Infor LN Warehousing User Guide for Warehousing Orders

Publication Information

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About this document

Objectives

The objectives of this book are to describe the purpose and the use of warehousing orders.

References

Use this guide as the primary reference for warehousing orders. Use the current editions of these documents for information that is not covered in this guide:

- *User Guide for Warehousing Procedures*
- *User Guide for Warehouses*
- *User Guide for the Inbound Goods Flow (U9788 US)*
- *User Guide for the Outbound and Shipments Goods Flows (U9794 US)*
- *User Guide for Warehousing Inspections (U9875 US)*
- *User Guide for Warehousing Quarantine Handling (U9876 US)*
- *Infor LN Warehousing - User Guide for Multisite*

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Chapter 1
Introduction

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Warehousing orders

Every inventory transaction in Warehousing is initiated and controlled by a <u>warehousing order</u>. From a simple <u>transfer</u> to a complicated <u>receipt</u>, one or more warehousing orders control the movement of inventory and account for it. Warehousing orders can be generated either manually in Warehousing or automatically from within other LN packages or modules. For example, a sales order can automatically trigger a warehousing order of type **Issue**. A purchase order can automatically trigger an order of type **Receipt**. The Inventory Planning module of Warehousing tracks planned inventory transactions, which are converted to warehousing orders.

Why warehousing orders?

Warehousing orders are needed to register different types of inventory transactions. These orders are also needed to centralize warehousing activities, such as the following:

- Registering actual issues and receipts
- Printing warehousing documents
- Confirming and approving issues and receipts
- Tracking warehousing transactions

Warehousing order characteristics

A warehousing order can contain multiple <u>warehousing-order lines</u>. Each warehousing order line can contain only one item. The various order lines of one warehousing order can contain different items or the same items.

The <u>inventory transaction type</u> of a warehousing order is determined by the originating order from which the warehousing order results. If you manually enter a warehousing order, you must manually specify the inventory transaction type.

The <u>warehousing order type</u> of a warehousing order determines the default <u>warehousing procedure</u> to handle inventory transactions, but for individual warehousing orders or warehousing order lines of this order type you can adjust the default procedure. For manually created warehousing orders, you must

manually specify the warehousing order type. For warehousing orders generated from orders originating from other packages, LN retrieves the warehousing order type as follows:

- If the order origin is **Purchase** or **Purchase Schedule** and the order origin has a purchase order type to which a warehousing order type is linked, LN retrieves this warehousing order type for the warehousing order. You can link a warehousing order type to a purchase order type in the Purchase Order Types (tdpur0194m000) session.

- If the order origin is **Sales** or **Sales Schedule** and the order origin has a sales order type to which a warehousing order type is linked, LN retrieves this warehousing order type for the warehousing order. You can link a warehousing order type to a sales order type in the Sales Order Types (tdsls0594m000) session.

- In all other cases, even if no warehousing order type is specified in the above mentioned cases, the warehousing order type is determined by the inventory transaction type. You can specify the default warehousing order type for each inventory-transaction type in the Default Order Types by Origin (whinh0120m000) session.

Note

For warehousing orders having order origin **Sales**, **Sales Schedule** and the orders that are created manually, you can change the outbound order line data based on the value you set for the **Allow Updating Outbound Order Lines upto and including** field in the Warehousing Order Types (whinh0110m000) session. This functionality is applicable only for the order types of the inventory transaction types **Issue** and **Transfer**.

Chapter 2
Order Lines

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Inbound order lines

Inbound order lines deal with activities that relate to the receipt of goods in a warehouse.

Inbound-order line characteristics

Warehouse inbound order lines are related to the following inventory transaction types:

- **Receipt**
- **Transfer**
- **WIP Transfer**

An inbound order line is generated either automatically by another package or module, or created manually in Warehousing. The order type determines the default warehousing procedure steps that must or can be taken to process the order lines. You can adjust the default warehousing procedure for an individual order header. As a result, the adjusted procedure applies to the order lines that belong to the order header. You can also adjust the procedure for an individual order line.

Outbound order lines

Outbound order lines deal with activities that relate to the issue of goods from a warehouse and the preparation of these goods for shipment.

