Oracle® Network Logistics

Implementation Guide

Release 11i

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Contents

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Oracle Network Logistics, Release 11i

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Preface

Welcome to the Oracle Network Logistics, Release 11i.

This Detailed Implementation Guide provides information and instructions about the implementation of the Oracle Network Logistics application.

This preface explains implementation considerations and processes is organized and introduces other sources of information that can help you.

Intended Audience

This guide is aimed at the following users:

- Product Implementation team (Oracle and Customer)
- Oracle and Customer Project Managers
- Technical Support Associates
- System Administrators (SAs), Database Administrators (DBAs), and others with similar responsibility.

This guide assumes you have the following prerequisites:

- Understanding of the product implementation processes.
- Knowledge of Oracle Network Logistics operation and services
- Basic understanding of Oracle and Developer/2000
- Understanding of the interface protocol to each of the fulfillment elements (telnet, script)
- Background in SQL, PL/SQL, SQL* Plus programming

Structure

This manual contains the following chapters:

- Considerations for planning
- Typical Release Dependencies
- Setting Profile options
- Considerations for Future Upgrades

Related Documents

For more information, see the following resources:

URLs

- http://crm.us.oracle.com
- http://products.us.oracle.com

Published Resources

- *Oracle Network Logistics Concepts and Procedures*
- *Oracle CRL Concepts and Procedures*
- *Oracle Provisioning Implementation Guide*
- *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*
- *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide*
- *Oracle Assets User's Guide*
- *Oracle Projects User's Guide*
- *Oracle Payables User's Guide*
- *Aim Documentation*

Conventions

The following conventions are also used in this manual:

Convention	Meaning
. . .	Vertical ellipsis points in an example mean that information not directly related to the example has been omitted.
. . .	Horizontal ellipsis points in statements or commands mean that parts of the statement or command not directly related to the example have been omitted
boldface text	Boldface type in text indicates a term defined in the text, the glossary, or in both locations.
< >	Angle brackets enclose user-supplied names.
[ ]	Brackets enclose optional clauses from which you can choose one or none.

Implementing Oracle Network Logistics

Considerations for Planning an Implementation Project

The following items are part of planning an Oracle Network Logistics Implementation:

- Overview of Oracle Network Logistics
- Application architecture
- Features and functions
- User roles
- Other considerations

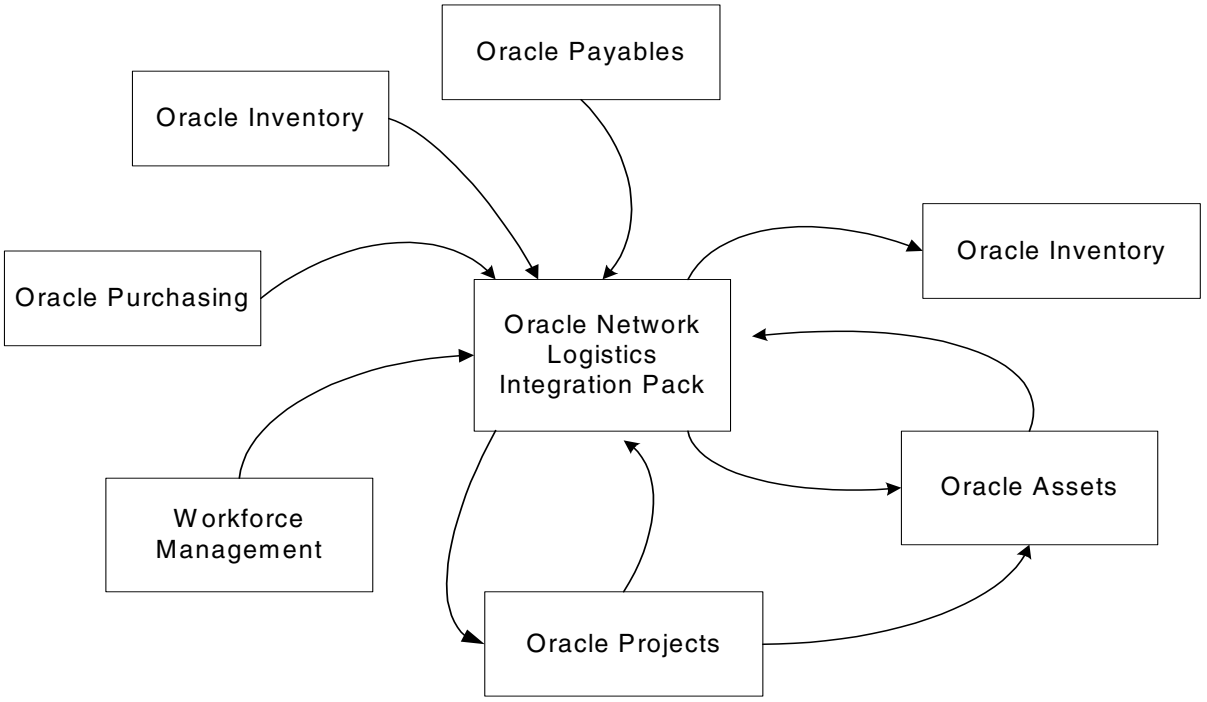
Overview of Oracle Network Logistics

Network Logistics Defined

Oracle Network Logistics is a tracking system that integrates with and stores information collected from Inventory, Purchasing, Projects, Assets, and Payables. With Oracle Network Logistics, you can give users access to tracking information without allowing them access to sensitive processes related to assets and purchasing. You can also track inventory items after they have been installed and link financial transactions to the physical movement of equipment.

Understanding Inventory Item and Asset Tracking

To track inventory items and assets, Oracle Network Logistics must interact with several enterprise resource planning (ERP) applications. It sends to and receives messages from those applications about the status and location of the items you want to track.



Overview of Message Flows in Oracle Network Logistics

Oracle Network Logistics acts as a hub, collecting information from and distributing information to the various other applications. In fact, Network Logistics is a systems integration pack that connects applications while residing in an interim layer between the applications and the database. For a technical overview of Network Logistics architecture, see Steps Before Implementation.

In the Overview of Message Flows in Oracle Network Logistics diagram, for example, when a field service technician enters a report that a piece of equipment has been placed into service, the Workforce Management System may send a message to Network Logistics. This message updates the status of the equipment to "In Service," and gives its location parameters. Network Logistics then updates the message to the Fixed Assets System to create an asset at the new location.

The Messaging Architecture in Oracle Network Logistics

The messaging architecture receives requests from external publishing systems in XML (eXtensible Markup Language) format. Based on the input requirements, the application updates the status and keeps a history of transactions for the tracking unit. Subsequently, the application publishes outgoing requests to the subscribing systems for further processing. The publishing and subscribing systems include: inventory, purchasing, accounts payable, fixed assets, project accounting, workforce management, and network inventory systems.

About Asset Creation

You must create an asset in Oracle Assets so that:

- Network Logistics can send and receive background messages about the asset.
- The system can track the asset from purchase to deployment.
- Depreciation can be accrued.

In Oracle Assets, you perform the Mass Additions concurrent process to create the asset.

Understanding Trackable Assets

An asset comprises a collection of items. The items may be trackable or not trackable. During implementation, items are designated as Network Logistics-trackable at the master level in Oracle Inventory. Oracle Network Logistics tracks the activity of the trackable items.

Understanding the Item Record

When an item is initially received via a purchase order, a receipt transaction occurs. The initial receipt transaction for a normal item creates a record for the item.

Note: A fatal error occurs if Network Logistics does not have an item record for a depreciable item that is received with a miscellaneous receipt. See Understanding the Error Log

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Types of Transactions in the Item Record

After the initial receipt transaction, the item record records each transaction that is created as a result of moving the item. Possible transactions include:

- Issue from inventory to project
- Return from project to inventory
- Miscellaneous issue
- Subinventory transfer

WMS Messages in the Item Record

The Workforce Management System (WMS) sends messages from field service personnel to Network Logistics whenever the status of the item changes. The status of an item may be one of the following:

Your enterprise may modify the name of any pre-defined status to fit your needs.

- In Inventory
- In Transit
- In Depreciable Inventory
- Miscellaneous Issued
- Installed
- Out of Service
- Issued to project
- Retired
- In Service

Items in Depreciable Inventory

When a depreciable item is received, Network Logistics:

- Creates an item record with a status of In Depreciable Inventory.
- Inserts a record in the interface table for Oracle Assets. The asset is created when the Post Mass Additions process is run.
- Stores the asset distribution ID in the item record

Depreciable inventory is designated at the subinventory level. Depreciable subinventories are expense subinventories that contain depreciable items.

The cost assigned to depreciable assets is derived from the purchase order. When Accounts Payable processes the invoice, Network Logistics automatically adjusts the asset cost.

See also:

- Receiving Depreciable Items into Expense Subinventories
- Guidelines to Managing Negative Inventory

Understanding Move Orders

A move order transfers inventory:

- From one stocking location to another
- From a stocking location to a project

To create a move order, you manually create a move order requisition. Once the move order requisition is approved, it becomes a move order. If the organization does not require approval, the manual request automatically becomes a move order.

