Oracle® Process Manufacturing

Using Oracle Order Management with Process Inventory

Release 11*i*

Part No. A86733-06

July 2003

ORACLE®

Oracle Process Manufacturing Using Oracle Order Management with Process Inventory, Release 11*i*

Part No. A86733-06

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Preface

Audience for This Guide

Welcome to Release 11*i* 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.
- Chpater 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 11*i* 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 Oracle*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 Oracle*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.

Using Oracle Advanced Planning and Scheduling with Oracle Process Manufacturing

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.

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

Public Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) are available for use with different areas of the Oracle Process Manufacturing application. APIs make it possible to pass information into and out of the application, bypassing the user interface. Use of these APIs is documented in individual manuals such as the *Oracle Process Manufacturing Inventory API User's Guide, Oracle Process Manufacturing Process Execution API User's Guide, Oracle Process Manufacturing Product Development Formula API User's Guide, Oracle Process Manufacturing Product Development Recipe API User's Guide, Oracle Process Manufacturing Quality Management API User's Guide,* and the *Oracle Process Manufacturing Cost Management API User's Guide.* Additional API User's Guides are periodically added as additional public APIs are made available.

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 11*i*. 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 11*i*, 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 Oracle8*i* 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 11*i*. 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 11*i*. You cannot upgrade to Release 11*i* 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 6*i* 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 11*i*. 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 Oracle*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 Oracle8*i* 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.

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Or, send electronic mail to **appsdoc_us@oracle.com**.

1

Using Order Management with Process Inventory

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

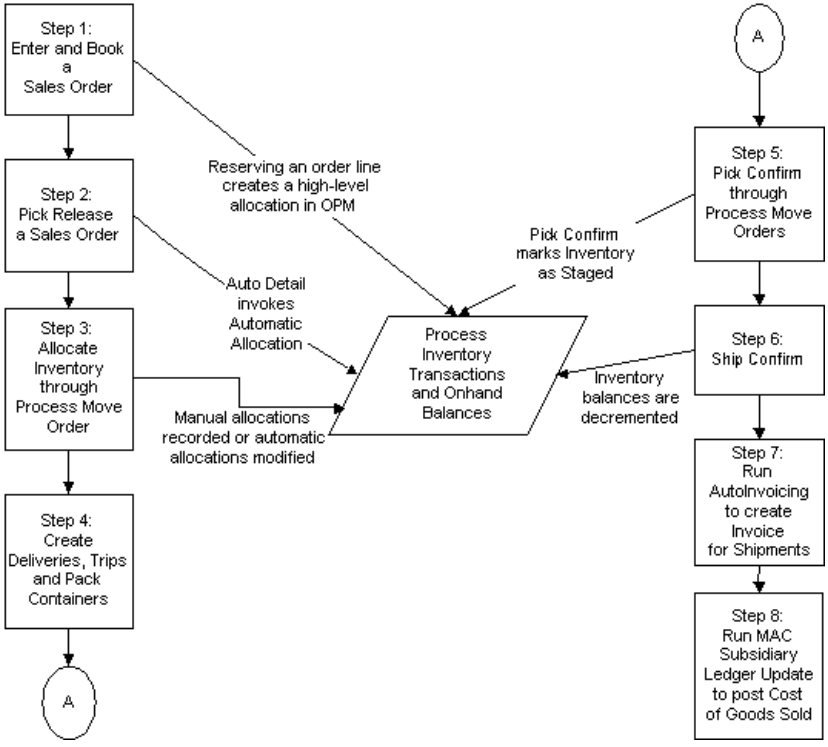
These attributes are tracked from order entry through shipping and update Process Inventory. See: *OPM Inventory Management User's Guide*.

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 decribed 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.