Outbound-order line characteristics

You can link an outbound order line to a warehousing order with one of the following inventory-transaction types:

- **Issue**

- **Transfer**
- **WIP Transfer**

An outbound order line is generated either automatically by another package or module, or created manually in Warehousing. The order type determines the default warehousing procedure steps that must or can be taken to process the order lines. You can adjust the default warehousing procedure for an individual order header. As a result, the adjusted procedure applies to the order lines that belong to the order header. In addition, you can adjust the procedure for an individual order line.

To cancel warehousing orders

You can cancel all current or future orders or schedules for a specific business partner in the Sales Control module and in Service. You can choose to delete orders, for example, if contracts are broken or credit limits are exceeded. You can also terminate the material supply to a specific work center in Manufacturing. When these orders or schedules are canceled, the related warehousing orders must be triggered by the originating package and be canceled. Therefore, you can cancel the outbound-order lines that are related to the canceled orders or schedules, when triggered by the originating package.

Cancellation of outbound-order line

If the originating order of an outbound-order line is canceled, LN deletes the outbound-order line or selects the **Canceled** check box in the Outbound Order Lines (whinh2120m000) session, depending on the value of the **Remove Canceled Outbound Order Lines upto and including** field in the Warehousing Order Types (whinh0110m000) session. If the **Remove Canceled Outbound Order Lines upto and including** field has the value:

- **Generate Outbound Advice**, LN deletes outbound-order lines with status **Open** or **Advised**. LN selects the **Canceled** check box in the Outbound Order Lines (whinh2120m000) session for outbound-order lines with one of the other statuses.

- **Release Outbound Advice**, LN deletes outbound-order lines with the **Open**, **Advised**, or **Released** status. LN selects the **Canceled** check box in the Outbound Order Lines (whinh2120m000) session for outbound-order lines with one of the other statuses.

If the **Canceled** check box in the Outbound Order Lines (whinh2120m000) session is selected, the outbound-order line must be canceled. The outbound procedure must be followed. Cancellation is finalized during confirm picking or confirm shipment/load. In this scenario, the original order line must remain, until the outbound-order line is deleted or receives the **Shipped** status.

You can also reduce the ordered quantity of outbound-order lines with a status other than **Shipped**. The ordered quantity cannot become less than the quantity already shipped for the outbound-order line. You cannot ship more than ordered.

Note

If the outbound-order line is of a manual order origin and the originating order of the outbound-order line is canceled, LN always selects the current check box and does not delete the outbound-order line, irrespective of:

- The outbound-order line's status.
- The value of the **Remove Canceled Outbound Order Lines upto and including** field in the Warehousing Order Types (whinh0110m000) session.

If the outbound-order line is of a manual order origin or of the **Transfer** order origin, you can cancel or undo the cancellation of the outbound-order line by use of the **Cancel** and **Undo Cancel** options on the appropriate menu of the Outbound Order Lines (whinh2120m000) overview session.

Picking

During the picking process the user is informed that the outbound-order line is canceled as follows:

- If the outbound-order line is already canceled when the picking list is generated, a message is printed on the picking list.
- If the outbound-order line is canceled when picking is confirmed, the user gets the option to withdraw the picking and thus cancel the outbound-order line.

If shipments are not required (if the order origin is **JSC Production** and the outbound-order line is canceled), the required bookings for inventory are done when picking is confirmed. Two scenarios apply:

- The warehouse or the item is not location controlled: the inventory bookings for the outbound advice are undone.
- The warehouse and item are location controlled: the items are moved to the staging location and a warehousing order with order origin **Transfer (Manual)** is generated. By use of this warehousing order the items are put back to a pick or bulk location.

Approvals

If during inspection items are rejected for a canceled outbound-order line, the ordered quantity is reduced and logistical and financial allocations are deleted. A new outbound process is not possible for the quantity of rejected items. If the outbound-order line receives **Open** status, the outbound-order line is deleted. Logistical and financial allocations are also deleted.

Shipments

If a shipment line is confirmed for a canceled outbound-order line, you are informed about the cancelation by use of the Exception Report or messages. The quantity on the packing structure and the quantity shipped on the shipment line is reduced. For a partial reduction of the quantity ordered, first the highest packing structure levels are booked off. If some quantity remains, packing structure levels are broken up to a lower level in case of package definitions or to the inventory unit in case of no package definitions.

To delete warehousing orders

To delete warehousing orders, you can use the:

- Delete/Archive Warehousing Orders (whinh2255m000) session
- Remove Warehousing Orders (whinh2250m000) session
- The **Delete** option in the toolbar of the Warehousing Orders (whinh2100m000) and Warehousing Order (whinh2100m100) sessions.