Network Logistics uses the following types of move orders:

- **NL Move Order Issue to Projec**t, to create a document for moving material from inventory to a project
- **NL Move Order Subinventory Transf**er, to create a document for moving material from one subinventory to another subinventory. See Understanding Subinventory Transfers.

Parts of a Move Order

A move order comprises three parts:

- The **Move Order Header** holds the move order number, an optional description of the move order, and information to default to the individual move orderlines.
- The **Move Order Lines** are the actual move requests, including: the item number, requested quantity, completed quantity, the source and destination information.
- The **Line Details** are the inventory transactions that occur to fulfill a move order line, including: equipment code (CLEI), serial number, quantity moved, source and destination details (such as locators).

Move Order Approval Governed by Time-Out and Item Planner

At the organization level, three attributes–Move Order Time-out Period, Time-out Action, and Item Planner item–affect how move order requisitions are approved. If the move order requisition is not approved before the time-out period passes, Oracle Workflow sends a reminder notice to the item planner. If the move order requisition is still not approved within a second time-out interval, the requisition is automatically approved or rejected based on the Time-out Action setting. If no item planner is specified for the item, the requisition line is approved automatically.

Understanding Miscellaneous Transactions

Oracle Network Logistics supports the miscellaneous transactions–receipts and issues–used by Oracle Inventory. Each transaction in Inventory triggers a message to Network Logistics. Network Logistics does not adjust asset units to a number less than zero. If the transaction would cause a negative balance, Network Logistics adjusts only to zero

and creates no additional fixed asset distribution lines.

See also:

- When to Use Miscellaneous Receipts
- Understanding Miscellaneous Issues

When to Use Miscellaneous Receipts

Use miscellaneous receipts to receive material without a purchase order number. Oracle Network Logistics uses the same process for performing a miscellaneous receipt as the process used in standard Oracle Inventory. You may also need to enter an equipment code (CLEI) in the Lot field, or a serial number.

For Normal Items

If no matching record already exists in the unit table, Network Logistics creates a record for the item. The record contains an item status of In Inventory and a transaction status of Complete. If the item already has a record with an item status of In Inventory, Network Logistics increments the quantity for the record.

For Depreciable Items

Network Logistics looks for and updates a record. If the record does not exist, a fatal error occurs.

In addition, the application determines the fixed asset location ID for the subinventory that is associated with the receipt transaction. If a distribution line already exists, Network Logistics adjusts the units of that line. Whether or not the item has a serial number, the asset cost remains unchanged.

For more information, see *Oracle Inventory User's Guid*e: Performing Miscellaneous Transactions and *Oracle Assets User's Guid*e: Defining Locations and Defining Distributions.

Understanding Miscellaneous Issues

In Oracle Network Logistics, the process for performing a miscellaneous issue is the same as the process used in standard Oracle Inventory. In addition, you need to enter the equipment code (CLEI) in the Lot field and, in most cases, a serial number.

Unit Status

For normal items, the status in the unit table must be In Inventory. For depreciable items, it must be In Depreciable Inventory.

For Normal Items with Serial Numbers

The application:

- Sets the item status in the unit table to Miscellaneous Issue.
- Sets the transaction status to Miscellaneous Issue.

For Normal Items without Serial Numbers

The application:

- Decrements the quantity in the unit table record.
- Sets the transaction status to Miscellaneous Issue.

For Depreciable Items with Serial Numbers

The application:

- Determines the fixed asset location ID for the subinventory that is used in the miscellaneous transaction.
- Determines the fixed asset distribution ID and the corresponding asset in Oracle Fixed Assets.
- Sets the transaction status to Miscellaneous Issue.

Since depreciable items have companion asset records, the application also generates a workflow notification that advises you to fully retire the asset. When this transaction is completed in Oracle Fixed Assets, Network Logistics updates the item status in the unit table to Retired.

The retirement transaction is not generated automatically. You must manually perform the retirement transaction.

For Depreciable Items without Serial Numbers

The application:

- Determines the fixed asset location ID for the transaction subinventory.
- Determines the fixed asset distribution ID and the corresponding asset in Oracle Fixed Assets.
- Decrements the unit quantity of the asset distribution line. The asset cost is not adjusted.

For more information, see *Oracle Inventory User's Guid*e: Performing Miscellaneous Transactions and *Oracle Assets User's Guid*e: Defining Locations and Defining Distributions.

Understanding Subinventory Transfers

A subinventory transfer moves material inventory between subinventories. A subinventory is a unique physical or logical separation of material inventory, such as raw inventory, finished goods or defective material. All material within an organization is held in one or more subinventories.

A move order initiates a subinventory transfer. Oracle Network Logistics handles these transfers in the same manner that Oracle Inventory handles them.

For more information on how subinventory transfers are processed, see Basic Processing of Subinventory Transfers.

For information on move orders, see Understanding Move Orders.

Basic Processing of Subinventory Transfers

The way Network Logistics processes a subinventory transfer is based initially on whether or not the transferred item has a serial number.

Item with a Serial Number

Network Logistics searches the database for the From record associated to the item. This record must have a status of In Inventory or In Depreciable Inventory and a transaction status of Complete. Once Network Logistics locates the record, it updates the item's subinventory in the From record.

Item without a Serial Number

Network Logistics searches the database for the From and To records. These records must have a status of either In Inventory or In Depreciable Inventory and a transaction status of Complete. Once Network Logistics locates the records, it updates the item's subinventory in both the From and To records.

To and From Subinventory Status Must Be Compatible

A subinventory may have a status of either Depreciable or Normal. An item can only be transferred between subinventories that have the same status. Items cannot be transferred from Depreciable to Normal subinventories, or vice versa. If the status of the From subinventory does not match the status of the To subinventory, the application generates an error.

See also Subinventory Transfers of Depreciable Items.

If a To Record Does Not Exist

If the application cannot find a To record, it creates a new record. The record has a status that matches the status of the From Record, either In Inventory or In Depreciable Inventory.

If a From Record Does Not Exist

If the application cannot find a From record for the item being transferred, it generates an error.

Subinventory Transfers of Depreciable Items

To transfer a depreciable item, at least two subinventories must exist which are designated as both depreciable and expense. The item number must be defined in Oracle Inventory.

When a depreciable item is transferred from one subinventory to another and the subinventories are in different physical locations, the transfer may require a change in the fixed asset distribution lines. In this circumstance, the changes that are made to the item record depend on whether or not the item has a serial number.

Depreciable Item with a Serial Number

The application:

- Retrieves the fixed asset location of the subinventory from which the item is being transferred (From inventory)
- Retrieves the fixed asset location of the subinventory to which the item is being transferred (To inventory)
- Updates the item record with the new fixed asset distribution ID
- Updates the item record with the subinventory to which it is transferred.

If the subinventory transfer of a depreciable item with a serial number does not require a change in the fixed asset distribution lines, the application updates the item quantity in the subinventory to which it is transferred.

Depreciable Item without a Serial Number

The application:

- Retrieves the fixed asset location of the subinventory from which the item is being transferred (From inventory)
- Retrieves the fixed asset location of the subinventory to which the item is being transferred (To inventory)
- Transfers the asset distribution to the To record
- _ Adjusts the quantities on both the From and To records

If no change in fixed asset distribution is required, the application updates the item quantities on the From and To records.

Understanding Inter-organization Transfers

An inter-organization transfer moves items between organizations. This transfer may be either a Direct or an In Transit transaction.

Direct vs. In Transit Transactions

In a **Direct** transaction, the shipping organization transfers the item into a subinventory in the receiving organization. For this reason, the application treats a Direct inter-organization transfer the same as a subinventory transfer.

For an **In Transit** transaction, the monetary value of the transferred item is deposited in an in-transit account and the inventory account of the shipping organization receives credit for the item. Upon receipt of the transferred item, the receiving organization must perform a receipt transaction to bring the item into its inventory. The receipt transaction credits the in-transit account and debits the inventory account of the receiving organization.

Inter-organization Transfers Tied to Oracle Inventory

Oracle Network Logistics uses the same process that Oracle Inventory uses to transfer materials between organizations. Before items can be transferred, items must be defined and subinventories must be created in Oracle Inventory.

If the organization from which the item is being transferred does not allow negative inventory balances, it must contain sufficient on-hand inventory for the transaction to occur.

See also Initial Step to Processing Inter-organization Transfers.

Initial Step to Processing Inter-organization Transfers

If the inter-organization transfer is a Direct transaction, the application treats it as a Subinventory transfer.

If the inter-organization transfer is an In Transit transaction, the application searches the database for the From record associated to the item. This record must have a status of In Inventory or In Depreciable Inventory and a transaction status of Complete. If the item fails to meet these conditions, it generates an error message.

Next, the application determines whether or not the item to be transferred has a serial number.