Step 1: Enter and Book a Sales Order
Step 2: Pick Release a Sales Order
Step 3: Allocate Inventory through Process Move Order
Step 4: Create Deliveries, Trips and Pack Containers
A
Reserving an order line creates a high-level allocation in OPM
Auto Detail invokes Automatic Allocation
Manual allocations recorded or automatic allocations modified
Process Inventory Transactions and Onhand Balances
Pick Confirm marks Inventory as Staged
Inventory balances are decremented
A
Step 5: Pick Confirm through Process Move Orders
Step 6: Ship Confirm
Step 7: Run AutoInvoicing to create Invoice for Shipments
Step 8: Run MAC Subsidiary Ledger Update to post Cost of Goods Sold

2

Process-Enabled Setup in Order Management

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:

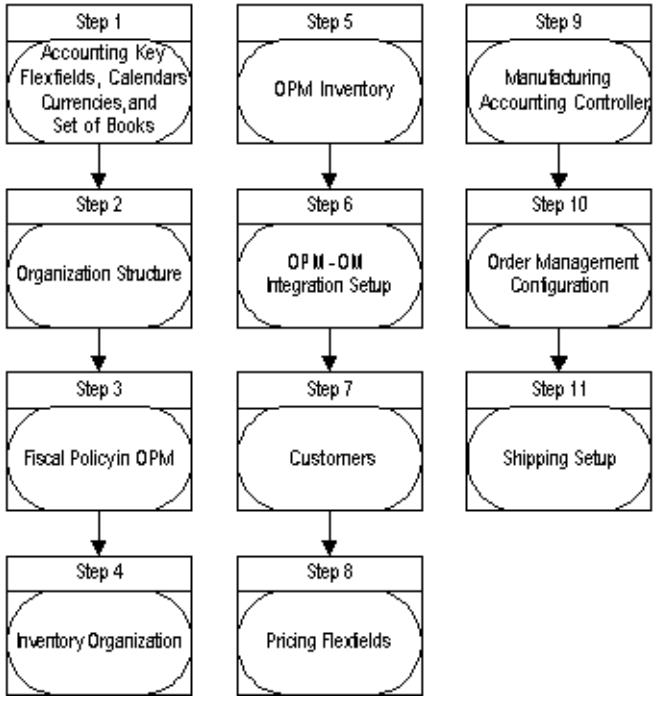
Setup Checklist

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

Step Number	Required	Step	User's Guide Reference
1	Required	Set up accounting key flexfields, calendars, currencies, set of books.	*OPM Implementation Guide*
2	Required	Organization structure ■ Define HR organizations ■ Define HR locations ■ Define OPM Organizations	*OPM System Administration User's Guide*
3	Required	Define fiscal policy in OPM	*OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller User's Guide*
4	Required	Set up inventory organizations ■ Define inventory organizations ■ Designate inventory organizations as process-enabled through inventory parameters ■ Define stock locators ■ Edit additional information for OPM warehouse	*OPM Inventory Management User's Guide*

Step Number	Required	Step	User's Guide Reference
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*

Step Number	Required	Step	User's Guide Reference
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*



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

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 Customers in Oracle Receivables. See: *Oracle Receivables User's 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:

Field Name	Value
Value Set Name	opm_custgl_class
Description	OPM Customer GL Class
Format Type	Char
Maximum Size	8
Uppercase Only (A-Z)	Yes
Validation Type	Table
Edit Information	(this cell intentionally left blank)
Table Application	Oracle Receivables
Table Name	op_cgld_cls
Allow Parent Values	No
Table Columns Value	custgl_class
Type	Varchar2
Size	8
Table Columns Meaning	custgl_class_desc
Type	Varchar2
Size	70
Where/Order by	(blank)
Additional columns	(blank)

Within the Flexfield window for descriptive flexfields, add the customer GL class to the Customer Information window.

Query on Title as Customer Information

Field Names	Value
Title	Customer Information
Application	Oracle Receivables
Freeze Flexfield Def	No
Prompt	Context Value
Value Req	No
Default Value	(blank)
Override Allowed	No
Reference	(blank)

Click **Segments** and **Open** and add the following record:

Field Name	Value
Name	Cust GL Class
Description	Customer GL Class
Enable	Yes
Column	ATTRIBUTE1
Number	1
Display	Yes
Value Set	opm_custgl_class
Default Type	(blank)
Required	No
Range	(blank)

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.

You can now specify whether the Autoallocation process should consider the grade or customer specification criteria when allocating inventory. Refer to the "Customer Specification Matching in Automatic Allocation" topic for more details.

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.

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

The Allocation Parameters region consists of the following fields:

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.

