inventory account number.

```

MO Allocation(M1)
<Next>
MO Num   :10139
Line Num :3
Item     :CM25175
Confirm  :CM25175
From Sub :Engineer
Confirm  :Engineer
To Sub   :AB RSQT
UOM      :Ea
Avail Qty:6
Req Qty  :66
Confirm  :6
Reason   >
<Save/Next>

```

4. Enter the Item Number in the first Confirm field to validate this item number.
5. Enter the Revision value in the second Confirm field to validate this item's revision.
6. Enter the subinventory you are moving from (and locator, if location controlled) in the respective third and fourth Confirm fields. Optionally, you can change the unit of measure.

After this information is entered, the available quantity of this item, and required quantity on the move order request display.

7. Enter the quantity you want to move in the sixth Confirm field to validate this quantity. Optionally, you can select a reason in the Reason field for this transaction.
8. Choose Save/Next to save your work. If there is another item that fits your query, it displays. Otherwise the Move Order menu displays.

See Also

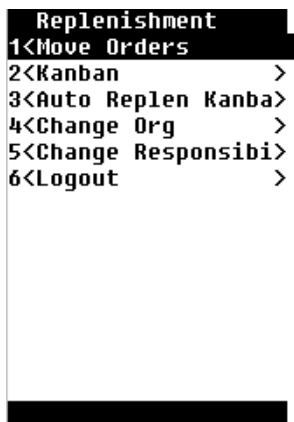
Overview of Move Orders, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Setting Up Move Orders, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Inventory Replenishment

Oracle Mobile Materials Management enables you to manage your inventory levels using any combination of the system's planning and replenishment features including min-max planning, reorder point planning, kanban replenishment, and a system for generating orders.

You can automatically create pre-approved move orders using min-max planning, replenishment counting, and kanban replenishment. These processes generate move orders based on the subinventory source type. A Kanban system is a self-regulating pull system and are typically applied to items that have relatively constant demand.



» To replenish inventory:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu, select Inventory.

The Inventory menu displays.

2. Select Replenishment.

The Replenishment menu displays. Three types of replenishment are available using move orders, kanban, and automatic kanban replenishment.

3. Select a replenishment type.
4. Enter values for the prompts specific to the transaction you are creating.
5. Save your work.

» To replenish inventory using move order:

1. Navigate to the Replenish menu and select Move Orders.

The Query Min/Max Replenishment window displays.

```
Query Min/Max/Repl X
MO Num >4270
Line Num>1
<Query>
<Cancel>
```

2. Follow the procedure for creating move order transactions, see: Inventory Move Orders on page 6-25.

» To replenish inventory using kanban cards:

1. Navigate to the Replenish menu and select either Kanban or Auto Replenish Kanban.

```
Kanban
1<Replenish >
2<Auto Replenish >
3<Move Order >
4<Change Org >
5<Change Responsibi>
6<Logout >
```

- If you selected Kanban, the Kanban Replenish menu displays.
Your choices are Replenish, Auto Replenish, and Move Order. Specific windows and prompts display according to your selection.
- If you selected Replenish, the Replenish Card Query window displays. The mode is Verify. Enter a kanban card number in the Card Num field.

```
Replenish Card(M1)
Mode      :Verify
Card Num > 
<Cancel>
```

The Replenish Card detail window displays.

```
Replenish Card(M1)
Mode      :Verify
Card Num >2388
Item      :pf-wipkanb
Desc     :part to te
Qty      :100
Sub      :FGI
Loc      :
Supp Stat:New
Source
Card Type:Production
Line     :
<Replenish>
<Replenish/Next>
<Cancel>
```

- Review the information displayed (card number, quantity, subinventory, and location) to verify you want to use this card for replenishment.

5. Choose Replenish to create this transaction, Replenish/Next to create this transaction and display the next one that fits your search criteria. Or choose Cancel to void this transaction.
6. If you selected Auto Replenish, the Replenish Card Query window displays. The mode is Automatic. Enter a kanban card number in the Card Num field.
7. Review the information displayed (card number, quantity, subinventory, and location) to verify you want to use this card for replenishment.
8. Choose Replenish to create this transaction, Replenish/Next to create this transaction and display the next one that fits your search criteria. Or choose Cancel to void this transaction.
9. If you selected Move Order, the Query Kanban Cards Card window displays. Enter a kanban card number and choose Query.
10. Follow the procedure for creating move order transactions, see: Inventory Move Orders on page 6-25.

See Also

Generating Replenishment Move Orders, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Overview of Kanban Replenishment, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Counting

Oracle Mobile Materials Management provides windows to perform cycle counting and complete physical inventory functions.

Cycle counting is the periodic counting of individual items throughout the course of the year to ensure the accuracy of inventory quantities and values. You can also perform a full physical inventory to reconcile system-maintained item on-hand balances with actual counts of inventory.

You can perform cycle counting instead of taking complete physical inventories, or you can use both techniques side-by-side to verify inventory quantities and values. Accurate system on-hand quantities are essential for managing supply and demand, maintaining high service levels, and planning production.

Note: The prompts for both selections are the same. The window name distinguishes the transaction type, either Cycle Counting or Physical Counting window.

►► To perform a cycle count or physical count:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu, select Inventory.

The Inventory menu displays.

2. Select Counting.

The Counting menu displays.

3. Select the appropriate transaction, either Cycle Count or Physical Count.

```
Counting
1<Cycle Count >
2<Physical Count>
3<Change Resp >
4<Logout >
```

The window specific to your selection displays.

```
Cycle Counting (M1)
Name >n-cycle-co
Sub >09MAIN
Item >01 KEYBOAR
Desc :US style k
UOM >Ea
Qty :235
<Save/Next Item>
<Done>
<Cancel>
```

4. Enter the designated name for this inventory count in the Name field.
5. Enter the subinventory, and if applicable, location for this inventory count in the Sub and Loc fields.
6. Enter the item number and quantity in the Item and Qty fields.
7. Choose Save/Next to transact another item, Done to save this transaction, or Cancel to void this transaction.

See Also

Overview of Cycle Counting, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Overview of Physical Inventory, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

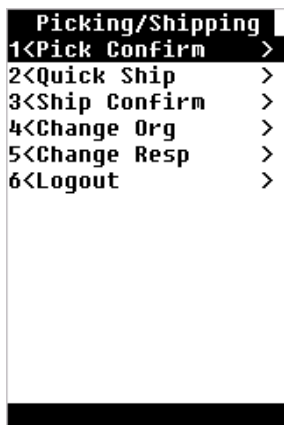
Defining and Maintaining Cycle Counting, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Picking and Shipping Items

Oracle Mobile Materials Management enables you to manage material picking and shipping transactions using Oracle Inventory and Oracle Shipping Execution features:

- Pick confirm enables you to stage material for shipment.
- The Ship Confirm process records that items have shipped.

Mobile Materials Management also offers Quick Ship, allowing you to expedite the shipping process.



Pick Confirm

Pick confirmation is the process of executing the staging location. When you pick release, eligible delivery lines are found that meet the release criteria, and move orders are created to transfer the inventory to staging areas. Allocations are generated to suggest staging transfers, and you can confirm and commit these allocations during the Pick Confirm process.

►► To query Pick Confirm transactions:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu, select Inventory
2. Select Picking/Shipping.
3. Select Pick Confirm.

