Oracle® Asset Tracking

Implementation Guide

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Oracle Asset Tracking Implementation Guide, Release 12.2

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Contents

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Preface

1   Overview of Oracle Asset Tracking

2   Implementation and Setup

3 Oracle Asset Tracking Command Center Setup and Configuration

4 Oracle Asset Tracking Administration

5 Oracle Asset Tracking API

A Using Oracle Asset Tracking Client Extensions

Index

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Preface

Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 12.2 of the *Oracle Asset Tracking Implementation Guide.*

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

Structure

1 Overview of Oracle Asset Tracking
2 Implementation and Setup
3 Oracle Asset Tracking Command Center Setup and Configuration
4 Oracle Asset Tracking Administration
5 Oracle Asset Tracking API
A Using Oracle Asset Tracking Client Extensions

Related Information Sources

Oracle E-Business Suite User's Guide

This guide explains how to navigate, enter and query data, and run concurrent requests using the user interface (UI) of Oracle E-Business Suite. It includes information on setting preferences and customizing the UI. In addition, this guide describes accessibility features and keyboard shortcuts for Oracle E-Business Suite.

Oracle Asset Tracking User's Guide

Oracle Assets User Guide

Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide

Oracle Enterprise Asset Management User's Guide

Oracle Enterprise Asset Management Implementation Guide

Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide

Oracle HRMS Implementation Guide

Oracle Installed Base Implementation Guide

Oracle Inventory User's Guide

Oracle Order Management Implementation Manual

Oracle Payables Implementation Guide

Oracle Projects Fundamentals

Oracle Projects Implementation Guide

Oracle Purchasing User's Guide

Oracle Workflow Administrator's Guide

Integration Repository

The Oracle Integration Repository is a compilation of information about the service endpoints exposed by the Oracle E-Business Suite of applications. It provides a complete catalog of Oracle E-Business Suite's business service interfaces. The tool lets users easily discover and deploy the appropriate business service interface for integration with any system, application, or business partner.

The Oracle Integration Repository is shipped as part of the Oracle E-Business Suite. As your instance is patched, the repository is automatically updated with content appropriate for the precise revisions of interfaces in your environment.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle E-Business Suite Data

Oracle STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data

Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle E-Business Suite 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 E-Business Suite data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle E-Business Suite tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle E-Business Suite form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle E-Business Suite data using anything other than Oracle E-Business Suite, 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 E-Business Suite.

When you use Oracle E-Business Suite to modify your data, Oracle E-Business Suite automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle E-Business Suite 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.

1

Overview of Oracle Asset Tracking

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Definition of Oracle Asset Tracking
- Inventory Item and Asset Tracking
- Features of Oracle Asset Tracking
- Integration Points and Dependencies for Oracle Asset Tracking

Definition of Oracle Asset Tracking

Oracle Asset Tracking is a tracking system that integrates with and stores information collected from Oracle Inventory, Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Projects, Oracle Assets, Oracle Payables, and Oracle Installed Base.

With Oracle Asset Tracking, you can give users access to tracking information without allowing them access to sensitive processes related to assets and purchasing. You can also track inventory items after they have been installed and link financial transactions to the physical movement of equipment.

Oracle Asset Tracking integrates with Oracle Installed Base as its data repository. Every transaction that Oracle Asset Tracking tracks will be recorded in the Installed Base transaction table and each record affected by such transactions will be recorded in the instance and instance history tables.

Inventory Item and Asset Tracking

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

Oracle Asset Tracking provides an enterprise tracking and asset management system where all inventory, project and asset-related material information is stored, providing a complete view of your assets. Users can locate materials anywhere in the system such

as in warehouses, on trucks, installed in the network, or on project sites, facilitating financial transactions using physical movements of material and equipment. In addition, Oracle Asset Tracking can provide a lifecycle history of all activity for that equipment.

An asset comprises a collection of items. The items may be trackable or not trackable; the tracking is carried out in Oracle Installed Base and Oracle Asset Tracking.

During implementation, items are designated as trackable at the item master level in Oracle Inventory. Oracle Asset Tracking tracks the activity of the trackable items through inventory, projects, and into fixed assets.

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

Summary of Oracle Processes that Track Internal Products and Assets

The following diagram shows a summary of the Oracle application modules, and the transactions and messages associated with Oracle Asset Tracking.
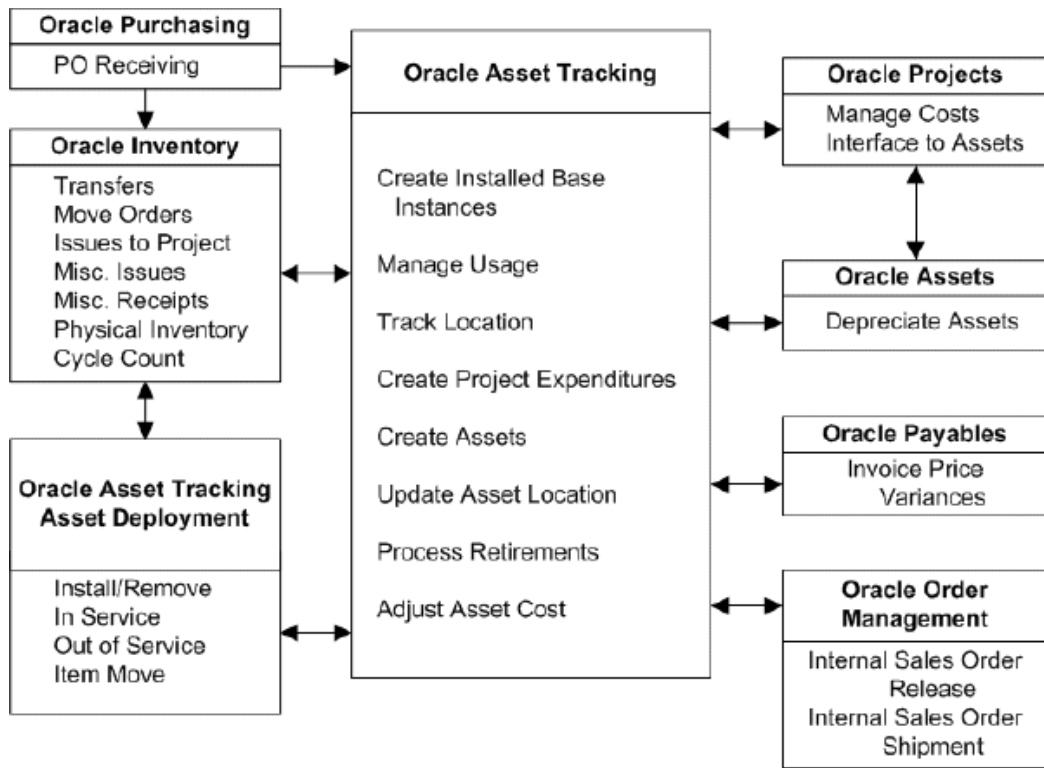
For example, when a field service technician enters a report that equipment has been placed into service, the deployment system may send a message to Oracle Asset Tracking. This message updates the status of the equipment to "In Service," and gives its in-service date to Oracle Projects. The asset is now ready to be created in Oracle Assets.

Messaging Architecture in Oracle Asset Tracking

The messaging architecture receives requests from external publishing systems in eXtensible Markup Language (XML) format. Based on the input requirements, the

application updates the status and keeps a history of transactions for the tracking unit. Subsequently, the application publishes outgoing requests to the subscribing systems for further processing. The publishing and subscribing systems include: Installed Base, Inventory, Purchasing, Payables, Assets, Projects, Workforce Management, and other legacy systems.

Features of Oracle Asset Tracking

This section provides an overview of the features of Oracle Asset Tracking.

Functional Overview

This application supports the standard functions found in Oracle Inventory, Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Projects, and Oracle Assets.

Oracle Asset Tracking supports the following functions (that is, item instances are not updated if you perform inventory transactions other than those in the following list):

- Purchase order receipt of items into inventory

- Purchase order receipt of items into operating projects

- Move orders

- Miscellaneous issue to a project

- Miscellaneous receipt from a project

- Installation and uninstallation of equipment

- In-Service/Out-of-Service of equipment

- Subinventory transfers

- Inter-organization transfers

- Miscellaneous receipts and issues

- Placement of assets into or out of service

- Retirement and reinstatement of the partial or full cost of an asset

- Asset item moves and asset item transfers

- Physical counts

Integration Points and Dependencies for Oracle Asset Tracking

Oracle Asset Tracking has the following integration points with Oracle E-Business Suite:

- Oracle Inventory

- Oracle Purchasing

- Oracle Order Management

- Oracle Payables

- Oracle Assets

- Oracle Projects

2

Implementation and Setup

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Setup Checklist
- Install Required Oracle Application Modules
- Define Users with Responsibilities in Oracle Application Modules
- Define System Profile Options for Oracle Asset Tracking
- Define System Profile Options for All Dependent Responsibilities
- Define Oracle Inventory Parameters
- Defining Organization Parameters
- Defining User-Definable Transaction Types
- Defining Normal Items
- Defining Depreciable Items
- Associating Subinventories to Locations
- Defining Inventory Periods
- Additional Oracle Inventory Setup Considerations
- Defining Oracle Purchasing Parameters
- Defining Oracle Payables Parameters
- Matching Invoice to Purchase Order
- Defining Invoice Quantity Tolerance
- Defining Oracle Projects Parameters
- Defining a Descriptive Flexfield for Expenditure Items
- Setting Up Asset Creation Grouping Methods for Project Expenditure Items
- Additional Oracle Projects Setup Considerations
- Defining Oracle Assets Parameters

- Performing Oracle Installed Base Setup Tasks

- Defining HZ Locations

- Associating HR and HZ Locations with Asset Locations

- Setting the Freeze Install Parameter

- Setting Up Internal Orders for Assets

- Setting Up Workflow Notification Options

- Explaining the Open Interface Flow for Assets

Setup Checklist

Oracle Asset Tracking enables the ability to track an item instance regardless of the location and also to perform the financial updates automatically.