    The **Delete** option is available if deleting the selected warehousing order or orders is allowed.

The Warehousing Orders (whinh2100m000) session

To delete warehousing orders in the Warehousing Orders (whinh2100m000) session:

1. Select one or more warehousing orders.
2. In the toolbar of the Warehousing Orders (whinh2100m000) session, click **Delete**.

    The **Delete** option is available if deleting the selected warehousing order or orders is allowed.

3. In the dialogue box that opens, click **All**, **Without Lines** (warehousing orders without lines), or **No** as required.

Deletion allowed

Warehousing orders created outside Warehousing that are not <u>closed</u> can be deleted in the originating packages if the conditions set in these packages are applicable, and if in Warehousing:

Outbound

- Shipment lines are not present
- Picking or cross-docking has not yet been carried out

Inbound

- Quarantine inventory is not present

You can delete warehousing orders created in Warehousing, which are not <u>closed</u>, if:

Outbound

- Outbound advice is not present
- The order is not WMS related
- Blocked order lines are not present
- For multicompany warehouse transfers, you can only delete the outbound order lines when working in the ship-from company. The inbound lines and the related order lines in the ship-to company are deleted by the application.

Inbound

- Confirmed receipts are not present
- The order is no Warehousing transfer or <u>WIP transfer</u> order

You can delete <u>closed</u> warehousing orders created in Warehousing or other packages if:

Outbound

- Shipments are not present. For this purpose, the **Shipments** check box is available in the Remove Warehousing Orders (whinh2250m000) session.
- Unprocessed warehousing or Quality inspections are not present
- <u>Reconciliation</u> is completed
- The order is not WMS related
- Order lines with related quarantine inventory are not present
- The originating package allows deletion

Inbound

- Quality inspections are not present
- <u>Reconciliation</u> is completed
- The order is not WMS related
- The order is no unprocessed <u>cross-dock order</u>
- Order lines with related quarantine inventory are not present
- The receipts are put away

Default values for transfer orders

In the Warehousing Orders (whinh2100m000) session, these fields are defaulted when a <u>transfer order</u> is created either manually or by processes such as <u>time-phased order point</u> or Enterprise Planning:

- **Carrier/LSP**
- **Delivery Terms**
- **Point of Title Passage**
- **Freight Service Level**

The default values are taken from the sold-to or ship-to <u>business partner roles</u> of the <u>internal business partner</u> linked to the <u>enterprise unit</u> of the ship-to warehouse.

Chapter 4
Assembly Orders

4

Warehousing assembly orders

Warehousing assembly orders are used to collect goods in order to assemble them into one item. You can manually create warehousing assembly orders in the Warehousing Assembly Orders (whinh2101m000) session.

Warehousing assembly orders transform goods within the warehouse. A warehousing assembly order, orders you to pick and combine a number of items to produce an end item that remains in the warehouse. The bill of materials for this operation is derived from the kit definition in the List Components (tcibd3100m000) session.

When a warehousing assembly order is created, LN generates:

- Outbound-order lines for each component of the kit to be transferred to the assembly warehouse or location.
- An inbound-order line to store the item to be assembled.

Performing a receipt on this warehouse order line registers that the operation has been completed and the item to be assembled can be put away as if it were a received item.

However, assembly can occur in an assembly location, though the available inventory figures for the main warehouse will be inaccurate during the assembly process.

The assembled item is a list item whose components are registered in the List Components (tcibd3100m000) session. A warehousing-order line of type **Issue** is generated for each component.

You cannot delete a warehousing assembly order if outbound-order lines are present. You cannot modify a warehousing assembly order if outbound-order lines are present with status other than **Open**.

Every manual modification of the warehousing assembly order or order line is registered in the Warehousing Assembly Order History (whinh2551m000) session.

Chapter 5
Blanket Orders

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Blanket warehousing orders

To receive items based on a production schedule or a push schedule, LN uses blanket warehousing orders.

Blanket warehousing order overview

- You can view blanket warehousing orders in the Warehousing Orders (whinh2100m000) session.
- The **Blanket Order** check box in the Warehousing Orders (whinh2100m000) session is selected.
- The value of the **Order Line** number field and the **Order Line** sequence field in the Inbound Order Lines (whinh2110m000) session is zero.
- The **Planned Delivery Date** and **Planned Receipt Date** fields are blank.
- The **Lot Selection** field in the Receipt Line Lots and Serials (whinh3123m000) session is always set to **Any**.