The Query Pickwave Move Order window displays.



```
Query Pickwave MO(M)
SO Num >
MO Num >
Pick Slip>
Deliv Num>
Item >
<Query>
<Cancel>
```

4. Enter or use the list of values to query pickwave information.

You can search for the pickwave using any of the following for your criteria: Sales Order Number, Move Order Number, Pick Slip, Delivery Number, and Item number.

5. Choose Query to view pick confirmation, or Cancel to end this query.

```

Allocate Line(M1)
MO Num :14308
Line Num:1
Item :0M-ITEM1
To Sub :Staging
<Allocate>
<Next>
<Cancel>

```

The Allocate Line window displays a line that meets your search criteria.

6. Choose Allocate to create this transaction. Or choose Next to find the next record that fits this query, and Cancel to void this query.

When you choose Allocate, the Move Order Allocation window displays. The field information displays from your query, including move order number, line number, item, subinventory (From and To), and required quantity for this move order.

7. Follow the procedure for creating move order transactions, see: Inventory Move Orders on page 6-25.

Quick Ship

Mobile Materials Management allows you to automate the shipping process for some sales orders that meet a specific criteria in the Quick Ship menu option. You can ship confirm all lines on a particular delivery number if:

- All sales order lines for that delivery are staged
- There are no serialized items on those sales order lines

►► To perform Quick Ship transactions:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu, select Inventory.
2. Select Picking/Shipping.

3. Select Quick Ship.

The EZ Ship window displays.



```
EZ Ship(M1)
Deliv Num >10005
Weight      :2
Deliv UOM   :Lbs
Waybill     :1234
Ship Metho  >Air Freig
<Done>
<Return to Stock>
```

4. Enter, select from the list of values, or scan information for delivery number, weight, delivery unit of measure.
5. Enter the Waybill number and Ship Method.
6. Select Done to save your work, or Return to Stock to cancel this transaction.

Ship Confirm

Ship confirm is the process of recording that items have shipped. The difference between Ship Confirm and Quick ship is that you enter the information of what you want shipped, rather than automatically shipping all items on the delivery. When you ship confirm a delivery, Oracle Shipping Execution confirms that the delivery lines associated with the delivery have shipped. See: Overview of Ship Confirm, *Oracle Shipping Execution User's Guide*.

» To perform ship confirm transactions:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu, select Inventory.
2. Select Picking/Shipping.
3. Select Ship Confirm.

4. Enter the delivery number and item to query the ship confirm record.
5. Choose Find Lines to search for the delivery line, or Cancel to void this query. Choose SN Req'd Lines to find delivery lines that require serial numbers.

The SN Required Lines button accesses any lines in the delivery that have items serialized at sales order issue. The serial numbers are created for these items when you ship confirm. When this option is selected, the line window is accessed to confirm the quantities and enter the serial numbers.

```
Ship Confirm(M1)
Deliv Num> 
Item    > 
<Find Lines>
<SN Req'd Lines>
<Cancel>
```

6. Choose Find Lines to query the delivery line. Or Cancel to void this query. The Ship Confirm window displays.
7. Enter the item number in the Confirm field to validate that this is the item you want to ship.

```
Ship Confirm(M1)
Deliv Num:10005
Line Num :67327
Item      :02-Chassis
Confirm > ██████████
Desc      :{Schedulin
Req Qty   :20
Ship Qty  : ██████████
Miss Qty  : ██████████
Track No.: ██████████
<Done>
<Find More>
<Cancel>
```

████████████████████

8. Choose Done to save this transaction, Find More to search for other lines on the ship confirm record. Or Cancel to void this transaction.

See Also

Releasing Sales Orders for Picking, *Oracle Shipping Execution User's Guide*

Overview of Material Pick Waves, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Overview of Pick Release, *Oracle Shipping Execution User's Guide*

Overview of ship Confirm, *Oracle Shipping Execution User's Guide*

Labels

The Labels menu enables you to submit requests to print labels. Five types of labels are available in the Mobile Material Management application including material, serial number, location, shipping, and shipping contents.

►► To print labels:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu.
2. Select Labels.

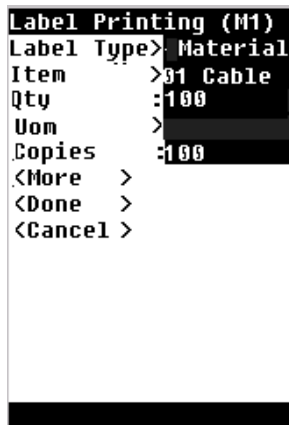
The Label Printing window displays.

3. Enter or select the type of label you want to print in the Label Type field.

```
Label Printing (M1)
Label Type>
Copies      :1
<More   >
<Done   >
<Cancel >
```

Depending on your selection, prompts specific to that label type display on the window:

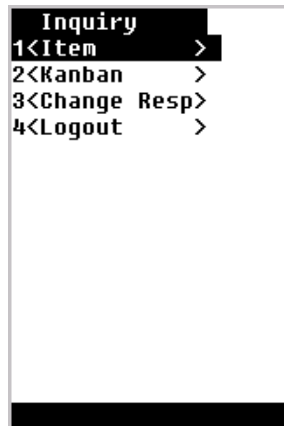
- Material: Item number, quantity (if there is more than one item per container), unit of measure, (if there is a quantity), lot (if item is lot controlled)
- Serial: From serial number, item, to serial number
- Location: Subinventory, Locator (if subinventory is locator controlled)
- Shipping: Delivery
- Shipping Contents: Delivery



4. In the Copies field, the default value is 1. If you want more than one label, enter that number.
5. After you enter the label information—Choose More to print another label with this label type, Done to save this transaction, and Cancel to void this transaction.

Inventory Inquiries

Oracle Mobile Material Management enables you to search and view item information including where the part is located, quantity on hand, quantity available, and kanban data.



Note: In the Inquiry menu, the initial window displayed is a query window. To display a list of values use the key combination of Control-L, rather than selecting the Enter key.

▶▶ To view item information:

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu.

2. Select Inquiry.

The Inquiry window displays.

3. Select Item.

The Item Inquiry window displays.



4. In the Item field, enter the item number, or use the list of values.

The description displays for this part number.

5. Enter the subinventory and, if applicable, the locator values in the Sub and Loc fields if you want to define your search criteria by subinventory area.

The Inquiry window displays with the unit of measure, quantity on hand, and quantity available.

```
Inquiry(M1)
Item      :01 LABEL
Desc      :Labels fo
Sub       :01 FGI
UOM       :Ea
On Hand   :100
Avail Qty :100
<Next>
<Done>
```

6. Choose Next to find the subsequent items that fit your query criteria. Choose Done to end this query.

Note: If the item is lot controlled, choosing Next displays the next consecutive lot, otherwise it shows the next locator.

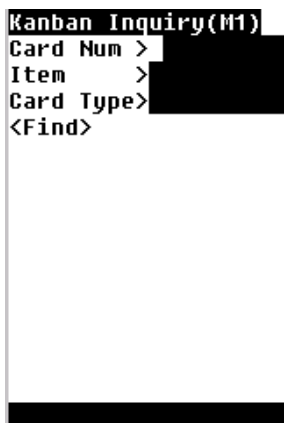
►► **To view kanban card information:**

1. Navigate to the Materials Management menu.
2. Select Inquiry.

The Inquiry window displays.

3. Select Kanban.

The Kanban Inquiry window displays.



