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Send Us Your Comments

Oracle Process Manufacturing Using Oracle Order Management with Process Inventory, Release 11i
Part No. A86733-05

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

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

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

- FAX: 650-506-7200  Attn: Oracle Process Manufacturing
- Postal service:
  Oracle Corporation
  Oracle Process Manufacturing
  500 Oracle Parkway
  Redwood City, CA 94065
  U.S.A.
- Electronic mail message to appsdoc@us.oracle.com

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

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

Audience for This Guide

Welcome to Release 11i of the Using Oracle Order Management with Process Inventory.

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

■ The principles and customary practices of your business area.

■ Oracle Process Manufacturing
  
  If you have never used Oracle Process Manufacturing, Oracle suggests you attend one or more of the Oracle Process Manufacturing 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 guide contains the information you need to understand and use Using Oracle Order Management with Process Inventory.

■ Chapter 1 provides an introduction to using Order Management with Process Inventory.

■ Chapter 2 explains setup procedures for using Order Management with Process Inventory.

■ Chapter 3 explains how to create and book sales orders using process inventory, as well as reserving process inventory.

■ Chapter 4 explains how to detail move order lines and perform pick confirm of detailed move order lines.

■ Chapter 5 explains how to ship process inventory.

■ Chapter 6 lists new process specific fields on existing Order Management reports.
Appendix A describes how to navigate to each window and the profile options to set.

A Glossary provides definitions of terms that are used in this guide.

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/.

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 Process Manufacturing.

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 - The new features section in the HTML help describes new features in 11i. This information is updated for each new release of Oracle Process Manufacturing. The new features section also includes information about any features that were not yet available when this guide was printed. For example, if your administrator has installed software from a mini-packs an upgrade, this document describes the new features. Online help patches are available on MetaLink.

- 11i Features Matrix - This document lists new features available by patch and identifies any associated new documentation. The new features matrix document is available on MetaLink.
Readme File - Refer to the readme file for patches that you have installed to learn about new documentation or documentation patches that you can download.

Related User’s Guides

Oracle Process Manufacturing 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 Process Manufacturing.

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 Process Manufacturing (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

Accounting Setup User’s Guide

The OPM Accounting Setup application is where users set up global accounting attributes about the way financial data will be collected by OPM. These attributes include such things as account keys, financial calendars, and account segments. Since OPM is closely integrated with Oracle General Ledger (GL), much of the attributes are defined in the Oracle GL instead of OPM, and therefore, the windows are display only within OPM. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Accounting Setup User’s Guide describes how to setup and use this application.
Cost Management User’s Guide
The OPM Cost Management application is used by cost accountants to capture and review the manufacturing costs incurred in their process manufacturing businesses. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Cost Management User’s Guide describes how to setup and use this application.

Manufacturing Accounting Controller User’s Guide
The Manufacturing Accounting Controller application is where users define the impact of manufacturing events on financials. For example, event RCPT (Inventory Receipts) results in a debit to inventory, a credit to accrued accounts payable, a debit or a credit to purchase price variance, etc. These impacts are predefined in the Manufacturing Accounting Controller application so users may begin using OPM to collect financial data out-of-the-box, however, they may also be adjusted per your business needs. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Manufacturing Accounting Controller User’s Guide describes how to setup and use this application.

Oracle Financials Integration User’s Guide
Since OPM is closely integrated with Oracle General Ledger, financial data that is collected about the manufacturing processes must be transferred to the Oracle Financials applications. The OPM Oracle Financials Integration application is where users define how that data is transferred. For example, users define whether data is transferred real time or batched and transferred at intervals. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Oracle Financials Integration User’s Guide describes how to setup and use this application.

Inventory Management User’s Guide
The OPM Inventory Management application is where data about the items purchased for, consumed during, and created as a result of the manufacturing process are tracked. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Inventory Management User’s Guide includes information to help you effectively work with the Oracle Process Manufacturing Inventory application.

Physical Inventory User’s Guide
Performing physical inventory count is the most accurate way to get an accounting of all material quantities purchased, manufactured, and sold, and update your onhand quantities accordingly. The OPM Physical Inventory application automates and enables the physical inventory process. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Physical Inventory User’s Guide describes how to setup and use this application.
Order Fulfillment User’s Guide
The OPM Order Fulfillment application automates sales order entry to reduce order cycle time. Order Fulfillment enables order entry personnel to inform customers of scheduled delivery dates and pricing. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Order Fulfillment User’s Guide describes how to setup and use this application.

Purchase Management User’s Guide
OPM Purchase Management and Oracle Purchasing combine to provide an integrated solution for Process Manufacturing. Purchase orders are entered in Oracle Purchasing and received in OPM. Then, the receipts entered in OPM are sent to Oracle Purchasing. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Purchase Management User’s Guide describes how to setup and use this integrated solution.

Using Oracle Order Management with Process Inventory Guide
Oracle Process Manufacturing and Oracle Order Management combine to provide an integrated solution for process manufacturers. The manufacturing process is tracked and handled within Oracle Process Manufacturing, while sales orders are taken and tracked in Oracle Order Management. Process attributes, such as dual UOM and lot control, are enabled depending on the inventory organization for the item on the sales order. Order Management accepts orders entered through Oracle Customer Relationship Management (CRM). Within CRM, orders can originate from TeleSales, Sales Online, and iStore, and are booked in Order Management, making the CRM suite of products available to Process customers, through Order Management. The Oracle Order Management User’s Guide and Using Oracle Order Management with Process Inventory Guide describes how to setup and use this integrated solution.

Process Execution User’s Guide
The OPM Process Execution application lets you track firm planned orders and production batches from incoming materials through finished goods. Seamlessly integrated to the Product Development application, Process Execution lets you convert firm planned orders to single or multiple production batches, allocate ingredients, record actual ingredient usage, and then complete and close production batches. Production inquiries and preformatted reports help you optimize inventory costs while maintaining a high level of customer satisfaction with on-time delivery of high quality products. The OPM Process Execution User’s Guide presents overviews of the tasks and responsibilities for the Production Supervisor and the Production Operator. It provides prerequisite setup in other
applications, and details the windows, features, and functionality of the OPM Process Execution application.

**Integration with Advanced Planning and Scheduling User’s Guide**

Oracle Process Manufacturing and Oracle Advanced Planning and Scheduling (APS) combine to provide an integrated solution for process manufacturers that can help increase planning efficiency. The integration provides for constraint-based planning, performance management, materials management by exception, mixed mode manufacturing that enables you to choose the best method to produce each of your products, and combine all of these methods within the same plant/company. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Integration with Advanced Planning and Scheduling User’s Guide describes how to setup and use this application.

**MPS/MRP and Forecasting User’s Guide**

The Oracle Process Manufacturing Material Requirements Planning (MRP) application provides long-term "views" of material demands and projected supply actions to satisfy those demands. The Master Production Scheduling (MPS) application lets you shorten that view to a much narrower and immediate time horizon, and see the immediate effects of demand and supply actions. The Oracle Process Manufacturing MPS/MRP and Forecasting User’s Guide describes how to setup and use this application.

**Capacity Planning User’s Guide**

The OPM Capacity Planning User’s Guide describes the setup required to use OPM with the Oracle Applications Advanced Supply Chain Planning solutions. In addition, Resource setup, used by the OPM Production Execution and New Product Development applications, is also described.

**Using Oracle Process Manufacturing with Oracle Manufacturing Scheduling**

Oracle Process Manufacturing integrates with Oracle Manufacturing Scheduling to manage and utilize resources and materials. Through the Process Manufacturing application, you set up manufacturing, inventory, procurement and sales order data. Through the Manufacturing Scheduling application, you can optimize the schedule based on resource and component constraints and user predefined priorities. Using different optimization objectives, you can tailor Manufacturing Scheduling to meet your needs.

Using Oracle Manufacturing Scheduling helps you improve productivity and efficiency on your shop floor. By optimally scheduling shop floor jobs, and being able to quickly react to unplanned constraints, you can lower manufacturing costs,
increase resource utilization and efficiency, and increase customer satisfaction through improved on-time delivery. The Using Oracle Process Manufacturing with Oracle Manufacturing Scheduling User's Guide describes how to setup and use this integrated solution.

**Product Development User's Guide**

The Oracle Process Manufacturing Product Development application provides features to manage formula and laboratory work within the process manufacturing operation. It lets you manage multiple laboratory organizations and support varying product lines throughout the organization. You can characterize and simulate the technical properties of ingredients and their effects on formulas. You can optimize formulations before beginning expensive laboratory test batches. Product Development coordinates each development function and enables a rapid, enterprise-wide implementation of new products in your plants. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Product Development User’s Guide describes how to setup and use this application.

**Quality Management User’s Guide**

The Oracle Process Manufacturing Quality Management application provides features to test material sampled from inventory, production, or receipts from external suppliers. The application lets you enter specifications and control their use throughout the enterprise. Customized workflows and electronic record keeping automate plans for sampling, testing, and result processing. You can compare specifications to assist in regrading items, and match customer specifications. Aggregate test results and print statistical assessments on quality certificates. Several preformatted reports and inquiries help manage quality testing and reporting. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Quality Management User’s Guide describes how to set up and use this application.

**Regulatory Management User’s Guide**

The Oracle Process Manufacturing Regulatory Management application generates the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) required by authorities to accompany hazardous materials during shipping. You can create MSDSs from OPM Formula Management with Regulatory or Production effectivities. The Oracle Process Manufacturing Regulatory Management User’s Guide describes how to setup and use this application.
Implementation Guide

The *Oracle Process Manufacturing Implementation Guide* offers information on setup. That is, those tasks you must complete following the initial installation of the Oracle Process Manufacturing software. Any tasks that must be completed in order to use the system out-of-the-box are included in this manual.

System Administration User’s Guide

Much of the System Administration duties are performed at the Oracle Applications level, and are therefore described in the *Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide*. The *Oracle Process Manufacturing System Administration User’s Guide* provides information on the few tasks that are specific to OPM. It offers information on performing OPM file purge and archive, and maintaining such things as responsibilities, units of measure, and organizations.

API User’s Guides


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 Process Manufacturing. This manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing Oracle Process Manufacturing with this feature.

**Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications**

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

**Oracle Workflow Guide**

This guide explains how to define new workflow business processes as well as customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. You also use this guide to complete the setup steps necessary for any Oracle Applications product that includes workflow-enabled processes.
Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide
This guide provides flexfields planning, setup and reference information for the Oracle Process Manufacturing implementation team, as well as for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This manual also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

Oracle 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 Manufacturing 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 Manufacturing.