Match On

The Match On region consists of the following fields:

Grade

If you select the Grade button, then the Autoallocation process uses grade as the select criteria for allocating available inventory from the appropriate lots. Enter or select a default grade. The corresponding grade description displays. In this case, the customer specification matching is not considered for allocation.

Customer Specification

If you select the Customer Specification button, then the customer specification is used as the criteria for selecting lots for autoallocation. This field is applicable only if you are integrated with Oracle Order Management. The application verifies if the customer specification exists for the customer.

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.

3

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.

Scheduling Actions	Description	Result
Schedule	Schedule a reservation.	A line is scheduled. The schedule time is displayed on the line.
Unschedule	Remove the scheduled date for a reservation.	The scheduled time for the line is removed.
Reserve	Reserve the quantity for the order line.	High-level allocation is created for the order line in OPM Inventory.
Unreserve	Remove the reservation for the order line.	The reserve status is removed from the line.
Scheduling Results	Displays the scheduling results of the order line.	Displays the scheduling results of the order line.

- 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 Guid*e 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 $.50 x 110. The price calculated in the secondary quantity and UOM is $55.00.

4

Transact Process Move Orders

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).

- 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.

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.*

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.

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.

Primary Available Qty

Displays the quantity in the primary unit of measure from which inventory is available to be picked. After the Location, Lot, and Sublot fields are entered based on item controls, the primary available quantity is populated.

Secondary Available Qty

Displays the quantity in the secondary unit of measure from which inventory is available to be picked. After the Location, Lot, and Sublot fields are entered based on item controls, the secondary available quantity is populated.

Note: If the GMI: Allow Negative Inventory profile value is set to 1 or 2, then you can allocate from lots that do not have inventory . To restrict inventory becoming negative, set the GMI: Allow Negative Inventory profile value to 0.

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.
- 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.

Automatic Allocation for Order Management

The Automatic allocation (Autoallocation) process give you more flexibility and functionality to automate inventory allocation of Order Management sales orders. These features work with the available functionality in the OPM Inventory Management and OPM Quality Management applications. These features:

- Enable you to match quality specifications to test results and automatically allocate only the inventory that matches the customer requirements
- Enable you to specify criteria for automatic allocation. These criteria work with existing allocations rules or override them based on your selection

The Autoallocation process is run using one of the following methods:

- During pick release, select the Auto Allocation box. The Automatic Allocation process is invoked after pick release using the allocation rules specified in the OPM Inventory Management application (on the Allocation Criteria window from the Setup menu) and available inventory is assigned to the delivery line. If you do not want to run the Autoallocation process from the pick release window, then use the Allocate OM Sales Order window described in the next bullet.
- After an order is pick released, the Allocate OM Sales Orders window is used to start the automatic allocation. This process uses the criteria entered in this window along with the rules entered in the Sales Order/Shipping Rules window to determine appropriate inventory. Refer to the "Defining Allocation Criteria" topic for more details.

Allocate Order Management Sales Orders

Allocates inventory for an Order Management order line based on the rules established on this window and the Allocation Criteria window in the OPM Inventory Management application. It can group orders or delivery lines, warehouse, item, and other information to do a batch process for autoallocation with the specified allocation parameters.

The Autoallocation process in OPM can be run outside of the standard Oracle Order Management order entry and pick release process. 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 online mode.

The Autoallocation process lets you specify criteria for allocating inventory in addition or in the place of criteria established in the OPM Inventory Management application. The Allocate OM Sales Order window, available from the OPM Inventory Management application, lets you set the allocation criteria at runtime and use these criteria to supplement or override existing rules for the customer and item class.

The Autoallocation process includes the customer specification matching functionality. You can match customer specifications against available inventory during the Autoallocation process. When Quality Match is enabled, the Autoallocation process compares the customer specifications to the test results and uses this information to allocate correct lots to order lines. Refer to the "Quality Specification Matching in Order Management" topic for more details.

Batch Number

Displays the batch number. You can query submitted requests using the batch number.

Search Criteria

The Search Criteria region consists of the following fields:

Order Type

Enter or select an order type. The order type determines the order number to enter. Order types are defined during the Order Management implementation.