Users may use both the tracking and financial update functionality or just the instance tracking capability.

If you are not using asset creation through Oracle Asset Tracking, then you do not have to perform the setups in Oracle Projects and Oracle Assets.

The following table is a list of setup steps that must be completed:

Setup Steps for Oracle Asset Tracking

Step Title
1. Install required Oracle application modules, page 2-3
2. Define users with required responsibilities, page 2-4
3. Define system profile options for Oracle Asset Tracking, page 2-4
4. Define system profile options for all the dependent responsibilities, page 2-9
5. Define Oracle Inventory parameters, page 2-11
6. Define Oracle Purchasing parameters, page 2-17
7. Define Oracle Payables parameters, page 2-18
8. Define Oracle Assets parameters, page 2-23
9. Perform Oracle Installed Base setup tasks, page 2-24

Step Title
10. Set Up Internal Orders for Assets, page 2-26
11. Set Up Workflow Notification Options, page 2-26
12. Explaining the Open Interface Flow for Assets, page 2-27

> **Note:** If you are an Oracle Installed Base user and want to limit your tracking to customer products only, then perform steps 2 and 4.

Install Required Oracle Application Modules

The following Oracle application modules must be installed and set up before you set up Oracle Asset Tracking:

- Oracle Human Resource Management System

- Oracle Inventory

- Oracle Assets

- Oracle Purchasing

- Oracle Payables

- Oracle General Ledger

- Oracle Installed Base

- Oracle Service Fulfillment Manager

You must also install the following if you are using internal sales orders for normal items:

- Oracle Order Management

Use a standard setup for Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Assets, Oracle General Ledger, Oracle Payables. For detailed setup information on all of these applications consult the appropriate documentation set.

> **Note:** In Oracle HRMS, you must set up users with the ability to approve purchase orders.

For detailed setup information on Oracle HRMS, please refer to the Oracle HRMS implementation documentation appropriate to the country where the application is being installed.

Define Users with Responsibilities in Oracle Application Modules

After you have installed the required Oracle application modules, you must define users with responsibilities to enable users to perform the appropriate tasks in each application module.

For more information on setting up responsibilities and users, see the *Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide*.

Define System Profile Options for Oracle Asset Tracking

The system profile options for Oracle Asset Tracking determine how messages are dequeued, where the history file for debugging is located, and where event notifications are sent.

Use the System Profile Values window to make changes to your profile settings. Do not enter user values unless you require a setting that is different from the default setting.

To define system profile options for Oracle Asset Tracking:

1. From the Navigator for the System Administrator responsibility, choose Profile and then select System.

2. In the Profile Name field of the Find System Profile Values window, enter CSE% and click Find.

   In the System Profile Values window, define the profile options as follows:

Oracle Asset Tracking Module Profile Option Settings

Profile Name	Default Value	Profile Option Function	Required
CSE: Create Assets when issued to Field from Expense Subinventory for Asset Items (Default value = NO)	N	This profile option controls whether to create asset for asset items when they are issued to field location from an expense subinventory. By default, this option is set to "No". Using this profile option, the asset would not be created and the transaction would be marked as complete.	Optional
CSE: Create Assets when issued to Field for Expense Items (Default value = YES)	Y	This profile option controls whether to create asset for expense items when they are issued to field location from both expense and asset subinventory. By default, this option is set to "Yes". Using this profile option, an asset (with zero cost) would be created.	Y

Profile Name	Default Value	Profile Option Function	Required
CSE: Debug Log Directory	/tmp	Sets the file and directory of the debug log file. Specify the value of the profile option CSE: Debug Log Directory to be the path of the directory on the server side where the log file should be written. You must choose the log file path from one of the outputs of the following SQL statement: `SELECT value FROM v$parameter WHERE name = 'utl_file_dir'`	Y
CSE: Debug Option	Y	Enter Y (yes) or N (no) to control the debugging function for the message dequeuer.	Y

Profile Name	Default Value	Profile Option Function	Required
CSE: FA Book Type Code		This option is used to set the appropriate FA book type code for creating assets from the depreciable item, based on the site and organization: • If there is a different book at the site level and at the organization level, the **organization** book is selected. • If there is no book set at organization level , then the book at **site** level is selected.	Optional
CSE: PA Expenditure Type		The default expenditure type used when material is issued to a project.	Optional

Profile Name	Default Value	Profile Option Function	Required
CSE: Transaction subtype for Asset creation	N	This profile will be set to specify the IB transaction sub type for asset creation flow. The LOV for this profile value displays all IB Transaction subtypes that are associated to Order Management Transaction Type - OM_SHIPMENT with Change Owner set as No. This value is set at the **site** level.	Optional
CSE: Use Asset Tracking Costing Hook	Y	This profile option must be set to "Yes" if Oracle Asset Tracking is used.	Y
CSE: Deploy from Project Expense Subinventory	N	This profile option when set to "Yes" allows deploying of physical assets from an inventory location, if they were received into project expense sub-inventory.	Y
CSI: Use Parallel Mode	N	Determines which approach to use to process order lines in Installed Base Concurrent program).	Optional

Define System Profile Options for All Dependent Responsibilities

After the modules Oracle Inventory, Oracle Projects, Oracle Assets, Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Payables, Oracle General Ledger, Oracle Installed Base and Oracle Service Fulfillment Manager have been installed, you must define a number of system profile options for each responsibility associated with each dependent Oracle application module, as well as Oracle Asset Tracking itself.

The following table shows the full list of the responsibilities that are required for each of the profile options.

Responsibilities Required for Profile Option Setup

Oracle Application Module	Sample Responsibility Name
Oracle Inventory	Inventory Manager
Oracle Purchasing	Purchasing Manager
Oracle Payables	Payable Manager
Oracle Projects	CRL Projects
Oracle Assets	Assets Manager
Oracle General Ledger	General Ledger
Oracle Installed Base	Installed Base Administrator
Oracle Asset Tracking	Asset Tracking Manager
Oracle Order Management	Order Management Super User

> **Note:** The responsibility names in the table are sample responsibility names. For your installation, use the appropriate equivalent responsibility name or names set up for each Oracle application module.

The following table shows the supplementary profile options that are required to be set up. The table first shows the profile options that must be set up for each of the responsibilities listed in the preceding table. This is followed by the profile options that are required for specific responsibilities only.

Supplementary Profile Options Required for Oracle Asset Tracking

Profile Options	Profile Level	Responsibilities
MO: Operating Unit	Responsibility	All responsibilities in preceding table.
GL Set of Books Name	Responsibility	All responsibilities in preceding table.
MO: Security Profile	Responsibility	All responsibilities in preceding table.
HR: Business Group	Responsibility	All responsibilities in preceding table.
HR: Security Profile	Responsibility	All responsibilities in preceding table.
PA: Licensed to use CRL Projects	Site, Responsibility	All responsibilities in preceding table.
Service: Inventory Validation Organization	Responsibility	Oracle Asset Tracking Oracle Installed Base Order Management
QP: Item Validation Organization	Responsibility	Oracle Asset Tracking Oracle Installed Base Order Management

To define system profile options for all dependent responsibilities:

1. From the Navigator for the System Administrator responsibility, choose Profile and then select System.

   For each combination of responsibility and profile options in the preceding tables, perform steps 2 through 5.

2. In the Responsibility field of the Find System Profile Values window, enter the appropriate responsibility, such as Inventory, Vision Enterprises.

3. In the Profile Name field of the Find System Profile Values window, enter the

Profile Value and click the Find button.

4. Enter the appropriate value at the Responsibility level (and Site level where required).

5. Save.

Define Oracle Inventory Parameters

This section discusses the concepts and setup steps in Oracle Inventory that have a bearing on how Oracle Asset Tracking functions.

The topics in this section are as follows:

Tracking

When an item is Oracle Asset Tracking trackable, any activity for that item passes a message to Oracle Asset Tracking for tracking.

