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Send Us Your Comments

Part No. B10666-01

Oracle Corporation welcomes your comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document. 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?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, please indicate the document title and part number, and the chapter, section, and page number (if available). You can send comments to us at the electronic mail address mfgdoccomments_us@oracle.com

If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, telephone number, and (optionally) electronic mail address.

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

Intended Audience


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

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Oracle Transportation
  
  If you have never used Oracle Transportation, Oracle suggests you attend one or more of the Oracle Transportation training classes available through Oracle University.
- The Oracle Applications graphical user interface.
  
  To learn more about the Oracle Applications graphical user interface, read the Oracle Applications User’s Guide.

See Other Information Sources for more information about Oracle Applications product information.

How To Use This Guide

This document contains the information you need to understand and use Oracle Transportation.

- Chapter 1 provides an overview of Oracle Transportation, key features, and what’s new in Oracle Transportation in this release.
- Chapter 2 provides information on the user tasks that can be done using Oracle Transportation.
Documentation Accessibility

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible, with good usability, to the disabled community. To that end, our documentation includes features that make information available to users of assistive technology. This documentation is available in HTML format, and contains markup to facilitate access by the disabled community. Standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle Corporation is actively engaged with other market-leading technology vendors to address technical obstacles so that our documentation can be accessible to all of our customers. For additional information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/.

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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 Transportation.

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

Online Documentation
All Oracle Applications documentation is available online (HTML or PDF).

- **Online Help** - Online help patches are available on MetaLink.
- **About Doc** - This document lists new features available by patch and identifies any associated new documentation. The About Doc is available on MetaLink.
Related User’s Guides
Oracle Transportation shares business and setup information with other Oracle Applications products. Therefore, you may want to refer to other user’s guides when you set up and use Oracle Transportation.

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.

Guides Related to All Products

**Oracle Applications User’s Guide**
This guide explains how to enter data, query, run reports, and navigate using the graphical user interface (GUI) available with this release of Oracle Transportation (and any other Oracle Applications products). This guide also includes information on setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing reports and concurrent processes.

You can access this user’s guide online by choosing “Getting Started with Oracle Applications” from any Oracle Applications help file.

User Guides Related to This Product

**Oracle Order Management User’s Guide**
This guide explains:
- Order lines and delivery lines
- Ship sets
- Cost of goods sold account
- Freight cost type lookups
- Passing freight costs
- Reservations
- OM Interface concurrent process
Document categories, category assignments, document sequence rules, and text attachment positions

Oracle Warehouse Management System User's Guide
This guide explains the following features and functions for shipping users of the Oracle Warehouse Management System:

- Printer levels
- Pick methodologies
- Grouping criteria
- Packing containers and assigning to deliveries

Oracle Shipping Execution User's Guide
This guide contains the information you need to understand and use Oracle Shipping Execution.

Installation and System Administration

Oracle Applications Concepts
This guide provides an introduction to the concepts, features, technology stack, architecture, and terminology for Oracle Applications Release 11i. It provides a useful first book to read before an installation of Oracle Applications. This guide also introduces the concepts behind Applications-wide features such as Business Intelligence (BIS), languages and character sets, and Self-Service Web Applications.

Installing Oracle Applications
This guide provides instructions for managing the installation of Oracle Applications products. In Release 11i, much of the installation process is handled using Oracle Rapid Install, which minimizes the time to install Oracle Applications, the Oracle8 technology stack, and the Oracle8i Server technology stack by automating many of the required steps. This guide contains instructions for using Oracle Rapid Install and lists the tasks you need to perform to finish your installation. You should use this guide in conjunction with individual product user’s guides and implementation guides.
Upgrading Oracle Applications
Refer to this guide if you are upgrading your Oracle Applications Release 10.7 or Release 11.0 products to Release 11i. This guide describes the upgrade process and lists database and product-specific upgrade tasks. You must be either at Release 10.7 (NCA, SmartClient, or character mode) or Release 11.0, to upgrade to Release 11i. You cannot upgrade to Release 11i directly from releases prior to 10.7.

Maintaining Oracle Applications
Use this guide to help you run the various AD utilities, such as AutoUpgrade, AutoPatch, AD Administration, AD Controller, AD Relink, License Manager, and others. It contains how-to steps, screenshots, and other information that you need to run the AD utilities. This guide also provides information on maintaining the Oracle applications file system and database.

Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide
This guide provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Applications System Administrator. It contains information on how to define security, customize menus and online help, and manage concurrent processing.

Oracle Alert User's Guide
This guide explains how to define periodic and event alerts to monitor the status of your Oracle Applications data.

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 for Forms-Based Products. It also provides information to help you build your custom Oracle Forms Developer 6i forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products
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.
Other Implementation Documentation

**Oracle Applications Product Update Notes**
Use this guide as a reference for upgrading an installation of Oracle Applications. It provides a history of the changes to individual Oracle Applications products between Release 11.0 and Release 11i. It includes new features, enhancements, and changes made to database objects, profile options, and seed data for this interval.

**Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications**
If you use the Multiple Reporting Currencies feature to record transactions in more than one currency, use this manual before implementing Oracle Shipping Execution. This manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing Oracle Shipping Execution with this feature.

**Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications**
This guide describes how to set up and use Oracle Shipping Execution with Oracle Applications’ Multiple Organization support feature, so you can define and support different organization structures when running a single installation of Oracle Shipping Execution.

**Oracle eTechnical Reference Manuals**
Each eTechnical Reference Manual (eTRM) 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. Oracle eTRM is available on Metalink

**Oracle Order Management Suite APIs and Open Interfaces Manual**
This manual contains up-to-date information about integrating with other Oracle Manufacturing applications and with your other systems. This documentation includes API’s and open interfaces found in Oracle Order Management Suite.
Support

From on-site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep Oracle Shipping Execution 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 Oracle8i server, and your hardware and software environment.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

*Oracle STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications data unless otherwise instructed.*

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 Oracle Applications can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications, you may 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 to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. 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.

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, an integrated suite of more than 160 software modules for financial management, supply chain management,
manufacturing, project systems, human resources and customer relationship management.

Oracle products are available for mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, network computers and personal digital assistants, allowing 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 applications products, along with related consulting, education, and support services, in over 145 countries around the world.

Your Feedback

Thank you for using Oracle Transportation and this user’s guide.

Oracle values 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 Transportation or this user’s guide. Send your comments to the electronic mail address mfgdoccomments_us@oracle.com and indicate if you would like a reply.
Introduction to Oracle Transportation

This chapter discusses the key features and process flows of Oracle Transportation. Sections in this chapter include the following:

- Overview of Oracle Transportation on page 1-2
- Features of Oracle Transportation on page 1-3
- What’s New in This Release on page 1-5
Overview of Oracle Transportation

Oracle Transportation enables companies that manufacture or distribute goods to better communicate, collaborate, and manage their transportation processes. Oracle Transportation enables transactions to flow seamlessly between Oracle Order Management and Oracle Warehouse Management modules. Using Oracle Transportation, you can manage your fulfillment needs with complete visibility to carrier rates, schedules, intransit events, and delivery information. You can use Oracle Transportation and Oracle Shipping Execution to streamline the entire logistics execution process, from picking and packing, to shipping and final delivery. You can manage deliveries with both carriers and customers, and can also process and rate deliveries according to carrier requirements. Oracle Transportation enables you to automatically assign carriers to deliveries based on customer requirements. Oracle Transportation integrates with Oracle Warehouse Management and Oracle Order Management to provide you a complete integrated logistics solution. From the customer order to the final delivery, Oracle Transportation provides you an automated process ensuring that your customer orders are efficiently processed.
Features of Oracle Transportation

Oracle Transportation includes the following features:

- Automated transportation processes: For streamlining the planning and execution processes i.e., delivery planning, carrier selection, freight rating, carrier manifesting, and the final delivery.