See also:

- Inter-organization Transfers of Items with Serial Numbers
- Inter-organization Transfer of Items without Serial Numbers
- Understanding Inter-organization Transfers

Inter-organization Transfers of Items with Serial Numbers

To transfer an item with a serial number from one organization to another, the application:

- Updates the status in the item record to In Transit
- Updates the transaction status to Incomplete
- Determines if the Free On Board (FOB) type is Shipment or Receipt

To and From Subinventory Status Must Be Compatible

A subinventory may have a status of either Depreciable or Normal. An item can only be transferred between subinventories that have the same status. Items cannot be transferred from Depreciable to Normal subinventories, or vice versa. If the status of the From subinventory does not match the status of the To subinventory, the application generates an error.

When the FOB Type is Shipment

The application changes the subinventory in the item record to that of the receiving organization as soon as the item leaves the shipping organization. When the item reaches its destination, someone enters a receipt transaction for the item. At this point, the application determines whether or not the item is depreciable.

If the item is normal—not depreciable—the application:

- Verifies that the receiving subinventory is not a depreciable subinventory
- Updates the record's subinventory to that of the receiving subinventory
- Sets the transaction status to Complete

If the item is depreciable, the application verifies that the status of the receiving subinventory is In Depreciable inventory. Then, if the transfer requires a change in the fixed asset distribution lines, the application:

- Invokes an API that transfers the asset distribution line and returns a distribution ID
- Updates the item record with the new fixed asset distribution ID
- Updates the item record with the subinventory destination and transaction status Complete

If the subinventory transfer of a depreciable item with a serial number does not require a change in the fixed asset distribution lines, the application updates the item record with the subinventory destination and transaction status Complete.

When the FOB type is Receipt

The shipping organization:

- Owns the material until it arrives at the receiving organization
- Holds the record in the source subinventory

If the item is normal—not depreciable—the application:

- Updates the record's subinventory to that of the receiving subinventory
- Sets the transaction status to Complete

If the item is depreciable, the application uses the same steps as when the FOB type is Shipment and the item is depreciable.

See also:

- Understanding Inter-organization Transfers
- Initial Step to Processing Inter-organization Transfers
- Inter-organization Transfer of Items without Serial Numbers

Inter-organization Transfers of Items without Serial Numbers

If the item that is to be transferred has no serial number, Network Logistics:

- Creates a temporary unit record that contains the quantity being transferred and has a status of In-Transit
- Decrements the quantity of the From record

When the receiving organization enters a receipt transaction, Network Logistics searches the database for a To record. This record must have a unit status of In Inventory or In Depreciable Inventory and its transaction status must be Complete. If a To record does not exist, Network Logistics creates one.

The application then determines whether or not the item is depreciable.

To and From Subinventory Status Must Be Compatible

A subinventory may have a status of either Depreciable or Normal. An item can only be transferred between subinventories that have the same status. Items cannot be transferred from Depreciable to Normal subinventories, or vice versa. If the status of the From subinventory does not match the status of the To subinventory, the application generates an error.

Completing Transfer of Normal items without Serial Numbers

To complete the inter-organization transfer, Network Logistics deletes the temporary record and increments the quantity in the To record.

Completing Transfer of Depreciable Items without Serial Numbers

Network Logistics retrieves the fixed asset locations for the From and To Subinventories. If the application had to create a To record for the item, then the receiving organization did not have a pre-existing asset record for the item. The application invokes an API that transfers the asset distribution lines to the receiving organization and then updates the distribution ID.

If a prior record exists but it requires a change in its fixed asset distributions, Network Logistics transfers the asset distribution lines by updating the item record with the new distribution ID.

In both cases, the application finally deletes the temporary record and adjusts the quantities on the From and To records according to the receipt transaction.

See also:

- Understanding Inter-organization Transfers
- Initial Step to Processing Inter-organization Transfers
- Inter-organization Transfers of Items with Serial Numbers

Understanding Adjustments

Use an adjustment to add a new record in Network Logistics or to correct an existing record. Use the adjustment window only when you need to update the Network Logistics records so that they match the corresponding records in Oracle Assets, Oracle Purchasing or Oracle Inventory.

An unexpected system error can interrupt communication between Network Logistics and other modules, such as Oracle Assets, Oracle Purchasing, or Oracle Inventory. As a consequence, Network Logistics records may not be created or may contain incorrect quantity information.

For example, you want to issue 10 items, but accidentally enter 19 on the

transaction. You cannot delete the record that contains the incorrect quantity, but you can make an adjustment to the quantity associated with an existing record in the Adjustment window. After you correct the record in the Adjustment window, you can also delete the associated message of the incorrect record that is in the Redo Log.

See also:

- Making an Adjustment
- Understanding the Redo Log

Understanding the CLEI

The Common Language Equipment Identifier (CLEI) is a vendor-specific, 10-character code. It is a standard used by the telecommunications industry for identifying and describing equipment. Because Oracle Network Logistics captures the CLEI code in the lot field, items that have a CLEI code must be set to full lot control. If an item has no CLEI code, it does not need lot control.

The supplier usually provides CLEI codes for the items you purchase. When performing transactions, you may select CLEI codes from a list of values, or you may enter new CLEI values directly into the Lot field.

See also Defining Vendor Equipment Codes (CLEI).

Overview of Retirements

The process that Network Logistics uses to retire and reinstate assets is the same as the process used in Oracle Assets, except that with Network Logistics you may only retire or reinstate whole assets.

Before you retire an asset, you must first take it out of service. If the asset being retired is in a depreciable subinventory, Network Logistics generates a miscellaneous issue transaction for the item and quantity. It then updates the item's status to Retired.

Assets must have a status of retired before they can be reinstated. To retire or reinstate only part of an asset, the you must first retire the entire asset. You then reinstate the parts to remain in service as new whole assets.

Guidelines to Managing Negative Inventory

Negative inventory balances are most often caused by inventory discrepancies, where the quantity or physical location of the item shown in the system is not correct. Such discrepancies are often the result of:

- A change in physical inventory that is not accompanied by a supporting transaction or the transaction is delayed
- A data entry error in the transaction

To determine if any items have negative on-hand balances, you can generate a report of only those items with negative on-hand quantities.

Negative Inventory Defined by Organization Setup

Each organization chooses whether or not to allow negative inventory balances as part of the organization setup. Some organizations choose to allow negative inventory balances so that the transactions may be entered into the system and negative quantities researched. Since you cannot physically have less than zero quantity on hand, some organizations choose not to allow negative balances because they misrepresent reality.

Handling Depreciable Inventory

If an organization has depreciable inventory, it must give careful consideration to whether or not negative inventory balances are permitted. If the organization's requirements allow negative balances, then depreciable subinventories must be carefully monitored to make sure that the on-hand information for items being depreciated is accurate.

Another option is to create a separate organization for depreciable inventory where negative balances are not allowed. This option ensures that the on-hand balances of depreciating items do not fall below zero. The use of two organizations for inventory requires a higher volume of move orders and inter-organization transfers.

Physical Inventory Adjustments

A physical inventory occurs when a person verifies that units exist physically and that the quantities match the on-hand records in Network Logistics. Based on the results of physical inventory, Network Logistics supports adjustments that you make to your inventory balances. Depending on the type of inventory adjustment necessary, Network Logistics treats these adjustments like a miscellaneous transaction.

Overview of Network Logistics Requests

You can run the following reports, requests, and concurrent processes in Network Logistics:

- Network Logistics Assumed Loss Rate Report
- Network Logistics Bill of Lading Report
- Network Logistics Error Log Report
- Import Network Locations
- Network Logistics Redo Log Report
- PRC: Interface Payables Cost Adjustments to Assets
- PRC: Interface Payables Cost Adjustments to Projects
- Network Logistics Recovery Process

Understanding the Network Logistics Assumed Loss Rate Report

Use this report to see a detailed or summarized report of material transaction information for items that have been issued to projects but have never been placed in service. You can research the items on this report to determine whether they should be placed in service or returned to inventory.

See also: Requesting a Network Logistics Assumed Loss Rate Report

Understanding the Network Logistics Bill of Lading Report

Use this report to generate a bill of lading that may be used as a packing slip when you ship material to a project. You can use features in Network Logistics to ship material to project sites.

See also: Requesting a Network Logistics Bill of Lading Report

Understanding the Network Logistics Error Log Report

Use this report to review a list of all transactions which had fatal errors. A fatal error can occur when:

- The item in a transaction has undefined attributes
- The transaction is a miscellaneous receipt, the item is depreciable and has no record in Network Logistics
- A record should exist and Network Logistics cannot find it

A transaction with a fatal error cannot be processed. Until the transaction is corrected, any subsequent transactions for the same item also generate a fatal error.

The Error Log may also contain information about messages that are related to recoverable errors that are found on the Redo Log Report.

See also:

- Requesting a Network Logistics Error Log Report
- Network Logistics Redo Log Report

PRC: Interface Payables Invoice Cost Adjustments to Assets

Use this concurrent program to send invoice variances to Oracle Assets. This ensures that the asset records for depreciable items show a value that is as close to the actual purchase price as possible.