You perform the task of making an item trackable by both Oracle Installed Base and Oracle Asset Tracking in Oracle Inventory, as follows:

- When you define a master item, then, to make the item trackable, check the Track in Install Base check box on the Service tab.

You must define the item as trackable at the master organization level only. Items

become Installed Base trackable (and Asset Tracking trackable) across all organizations. Do not change this item attribute at the organization level.

Additional Tracking Considerations

The Installed Base tracking attribute of an item cannot be changed when on-hand quantity is greater than zero.

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

Depreciable Items

Items that are trackable by Asset Tracking are defined as either normal or depreciable items. The difference between normal and depreciable items is in the way that assets can be created from the items.

For a normal item, the asset is created after an item is put in service. For a depreciable item, the asset is created when an item is received, either in Oracle Inventory or Oracle Projects.

For a depreciable item, you must define the item as depreciable at the master organization level only. Do not change this item attribute at the organization level.

For more details, see Define Depreciable Items, page 2-16.

Serial Number Control

You must designate serial number control for the trackable items at the master organization level. This ensures that serial number control for an item is the same across all inventory organizations. Do not change this item attribute at the organization level.

You specify serial number control in the Inventory tab.

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

Additional Serial Number Control Considerations

In Oracle Inventory, you may enter a miscellaneous issue transaction to remove all on-hand inventory, change the serial control attribute, then enter a miscellaneous receipt to restore the on-hand quantities. During the process of correcting on-hand quantities, items that already have transactions are not affected. As a result records in Oracle Asset Tracking do not show the change in the serial control attribute.

General Oracle Inventory Considerations

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

- Define all Oracle Asset Tracking items as inventory items (Inventory tab).

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

- Enable Inventory Asset and Costing Enabled attributes for all items in Oracle Asset

Tracking (Costing tab).

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

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

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

Define Organization Classifications

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

- HR Organization

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

- Inventory Organization

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

- Project Expenditure/Event Organization and Project Task Owning Organization

  Allows Oracle Inventory to associate items assigned to project and tasks to a project clearing account, which collects the cost of that assigned material. Use to monitor the expenditures for a project and task by reviewing the account through Oracle Projects. You use capital projects to collect construction-in-process (CIP) and expensed costs for assets you are building. When you are ready to place the asset in service, you generate asset lines from the CIP costs in Oracle Projects. You can send these lines to Oracle Assets to become depreciable, fixed assets. Therefore allow entry of capital project in your organization and issue material to the Capital Projects only.

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

Defining Organization Parameters

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

Project Cost Collection Enabled must be checked on the Costing Information tab. These attributes let you enter and maintain costs for the items.

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

Use these steps to define organization parameters.

Prerequisites

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

To define organization parameters:

1. In the Inventory responsibility, navigate to Setup. Select Organizations and then select Parameters.

2. In the Organization Parameters window, click the Inventory Parameters tab:

    1. Enter a value in the Move Order Timeout Period.

    2. Enter a value in the Move Order Timeout Action.

    3. Select the LCM Enabled option if you want to use the capitalize landed costs for fixed assets.

3. Click the Costing Information tab and check Project Cost Collection Enabled.

4. Click the Other Accounts tab and enter the organization's Project Clearing Account number.

5. Save your work.

Defining User-Definable Transaction Types

Using the Inventory responsibility, you must define certain user-definable transaction types.

The following transactions must be defined to use Oracle Asset Tracking miscellaneous transactions.

Required Transaction Types

Name	Source Type	Action	Check Box
Issue to Project	Move Order	Issue from Store	Check on Project

Name	Source Type	Action	Check Box
Miscellaneous Issue to Project	Inventory	Issue from Store	Check on Project
Miscellaneous Receipt from Project	Inventory	Receive into Store	Check on Project
Issue to Field Location	Inventory	Issue from Store	Check on Location Required
Return from Field Location	Inventory	Receive into Store	Check on Location Required

You do not have to use the transaction type names as shown in the table. However, you must specify the source type and action as shown and select the Project check box for each of the transaction types required for Oracle Asset Tracking.

To define user-definable transaction types:

1. Using the Inventory responsibility, navigate to Setup. Select Transactions and then select Types.

2. In the Transaction Types window, click the User tab.

3. Enter name, source type, action, and check box.

4. Save your work.

Defining Normal Items

You must define an item master organization and at least one organization in Oracle Asset Tracking.

To define normal items:

1. In the Inventory responsibility, navigate to Items and then select Master Items.

2. In the Master Item window, enter the appropriate information into the header region of the window.

3. Click the Inventory tab.

4. Check Inventory Item.

The default values for the Stockable and Transactable check boxes are selected.

5. Select the Service tab and check Track in Installed Base.

6. Enter or select information in the remaining fields of the window.

7. Save.

Defining Depreciable Items

You must define an item master organization and at least one organization in Oracle Asset Tracking.

To define depreciable items:

1. In the Inventory responsibility, navigate to Items and then select Master Items.

2. In the Master Item window, enter the appropriate information into the header region of the window.

3. Click the Inventory tab.

4. Check Inventory Item.

   The default values for the Stockable and Transactable check boxes are selected.

5. Select the Service tab and check Installed Base Tracking.

6. Select a depreciable inventory asset in the Asset Creation field.

7. Enter information in the remaining fields.

8. Save your work.

Associating Subinventories to Locations

Associate asset subinventories to a location.

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

> **Note:** This is a standard setup step in Oracle Inventory. For more details, see the *Oracle Inventory User's Guide.*

Defining Inventory Periods

Set the first inventory period. Make sure that you align this period with the current period of the other modules.

To define an inventory period:

1. In the Inventory responsibility, navigate to Accounting Close Cycle and then select Inventory Accounting Periods.

2. In the Inventory Accounting Periods window, in the first Period region, enter the current period.

3. Save.

> **Note:** This is a standard setup step in Oracle Inventory. For more details, see the *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*.

Additional Oracle Inventory Setup Considerations

Assigning Cost to Installed Base Tracking Items

You must assign cost to each item that is Installed Base tracking if you are using Oracle Projects to accrue the expenditures. Oracle Asset Tracking transfers only the Material cost element that is defined for the item to Oracle Projects.

Define Shipping, Inter-Organization Shipping

Use the Inter-Organization Shipping window to define accounting information and the relationships that exist between shipping and destination organizations. You can specify whether an organization is a shipping organization, a destination organization or both. For more information see the *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*.

> **Note:** For details on Oracle Inventory setup steps, please refer to the *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*.

Defining Oracle Purchasing Parameters

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

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

- PO charge account = project clearing account

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

In addition, be aware of the following restrictions when setting up Oracle Purchasing:

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

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

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

- Assign an asset category to Asset Tracking items.

  The asset category must not be an expense category and must belong to the same Assets book as the book used by the Profile Option CSE: FA Book Type Code. The asset book used in this profile option is based on two levels: site and organization.

  For details of setting up the profile options, see Define System Profile Options for Oracle Asset Tracking, page 2-4.

  > **Note:** For more information regarding Oracle Purchasing setup, refer to the *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide.*

The Accrual at Period End flow is not supported in Release 12 by Oracle Asset Tracking. It is replaced by the Receipt Accrual flow. The Subledger Architecture updates introduced in Release 12 change the way accounts are derived by the Generate Asset Lines PA process.

Oracle Asset Tracking uses this purchasing item attribute to derive the asset category it uses when it creates asset records. Set control of this attribute at the master organization level so that the asset category for an item is the same across all inventory organizations.

Defining Oracle Payables Parameters

The following are Oracle Payables setup tasks:

- Match Invoice to Purchase Order, page 2-19

- Define Invoice Quantity Tolerance, page 2-19

Matching Invoice to Purchase Order

Oracle Asset Tracking uses purchase order and invoice data to adjust asset cost.

1. In the Payables responsibility, navigate to Setup. Select Options and then select Financials.

2. In the Financials Options window, click the Supplier - Entry tab.

3. Set the Invoice Match Option to Purchase Order.

Defining Invoice Quantity Tolerance

Define the quantity tolerance in Oracle Payables as zero.

• The method Oracle Asset Tracking uses to calculate invoice price variance (IPV) requires this restriction. However, price tolerances are permitted.

Defining Oracle Projects Parameters

The following are Oracle Projects setup tasks:

• Define a Descriptive Flexfield for Expenditure Items, page 2-19

• Set Up Asset Creation Grouping Methods for Project Expenditure Items, page 2-21

• Additional Oracle Projects Setup Considerations, page 2-22

Defining a Descriptive Flexfield for Expenditure Items

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

To define a descriptive flexfield for expenditure items:

1. Navigate to Oracle Projects, and select Setup, Flexfields, Descriptive, Segments.

2. In the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window, create the descriptive flexfield for the application Oracle Projects with the title Expenditure Items.

