

4.2.3. Orders to Receive

This information includes items that are on:

- open [purchase orders](#),
- open sales orders that are customer returns,
- open [transfer orders](#) and
- open [manufacturing orders](#).

Items that are on open transfer or manufacturing order should be added into the list if creating the corresponding open order **does not change the physical on-hand, but changes the available on-hand** – the amount of inventory available for future inventory movements (e.g., sale, transfer, and so on).

The data types, describing a line in these orders, are shown in the table below.

Data name	Description	Datatype
Item code	The item identifier, also known as SKU.	String
Qty to receive	The quantity of the item to receive.	Integer
Delivery date	(Optional if Sendout date is given) Expected delivery date of the item.	Date or DateTime
Sendout date	(Optional if Delivery date is given) The date when the order was placed. Sendout date allows Streamline to calculate the Next order date once your data is imported.	
Location	(Optional) The location the item is being delivered to. It should be given if locations are used.	String
Lot cost	(Optional) The cost of the purchase order line.	Float
Order number	(Optional) The number of the order this transaction belongs to. This information is used only for display purposes in the Planned orders preview dialog .	String
Order type	(Optional) This data type is used to tell Streamline which order type the current transaction belongs to. There are three types of incoming orders that Streamline understands: purchase , transfer , and manufacturing . If the Delivery date is not given, Streamline determines it based on the Order type .	
Source from	(Optional) Indicates the source the item is coming from. This can be a distribution center, supplier, or a location (store). Since this data type is only used for display purposes in the In transition details dialog , it's up to you how to define the source. However, we recommend using the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplier code for a supplier; • Location code for a store or a warehouse; and • Distribution center name in the case of DC. This data type is usually linked to the Order type . For instance, transfer orders are typically sourced from a distribution center or a store.	

You must provide either **Delivery date** or **Sendout date**. The former is preferable.

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The table below describes how Streamline determines the expected **Delivery date** for an order line depending on the **Order type**.

Order type	Location	Condition	Delivery date
Purchase	Store/DC		Sendout date + supplier Lead time
Transfer	Store	The store is linked to a DC	Sendout date + Lead time from DC to store
		The store is not linked to a DC	Sendout date + 1 day
Manufacturing	Store/DC		Sendout date + 0 days

As you see from the table:

- If we import an intersite transfer and the planning item is usually supplied from a DC, Streamline takes into account the **Lead time** from the DC to the store to calculate the expected delivery date for this transfer.
- If we import an intersite transfer and the planning item is not supplied from any DC, Streamline considers the delivery time to be as **1 day**, implying that the stores are located in one day distance.
- Streamline **does not account** for the manufacture lead time. It means that the imported quantity is added to the **On hand** and this corrected on hand is used as an input to calculate the **outcomes**.

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