- Carrier selection: A flexible rule-based engine to facilitate carrier selection. Carrier selection enables you to assign specific carriers, modes, freight terms, and service levels based on delivery characteristics. Delivery characteristics include origin/destination regions and zones, weight, volume, and transit time.

- Carrier rate loading: Carrier rates can be loaded in Oracle Transportation to support the delivery rating process.

- Delivery tracking: Inbound tracking messages can be received from carriers with updated delivery tracking status. A shipper and a carrier can setup the tracking requirements including notification events, and the frequency of the notification events. The tracking message responses can be automatically received from the carrier without any direct intervention from the user.

- Integrated freight rating: You can apply carrier freight rates to deliveries by searching for carriers, selecting the carrier service that meets your delivery requirements, calculating a freight estimate, and applying the estimate to the delivery. You can also reduce freight costs by consolidating multiple deliveries. Freight rates are calculated in Oracle Transportation and sent to Oracle Order Management. Freight rates can be used for applying freight charges to the customer invoice.

- Manifest messaging: Support for an open XML framework for easy integration with partner carrier manifesting systems. Through XML messages, you can send delivery details to the partner manifest applications. Delivery details can be extracted manually or automatically to be sent to the carrier manifesting systems. The manifest applications can respond back to Oracle Transportation with appropriate delivery details.

- Third party warehouse messaging: You can also send XML equivalent ASC X12 940 and 945 EDI messages to your third party warehouse. The message indicates the goods that the warehouse needs to ship on behalf of the shipper. Oracle Transportation extracts the delivery information and sends it to the third party warehouse as a Shipment Request transaction. The Shipment Advice transaction is the response from the warehouse indicating what was shipped. After the message is received from the warehouse, then, the delivery is confirmed.
Multi-modal trip planning and execution: You can plan departures and deliveries with carriers or internal fleet. Creating trips and stops enables you to design a transportation network.

Load tendering: involves transmitting a load tender request to a carrier and enabling the carrier to respond to the request by accepting or rejecting the request. The load tender request includes the characteristics of a delivery, such as origin, and destination address, delivery weight, and volume, pickup delivery date, and others. The load tender request makes a delivery visible by enabling the carrier to view the characteristics of a delivery.

Compatibility constraints: You can setup compatibility constraints such as organization-facility, carrier-facility, customer-facility, mode-facility, item-carrier, item-mode, item-facility, and customer-customer to create mutual compatibility requirements for different transportation actions.

Facility Definition: A facility is an entity needed to define a transportation network. Facilities can be used for defining constraints.
What’s New in This Release

The following new features have been added or enhanced in this release of Oracle Transportation:

**Carrier Selection Enhancements**

Carrier selection functionality has been enhanced to include transit time and geographic zones as carrier selection criteria. Transit time can be used to determine the appropriate carrier based on the required delivery lead time. For example, if a customer requires next day delivery for shipments to specific geographic locations, then, a routing guide rule can be setup to assign the a carrier, service level, mode, and freight terms to delivery requirements.

Geographic zones as selection criteria allow you to create routing guide rules based on zones. A zone is a group of geographic regions. For example, a Western United States zone can include California, Washington, and Oregon.

Carrier selection process has been streamlined to guide you through a step-by-step process. The enhanced flow begins with selecting a customer, a customer site, an organization, or an enterprise. After making a selection, you can build new rules, edit existing rules, or assign existing rules.

Routing Guide Rules can have three statuses:

1. Active
2. Draft
3. Inactive

Three new criteria have been added to routing guide rules:

1. Transit time
2. From zone
3. To zone

**Carrier Selection Order Management Integration**

Using Oracle Transportation, you can automatically select a carrier based on the routing guide rules defined by you on your customer’s routing instructions or on your own internal routing instructions. Routing guide rules can be based on delivery characteristics such as geographic zones, delivery weight, and delivery volume. For more information, see Oracle Order Management User’s Guide.
Oracle Order Management leverages this functionality to request the recommended ship method from Oracle Transportation at the time of order entry. The ship method is based on routing guide rules established in Oracle Transportation. The benefits of creating routing guide rules are:

- The recommended ship method can be based on a shipper or a customer’s routing guide rules.
- The recommended ship method can be quoted to the customer at the time of taking the order.

**Freight Rating Order Management Integration**

Using Oracle Transportation, you can calculate freight estimates based on carrier freight rates.

Carrier freight rates depend on multiple factors like mode of transport, origin, destination, weight, volume, freight class, and others. For more information, see *Oracle Order Management User’s Guide*.

Oracle Order Management leverages this functionality to provide its users, the ability to quote freight charges at the time of order entry. Freight charges can be based on carrier freight rates provided in Oracle Transportation. This feature provides users the following benefits:

- Accurate freight estimates at the time of order entry.
- Improved customer service by providing freight estimates based on carrier rates.
- Supplying customers with detailed freight charges.

**Enhanced Delivery Rating Flow**

The process of rating deliveries has been enhanced in this release. When a single service matches a delivery, then the service is associated with a delivery, and the estimated freight rate is automatically displayed.

The enhanced freight rating process has been added for deliveries that have more than one matching service. If a selected delivery has multiple matching services, then you can view and select multiple services and rates. You can:

- Select carrier services: the carrier services and freight rates that match the delivery requirements are displayed.
- Select a service. It is automatically applied to the delivery.
**Carrier Rate Loading Enhancements**

Carrier rate loading is the process of loading carrier rates in Oracle Transportation to support the delivery rating process. This enhancement streamlines carrier rate loading, and enables you to directly load carrier supplied rates. You can export rate files from carrier rating disks and upload them to Oracle Transportation.

This enhancement improves the current carrier rate loading process by enabling you to load rates that are in a standard format. This format is based on the Less than Truckload (LTL) industry standard rate format.

**Load Tendering**

Load tendering involves transmitting a load tender request to a carrier and enabling the carrier to respond to the request by accepting or rejecting the request. The load tender request includes the characteristics of a delivery, such as origin and destination address, delivery weight, delivery volume, pickup and delivery date requirements. The load tender request makes a delivery visible by enabling the carrier to view the characteristics of a delivery.

Many shippers currently use manual processes to tender shipments to carriers. Electronic load tendering enables timely communication between a shipper and a carrier. The other benefits are:

- A platform for a carrier and a shipper to communicate
- Enables a carrier to respond by accepting or rejecting a load tender request
- Improves the speed of transactions between shippers and carriers
- Eliminates the manual processes being used to tender loads to carriers

**Compatibility Constraints**

You can create the following compatibility constraints:

- Carrier-facility
- Mode-facility
- Item-carrier
- Organization-facility
- Customer-facility
- Item-mode
- Item-facility
Customer-customer

For example, you can define an item-carrier compatibility constraint stating that specific carriers cannot handle designated inventory items. This type of a constraint can be setup when an item’s weight exceeds the carrier’s weight restrictions. If a delivery violates the constraint, then an error or a warning message is generated. Implementing compatibility constraints enables you to comply with a variety of shipping restrictions related to facilities, items, customers, carriers, and others.