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.

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

Training and Support

Training
Oracle offers a complete set of training courses to help you and your staff master Oracle Process Manufacturing and reach full productivity quickly. These courses are organized into functional learning paths, so you take only those courses appropriate to your job or area of responsibility.

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

**Support**

From on-site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep Oracle Process Manufacturing 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 Process Manufacturing 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 Process Manufacturing or this user’s guide. Mail your comments to the following address or call us directly at (650) 506-7000.

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

Or, send electronic mail to appsdoc_us@oracle.com.
The *Using Order Management with Process Inventory* topic describes the basic concepts and features available when using Order Management with Process Inventory.

The following topics are discussed:

- Using this Guide
- Understanding Order Management with Process Inventory
- Unique Attributes Tracked by Process Inventory Organizations
- Order to Cash Flow with Order Management and Process Inventory

**Note:** Oracle Process Manufacturing will be referred to as OPM for the remainder of this guide.
Using this Guide

This guide is designed to supplement the user’s guides listed in the Preface and describes the following:

- Setup procedures for the use of Order Management with OPM
- New procedures or options that are specific to Process Manufacturing Inventory that have been added to existing windows
- New windows added for the use of Order Management with Process Inventory, complete with field descriptions
- Topics that are unique to using Order Management for Process
Understanding Order Management with Process Inventory

This user’s guide describes how to use Order Management Release 11i with Process Inventory. You can order, price, and ship items with unique process attributes—such as dual unit of measure and grade—using Oracle Order Management, Oracle Pricing, Oracle Shipping Execution and Process Inventory.

Through Order Management with Process Inventory you can order and ship Process Inventory items. Items are processed depending on their inventory organization. Process attributes are enabled depending on the inventory organization from which they are ordered.

Order Management accepts orders entered through Oracle Customer Relationship Management (CRM). The CRM suite of products is available to Process customers, through Order Management. In CRM, orders that originate from TeleSales, Sales Online, and iStore, can be booked in Order Management.

Unique Attributes Tracked by Process Inventory Organizations

Process inventory organizations track unique process attributes:

- Dual units of measure
- Reservation of inventory at a lot/sublot level for lots with the appropriate status
- Grade

These attributes are tracked from order entry through shipping and update Process Inventory. See: OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide.
Order to Cash Flow with Order Management and Process Inventory

Entering and managing orders is performed in Order Management. Shipping Execution allows you to plan and confirm your shipments. Inventory to satisfy your order requirements is allocated and picked in Process Inventory.

The following diagram illustrates the components of the Order Management for Process flow and is described in the following steps. Note that this is a sample flow and can be modified.

1. Sales orders are entered and booked through Order Management. Reserving the order creates a high-level allocation in Process Inventory.

2. Before an order can be picked and shipped, it must be pick released. The Pick Release process can invoke automatic inventory allocation and creates a process move order.

3. Process move orders allow you to manually assign available Process Inventory to a move order or pick from a list of available lots. Lines which have been automatically allocated may be viewed and edited. Once an order line is allocated (detailed), it is pick confirmed.

4. Deliveries and trips are created in Shipping Execution. Containers can also be used.

5. Once you have verified the allocation of inventory to an order, it needs to be Pick Confirmed. This step can be automated or done through the process move orders form in Process Inventory. After the pick confirm, allocated inventory is marked as staged.

6. Ship confirm is the final process in Shipping Execution which records the actual shipped amounts and creates backorders, if necessary. At the completion of ship confirm, onhand inventory is decremented for the shipped quantity.

7. AutoInvoicing allows billing of confirmed shipments. This process can be setup to run automatically upon shipment of an order or be invoked manually. Invoicing and cash receipt are handled within Oracle Receivables.

8. The final step in the process is the running of the subsidiary ledger update to create the entries for Inventory and Cost of Goods Sold.
Understanding Order Management with Process Inventory

Step 1: Enter and Book a Sales Order

Step 2: Pick and Release a Sales Order

Step 3: Allocate Inventory Through Process Move Order

Step 4: Create Delivery, Trips and Packer Containers

Step 5: Pick, Confirm through Process Move Orders

Step 6: Ship Confirmation

Step 7: Run Auto-invoicing to Create Invoices for Shipment

Step 8: Run MAC Subassembly Ledger Update to Cost Cost of Goods Sold
Setup requirements for process-enabled inventory organizations (warehouses) are performed primarily in OPM Inventory Management and Order Management applications. The Process-Enabled Setup in Order Management topic details the setup and gives a recommended order to perform these steps. It includes:

- Setting Up Process Inventory with Order Management
- Related Product Setup

Setup that is specific to using Order Management and Shipping Execution with Process Inventory is detailed in the Process-Enabled Setup in Order Management topic. The critical steps unique to implementing OPM with Order Management and Shipping Execution are:

- Establishing Process-Enabled Inventory Organizations
- Defining the Document Type for Order Management Inventory Transactions
- Setting Up Customers with the OPM GL Class Descriptive Flexfield
- Enabling the Pricing Flexfield for Grade
- Defining the mapping for the GL accounts to post inventory and Cost of Goods Sold
- Activating dual quantities and grade on the Sales Order
Setting Up Process Inventory with Order Management

Most of the steps in the Setup Flowchart and Setup Checklist topics are required. Within each step, there may be steps that are optional. Most of these optional setups are detailed in the related products user’s guides. You need to complete the optional steps only if you plan to use the related feature.

Setup Flowchart

The following Setup Flowchart shows 11 steps for setting up to use Order Management with Process Inventory. The steps are defined as follows:

Setup Checklist

The following table lists the steps and corresponding user’s guides that contain the details for each step.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step Number</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Step</th>
<th>User's Guide Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Set up accounting key flexfields, calendars, currencies, set of books.</td>
<td>OPM Implementation Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Organization structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>■ Define HR organizations</td>
<td>OPM System Administration User’s Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>■ Define HR locations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>■ Define OPM Organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Define fiscal policy in OPM</td>
<td>OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller User’s Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Set up inventory organizations</td>
<td>OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>■ Define inventory organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>■ Designate inventory organizations as process-enabled through inventory parameters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>■ Define stock locators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>■ Edit additional information for OPM warehouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step Number</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Step</td>
<td>User's Guide Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5           | Required | Set up OPM Inventory  
■ Units of measure  
■ Inventory calendar  
■ Lot status  
■ Items | OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide |
| 6           | Required | Set up OPM-OM Integration  
■ Define document type for Order Management inventory transactions  
■ Set profile in OPM | Using Order Management with Process Inventory |
| 7           | Required | Define customers  
■ Define customer GL class in OPM  
■ Define customer profile classes and customers in Oracle Receivables  
■ Define allocation criteria for orders in OPM (optional) | Oracle Receivables User’s Guide  
Using Order Management with Process Inventory |
| 8           | Optional (if using pricing by grade) | Enable pricing flexfield for grade | Using Order Management with Process Inventory |
| 9           | Required | Set up OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller  
■ Define accounting unit mapping  
■ Define account mapping | Using Order Management with Process Inventory  
OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller User’s Guide |
### Setting Up Process Inventory with Order Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step Number</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Step</th>
<th>User's Guide Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 10          | Required (some steps within Set up Order Management are optional) | Set up Order Management  
- Establish parameters and profile options  
- Set up invoicing  
- Set up sales persons, tax, quick codes  
- Set up work flow, document sequences, and order import sources  
- Set up pricing  
- Set up transaction types  
- Set up freight and other charges  
- Establish processing constraints, defaulting rules, holds, credit checking, and attachments | Oracle Order Management User’s Guide |
| 11          | Required (some steps within Set Up Shipping Execution are optional) | Set up Shipping Execution  
- Define shipping lookups  
- Define shipping parameters  
- Define freight set up  
- Define documents and printers  
- Define pick slip grouping rules  
- Define release rules and release sequence rules  
- Define transportation calendars  
- Define container item relationships | Oracle Shipping Execution User’s Guide |
Setting Up Process Inventory with Order Management

Note: Only Step 8, Pricing Flexfields, is optional.
Related Product Setup

Step 1: Set up Accounting Key Flexfields, Calendars, Currencies, Set of Books
Prerequisites to this step are contained in the AOL System Administration topic in the OPM Implementation Guide. It discusses how to set up users for Oracle Applications and assign the corresponding responsibilities.

This step involves the tasks that follow the initial setup for Oracle Applications and includes defining a Set of Books and related information. Some of the setup is specific to an OPM implementation so you will need to refer initially to the Getting Started, System Administrator Setup, and Set of Books Setup topics in the OPM Implementation Guide and to the Oracle General Ledger User’s Guide.

Step 2: Define Organization Structure
Define organizations and their locations, such as legal entities and operating units, which are used globally throughout Oracle Applications. In OPM, additional organizations are defined which are recognized throughout OPM. See: Editing HR Organizations, Editing HR Locations, and Editing Organizations in OPM System Administration User’s Guide.

Step 3: Define Fiscal Policy in OPM
The fiscal policy links the highest level organization in OPM, called a company, to an operating unit used throughout Oracle Applications. Additional information is required to define a fiscal policy. See: Defining Fiscal Policies in OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller User’s Guide.

Step 4: Set Up Inventory Organizations
The designation of an inventory organization as process-enabled is recognized in Order Management to allow entry of additional information for items under this type of inventory organization. This additional information may include secondary quantity and grade.

Define inventory organizations, inventory organization parameters, stock locators, and additional OPM warehouse information. See: Organizations, Setting Up Warehouses, and Setting Up Locations in OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide.

Step 5: Set Up OPM Inventory
After inventory organizations are properly established, the rest of OPM Inventory can be set up. This involves defining units of measure, establishing inventory
Related Product Setup

[458x678]Related Product Setup
[334x100]Process-Enabled Setup in Order Management
[168x634]calendars, defining lot status codes, and entering inventory items and their required information. Beginning balances for OPM Inventory may also be entered. See: OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide.

Step 6: Set Up for the OPM-OM Integration

Define Document Type for Order Management Inventory Transactions
Within OPM System Administration, document type OMSO is used to identify inventory transactions which originate from Order Management. This document type must be set up for every OPM organization which owns OPM warehouses. The document type must be set up for manual numbering. See: Defining Document Type for Order Management Inventory Transactions in this guide.