3. Click Segments.

4. Refer to the following table to define the five segments in the flexfield.

Segments in the Expenditure Items Flexfield

Name	Window Prompt	Column	Value Set
Item Number	Item Number	ATTRIBUTE6	50 chars (no validation)
Serial Number	Serial Number	ATTRIBUTE7	50 chars (no validation)
Category	Category	ATTRIBUTE8	50 chars (no validation)
Location	Location	ATTRIBUTE9	50 chars (no validation)
Product Classification	Product Classification	ATTRIBUTE10	50 chars (no validation)

5. Select the Displayed check box for all five segments in the flexfield.

6. Save the data you have entered, then close the Segments Summary - Global Data Elements window.

7. Back in the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window, select the check box Freeze Flexfield Definition.

8. Click Compile.

> **Note:** In a subsequent step of setting up asset creation grouping methods, the asset creation options GROUPING ELEMENT1, GROUPING ELEMENT2, and GROUPING ELEMENT3 correspond respectively to the columns ATTRIBUTE8, ATTRIBUTE9, AND ATTRIBUTE10 defined in the Expenditure Items descriptive flexfield.
>
> See Set Up Asset Creation Grouping Methods for Project Expenditure Items, page 2-21.

Setting Up Asset Creation Grouping Methods for Project Expenditure Items

An asset can be created before a project is completed. The asset must be associated to location and asset category information. Oracle Projects can send the associated information to Oracle Asset Tracking and Oracle Assets. In turn, Oracle Asset Tracking uses this information to update the assets and the inventory system.

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

To set up asset creation grouping methods for project expenditure items:

1. In the CRL Projects responsibility, select Asset Creation.

   The Asset Naming Convention window appears with the window divided into several regions, and fields in each region.

   > **Note:** The region Define Asset Description contains three fields.

2. In the Asset Naming Convention window, use these option values for each region name:

   Define Asset Creation

Region Name	Option Value
Define Asset Name	Task Name
Define Asset Description	Grouping Element1
	Grouping Element2
	Task Name
Location	Grouping Element2
Category	Grouping Element1

   > **Note:** For Location and Category, the Grouping Element Number must correspond with attribute 8, 9, or 10, depending on which attribute was chosen to indicate location and category in the system-level descriptive flexfield setup.

See Define a Descriptive Flexfield for Expenditure Items, page 2-19.

3. Save your work.

Additional Oracle Projects Setup Considerations

Note these restriction guidelines when setting up Oracle Projects:

- Issue Asset Tracking-tracking items only to Capital-type projects. (Project Type used in the creation of a project has the class Capital).

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

- Issue Asset Tracking-tracking items only to tasks that can be capitalized. (Task Details - Capitalized Checked).

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

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

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

- Any Oracle Projects grouping method can be used during asset creation. This setup determines how the project expenditures are grouped to create a Fixed Asset, and the project expenditures will not be grouped by client extension.

  > **Note:** For details on Oracle Projects setup steps, please refer to Oracle Projects Setup and Implementation in the *Oracle Projects Fundamentals* and *Oracle Projects Implementation Guide.*

- Asset generation will only be done for projects with project types that have Override Asset Assignment checked.

- Make sure that the PO Receipt transaction/Inventory Issue to Project transaction is accounted in the Subledger Architecture. If not then run the Create Accounting - SLA concurrent program in a responsibility with respect to the application context.

- The employee tied to the user running the Create Asset Headers in Oracle Projects -

Normal Items process should be listed as the Key Member in the project definition.

- Two function security, menu entries should be included in the menu where the Oracle Asset Tracking concurrent request Create Asset Headers in Oracle Projects - Normal Items is scheduled to run (if not already defined):

  - Activity Management Gateway: Add Project Asset

  - Activity Management Gateway: Add Asset Assignment

Defining Oracle Assets Parameters

The definitions of the Asset Locator and Asset Category key flexfields must be compatible with the segments of the expenditure item descriptive flexfield defined in a previous section. For more details, see Define a Descriptive Flexfield for Expenditure Items, page 2-19.

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

> **Note:** For details on Oracle Assets setup steps, please refer to the *Oracle Assets User's Guide.*

Define Group Asset and Super Group Key Flexfields

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

In addition, be aware of the following:

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

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

- When assets are created through Oracle Asset Tracking, the asset key flexfield value is null.

  If you want Oracle Asset Tracking to automatically populate this value, you must

customize the application.

- All assets must be related to an asset category. The Asset category will drive the depreciable for the asset.

- The Oracle Assets book type is designated by the profile option CSE: FA Book Type Code. The asset book used by this profile option is based on the site and the organization. This enables different organizations within the site to have their own books. The profile selects the FA book as follows:

  - If there is a different book at the site level and at the organization level, the book at the *organization* level is selected.

  - If there is no book set at the organization level, then the book at the *site* level is selected.

- When you define asset groups you are required to define the depreciation method you will only find methods which have a calculation method of Flat Rate.

Performing Oracle Installed Base Setup Tasks

After Oracle Inventory, Oracle Projects, Oracle Assets, Oracle Purchasing, and Oracle Payables have been installed and set up, you must set up set up some parameters for Oracle Asset Tracking using the Oracle Installed Base Administrator responsibility (or the equivalent responsibility as set up in your installation).

During the integration setup of Oracle Asset Tracking, you determine:

- How HZ locations, HR locations (inventory locations) map to asset locations

The setup steps required for Oracle Asset Tracking that are performed in Oracle Installed Base are:

- Define HZ Locations, page 2-24

- Associate HR and HZ Locations to Asset Locations, page 2-25

- Set the Freeze Install Parameter, page 2-26

Defining HZ Locations

Oracle Asset Tracking has the ability to correlate HR locations to HZ locations. HR locations are inventory locations used to receive material. HZ locations are used to deploy equipment in the field.

You need to establish the link between HR locations and HZ locations in order to perform automatic financial updates when material movements occur.

After you have defined asset locations, you must define HZ locations.

Prerequisites

- Define organizations in Oracle Inventory.

- Set up the profile options for Oracle Inventory and Oracle Assets. For details, see Define System Profile Options for All Dependent Responsibilities, page 2-4.

- Set up asset locations in Oracle Assets. For more information, see the *Oracle Assets User Guide.*

To define HZ locations:

1. In the Oracle Installed Base responsibility, choose Setups and then select Maintain Locations.

2. Enter complete address in HZ location setup window.

3. Enter the description of the HZ location.

4. Enter the HZ location code.

5. Save.

Associating HR and HZ Locations with Asset Locations

Assign HR and HZ locations to the asset location using Asset Location Setup.

Prerequisites

Define HR and HZ locations.

To associate HR and HZ locations with asset locations:

1. In the Oracle Installed Base responsibility, choose Setups and then select Asset Location Setup.

2. Select location source as HR or HZ.

3. Choose location code from the list of values.

4. Assign Asset location.

5. Enter active start date.

6. You can disable the particular relationship by entering active end date.

7. Save.

Setting the Freeze Install Parameter

Verify that the Install Parameter Freeze check box is selected.

To set the freeze install parameter:

1. In the Oracle Installed Base responsibility, navigate to Setups and then select Install Parameters.

2. In the Install Parameters window, select the Freeze check box.

3. Save your work.

Setting Up Internal Orders for Assets

If you plan to use the Internal Orders for Assets feature, then complete the following steps:

To set up internal orders for assets:

1. Define an inventory location with all the subinventories including staging subinventory.

2. Assign an asset location to the inventory location. This is done in the Oracle Installed Base Asset Locations window.

Setting Up Workflow Notification Options

When an asset is created in Oracle Assets and the source of the asset is not Oracle Asset Tracking, a row is inserted in the staging table CSI_FA_TRANSACTIONS. Oracle Asset Tracking provides a means of notifying users that there are assets that have been created and may potentially need item instances created for them. To enable such notifications you can run the Generate Notification - New Fixed Assets for Installed Base Tracking concurrent program. Depending on your Workflow setup, users can receive notification e-mails or view notifications from the Workflow worklist. In order for a user to receive a notification e-mail or view the notification from a worklist, you must first set up the notification preference in the User Preferences.

Any user with the Asset Tracking - Planner responsibility will receive a notification when the concurrent program Generate Notification - New Fixed Assets for Installed Base Tracking concurrent program is run.

For more information on Oracle Workflow, see the *Oracle Workflow Administrator's Guide.*

Explaining the Open Interface Flow for Assets

You can populate instance and associated asset information into the Oracle Installed Base open interface tables, then run a concurrent program to upload this information to Oracle Installed Base.

To populate the Oracle Installed Base repository:

1. Populate the Installed Base Open Interface Instance Attributes and Asset Link Interface (CSI_I_ASSET_INTERFACE). You can do this with a PL/SQL program or by using a SQL*Loader script.