The screenshot shows a terminal-style window titled "Kanban Inquiry (M1)". It contains four input fields: "Card Num >", "Item >", "Card Type>", and "<Find>". The fields for "Card Num", "Item", and "Card Type" are partially obscured by black redaction boxes. The "<Find>" field is empty. The window has a thin border and a solid black bar at the bottom.

4. You can define your search criteria by kanban card number, item number, or supply type.

To query by kanban card number or item number—enter a value or use the list of values in the Card Num and Item fields. If you are querying by either of these criteria, you must enter a kanban supply type in the Card Type field.

You can define your search by kanban supply type by entering a value, or using the list of values in the Card Type field. You can further define your search by entering criteria corresponding to the specific supply type:

- Inter-Org, replenished by another organization, search by organization, subinventory, and location.
- Intra-Org, replenished by a location in the same organization, search by subinventory and location.
- Production, replenished by a production line, search by the line code.
- Supplier, replenished by an external source, search by the supplier.

When you enter your search criteria, the Kanban Inquiry window displays with information on the kanban including replenishment type, item number, description, location, and status. See: *Using the Kanban Calculation Program, Oracle Master Scheduling/MRP and Oracle Supply Chain Planning User's Guide.*

```
Kanban Inquiry(M1)
Card Num :2376
Card Type:Replenisha
Item      :pf-wipkanb
Desc      :part to te
Size      :100
Sub       :FGI
Loc       :
Status    :Active
Supp Stat:Empty
<More Info>
<Next>
<Previous>
<Cancel>
Record(1)/(62)
```

5. Choose More Info to view more information on the kanban source including kanban type and activity. Choose Next to find the subsequent items that fit your query criteria, or Previous to view the last item you queried. Choose Cancel to end this query.

See Also

Overview of Kanban Replenishment, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*

Mobile Applications Administration

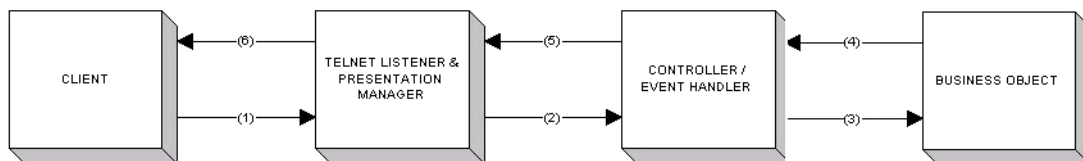
This appendix provides information about administering the Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server including:

- Overview of the Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server on page A-2
- Configuring the Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server on page A-4
- Loadbalancing on page A-12
- Server Manager Tool on page A-12
- Troubleshooting on page A-20
- Forms Functions In Mobile Materials Management on page A-20

Overview of the Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server

The Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server is a java based mobile server that supports the Telnet Protocol. The Telnet Server module has two sub-modules:

- ❑ Telnet Protocol Handler— functions as the communication module between the client and the rest of the Telnet.
- ❑ Presentation Manager—implements the telnet protocol that actually renders the user interface on the connected telnet client.



A Mobile Application request is handled in the following sequence as shown in this illustration:

- The client connects to Telnet Listener over a specified port—protocol negotiation occurs on the first communication. The Telnet Listener gathers user input and waits for a user event.
- When an event occurs, the presentation manager generates an event and passes it to the controller.
- The controller handles this event and modifies the appropriate business objects.
- The business object returns an updated session back to the controller.
- The controller informs the presentation manager that the session has been updated.
- The presentation manager examines the user session, renders the current page, and returns it to the client.

Mobile Industrial Device Characteristics

Oracle supports a range of mobile industrial devices. Although the specifications of these types of devices may vary greatly, they share a number of characteristics such as small screen size, bar code scanning capabilities, and an alpha-numeric keypad. If the device is to work with the mobile component of Oracle Applications, it must run a Telnet client and be capable of communicating with the Oracle Applications. Any mobile device used should have the following characteristics:

- Screen Size, various sizes are supported
- Alphanumeric keypad with function keys
- Communications: TCP/IP, radio frequency, and communicates with an access point
- Telnet Client software
- Additional Capabilities, bar code scanner with Code 39 support

Note: Your device must be configured to decode the Code 39 Full ASCII barcode symbology.

Configuring the Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server

The Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server can be configured to fit the needs of your organization including the ability to:

- Start the server on multiple nodes
- Set logging levels
- Specify the Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server port
- Select which database to use

Administrative Files for Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server

Several administrative files are used to configure the Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server, those files are listed and described in the following chart:

File	Location	Description
mwactl	\$MWA_TOP/bin	Command line utilities used for starting and stopping the server.
mwa_template.cfg	\$MWA_TOP/secure	Configuration file used to set server related properties such as port, logging level, and time-out values.
default_key.ini	\$MWA_TOP/secure	Device configuration file used to specify or customize the mobile devices characteristics such as height, width, and prompt ratio.
deviceIP_template.ini	\$MWA_TOP/secure	File used to list devices used as clients and map IP address of device to a device configuration file.

Starting and Stopping the Server

The mwactl command utility is used to start and stop the Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server. Before using the mwactl utility you must:

- Set write permissions to the \$MWA_TOP/ log directory.
- Set the limit for file descriptors to unlimited.
- Set your environment correctly

Setting the Environment

You need to go to the \$APPL_TOP and change the shell, source the appropriate environment file, and then change the Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server directories. The syntax to set up your environment follows. This starts the server on the default port specified in the \$MWA_TOP/secure/mwa_template.cfg file.

Note: This is the syntax in UNIX.

```
cd $APPL_TOP
sh
../APPLSYS.env
tssh
cd $MWA_TOP/secure
<Modify the appropriate.dbc file, if needed.>
cd $MWA_TOP/bin
```

Command Script

- ❑ Syntax for UNIX users to start the server:

```
mwactl.sh start
```

- ❑ Syntax for DOS users to start the server:

```
mwactl start
```

The syntax used to run this script is:

```
mwactl [-login username/password] [-java_config VM settings ] [-mwatop  
MWA_TOP] start | stop [port]
```

Parameter Descriptions for mwactl File

Parameter	Usage
login	Required only when shutting down the server. Use the same username and password used to login to the server.
java_config	Used to set java options. For example, you can set the initial and maximum Java heap size by specifying <code>-ms</code> and <code>-mx</code> values. The <code>-java_config</code> parameter is optional. If you don't specify it, <code>-java_config</code> defaults to <code>-ms64m -mx128m</code> .
mwatop	Specifies the location of your Mobile Applications root directory. For example, if Mobile Applications is in <code>/d3/mwa</code> , you would specify an <code>mwatop</code> of <code>/d3/mwa</code> . This parameter is optional. If you don't set the parameter here, however, <code>mwactl</code> will look for an <code>MWA_TOP</code> environment variable.
start stop	Specifies whether you want to start or stop the server.
port	You can specify the port to start the server. This parameter is optional. If you don't specify it here, the server looks for the property in your <code>mwa.cfg</code> file. The default port number is 2323. Since most traditional Telnet daemons are started on port 23, avoid starting your server on this port. Also note that the server uses port <code>n+1</code> for communicating with the Server Manager, where <code>n</code> is the port on which you start the server. So if you start the server on port 2323, then port 2324 is also taken up and you can not start the server on port 2324.