See also: Running a Concurrent Program

PRC: Interface Payables Invoice Cost Adjustments to Projects

Use this concurrent program to update projects with Invoice Price Variance (IPV) amounts. IPV is the difference between the amount on the invoice and the price on the purchase order line. This concurrent process ensures that the construction cost of the project is as close to the actual cost as possible.

See also: Running a Concurrent Program

Understanding Network Locations

A network location, also known as a Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI), indicates a geographical location for an asset. Use the Import Network Locations request to bring CLLI codes from a legacy system into Network Logistics.

See also:

- Importing Network Locations
- Associate Network Locations to Fixed Asset Locations

Understanding the Item Summary Window

The Item Summary window displays a brief summary of the results of an inquiry in the Oracle Network Logistics responsibility. Each line in the window represents an item record. Use this window to see how items are distributed within the enterprise. Buttons at the bottom of the window link to more detailed information.

See also:

- Asset/Network Details
- Project Details
- Inventory Details
- Performing an Inquiry in Network Logistics

Understanding the Asset/Network Details Window

The Asset/Network Details window shows where a Network Logistics-trackable item is being used in the enterprise. Most items in this window are in service or installed as components of an asset. Buttons at the bottom of the window link to more detailed information.

This window appears when you click **Asset/Network** on the Item Summary window.

See also:

- Performing an Inquiry in Network Logistics
- Understanding the Item Summary Window

Understanding the Asset Details Window

The Asset Details window shows where a Network Logistics-trackable item is being used in the enterprise. Most items in this window are in service or installed as components of an asset. Buttons at the bottom of the window link to more detailed information.

- Performing an Inquiry in Network Logistics
- Understanding the Item Summary Window

Understanding the Project Details Window

The Project Details window displays information about the project that is using an item, including: item number, organization, serial number, quantity, location, install date, transaction/issue date, status, project number, task, lot number, vendor serial number, and reference._ Buttons at the bottom of the window link to more detailed

information. This window appears when you click **In Process** on the Item Summary window.

See also:

- Performing an Inquiry in Network Logistics
- Understanding the Item Summary Window

Understanding the Inventory Window

The Inventory window displays inventory information about a selected item, such as subinventory, lot number, revision, vendor serial number, and vendor name.

Buttons at the bottom of the window link to more detailed information.

See also:

- Performing an Inquiry in Network Logistics
- Understanding the Item Summary Window

Understanding the Transactions Window

The Transactions window displays the transaction history for a particular item. The particular details displayed may be related to Inventory Transactions, Project Transactions, or Asset Transactions.

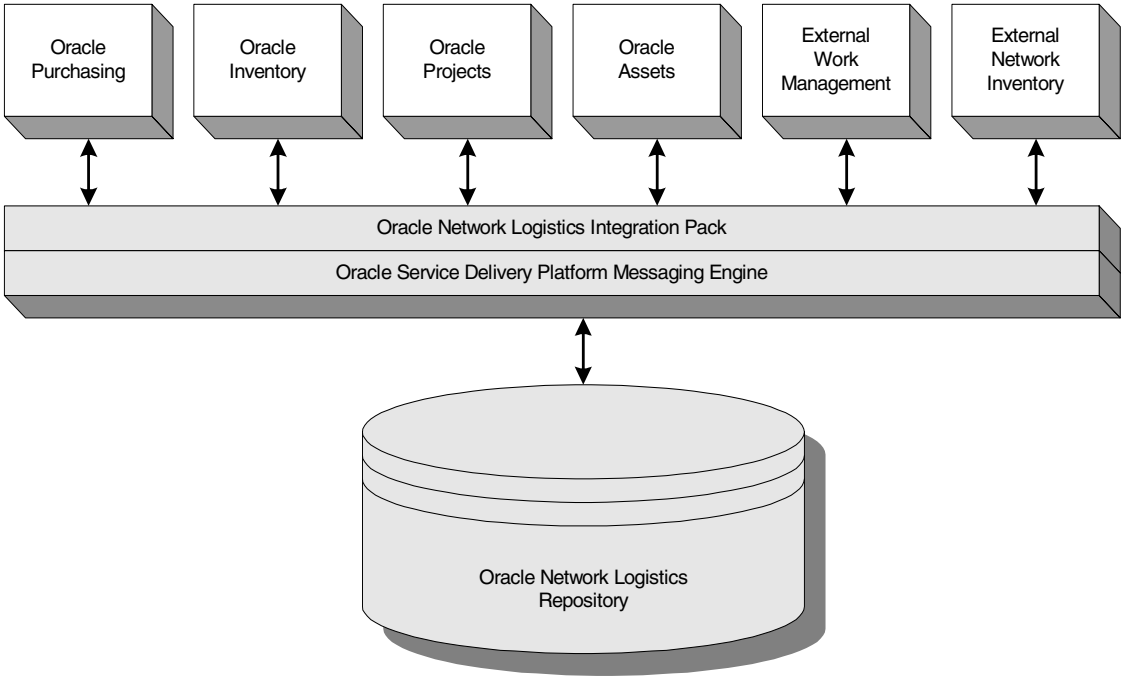
See also:

- Performing an Inquiry in Network Logistics
- Understanding the Inventory Window
- Understanding the Project Details Window
- Understanding the Asset/Network Details Window

Application Architecture

For implementation purposes, you can view Network Logistics as an integration application. Messages that pass back and forth between various enterprise resource planning modules tie those modules together. The following figure illustrates this architecture.

Oracle Network Logistics Architecture



Features and Functions

This application supports all of the standard functions found in Oracle Inventory, Oracle Purchasing, Oracle CRL-Financials Enabled Assets, and Oracle CRL-Financials Enabled Projects, with the exception of those listed under **Functions Not Supported by Oracle Network Logistic**s.

Oracle Network Logistics supports the following functions:

- Receipt of depreciable items into expense subinventories, without a project
- Receipt of normal items into operating projects and expense subinventories
- Cycle count and physical inventory adjustments
- Receipt of normal items into asset subinventories, without a project
- Issue of items to an operating project
- Installation of equipment from a workforce management system
- Subinventory transfers
- Inter-organization transfers
- Miscellaneous receipts and issues
- Placement of assets into or out of service
- Retirement and Reinstatement of assets
- Invoice cost adjustments to project expenditure lines and asset costs
- Item moves

Functions Not Supported by Oracle Network Logistics

- Oracle Network Logistics does not support the following functions:
- Internal order issue
- Internal order transfer
- Work in process (WIP) assembly return
- WIP component return
- WIP component issue
- Sales order issue
- Return to vendor
- Return from vendor
- Receipt of a depreciable item directly to an operating project
- Receipt of a normal item into an expense subinventory
- Miscellaneous receipt of a depreciable item with a serial number
- Oracle Network Logistics does not support Oracle Project Manufacturing.

User Roles

This topic group provides process-oriented, task-based procedures for using the application to perform essential business tasks.

Receiving Depreciable Items into Expense Subinventories

Prerequisites

At least one subinventory must exist which is designated as depreciable and expense. The item number must be defined in Oracle Inventory. The purchase order must exist in Oracle Purchasing and have a status of Approved.

Guidelines

Depreciable items must be received only into depreciable subinventories.

Depreciable items do not depreciate if they are received into an asset subinventory. To ensure that they are received only to depreciable subinventories, set up depreciable items with item/subinventory restrictions.

A subinventory may hold only depreciable or normal items, but not both.

When you designate an expense subinventory as depreciable, an asset record is created for each item received into the subinventory. Depreciation occurs against those records. Normal items cannot be received into a depreciable subinventory.

On the other hand, if a subinventory is not depreciable, no asset records are created for the items in the subinventory. Depreciable items received into these subinventories never depreciate.

References

See the description of subinventory and item setups during implementation of Oracle Inventory.

Receiving Normal Items Directly into an Operating Project

A normal item is an item that is not depreciable. Use the following procedure to receive a normal item into an operating project

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Note: A depreciable item cannot be received directly into a project. Instead, it must be issued from Inventory.

Prerequisites

The purchase order must exist in Oracle Purchasing with a status of Approved. The purchase order line must include:

- The project and task numbers for the item
- The Expense destination type

The item number must be defined in Oracle Inventory. The project must be defined, with a status of Active. Both the destination type on the purchase order and the subinventory must be Expense.

Considerations

The application looks for an existing record for the item. If it locates a record and the receipt transaction has processed successfully, it updates the item record with the quantity received.

If the application does not find an existing record, it creates one for the receipt. The application sets the unit's status to In Inventory and its transaction status to Complete.

Guidelines

Network Logistics does not support the receipt of depreciable items directly to a capital project.

Receiving Normal Items into Asset Subinventories

A normal item is any item that is not a depreciable item. Use the following procedure to receive a normal item into an asset subinventory.

Prerequisites

At least one subinventory must exist which has been designated as not depreciable and asset. The item number must be defined in Oracle Inventory. The purchase order must exist in Oracle Purchasing with a status of Approved.

Managing Move Orders

In Network Logistics, you can:

- Create a Move Order
- Execute a Move Order

For more information about move orders, see Understanding Move Orders.

Creating a Move Order

Create a move order when you need to transfer inventory across subinventories or into a project account. Use the following steps to create a move order.

