Oracle® Hospitality Inventory Management

B2B User Guide

ORACLE®

Contents

Preface

Purpose

This document provides a reference for using the Oracle Hospitality Inventory Management Business-to-Business (B2B) interface. The B2B interface includes support for communicating the following between vendors, Inventory Management, and customers:

- Price/Item Catalogs

- Order Cycles

- Purchase Orders

- Order Confirmation

- Invoices

Audience

This document is intended for users who install, train, and use Inventory Management with third-party financial applications.

Customer Support

To contact Oracle Customer Support, access My Oracle Support at the following URL:

https://support.oracle.com

When contacting Customer Support, please provide the following:

- Product version and program/module name

- Functional and technical description of the problem (include business impact)

- Detailed step-by-step instructions to re-create

- Exact error message received and any associated log files

- Screenshots of each step you take

- A sample of the B2B file that cannot be processed

- The name of the .template used

Documentation

Product documentation is available on the Oracle Help Center
at https://docs.oracle.com/en/industries/food-beverage/

Revision History

Date	Description of Change
December 2017	Initial publication.
June 2019	Updated File and Record Structure and File Transmission sections.

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B2B Interface

This document explains the electronic business messaging standard used by Inventory Management. The following image describes how messages interact between Inventory Management and vendors:

Figure 1-1 Message Interaction
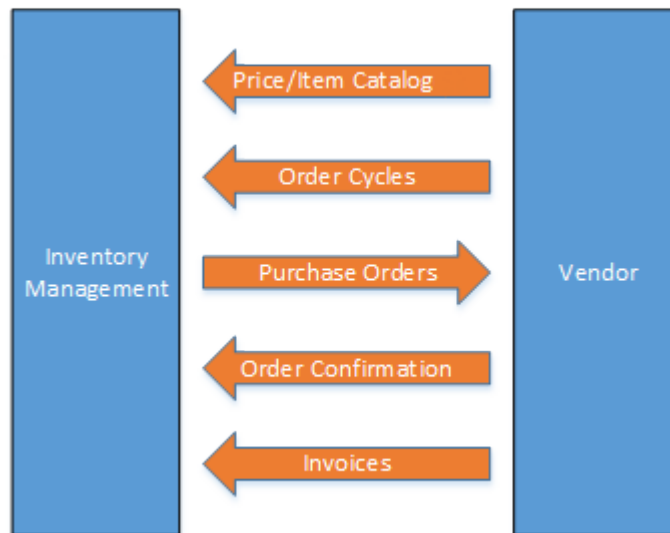
You can use the data exchange standards implemented by Inventory Management, or you can use the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) EANCOM, based on the United Nations Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce, and Transport (UN/EDIFAC) standard.

General

The interface described in this document is a proprietary one utilizing the following conventions.

File Conventions

The data is transmitted via ASCII files in this format:

- The file will be defined as ASCII text file

- Records will be separated with CR+LF or ASCII-Code 13 and 10

- Fields will be separated with | character ("pipe")

- Decimal separator will be a dot (.)

- Thousand separator must not be provided

- Date values must be in the format: yyyymmdd = four digits for the year, two digits for the month, and two digits for the day

- Time values have to be in the format hh:mm:ss = 2 digits for the hours (0-23), 2 digits for the minutes (0-59), and 2 digits for the seconds (0-59)

File and Record Structure

A table view is used to describe the record structure. Every element will be shown in a separate line, every line contains 6 columns:

- Pos. – position of the field in the record

- Field Name – describes the element

- M/O – field properties

  - M – mandatory field that must contain data

  - O – optional

- Type – data type

  - String, xx – text field where xx is a maximum length of 20 or 60 characters

  - Number – numeric field, negative numbers will have a leading minus

  - Date – date field, yyyymmdd

  - Time – time field, hh:mm:ss

- Explanation – detailed description of the content

- Example – sample values

File Transmission

Inventory Management supports the following file transmission methods:

- Local file storage

  - The files are placed or read from a local or network shared folder

- FTPES

- FTPS

- SFTP

- Email (purchase orders only)

Price/Item Catalog

Vendors send the Price/Item Catalog message or the Order Guide message to Inventory Management. The message functions as a catalog, as a list of the vendor's products, or to provide customers with a warning in advance regarding changes to the product line.

The catalog includes descriptive, logistical, and financial information about each product, as well as any information specific to individual customers, such as special pricing conditions.