Blanket warehousing orders based on push schedules

To receive items based on a push schedule, LN uses blanket warehousing orders.

If, in Purchase Control, a push schedule is generated, LN generates a blanket warehousing order.

Blanket warehousing order and order line characteristics:

- The **Contract Date** is similar to the **Contract Date** in the Purchase Contracts (tdpur3100m000) session on which the push schedule is based. If the push schedule is not linked to a purchase contract, the **Effective Date** from the Items - Purchase Business Partner (tdipu0110m000)

session is defaulted as the **Contract Date** in the Warehousing Orders (whinh2100m000) session.

- An **Ordered Quantity** that is equal to the **Agreed Quantity** on the purchase contract line. If the push schedule is not linked to a purchase contract, the **Ordered Quantity** is the time between the **Effective Date** and the **Expiry Date** times the **Supplier Capacity**, as retrieved from the Items - Purchase Business Partner (tdipu0110m000) session.

- The **Hard Stop on Date** field is set to **No**, because date tolerances are not used for blanket warehousing orders.

To change a blanket warehousing order

If items are not yet received for a blanket warehousing order, Purchase Control can be used to update this data in the Inbound Order Lines (whinh2110m000) session:

- The ship-from business partner as specified in the **Ship-from Code** field of the **Ship-From** group box.
- The warehouse as specified in the **Ship-to Code** field in the **Ship-To** group box.
- The purchase office as specified in the **Office** field.
- Select or clear the **Consignment** check box, and, thus, indicate whether the blanket warehousing order is required for consignment inventory.
- The business partner's order reference as specified in the **Reference** field.
- Add or change the order header text.
- The **Item**.
- The **Effectivity Unit**.

If items are received for a blanket warehousing order, Purchase Control cannot be used to change the order and order lines.

Receipts based on blanket warehousing orders

An expected quantity of a receipt line for a blanket warehousing order is always zero. If no advance shipment notice (ASN) is used, the default received quantity and packing slip quantity are also zero. You can specify or change the received quantity and the packing slip quantity in the Receipt Lines (whinh3112s000) session.

If you confirm or correct a receipt for a blanket warehousing order in the Warehouse Receipt (whinh3512m000) or the Receipt Correction (whinh3121s000) session, LN updates:

- The purchase receipt data in the Purchase Schedule - Receipts (tdpur3115m200) session.
- The cumulated received quantity for the blanket warehousing order. You can view the cumulated received quantity in the **Received Quantityin Inventory Unit** field of the Inbound Order Lines (whinh2110m000) session.

Note

If you use ASNs for blanket orders based on purchase schedules, a link exists between the ASN information and purchase schedule lines in the ASN Details (tdpur3113m000) session.

Inspection and handling of rejected items

If you perform an inspection for items that are received for a blanket warehousing order, LN uses the inspection results to update the purchase receipt data in the Purchase Schedule - Receipts (tdpur3115m200) session.

LN handles rejected inventory that is received for a blanket warehousing order differently when compared to the rejected inventory that is received for other warehousing orders:

- If, during inspection, you reject items that are received based on a blanket warehousing order, LN does not create a back order.
- If you assign dispositions **Use As Is** or **No Fault Found** to quarantine inventory in the Quarantine Inventory Overview (whwmd2171m000) session, LN creates a new receipt line for the blanket warehousing order for which these items were originally received.

Close and delete blanket warehousing orders

If the status of a purchase schedule is **Termination in Process** or **Terminated**, you can no longer receive items based on this purchase schedule. In this case, you must close the blanket warehousing order. The two methods to close a blanket warehousing order:

- In the Receipt Lines (whinh3112s000) session, create a receipt with quantity zero and the **Final Receipt** check box selected.
- In the Receipt Correction (whinh3121s000) session, correct the last receipt line for the blanket warehousing order by selecting the **Final Receipt** check box. To start the Receipt Correction (whinh3121s000) session, in the Warehouse Receipt Lines (whinh3512m100) session, select the last receipt line for the blanket warehousing order and, on the appropriate menu, choose **Correct Receipt Line**.