Script Examples

An example of syntax for starting the server: the server on port 2324 with an initial heap size of 128 MB and a maximum heap size of 256 MB, where your `MWA_TOP` is `/d3/mwa`.

```
mwactl -java_config -ms128m -mx256m -mwatop /d3/mwa start 2324
```

An example of syntax for stopping the server: the server running on port 2324.

```
mwactl -login username/passwd stop 2324
```

Property Descriptions for mwa.cfg File

The `mwa_template.cfg` file, located in `$MWA_TOP/secure`, is used to configure server related parameters. Copy and rename this file, and make modifications as necessary before starting the server. If you make modifications to this file while the server is running, you must restart the server in order for the changes to take effect. Note that in this file, commas are used as token separators. Multiple definitions of the same key are concatenated in a comma-separated list. A description of each property in the file is described in the following chart.

Property	Description
<code>mwa.TelnetPortNumber</code>	The port to start the server. Traditional Telnet servers are started on port 23, so you should start the Mobile Applications server on another port (like 2323). You can also specify the port number when starting the server using the <code>mwactl</code> utility; the port you specify using <code>mwactl</code> overrides the port specified in the <code>mwactl.properties</code> file. The server uses port <code>n+1</code> for communicating with the Server Manager where <code>n</code> is the port on which you start the server. So if you start the server on port 2323, then port 2324 is also taken up and you won't be able to start the server on port 2324.
<code>mwa.logdir</code>	Specifies directory where server log file is located. If this is not specified, the server uses <code>\$MWA_TOP/log</code> .
<code>mwa.SystemLog</code>	The name of your server log file. The port number on which you have started the server is prepended to the beginning of this file name. For example, if you start two servers, one on port 2323 and one on port 2324, and specify a System Log file name of <code>system.log</code> , then you will find the following files in your <code>\$MWA_TOP/log</code> directory: <code>2323.system.log</code> and <code>2324.system.log</code>

Property	Description
mwa.DropConnectionTimeout	The time (in minutes) that a client from a a broken session is allowed before reconnecting to the server. For example, if the value is 120, a client that has broken its connection to the server has 2 minutes to reconnect. After 2 minutes, all data associated with the connection is lost.
mwa.StaleSessionTimeout	The time (in minutes) to leave an idle session active.
mwa.LogLevel	This sets the appropriate level of messages logged to your System Log file. Values are Fatal, Error, Warning, Debug, and Trace. Fatal is the most restrictive, displaying only messages from fatal errors. Trace is the least restrictive, displaying all messages.
mwa.EnableLogRotation	Set this property to enable the log file rotation. Values are Yes or No.
mwa.MaxLogFileSize	The size (in bytes) determining when log file should be rotated.
mwa.DbcFolder	The directory containing the dbc files specified in mwa.DbcFile property.
mwa.DbcFile	This property (a string of comma-separated values) lists all the dbc files that server should use. Server uses the dbc files under directory specified by mwa.DbcFolder property.
mwa.InitialPoolSize	Specifies the number of database connections created in the pool at server initialization.
mwa.Dispatcher	This property tells the server where to find a dispatcher (hostname:port). The server attempts to connect to the specified hostname and port to register itself.
mwa.DispatcherWorkerThread Count	This property is read by dispatcher only, used to find out how many worker thread a dispatcher should have. This property, together with mwa.DispatcherClientsPerWorker, dictates how many total number of clients can connect to a dispatcher.

Property	Description
mwa.DispatcherClientsPerWorker	This property is read by dispatcher only, used to control how many clients should be handled by one worker thread. This property, together with mwa.DispatcherClientsPerWorker, dictates how many total number of clients can connect to a dispatcher.
mwa.TelnetServer	Lists all the instances of server and the ports. It is only used by Server Manager tool to find out all the instances of server that it should manage. For this reason, the list should be maintained up-to-date. Otherwise, Server Manager will not work properly.

Property Descriptions for Default Device Configuration File

The device configuration file, `default_key.ini`, is located in `$MWA_TOP/secure` and used to configure a device profile. The `default_key.ini` is provided as a default device configuration. You should have one device configuration file for each different device that you customize. Otherwise, the default device configuration is used. If you need to make modifications to this file, you must do so before starting the server. If you make modifications to this file while the server is running, you must restart the server in order for the changes to take effect.

There are two parts of configuration in the file. The first part lists the key bindings that are used for the device. The second part of the file specifies the characteristic of the device, such as width, height, and so forth. After a client has connected to a server successfully, select the function key (F1) to display the configuration of the device that is used for that specific client. A description of each property in the device configuration file is in the following table.

Property	Description
key binding	The format for each line in key binding is ACTION=KEY. ACTION specifies a logical action that server understands when KEY is pressed in the device. ACTION is translateable through AK prompt. The actual text of an action is taken from AK prompt under attribute code INDUSTRIAL_ + ACTION, that is, INDUSTRIAL_MWA_HELP. The permissible ASCII value for the KEY are CONTROLA to CONTROLZ and F1 to F4, except as follows. The following key: CONTROLH, CONTROLI, and CONTROLM, should not be used as it conflicts with navigation key (backspace, tab, and enter respectively).
DATASTREAMINDICATOR	The ASCII value that is used to indicate that data that is coming from a stream, such as barcode.
DEFAULT_WIDTH	The default width of the device. This value is used if the device is not capable of negotiating its dimension (width and height).
DEFAULT_HEIGHT	The default height of the device. This value is used if the device is not capable of negotiating its dimension (width and height).
DEFAULT_TERM_TYPE	The default terminal type of the device. This value is used if the device is not capable of negotiating its terminal type.
PROMPT_RATIO	Specifies the ratio between field prompt and field value. For example, if the value is 1:1, then the width will be shared equally between the prompt and value (if width is 20, then field prompt is restricted to 10 characters).
POSITIVE_SOUND	The ASCII value that corresponds to positive sound in the device. For example, when the value is 7, the device will make a bell sound (ASCII 7 corresponds to bell sound in most device).

Property	Description
NEGATIVE_SOUND	The ASCII value that corresponds to negative sound in the device. When the value is comma separated string, then the server sends all of them sequentially. For example, when the value is 7,7,7, the device will make bell sound three times.

Section Descriptions for Device Internet Protocol Configuration File

The deviceIP_template.ini file, located in \$MWA_TOP/secure, is used to administer all the different devices that will be used as clients. Copy and rename this file, and make modifications as necessary before starting the server. If you make modifications to this file while the server is running, you must restart the server in order for the changes to take effect.

The file has two sections. The first section, marked [devices], maps a device to a device configuration file. The second section, marked [map], maps IP address to device configuration file. When a server receives a client connection, it tries to use the client's IP address and the information in the second section to find a device configuration file for that connecting device. When there is no match, a list of devices that are stored in the first section of the file is presented to user for selection. Below is a description of the two sections of deviceIP.ini.

Section	Description
[device] section	This section contains all the devices that will be presented to the user for selection when server could not find a device configuration file for the connecting device. The format for each line is DeviceName=DeviceConfigFile. Only the DeviceName part is shown to the user. When the user selects a device from the list, the corresponding device configuration file is used. DeviceName is translateable through AK prompt. The prompt that is shown is stored in AK prompt under region MWARUNTIME and attribute_code INDUSTRIAL_ + DeviceName, such as INDUSTRIAL_DEFAULT.

Section	Description
[map] section	This section lists mappings of IP address to device configuration file. It is used by server to determine which device configuration file to use for a connecting device. The format for each line is IP_Address=DeviceConfigFile. Wildcard at the end of IP address is supported.