Table 1-1 describes the message structure contained in
`catalog.myinventory.flat.template`:

Table 1-1 Price/Item Catalog Message Structure

Pos.	Field Name	M/O	Type	Explanation	Example
Vendor					
1	Vendor ID	M	Number	Vendor identification number.	1004
2	Vendor Name	O	String, 60	Vendor name.	Vendor name
Item Identification					
3	Item No.	M	String, 20	Item number.	4711
4	Item	M	String, 60	Item name.	Linsen
5	Item Info	O	String, 60	Not supported.	
6	Alternative Item No.	O	String, 20	Not supported.	
Producer					
7	Producer No.	O	String, 20	ILN (producer number).	
8	Producer Article No.	O	String, 20	Article number identified by producer.	
9	Producer	O	String, 60	Producer name.	
10	Country of Origin	O	String, 60	Country of origin.	
Item Detail					
11	Item Group	M	String, 60	Item group of item.	
12	Order Unit	M	String, 60	Order unit abbreviation.	Case
13	Order Unit Info	O	String, 60	Full order unit name, visible in Inventory Management and created by the system if not provided by vendor.	Case and 12 Cans
14	Base Order Quantity Unit	O	String, 60	Unit name contained in order unit.	Can
15	QTY/Base Order Quantity Units	M	Number	Quantity of contained units within the order unit.	12
16	Weight Item	M	Number	1 or 0 for catch weight flag.	0
17	Split Item	M	Number	Not supported.	

Pos.	Field Name	M/O	Type	Explanation	Example
18	Fixed Order QTY	O	Number	Not supported.	
Price					
19	Price Valid From	M	Date	Price validity start date.	
20	Price Valid To	O	Date	Price validity end date.	
21	Price/Order Unit	M	Number	Price for order unit.	
22	Discount	O	Number	Not supported.	
23	Sales Price	O	Number	Not supported.	
Barcode					
24	Barcode Order Unit	O	String, 20	Barcode for order unit.	
25	Barcode Base Order Quantity Unit	O	String, 20	Barcode for base order quantity unit.	
Unit					
26	Net Weight	O	Number	Not supported.	.85
27	Base Unit	O	String, 20	Not supported.	kg

Split items: Inventory Management Price/Item Catalog standard does not treat split items as individual order units.

Packaged items: If an item can be ordered as a case or as packaged units, you can use the `QTY/Base Order Quantity Units` line for the packaged content. For example, you can enter a case of 12 soda cans as:

- Order unit: Case
- Order unit info: Case and 12 Can
- Base order quantity unit: Can
- QTY/base order quantity units: 12

Catch weight items: If an item is ordered as a unit but delivered and invoiced based on its weight, the price in the catalog refers to its weight. For example, a customer orders a case of 12 soda cans, but the vendor invoices them for 10 pounds. The price in the catalog refers to 10 pounds as opposed to a case.

Order Cycles

Vendors define order cycles to set the start and end times for accepting orders.

Inventory Management accepts order cycle definitions by importing a file from the vendor, or by having a user manually enter the order cycle into the system.

Table 1-2 describes the message structure contained in
`ordercycle.myinventory.flat.template`:

Table 1-2 Order Cycles Message Structure

Pos.	Field Name	M/O	Type	Explanation	Example
Vendor					
1	Vendor ID	M	Number	Vendor identification number.	1004
2	Vendor Name	O	String, 60	Vendor name.	Vendor name
3	Delivery Location	M	Number	Identify the delivery location as defined per vendor, such as GLN.	92096
4	Delivery Date	M	Date	Date of delivery.	20050805
5	Delivery from	O	Time	Delivery window start time.	10:00
6	Delivery to	O	Time	Delivery window end time.	14:00
7	Order cut-off date	M	Date	Order cut-off date.	20050801
8	Order cut-off time	O	Time	Order cut-off time.	15:00

Inventory Management does not process `Delivery from`, `Delivery to`, and `Order cut-off time`. The values are included in the standard for informational purposes.

Purchase Orders

Inventory Management sends a purchase order to vendors to order goods or services. The message refers to the locations and product codes listed in the Price/Item Catalog message, and specifies quantities, dates, and delivery locations.

You should create one purchase order message per delivery per location, but the message supports requesting delivery to more than one location and on different dates.

Table 1-3 describes the message structure contained in
`order.myinventory.flat.template`:

Table 1-3 Purchase Orders Message Structure

Pos.	Field Name	M/O	Type	Explanation	Example
Order					
1	Vendor Name	O	String, 60	Vendor name.	Vendor name
2	Vendor ID	M	Number	Vendor identification number.	1004

Pos.	Field Name	M/O	Type	Explanation	Example
3	Order No.	M	String, 20	Unique number for the document, created and assigned by Inventory Management.	B20020913
4	Order Date	M	Date, 8	Date the order was placed.	20031118
5	Order Time	M	Time, 8	Time the order was placed.	12:05:00
Delivery Location					
6	Delivery Location ID	MO	String, 60	Identify the delivery location as defined per vendor, such as GLN.	
Order Position					
7	Position No.	M	Number, 8	Position of this item in the order.	
8	Item No.	M	String, 20	Item number.	123456
9	Delivery Date	M	Date, 8	Date of delivery.	20031120
10	Order Qty	M	Number, 10	Ordered quantity in order units.	5
11	QTY/Base Order Quantity Units	M	Number, 10	Quantity of the contained units within the order unit.	1
12	Price	O	Number, 10	Price per order unit.	20
13	Discount	O	Number, 10	Discount.	10
14	Information	O	String, 60	Additional information for this position.	Frozen
15	Item Name	O	String, 60	Item name.	Test article
16	Order Unit	O	String, 60	Name of the order unit.	Case/20kg
17	Order Qty/Base Unit	O	Number, 10	Not supported.	20