Set the Order Management Profile Option
The OPM GML: OM Integration profile option controls certain functionality when using OPM with Order Management. Set this profile option to Yes to continue with the proper setup and enter transactions which are recognized from Order Management. See: Setting the OM Integration Profile Option in this guide.

Step 7: Define Customers
This step involves the following tasks, some of which are standard in the setup of customers, and several of which are specific to setting up customers for use with OPM:

- Define Customer GL Classes in OPM. See Setting Up Customer Information in this guide.
- Set up a Descriptive Flexfield in Oracle Receivables for entry of the OPM Customer GL Class. See: Setting Up Customer Information in this guide.
- Define Allocation Criteria for Orders (optional). See: Defining Allocation Criteria in this guide.

Step 8: Activate Pricing Flexfield for Grade
A pricing attribute flexfield is included in the Pricing application, but needs to be activated in order to be used in setting up price lists. This step is optional and may be skipped if you do not plan on setting up price lists based on OPM grades. See: Enabling Pricing Flexfield for Grade in this guide.
Step 9: Set Up OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller
The OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller is used in conjunction with Order Management to record cost of goods sold for sales orders for process-enabled inventory organizations. The cost of goods sold entry is written directly to the Oracle General Ledger using the setup and processing in the OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller. See: OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller User’s Guide.

The event for recording cost of goods sold (and Inventory) is the OMSO event, which requires account mapping the accounts used in the entry. See: Account Mapping for Order Management Inventory Transactions in this guide.

Step 10: Set Up Order Management
The steps within Order Management include both the required and optional tasks. See: Oracle Order Management User’s Guide.

- Defining Flexfields for Order Management and Shipping transactions
- Setting Up Profile Options for Order Management and Shipping
- Enabling Parameters
- Defining Invoicing information
- Defining Sales Representatives
- Defining Tax Features
- Defining Quick Codes
- Defining order and line processing flows
- Defining document sequences for numbering orders
- Defining sources for importing orders
- Defining item cross-references
- Defining sourcing rules
- Defining Transaction Types
- Defining Processing Constraints
- Defining Defaulting Rules
- Defining credit checking rules
- Defining automatic holds
- Defining attachments for orders
Defining freight charges and freight carriers
Defining Price Lists and additional Pricing information

The steps within Order Management that are substituted by instructions in this guide, include:

- Defining multiple organizations
- Defining Inventory Organizations
- Defining units of measure (done in OPM System Administration)
- Defining item information (done in OPM Inventory)
- Defining configurations - this is not currently supported through OPM
- Defining customer profile classes and customers - there are some additional setup steps with the normal customer setup for OPM
- Setting up Cost of Goods Sold Accounting flexfield - this may be set up for the Inventory Organization, but will not be used by OPM to record Cost of Goods Sold

The final step for using Order Management with OPM is:

- Create a folder with the process-related fields displayed. See: Activating Dual Quantities and Grade in the Sales Orders in this guide.

**Step 11: Set Up Shipping Execution**

The Shipping Execution steps both required and optional which may be completed include:

- Defining Lookups
- Defining Shipping Parameters
- Defining Freight Setup
- Defining Documents and Document Printers
- Defining Pick Slip Grouping Rules
- Defining Release Rules and Release Sequence Rules
- Defining Transportation Calendars
- Defining Shipping Exceptions
- Defining Container-Item Relationships
See: Oracle Shipping Execution User’s Guide.
Defining Document Type for Order Management Inventory Transactions

The document type OMSO is used to designate Process Inventory transactions which originate from Order Management. These transactions are recorded when a sales order line is reserved, allocated, and then shipped. Set up this predefined document type for every organization in OPM that owns OPM warehouses. Refer to Editing Document Ordering in the OPM System Administration User’s Guide, for the following:

- In the Document Ordering window, enter the Document Type OMSO and then the OPM organization code for which this document ordering will apply.
- Select only manual document numbering; automatic numbering is not allowed for this document type. Automatic numbering for sales orders is setup in Order Management.

When inventory transactions are viewed in OPM, you see the document type of OMSO for the transactions that originated from an Order Management sales order.
Setting the OM Integration Profile Option

The OPM GML: OM Integration profile option controls certain functionality when using OPM with Order Management. Set this profile option to Yes to continue with the proper setup and enter transactions which are recognized from Order Management. This profile option is accessed under Oracle Applications System Administration and is set at the Site level. It controls functionality for:

- Setting up sales order and shipping allocation rules in OPM
- Setting up account mapping in OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller
- Running the subsidiary ledger update process in OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller
Setting Up Customer Information

The Defining Customer General Ledger Classes, Receivables Descriptive Flexfield Setup, and Enter Customer Profile Classes and Customers topics provide the customer information to set up.

Defining Customer General Ledger Classes

Customer General Ledger (GL) classes are used to group customers for the OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller application. Customer GL classes can be used to map accounts for general ledger transactions. In the case of Order Management with OPM, the GL class can be used to map cost of goods sold and inventory accounts.

The customer GL class is assigned to the customer in Oracle Receivables through the descriptive flexfield described in the Receivables Descriptive Flexfield Setup topic.

Defining Customer General Ledger Classes Procedure

To enter customer general ledger classes:

1. Navigate to the Customer General Ledger Classes window in the OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller application.

2. Complete the fields as described.

3. Save the window.

Customer General Ledger Class Field Reference

Class
Enter a customer general ledger class. A customer general ledger class is a category of customers with the same account mapping requirements. Required.

Description
Enter the description for the customer general ledger class. Required.
Receivables Descriptive Flexfield Setup

A descriptive flexfield must be set up on the customer for entry of the customer GL class for OPM. To complete this, perform the following steps. See: Oracle Applications Flexfield User’s Guide.

Establish a value set for the descriptive flexfield as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value Set Name</td>
<td>opm_custgl_class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>OPM Customer GL Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format Type</td>
<td>Char</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Size</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uppercase Only (A-Z)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validation Type</td>
<td>Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit Information</td>
<td>(this cell intentionally left blank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Application</td>
<td>Oracle Receivables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Name</td>
<td>op_cgld_cls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow Parent Values</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Columns Value</td>
<td>custgl_class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Varchar2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Columns Meaning</td>
<td>custgl_class_desc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Varchar2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where/Order by</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional columns</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Within the Flexfield window for descriptive flexfields, add the customer GL class to the Customer Information window.

Query on Title as Customer Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Names</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Customer Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Oracle Receivables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeze Flexfield Def</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prompt</td>
<td>Context Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Req</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Value</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Override Allowed</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click Segments and Open and add the following record:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Cust GL Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Customer GL Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td>ATTRIBUTE1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Set</td>
<td>opm_custgl_class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Type</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enter Customer Profile Classes and Customers

Customer profile classes and customers are entered in either Oracle Receivables or through an Order Management responsibility. If a customer GL class is used to map accounts in OPM, then enter this information on the customer record. See: Oracle Receivables User’s Guide for details on how to set up customer profile classes and customers.
Defining Allocation Criteria

Allocation rules are defined to indicate preferences such as partial allocation of the order quantity and the number of lots which can be allocated to fulfill the order. Additional information such as the allocation horizon and number of shelf days are defined to control when inventory is allocated to an order. Allocation rules are in effect for all customers or can be restricted to one customer.

Use the Allocation Criteria window to automatically allocate Process Inventory to an order line during a pick release. In the Pick Release window, you can select Auto Detail. When Auto Detail is selected, automatic inventory allocation will proceed using the rules (criteria) established in this window.

Inventory Setup Required to Define Sales Order Allocation Criteria

Before OPM can allocate lot-controlled items to sales orders or shipments, you must first group items into allocation classes in the OPM Inventory Management application. The item allocation classes are used to define sales order allocation.

- Define allocation class codes on the Allocation Class window in OPM Inventory Management Setup.
- Assign allocation class codes to items in the Items window to make the allocation parameters become effective for that item.

See: OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide for detailed information about the Allocation Class and Items windows.

Defining Sales Order Allocation Criteria Procedure

To define sales order allocation criteria, begin with allocation classes defined in the setup of the OPM Inventory Management application. Then proceed as follows:

1. Navigate to the Order Entry/Shipping Rules Allocation Criteria window in the OPM Inventory application.
2. Complete the fields as described.
3. Save the window.
4. Assign allocation classes to items on the OPM Inventory Management Items window.
Defining Allocation Criteria

Allocation Criteria Field Reference

Allocation Class
Enter the allocation class code from the Allocation Class window in Inventory Management that identifies the appropriate customer order/shipment allocation parameters.

Customer Number
Enter the customer number to define allocation rules. Leave this field blank if the allocation rules do not apply to a customer.

Customer
Enter the customer name to restrict the allocation rules to a specific customer. Leave the Customer field blank if the allocation rules will not be restricted. The customer may be entered using either the customer number or customer field.

Ship To
Enter a ship to location defined for the customer to restrict the allocation rules to a specific customer ship to location. Leave this field blank if the allocation rules apply to all ship to’s for a customer. Allocation rules for customers can be defined at either the ship to or customer level.

Allocation Parameters

Method
Select the automatic method used to allocate lots of inventory for orders:

- First In First Out (FIFO) uses the lot creation date to determine which lot to select first.
- First Expired First Out (FEFO) uses the lot expiration date to determine which lot to select first.

Type
- This field is not currently used.

Shelf Days
Enter the number of days required between the scheduled ship date and the lot expiration date. The shelf days provide a buffer so that ordered goods do not expire.
before the customer receives them. Lots that expire within this buffer range will not be allocated for shipment for sales orders. For example, if you enter 14 days, lots that will expire within 14 days of the ship date are not allocated. The default is 0 days, which means that no shelf life consideration applies.

**Horizon (Days)**
Specify the number of days into the future that inventory can be allocated. Goods for shipment of an order are not allocated past this number of days. The horizon is calculated as the difference between the current date and the scheduled ship date. For example, if you enter 7 days, goods in the specified allocation class will not be scheduled to ship more than 7 days in the future. The default is 0.

**Lot Selection**
Select one of the following lot selection options:

- Single Lot restricts allocation of inventory to a single lot to fill the customer order.
- Multiple lots does not restrict the number of lots that can be used to fill an order. Default.

**Partial Allocation**
Select a partial allocation option:

- Allowed means that a partial order line item allocation is permitted when insufficient inventory exists to fill the order completely. For example, if an order is for 100 and 80 are available, then 80 are allocated and the remaining 20 are backordered during the shipping cycle.
- Not allowed means partial allocations are not permitted. For example, if an order is for 100 and 80 are available, none of the ordered quantity is allocated. Default.