You can also setup the severity of a constraint violation. You can setup compatibility constraints in such a way that either an error or a warning message is generated. An error message prevents any violation of the constraint and does not allow you to proceed with a transaction. A warning message notifies you about the violation but enables you to complete the transaction. If constraints are setup as warnings, for actions like auto create delivery, and auto create trip, then, warning messages are not displayed.

Facility Definition

A facility is an entity needed to define a transportation network. Broadly, every point that is setup in a transportation network is a facility. A complex facility enables multiple carriers to consolidate, de consolidate, and cross-dock their shipments. A simple facility is either an origin or a destination point where no such activities are performed.

A facility is unique to an address (location). At one address, there can only be one facility.

You can create facilities by specifying an address. An address can be specified by searching a combination of city, state/province, postal/zip code, country, and company name and type. Oracle Transportation returns addresses that do not have facilities with the given criteria. After an address is selected from the search results, then, you can create a facility for the address and enter its code, description, and an effective date range.

Facilities can be used while defining constraints. For example, a carrier-facility constraint can be established that prohibits designated carriers from servicing certain facilities. You can setup this type of a constraint in which a facility only enables deliveries by designated carriers.

Online Tracking

Using the online tracking feature, you can track deliveries directly from Oracle Transportation by navigating to a carrier’s web site. You can quickly access delivery information from any carrier that provides tracking information on their web site.
You do not have to log on and log off of multiple carrier sites to obtain tracking information. Also, you do not have to enter tracking or reference numbers while submitting an online tracking request.

This functionality enables you to track deliveries using existing carrier tracking pages and is useful for shipping, transportation, and customer support personnel to access the latest delivery status.
This chapter discusses the user procedures that can be performed using Oracle Transportation. You have to log on to Oracle Self Service application to perform all of these procedures. Select or switch to the Oracle Transportation Super User responsibility.

Topics in this chapter include the following:

- Deliveries on page 2-2
- Freight Rating on page 2-9
- Load Tendering on page 2-16
- Delivery Tracking on page 2-21
- Trips on page 2-26
- Carrier Services on page 2-33
- Carrier Manifesting on page 2-44
Deliveries

Overview of Deliveries

A delivery is a set of order lines to be shipped to a customer’s ship to location. Multiple deliveries can be grouped into a single trip. A single delivery can have items from different sales orders and can also include back orders and regular orders.

The Delivery tab on the Oracle Transportation user interface has four sub tabs:

- Workbench: to search, to rate, to tender, to track, and to view delivery leg details
- Rating: to rate a delivery
- Tendering: to tender a delivery
- Tracking: to track a delivery

Searching a Delivery

You can use the Delivery Workbench screen to search for deliveries.

To do a simple search of deliveries:

1. Navigate to Deliveries > Workbench. The Delivery Workbench screen is displayed.
2. Select one of the following search criteria:
   - Delivery Name
   - Delivery Status
   - Tender Status

3. The search results appear.
4. To view delivery details, click the delivery number.

5. The following actions are available for each delivery:
   - View Delivery Legs: to access the delivery leg workbench to view the delivery legs in a delivery.
   - Select Service: to select a carrier service that meets your delivery requirements.
   - Cancel Service: to remove a service from a delivery.
   - Update Rate: to update the rate on a delivery.

6. You can also click the delivery in the Delivery Name column to navigate to the Delivery Summary screen.

**To do an advanced search of deliveries:**

1. Navigate to Deliveries > Workbench. The Delivery Workbench screen is displayed.
2. Click Advanced Search. The Advanced Search screen is displayed.
3. Select either Show table data when all conditions are met or Show table data when any condition is met.
4. Select a Delivery Name, Initial Pickup Date, Ultimate Drop Off Date, and Initial Pickup Location option.
5. Enter a complete or a partial search phrase/date for these fields.
6. Click Search. Results appear.

Viewing a Delivery Leg

To view a delivery leg:
1. Navigate to Deliveries> Workbench. The Delivery Workbench screen is displayed.
2. Search for deliveries. A list of deliveries are displayed.
3. Select a delivery, and click View Delivery Legs. The Delivery: Delivery Name screen is displayed.
Deliveries

Figure 2–3  The Delivery Summary Screen with Delivery Legs

4. You can view the delivery summary and the delivery legs on this screen. You can also navigate to create a new delivery leg.

Creating a Delivery Leg

To create a delivery leg:

1. Navigate to Deliveries > Workbench. The Delivery Workbench screen is displayed.

2. Search for deliveries. A list of deliveries are displayed.

3. Select a delivery and click View Delivery Legs. Delivery: Delivery Name screen is displayed.

4. To create a new delivery leg, select Create Leg. The Delivery Leg screen is displayed.
**Figure 2–4 The Delivery Leg Screen**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Enter/Select a pickup location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Select a Planned Arrival Date and a Planned Departure Date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Enter/Select a Drop Off Location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Select a Planned Arrival Date and a Planned Departure Date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Select a Carrier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Select a Mode of Transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Select a Service Level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Click Save.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Splitting a Delivery Leg into Segments

To split a delivery leg into segments:

1. Navigate to Deliveries > Workbench. The Delivery Workbench screen is displayed.

2. Search for a delivery.

3. Select the delivery and click View Delivery Legs. Delivery: Delivery Name screen appears.

4. In the Delivery Legs section, select the delivery and click the icon in the Split column to split the delivery leg into two segments. See Figure 2–3, "The Delivery Summary Screen with Delivery Legs"
Freight Rating

Overview of Freight Rating

Freight rating is the process of assigning carrier rates to a delivery based on distance, weight, volume, commodity shipped, or freight class. The calculation methods can vary depending on a carrier and a mode of transport.

Oracle Transportation enables you to apply carrier freight rates to deliveries. You can search for carriers, select the carrier service for your delivery requirements, calculate a freight estimate, and apply the estimate to the delivery. You can also reduce freight rates by consolidating multiple deliveries in a single trip. Consolidation enables multiple deliveries to be aggregated and rated as a single trip. Freight estimates are based on actual carrier rates, allowing you to accurately estimate carrier freight costs. Freight rates calculated in Oracle Transportation can be used by Oracle Order Management to apply freight charges to a customer invoice.

The factors for freight rating are:

- Distance: between origin to destination, zone based
- Weight: of a delivery or individual containers in a delivery
- Volume: dimensions of a delivery or individual containers
- Service Level: carrier service level, for example, next day, second day, ground, and others
- Container: rates are applied based on the size and weight of the container transported
- Commodity/Freight Class: the commodity shipped, or freight class

Parcel Freight Rating

Parcel freight rating is the process of applying rates to individual containers. These rates are based on the weight of each container in a delivery and are determined by service levels, such as, overnight delivery, second day delivery, ground delivery, and others. Parcel freight rates are also based on origin and destination zip code zones.

LTL Freight Rating

LTL freight rating is the process of applying rates to the entire delivery. It is based on hundred weight (rate per 100 pounds). The freight rates are determined by
Freight class/commodity, and the commodities are grouped into freight classes for rating purposes.