Packaged items: If an item can be ordered as a case or as packaged units, you can use the `QTY/Base Order Quantity Units` line for the packaged content. For example, you can enter a case of 12 soda cans as:

- Order unit: Case

- Order unit info: Case and 12 Can

- Base order quantity unit: Can

- QTY/base order quantity units: 12

Order Confirmation

When vendors successfully receive a purchase order, they send order confirmations, or purchase order responses, to Inventory Management. The status of the order in Inventory Management is updated for the customers.

Table 1-4 describes the message structure contained in `acknowledgement.myinventory.flat.template`:

Table 1-4 Order Confirmation Message Structure

Pos.	Field Name	M/O	Type	Explanation	Example
Order					
1	Vendor ID	M	Number	Vendor identification number.	1004
2	Vendor Name	O	String, 60	Vendor name.	Vendor name
3	Order No.	M	String, 20	Unique number for the document, created and assigned by Inventory Management.	B20020913

Invoices

Vendors send an invoice message or credit note to Inventory Management to claim payment for goods or services provided under the agreed-upon conditions. The message covers the functions of pro-forma invoice, debit, and credit notes. Vendors typically send the invoice per delivery, and send additional credit requirements separately.

Table 1-5 describes the message structure contained in `invoice.myinventory.flat.template`:

Table 1-5 Invoices and Credit Notes Message Structure

Pos.	Field Name	M/O	Type	Explanation	Example
Order					
1	Vendor ID	M	Number	Vendor identification number.	1004
2	Vendor Name	O	String, 60	Vendor name.	Vendor name
Delivery Location					
3	Delivery Location ID	M	String, 60	Identify the delivery location as defined per vendor, such as GLN.	92096
Invoice/Credit Note					

Pos.	Field Name	M/O	Type	Explanation	Example
4	Document Name	M	String, 20	Document name for the invoice or credit note.	
5	Date	M	Date	Document date for the invoice or credit note.	
6	Document Type	O	Number	Define the document type: 0. Invoice 1. Credit Note	

Document Line Detail

Pos.	Field Name	M/O	Type	Explanation	Example
7	Line Identifier	M	Number	Item line number in the invoice or credit note.	
8	Purchase Order No.	O	String, 20	Reference to the purchase order number (PO number).	
9	Item No. Ordered	O	String, 20	Not supported.	
10	Item No. Delivered	M	String, 20	Delivered item number.	
11	QTY Ordered	O	Number	Not supported.	
12	QTY Delivered	M	Number	Delivered quantity in order units.	
13	QTY/Base Order Quantity Units	M	Number	Quantity of contained units within each order unit.	12
14	Price/Order Unit	M	Number	Net price per order unit.	100
15	Discount	O	Number	Discount in percentage.	0
16	Tax %	O	Number	Tax in percentage.	12.5
17	Tax Amount	O	Number	Tax amount.	23.95

Item Detail

Pos.	Field Name	M/O	Type	Explanation	Example
18	Item Name	M	String, 60	Item name.	
19	Item Info	O	String, 60	Not supported.	
20	Item Group	O	String, 60	Item group of the item.	
21	Order Unit	M	String, 60	Order unit abbreviation.	Case
22	Order Unit Info	O	String, 60	Full order unit name, visible in Inventory Management and created by the system if not provided by vendor.	Case and 12 Cans

Pos.	Field Name	M/O	Type	Explanation	Example
23	Base Order Quantity Unit	O	String, 60	Unit name contained in order unit.	Can
24	Weight Item	M	Number	1 or 0 for catch weight flag.	0
25	Split Item	M	Number	Not supported.	
26	Barcode Order Unit	O	String, 20	Barcode for order unit.	
27	Barcode Base Order Quantity Unit	O	String, 20	Barcode for base order quantity unit.	

Split items: Inventory Management Price/Item Catalog standard does not treat split items as individual order units.

Packaged items: If an item can be ordered as a case or as packaged units, you can use the `QTY/Base Order Quantity Units` line for the packaged content. For example, you can enter a case of 12 soda cans as:

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Catch weight items: If an item is ordered as a unit but delivered and invoiced based on its weight, the price in the catalog refers to its weight. For example, a customer orders a case of 12 soda cans, but the vendor invoices them for 10 pounds. The price in the catalog refers to 10 pounds as opposed to a case.