2. Run the Installed Base Open Interface concurrent program.

3

Oracle Asset Tracking Command Center Setup and Configuration

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Setting Up Asset Tracking Command Center
- Setup and Configuration Steps
- Configuring Descriptive Flexfields for Search
- Loading Asset Tracking Data
- Extending the Capitalization Dashboard

Asset Tracking Command Center Configuration

Setting Up Asset Tracking Command Center

The Asset Tracking Command Center configuration setup must be completed after the installation and common configurations are completed as described in My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 2495053.1, *Installing Oracle Enterprise Command Center Framework, 12.2*.

Setup and Configuration Steps

To complete setup of the Oracle Asset Tracking Command Center, you must perform the following:

1. Configuring Descriptive Flexfields for Search, page 3-2

2. Loading Oracle Asset Tracking ECC data, page 3-2

Configuring Descriptive Flexfields for Search

Enterprise command centers support Descriptive Flexfields (DFFs) that enable you to search on DFF attributes. After you configure DFFs, you must run the data load process, which ensures that the DFF attributes are available in the command center.

For additional information on configuring and customizing flexfields, see the *Oracle E-Business Suite Flexfields Guide* and My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 2495053.1, *Installing Oracle Enterprise Command Center Framework, Release 12.2*.

The following table describes the DFFs available in the Capitalization Dashboard:

Dashboard	Data Set	DFF Title	DFF Name	DFF Attribute Group Name
Capitalization	oat-assets	Item Instance	CSI_ITEM_INSTANCES	Additional Information

Loading Asset Tracking Data

Run the concurrent program **Oracle Asset Tracking Command Center Data Load** to load Oracle E-Business Suite data into the Asset Tracking Command Center. You can find this concurrent program from the **Submit Requests** page.

> **Note:** Before you load data from Oracle E-Business Suite into the Asset Tracking Command Center, ensure that your EBS data is accurate and current by running any concurrent programs that impact attributes used in the command center.

From the Asset Tracking Super User responsibility, navigate to the **Submit Request** page:

(N) Assets > View Requests > Submit Request

To load Asset Tracking Command Center data:

1. In the **Program Name** field, enter all or a partial string of **Oracle Asset Tracking Command Center Data Load**.

2. Click **Parameters** (Tab).

3. Select the appropriate load type:

   - **Full Load**: Loads all asset tracking data and is required to be run for the first data load. If you select and run full load for subsequent requests, then this program clears all asset tracking data from ECC and loads fresh data.

   - **Incremental Load**: Loads the data modified and updated from the previous load only. Incremental load should be scheduled to run as often as required to keep the ECC dashboard current.

   - **Metadata Load**: You must initially run the Metadata Load concurrent program to load Descriptive Flexfield (DFF) setup information to Enterprise Command Center. After the DFF setup is initially loaded, running Incremental or Full

Load concurrent programs on a regular basis will maintain the DFF attributes. In this process, the application waits for other tasks such as consolidation, data entry, or other load processes to finish before proceeding to load the files.

4. Select a **Dashboards** for loading data.

5. Enter an optional **Book Type Code**.

6. Enter an optional **Operating Unit**.

> **Note:** You can specify one or multiple **Operating Units** or **Book Types** for sequential data loading. Full loads are sequentially scheduled by **Operating Unit** and **Book Type**.

7. Enter a **Reset Data** value for extending the existing data set. Available values are **TRUE** and **FALSE**. The default value is **FALSE**.

8. Enter one or more language codes in the **Languages** field for the output. For multiple language codes, use the format AA,BB,NN. For example, enter US,AR,KO. If the field is left blank, then the data will be loaded for the base language only (usually US).

9. Select the **Log Level** that you want the program to report. The default value is **Error**
.

10. Select **True** to enable **SQL trace**. Otherwise, select **False**.

11. Submit the concurrent request. Click **Continue** and then **Submit**.
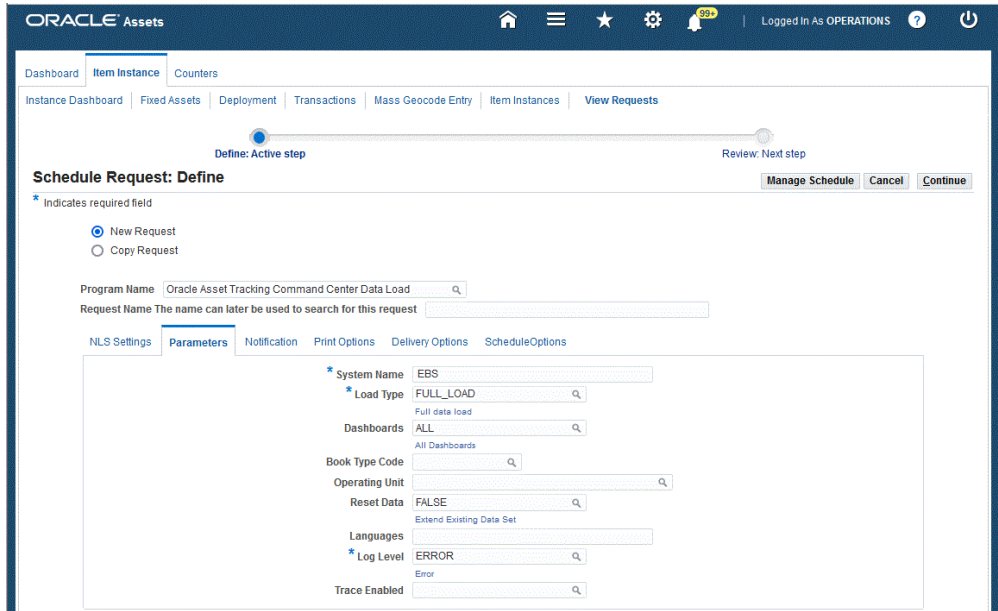
12. Review your request using the **Requests** page.

13. Monitor data loading using the **Data Load Tracking** page of the ECC Developer responsibility.

To review request details:

1. From the menu or **Oracle Assets** page, click **View Requests**. The **Requests** page appears.

2. Select **All My Requests** from the **Request Query Type** dropdown list and click **Go**. The **Requests** page displays all of your requests.

3. In the **Requests** page, in the row that contains your request click the **Details** icon. The **Request** page displays the ECC- Run Data Load information.

Extended Data loads:

In addition to the standard data load process, Oracle Enterprise Command Centers (ECC) can extend data loads from external sources. This can be performed by the ECC System administrator role.
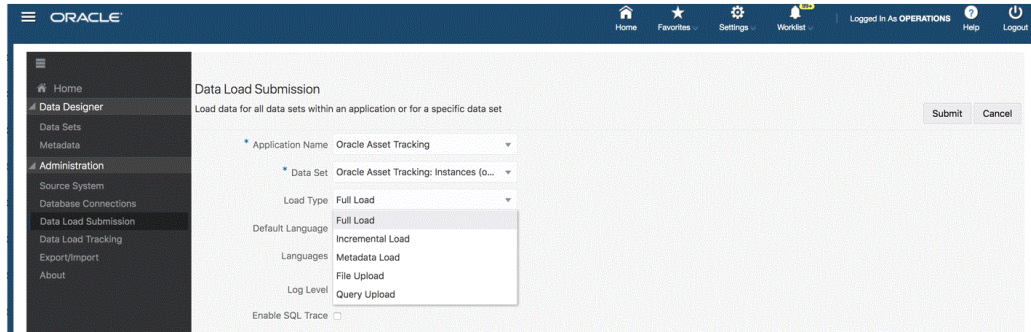
File Upload

For purposes of extending the data loaded from Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS) to ECC, loading additional transactions uses the **File Upload** option.

You can download the template and existing data in ECC using the download option in the data set.

Downloaded data can be modified or you can create new data for uploading to Oracle Command Center. Uploaded data is impacted by Incremental or Full data loads. However, the uploaded data is available only in ECC and is not present in EBS. Therefore, any action or processing of data in EBS will not work.

Modified data is replaced by the Incremental Load process, and new data is deleted after Full load is run.

(N) ECC Developer > Data Designer > Data Sets > Download Icon

File Upload:

(N) ECC Developer > Data Designer > Data Sets > Download Icon

1. Select the **Application Name**.

2. Select a **Data Set**.

3. Select the **Load Type**. Downloaded data can be modified or you can create new data for uploading to Oracle Command Center. Uploaded data is impacted by **Incremental Load** or **Full Load**. However, the uploaded data is available only in ECC and is not present in EBS. Therefore, any action or processing of uploaded data in EBS is not available. Modified data is replaced by **Incremental Load**, and new data is deleted after **Full Load** runs.

> **Note:** With the File Upload option, data can be completely reset with data from the upload file, or you can extend the data and while retaining the existing data in ECC.

Query Upload:

Similar to the File Upload option, data can be reset or extended using Query Upload. Other rules and conditions are the same as the File Upload feature.

Extending the Capitalization Dashboard

Capitalization dashboard is shipped with a pre-defined set of data set , attributes and other components which can be configured and used out of the box. However the dashboard is extensible. Using ECC Framework, Business analysts and ECC Administrators can add key indicators and attributes specific to their business.