**Preferred Grade**
Enter the grade that the customer prefers if the allocation class is for items that are controlled by grades. If you do not specify a preferred grade, any grade is used to fill the customers orders.
Enabling Pricing Flexfield for Grade

A pricing attribute for OPM grade is predefined as a pricing attribute flexfield segment. To establish pricing by grade, this segment must be enabled through the Descriptive Flexfields window.

1. Navigate to the Flexfields window and query on the flexfield for the Application Oracle Pricing and the flexfield pricing attributes.

2. Clear the Freeze Flexfield checkbox.

3. Select the line for the pricing attributes context and click Segments. You will see a list of pricing attribute segments, one of which is OPM Grade.

4. Select Enable and Display.

5. Save the window.

6. Recompile the flexfield.

See: Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide.

The Grade flexfield in the LOV for pricing attributes during the setup of price lists or modifiers is displayed. Refer to the discussion of Pricing in the Oracle Order Management User’s Guide or the Oracle Pricing User’s Guide.
Account Mapping for Order Management Inventory Transactions

In OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller (MAC), financial transactions are assigned to accounting events and their corresponding accounts. The Account Mapping window in MAC allows you to use information from the transaction to determine the appropriate account.

Only one entry for Order Management transactions is booked from OPM to record the shipment of inventory and the cost of goods sold. The event and subevent in MAC that correspond to this entry are OMSO and OMSP.

Two accounts correspond to this event-subevent and require mapping setup. The accounts are:

INV - Inventory
PCO - Product Cost

When a shipment is confirmed in Shipping Execution and the subsidiary ledger update is run, a debit to the product cost account (cost of goods sold) and credit to inventory is recorded. The accounts for this entry are determined using the OPM MAC Account Mapping setup.

See: MAC Setup in the OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller User’s Guide for details on how to map the accounts.
Activating Dual Quantities and Grade in Sales Orders

To enter and view secondary quantity, secondary unit of measure, and grade for an order line, create a folder and unhide these fields. These fields are located in all the Sales Orders Line Items regions. It is recommended that they are displayed in the Main region. You may also want to unhide the Warehouse field in the Main Information region. The value in the Warehouse field determines if the additional fields of secondary quantity and grade are editable by the user and computed by the system.

See: Oracle Applications User's Guide for information on how to create and modify folders.
Sales Orders for Process Inventory

Use the Order Management’s Sales Orders window, to enter sales orders for process inventory. If an item is stored in a warehouse that is process-enabled and the control level is set (the item is dual unit of measure controlled), then the secondary quantity, secondary units of measure, and grade fields are enabled. Once a sales order is complete, you can reserve process inventory and book the order.

The following topics are discussed:

■ Understanding Sales Orders for Process Inventory
■ Reserving Process Inventory
■ Booking an Order
■ Oracle Purchasing for Process Inventory Changes in OM
■ Splitting Sales Order Lines by Secondary Quantity
■ Pricing by Secondary Quantity
Understanding Sales Orders for Process Inventory

Through the Sales Orders window in Order Management, you enter orders and returns. The Sales Orders window is enhanced to accommodate process inventory functionality. The following process inventory fields allow you to enter order lines with dual quantities and a preferred grade:

- Secondary Quantity
- Secondary UOM
- Grade

The process inventory fields are displayed when you select a folder on Sales Order Line Items that is setup for process features. See Activating Dual Quantities and Grade in Sales Orders for information on creating this folder.

Prerequisites

- To enter process-enabled features, set up a folder to display process specific fields.
- If the item is stored in a warehouse that is process-enabled, the Secondary Quantity, Secondary UOM, and Grade fields are enabled.

Process Inventory Fields

All the Sales Orders Line Items regions contain process inventory fields - Secondary Quantity, Secondary UOM, and Grade. It is recommended that they are displayed in the Main region. You can view the Warehouse field by unhiding it in your process folder. By unhiding the Warehouse field, you can select a process ship from warehouse as you enter an item and quantity.

Process Inventory fields are enabled when you select an item which is stored in a process-enabled warehouse and the item is set for dual unit of measure controlled. If the item is single UOM and non-grade controlled, then the fields remain disabled regardless of whether the warehouse is process. Whether the fields can be entered is dependent upon:

- the dual unit of measure setting for the item in OPM. You are able to enter a secondary quantity based on the dual control setting for the item.
- if the item is grade controlled. If the item is defined as grade controlled, then a grade can be specified when the item is entered on a sales order line.
Secondary Quantity
The Secondary Quantity field displays the secondary quantity for the ordered item. This field is applicable depending on the dual control setting for the item. You have four options for flagging an item for dual control on the Items window using Dual Control in the Unit of Measure panel - non-dual, fixed, default, and no default. See: OPM Inventory Management User's Guide for detailed information on the dual control setting.

Secondary UOM
The Secondary UOM field displays the unit of measure for the secondary quantity for the ordered item.

Grade
Grade is used to determine which grade specification is preferred for the ordered item. The preferred grade defaults from OPM Allocation Rules, if they have been established for this item’s allocation class. See: Defining Allocation Criteria in this guide. If a grade is not entered, then any grade is used when allocating inventory for the order line.

The preferred grade on an order line is enforced for automatic allocation of an item. Only lots with the preferred grade are picked during automatic inventory allocation. If an order line is manually allocated, then the preferred grade is a suggestion and any available lot can be allocated.

Warehouse
The Warehouse field (although not a process-specific field) can be viewed in the Sales Orders Line Items Main Information region by unhiding the field within this folder. If the warehouse is process-enabled and the ordered item exists in that warehouse, then it is possible to enter the Secondary Quantity for the item (if the item is a dual control item). If the warehouse is not process-enabled, then the process fields are disabled.
Split Lines

The Split Lines box on the Sales Order window includes the following process inventory fields. If you are using process inventory, then you can split order lines using the secondary quantity for items that are dual unit of measure controlled. Refer to “Splitting Sales Order Lines by Secondary Quantity” for more details on sales order line split.

**Original Qty 2**
The Original Quantity 2 field displays the secondary quantity for the ordered item on the original sales order line to be split.

**Secondary UOM**
The Secondary UOM field displays the unit of measure for the secondary quantity for the ordered item.

**Total Shipment Qty 2**
The Total Shipment Quantity field displays the sum of quantity 2 of all the lines on the Split Line box.

**Qty 2**
The Quantity 2 field displays secondary ordered quantity on the Split Line box.
Reserving Process Inventory

You can allocate available inventory from Process Inventory to a sales order in Order Management. In Order Management, the equivalent of an allocation is a reservation of inventory. In Process Inventory, allocations are classified as soft reservations. This allows you to override previously reserved inventory for sales orders that have a higher priority.

Allocations are performed in two steps for Process Inventory:

- A high-level allocation is made when a sales order line is reserved.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Scheduling Actions</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schedule</td>
<td>Schedule a reservation.</td>
<td>A line is scheduled. The schedule time is displayed on the line.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unschedule</td>
<td>Remove the scheduled date for a reservation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>Reserve the quantity for the order line.</td>
<td>High-level allocation is created for the order line in OPM Inventory.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scheduling Results</td>
<td>Displays the scheduling results of the order line.</td>
<td>Displays the scheduling results of the order line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A detailed-level allocation is made in one of two ways:
  
  - The sales order is pick released, a move order is automatically created, and specific lots are manually allocated against the move order (detailed).
  
  - The sales order is pick released and Auto Detail is selected. OPM automatic inventory allocation is invoked and creates the detail-level allocation during pick release.
Reservations with process features have the following rules:

- Allocating inventory uses the Process Inventory allocation logic including lot, sublot, grade, and lot status.
- Inventory allocation rules are configured and administered within OPM.

**Note:** You can reserve partial quantities for an order line by entering the quantity in the Reserved field.

**Prerequisites**

- Set up allocation classes. See: *OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide*.
- Set up allocation for all or individual allocation classes and customer criteria (rules). See: *Defining Allocation Criteria* in this guide.
Booking an Order

After a sales order is created and saved, book the order before performing shipping functions. See: *Oracle Order Management User’s Guide*.

Oracle Purchasing for Process Inventory Changes in OM

The subsequent paragraphs discuss how order management handles returns, internal orders, and drop shipments functionalities when used with Oracle Purchasing for Process Inventory.

Returns

Returns for shipped customer orders are allowed within Order Management through creation of a returned material authorization (RMA). A return material authorization is permission for a customer to return items. You can authorize returns for replacement, as well as returns with or without credit.

Returns are handled within Order Management by specifying a separate line type for the returned material. Return lines can be mixed with regular order lines. The secondary order quantity and secondary unit of measure attributes are available on the return lines. You can change the secondary quantity for returned material. Whereas, you cannot update the secondary unit of measure.

Receipt of the returned inventory is handled within the receiving function in Oracle Purchasing. Returned lots/sublots are specified during receipt and on-hand inventory balances are updated in OPM Inventory. Using lot status or a special warehouse location, inventory can be quarantined or segregated from other inventory until it is tested, re-worked, or eliminated. Receipts can be a one- or two-step process. Purchasing supports receipts requiring inspection and then delivering the returned material into inventory. Conversely, receipts can be delivered directly to inventory without the inspection phase.

Credit memos are generated from the returns, interfacing with Order Management. The OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller (MAC) subsidiary ledger update program records update to inventory in the general ledger. The OPM MAC application contains the mapping of accounts to transaction data and the subsidiary ledger update program creates the journal entries for the transactions. OPM books the returns by reversing the entry for Inventory and Cost of Goods Sold. The return entry utilizes the product costs developed and maintained in OPM Cost Management. See *Oracle Order Management User’s Guide* for more details on how to use RMAs and for information on entering and managing customer returns. See *OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller User’s Guide* for information on the financial aspects of returns. See *OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide* for details on the inventory impact of returns.
Internal Orders

Internal orders allow the transfer of material between process inventory organizations even if the organizations span operating units, legal entities, or sets of books. Internal orders are required to transfer raw materials from one warehouse to another or transfer finished goods from a plant to a distribution center. Due to the geographical distance between two facilities, the goods may cross states or countries, necessitate shipping documentation, and, for most purposes, treat internal orders like external sales orders. For this reason, many businesses require internal orders to function similar to external customer orders.