Purchase Control can be used to delete blanket warehousing orders for which no items are received. You can delete a blanket warehousing order in Warehousing, for which these conditions are applicable:

- The **Final Receipt** check box in the Receipt Lines (whinh3112s000) session is selected.
- The received inventory is completely processed and put away.
- The rejected inventory is processed. See Quarantine inventory.

Planned inventory transactions for push schedules

The planned inventory transactions for push schedules are indicated by the push schedule's position number and sequence number instead of the zero position number and sequence number as used for blanket warehousing orders.

Blanket warehousing orders based on production schedules

To receive items based on a production schedule, LN uses <u>blanket warehousing orders</u>.

When based on a production schedule, a blanket warehousing order is created the first time the transfer quantity of end items is produced. The transfer quantity is specified in the **Transfer Quantity** field of the Work List (tirpt4602m000) session. The second and following times this quantity is produced, the transfer quantity is updated in the **Ordered Quantity** field of the inbound order line of the blanket warehousing order.

Order and order line characteristics:

- The originating object of a blanket warehousing order is **Production Schedule**.
- The **Ordered Quantity** is updated with the quantity specified in the **Transfer Quantity** field of the Work List (tirpt4602m000) session.
- The <u>ship-from type</u> is **Work Center**.
- The <u>ship-to type</u> is **Warehouse**.

Note

You cannot change blanket warehousing orders and inbound order lines.

Receipts based on blanket warehousing orders

The default received quantity and packing slip quantity are the ordered quantity minus the quantities already received. You can specify or change the received quantity and the packing slip quantity in the Receipt Lines (whinh3112s000) session.

If you confirm a receipt for a blanket warehousing order in the Warehouse Receipt (whinh3512m000), LN updates the cumulated received quantity for the blanket warehousing order.

You can view the cumulated received quantity in the **Received Quantityin Inventory Unit** field of the Inbound Order Lines (whinh2110m000) session.

Note

Receipt corrections are not supported for blanket warehousing orders based on production schedules.

Quarantine handling

If you assign dispositions **Use As Is** or **No Fault Found** to quarantine inventory in the Quarantine Inventory Overview (whwmd2171m000) session, LN creates a new receipt line for the blanket warehousing order for which these items were originally received.

Chapter 6
Management Overviews

6

How to create warehousing order management overviews

To create a warehousing order management overview in the Warehouse Manager Dashboard (whinh2300m000) session, proceed as follows:

1. In the **Ship Code** field, select a ship code. As a result, warehousing orders associated with the selected type of ship code will be included in your overview. The following types of ship codes are available:
   - warehouse
   - business partner
   - project
   - work center
   - If you select **Not Applicable**, all warehousing orders are included in your overview, regardless of the ship codes with which they are associated, provided that the warehousing orders match the other filtering options that you specify.

2. In the **...** field, select an ID for the selected type of ship code. As a result, warehousing orders associated with the selected ID code are included in your overview, provided that the warehousing orders match the other filtering options that you specify.

3. In the **Date Range** field, select a date range. As a result, warehousing orders whose planned receipt date match the date range are included in the overview.

4. Select the **Include Finished Orders** check box if you want to include finished orders in your overview. Finished orders are orders that require no further warehouse handling. Inbound order lines that require no further handling are put away into storage and have the **Put Away** status. Outbound order lines that require no further handling are shipped and have the **Shipped** status.

5. Optionally, from the **View** menu, select the **Sort by** and **Filter** options menu to further define the criteria to select the warehousing orders for your overview. Refer to the Basic Tasks help for further details.

   Note, however, that the use of these filters do not affect the values displayed in the fields of the **Inbound Open** and **Outbound Open** group boxes. For example, if a filter based on these options cause 10 open inbound order lines to be shown in the overview, but 15 open order lines would be shown without this filter, these fields show 15 open inbound order lines.

6. Optionally, select an option from the **View Orders With** submenu of the <u>appropriate</u> menu. As a result, of the warehousing orders that match the previous filtering options, only those warehousing orders that have lines of the type of line selected in this submenu are included in your overview. For example, if you select **Lines To be Inspected Inbound**, of the warehousing orders that match the filter settings defined in the previous steps, only those orders are displayed that have inbound order lines due for inspection. By default, the **Open Order Lines** option of this submenu is selected. To restore the default setting after you selected one of the other options, select **Open Order Lines** again.