For extending the dashboard, it is important to have access to ECC Developer and ECC Administrator Responsibility. The access can be granted by adding the responsibility for the login user in system Administrator Responsibility.

**To Modify and Add New Components on the Capitalization Dashboard:**

Using the Configuration action, you can make changes to existing components. Components include Chart Type, Component Type, Data Set, Group and Series Dimensions, and attributes.

> **Note:** You can only change components that are included in the data set.

For example, from the first chart displayed below, Instances by Accounting Class,

Status, Location, Category displays as a pie chart. You can change this pie chart to a bar chart that displays a different graphical representation for the number of Item Instances by Accounting Class rather than a percentage of Instances by Accounting Class.

You can save the changes and continue to use the modified chart. Similarly, other components can be modified. For example, you can add or remove attributes from result tables. You can also modify available refinements, and add or remove attributes based on your business requirements.
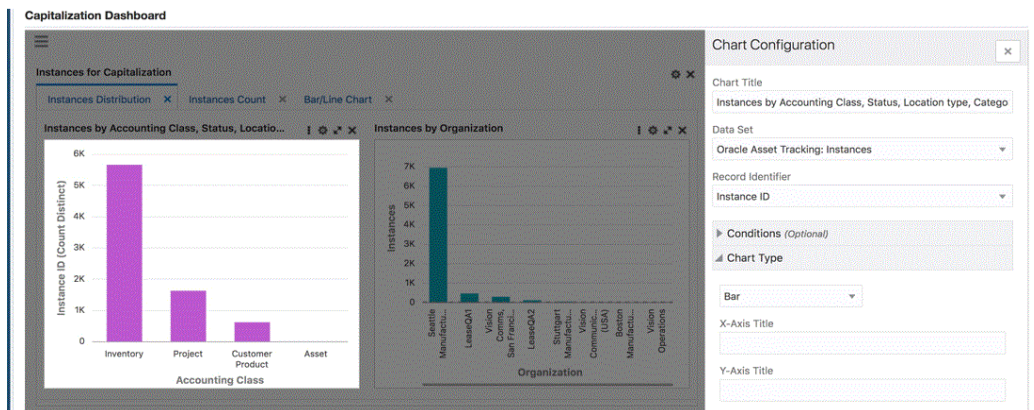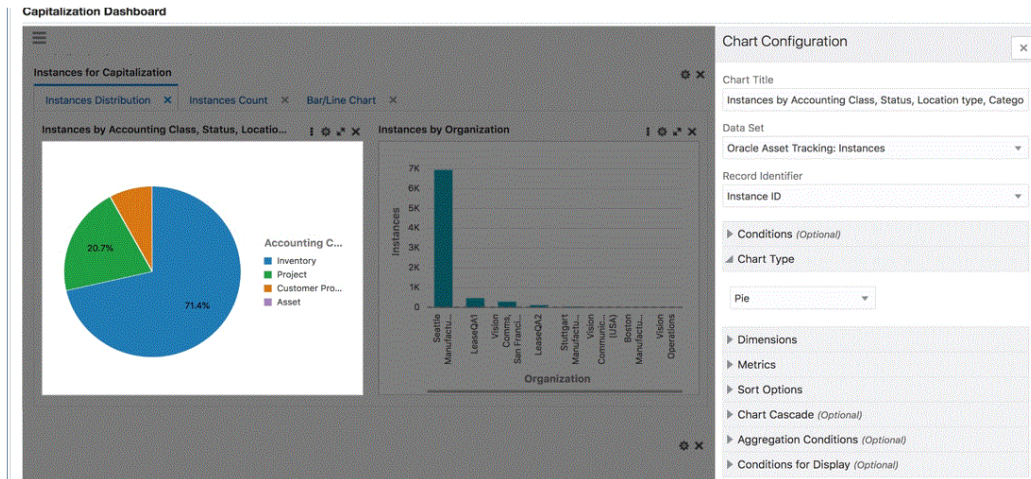
You can also add and configure new components on the existing page based on your business requirements.
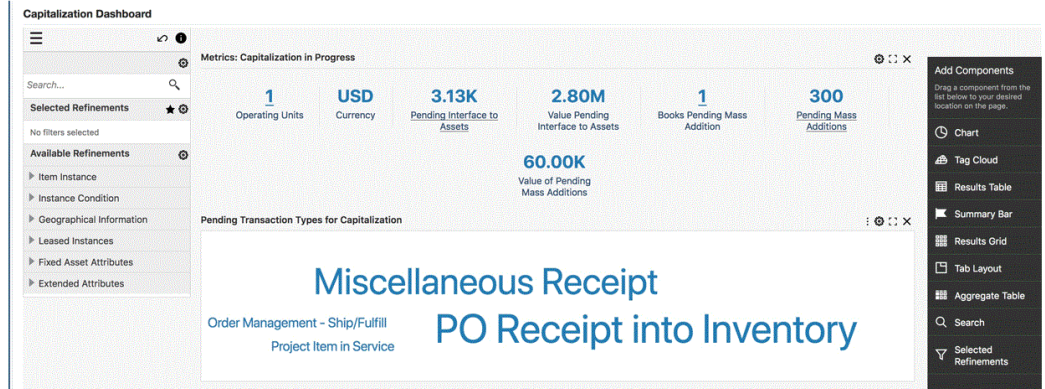
Additional Information: For additional information, see *Oracle E-Business Suite Extending Oracle Enterprise Command Centers*.

4

Oracle Asset Tracking Administration

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Administering Oracle Asset Tracking
- Bypassing the Service Fulfillment Queue
- Supporting Move, Add, Change and Disconnect Flow with Concurrent Program

Administering Oracle Asset Tracking

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

Each Transaction Generates a Message

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

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

Transaction Status Complete (C)

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

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

Understanding the Message Dequeuer

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

- Messaging in Oracle Service Fulfillment Manager

- Managing the System Queues

You can manage the message queues in either Oracle Service Fulfillment Manager or Oracle Number Portability. Oracle Asset Tracking uses the messaging system that is maintained in Service Delivery Platform (SDP).

When you start a message queue, a controller process automatically starts the dequeuers. For more information about starting and suspending a message queue, see the following topics in the *Oracle Service Fulfillment Manager Concepts and Procedures Guide:*

- Oracle SDP Start

- Oracle SDP Stop

Before starting the transaction make sure that the Service Fulfillment Manager queue is running. To do that, perform the following steps:

1. Change the responsibility to SFM System Administrator.

2. Navigate to Concurrent and then select Administer Manager.

3. Make sure SFM Event Manager Queue Service is running.

Bypassing the Service Fulfillment Queue

Oracle Asset Tracking does not recommend bypassing the service fulfillment queue. Bypassing a queue may cause slower applications performance. However you have a choice of using the queue or bypassing it. To bypass, simply set the Oracle Installed Base parameter SFM Bypass. Once you set this option then the transactions will be directly updated to Oracle Asset Tracking.

There is no change in the standard business flows except for the asset retirements. If you are bypassing the service fulfillment queue, then after asset retirement you need to run the Oracle Asset Tracking concurrent program Import Asset Retirement - Reinstatement Transactions Report. This will update the CSI_I_ASSETS table in Oracle Installed Base.

When you choose this option, then you may set the Inventory Transaction Processing user profile as described below:

- TP:INV Transaction Processing Mode

This profile option indicates the processing control for transacting items.

Available values for transaction items are shown in the following table:

Available Values for Transaction Items

Processing	Description
On-line processing	Processes transactions while you wait, and control is returned once transaction processing is completed.
Background Processing	Upon commit, control returns immediately to you, allowing you to processing and continue working. The transactions are executed on a periodic basis.
Immediate concurrent processing	Upon commit, Oracle Inventory spawns the concurrent process and returns control immediately to you, allowing you to continue working.
	Displays the concurrent request number of the concurrent process executing the transaction.
Form level processing	Processes transactions using the processing control option you choose for that particular type of transaction. You must also set the Oracle Inventory profile options for Inter-Organization Transfer, Miscellaneous Issue and Receipt, Receive Customer Return, Return to Customer, and Transfer Between Subinventories.

The value you choose for this profile overrides values you set for individual transaction profiles unless you choose Form level processing. Oracle Inventory predefines a value of Immediate concurrent processing for this profile for all levels upon installation. You can update this profile at all levels.

For more information please refer to the Inventory Profile Options section in the *Oracle Inventory User's Guide*.

Supporting Move, Add, Change and Disconnect Flow with Concurrent Program

Asset Tracking provides the ability to replace the SFM queue with a concurrent program to process the Move, Add, Change, and Disconnect (MACD) sales order. A new profile, CSI: Use Parallel Mode, enables you to do that.

You can set the profile, CSI: Use Parallel Mode, to determine which approach to use to process order lines in Installed Base (SFM or Concurrent program). If the profile is set to Yes, then the new concurrent program, IB Process Transaction Lines, processes the transaction lines. If the concurrent program processes the transaction lines, then the Installed Base hook inserts a row into the Batch Transaction Lines (CSI_BATCH_TXN_LINES) table instead of publishing messages to the SFM queue for the order lines. If the profile is set to No, then the messages are posted to the SFM queue for the order lines.