Within Oracle Applications, internal orders initiate from Purchasing through a purchase requisition. The requisition is imported into Order Management and becomes an internal sales order. Once the order is shipped, in-transit inventory is tracked and the goods are recorded as received by the accepting organization through Purchasing. If the internal order organizations are process organizations, then the inventory transactions are created in OPM Inventory.

Similar to sales returns, internal orders can take advantage of all of the features of Process Inventory, including:

■ Creation of internal purchase requisitions with two units of measure and a preferred quality grade
■ Update of received material in two units of measure
■ Use of lot status and warehouse locations to segregate received inventory

With the integration of Order Management and Purchasing to the General Ledger, full inter-company accounting for internal orders is supported. The OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller application handles the financial impact of inventory by recording receipt and shipment of material and posts proper distributions to Purchase Price Variance (PPV) accounts. Accounting from OPM uses either standard or actual product costs developed in OPM Cost Management. See Oracle Order Management User’s Guide for more details on how to use internal orders. See OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller User’s Guide for information on the financial aspects of internal orders. See OPM Inventory User’s Guide for details on the inventory impact of internal orders.
**Drop Shipments**

Drop shipments are orders taken from a customer, but shipped from another supplier. Inventory ownership passes directly from the supplier to the customer; the order-taking partner does not take delivery of the goods.

Drop shipments begin in Order Management with the creation of a drop-ship sales order. A purchase order is automatically created in Purchasing and linked to the sales order. Although a shipment is created, no inventory is taken from the sales organization - rather the goods are shipped to the customer directly from the supplier.

The inventory impact is handled by the application; inventory may not actually be received and shipped, but it is modeled in that way. Modifications to Purchasing and Order Management allow drop ship orders for a Process Inventory Organization whereby the inventory is received and then shipped out of the same organization.

For drop shipments, the cost of the inventory is usually taken as the cost from the Purchase Order. You can also use the standard product cost when booking the journal entries for this transaction. Both actual and standard cost methods are supported, with integration to OPM Cost Management. See *Oracle Order Management User’s Guide* for more details on drop shipments. See *OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller User’s Guide* for information on the financial aspects of drop shipments. See *OPM Inventory User’s Guide for details* on the inventory impact of drop shipments.
Splitting Sales Order Lines by Secondary Quantity

The Sales Order window includes the secondary quantity for the lines that are split. If you are using process inventory, then you can split order lines using the secondary quantity for items that are dual unit of measure controlled.

The process items can be transacted in two units of measure with onhand balances maintained in both. This allows both units of measure to be specified at the time of order entry and shipping. Similarly, you can also split an order line in either unit of measure.

The Split Line box on the Shipping Transactions window contains process inventory fields Secondary Quantity and Secondary UOM.

The Sales Order window supports dual unit of measure control for process items. For discrete items, the Secondary Quantity, Secondary UOM, and Secondary Shipment Quantity fields are disabled.

The following paragraphs describe how the splitting sales order lines functionality handles OPM items:

- If the item on an order line is nondual, then the Secondary Quantity, Secondary UOM, and the Secondary Shipment Quantity fields are disabled.
- If the item on an order line is Fixed:
  
  For each line, if you split the line by the primary quantity, then the secondary quantity is calculated and displayed using the standard unit of measure conversion.

  Conversely, if you split the line by the secondary quantity, then the primary quantity is calculated and displayed using the standard unit of measure conversion.

- If the item on an order line is Default:
  
  For each line, if you split the line by the primary quantity, then the secondary quantity is calculated using the standard unit of measure conversion. You can change the secondary quantity as long as both the quantities are within the deviation limits. If the changed quantity is outside the deviation limit, then an error message displays and you must reenter the quantity.

  If you split the line by the secondary quantity, then the primary quantity is calculated using the standard unit of measure conversion. You can change the primary quantity as long as both the quantities are within the deviation limits. If the changed quantity is outside the deviation limit, then an error message displays and you must reenter the quantity.
If the item on the order line is No default:

For each line, if you split the line by primary quantity, then the secondary quantity is not calculated or substituted with a default value. Enter the secondary quantity which is verified against the tolerance level. If it is outside the tolerance level, then an error message displays and you need to reenter the secondary quantity.

Similarly, if you split the line by the secondary quantity, then the primary quantity is not calculated or substituted with a default value. Enter the primary quantity within the tolerance level. If it is outside the tolerance level, then an error message displays and you need to reenter the primary quantity.

When you select the Split Line option, the sum of the primary quantities from all the lines is checked to see if it equals the original primary quantity of the order line. The secondary quantity is checked against the tolerance level for each line. The sum of the secondary quantities might vary from the original secondary quantity of the order line, but must be within the tolerance level.

Once the line is split, the split secondary quantities are copied to the sales order lines.
Pricing by Secondary Quantity

Currently, Order Management uses the order quantity to determine prices and charges for an order line. If you are using Oracle Order Management Family Pack H and Oracle Process Manufacturing Family Pack I or later, then you can specify whether to use the order or secondary quantity to price the order lines. If the secondary quantity is changed or updated through Oracle Order Management, then the prices are recalculated based on the updated secondary quantity. Pricing by Secondary Quantity (also referred to as Pricing by Alternate Quantity and Catch Weight Pricing) is only activated when Oracle Process Manufacturing is installed and implemented and the GML:OM Integration profile option is set to Yes.

Pricing by secondary quantity is important in industries where an item is controlled in two units of measure. These items are transacted in two units of measure, with onhand balances maintained in both, allowing both the units of measure to be specified at the time of order entry and shipping. Pricing by secondary quantity is used in the process industries for pricing catch weight items (for example, chickens ordered in Eaches and priced by a catch weight (kilograms or pounds)). These items need dual units of measure (units and weight), since they are ordered by a unit, priced at the time of order entry using the theoretical weight of the unit, and repriced at the time of shipping or invoicing using the actual weight. This can happen because the actual weight of the unit differs from the theoretical weight.

In OPM Inventory, the Pricing Source field on the Item Master window specified whether Order Management must use the order quantity in the order unit of measure or secondary quantity in the secondary unit of measure for pricing a sales order lines. Refer to the Oracle Process Manufacturing Inventory Management User’s Guide for more information on the Pricing Source field.

The Pricing Source field on the OPM Item Master window is enabled only if the GML: OM Integration profile option is set to Yes. The default value of this profile is No. If an item is a process item and dual unit of measure controlled, then the Pricing Source field is enabled for the Fixed, Default, or No Default dual UOM types.

The Sales Order Pad window in Order Management contains the process inventory fields Secondary Quantity, Secondary UOM, and Grade. Refer to “Understanding Sales Orders for Process Inventory” for a description of the process fields.
For pricing by secondary quantity to work, check the Primary UOM on the Price List Line tab when establishing price lists. This is required if you have several price list lines for the same item but in different units of measure. The Primary UOM box is the first price used.

**Note:** In Invoicing, the unit selling price and list price are in the order quantity so that invoicing works.

The pricing information on an order line displays the pricing quantity and pricing UOM. If the secondary quantity was used to determine the price, then these fields display the secondary quantity and secondary UOM.

**Example**

An item, Chickens, is inventoried in eaches and pounds. On the Inventory Item Master window, the Pricing Source field is set to Secondary. An order is created for 20 chickens with the weight of approximately 100 pounds (represented in the secondary quantity and UOM). The price list is set up for $0.50 per pound. When the chickens are weighed, the actual quantity becomes 110 pounds. The order total is calculated as the price per pound multiplied by the actual quantity which is $0.50 x 110. The price calculated in the secondary quantity and UOM is $55.00.
In OPM Inventory, process move orders provide the mechanism for allocating specific lots and sublots to released sales order lines. Through a process move order, you can create detailed level allocations and confirm that the requested inventory was correctly picked.

The following topics are discussed:

- Understanding Move Order Lines for Process Inventory
- Allocating Move Order Lines and Pick Confirming Process Order Lines
- Under and Over Allocation
- Quality Specification Matching in Order Management
- Running Autoallocation for Allocated Lines
- Support Ship Sets in OPM
- Bill Only Workflow with Inventory Interface
Understanding Move Order Lines for Process Inventory

Move orders are created as a result of the pick release of sales order lines. For process inventory, the move order represents a change in status but it is not an actual inventory move and does not change on-hand balances in OPM Inventory. The Allocating Process Move Order Lines and Pick Confirming Process Move Order Lines topics explain:

- how detail reservations are created for process move orders.
- how process move orders are manually processed.

Move orders can also be automatically processed. The Auto Detail and Auto Pick Confirm topic explains how automatic allocations are determined for order lines that are set up for Auto Detail. Auto Pick confirm allows you to automatically confirm the picking of inventory.

Allocating Process Move Order Lines

When a sales order line for a process warehouse is pick released, a process move order is automatically created. The process move order is used to allocate or detail the order line. You can allocate a move order line in several ways:

- Select Auto Allocate for one or more lines. Auto allocate selects available inventory using allocation rules established for the item’s allocation class. See: Defining Allocation Rules in this guide.
- Select Manual Allocate and enter available lots and quantities.
- Select Manual Allocate and pick from a list of available lots/sublots.

Pick Confirming Process Move Order Lines

After detailing, pick confirm the move order line by clicking Transact. After pick confirmation, the inventory is marked as staged and the allocation can not be altered. Order lines need to be detailed prior to pick confirm.

Auto Detail and Auto Pick Confirm

Auto Detailing and Auto Pick confirmation can be selected at pick release. It is based on the Auto Detail and Auto Pick Confirm indicators in the Pick Release window. If you select Yes for Auto Detail, the system selects the lots/sublots based on allocation rules defined for the allocation class defined for the item.

If you select Yes for Auto Pick Confirm, the system automatically confirms the detailed move order lines.
Allocating Move Order Lines and Pick Confirming Process Order Lines

Use the Transact Process Orders window in OPM Inventory to allocate (detail) move order lines and pick confirm the move order lines.

**Prerequisites**

- Pick release sales order lines. See *Oracle Shipping Execution User’s Guide*.
- Note the batch number generated from the pick release. See *Oracle Shipping Execution User’s Guide*.

**Restricting Manual Allocation to a Quality Grade**

Modified the OPM Sales Order Allocations window so that you can restrict the grade of inventory allocated to a sales order line. A new profile option, has been added to:

- Allow configuration of grade restriction when allocating
- Display available inventory based on preferred grade on the sales order line
- Restrict entry of lots and sublots that do not match preferred grade on the sales order line

The quality grade used to restrict allocations is taken from the sales order line (Preferred Grade). If no grade is specified on the sales order line, then a Preferred Grade is taken from the Order Entry or Shipping Allocation Rules established in the OPM Inventory Control application. When no quality grade is selected, then available inventory of any grade is allocated. This feature does not affect autoallocation process.