7. Press F5, or from the **View** menu, select **Refresh Interval** to generate your overview. In the Warehousing User Profiles (whwmd1140s000) session, you can set time intervals to automatically refresh the overview.

Note

The use of filters may affect the system's performance.

Appendix A
Glossary

A

advance shipment notice

A notification that a shipment has been sent. Advanced shipment notices are sent and received by means of EDI. You can receive advance shipment notices from your supplier informing you that goods are to arrive at your warehouse, and/or you can send advance shipment notices to your customers that the goods they ordered are about to be delivered.

Synonym: shipment notice

Abbreviation: ASN

appropriate menu

Commands are distributed across the **Views**, **References**, and **Actions** menus, or displayed as buttons. In previous LN and Web UI releases, these commands are located in the *Specific* menu.

ASN

See: *advance shipment notice (p. 23)*

bill of material (BOM)

A list of all parts, raw materials, and subassemblies that go into a manufactured item and show the quantity of each of the parts required to make the item. The BOM shows the single-level product structure of a manufactured item.

blanket warehousing order

A warehousing order that is generated during the creation of a push schedule or a production schedule and that contains:

- A position number and sequence number of zero.
- An item as defined on the purchase schedule or production schedule.
- An order quantity equal to the quantity as defined on the purchase contract line. If based on a production schedule, the order quantity of the blanket order is based on the quantity specified in the **Transfer Quantity** field of the Work List (tirpt4602m000) session.
- An empty planned delivery date and planned receipt date.
- A lot selection defined as Any.

business partner

A party with whom you carry out business transactions, for example, a customer or a supplier. You can also define departments within your organization that act as customers or suppliers to your own department as business partners.

The business partner definition includes:
- The organization's name and main address.
- The language and currency used.
- Taxation and legal identification data.

You address the business partner in the person of the business partner's contact. The business partner's status determines if you can carry out transactions. The transactions type (sales orders, invoices, payments, shipments) is defined by the business partner's role.

business partner role

Indicates the relationship between your organization and the business partner. The role defines the types of transactions you can carry out with the business partner. The business partners with different roles are linked by a common parent business-partner.

Examples of business-partner roles:
- Sold-to business partner
- Pay-by business partner

closed warehousing order

A fully processed warehousing order. This means that the related activities are completed and the warehousing order is no longer needed in processes involving the originating order. For example, such processes can include financial posting or invoicing.

cross-dock order

An outbound order line for which the goods must be cross-docked. A cross-dock order can be fulfilled by creating cross-dock order lines for it.

See: cross-dock order line

enterprise unit

A financially independent part of your organization that includes entities such as departments, work centers, warehouses, and projects. The enterprise unit's entities must all belong to the same logistic company, but a logistic company can contain multiple enterprise units. An enterprise unit is linked to a single financial company.

When you carry out logistic transactions between enterprise units, the resulting financial transactions are posted to the financial companies to which each enterprise unit is linked.

inbound-order line

A warehousing-order line used for the inbound of goods. An inbound-order line gives detailed information about planned receipts and actual receipts.

For example:
- Item data
- Ordered quantity
- Warehouse and location of receipt

internal business partner

A business partner that represents an enterprise unit of the same logistic company. The use of internal business partners allows you to model the goods flow between enterprise units and the corresponding financial relations, such as invoicing and pricing agreements. You must define all business partner roles for an internal business partner.

inventory transaction type

A classification that is used to indicate the type of inventory movement.

The following inventory transaction types are available:
- **Issue**
  From warehouse to other entity than warehouse.
- **Receipt**
  From other entity than warehouse to warehouse.
- **Transfer**
  From one warehouse to another.
- **WIP Transfer**
  From one costing work center to another.

list item

A type of item that consists of multiple components. The components can also be managed and ordered separately. The type of list item (kit, menu, options, or accessories) indicates how the components are related.

List items are used to speed up the order-entry process. The order lines for a list item can contain main items or components.

outbound-order line

A warehouse-order line that is used to issue goods from a warehouse.

An outbound-order line gives detailed information about planned issues and actual issues, for example:

- Item data.
- Ordered quantity.
- Warehouse from where the goods are issued.

planned inventory transactions

The expected changes in the inventory levels due to planned orders for items.

planned receipt date

The date on which the goods are expected to arrive in the destination warehouse.

project

An endeavour with a special objective to be met within the prescribed time and money limitations and that has been assigned for definition or execution.

push schedule

A list of time-phased requirements, generated by a central planning system, such as Enterprise Planning or Project, that are sent to the supplier. Push schedules contain both a forecast for the longer term and actual orders for the short term.