Prerequisites

Inventory setups, such as item and subinventory definition, must be complete. At least two transactions–Subinventory Transfer and Issue to Project–must also be defined. If you use an Oracle Workflow process to route move order requisitions for approval, the item must be assigned to an item planner.

Considerations

If approval is required, the item planner receives a Workflow notification that there are move order requisition order lines awaiting approval. The planner uses Oracle Workflow to approve the orders.

The item planner chooses Approve or Reject for each move order requisition line. If one requisition line on a move order is rejected, other lines of the same move order can be approved. Action defined on a move order line cannot be performed without approval.

Executing a Move Order

After a move order is approved, you execute the move order by performing the action described on the approved lines. Use this procedure to perform the approved transaction.

Prerequisites

The move order must be approved.

Making an Adjustment

In the Adjustment window, you can either update the quantity in an existing record or create a new record.

See:

- Adding a New Record
- Updating the Quantity in an Existing Record

Adding a New Record

When a system error occurs, communication between Network Logistics and other modules, such as Oracle Inventory, Oracle Purchasing, and Oracle Assets may be interrupted. As a result, records for some items may be missing. Use the following procedure to add a Network Logistics record to reconcile the application with the records that exist in the other modules.

Steps

1. In the Network Logistics responsibility, navigate to **Transaction > Adjustmen**t.

   As an alternative, if you are currently looking at the Adjustments window, click the **New** icon in the toolbar.

   A blank record appears. You must enter information in the fields that are yellow.

2. Enter the appropriate Inventory Item number, Organization and Status and Quantity for with the new record.

   If you enter a Status of In Inventory for the new record, only the Inventory tab appears. If you enter another status, the Inventory and Asset tabs both appear. When both tabs appear, you must enter information on both tabs.

3. Enter the following information on the Inventory tab:
   - A pre-existing serial number
   - The revision of the item
   - The subinventory from which the item should be taken
   - The locator within the subinventory, if applicable
   - The equipment code (CLEI) associated to the item
   - The vendor name
   - The vendor serial number

   On the Assets tab, enter the asset number and asset location fields, if this information is available. When you enter this information, the other fields on the Assets tab are automatically populated with related information.
4. Click **Apply** to save your work.

   A message asks you to confirm the new record.
5. Click **OK** to confirm.

Guidelines

Items that have serial numbers must have a quantity of either zero or one. Items that do not have serial numbers may have a quantity of zero or any number greater than zero.

Network Logistics links items and assets. When both the Inventory tab and the Assets tab are available in the Adjustments window, enter information on both tabs.

Depending on the item attributes and status, some fields that are colored white on the Inventory and Assets tabs may require information. An error message appears if you try to save your work without supplying required information.

To create a complete record, enter as much information as possible, even in the fields that are optional.

Updating the Quantity in an Existing Record

Use the following procedure to correct the quantity in an existing Network Logistics record.

Prerequisites

A Network Logistics record must exist for the item.

Steps

1. In the Network Logistics responsibility, navigate to **Transaction > Adjustment**.
2. Enter the appropriate Inventory Item, Organization and Status associated with the record.
3. Review the information in the Inventory, In Process or Assets tabs to verify that you have the correct record.
4. Enter the correct quantity.

   The record for an item that has a serial number may have a quantity of 0 or 1 only; a record for an item that has no serial number may have any positive number as its quantity.
5. Click **Apply** to save your work and commit the change.

   If the item you selected has records in the Redo log, a Redo button appears. Click **Redo** to view redo records. In the Redo log, you can delete the records that are associated with the item. See Deleting a Record on the Redo Log.

Deleting a Record on the Redo Log

The Redo log is a list of recoverable errors and messages that could not be processed. Some of these errors may be due to incorrect records. You can use the Adjustment window to correct the quantity for an incorrect record. After the adjustment, use this procedure to delete the associated record from the Redo log.

Steps

1. Following the procedure for Updating the Quantity in an Existing Record.
2. When the record has been updated, click **Redo**.

   The Redo Log displays a list of incorrect records. Use the scroll bars to see the entire list.
3. To delete a record, click the checkbox to the left of the record and click **Apply**.

   A message asks you to confirm the new record.
4. Click **OK** to confirm.

Performing an Inquiry in Network Logistics

Use the following procedure to review item records in Network Logistics that are give details about Inventory, Assets and Projects.

Prerequisites

All inventory setups, such as organization and item creation, must be completed.

See also: Understanding the Item Summary Window

Submitting a Request

Use the Submit Request window to request one of the following reports and concurrent processes in Network Logistics:

- Network Logistics Assumed Loss Rate Report
- Network Logistics Bill of Lading
- Network Logistics Error Log Report
- Network Logistics Redo Log Report
- Network Logistics Recovery Process
- Import Network Locations
- PRC: Interface Payables Invoice Cost Adjustments to Assets
- PRC: Interface Payables Invoice Cost Adjustments to Projects

Requesting a Network Logistics Assumed Loss Rate Report

Use this procedure to generate a list of items that have been issued to projects but have never been placed in service.

Prerequisites

None.

See also: Viewing Request Results

Viewing Request Results

When you request a report, Network Logistics assigns a number to your request runs the request and stores the report. Use this procedure to view the report you requested.

Prerequisite

You must request a report and save the request ID number.

Requesting a Network Logistics Bill of Lading Report

The bill of lading displays: the move order number; transaction request date; the ship-to location name and address; the project number; task number; line item number; item number; item revision; quantity requested and quantity shipped, both with totals for each item number; CLEI; serial number; and vendor serial number. Follow these steps to generate a bill of lading.

Prerequisites

None.

See also: Viewing Request Results

Guidelines

To print a bill of lading for a specific range of dates, enter a date in both Data Required From and Data Required To. If you do not enter any dates in these fields, the bill of lading only reports move orders for the current date.

If you enter a value for Task Number, enter a corresponding Project Number.

To keep the report results to a manageable length, enter data for as many of the parameter fields as possible.

Requesting a Network Logistics Error Log Report

Use this procedure to request a report that lists all fatal errors. For each error, the report displays: the item number, serial number, transaction date, transaction time, the error message text, and error description.

Prerequisites

None

Steps

1. In the Network Logistics responsibility, navigate to **Requests > Ru**n.
2. Choose to run either a single report or a report set.
3. Choose Error Log Report in the Name field.
4. In the Parameters window, enter information that defines your search.
   - **Start Date.** Determines the first day in the range of days.
   - **End Date.** Determines the last day in the range of days.
   - **Purge Data.** To purge data from the Error Log after you have fixed the error.
5. Click **OK** to close the Parameters window.
6. Click **Submit** when you have finished defining the report.

   The application assigns an ID number to your request. Use the ID number to find your request in the View Request form.

Guidelines

See also:

- Viewing Request Results
- Running the Recovery Process

Requesting a Redo Log Report

The Redo Log report shows all recoverable errors. For each error, the report displays: the item number, the serial number, transaction type, transaction date and time, and the text of the error message. Use the following procedure to generate a Redo Log report as part of the Recovery process.

Prerequisites

Suspend the message dequeuer before requesting a Redo Log report.

Steps

1. In the Network Logistics responsibility, navigate to **Requests > Ru**n.
2. Choose to run either a single report or a report set.
3. In the Name field, choose Redo Log Report.
4. In the Parameters window, enter dates to limit the results returned.
   - **Start Date.** Determines the first day in the range of days.
   - **End Date.** Determines the last day in the range of days.
5. Click OK to close the Parameters window.
6. Click Submit when you have finished defining the report.

   The application assigns an ID number to your request. Use the ID number to find your request in the View Request form.

See also:

- Running the Recovery Process
- Viewing Request Results

Guidelines

Disable the message dequeuer before you request a Redo Log report. This action prevents the addition of new messages to the list while you perform the Recovery process.

If you do not enter values for Start Date and End Date, the Redo Log displays all incomplete transactions.

References

See also:

- Understanding the Redo Log
- Understanding the Recovery Process
- Understanding the Message Dequeuer
- Oracle SDP Stop
- Requesting an Error Log Report

Running a Concurrent Program

Network Logistics provides two concurrent programs for transferring invoice cost adjustments to Assets or Projects:

- PRC: Interface Payables Invoice Cost Adjustments to Assets
- PRC: Interface Payables Invoice Cost Adjustments to Projects

Use this procedure to run a concurrent program.

Steps

1. In the Network Logistics responsibility, navigate to **Requests > Ru**n.
2. Choose to run either a single report or a report set.
3. In the Name field, choose one of the concurrent processes.
4. In the Parameters window, enter information to define the items you want to include in the process.
5. Click **OK** to close the Parameters window.
6. Click **Submit** when you have finished defining the report.

   The application assigns an ID number to your request. Use the ID number to find your request in the View Request form.

See also: Viewing Request Results

Importing Network Locations

A network location, also known as Common Language Location ID (CLLI), describes the exact geographical position of an asset. You may have a list of network locations in a legacy system. Use this concurrent request to import network locations from the legacy system into Network Logistics.