Order Number From and To

Enter or select the order number or range of order numbers.

Delivery Line ID From and To

Enter or select a corresponding delivery line ID for the chosen order type and order number. The delivery IDs are assigned after an order is booked and a shipment or delivery is created for that order. If the order number is not specified, then this field is not restricted by the order number and order type values.

Schedule Ship Date From and To

Enter or select a range of scheduled ship dates.

Warehouse

Enter or select a warehouse. This is the ship from warehouse on the order or delivery line.

Item

Enter or select an item.

Note: In the Search Criteria region, the items are derived based on the values entered in other fields, such as the Order Number or Delivery ID. If sufficient input is not specified to derive items, then a message displays. If you only specify warehouse, then the application potentially derives too many items. Therefore, a message displays and you can modify your choices.

Allocation Criteria

The fields in this region are enabled only if an item is specified or an item ID is derived from an order number and or delivery detail ID entered in the Search Criteria region. The lot and sublot information are derived only if there is a corresponding item value.

Allocate All Specified Lots

If the GMI: Allocate All Specified Lots profile option is set to yes, then this field is checked by default. When checked, each of the sublots associated with a given lot is allocated regardless of the ordered quantity. This feature supports over allocation as each of the sublots associated with the specified lots are allocated. If this box is

checked, then the sublot fields are disabled. Also, if this box is checked, the Lot/Sublot Always Indivisible box (in the Other region) is enabled.

Lot Number From and To

Specify the lot number range to allocate. This field is only enabled if items are specified or they can be derived from the order information.

Sublot Number From and To

Specify sublots that are associated with the lot number. These fields are only active when a lot number is entered. Only the given sublots are chosen for allocation. If you select the Allocate All Specified Lots box, then the sublot from and to fields are disabled.

Lot Expiration Date From and To

Specify the lot expiration date range to retrieve lots for allocation that expire on a certain date or within a certain time period.

Lot Creation Date From and To

Specify lots indicating the lot creation date range. A range of dates help retrieve lots created on a certain day or within a certain time period.

Lot Status

An entered or derived item value must be available, in order for this field to be enabled. The lot statuses should be nettable and orderable to be allocated and shipped for pick confirming.

Stock Locator

Specify the location value for the lines to allocate. A range of stock locators is accepted for locators that are numbered or named accordingly. Stock Locator is referred to as Warehouse Location in OPM Inventory.

Other

The Other region consists of the following fields:

Override Rules (Y/N)

If you select yes, then the parameters entered on this window override any allocation rules established for the customer and item class on the Sales Order/Shipping Rules window. If the Allocate All Specified Lots is checked, then this field is enabled. If you select no, then the parameters entered here do not override the allocation rules. Instead, they work with the rules.

For example, you select Lot A on this window and set the override allocation rules to yes. You also specify the preferred grade as A on the order line, whereas Lot A has grade B. In this case, Lot A is allocated.

Similarly, you select Sublot A through Sublot Z in this window and select the override allocation rules to no. You also specify preferred grade as A on the order line. Then, only the sublots that have grade A are allocated

> **Note:** In the Allocation Criteria region, if you do not select any field and decide to work with the rules, then the batch is still submitted (this works like a concurrent process.) If you select to allocate all specified lots and work with the rules (that is do not select the Override Rules box), then a warning displays that this would potentially allocate all available lots. You can either proceed or change your choices.

Pick Confirm (Y/N)

If you select yes, then the pick confirm is run after the Autoallocation process. The pick confirm only applies to the delivery detail lines that have the status released to warehouse. If the pick confirm is set to yes and the autoallocation does not take place, then the sales order lines are backordered. If you specify no, then pick confirm is not performed.

Lot/Sublot Always Indivisible

If the GMI: Lot/Sublot Always Indivisible profile option is set to yes, then this field is checked. If checked, then the lot and sublot indivisibility exists at the item, lot, and sublot levels. The lot and sublot combination is always treated as an indivisible lot.

Delete Existing Allocations

If this box is checked, then the existing allocations are deleted.

Online

Click Online to run the process online. In this case, no log file is generated.

Concurrent

Click Concurrent to run the concurrent process. A log file is generated with the details of the process run.