**Finding Process Move Order Lines Procedure**

To find process move order lines:

1. Navigate to Transact Process Move Orders in OPM Inventory.
2. If this is the first time you are navigating to this window, select a Warehouse code from the Organization box. Move orders are processed for one warehouse at a time. Once the warehouse is selected, find and detail a move order:
3. On the Find Process Orders Lines window, enter criteria to select move order lines to allocate:
   - The Numbers tab accepts a batch number or range of batch numbers (the batch number for the move order was assigned during pick release).
Allocating Move Order Lines and Pick Confirming Process Order Lines

- The Lines tab accepts an item number or range of required delivery dates.
- The Source tab accepts a subinventory or location. The Lot Number and Destination Account fields are not currently supported.
- The Allocation tab accepts a range of sales order numbers or a pick slip number.

4. Click Find to navigate to the Transact Process Orders window.
5. Click Clear to clear the window and reenter the criteria.

Working with Process Move Order Lines Procedure

To automatically allocate or manually allocate available inventory, view the details of an existing allocation, or print a pick slip:

1. Navigate to the Transact Process Orders window from the Find Process Orders Lines window. You see the order lines that fit the criteria entered.
2. Select Auto Allocate or Manual Allocate from the Actions menu and click Go to allocate (detail) one or more lines.
   - Auto Allocate uses the allocation rules established for an item’s allocation class and optionally, a customer, to automatically select available inventory to fulfill the requested quantity. It operates on one or more lines.
   - Manual Allocate displays the Move Order Transactions window to allow manual selection of available inventory. It allows allocation of one line at a time.
3. Select View Details and Go to view your existing allocations.
4. Print a Pick Slip by selecting the line and choosing Print Pick Slip and Go.
5. Click Transact to pick confirm one or more move order lines. Transact operates on any move order lines which have the select indicator activated. Once a line is Pick Confirmed (transacted), the allocation can not be altered and this move order line is no longer available for editing.

Manually Allocating Process Move Order Lines Procedure

To manually allocate process move order lines:

1. Manual Allocate displays the Move Order Transactions window to allow manual selection of available inventory. You have two ways in which to manually select the inventory in the Lot/Sublot Details region:
The **Available Inventory** tab displays the available lots/sublots, locations, and available quantity. Enter the quantity desired from any lot/location in the **Primary Allocated Qty** field. Use this tab to allocate against available inventory.

The **Allocation** tab allows entry of lots, sublots, locations, and desired quantity. Use the List of Values for Location, Lot and Sublot fields to assist in entering this information. The Allocation tab is used to allocate onhand inventory and does not take into consideration any commitments against it.

2. Allocated quantities are tallied at the top of the screen for comparison to the requested quantity.

3. Click **Accept** to save your lot selections. The **Transact Process Orders** window is displayed.

4. Click **Cancel** if you do not want to save your lot selections.

**Transact Process Orders Field Reference**

The fields on this window are:

**Select**
Select the process order line for allocation or other processing options. You can select several lines for the Auto Allocate and View Details actions. Only one line can be selected for Manual Allocate. Transact can be performed on multiple lines.

**Detailed**
This field is blank before the line is allocated. One of the following inventory statuses is displayed:

- **None** - Inventory is not allocated to the sales order line. The auto allocation process is unable to allocate sufficient inventory.
- **Single** - Inventory is allocated fully to the order line and has been picked from a single lot or sublot.
- **Multiple** - Inventory is allocated fully to the order line and has been picked from multiple lots or sublots.

**Number**
Displays the batch number of the delivery line. A batch number is assigned to the line at pick release.
Allocating Move Order Lines and Pick Confirming Process Order Lines

**Type**
If Pick Wave is displayed, the move order line has been picked.

**Line**
Displays move order line number.

**Item**
Displays the item number for the move order line.

**Source Subinv**
This field is not currently used.

**Source Locator**
This field is not currently used.

**Destination Subinv**
A subinventory is created with the same code as the inventory organization for warehouse.

**Destination Locator**
This field is not currently used.

**UOM**
Displays the primary unit of measure for the item.

**Transaction Qty**
Displays the quantity picked for the move order line.

**Requested Qty**
Displays the quantity based on the primary unit of measure that is requested from the pick release of the sales order line.

**Delivered Qty**
Displays the quantity delivered or shipped for the move order line.
**Sourced Qty**
Displays the quantity allocated for the move order line.

**Grade**
Displays the grade for the order line, if previously entered on the sales order line.

**UOM2**
Displays the secondary unit of measure for the item.

**Requested Qty 2**
Displays the requested quantity based on the secondary unit of measure.

**Delivered Qty 2**
Displays the delivered quantity based on the secondary unit of measure.

**Sourced Qty 2**
Displays the sourced quantity based on the secondary unit of measure.

**Date Required**
Displays date required as entered on the sales order line.

**Reference**
This field is not currently used.

**Reference Number**
This field is not currently used.

**Reference Type**
This field is not currently used.

**Line Status**
Displays the status of the move order line: Incomplete, Preapproved, Approved, Rejected, Cancelled, or Close. Preapproved, Approved, and Rejected are applicable only if an approval process was implemented. See: *Oracle Order Management User’s Guide*. 
Allocating Move Order Lines and Pick Confirming Process Order Lines

**Status Date**
Displays the date the status was last updated.

**Created By**
Displays the creator’s name of the move order.

**To Location**
This field is not currently used.

**Move Order Transactions Field Reference**
The fields on this window are:

**Item Number**
Displays the item number and description of the item for the selected delivery line.

**Source Qty**
Displays the order quantity in the order or source unit of measure.

**Primary Requested Qty**
Displays the requested quantity from the pick release in the primary unit of measure.

**Primary Staged Qty**
Displays the quantity pick confirmed in the primary unit of measure.

**Primary Allocated Qty**
Displays the quantity entered for allocation in the primary unit of measure.

**Secondary Requested Qty**
Displays the requested quantity from the pick release in the secondary unit of measure.

**Secondary Staged Qty**
Displays the quantity pick confirmed in the secondary unit of measure.
Secondary Allocated Qty
Displays the quantity entered for allocation in the secondary unit of measure.

Lot/Sublot Details Allocation

Transaction Date
Displays the date of the move order transaction.

Location
Enter the warehouse location from which inventory is being picked. This is required if the item is location controlled.

Lot Number
Enter the lot number from which the inventory is to be picked. This is required if the item is lot controlled.

Sublot Number
If applicable, enter the sublot number from which the inventory is to be picked.

Lot Status
Displays the status of the lot as defined in OPM Inventory. See: OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide.

Grade
Displays the grade of the item to be picked, if applicable.

Primary Quantity
Enter the quantity to allocate for the delivery line in the primary unit of measure.

Secondary Quantity
Displays the quantity allocated for the delivery line in the secondary unit of measure.

Lot/Sublot Details Available Inventory

Lot No
Displays the lot number from which the inventory is to be picked.
Sublot Number
Displays the sublot number from which the inventory is to be picked.

Location
Displays the warehouse location from which inventory is to be picked. This field is applicable if the item is location controlled. This may be required depending on the validation requirements that have been setup. See: OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide.

Primary Allocated Qty
Enter the quantity to allocate from each lot/location in the primary unit of measure.

Secondary Allocated Qty
Displays the quantity allocated from each lot/location in the secondary unit of measure.

QC Grade
Displays the grade of the item being picked, if applicable.

On Hand Qty
Displays the quantity on hand in inventory from the lot in the primary unit of measure.

On Hand Qty 2
Displays the quantity on hand in inventory from the lot and sublot in the secondary unit of measure.

Commit Qty
Displays the quantity from the lot committed to a detailed reservation or allocation in the primary unit of measure.

Commit Qty 2
Displays the quantity from the lot committed to a detailed reservation or allocation in the secondary unit of measure.

Lot Status
Displays the status of the lot as defined in OPM Inventory. See: OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide.
Lot Created
Displays the creation or manufacturing certification date of the lot and sublot.

Expire Date
Displays the date the lot and sublot will expire.

Whse Code
Displays the warehouse at which the lot and sublot are stored.

Primary Available Qty
Displays the quantity in the primary unit of measure from which inventory is available to be picked.

Secondary Available Qty
Displays the quantity in the secondary unit of measure from which inventory is available to be picked.

Source Quantity
Enter the order quantity for the order line.

Source UOM
Displays the order or source unit of measure.

Reason Code
Enter a reason code for sales order transactions. The reason code labels transactions for various purposes which are used by account mapping to determine the inventory or cost of goods sold account.

Quality Match
The Quality Match field displays the level at which the sampling results match the quality item specifications. For the lot- or sublot-controlled item, the results of any tests (production, vendor, or lot) are matched to the customer specification. For the items that are not lot-controlled, any results are matched to the customer specification. The valid values are:

- Customer - Indicates that the test results for the specified item and customer match the ship-to customer specification.
- Lot - Indicates that the lot results match the customer specification for this item.
Allocating Move Order Lines and Pick Confirming Process Order Lines

- Item - Indicates that the item results match the customer specification.
- Supplier - Indicates that the vendor results match the customer specification.
- Production - Indicates that the production results match the customer specification for the lot.
- None - Indicates that no results match the customer specification.

If the quality match field is enabled and contains any of the above values, then click the Review Spec or Review Results button to review the corresponding customer specification document.

Process Transactions Field Reference

**Co**
Displays the company code of the selected warehouse from which inventory was picked.

**Orgn**
Displays the process organization of the selected warehouse from which inventory was picked.

**Whse**
Displays the current warehouse code.

**Item**
Displays the item code for the item.

**Lot Number**
Displays the lot number from which inventory is allocated. If DEFAULTLOT is displayed, a high level reservation is made for the move order line but inventory from a specific lot is not allocated or reserved at a detailed level.

**Sublot**
Displays the sublot number from which inventory is allocated.

**Location**
Displays the location if the item is location controlled.
Qty
Displays the quantity of the allocation in the primary unit of measure.

UM
Displays the primary unit of measure.

Qty2
Displays the quantity of the allocation in the secondary unit of measure.

UM2
Displays the secondary unit of measure.