Prerequisites

None.

Steps

1. In the Network Logistics responsibility, navigate to **Requests > Ru**n.
2. Choose to run either a single report or a report set.
3. In the Name field, choose Import Network Locations.
4. Click **Submi**t.

   The application assigns an ID number to your request. Use the ID number to find your request in the View Request form.

See also: Viewing Request Results

Finding Personal Profile Values

In the Find Personal Profile Values window, you can search for the personal profile

values that have already been defined in other Oracle modules. Then use the Personal Profile Values window to display and make changes to your personal settings. Do not enter user values unless you require a setting that is different from the default setting.

Follow these steps to find and edit personal profile values used in the Network Logistics module.

Prerequisites

Profiles

Steps

1. In the Network Logistics responsibility, navigate to **Setup > Profile**s.

   The Find Personal Profile Values window opens.

2. Click **[...]** to open the list of values.

   The Organizations window appears.

3. Enter CUN% in the Find field and click **Fin**d.

   The Profiles window displays the profiles for Network Logistics.

4. Select the profile you want to edit and click **O**K.

   The Find Personal Profile Values window displays the name of the selected profile.

5. Click **Fin**d.

   The Personal Profile Values window opens and displays the selected profile.

6. Enter values in the User Value column to customize the user profile.

   You cannot edit a gray field.

7. Select **File > Save** to save your changes.

Typical Release Dependencies

Oracle Network Logistics 11i is based on the foundation of the Oracle installed base that includes:

- Common Data Model
- Common Schema
- Technical Stack

Setting Profile Options

Required Modules

Four modules must be installed and set up before you set up Network Logistics. Please consult the appropriate reference manuals for guidance in installing and setting up these modules:

- Oracle Inventory
- Oracle Projects
- Oracle Assets
- Oracle Purchasing
- Oracle Payables
- Oracle CRL-Financials

Required Item Definitions

After the modules listed in "Required Modules" have been installed, navigate to the System Administrator responsibility and perform the following tasks.

1. Define the following responsibilities. :

Responsibility*	Application
NL Inventory	Link to Oracle Inventory
NL Projects	Link to Oracle CRL-Enabled Projects
NL Assets	Link to Oracle CRL-Enabled Assets
NL General Ledger	Link to Oracle General Ledger
NL Purchasing	Link to Oracle Inventory Purchasing

Note: * Responsibility names are suggested names.

2. Define the following system profile options.

Profile Options	Site level Value
CUN: Issue to Project Transaction Type	**(Issue to Projects)**
CUN: NL Debug Log Directory	**Select the debug log directory**
MO: Operating Unit	**Select operating unit for multiple organization implementation only**
PA: Default Expenditure	**Organization name**
GL: Set of Books name	**Select from corporate or tax books**

3. Choose File > Save to save your work.

Considerations for Oracle Inventory Setup

This section discusses the setup steps in Oracle Inventory that have a bearing on how Network Logistics functions.

Define Organization Classifications

Oracle Network Logistics tracks those network inventory items which you have defined as Network Logistics-trackable. Each module that interacts with Oracle Network Logistics passes messages that contain specific information for all items that are marked as Network Logistics-trackable. For these messages to be sent and received successfully, the organizations you define must have these classifications:

- HR Organization

  Use to associate employees, such as buyers and planners, with items within the organization.

- Inventory Organization

  Use to define, maintain, transact, and have on-hand balances for item numbers.

- Project Expenditure/Event Organization

  Allows Oracle Inventory to associate items assigned to project and tasks to a project clearing account, which collects the cost of that assigned material. Use to monitor the expenditures for a project and task by reviewing the account through Oracle Projects.

You must specify any additional classifications you need for your organization.

Define Organization Parameters

To ensure that the cost of material assigned to a project and task is passed to the project clearing account, go to the Inventory Parameters for the organization. Check Project Cost Collection Enabled on the Costing Information tab.

Define User-definable Transaction Types

Under the Inventory responsibility, you can define user-definable transaction types. At least two transactions– Subinventory Transfer and Issue to Project– must be defined. These transactions are used by Network Logistics to route move order

Guidelines to Defining items as Network Logistics Trackable

When an item is Network Logistics trackable, any activity for that item passes a message to Oracle Network Logistics for tracking. To make an item Network Logistics trackable, check the Network Logistics trackable checkbox on the Inventory item attributes tab when you define a master item.

When the Network Logistics Trackable attribute is controlled at the master level, items becomes Network Logistics trackable across all organizations.

In addition, follow these restriction guidelines when setting up Oracle Inventory:

- Define all Network Logistics items as inventory items.

  If the Inventory Item checkbox is not marked, you cannot store or move the item.

- Enable Inventory Asset and Costing Enabled attributes for all normal items in Network Logistics.

  These attributes let you enter and maintain costs for the items.

- Enable Item/subinventory restrictions for all items.

  This lets you specify which subinventories an item may be stored in. These restrictions ensure that depreciable items are moved only into depreciable subinventories and normal items are moved only into asset subinventories.

- Do not use locator control for depreciable items.

  This restriction assures compatibility with future Oracle Network Logistics functionality.

- Designate serial number control be at the Master organization level.

  This ensures that serial number control for an item is the same across all inventory organizations.

- Create separate subinventories for depreciable and normal items.

  You can designate a subinventory as Depreciable during subinventory setup. The items in depreciable subinventories are depreciated. When a depreciable item is moved into a normal subinventory, it is no longer depreciated. On the other hand, normal items are not depreciated and so they must not be moved into depreciable subinventories. Do not move depreciable items into normal subinventories.

- Associate depreciable subinventories to a location.

  Use the Location field in the subinventory setup to link the deliver-to location of the item with its asset location.

- Do not change an item's depreciable status after transactions have been entered.

  The depreciable status of an item is derived from the item attribute Asset Creation code.

- Do not change serial control for an item after transactions have been entered.

  In Oracle Inventory, you may enter a miscellaneous issue transaction to remove all on-hand inventory, change the serial control attribute, then enter a miscellaneous receipt to restore the on-hand quantities. While this corrects on-hand inventory, it does not affect items that have already have transactions on record. As a result, records in Network Logistics are do not show the change in the serial control attribute.

- Do not change the Network Logistics Trackable attribute of an item after transactions for the item have been entered.

  Attribute changes are not applied to pre-existing transactions in the Network Logistics record. If you change the Trackable attribute of an item from No to Yes, transactions that occurred before the change have no record in Network Logistics. If you change the Trackable attribute of an item from Yes to No, Network Logistics no longer processes the pre-existing transactions.

Understanding Inventory Setup

Some setup steps in Oracle Inventory have been changed to make use of features in Oracle Network Logistics. The additional setup steps for Inventory that require special information are:

- Define organization classifications
- Define organization parameters
- Set selected inventory items as Network Logistics-trackable

See also: Considerations for Oracle Inventory Setup

Note: For details on Oracle Inventory setup steps, please refer to the Oracle Inventory setup documentation.

Defining Organization Classifications in Inventory

Oracle Network Logistics tracks those network inventory items for which you have defined organization classifications. Each module that interacts with Oracle Network Logistics passes messages that contain specific information for all items that are marked as Network Logistics-trackable. When Network Logistics receives these messages, it stores the information on database tables. When you open Network Logistics forms, you can see the information sent from other modules, if you have set up the following organizations:

- HR Organization
- Inventory Organization
- Project Expenditure/Event Organization

Use these steps to define inventory organization classifications.

Prerequisites

None

Steps

1. Navigate to the Organization Parameters window.
2. Enter the appropriate information in the header region of the window.
3. In the Organization Classifications region, enter the three organization classifications specified above. Add any other organization classifications that you need for your implementation of Network Logistics.
4. Choose **File > Save** to save your work.

References

When you assign the Inventory Organization classification to an organization that you have defined in Oracle Inventory, the organization can store and maintain inventory items.

When you assign the HR Organization classification to an organization you give yourself the ability to define employees, such as buyers and planners, and then assign the employees to items.

When you define the Project Expenditure/Event Organization classification, the Inventory module associates items that are assigned to projects and tasks with a project clearing account. You can closely monitor the expenditures for a project or task by reviewing this account through Oracle Projects.

Defining Organization Parameters in Oracle Inventory

When you issue material to projects and tasks, all costs are initially charged to a project clearing account. This account provides a convenient check point for tracking project costs.

The organization parameters described below ensure that the costs associated to a project or task are passed to the clearing account for the Inventory organization that has been set up to own network inventory items.

Use these steps to define organization parameters.

Prerequisites

You must define your organizations when you set up Oracle Inventory before you can define the organization parameters.

Steps

1. Navigate to the Organization Parameters window.
2. Click the Inventory Parameters tab and enter:
   - The Move Order Timeout Period
   - The Move Order Timeout Action
3. Click the Costing Information tab and check Project Cost Collection Enabled.
4. Click the Other Accounts tab and enter the organization's Project Clearing Account number.
5. Choose **File > Save** to save your work.