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:

Line #	Item	Order Quantity	Order UOM	Ship From Warehouse	Status
1.1	ITEM ABC	100	LBS	WHS1	Available for Shipping

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.

Line #	Item	Order Quantity	Order UOM	Ship From Warehouse	Status
1.1	ITEM ABC	100	LBS	WHS1	Picked Partial

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:

Line #	Item	Order Quantity	Order UOM	Ship From Warehouse	Status
1.1	ITEM ABC	80	LBS	WHS1	Shipped
1.2	ITEM ABC	20	LBS	WHS1	Awaiting Shipping

Or, another scenario may be:

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

Line #	Item	Order Quantity	Order UOM	Ship From Warehouse	Status
1.1	ITEM ABC	100	LBS	WHS1	Booked

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.

Line #	Item	Order Quantity	Order UOM	Ship From Warehouse	Status
1.1	ITEM ABC	60	LBS	WHS1	Ready to be Shipped
1.2	ITEM ABC	40	LBS	WHS1	Available for Shipping

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 process inventory, then you can match the available inventory using the 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 Management. Refer to the *Oracle Process Manufacturing Quality Management User's Guide* for more information on establishing quality specifications.

The Manual Allocations 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). The Quality Match field contains one of the following values:

- Acceptable (Yes): A result for the lot or sublot matches the targets on the customer specification
- Unacceptable (No): A result exists but was outside the tolerance indicated on the customer specification
- Not Applicable (Blank): No results exist

Click Review Spec to display the customer specification associated with the line item. Click Review Results to display the specification comparison window for this item and lot or sublot.

Customer Specification Matching in Automatic Allocation

The customer specification matching is incorporated into the Autoallocation process.

You can match customer specifications against available inventory during the Autoallocation process. When Quality Match is enabled, the Autoallocation process compares the customer specifications to the test results and uses this information to allocate correct lots to order lines.

The Allocation Criteria window inthe OPM Inventory Management application, includes a new region called Match. The Match region includes two buttons, Grade and Customer Specification. You can now specify whether the Autoallocation process should consider the grade or customer specification criteria when allocating inventory.

If you select the Grade button, then the Autoallocation process uses grade as the select criteria for allocating available inventory from the appropriate lots. Enter or select a default grade. The corresponding grade description displays. In this case, the customer specification matching is not considered for allocation.

If you select the Customer Specification button, then the customer specification is used as the criteria for selecting lots for autoallocation. This field is applicable only if you are integrated with Oracle Order Management. The application verifies if the customer specification exists for the customer.

The customer specification matching determines whether a result exists for a given item, lot, and warehouse combination that falls within the customer's targets.

The Allocation process tries to allocate inventory to lots whose item, lot, and warehouse combinations have an acceptable customer specification match result.

If a customer specification does not exist, then the customer specification matching functionality does not run and the Autoallocation process does not allocate inventory.

If a customer specification exists, then only those rows that have an acceptable match are retained. The retained rows go through the allocation process and the inventory is taken from the available lots based on the specified allocation parameters.

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.

5

Shipping Process Inventory

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.

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.

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Reporting for Order Management with Process Inventory

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

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.

Unallocated Inventory

Displays the inventory quantity for the line.

Unallocated Available

Displays the available quantity for the line.

A

Appendix

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 provide the most typical default path.

Window	Path
Transact Process Orders	OPM Inventory:Transact Process Move Orders:Organizations:Find:Find Process Order Lines:Find
Allocate OM Sales Order	OPM Inventory:Allocate OM Sales Order
Process Transactions	OPM Inventory:Transact Process Move Orders:Find Process Order Lines:Find:Actions:View Details:Go
Move Order Transactions	OPM Inventory:Transact Process Move Orders:Find Process Order Lines:Find:Actions:Manual Allocate:Go
Order Entry/Shipping Rules Allocation Criteria	OPM Inventory:Setup:Allocation Setup:Sales Order/Shipping Rules
Customer General Ledger Classes	OPM Financials:Mfg. Acctg Controller:Setup:Customer GL Class

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.

- GMI: Allocate All Specified Lots
- GMI: Lot/Sublot Always Indivisible

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