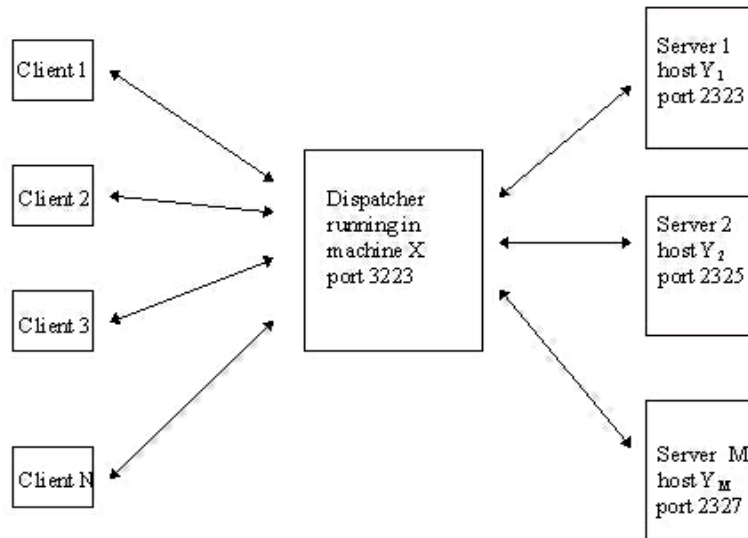
Loadbalancing

Slow response time may necessitate distributing the load between servers. This is recommended if you have 50 or more clients connecting to the server.

You can distribute the load by starting up a dispatcher and multiple Mobile Supply Chain Applications Servers. Multiple servers can be started in a single machine with different ports, or in multiple machines. Each server you start effectively starts a different process and uses a different JVM. It is in this way that loadbalancing is achieved.

Note: When you start up the server on port n, port n+1 is also taken at that time. So, you will be able to start servers on ports 2323 and 2325, but not on 2323 and 2324.

In using dispatcher to perform load balancing, clients should be connecting to dispatcher instead of the individual server. The dispatcher and the servers can be located in different machines.



Some considerations in load balancing are:

- APPL_TOP should be nfs shared between all the different machines where the dispatcher and the servers are running. This ensures that the server configuration file (mwa_template.cfg) is identical and shared throughout different instances of the server and the dispatcher.
- Ensure that there is no collision of log file in the different instances of the server. Avoid this issue by using different ports for different instances or make the server log into a space that is local at the local machine (not nfs shared).

Starting and stopping the dispatcher

Before starting or stopping the dispatcher, set the environment correctly. Use the following syntax:

```
cd $APPL_TOP
sh
../APPLSYS.env
tssh
cd $MWA_TOP/secure
<Modify mwa_template.cfg file, if needed.>
cd $MWA_TOP/bin
```

Use the following syntax to start the dispatcher:

```
mwactl.sh start_dispatcher
```

Use the following syntax to stop the dispatcher:

```
mwactl.sh stop_dispatcher
```

Server Manager Tool

The Server Manager for the Mobile Supply Chain Applications Server has three main functions, start/stop server, monitor server, and configure server. It provides a web-based graphical interface for monitoring and administering the server dispatcher and individual Mobile Supply Chain Applications Servers.

Rapid install should have set up Server Manager tool properly. If there is any problem in starting up the Server Manager, please refer to the set up guide. Before running the server manager, make sure that the `mwa_template.cfg` file in the `[$mwa_top]/secure` directory contains a line like the following:

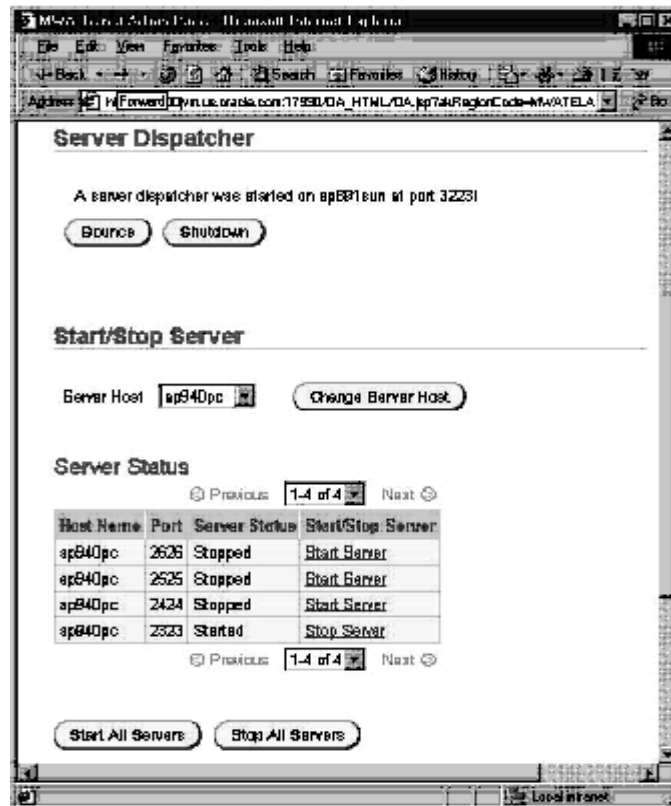
```
mwa.TelnetServer=ap3010pc:2323,ap940pc:2323;2424;2525;2626,ap891sun:3333;5555;6666,ap100jvm:6666
```

This property list all machines and ports from which you run the Mobile Supply Chain Applications servers. Make changes to the list if necessary. You can also modify this list in the Server Manager.

Login to the Self-Service Web applications with a user name that has Mobile Server Manager responsibility. In the home page after you login, choose MWA Server Manager from the Self Service Section.

Start/Stop Server Page

The Start/Stop Server page displays the status of the server dispatcher and individual Mobile servers and allows users to stop any of them. There are two regions in the Start/Stop server page, the Server Dispatcher region and the Start/Stop Server region.



The Server Dispatcher region displays the status of the server dispatcher. Choose Shutdown to stop the server dispatcher, Choose Bounce to stop and restart the dispatcher.

The Start/Stop Server region displays the status of Mobile servers and provides controls to stop them. The region contains a pull-down menu of machine names, a table summarizing the server status on the selected machine, and three control buttons.

- ❑ To view Mobile server status on other machines, select the machine name from the Server Host list and then choose Change Server Host.
- ❑ To stop an Mobile server on a certain port, select the Stop Server link in the corresponding row of the Server Status table.
- ❑ To stop all Mobile servers on a selected machine, choose Stop All Servers.

The server manager may request a username and password to perform the action. Enter a username and password that have the Administrator privilege in Oracle Applications. This user/password combination must not be the same as the one you used to login to the server manager. The username and password is requested once during a session.

Note: You must start the server manager manually.

Monitor Server

The Monitor Server page displays information about the server dispatcher and Mobile servers. It also enables you to post or broadcast short messages to Mobile servers. Access the page, by selecting the monitor page from the server manager home page, or selecting the Supply Chain tab on other server manager pages and then selecting the Monitor Server bin. The Monitor Server page also contains two regions, for server dispatcher and Mobile servers respectively. The Dispatcher Information contains a table that displays server dispatcher information such as servers registered, clients, clients per worker, and so forth.

The screenshot shows the Server Manager Tool interface. At the top, there is a browser window with the address bar showing a URL. Below the browser, the main content area is titled "Server & Session Information".

Under "Server & Session Information", there is a "Server Host" dropdown menu set to "ap840pc" and a "Change Server Host" button.