**Freight Classes**
Freight classes are assigned to groups of similar commodities. There are 18 freight classes. Freight classes provide carriers and shippers with a standard to rate commodities.

Freight of All Kinds (FAK) is a single freight class rating regardless of commodity.

**Importance of Freight Rating**
- To apply carrier rates to a delivery
- To select carrier services based on freight rates
- To provide higher level of accuracy while estimating freight rates
- To apply carrier discounts and charges to a delivery

**Carrier Rate Comparisons**
Using Oracle Transportation, you can compare carriers based on freight rates and service offerings. Multiple carriers can provide service on a single origin and destination and you can easily compare carriers and service levels, and select the carrier that best suits your delivery requirements.

**Carrier Rate Chart Viewer**
Using Oracle Transportation, you can view carrier rates. The rate chart viewer displays the details of a carrier rate chart including freight rates, effective dates, weight breaks, freight classes, origin/destination, and so on.

**Charges and Discounts**
Charges are additional fees accessed by a carrier for services such as handling, staging, documentation, labeling, and other activities. Charges and discounts can be established in Oracle Transportation based on:
- Percent: the percent amount of the discount or charge
- Rate per UOM: discount or charge per UOM
- Fixed Rate: the fixed rate of discount, or charge regardless of the quantity

Carriers generally provide discounts or incentives on the published rates indicated on carrier rate charts.
Oracle Advanced Pricing Integration
Oracle Transportation provides a robust freight-rating engine through integration with Oracle Advanced Pricing. This integration provides the flexibility to setup various transportation rate structures.

Rating Flow
The freight rating process begins by searching for a delivery, and selecting a service for a delivery. You can also perform the following actions:

- Cancel service: to cancel a carrier service from a delivery.
- Update rate: to update the estimated rate on a delivery.

Carrier services are searched using an origin, and a destination address. The origin, and the destination of a service are matched with the Initial Pickup Location and the Ultimate Drop off Location of a delivery.

If you choose parcel as the mode of transport, then, the carriers, and service levels defined as the parcel mode type are returned in the search process. Viewing all parcel carriers enables you to compare rates between multiple carriers.

Note:  Rates for services and carriers have to be setup before a delivery can be rated.

Selecting a Service for a Delivery

To select a service for a delivery:

1. Navigate to Deliveries >Rating. The Delivery Workbench screen is displayed.
2. Search for a delivery.
3. Select the delivery and click Select Service to view the available services that match the delivery. Step 1 of 2: Compare Services screen is displayed.
4. Select one of the available services.
5. Click Next. Step 2 of 2: Review screen is displayed.
6. Click Submit. A Confirmation message is displayed.
Cancelling a Service for a Delivery

To cancel a service for a delivery:

1. Navigate to Deliveries > Rating. The Delivery Workbench screen is displayed.
2. Search for a delivery.
3. Select a delivery that has a service assigned to it, and click Cancel Service. A warning message appears: “This Action will Cancel the Service Assigned to the selected delivery.”
4. Click Yes, to cancel the service and No, to cancel this procedure.
Updating Carrier Freight Rates For a Delivery

Rates can be updated for deliveries with existing rates.

If an estimated rate on a delivery requires an update, then the delivery is marked with **. Adding or deleting items from the delivery or change in the packing configuration can result in the delivery being marked for an update.

Re-rating can be initiated for a delivery with an existing rate even if the reprice flag is setup as no, since some other legs on the same trip may have changed and may cause a change in rate.

To update rates for a delivery:
1. Navigate to Deliveries > Rating.
2. Search for a delivery that has an existing rate.

To update rates for a delivery:

3. Select a delivery and click Update Rate.
4. The following Confirmation is displayed:
   
   A re-rating request has been submitted with the request id <number>. Please note that this page does not track the status of this request. Please come back to view the results after the request completes normally.
Load Tendering

Overview of Load Tendering

A load tender request is a shipment pick up request sent by a shipper to a carrier. In the load tendering process, you can tender a single delivery, deliveries in a multi-leg trip, or a trip consisting of multiple deliveries.

Load tendering involves transmitting a load tender request to a carrier and enabling a carrier to respond to the request by accepting or rejecting the request. The load tender request includes the characteristics of a delivery, such as origin and destination address, delivery weight, delivery volume, pickup delivery date and time requirements. The load tender request allows the carrier to view detailed pickup and delivery information.

Load tendering involves sending a workflow message to a carrier via e-mail. The carrier can logon to the carrier portal and respond to the tender request. Load tendering is primarily used in the less than truckload (LTL), full truckload (TL), and marine modes of transport. In the small parcel segment, carrier manifesting is equivalent to tendering. Since large number of deliveries are processed in the small parcel environment, it is not effective to tender each delivery to a carrier.

The load tendering functionality provided in Oracle Transportation is implemented using Oracle Workflow.

Electronic Load Tendering

Electronic load tendering provides the following features:

- A platform for carriers and shippers to electronically communicate
- Carrier Response Portal enables carriers to respond by accepting or rejecting a load tender request
- Improves the speed of transactions between shippers and carriers
- Eliminates manual processes used to tender loads to carriers
Tendering Flow

You can perform the following procedures in the tendering flow:

- Submitting a tender
- Receiving a tender
- Cancelling a tender

Submitting a Tender

To submit a tender:
1. Navigate to Deliveries > Tendering. The Delivery Workbench screen is displayed.
2. Search for a delivery. The deliveries that are tender enabled, have a Tender button in the Action column.

Figure 2–9  The Delivery Workbench Screen

3. Select a delivery that is tender enabled, and click Tender in the Action column.
4. Step 2 of 2: Review screen is displayed. Check **Yes, I want to submit a tender to the selected carrier** check box to submit a tender.

5. Enter the carrier response time, and select the time unit of measure.

6. In the Load tender email field, select the e-mail address of the person who should receive an e-mail about this request.

7. Click Submit to submit the tender. A Confirmation message is displayed.
Receiving a Tender

To receive a tender:

1. If you are the person (carrier) whose e-mail was entered in the Load tender e-mail field, then you can click the link in your email to navigate to the Carrier Response Portal site.

2. Log on to the Carrier Response Portal to accept or reject the tender. To log on to the Carrier Response Portal, switch to the Oracle Transportation Carrier User responsibility.

Figure 2–11 The Carrier Response Portal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search for Tenders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tender Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Search Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select</th>
<th>Tender Reference</th>
<th>Tender Date</th>
<th>Tenders Remaining</th>
<th>Initial Pickup Location</th>
<th>Ultimate Dropoff Location</th>
<th>Initial Pickup Date</th>
<th>Ultimate Dropoff Date</th>
<th>Tender Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data exists.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: To do a wildcard search for a tender in the Carrier Response Portal, select tender status. You cannot do a wildcard search on a tender reference.