Setting Inventory Items as Network Logistics Trackable

Once you define your Network Logistics organizations, you must designate any items owned by those organizations as Network Logistics-trackable. This ensures that a message is passed to the Oracle Network Logistics module for each network inventory item.

Consequently, each transaction involving network inventory items sends a message to Network Logistics, which in turn routes a corresponding message to the appropriate inventory, workforce management, or accounting module.

For example, if you receive a switch into inventory as a Purchase Order Receipt and the switch is Network Logistics-trackable, then a message is sent to Oracle Network Logistics. When the switch is put into service, Network Logistics sends a message to the network inventory system to update the quantity on hand for that switch.

Use these steps for defining network inventory items as Network Logistics trackable.

Prerequisites

You must define an item master organization and at least one organization in Network Logistics.

Steps

1. Navigate to the Master Item window.
2. Enter the appropriate information into the header region of the window.
3. Click the Inventory tab.
4. Check Inventory Item.

   Stockable and Transactable are checked by default.
5. Check Network Logistics Trackable.
6. Enter or select information in the remaining fields of the window.
7. Choose **File > Save** to save your work.

Guidelines

Refer to Oracle Network Logistics Module Integration Setup for other important information about setting up items in Network Logistics.

Considerations for Oracle Assets Setups

The definitions of the Asset Locator and Asset Category key flexfields must be compatible with the segments of the expenditure item descriptive flexfield defined earlier.

If you use group depreciation and Oracle CRL- Financials, you must define the Group Asset and Super Group key flexfields. The recommended values are shown in the following table.

Application	Key Flexfield	Suggested Segment Values
Oracle Assets	Group Asset	(1) City, (2) Network Element
Oracle Assets	Super Group	(1) Region, (2) Product Line

In addition, be aware of the following:

- Do not change or delete the link between the deliver-to and asset location once an asset has been created.

  Use the Locations form in Network Logistics to initially link deliver-to and asset location. After this initial link is created, changing or deleting the link could corrupt the asset record.

- When assets are created through Network Logistics, the asset key flexfield value is null.

  If you want need Network Logistics to automatically populate this value, you must customize the application.

Considerations for Oracle Projects Setup

When you a depreciable item is received in Inventory, the transaction creates an item record with a status of In Depreciable Inventory in Network Logistics. The transaction information is automatically sent to an asset interface table in Oracle Assets, where an asset record is created the next time someone runs the Mass Additions process. Multiple assets can be created for any combination of project and task.

Define a Descriptive Flexfield for Expenditure Items

The expenditure item descriptive flexfield is optional. It provides a way to view the attributes or grouping method values of an item.

1. Define this descriptive flexfield for Oracle Projects and call it Expenditure Items.
2. Check the Displayed checkbox for all five segments in the flexfield.
3. Refer to the following table to define the five segments in the flexfield.

Name	Window Prompt	Column	Value Set
Grouping Method 1	Grouping Method One	ATTRIBUTE8	NL Asset Category (FA_CATEGORIES table)
Grouping Method 2	Grouping Method Two	ATTRIBUTE9	NL Location (FA_ LOCATIONS table)
Grouping Method 3	Grouping Method Three	ATTRIBUTE10	PA Product Value (PA_SEGMENT_ VALUE_LOOKUPS table)
Item number	Item Number	ATTRIBUTE6	50 chars (no validation)
Serial number	Serial Number	ATTRIBUTE7	50 chars (no validation)

In addition, heed these restriction guidelines when setting up Oracle Projects:

- Issue Network Logistics-trackable items only to Capital-type projects.

  Oracle Projects cannot create assets in Oracle Assets from projects that are not the Capital type. If items are issued to projects of either Contract or Indirect type, then Network Logistics does not have a record of the asset ID. When you generate asset lines, no asset lines are generated for those items that do not belong to the Capital-type project.

- Issue Network Logistics-trackable items only to tasks that can be capitalized.

  You can generate asset lines only on tasks that have been capitalized.

- Do not send installation and in-service messages against projects that have a Closed status.

  Network Logistics does not validate whether or not the project has a Closed status. It continues to change the item status to Installed or In Service. However, you cannot generate asset lines against a closed project.

Setting Up Asset Creation Grouping Methods for Project Expenditure Items

An asset can be created before a project is completed. The asset must be associated to location and asset category information. CRL-Financials Enabled Projects can send the associated information to Oracle Network Logistics and CRL-Financials Enabled Assets. In turn, Oracle Network Logistics uses this information to update the assets and the network inventory system.

Use this procedure to ensure that the assets created in CRL-Financials Enabled Projects are associated to the required location and asset category information.

Prerequisites

None.

Steps

1. In the CRL Projects Manager Responsibility, select **Project > Asset Creation**.
2. Select values in the Asset Naming Convention window.

   For Location and Category, the Grouping Element Number must correspond with attribute 8, 9, or 10, depending on which attribute was chosen to indicate location in the system-level descriptive flexfield setup. See Considerations for Oracle Assets Setup.
3. Choose **File > Save** to save your work.

Note: For details on Oracle Projects and Oracle CRL-Financials Enabled Projects setup steps, please refer to the setup documentation for those products.

Considerations for Oracle Purchasing

When an organization receives an item, the subinventory material account is debited and the AP accrual account is credited. When the item is issued to a project and the cost collection process is run, the project clearing account is debited and the project's account is credited.

To ensure that Network Logistics picks up the Project clearing account for the charge account of purchase order, modify Oracle Account Generator as follows:

PO charge account = project clearing account

This modification ensures that the project clearing account used in the organization matches the credit account generated by auto-accounting for receipt transactions.

In addition, heed the following restrictions when setting up Oracle Purchasing:

- **Set the match approval level to at least three-way matching**.

  Network Logistics uses purchase order and invoice data to determine and adjust costs. Three-way matching ensures that the purchase order quantity, the receipt quantity, and the invoice quantity all match. You can also set the match approval level higher, to four-way matching.

  If your organization's default matching method is less than three-way, update the matching level setting on the purchase order itself.

- **Assign an asset category to Network Logistics trackable items.**

  The asset category must not be an expense category and must belong to the same Assets book as the book used by the Profile Option CUN:FA Book Type Code. See Setting Profile Options.

- **To receive normal items directly to a project, set the destination type on the purchase order as expense.**

  When you are enter the purchase order, do not check the Accrue on Receipt flag in the shipments window.

  Note: Invoice-only purchases are not supported in this release of Oracle Network Logistics.

Additional Setup Restrictions

In addition to the restrictions discussed in the sections for Oracle Inventory, Oracle Assets, Oracle Projects, and Oracle Purchasing, heed the following restrictions for other related modules:

- Define the quantity tolerance in Oracle Payables as zero.

  The method Network Logistics uses to calculate invoice price variance (IPV) requires this restriction. However, price tolerances are permitted.

- Do not modify the Oracle Account Generator logic for deriving the depreciation expense account.

  The depreciation expense account is derived from the book type (corporate or tax) and the asset category. Network Logistics assumes that the depreciation expense account remains unchanged as a result of subinventory or inter-organization transfers.

  Note: Use a standard setup for Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Assets, Oracle General Ledger, Oracle Payables, and the Oracle Human Resource Management System (HRMS). For detailed setup information on all of these applications, except Oracle HRMS, consult the appropriate documentation set. For detailed setup information on Oracle HRMS, please refer to the Oracle HRMS implementation documentation appropriate for the country where the application is being installed.

Oracle Network Logistics Module Integration Setup

After Oracle Inventory, Oracle Projects, Oracle Assets, and Oracle Purchasing have been installed and set up, set up Network Logistics. During the integration setup of Oracle Network Logistics, you determine:

- What information displays when you query the system
- How network inventory locations map to asset locations in CRL-Financials Enabled Assets
- How messages are queued in the message history log and where the log is stored

The setup steps for the Oracle Network Logistics module are:

- Define Equipment Codes (CLEI)
- Set Profile Options
- Associate Network Locations to Fixed Asset Locations

Defining Equipment Codes (CLEI)

Equipment codes are Common Language Equipment Identifier (CLEI) codes. You can enter CLEI codes at the time you receive an item, or you pre-define the CLEI in the Define Equipment Codes window.

To pre-define the vendor equipment codes, use these steps.

Prerequisites

Items and organizations must be defined.

Steps

1. From the Network Logistics responsibility, choose **Setup > Equipment Code**s.
2. In the Equipment Codes Setup window, enter the item number for which you are creating a CLEI.
3. Enter the organization that uses the CLEI.
4. Enter the CLEI number for the item.
5. Enter the name of the item manufacturer.
6. Enter the Model number for the item.
7. Choose **File > Save** to save your work.

Guidelines

If two or more organizations use different lot control settings, you have to create multiple records for the same CLEI number and assign one of the CLEI records to each organization.

You cannot update an existing CLEI record. At some future date, if you decide to purchase the item from a different manufacturer, you must first enter an expiration date for the original CLEI record, then create a new record with the new CLEI.

Setting Profile Options

These profile options determine how messages are dequeued, where the history file for debugging is located, and where event notifications are sent. Use the Personal Profile Values window to make changes to your personal settings. Do not enter user values unless you require a setting that is different from the default setting.