Below that is the "Server Status" section, which includes a table with columns: Host Name, Port, Server Status, Uptime, Current Sessions, Total Sessions, Total Memory, and Used Memory. The table contains four rows of data for the selected host.

Below the "Server Status" table is the "User Sessions" section, which includes a table with columns: User Name, Host Name, Port, Message, and Terminate. The table contains one row of data for a user named "MWA".

At the bottom of the interface, there are two buttons: "Broadcast to Host" and "Broadcast to All Hosts".

The Server & Session Information displays status information about individual servers and user sessions. Controls for terminate a user session and for messaging are also provided in this region.

- ❑ The Server Host list contains a list of server machines. To view information for a particular server machine, select the machine name from the list and choose Change Server Host.
- ❑ The Server Status table summarizes the server status on all ports of the selected machine. The information includes, server uptime, current sessions, total sessions, total memory, used memory.
- ❑ The User Sessions table shows information about user sessions on the selected machine and provides controls for messaging and terminating session.

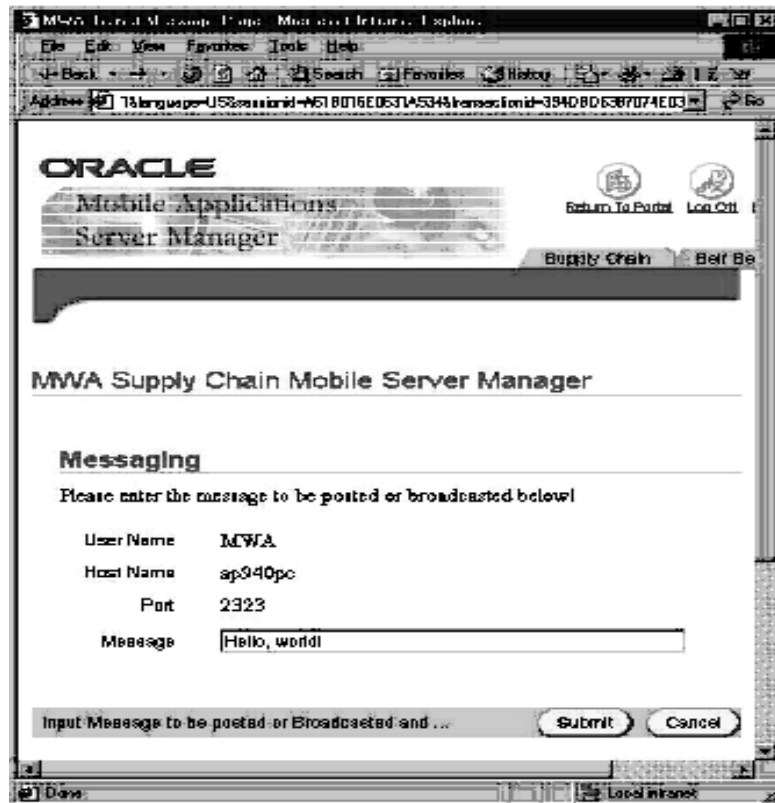
- ❑ To terminate a session, choose the icon in the Terminate column of the corresponding row in the table. This displays a confirmation page. Choose Terminate, then choose Cancel to return to the Monitor page.

Three messaging methods are provided in the user sessions table:

- To post a message to a particular user, select the Post A Message link in the corresponding row of the user sessions table.
- To broadcast a message to all user sessions on the selected server machine, choose Broadcast to Host.
- To broadcast a message to all user sessions on all server machines, choose Broadcast to All Hosts.

In the message page, enter a short message in the edit box and choose Submit. When the Mobile server receives the message from the server manager, it puts the

message in the event queue. When the handling event is called, the message displays on the client screen.



Configure Server

The Configure page enables you to modify properties in the `mwa_template.cfg` file. To get to the page, select Configure link from the server manager home page. Or select the Supply Chain tab on other server manager pages and then choose Configure bin. The Configure page is divided into three regions:

- The Supply Chain Mobile Server region enables you to view and modify some major attributes such as dispatcher host and port, dbc file directory, and dbc file list.

- The Log region enables you to change the logging behavior of the server including log level, log file path, and log file name.
- The Database region enables you to view the contents of dbc files. This region is read-only. Select dbc file name from the DBC file list and choose View to view the content of the selected dbc file.

After making the changes, choose Save to save the change to your mwa.cfg file. The file and the directory that contains the file must be writable to the apache user. Choose Cancel to discard the changes.

Troubleshooting

- Server does not allow connection if a specified number of users have already connected:
Load balance by starting multiple servers and the dispatcher.
- Connection to the server is dropped if it has been idle for more than a few of minutes.
Increase the mwa.StaleSessionTimeout value in the mwa_template.cfg file.
- The server does not start:
Ensure that you are in the correct environment. Specifically check the environment variable \$MWA_TOP, properties in mwa_template.cfg, and seeing if the dbc files exist, and the log directory/file is accessible for writing.

Forms Functions In Mobile Materials Management

A form is a special class of function that appear in the Navigate windows in Oracle Applications. A function is a part of an application's functionality that is registered under a unique name and used to assign or exclude it from a responsibility.

A form function parameter allows you to change the appearance, behavior, value defaulting and other features of an Oracle Applications window. Form function parameters are set up when a form is added to a menu in the System Administrator Menu Setup window. Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications relies on form function parameters to simplify the user interface and navigation. Form function parameters used in Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications are:

- SERIAL TYPE
Determines how serial numbers are entered in the transaction. If the Serial Type is Individual, each individual serial number is scanned during the transaction.

The field refreshes after each serial is scanned until the total number of serial numbers are scanned.

If the SERIAL TYPE is RANGE, users enter the starting and ending serial numbers and the system transacts all eligible serials within that range.

- TRANSACTION or TXNNAME

Determines the actual transaction performed when you are in a specific Mobile Supply Chain Applications window. For example, Mobile Materials Management provides four receiving transactions in the Receipts window:

- intransit shipment, INTSHIP
- po receipt, PO
- RMA receipt, RMA
- internal requisition, INTREQ

- ACCOUNT

The account used to issue or receive material. If this is not filled in as a form parameter, the user enters it manually when completing the receipt.

- QTYTRG

Quantity triggered indicates if a quantity needs to be entered for serialized material transactions. If this value is Yes, after the serialized material transactions are scanned, and the system derives the quantity from the transactions.

- TXN_TYPE

The inventory transaction type identification (inventory transaction types).

See Also

Forms and Subfunctions, *Oracle Applications Developer's Guide*

Using Form Functions, *Oracle Applications Developer's Guide*

Form Functions Window, *Oracle Applications Administrator's Guide*

B

Using Barcode Data Field Identifiers

This appendix provides information about the implementation and use of Data Field Identifiers (DFIs) within Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications.

Overview of Barcode Identifiers in Mobile Supply Chain Applications

Data Field Identifiers are used extensively for the purpose of identifying the type of data that is embedded within a barcode. A DFI usually consists of one to three characters prepended to the data that is encoded in the barcode. For instance, a DFI for Part Number might be P+. If the part number that were encoded in a given barcode were AS54888 then the barcode would encode the value P+AS54888 to indicate that the barcode is for a Part Number and that Part Number is AS54888.

DFIs are useful in reducing error caused by scanning the wrong barcode into a field on a mobile device. They are also helpful because they allow fields to be scanned out of order and values to be placed into the appropriate fields.