3. In the search box, select either Tender Status or Tender Reference.

4. Search results are displayed. You can accept or reject the tender by clicking Accept or Reject.

5. If you click Accept, then, the Review and Submit screen is displayed. Click Submit to submit the tender.
Cancelling a Tender

To cancel a tender:
1. Navigate to Deliveries > Tendering. The Delivery Workbench screen is displayed.
2. Search the delivery for which you want to cancel the tender.
3. The delivery appears in a table with the tender status of tendered.
4. Select Cancel Tender in the Action column.
5. A Warning appears. “This Action will cancel the tender request that you submitted.”
6. Select Yes to cancel the tender.
Delivery Tracking

Overview of Delivery Tracking

Delivery tracking is the process by which you receive information from a carrier on the location of a delivery. A carrier provides continuous feedback at regular intervals on the status of a delivery. Tracking information includes data related to a delivery pickup, in transit events, delivery exceptions, and the delivery receipt information. A standard carrier tracking message can include the following:

- Pickup location
- Delivery location
- Date and time of delivery pickup
- In transit events
- Delivery exceptions

The amount of delivery information included in a carrier tracking message depends on the level of tracking provided by the carrier. Some carriers may provide detailed tracking information that includes numerous in transit events. Some carriers may provide limited information such as pickup and delivery events only.

Delivery Tracking Methods

Oracle Transportation provides two methods of carrier tracking:

- Online tracking: enables you to directly access the carrier tracking web site to receive the tracking status on a delivery. You can access delivery information from any carrier that provides tracking information on its web site. You do not have to log on and log off of multiple carrier sites to obtain tracking information. Also, you do not have to enter a tracking or reference numbers while submitting an online tracking request. You can track deliveries using the carrier tracking screens in Oracle Transportation. The online tracking feature is useful for shipping, transportation, and customer support personnel to access the current status of a delivery.

- XML based carrier tracking: enables you to accept inbound XML ShowShipStatus message from carriers. This is equivalent to the EDI 214 Shipment Status Message. The carrier response includes tracking information such as the current location of the delivery, status of the delivery, delivery exceptions, and the date the message was sent. The carrier can create an XML
Delivery Tracking

ShowShipStatus message, or an EDI 214 that is converted to the XML ShowShipStatus format, and is transmitted to Oracle Transportation.

Delivery Tracking Message
Oracle Transportation supports inbound tracking messages, asynchronously from a carrier, allowing you to view the current status of a delivery. A shipper and a carrier can establish the tracking requirements including notification events (exceptions only, or all messages), and the frequency of notification (hourly, daily, or an agreed upon time interval). The tracking message responses are automatically processed from the carrier, and the delivery status is automatically updated in Oracle Transportation.

Viewing Delivery History
You can view the tracking history of all your deliveries. The tracking information is available in the inbound tracking message sent from the carrier. The tracking delivery history includes the carrier name, delivery status, activity date, activity type, and the sequence of the delivery. You can automatically receive delivery tracking information from a carrier.

View Tracking Exceptions
Delivery tracking exceptions can be viewed in Oracle Transportation. Delivery exceptions refer to unplanned events that lead to in-transit delivery delays such as weather related delays, late drivers, damages, and others. Visibility to delivery exceptions enables you to adjust delivery plans in case of exceptions.

Tracking Flow
Use the Tracking screen to search deliveries for tracking. You can search for deliveries by either the Delivery Name, Delivery Status, or by the Tracking Number. Tracking Number is a primary number used by a carrier to track a specific container or an entire delivery. If the Tracking Number belongs to a container, then, the delivery associated with the container appears in the search results.

Oracle Transportation supports tracking information at the delivery level, and at the container level. The XML tracking information is displayed with the deliveries/containers. You can also track deliveries online, view the XML tracking history, and view delivery details.

If the tracking search results in a single container, then the delivery is expanded, allowing the container tracking details to be viewed. If a delivery consists of
multiple containers, then, you have to click Expand All to view each container in the delivery.

**Tracking a Delivery**

**To track a delivery:**

1. Navigate to Deliveries> Tracking. The Tracking screen is displayed.
2. Search for a delivery. The Tracking screen reappears with the Track Deliveries section.

![Figure 2–12 The Tracking Screen with the Track Deliveries section](image)

3. The latest tracking status received in the XML Tracking Message is displayed. The location and date are also displayed.
4. To navigate to the Delivery Summary screen, click the delivery number in the Delivery row.
5. Click the Track Online icon to navigate to a carrier’s web site. If the carrier’s track online setup is not completed, then, the track online icon is disabled.
6. Click the Tracking History icon to navigate to the Delivery Activity Details screen. If no XML messages are received for the delivery, then the tracking history icon is disabled.

**Figure 2–13 The Delivery Activity Details screen**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carrier</th>
<th>Message Date</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Tracking Number</th>
<th>例外</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHL</td>
<td>17-Jan-2003 18:30:00</td>
<td>Shipped</td>
<td>9257723020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Click View Message Headers to view all the messages received for the delivery.

8. Click the icon in the Exception row to navigate to the Delivery Activity Exceptions screen.
9. If there are any tracking exceptions received from the carrier, the exceptions are displayed with the exception date, reason, and description.
Overview of Trips

A trip is a group of deliveries for a specific carrier, departing from a particular location. A trip contains at least two stops, a stop to pick up goods, and another stop to drop off goods, and may include intermediate stops.

Trips can be created automatically or manually.

In Oracle Transportation, you can create stops within a trip. To add a new stop in a trip, or to modify a trip stop location, the trip must have a service and a schedule.

You cannot modify the first or the last stop in a trip, if a trip is in transit.

Searching For Trips

To search for a trip:
1. Navigate to Trips> Workbench. The Trips screen is displayed.

Figure 2–15  The Trips Screen
2. Select either a Trip Name or a Trip Status by selecting an option from the Search drop-down list.
3. Enter a full or partial search phrase.
4. Select Go. The search results are displayed.

**Figure 2–16  The Trips Search Results**

---

**Viewing a Stop in a Trip**

**To view a stop in a trip:**

1. Navigate to Trips> Workbench. The Trips Screen is displayed.
2. Search for a trip. Select the trip, and click View Stops.
3. Stops for Trip <Trip Number> screen is displayed. You can select a stop, and either view deliveries, or edit the stop information.
4. If you click View Deliveries for a stop, then Deliveries for <stop location> screen is displayed with a Deliveries table.

5. If you click Edit, then the Edit <stop location> for Trip <Trip Number> screen is displayed.

6. Make the required edits and click Apply.

7. To delete a stop, click the icon in the Delete column corresponding to the row of the stop that you want to delete.

Creating a Stop for a Trip

To create a stop for a trip:
1. Navigate to Trips > Workbench. The Trips Screen is displayed.

2. Search for a trip. Select the trip and click View Stops. Stops for Trip Facility-Trip Name is displayed.

3. Click Create Stop. The Create Stop for Trip <Trip Name> screen is displayed.
4. Enter information in the Stop Information section.
   1. Enter or select a location.
   2. Enter or select a sequence number.
   3. Optionally, enter a Departure Fill %.
   4. Enter a Seal Code.
5. Select planned dates for arrival and departure.
6. Enter values in the Departure Weight/Volume Information section.
   1. Enter the Gross, Tare, and Net departure weights.
   2. Select a Unit of Measure for the weight.
   4. Select a Unit of Measure for the volume.
7. Click Apply.

Creating a Trip

**To create a trip:**
1. Navigate to Trips> Workbench. The Trips Screen is displayed.
2. Click Create Trip. The Create Trip screen is displayed.
3. Enter a Trip Name.

4. Check the Consolidate check box if you want to consolidate multiple deliveries on this trip for applying carrier freight rates. If you do not check the
Consolidate check box, then the carrier freight rate for each delivery in the trip is rated separately.