Grade
Displays the grade of the item that is picked, if applicable.
Under and Over Allocation

Allocating Less than the Order (Requested) Quantity
An order line can be under-allocated for several reasons:

- The inventory is not available to fulfill the entire order quantity
- Scarce material must be rationed to several customers, so requested quantities are not completely fulfilled
- Shipping vehicles may not be able to accommodate the entire order quantity

You can allocate less than the requested quantity through either Manual or Automatic Allocation. Automatic allocation rules allow you to establish partial allocation of the order quantity. When this option is selected, all available inventory will be allocated, even if it does not fulfill the entire order quantity. In addition, you can manually allocate some of the requested quantity.

When there is not enough inventory available to fulfill the order quantity or when the order quantity is under-allocated, the remaining, unallocated quantity for the order line is back ordered. For example, the following table displays the order line for item ABC for 100 pounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line #</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Order Quantity</th>
<th>Order UOM</th>
<th>Ship From Warehouse</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>ITEM ABC</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LBS</td>
<td>WHS1</td>
<td>Available for Shipping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The order then progresses as follows:

- The order line is released and available inventory is checked
- For the 100 pounds request, only 80 pounds are available

The following table displays the order line 1.1 is partially picked because only 80 pounds could be allocated for the requested 100 pounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line #</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Order Quantity</th>
<th>Order UOM</th>
<th>Ship From Warehouse</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>ITEM ABC</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LBS</td>
<td>WHS1</td>
<td>Picked Partial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After the order is partially picked, if the allocated quantity is less than the requested quantity due to a shortage of inventory, the order can have two lines with the status of one line Shipped and the other line Awaiting Shipping.

The following table displays the order line 1.1 shipped for 80 pounds and order line 1.2 awaiting shipping for 20 pounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line #</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Order Quantity</th>
<th>Order UOM</th>
<th>Ship From Warehouse</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>ITEM ABC</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>LBS</td>
<td>WHS1</td>
<td>Shipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>ITEM ABC</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>LBS</td>
<td>WHS1</td>
<td>Awaiting Shipping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or, another scenario may be:

The following table displays the order line for item ABC for 100 pounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line #</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Order Quantity</th>
<th>Order UOM</th>
<th>Ship From Warehouse</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>ITEM ABC</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LBS</td>
<td>WHS1</td>
<td>Booked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The order then progresses as follows:
- The order line is released and available inventory is checked
- For the 100 pounds request, the full 100 pounds are available
- A move order is created, but against this move order only 60 pounds are allocated
- The move order for 60 pounds is Pick Confirmed

The following table displays the order line 1.2 as the backorder line for the unallocated quantity. The backorder line can be released and allocated at another time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line #</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Order Quantity</th>
<th>Order UOM</th>
<th>Ship From Warehouse</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>ITEM ABC</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>LBS</td>
<td>WHS1</td>
<td>Ready to be Shipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>ITEM ABC</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>LBS</td>
<td>WHS1</td>
<td>Available for Shipping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To prevent the backorder of material that is under-allocated, you must establish under-shipping tolerances. See Oracle Order Management User's Guide for additional information on establishing under-shipping tolerances.

Allocating More than the Order (Requested) Quantity
You can also over-allocate the order quantity. This could occur because the ordered quantity is an estimate and the product, once weighed, does not match the quantity ordered. For example, your customer might order five chickens with an approximate weight of 30 pounds. However, after allocating the five chickens, the actual weight is 36 pounds. The ability to over-allocate or over-pick supports items whose weight may vary and total more than the requested order quantity. Once the over-allocation is made, this information is forwarded to Shipping Execution. Shipping will enforce the over-shipping tolerances and only allow shipment of a quantity that falls within this tolerance. See Oracle Order Management User’s Guide for additional information on establishing and using over-shipping tolerances.

Quality Specification Matching in Order Management
If you are using the process inventory, then you can match the available inventory Specification Matching functionality. Establish quality specifications for items in the Oracle Process Manufacturing Quality Control application. The inventory is then sampled and tested, and the results are recorded in OPM Quality. Refer to the Oracle Process Manufacturing Quality Management User’s Guide for more information on establishing quality specifications.

The Move Order Transaction window displays the quality match for the available inventory. You can access this window from either the Oracle Order Management Sales Order window or the OPM Inventory Transact Process Move Orders window (using the Manual Allocate option). A new Quality Match field is added to the Available Inventory region that displays the level at which the sampling results match the quality item specifications. If a customer specification matches quality, then the Quality Match field displays the appropriate value such as Customer, Lot, Item, Supplier, Production, and None. If there is no customer specification, then the Quality match field contains no value. You can review both customer specifications and results from this window. Refer to "Move Order Transactions Field Reference" for more information on the Quality Match field.
Running Autoallocation for Allocated Lines

This enhancement allows for the automatic inventory allocation process in OPM to be run outside of the standard Oracle Order Management order entry and pick release process. As with the current functionality, a sales order must be booked and pick released prior to the initiation of automatic allocation.

This process determines whether existing allocations should be deleted prior to reallocation, and then runs the Allocation process. If existing allocations are not deleted, then the remaining unallocated quantity is allocated. You can initiate or schedule the Autoallocation process to run in a batch or scheduled mode.

Support Ship Sets in OPM

The Ship Sets in Order Management allows you to group order lines within a set for shipment. You can use ship sets to assign a single ship set to all the lines in an order to support customers that do not allow partial shipments. This ensures that the lines are shipped together. OPM supports ship sets for order lines containing OPM items.

If you allocate less than the requested quantity, then the ship set is broken. A warning message displays. If you choose to proceed, then the ship set is broken, the unallocated quantity is backordered and the line can be shipped separately. If you choose not to proceed, then modify the order allocations to maintain the ship set.

If you are on OPM Family Pack J and Order Management Family Pack I, then you can use ship sets. Refer to the Oracle Order Management User’s Guide for details on ship sets functionality.

Bill Only Workflow with Inventory Interface

This is a seeded workflow in Order Management. This workflow lets you book and allocate a sales order, run the Inventory Interface to update inventory, and mark the order as fulfilled. This workflow works for orders containing OPM items maintained in the OPM Inventory Control application. This workflow does not support backordering or overallocation of the order quantity.

The workflow processes the order and updates the status of the line if appropriate allocations are made. The allocations made are marked as complete and quantities are deducted from inventory. In OPM, for items that are lot or location controlled, onhand quantities are deducted from the appropriate lots and locations. For nonlot or location controlled items, inventory is deducted from the default lot and location. Items that are noninventory, no deductions take place.
Bill Only Workflow with Inventory Interface
Process inventory specific fields have been added to several shipping windows. The following topics are discussed:

- Understanding Process Features for Shipping in Order Management
- Process-Enabled Fields on the Packing Workbench Window
- Process-Enabled Fields on the Shipping Windows
- Impact of Sales Order Changes on Shipping
Understanding Process Features for Shipping in Order Management

Dual unit of measure, grade, and lot and sublot process features are available in the Packing Workbench, Shipping Transaction, and Line windows. Data is either entered or display only depending on whether the item’s ship from warehouse is process-enabled.
Process-Enabled Fields on the Packing Workbench Window

The following process-enabled fields are available on the Packing Workbench window. If the item specified on the delivery line is dual controlled, lot or lot/sublot controlled, and has a grade, then these fields display. The process-enabled fields are display only. See: Oracle Shipping Execution User’s Guide.

Pack

Sublot
Displays the sublot from which the delivery line was picked.

Contents

Secondary Requested Quantity
Displays the requested quantity to be shipped in the secondary UOM.

Secondary Shipped Quantity
Displays the quantity to be shipped in the secondary UOM.

Secondary Backordered Quantity
Displays the quantity to backorder in the secondary UOM.

Secondary Stage Quantity
Displays the quantity to remain at the staging location and not shipped in the secondary UOM.

Secondary Delivered Quantity
Displays the quantity delivered in the secondary UOM.

Secondary Requested Quantity UOM
Displays the UOM for the secondary quantities on this window. This is the item’s secondary UOM.

Secondary Cancelled Quantity
Displays the quantity cancelled from the original sales order line in the secondary UOM.
Process-Enabled Fields on the Packing Workbench Window

**Secondary Source Requested Quantity**
Displays the quantity in the secondary UOM based on the primary source requested quantity. The primary source requested quantity is based on the ordering UOM requested by the customer.

**Secondary Source Requested Quantity UOM**
Displays the secondary UOM from the source sales order.

**Grade**
Displays the grade of the item for the delivery line.
Process-Enabled Fields on the Shipping Windows

Process-enabled fields are available on the following shipping windows.

- Shipping Transaction
- Line

See: Oracle Shipping Execution User’s Guide.

Process-Enabled Fields on the Shipping Transaction Window

The process-enabled fields on this window are:

**Secondary Requested Quantity**
Displays the requested quantity to be shipped in the secondary UOM. The secondary requested quantity is based on the Requested Quantity field where the primary UOM is applicable. The requested quantity is pick confirmed for delivery in the move order.

**Secondary Shipped Quantity**
Enter the actual quantity shipped in the secondary UOM. The secondary shipped quantity is based on the Shipped Quantity field where the primary UOM is applicable. This field is applicable depending on the dual control setting for the item. The settings for the item are Non dual, Fixed dual controlled, Default dual controlled, and No default dual controlled. See: OPM Inventory Management User’s Guide for detailed information on the dual control setting.

**Secondary Backordered Quantity**
Enter the backordered quantity in the secondary UOM. The secondary backordered quantity is based on the Shipped Quantity field where the primary UOM is applicable. The settings for the item (Non dual, Fixed dual controlled, Default dual controlled, and No default dual controlled) are applicable for the Backordered quantity and Secondary Backordered quantity fields.

**Secondary Stage Quantity**
Displays the quantity to remain at the staging location and not shipped on the delivery in the secondary UOM. The secondary stage quantity is based on the stage quantity.
**Secondary Delivered Quantity**
Enter the delivery quantity in the secondary UOM at each stop of the delivery confirmation. The settings for the item (Non dual, Fixed dual controlled, Default dual controlled, and No default dual controlled) are applicable for the Delivered Quantity and Secondary Delivered Quantity fields.

**Secondary Cancelled Quantity**
Enter the quantity to cancel in the secondary UOM. The settings for the item (Non dual, Fixed dual controlled, Default dual controlled, and No default dual controlled) are applicable for the Cancelled Quantity and Secondary Cancelled Quantity fields.