Oracle DFI Functionality

Oracle Mobile Applications provides DFI support for recognition of barcodes containing DFIs as well as out-of-order scanning.

Field Recognition

Oracle Mobile Applications will recognize a DFI that is included in a barcode and validate that DFI with the field that the value is being scanned into. Depending on whether the DFI is flagged to be required, a failed DFI validation could result in an error message to the user.

Each field on the mobile applications can be assigned one or more DFIs to be validated against. In addition, each field may be optionally be flagged to require a DFI. If a DFI is required, a barcode that is scanned into this field must have one of the DFIs assigned to that field. If no DFI is found the mobile user will receive an error message. If a DFI is not required, Oracle will validate against a DFI if it is found, but if no DFI is found, the entire value of the barcode will be inserted into that field.

Out of Order Scanning

Oracle also supports Out-of-Order scanning through DFIs. If a field is scanned containing a DFI that corresponds to a field other than the field that the cursor is currently on, the value of that barcode will be entered into the appropriate field. The user can then continue and scan the barcode corresponding to the current field, or scan another DFI identified barcode out of order.

The value that is inserted into the Out-of-Order field will be validated against when the user navigates through that field. Because Oracle's field level validation

generally depends on previous fields for validation to occur, the user must continue on the normal path of navigation through that field to complete the transaction.

For instance, if a user is performing a Miscellaneous Issue of material using a mobile device, the user may first scan the Part Number being issued. That scan could be validated against a DFI of P+ for the part number. The next scan is a barcode with the value Q+10. Oracle determines that there is a field on the current page that uses Q+ as a DFI. Consequently, the value 10 is placed into the quantity field. The user must then scan the Subinventory and Locator that the material is being issued out of. Then the user navigates through the quantity field and the quantity is validated against the available quantity in the Subinventory and Locator scanned earlier.

Oracle Mobile Applications DFI Flow

The following diagram displays the entire flow behind Oracle DFI support. When a barcode is scanned, the mobile device pre-ends an ASCII control character (the Data Stream Indicator) to the data transmitted to the server. Oracle Mobile Server recognizes the Data Stream Indicator and searches for a recognizable Data Field Unidentified in the barcode data. A DFI is recognized as being assigned to a field on the current page. The value from the barcode is extracted and inserted into the field represented by the DFI.

Necessary Elements for DFI Support

In order to support DFI, the mobile device being used must support automatically pre-pending an arbitrary character to any scanned entry. All the mobile devices that are certified for use with Oracle Mobile Applications are required to support this functionality. Setting up the mobile device to enable DFI support is discussed in the next section.

The Oracle Mobile Server must be configured properly as well to support DFI scanning.

Finally, the specific Oracle Application being used through the mobile device must properly support DFI functionality. Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications (Inventory Management segment) and Oracle Warehouse Management currently provide full support for DFI functionality. Check with the specific product *User's Guide* if you are unsure as to whether DFIs are supported.

Setup for DFI Support

The setup to enable DFI support involves three steps. The mobile device must be configured to pre-pend an ASCII control character to every scan. The Mobile Server must be configured to recognize the proper ASCII control character as indicating a scanned entry. Finally, the Applications must be set up to recognize DFIs for each field on the mobile forms.

Hardware Setup

The first step in configuring DFI support is to configure the mobile device such to prebend the Data Stream Indicator to every scan. The Data Stream Indicator should be an ASCII control character (non-printable character). All the devices that are certified with Oracle Mobile Applications support this type of configuration. Most scanners can be configured by scanning configuration barcodes, navigating to a configuration menu through the device keypad, or by using a remote configuration tool. Refer to the *User s Guide* for the mobile devices being used to determine how to configure the device.

The default Data Stream Indicator is **ASCII 28 – File Separator**. Unless there is a reason why this ASCII control character cannot be used, it should be used as the Data Stream Indicator. However, any ASCII control character may be used as the Data Stream Indicator except for Backspace (8), Horizontal Tab (9), Line Feed (10), Vertical Tab (11), Form Feed (12), Carriage Return (13), Shift Out (14), Shift In (15) or Escape (27).

Mobile Server Setup

After the device has been configured to prebend the Data Stream Indicator, the mobile server must be configured to recognize the appropriate Data Stream Indicator. Each device configuration can have a different Data Stream Indicator to support the varying capabilities of different mobile devices. The configuration setting is located in the device configuration file. The default device configuration setting (**default_key.ini**) that ships with the mobile server has the Data Stream Indicator set to the default: ASCII 28.

The character that the device prepends to scanned entry must match with the entry in the **.ini** file for the device configuration being used in order for DFIs to be fully supported.

For more information on mobile device configurations and the configuration **.ini** file refer to the *Oracle Mobile Server User s Guide*.

Applications Setup

DFI information is stored in the same place that the field labels for the mobile forms are stored – the AK Dictionary. This is the same place that changes can be made to the field labels that show up on the mobile forms if larger, smaller, or more descriptive field labels are required. To access the AK Dictionary, you must log onto Oracle Applications on the desktop and access the responsibility AK Developer. Contact your system administrator if this responsibility is not assigned to your user.

Navigating the AK Dictionary

Once within the AK Developer Responsibility, DFIs may be registered at two different levels – the Attributes level or the Region Items level. Region Items are basically Attributes that have been assigned to a Region. DFIs registered at the Region Items level take precedence over DFIs registered at the Attribute level.

To register DFIs at the Attributes level, you may navigate to the **Define Attributes** form. From that form, the entries for each of the fields that show up on the mobile forms can be accessed. Attributes can be queried by the Attribute Name or the Label. The DFI string should be entered in the field called “**Default Varchar2 Value**”. See below for details on the format of the DFI string.

To register DFIs at the Region Items level, you must know the Resource Table that is used by the specific mobile application being used (for Oracle Inventory and WMS it is *INVRESOURCETABLE*). The Resource Table can be queried up in the Region form the **Define Regions** form. For instance, to query up the Oracle Inventory Resource Table, you would query on Region ID = INVRESOURCETABLE.

Once the appropriate Resource Table has been found, you can click on the Region Items button. On the Region Items form, you can view all the AK Region Items that are being used for mobile applications from that Resource Table. Locate the field that corresponds to the proper field on the mobile page, and enter the DFI string into the field called “**Default Varchar2 Value**”.

Entering the DFI String

The DFI String should be entered into the field called “**Default Varchar2 Value**” either on the Attributes level, or the Region Items level. The text that should be entered into this field should be in the following format:

DFI=Q+,q+,Q,q REQ=N

The above text indicates that four DFIs may be used for this field: the characters Q+, q + , Q , and q. It also indicates that a DFI is not required for this field. To make a DFI required for a field, use the text “REQ=Y” after the DFI list.

DFIs should be listed in the order they should be validated against.

Note: Be careful to include DFIs that are subsets of other DFIs after the original DFI. For example, if the DFI Q were listed before the DFI Q+ and a barcode was scanned using the DFI Q+, the Q would be removed from the barcode, but the + would remain as part of the field value and an error would occur.

Oracle Mobile Applications comes seeded with various industry standard DFIs to make the implementation process easier.

Glossary

A

assembly

An item that has a bill of material. You can purchase or manufacture an assembly item.