5. In the Carrier section, select the Ship Method, Carrier, Mode of Transport, and Service Level.

6. In the Vehicle section, enter or select an Organization, Item Name, Number Prefix, and Number.

7. Enter Routing Instructions.

8. Search a value for Arrive After Trip box.

9. Click Apply to save the information, or Apply and Create Stops, if you want to create stops for this trip.
Carrier Services

Overview of Carrier Services

You can setup carrier services in Oracle Transportation. Carrier services are transportation services between an origin and a destination. The origin and destination can be a zip code, city, state, country, geographic region, or a zone. A service can be described as broadly as, between Japan to United States, or as narrowly as, between Taipei to zip code 94065. Service information is uploaded by a shipper.

The service details can include origin, destination, carrier, mode of transport, commodity, service level, equipment, schedules, and so on. You can use the service details to select the appropriate service based on the characteristics of your delivery, and to view the freight rates associated with a service.

Oracle Transportation enables you to setup multiple carriers, and their corresponding services. After setting up carrier services, you can search and compare the services.

Rate Charts

Rate charts are a list of carrier rates based on delivery weight, freight class, service level, and so on. Rate charts have to be uploaded before setting up carrier service schedules. Rate charts are specific to service levels, and have specific start, and end dates. A rate chart has the following fields:

- Carrier Name
- Rate Chart Name
- Rates
- Currency
- Effective Dates
- Weight Breaks
- Rating Attributes

Service Schedules

A service schedule contains journey or vessel specific information for each service. Information in the schedule may include the voyage/flight number, vessel type, and frequency of the service level between locations.
Schedules are primarily posted by ocean and air freight carriers.

LTL and Parcel carriers do not have schedules associated with their service levels. Carriers that operate less frequently than parcel carriers, or LTL carriers publish schedules to provide their users with detailed arrival and departure information.

There are two types of service schedules:

- Date-based schedules: refer to specific departure and arrival dates.
- Frequency-based schedules: refer to weekly or daily service schedules.

**Regions**

Geographic regions are predefined administrative regions such as cities, countries, states, provinces, cities, postal codes, ports and airports. Regions use valid administrative region descriptors. For example, San Francisco is a valid city, SFO is a valid airport, and the Port of San Francisco is a valid port. Using geographic region involves validating the descriptor, and the type of region with a local table of geographic regions, or by using an external vendor for validation.

**Zones**

Zones are collections of geographic regions. For example, a carrier can define a zone that includes the five states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, and Arizona. The transportation industry uses carrier defined zones to support distribution activities, and freight rate structures. You can define zones at any geographic region level (country, state, province, city or postal code). Zones information is defined and stored locally. User-defined zones model regions of operation that do not match predefined geographic regions.

**Rating Zone Charts**

Rating zone charts are a group of origin and destination zip codes. Rating is simplified by the use of zones. Zone charts are unique to a pickup origin zip code and are primarily used by parcel carriers. Zones are specific to carrier service levels. A rating zone chart is comprised of the following parameters:

- Carrier Name
- Mode of Transport
- Origin Postal Code Range
- Destination Postal Code Range
- Service Level
Rating Parameters

Searching Carrier Services

To do a simple search for carrier services:

1. Navigate to Carrier Service> Search Service. The Services screen is displayed.

   **Figure 2–20  The Services Screen**

2. Under the Service Search section, enter or search by the Origin, Destination, Mode of Transport, and/or Carrier Name fields.

3. Click Search. The results are displayed.
4. To view the details about any service, click the Details icon in its row. The Service Details screen is displayed.
5. To view the rating details, click the Rate Chart Name in the Rating Details section. The Rate Charts screen is displayed with all the details.

**To do an advanced search for carrier services:**

1. Navigate to Carrier Service> Search Services. The Services screen is displayed.
2. Click Show Advanced Search. The Services screen reappears with additional fields.
3. Optionally, enter a Service Number.
4. Check Show Services with Schedules Only, if you only want to view services with schedules.
5. You can search by additional service levels or/and search by schedules.

**Viewing Service Schedules**

Schedules are associated with carrier services. Select a service to view carrier schedules associated with a service.

On the Services screen, the Schedules column indicates if there is a schedule associated with the service or not. If the Schedules column indicates Yes, then there is a schedule attached to the service.

**To view service schedules:**

1. Navigate to Carrier Service > Search Services. The Services screen is displayed.
2. Search for a service. The results are displayed.
3. Select a service, and click View Schedules.
4. The Schedules screen is displayed with a list of schedules for the selected service. You can search for schedules by departure and arrival date ranges. For example, if you have a delivery scheduled for departure over the next two months, then, you can search available schedules based on the delivery departure date. You can also sort schedule lists. You can sort schedules by carrier, departure date, arrival date, departure time, arrival time, and vessel by clicking the column name.
**Figure 2–23 The Schedules Screen**

![Schedules Screen](image)

### Schedules Filter
- **Departure Date From**: [Input Field]
- **Arrival Date From**: [Input Field]
- **To**: [Input Field]

### Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Port of Loading</th>
<th>Port of Discharge</th>
<th>Departure Date</th>
<th>Arrival Date</th>
<th>Transit Time</th>
<th>Departure Time</th>
<th>Arrival Time</th>
<th>Frequency Type</th>
<th>Frequency View</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>Flag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data exists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Carriers** | **Tips** | **Carrier Services** | **Carrier Selection** | **Admin** | **Return to Portal** | **Logout** | **Preferences** | **Help**
Searching Rate Charts

To search rate charts:

1. Navigate to Carrier Services > Rate Charts. The Rate Charts screen is displayed.

Figure 2–24  The Rate Charts Screen

2. Select a Carrier Name.
3. Optionally, select a Rate Chart Name.
4. Optionally, select an Origin and a Destination.
5. Click Search. The results appear in a table in the Rate Chart Results section.
Figure 2–25  The Rate Charts screen with the results

6. Click the Details icon to view the rate chart lines. You can also view any associated charges and discounts. If charges are established for a rate chart, then the Charge Type, Amount Value, and Amount Type are included in the Charges and Discount section. Oracle Transportation supports three Amount Types:

1. Rate Per Unit of Measure, for example, $1.00 per pound
2. Percent, for example, 25%
3. Fixed rate, for example, $10
7. Select a rate chart line and click View Rate Breaks. The Rate Charts screen is displayed with the Rate Chart Breaks section. The Range column shows the break points. The UOM column represents the Unit of Measure. The Service Level shows the carrier service that the rate is applicable for.
Figure 2–27  The Rate Chart screen with the Rate Chart Breaks
Carrier Manifesting

Overview of Carrier Manifesting

Carrier manifesting is used by shippers to process parcel deliveries. Carrier manifesting enables you to process deliveries based on a parcel carrier’s requirements.

The process of manifesting includes weighing parcels, calculating freight costs, generating shipping documents, and submitting manifest data to a carrier manifesting system at the end of each day.

A manifesting system performs manifesting related activities such as calculating total freight cost, producing carrier required shipment labels and documents.