**Secondary Source Requested Quantity**
Displays the quantity requested by the customer to ship in the secondary UOM.

**Secondary Requested Quantity UOM**
Displays the UOM of the item for the secondary quantity.

**Secondary Source Requested Quantity UOM**
Displays the secondary UOM for the item.

**Grade**
Displays the grade of the item for the delivery line.

**Sublot**
Displays the sublot number allocated to the delivery line.

**Process-Enabled Fields on the Line/Container Region**
The following process-enabled fields are available on the Line window in the Line Container region:

**Secondary Requested Quantity**
Displays the requested quantity to be shipped in the secondary UOM. The secondary requested quantity is based on the Requested Quantity field where the primary UOM is applicable. The requested quantity is the quantity pick confirmed for delivery in the move order.
Secondary Shipped Quantity
Enter the actual quantity shipped in the secondary UOM. The secondary shipped quantity is based on the Shipped Quantity field where the primary UOM is applicable. The settings for the item (Non dual, Fixed dual controlled, Default dual controlled and No default dual controlled) are applicable for the Shipped Quantity and Secondary Shipped Quantity fields.

Secondary Backordered Quantity
Enter the backordered quantity in the secondary UOM. The secondary backordered quantity is based on the Shipped Quantity field where the primary UOM is applicable. The settings for the item (Non dual, Fixed dual controlled, Default dual controlled and No default dual controlled) are applicable for the Backordered Quantity and Secondary Backordered Quantity fields.

Secondary Stage Quantity
Displays the quantity to remain at the staging location and not shipped on the delivery in the secondary UOM. The secondary stage quantity is based on the Stage Quantity field.

Secondary Quantity UOM
Displays the secondary UOM for the item for the delivery line.

Process-Enabled Fields on the Line Window, Inventory Details Region
The following process-enabled fields are available on the Line window in the Inventory Details region:

Sublot
Displays the sublot number allocated to the delivery line.

Grade
Displays the grade of the item for the delivery line.
Process-Enabled Fields on the Line Window, Source Region

The following process-enabled fields are available on the Line window on the Source region:

**Secondary Quantity**
Displays the requested quantity in the secondary UOM. The secondary requested quantity is based on the Requested Quantity field where the primary UOM is applicable. The requested quantity is the quantity pick confirmed for delivery in the move order.

**Secondary UOM**
Displays the secondary UOM for the item for the delivery line.

Impact of Sales Order Changes on Shipping

When an existing order is modified in order management it affects the shipping execution if the order is booked. Oracle Shipping Execution ensures that changes to the original sales orders are reflected correctly in the delivery details.

Oracle Shipping Execution evaluates the delivery details whenever there are following sales order line changes:

- Splitting sales order lines
- Change in quantity includes increase or decrease in original sales order quantity
- Change schedule includes change in ship from organization, change in subinventory, or unschedule an order
- Change schedule date
- Change ship set
- Change delivery group

See *Oracle Shipping Execution User’s Guide* for more details on sales order change.
Process-enabled fields have been added to existing sales order and shipping reports. The following topics are discussed:

- Understanding Reports for Order Management with Process Inventory
- List of Reports and their Associated Process-Enabled Fields
- Manufacturing Accounting Controller Subledger Detail Report
- Running the OM Unallocated Order Report
Understanding Reports for Order Management with Process Inventory

Process-enabled fields are available on Order Management and Shipping Execution reports. If the inventory organization or warehouse specified for an order line is process-enabled, then the process-specific fields print on the report. The process-enabled fields and data appear on the report when there is process-specific data existing for the sales order line, move order line, or delivery line. See: Oracle Order Management User’s Guide and Oracle Shipping Execution User’s Guide for detailed information on these reports. The following is the list of reports containing process-enabled fields:

- Sales Order Acknowledgement
- Comprehensive Order Detail
- Cancelled Orders
- Cancelled Orders Reasons Detail
- Orders by Item
- Pick Slip
- packing Slip
- Bill of Lading
List of Reports and their Associated Process-Enabled Fields

The following list provides the report name with their associated process-enabled fields:

**Sales Order Acknowledgement Report**
- Secondary Quantity
- Secondary Unit
- Grade

**Comprehensive Order Detail Report**
- Secondary Ordered Quantity
- Secondary Shipped Quantity
- Secondary Cancelled Quantity
- Secondary Quantity Unit
- Lot
- Sublot No
- Preferred Grade

**Cancelled Orders Report**
- Secondary Quantity
- Unit
- Secondary Quantity Unit

**Cancelled Orders Reasons Detail Report**
- Secondary Quantity
- Unit
- Secondary Quantity Unit
List of Reports and their Associated Process-Enabled Fields

**Orders by Item Report**
- Secondary Ordered Quantity
- Secondary Shipped Quantity
- Secondary Outstanding Quantity
- Secondary Returned Quantity
- Customer Secondary Qty Total
- Item Secondary Qty Total
- Secondary Qty Unit
- Preferred Grade

**Pick Slip Report**
- Secondary Qts Unit
- Secondary Qts Requested
- Lot
- Sublot Number
- Grade
- II Qty

**Packing Slip Report**
- Lot
- Sublot
- Grade
- UOM2
- Ordered Qty2
- Shipped Qty2
- Backordered Qty2

**Bill of Lading Report**
- Shipped Qty 2
- (Requested Qty) UOM2
Manufacturing Accounting Controller Subledger Detail Report

Although the Order Management shipment transactions are correctly passed to the General Ledger, there are circumstances when the Subledger Detail report in the OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller application provides erroneous amounts. When shipments for a sales order span multiple fiscal periods, the Subledger Detail report application provides misleading information. This is a report only issue. The impact on the General Ledger is correct.
Running the OM Unallocated Orders Report

Use the Unallocated Orders report to list sales order lines for which inventory allocations have not yet been performed (for example, no lots have been assigned to order lines). Using this information, you can make appropriate inventory allocations. You can restrict the report to unallocated orders for specific ship-to customers, items, or warehouses.

See "Running Oracle Applications Reports and Programs" and "Monitoring Oracle Applications Reports and Programs" in the Oracle Applications User’s Guide or the online help topics for detailed information on running reports.

Submitting the Report

To run the OM Unallocated Orders report:

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. In the Name field, enter the Unallocated Orders Report. The Parameters window is displayed.
3. Complete the fields.
4. Complete the fields on the Submit Request window and click Submit Request. You can then view or print the report.

Selected Report Parameters

Following are descriptions of the OM Unallocated Orders Report Parameters window fields.

From Ship Warehouse
Enter the first ship to warehouse in the range. If no warehouses are entered in the range, then all warehouses are selected. Enter one warehouse in the range to restrict the report to unallocated orders for that warehouse.

To Ship Warehouse
Enter the last ship to warehouse in the range. If no warehouses are entered in the range, then all warehouses are selected. Enter one warehouse in the range to restrict the report to unallocated orders for that warehouse.
From Item Number
Enter the first item number in the range. If no item numbers are entered in the range, then all item are selected. Enter one item in the range to restrict the report to unallocated orders for that item.

To Item Number
Enter the last item number in the range. If no item numbers are entered in the range, then all item are selected. Enter one item in the range to restrict the report to unallocated orders for that item.

From Order Number
Enter the first order number in the range. If no order numbers are entered in the range, then all orders are selected. Enter one order in the range to restrict the report to unallocated items for that order.

To Order Number
Enter the last order number in the range. If no order numbers are entered in the range, then all orders are selected. Enter one order in the range to restrict the report to unallocated items for that order.

From Ship To Customer
Enter the first ship to customer in the range. If no ship to customers are entered in the range, then all ship to customers are selected. Enter one ship to customer in the range to restrict the report to unallocated orders for that ship to customer.

To Ship To Customer
Enter the last ship to customer in the range. If no ship to customers are entered in the range, then all ship to customers are selected. Enter one ship to customer in the range to restrict the report to unallocated orders for that ship to customer.

From Ship Date
Enter a start shipping date in the range. If no from ship date is entered, then all orders scheduled for shipment up to and including the current date are selected. Enter a ship date to restrict the report of unallocated order lines based on that ship date.
To Ship Date
Enter a last shipping date in the range. If no ship date is entered, then all orders scheduled for shipment up to and including the current date are selected. Enter a ship date to restrict the report of unallocated order lines based on that ship date.

Sort Order 1
Select what you want to sort the report by at the first level:
- Item Number
- Order Number
- Scheduled Ship Date
- Ship-To Customer
- Warehouse

Sort Order 2
Select what you want to sort the report by at the second level:
- Item Number
- Order Number
- Scheduled Ship Date
- Ship-To Customer
- Warehouse

Sort Order 3
Select what you want to sort the report by at the third level:
- Item Number
- Order Number
- Scheduled Ship Date
- Ship-To Customer
- Warehouse
Sort Order 4
Select what you want to sort by the report at the fourth level:
- Item Number
- Order Number
- Scheduled Ship Date
- Ship-To Customer
- Warehouse

OM Unallocated Orders Report Field Reference
The following fields are displayed on the Unallocated Orders Report.

Whse Code
Displays the ship from warehouse for the order line.

Item Number
Displays the item number.

Ship Date
Displays the scheduled ship date for the order line.

Order Number
Displays the order number for the order line.

Line
Displays the line number.

Customer Name
Displays the ship to customer for the order line.

UOM
Displays the sales order unit of measure for the order line.

Ordered Quantity
Displays the order quantity for the line.
Running the OM Unallocated Orders Report

**Unallocated Inventory**
Displays the inventory quantity for the line.

**Unallocated Available**
Displays the available quantity for the line.
The following topics are covered:

- OPM Inventory and OPM Financials Navigator Paths
- Profile Option Related to Order Management with Process Inventory
OPM Inventory and OPM Financials Navigator Paths

Although your System Administrator may have customized your Navigator, typical navigation paths are described in the following table. In some cases, there is more than one way to navigate to a window. This table provides the most typical default path.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Window</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Order Entry/Shipping Rules Allocation Criteria</td>
<td>OPM Inventory:Setup:Allocation Setup:Sales Order/Shipping Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer General Ledger Classes</td>
<td>OPM Financials:Mfg. Acctg Controller:Setup:Customer GL Class</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Profile Option Related to Order Management with Process Inventory

The OPM profile option GML: OM Integration controls certain functionality when using OPM with Order Management. Set this profile option to Yes to continue with the proper setup and enter transactions which are recognized from Order Management. See: Process-Enabled Setup in Order Management in this user’s guide.
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