B

backflush transaction

A material transaction that automatically issues component items into work in process from inventory when you move or complete the assembly. Also known as post-deduct or pull. **See pull transaction.**

bill of material

A list of component items associated with a parent item and information about how each item relates to the parent item. Oracle Manufacturing supports standard, model, option class, and planning bills. The item information on a bill depends on the item type and bill type. The most common type of bill is a standard bill of material. A standard bill of material lists the components associated with a product or subassembly. It specifies the required quantity for each component plus other information to control work in process, material planning, and other Oracle Manufacturing functions. Also known as product structures.

bill revision

A specific version of an item which specifies the components that are active for a date range.

C

collection element

Represents a quality results value. An unlimited number of collection elements can be defined. Collection elements are used to create collection plan elements and specification elements.

collection number

An identifier for a group of quality results.

collection plan

A collection plan determines what data to collect, where to collect it, when to collect it, and what action to take based on this data. A collection plan is similar to a test or inspection plan.

completion locator

An inventory location within a completion subinventory where you receive completed assemblies from work in process.

completion subinventory

An inventory location at the end of your production line where you receive completed assemblies from work in process. Often this is the supply subinventory for subassemblies or finished goods inventories for final assemblies.

cycle counting

An inventory accuracy analysis technique where inventory is counted on a cyclic schedule rather than once a year.

D

discrete job

A production order for the manufacture of a specific (discrete) quantity of an assembly, using specific materials and resources, in a limited time. A discrete job collects the costs of production and allows you to report those costs—including variances—by job. Also known as **work order** or **assembly order**.

discrete manufacturing

A manufacturing environment where you build assemblies in discrete jobs or batches. Different from a repetitive production environment where you build assemblies on production or assembly lines at a daily rate.

E

engineering change order (ECO)

A record of revisions to one or more items usually released by engineering.

F

flow manufacturing

Manufacturing philosophy utilizing production lines and schedules instead of work orders to drive production. Mixed models are grouped into families and produced on lines balanced to the takt time.

flow routing

A sequence of manufacturing events that you perform to manufacture an assembly. In the flow routing, these events can be grouped in processes and balanced operations. A routing consists of an item, a series of events, processes and/or operations, a operation sequences, operation effective dates, and a flow routing network. You can also perform operation time, yield and total product cycle time calculations in the flow routing.

I

intraoperation steps

The particular phases within an operation. There are five intraoperation steps in Work in Process: Queue, Run, To Move, Reject, and Scrap.

intransit inventory

Items being shipped from one inventory organization to another. While items are intransit you can view and update arrival date, freight charges, and so on.

J

job status

An Oracle Manufacturing function that lets you describe various stages in the life cycle of a discrete job and control activities that you can perform on the job.

L

lot control

An Oracle Manufacturing technique for enforcing use of lot numbers during material transactions thus enabling the tracking of batches of items throughout their movement in and out of inventory.

M

material requirement

An inventory item and quantity needed to build an assembly on a job or repetitive schedule. Discrete job and repetitive schedule material requirements are created based on the component items defined on the assembly's bill of materials. Issue transactions fulfill material requirements.

mobile devices

Oracle Mobile Supply Chain Applications uses equipment with the ability to communicate to an application server by the Internet or local area networks. Also called mobile devices, this equipment includes hand-held Radio Frequency (RF) devices, wearable computing and ring scanner systems, lift truck mounted RF computers, and personal digital assistants. (PDA).

move transaction

A transaction to move assemblies from operation to operation or within an operation on a discrete job or repetitive schedule.

O

operation

A step in a manufacturing process where you perform work on, add value to, and consume department resources for an assembly.

operation code

A label that identifies a standard operation.

operation sequence

A number that orders operations in a routing relative to each other.

organization

A business unit such as a plant, warehouse, division, department, and so on. Order Entry refers to organizations as warehouses on all Order Entry windows and reports.

outside operation

An operation that contains outside resources and possibly internal resources as well.

outside processing

Performing work on a discrete job or repetitive schedule using resources provided by a supplier.

outside resource

A resource provided by a supplier you include in your routings, such as supplier sourced labor or services. This includes both **PO move** and **PO receipt** resources.

P**Point of Use (POU)**

Inventory located at a specific operation on a flow line where it will be used. Material is pulled from these locations often via a Kanban signal. These locations are in turn, supplied from either raw material stores or ideally, directly from the supplier.

Q**quantity required**

The total quantity of a component item required to produce all the assemblies in a discrete job or repetitive schedule as determined by the usage quantity on the bill of materials, the production quantity, and the component yield.

queue

An intraoperation step in an operation where assemblies are waiting to be worked on. The default intraoperation step for every operation in a routing.

R

resource

Anything of value, except material and cash, required to manufacture, cost, and schedule products. Resources include people, tools, machines, labor purchased from a supplier, and physical space.

run

An intraoperation step where you move assemblies that you are working on at an operation.

S

serial number control

A manufacturing technique for enforcing use of serial numbers during a material transaction. An Oracle Manufacturing technique for enforcing use of serial numbers during a material transaction thus enabling the tracking of serialized items throughout their movement in and out of inventory.

serialized unit

The unique combination of a serial number and an inventory item.

scrap

An intraoperation step where you move assemblies that cannot be reworked or completed.

scrap account

An account that you may use to charge scrap transactions.

scrap line operation

This is the line operation in the flow routing that the assembly is scrapped.

shop floor status

An Oracle Manufacturing function that lets you restrict movement of assemblies at an operation and intraoperation step within a discrete job or repetitive schedule.

shrinkage

Reduction of actual quantities of items in stock, in process, or in transit. The loss may be caused by scrap, theft, deterioration, or evaporation.

specification

Describes the requirements of a product in Oracle Quality. You can define specifications for the key characteristics of the products you produce.

specification element

A collection element copied or assigned to a specification.

specification limits

Numeric values used to specify an acceptable range of values for a quality element. Consists of a target value, and upper and lower control limit, and an upper and lower reasonableness limit.

standard operation

A commonly used operation you can define as a template for use in defining future routing operations.

start date

The date you plan to begin production of assemblies in a discrete job.

subassembly

An assembly used as a component in a higher level assembly.

subinventory

Subdivision of an organization, representing either a physical area or a logical grouping of items, such as a storeroom or receiving dock.

supply type

A bill of material component field that controls issue transactions from inventory to work in process. Supply types supported by Work in Process include: **Push, Assembly pull, Operation pull, Bulk, Supplier, Phantom, and Based on bill.**

T**transaction date**

The date you enter and Oracle Manufacturing maintains for any manufacturing transaction. The date must fall within an open accounting period and be greater than the release date for transactions on a discrete job or repetitive schedule.

to move

An intraoperation step where assemblies can either be completed to a subinventory or wait to be moved to another operation.

U**unit of measure**

The unit that the quantity of an item is expressed.

unreleased job/schedule

A discrete job or repetitive schedule planned but not released for work to begin and not yet transactable.

UOM

See unit of measure.

W**WIP**

See **work in process**.

WIP move resource

A resource automatically charged to a discrete job or repetitive schedule by a move transaction. Resources are automatically charged when a forward move occurs, or uncharged when a backward move occurs.

wireless devices

See **mobile devices**.

work in process

An item in various phases of production in a manufacturing plant. This includes raw material awaiting processing up to final assemblies ready to be received into inventory.

work order-less completion

A process which allows you to complete both scheduled and unscheduled flow assemblies and automatically backflush Operation Pull, Assembly Pull and Push components, their associated costs, and labor and machine resources used without having to create a discrete job, repetitive schedule or flow schedule.

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