Oracle Transportation enables you to send XML messages to carrier manifesting systems to upload delivery information. These transactions contain delivery details to determine freight costs, and to print the required labels and paperwork. You can manually or automatically extract the delivery details and send them to a manifesting system. Once the carrier manifesting system responds, then, the delivery is automatically confirmed in Oracle Shipping Execution

Automated Carrier Manifesting

Process Flow

For automated carrier manifesting, you can run a concurrent process to extract the eligible deliveries to be sent to the carrier manifesting system. Eligible deliveries are the deliveries with the status Staged/Pick Confirm. A concurrent process can be scheduled with different parameters, allowing you to schedule different deliveries for different carriers. This program also checks if a delivery has been packed or not. If a delivery is unpacked, then, Auto Pack Option parameter indicates if the delivery should be auto packed by this concurrent process. The parameters for scheduling the concurrent process are:

- Carrier
- Ship From Org
- Scheduled Ship Date
- Customer
- Customer Ship To
Manual Carrier Manifesting

Business Flow
The following is an example of a manual carrier manifesting business flow:

1. Select the lines to be shipped on Oracle Shipping Execution’s Shipping Transaction form, assign the lines to a delivery, pick and pack the delivery lines. There is no restriction on how you can create or pack the delivery. You can auto-create, auto-pack, manually create, manually pack, or use the Packing Workbench. The delivery lines must have a staged status. The carrier has to be present on the delivery, before a delivery can be sent to a carrier manifesting system. If you did not enter a carrier on the sales order line, then, it can be manually entered on the delivery, or by using the action to automate carrier selection. For more information, see Oracle Shipping Execution User’s Guide.

2. Review the delivery and select Send Outbound Message. Then, select Send Shipping Request and click OK. The XML message is sent to the manifesting system.

3. You can view the message history by selecting View Message History to view the workflow for the XML message.

4. A carrier manifesting system uses the data from the XML message to calculate the total freight costs, and to generate the required labels and shipping documents. In the carrier manifesting system, you can also enter the container weight if it was not sent in the XML message, or add special services.

5. A manifesting system creates an XML message as a response, and sends it to Oracle Transportation. The response includes information such as tracking numbers, freight charges, total delivery weight, and so on. The delivery is updated with delivery and item information, and is automatically ship confirmed. Oracle Transportation submits the delivery details to Oracle Order Management and Oracle Inventory, and the delivery process is completed.

Benefits of Manifesting
Manifesting is important to parcel carriers for several reasons:

1. You can send manifest data, for example, line-by-line detail of daily shipping activity to carriers.

2. You can electronically communicate delivery information to carriers.
3. You can provide carrier-required shipping documents such as manifest data, shipping label, waybill, COD label, and so on, that are compliant with each carrier’s standards.

4. You can receive tracking numbers to track your delivery.

5. You can receive detailed manifests that can be used to audit carrier freight bills.

Third Party Manifesting System

Oracle Transportation enables integration with third party carrier manifesting systems. Most third party manifesting systems support multiple carriers compliance. A multiple carrier compliant manifesting system is a system that supports more than one carrier. If you contract with only one carrier to transport your deliveries, then you can implement a manifesting system that uses the carrier proprietary system. Some companies prefer to build their own manifesting systems. These can either be single or multiple carriers compliant depending on each company’s requirement.

Third Party Warehouse Messaging

Oracle Transportation enables you to send XML equivalent ASC X12 940 and 945 EDI messages to your third party warehouse. The message indicates the goods that the warehouse needs to ship on behalf of the shipper. Oracle Transportation extracts the delivery information and sends it to the third party warehouse as a Shipment Request transaction. The Shipment Advice transaction is the response from the warehouse indicating what was shipped. After the message is received from the warehouse, then, the delivery is confirmed.

The following is an example of a third party warehouse business flow:

1. Select the order lines that you want to transmit to the third party warehouse, and assign the lines to a delivery. The delivery lines have a Ready to Release status (if the item is transactable) or Not Applicable status (if the item is non-transactable). For more information on creating deliveries, see the Oracle Shipping Execution User’s Guide.

2. Review the delivery and select Send Outbound Message. Then, select Send Shipping Request and select OK. The XML message is sent to the third party warehouse.

3. View the message history by selecting View Message History. This enables you to view the workflow for the XML message, and gives you a Sent XML message status.
4. The third party warehouse performs the shipment and creates an XML response message. The XML transaction is imported and processed. The delivery is automatically ship confirmed, and status of the lines are updated to ship confirm. The system submits the delivery information to Oracle Order Management and Oracle Inventory and the delivery process is complete.
Air Freight
The fastest transportation mode supporting the global supply chain. In international trade, air freight is ideal for shipping cargo with a high value/weight ratio, and high time sensitivity.

There are two types of air freight: air parcel and heavyweight air freight. Air parcel has weight restriction (less than 150 pounds) and dimension (must fit into carrier-specified packaging) of the shipment, and is a door-to-door service. It uses a different pricing structure and billing process from heavyweight air freight.

Bill of Lading
A transportation document that is the contract of carriage between a shipper and a carrier. It provides a receipt for the goods the shipper tenders to the carrier and, in some cases, shows the certificate of title.

Carrier
A supplier that provides transportation services. It can be assigned at the time of order entry, purchase order, or sales order (only a suggested carrier) or at the time of transportation planning (planned carrier), or at the time of route scheduling (actual carrier).

Carrier Host System
Manifesting system will upload manifest data to a carrier’s host system. Each carrier host system can only process that carrier packages manifest data.
Carrier Proprietary System
Parcel carriers such as UPS, FedEx, and others have their own manifesting systems. For UPS, it is called UPS Online, for FedEx, it is called FedEx Ship Manager. Each proprietary system only supports the manifesting requirements of its own carrier.

Carrier Manifesting
See Manifesting.

Carrier Selection
Is the process of selecting the appropriate carrier and service level and assigning it to the delivery. Carrier selection can be determined by a number of factors including delivery weight, geographic ship to/ship from region, customer need by date, and others. Carrier selection can also be determined by a customer or a shipper routing guide rules. Routing guide rules are designed to mandate carrier and service level assignment based on specified rules. Routing guide rules are designed to ensure that the correct carrier is assigned to the delivery.

Carrier Tracking
Is the process of providing continuous feedback at regular intervals on the status of a delivery.

Commercial Invoice
The commercial invoice represents a complete record of the business transaction between the exporter and the foreign importer with regard to the goods sold. It is used as one of the primary documents in the collections process, and is the main document used by foreign customs for importation control, valuation, and duty determination.

Company
A company is a manufacturer who builds or assembles products to be sold to his customer. These companies are in need of carriers to transport their products to their customers.

Container
A receptacle in which material is held or carried such as a carton, box, crate, or a can.

Consolidation Facility
A facility where deliveries from different origins can join together.
**Deconsolidation**
The method used to separate consolidated deliveries into individual deliveries. Deconsolidation is done at a hub or a distribution center for deliveries to be sent to their final destinations.

**Delivery**
A delivery consists of a set of delivery lines that are scheduled to be shipped to a customer’s ship-to location on a specific date and time.

**Docks**
A facility can have different kinds of docks for performing actual operations at the facility. These could be shipping/receiving docks, or loading/unloading docks.

**Facility**
All physical locations in an address book used for transportation activities are known as a transportation facility.

Multiple companies are involved in transportation: a shipper, its customer, its suppliers, its carriers, and third party logistic providers (3PLs). Each of these companies may have a combination of facilities associated with them: These could be receiving docks, shipping docks, consolidation centers, deconsolidation centers, or trans-shipment facilities. The facilities may also have customer specific, or carrier specific tasks, and charges associated with them. Optimizing the routing through these facilities is one of the objectives of a transportation network.