Currently, bypassing SFM queue and using the concurrent program is supported only for fulfillment processes. It is recommended that you use this approach for MACD processes only when there is large number of orders with huge configurations.

Two new concurrent programs are added:

- IB Transaction Lines Import

- IB Transaction Lines Import Worker

The IB Transaction Lines Import concurrent program is a manager that batches the rows in the Batch Transaction Lines table and assigns workers to process them. This program must be scheduled to run every minute.

The number of workers processing the order lines depends on the maximum number specified while setting the concurrent program. Use the Purge Option to retain the processed data.

If there is an error, the current rows are updated to an error status. You can proceed processing other order lines. Errors are inserted into the Transaction Errors table.

Ensure that the SFM bypass flag is set to No when you want to use Batch Processing using the new profile value. This is because the SFM bypass flag takes precedence and there will not be any data in the new tables for the concurrent programs to process.

5

Oracle Asset Tracking API

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview of the Oracle Asset Tracking API
- Oracle Asset Tracking Public Package
- Contents of Package CSE_DEPLOYMENT_GRP

Overview of the Oracle Asset Tracking API

This chapter describes the Deployment Transaction APIs for Oracle Asset Tracking.

You can use external deployment systems (such as bar code readers and scanners) along with Oracle Asset Tracking. Oracle Asset Tracking has the ability to integrate with the external systems through these APIs. Call these APIs to update Oracle Asset Tracking when the item is installed, uninstalled, placed in service, moved, or retired.

The topics in this section are as follows:

- Oracle Asset Tracking Public Package, page 5-1

- Contents of Package CSE_DEPLOYMENT_GRP, page 5-4

Oracle Asset Tracking Public Package

The APIs provided for Oracle Asset Tracking are organized into the following package:

- CSE_DEPLOYMENT_GRP

This package contains the procedure PROCESS_TRANSACTION, which can perform the deployment transactions that are listed in the following table:

Name	Description
Install	The prerequisite is that you must have an instance with the operational status code In-Process/Not Used for the item you are trying to install.

This procedure creates and updates the item instance with the operational status Installed, location type code from Project/Internal Site to HZ_locations. If there is an existing instance with operational status code Installed, then it updates the same or otherwise it will create a new instance. |
| Un-Install | The prerequisite is that you must have an instance with the operational status code Installed for the item you are trying to uninstall.

This procedure updates the item instance with operational status code Not Used, location type code from HZ_locations to Project. |
| Put in Service | The prerequisite is that you must have an instance with the operational status code Installed for the item you are trying to put into service.

This procedure creates and updates the item instance with the operational status code In-Service. If there is an existing instance with operational status code In-Service, then it updates the same or otherwise it will create a new instance. This procedure creates expenditure items in the projects interface table. The Installed Base transaction created by this action will be used to create a project asset for Normal Items. |

Name	Description
Take Out of Service	The prerequisite is that you must have an instance with the operational status code In-Service for the item you are trying to put out of service.
	This procedure creates and updates the item instance with the operational status code Out-of-Service. If there is an existing instance with operational status code Out-of-Service, then it updates the same or otherwise it will create a new instance.
Move	The prerequisite is that you must have an instance with the operational status code Out-of-Service for the item you are trying to move.
	This procedure creates and updates the network location of the item instance with the operational status code Out-of-Service. If there is an existing instance with operational status code Out-of-Service, network location as From Network Location, then it updates the network location with To Network Location or otherwise it will create a new instance with operational status code Out-of-Service, network location as To Network Location. The Installed Base transaction created by this action will be used to interface move transactions to Oracle Fixed Assets.
Project Transfer	The prerequisite is that project transfer cannot be done for items that are already put in service.
	This procedure transfer items that are received into a project location to another project location. Item instances that are just received in to project or Installed in a location can be transferred.
Retirement	This procedure manually retires items that are capitalized. You can retire an item instance operationally (the instance is expired), or both operationally and functionally (the corresponding fixed asset is also retired from the books).

Contents of Package CSE_DEPLOYMENT_GRP

Contains one single routine that handles all of the previously mentioned deployment actions.

PROCESS_TRANSACTION

The following table describes the IN parameters associated with this API.

IN Parameters:

Parameter	Data Type	Required	Description
p_instance_tbl	cse_deployment_grp. txn_instances_tbl	Yes	This PL/SQL structure contains the instance information for the transaction in context.
p_dest_location_tbl	cse_deployment_grp. dest_location_tbl	Yes	This PL/SQL structure contains the destination location information for the item instance being transacted. The location information should be populated in accordance with the transaction action in context.
p_ext_attrib_values_tbl	cse_deployment_grp. txn_ext_attrib_values_tbl	Yes	This PL/SQL structure contains any references to extended attribute values that require an update along with the instance update.

Parameter	Data Type	Required	Description
p_txn_tbl	cse_deployment_grp. transaction_tbl	Yes	This PL/SQL structure holds the transaction action type and the transaction reference data that needed to be populated in Installed Base transactions.

The following table describes the OUT parameters associated with this API.

OUT Parameters:

Parameter	Data Type	Description
x_return_status	VARCHAR2	Returns the status of the transaction: FND_API.G_RET_STS_SUCCESS - successful FND_API.G_RET_STS_ERROR - error FND_API.G_RET_STS_UNEXP_ERROR - unexpected error
x_error_msg	VARCHAR2	The error message

Sample Code

Project Transfer

```
set serverout on
declare

  l_location_type_code       varchar2(30);
  l_location_id              number;
  l_instance_usage_code      varchar2(30);
  l_operational_status_code  varchar2(30);

  l_instance_tbl             cse_deployment_grp.txn_instances_tbl;
  l_dest_location_tbl        cse_deployment_grp.dest_location_tbl;
  l_ext_attrib_values_tbl    cse_deployment_grp.
txn_ext_attrib_values_tbl;
  l_txn_tbl                  cse_deployment_grp.transaction_tbl;
  l_return_status            varchar2(1) := fnd_api.g_ret_sts_success;
  l_error_message            varchar2(2000);

begin

  l_instance_tbl(1).instance_id                := 1302711;

  select serial_number,
         lot_number,
         inventory_item_id,
         operational_status_code,
         location_type_code,
         location_id,
         instance_usage_code,
         operational_status_code
  into   l_instance_tbl(1).serial_number,
         l_instance_tbl(1).lot_number,
         l_instance_tbl(1).inventory_item_id,
         l_instance_tbl(1).operational_status_code,
         l_location_type_code,
         l_location_id,
         l_instance_usage_code,
         l_operational_status_code
  from   csi_item_instances
  where  instance_id = l_instance_tbl(1).instance_id;

  IF l_location_type_code = 'PROJECT' THEN
    l_instance_tbl(1).last_pa_project_id        := 5773;
    l_instance_tbl(1).last_pa_project_task_id   := 248906;
  ELSE
    l_instance_tbl(1).last_pa_project_id        := 5773;
    l_instance_tbl(1).last_pa_project_task_id   := 248906;
  END IF;

  l_txn_tbl(1).transaction_id                  := fnd_api.g_miss_num;
  l_txn_tbl(1).transaction_date                := sysdate;
  l_txn_tbl(1).source_transaction_date         := sysdate;
  l_txn_tbl(1).transaction_type_id             := 152;
  l_txn_tbl(1).txn_sub_type_id                 := 3;
  l_txn_tbl(1).source_group_ref_id             := fnd_api.g_miss_num;
  l_txn_tbl(1).source_group_ref                := fnd_api.g_miss_char;
  l_txn_tbl(1).source_header_ref_id            := fnd_api.g_miss_num;
  l_txn_tbl(1).source_header_ref               := fnd_api.g_miss_char;
  l_txn_tbl(1).transacted_by                   := fnd_api.g_miss_num;
  l_txn_tbl(1).transaction_quantity            := 1;
  l_txn_tbl(1).operational_flag                := 'Y';
  l_txn_tbl(1).financial_flag                  := 'Y';

  l_dest_location_tbl(1).parent_tbl_index      := 1;
  l_dest_location_tbl(1).location_type_code    :=
l_location_type_code;
  l_dest_location_tbl(1).location_id           := l_location_id;
  l_dest_location_tbl(1).instance_usage_code   :=
```

```
l_instance_usage_code;
  l_dest_location_tbl(1).operational_status_code :=
l_operational_status_code;

  IF l_location_type_code = 'PROJECT' THEN
    l_dest_location_tbl(1).pa_project_id           := 8093;
    l_dest_location_tbl(1).pa_project_task_id      := 249903;
    l_dest_location_tbl(1).last_pa_project_id      := fnd_api.
g_miss_num;
    l_dest_location_tbl(1).last_pa_project_task_id := fnd_api.
g_miss_num;
  ELSE
    l_dest_location_tbl(1).last_pa_project_id      := 8093;
    l_dest_location_tbl(1).last_pa_project_task_id := 249903;
    l_dest_location_tbl(1).pa_project_id           := fnd_api.
g_miss_num;
    l_dest_location_tbl(1).pa_project_task_id      := fnd_api.
g_miss_num;
  END IF;

  cse_deployment_grp.process_transaction (
    p_instance_tbl              => l_instance_tbl,
    p_dest_location_tbl         => l_dest_location_tbl,
    p_ext_attrib_values_tbl     => l_ext_attrib_values_tbl,
    p_txn_tbl                   => l_txn_tbl,
    x_return_status             => l_return_status,
    x_error_msg                 => l_error_message);

  if l_return_status <> fnd_api.g_ret_sts_success then
    dbms_output.put_line(l_error_message);
  end if;

end;
/
```