Use these steps to set profile options.

Steps

1. From the Navigator for the Network Logistics responsibility, choose **Setup > Profile**s.
2. In the Profile Name field of the Find Personal Profile Values window, enter CUN% and click **Fin**d.
3. Select Issue to Project from the Profile Values window and click **O**K.

   The Personal Profile Values window displays the following profile options that you can define.

Associating Locations to Fixed Asset Locations

Oracle Network Logistics Module Profile Option Settings

Profile Name	Default Value	Profile Option Function
CUN: Debug Log Directory	/usr/tmp	Sets the file and directory of the debug log file.
CUN: Debug Option	Y	Enter Y (yes) or N (no) to control the debugging function for the message dequeuer.
CUN: FA Book Type Code		Defines the asset book against which Network Logistics creates assets and accrues depreciation.
CUN:Issue to Projects Transaction Type		Defines which transaction type represents the Network Logistics Issue to Project.
CUN: PA Expenditure Type		The default expenditure type, used when material is issued to a project.
CUN: Workflow Notification Recipient	SYSADMIN	Defines who receives error notifications or alerts about the Oracle Network Logistics module messages.

You must associate inventory locations to asset locations in Oracle CRL-Financials Enabled Assets. Oracle Network Logistics displays this information for items in response to a query. Use the Network Logistics Locations window to associate either an HR location– such as a ship-to site or office– or a network location, also known as a Common Language Location ID (CLLI), to a fixed asset location.

> **Note:** Use either the HR Location or the CLLI to associate inventory to the fixed asset location. Do not use both values with one fixed asset location

Prerequisites

HR locations must be defined.

Steps

1. In the Network Logistics responsibility, choose **Setup > Location**s.

   The Network Logistics Locations window opens.

2. Choose either an HR Location from the list of values, or enter a CLLI code in the CLLI field.

   Do not associate both options with one fixed asset location.

   Use this window to create CLLI locations. HR locations have already been defined, so the list of HR Locations contain values.

3. Enter a value in the Asset Location field.

4. Check Enabled to activate this association.

   When an association becomes invalid, due to an asset going out of service or being retired, you can remove the check to inactivate this association.

5. Choose **File > Save** to save your work.

Guidelines

You can use this window to disable or enable mappings:

- When items are temporarily moved or taken out of service
- For different sites or for different users

Administering Network Logistics

This topic group provides task-based procedures that are required for ongoing system maintenance and includes information on administration tools and utilities.

Understanding the Redo Log

The Redo Log is a list of recoverable error messages. The application monitors all transactions and Workforce Management System (WMS) messages to compile the Redo Log.

A recoverable error occurs as a result of an incorrect transaction. A transaction may cause a recoverable error for a number of reasons, for example, when:

- The item record is missing required data
- The status of the item record is incorrect
- The transaction requires an item that has an incomplete transaction status
- The transaction has been initiated but requires some additional user action to be completed

Any WMS messages subsequent to the Incomplete transaction that are related to the same item are also saved on the Redo Log.

Transaction Status Recoverable (R) or Incomplete (I)

When a transaction is incomplete, it has a status of either Incomplete (I) or Recoverable (R).

If the transaction status is Recoverable, then Network Logistics cannot perform the transaction because of a recoverable error. A recoverable error may be caused by:

- An undefined attribute, such as a missing asset category
- A pre-existing incomplete transaction for the item that prevents a second transaction
- A transaction that requires a quantity of item that exceeds the quantity available

When you correct the problem that caused the recoverable error and run the Recovery process, the status of the transaction becomes Complete (C).

When the status is Incomplete, it indicates that Network Logistics cannot perform the transaction because some action needs to be completed in a module outside of Network Logistics. When the action is performed, you can run the Recovery process to change the status of the transaction to Complete.

Each Transaction Generates a Message

Every transaction of a trackable item generates a message to the application. When the application receives a message, it searches the Network Logistics tables for a record of the item. If it finds the record and all the attributes have been defined in the record, the transaction occurs without errors.

However, when a transaction results in an error, the related message is sent to the appropriate log. For example, if a Receipt-to-Project transaction of a normal item is missing attributes for category or location, a fatal error occurs. The message that is sent as a result of this transaction is sent to the Error Log.

Fatal Errors on Error Log

The Error Log is a list of messages that were sent to Network Logistics for transactions that caused fatal errors. Often these transactions involve items for which Network Logistics cannot find a record. The Error Log may also contain a few messages for transactions that caused recoverable errors.

For example, a fatal error occurs if a receipt transaction involves a depreciable item and the item location has not been defined. When a receipt transaction for a depreciable item generates a fatal error, each subsequent transaction of the item will result in a recoverable error. The receipt transaction must be corrected to prevent the accumulation of additional errors.

Transaction Status Complete (C)

The application changes the status of a transaction to Complete (C), when the following conditions are met:

- The transaction has not generated any errors
- The transaction is complete
- The transaction is not dependent on another incomplete transaction

See also:

- Understanding the Network Logistics Recovery Process
- Deleting a Record on the Redo Log

Understanding the Message Dequeuer

A message dequeuer is a background process that continuously polls a queue and processes the items from the queue. The message dequeuer removes messages from the message queue on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. Message queues are maintained by Oracle Advanced Queueing (OAQ). For information about message queues, see also:

- The Oracle Provisioning System Queues
- Administering the System Queues
- Managing the System Queues

You can manage the message queues in either Oracle Provisioning or Oracle Number Portability. Network Logistics uses the messaging system that is maintained in Service Delivery Platform (SDP). For more information about the messaging system, see Using the iMessage Studio.

When you start a message queue, a controller process automatically starts the dequeuers. For more information about starting and suspending a message queue, see:

- Oracle SDP Start
- Oracle SDP Stop

Understanding the Network Logistics Recovery Process

Run the Recovery process to clear the Redo Log of recoverable errors. During the Recovery process, the application attempts to process each message in the Redo Log in chronological order.

Before running the Recovery process, you must suspend the inbound message queue dequeuer. This keeps it from recording more messages during the Recovery process. For information about the message dequeuer, see: Understanding the Message Dequeuer.

Steps

1. Redo Log and Error Log Reports

   After suspending the message dequeuer, run the Redo Log Report and the Error Log Report. These reports show the error messages that are currently pending. You may be able to correct some of the incomplete transactions on the Redo Log by correcting faulty item setups or providing additional data in you run the Recovery process, the message associated to the corrected transaction is removed from the Redo Log.

   You may also find some recoverable errors on the Error Log Report.

   See also:

   - Requesting a Network Logistics Redo Log Report
   - Requesting a Network Logistics Error Log Report

2. Next, the Recovery Process

   After correcting transactions, run the Recovery Process, a concurrent program. This process attempts to:

   - Reprocess all messages in the Redo Log
   - Update all transactions that have a status of R

   If the problem that originally caused a recoverable error has been corrected, the transaction status is updated to Complete (C). The Recovery process executes each message related to the transaction.

   If the recoverable error has not been corrected, then the transaction cannot be completed. The transaction status remains Recoverable (R) and any subsequent message for the unit is not processed.

   The Recovery process generates a Recovery Execution Report that displays those messages that still have not been processed.

3. Repeat Until Redo Log is Cleared

   At the end of the Recovery process, a notification tells you to restart the message dequeuer. To completely clear the Redo Log, you may need to repeat the Recovery process until all messages are processed successfully.

Running the Recovery Process

Use the Recovery process to clear the Redo Log of the messages that are associated with recoverable errors. Before you run the Recovery process, you request the Network Logistics Redo Log Report and the Network Logistics Error Log Report to find and then fix all the recoverable errors. Then the Recovery process attempts to process all the messages and clear the errors.

Follow these steps to run the Network Logistics Recovery Process.

Prerequisites

None.

Steps

1. In the OP System Administrator Navigator, choose **Administration > QueueConsole.**

   You may also start in the NP System Administrator responsibility.

2. Select the Inbound Message Queue from the list of queues and click **Suspend**.

   The Queue Status changes to Suspended.

3. In the Network Logistics responsibility, request the Redo Log Report and the Error Log Report.

4. When the reports are completed and normal, click **View Output**.

5. On the Redo Log report, review each message. Identify and correct all errors that can be manually fixed.

   These errors include missing attributes and unfinished user actions. Check the Error Log Report for errors that share the same message ID as the errors on the Redo Log Report.

6. In the Network Logistics responsibility, navigate to **Requests > Run**

7. In the Name field, choose Recovery process and click **Submit**.

   The application assigns an ID number to your request. Use the ID number to find your request in the Requests window.

8. When the report is completed and normal, click **View Output**.
9. Review the report. Identify and correct all errors that can be manually fixed.
10. Repeat steps 2 through 9 until the Recovery Execution Report is cleared of messages

Considerations for Future Upgrade Paths

The following are considerations for future System-Level upgrades:

- System Profiles
- Enabled Workflows
- Employees and Security
- Multicurrency capabilities
- Customization Issues