A push schedule can use one of the following release types:

- **Material Release**: only material releases are sent. Shipping is performed based on the **Firm** and **Immediate** requirements in the material release.
- **Shipping Schedule**: both material releases and shipping schedules are sent. Shipping is carried out based on the **Firm** and **Immediate** requirements in the shipping schedule. The material release only sends forecasting data.
- **Shipping Schedule Only**: only shipping schedules are sent. Shipping is carried out based on the **Firm** and **Immediate** requirements in the shipping schedule. No forecasting data is sent to the supplier.

receipt

The physical acceptance of an item into a warehouse. A receipt registers: received quantity, receipt date, packing-slip data, inspection data, and so on.

reconciliation

To match related financial data from different sources to detect differences. Usually, reconciliation results in a report that you can use to view the matched data, the totals, and the detected differences.

For example:

- To compare the cash balance as reported by the bank with the cash balance of the company's books.
- To compare the logistic transactions with the related postings in Financials.

ship-from type

The ship-from type is used, together with the ship-from code, to identify the exact source of a warehousing order.

The ship-from type can have the following values:

- **Business Partner**
- **Warehouse**
- **Work Center**
- **Project**

shipment notice

See: *advance shipment notice (p. 23)*

ship-to type

The ship-to type is used, together with the ship-to code, to identify where goods are shipped to.

The ship-to type can have the following values:

- **Business Partner**
- **Warehouse**
- **Work Center**
- **Project**

time-phased order point (TPOP)

A push system that regulates the time-phased supply of items to warehouses.

The quantity of items that is supplied to the warehouse depends on:
- The available inventory in the warehouse.
- The inventory that is planned to be delivered to the warehouse within the specified order horizon.
- The specified safety stock, optionally adjusted to the seasonal factor for the current period, for the item and warehouse.

If the available inventory plus the planned inventory are below the reorder point, the inventory in the warehouse is replenished.

Abbreviation: TPOP

See: safety stock

TPOP

See: *time-phased order point (TPOP) (p. 28)*

transfer

The transfer of goods from one warehouse to another (possibly including such activities as repacking).

transfer order

A type of warehousing order that is created to register inventory transactions from an issuing warehouse to a destination warehouse, or between two locations in a warehouse. A transfer order can be created manually or be generated by other packages or modules in LN. A transfer order has transaction type **Transfer**.

Synonym: warehouse transfer, warehousing transfer order

warehouse

A place for storing goods. For each warehouse, you can enter address data and data relating to its type.

warehouse order

See: *warehousing order (p. 29)*

warehouse transfer, warehousing transfer order

See: *transfer order (p. 28)*

warehousing assembly order

A commission to assemble the components of an end item.

warehousing order

An order for handling goods in the warehouse.

A warehouse order can be of the following inventory-transaction types:

- **Receipt**
- **Issue**
- **Transfer**
- **WIP Transfer**

Each order has an origin and contains all the information required for warehouse handling. Depending on the item (lot or non-lot) and warehouse (with or without locations), lots and/or locations can be assigned. The order follows a predefined warehousing procedure.

Note

In Manufacturing a warehousing order is often called a warehouse order.

Synonym: warehouse order

warehousing-order line

A generic term for inbound-order lines and outbound-order lines.

warehousing order type

A code that identifies the type of a warehousing order. The default warehousing procedure that you link to a warehousing order type determines how the warehousing orders to which the order type is allocated are processed in the warehouse, although you can modify the default procedure for individual warehousing orders or order lines.

warehousing procedure

A procedure to handle warehousing orders and handling units. A warehousing procedure comprises various steps, also called activities, that a warehousing order or a handling unit must take to be received, stored, inspected, or issued. A warehousing procedure is linked to a warehousing order type, which in turn is allocated to warehousing orders.

WIP transfer

The transfer of the value of the work in process from one work center to the next, in accordance with a physical transfer of a subassembly to the work center where the next operation must be performed.

work center

A specific production area consisting of one or more people and/or machines with identical capabilities, that can be considered as one unit for purposes of the capacity requirement planning and detailed scheduling.

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