**Freight**
All merchandise, goods, products, or commodities shipped by rail, air, road, or water. The conveyance or means of transportation of goods provided by common carriers. Shipping by freight is usually less expensive than other methods, such as express.

**Freight Consolidation**
The grouping of deliveries to obtain reduced costs, or improved utilization of the transportation function. Consolidation can occur by market area grouping, grouping according to scheduled deliveries, or using third party pooling services, such as public warehouses, and freight forwarders.
Freight Rating
Is the process of assigning carrier rates to a delivery. It is based on distance, weight, volume, commodity shipped, or freight class. The calculation methods can vary depending on carriers, and the mode of transport.

Freight Terms
An agreement indicating who pays the freight costs of an order, and when the costs are to be paid. Freight terms do not affect accounting freight charges.

Gross Weight
The gross weight of a delivery includes the item and container weights.

LTL Freight Rating
LTL freight rating is based on three components: distance, freight class, and weight.

Load Tender
The process of transmitting a load tender request to a carrier, and enabling a carrier to respond to the request by accepting or rejecting the request. The load tender request includes the characteristics of a delivery, such as origin and destination address, delivery weight and volume, pickup and delivery date and time requirements, and so on.

Line Item
One item on an order, regardless of service.

Less than Truckload (LTL)
A LTL shipment consists of a quantity of freight less than truckload. It consists of multiple containers destined for a single location. LTL shipments have a lower cost per pound in comparison to parcel carriers. The most well known LTL carriers are Roadway Express, Yellow Freight Systems, Viking Freight, and USFreightways. LTL carriers can be segmented into two major categories: long haul and short haul. Long haul carriers generally serve destinations that are over 300 miles from the origin terminal. Short haul carriers serve those points within a 300 mile radius of the origin terminal. Unlike the parcel carrier market, the LTL industry is comprised of hundreds of carriers.

Modes of Transportation
Indicates the method of transportation. Modes of transportation include Parcel, LTL, TL, Air, Ocean/Marine, and Rail.
Manifest Data
Manifest data is a line-by-line detail of daily shipping activity. It is also referred as the Package Level Detail (PLD) by some carrier company.

Manifesting
Is the method used by shippers to exclusively process parcel deliveries. The process of manifesting includes weighing parcels, calculating freight cost, producing shipping documents, and submitting manifest data to parcel carriers host systems at the end of each day.

Net Weight
The weight of the goods, excluding all packing.

Ocean Transportation
Carriers that transport goods via the ocean. Ocean transport is mostly used for large deliveries that are not time sensitive.

Order
Group of lines ordered together by a customer.

Order Fulfillment System
Oracle Order Management and Oracle Shipping Execution are some examples of the Order Fulfillment System.

Parcel
A parcel delivery is described as a shipment in which each container in a shipment is less than 150 pounds.

Parcel Carriers
Parcel carriers refer to carriers such as UPS, FedEx, Airborne Express, DHL, and others, which usually transports items weighing up to 150 pounds, and which do not require shipper to request pick ups like in other modes of transportation such as less-than-truckload (LTL) or truckload (TL).

Parcel Service Levels
Parcel carriers usually provide multiple service levels. Parcel carrier services can be grouped into three categories; ground service, express air service, and international service. Within these categories, parcel carriers generally have multiple service offerings. The number of services provided depends on the carrier. Most parcel carriers guarantee selected services. Guaranteed services are also known as day or
time-definite services. Most parcel carriers provide a refund of shipping cost if a delivery is not delivered to the consignee by the specified delivery time.

**Pickup Record Number**
The pickup record number is used by a carrier to uniquely identify the manifest. Pickup record numbers are sequential allowing the carrier to verify manifest transmissions.

**Proof of Delivery**
The receipt signed by the consignee upon delivery.

**Rail Carriers**
Rail carriers move goods via the railroads. Rates are based on commodities being transported. Rail transport is ideal for bulk materials and rates are typically lower than truck transport.

**Service Level**
Indicates the priority of the service such as morning of next day, next day, second day, three or four days, and so on. Services are usually defined by a transit time, and a separate rate structure.

**Shipper Account Number**
Account number assigned to the shipper by the carrier. A shipper can have one account number, or multiple account numbers from a single carrier. The shipper account number always appears on the manifest header.

**Shipping**
The function that performs tasks for the outgoing shipment of parts, components, and products. It includes packaging, marking, weighing, and loading for shipment.

**Shipment**
Shipment is a customer order that has been picked, and packed. Small parcel carriers define a shipment as one parcel, or multiple parcels destined to a single consignee. For example, Federal Express accepts a shipment weighing 1000 pounds as long as each parcel within the shipment does not exceed 150 pounds, and the shipment is going to a single recipient. Shipment and Delivery are used interchangeably in this guide.
Shipper
An individual who performs shipping related activities. It can also refer to a company that is manufacturing a product, and performing a shipping activity.

Shipper’s Export Declaration
An exporter must submit the Shipper’s Export Declaration (SED) when the value of a single commodity is valued over $2,500 or for which an export license or license exemption is required for a shipment from United States to another country. The purpose of the SED is used for developing export statistics, and export control.

Ship Method
A header, and line level field in Oracle Order Management that combines the carrier, mode, and level of service.

Shipping Lead Time
The number of working days generally required for goods to move between a shipping, and receiving point, plus acceptance time in days at the receiving point.

Shipping Point
The location from where goods are sent.

Transportation
Transportation is the movement and tracking of products from the source to the destination. It is the final step in the order fulfillment process of managing the movement of goods from a warehouse to a customer destination.

Tare Weight
The weight of a substance, obtained by deducing the weight of the empty container from the gross weight of the full container.

Third Party Logistics Provider (3PLs)
Companies that provide transportation services such as pool points, consolidation centers, de-consolidation centers. These companies also provide the service related to carriers such as carrying freight through truck load, less than truckload, or parcel.

Third Party Manifesting System
The system provided by the third party software vendors that perform manifesting related activities. Some third party software vendors are Kewill, Pitney Bowes, TanData, and others. These third party manifesting systems generally support
manifesting requirements of multiple carriers. But these third party systems need to be integrated into the company legacy system to share shipment data.

**Transit Time**
The time required to transport a delivery from the initial pickup location to the ultimate drop-off location.

**Trip**
A trip is an instance of a specific freight carrier departing from a particular location containing deliveries.

A trip is carrier specific, and contains at least two stops such as a stop to pick up goods, and another stop to drop off goods, and may include intermediate stops.

Trips can be created automatically or manually.

**Trip Stop**
A location at which the trip is due for a pick-up, or a drop-off.

**Truck Load Carriers**
Truck load carriers charge for the entire container when transporting a delivery. Rates are calculated per mile based on the distance from the pickup location to the delivery location.

**Weight**
The measurement of heaviness or mass of a product or shipment rather than the volume or quantity.

**XML Gateway**
Oracle XML Gateway is a robust tool that enables the production and consumption of valid, well-formed XML messages between Oracle e-Business Suite and your trading partners. The XML Gateway enables application interoperability and integration supporting enterprise integration requirements driven by Business-to-Business (B2B) and Application to Application (A2A) integration requirements. XML Gateway is the core technology used for sending and receiving OAG compliant XML documents to trading partners in Oracle Exchange.

**Zone**
A zone is a collection or grouping of regions. Zones can be used while defining carrier services for the purposes of freight rating.
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