Asset Retirement

```
set serverout on
declare

  l_instance_tbl            cse_deployment_grp.txn_instances_tbl;
  l_dest_location_tbl       cse_deployment_grp.dest_location_tbl;
  l_ext_attrib_values_tbl   cse_deployment_grp.
txn_ext_attrib_values_tbl;
  l_txn_tbl                 cse_deployment_grp.transaction_tbl;
  l_return_status           varchar2(1) := fnd_api.g_ret_sts_success;
  l_error_message           varchar2(2000);

begin

  l_instance_tbl(1).instance_id                := 1605848;
  l_instance_tbl(1).asset_id                   := 108431;

  select serial_number,
         inventory_item_id,
         operational_status_code
  into   l_instance_tbl(1).serial_number,
         l_instance_tbl(1).inventory_item_id,
         l_instance_tbl(1).operational_status_code
  from   csi_item_instances
  where  instance_id = l_instance_tbl(1).instance_id;

  l_instance_tbl(1).lot_number                 := fnd_api.g_miss_char;
  l_instance_tbl(1).inventory_revision         := fnd_api.g_miss_char;
  l_instance_tbl(1).last_pa_project_id         := fnd_api.g_miss_num;
  l_instance_tbl(1).last_pa_project_task_id    := fnd_api.g_miss_num;
  l_instance_tbl(1).unit_of_measure            := fnd_api.g_miss_char;
  l_instance_tbl(1).active_start_date          := fnd_api.g_miss_date;
  l_instance_tbl(1).active_end_date            := fnd_api.g_miss_date;
  l_instance_tbl(1).instance_status_id         := fnd_api.g_miss_num;

  l_txn_tbl(1).transaction_id                  := fnd_api.g_miss_num;
  l_txn_tbl(1).transaction_date                := sysdate;
  l_txn_tbl(1).source_transaction_date         := sysdate;
  l_txn_tbl(1).transaction_type_id             := 104;
  l_txn_tbl(1).txn_sub_type_id                 := fnd_api.g_miss_num;
  l_txn_tbl(1).source_group_ref_id             := fnd_api.g_miss_num;
  l_txn_tbl(1).source_group_ref                := fnd_api.g_miss_char;
  l_txn_tbl(1).source_header_ref_id            := fnd_api.g_miss_num;
  l_txn_tbl(1).source_header_ref               := fnd_api.g_miss_char;
  l_txn_tbl(1).transacted_by                   := fnd_api.g_miss_num;
  l_txn_tbl(1).transaction_quantity            := 1;
  l_txn_tbl(1).proceeds_of_sale                := 10;
  l_txn_tbl(1).cost_of_removal                 := 10;

  -- use this flag to expire the item instance
  l_txn_tbl(1).operational_flag                := 'Y';

  -- use this flag to retire the fixed asset
  l_txn_tbl(1).financial_flag                  := 'Y';

  cse_deployment_grp.process_transaction (
    p_instance_tbl           => l_instance_tbl,
    p_dest_location_tbl      => l_dest_location_tbl,
    p_ext_attrib_values_tbl  => l_ext_attrib_values_tbl,
    p_txn_tbl                => l_txn_tbl,
    x_return_status          => l_return_status,
    x_error_msg              => l_error_message);

  if l_return_status <> fnd_api.g_ret_sts_success then
    dbms_output.put_line(l_error_message);
  end if;
```

```
end;
/
```

A

Using Oracle Asset Tracking Client Extensions

This appendix covers the following topics:

- Overview
- Client Extensions Process Flow
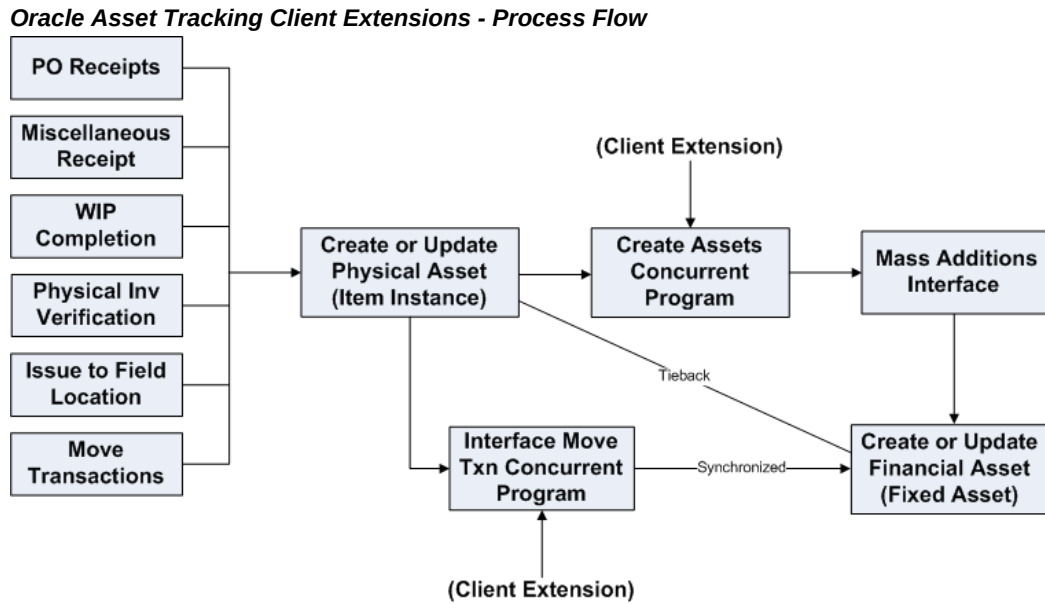- List of Supported Client Extension Stubs

Overview

Client extensions enable users to extend Oracle Asset Tracking by allowing custom logic to supersede the default logic shipped with OAT which is used during the asset creation process or synchronization of asset moves.

Client extensions are supported for all capitalization flows.

> **Important:** Custom code written within client extension stubs are preserved during the regular patch application.

Client Extensions Process Flow

Oracle Asset Tracking Client Extensions - Process Flow

List of Supported Client Extension Stubs

The following client extension stubs can be used to derive the attributes for a fixed asset during the asset creation process using the Create Assets Interface Inventory Transactions to Fixed Asset concurrent program.

Client Extension Stub	Usage
cse_asset_client_ext_stub. get_asset_description	To override the default functionality of deriving the description on an asset
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_asset_category	To override the default functionality of deriving an asset category
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_book_type	To override the default functionality of deriving the Fixed Assets Book Type code
cse_asset_client_ext_stub. get_date_place_in_service	To override the default functionality of deriving the Date Placed In Service of an asset

Client Extension Stub	Usage
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_asset_key	To override the default functionality of deriving the asset key
cse_asset_client_ext_stub. get_deprn_expense_ccid	To override the default functionality of deriving the Depreciation Expense code combination ID
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_search_method	To override the default functionality of deriving the search method to be used to search for an existing asset
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_tag_number	To override the default functionality of deriving the tag number of an asset, if applicable
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_model_number	To override the default functionality of deriving the model number of an asset, if applicable
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_manufacturer	To override the default functionality of deriving the manufacturer of an asset
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_employee	To override the default functionality of deriving the employee assigned to an asset
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_payables_ccid	To override the default functionality of the deriving the Asset Clearing Code combination ID

The following client extension stubs can be used to derive the attributes for a fixed asset during the asset move synchronization process using the Interface Move Transactions to Oracle Assets concurrent program.

Client Extension Stub	Usage
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_asset_category	To override the default functionality of deriving an asset category
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_book_type	To override the default functionality of deriving the Fixed Assets Book Type code

Client Extension Stub	Usage
cse_asset_client_ext_stub. get_deprn_expense_ccid	To override the default functionality of deriving the Depreciation Expense code combination ID
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_search_method	To override the default functionality of deriving the search method to be used to search for an existing asset
cse_asset_client_ext_stub.get_employee	To override the default functionality of deriving the employee assigned to an asset

The default value of the hook (x_hook_used) is 0 when empty stubs are shipped with Oracle Asset Tracking. In order for the custom logic to be enforced by OAT, the hook should be set to a value of 1. It is suggested that you define appropriate error handling routines to capture exception messages.

Index