Training guide
Odoo 19

Inventory in Odoo 19

The warehouse and everything connected to it: purchase, sales, manufacturing, quality and accounting, with real-world challenges, worked examples, and an honest list of strengths and weaknesses.

1–3	Understand	the warehouse, building blocks, daily operations
4–5	Set up	configuration, and the map of connected apps
6–11	Connect	purchase, sales, manufacturing, quality, accounting
12–16	Apply	challenges, Iran and abroad, strengths, checks

Written for a reader new to Odoo and to warehouses: it starts from the idea, then moves to the Odoo screens, with Iranian and international equivalents side by side.

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The short version

Inventory is the part of Odoo that knows what you have, where it is, and who it is promised to. Everything else that touches goods (buying, selling, making, checking quality, and the accounting for all of it) talks to it.

This guide is for someone who is new to Odoo and new to warehouses. It starts with what a warehouse system does, explains the building blocks in plain words, then shows how Purchase, Sales, Manufacturing, Quality and Accounting connect to Inventory, with worked examples and real-world challenges. It ends with an honest list of strengths and weaknesses. Two tags mark the difference between a company in Iran and one elsewhere: Iran and Outside Iran

#	Step	What you decide	Can it change later?
Set-up			
1	Enable features	Storage locations, multi-step routes, lots and serial numbers, packages, and the connected apps	Yes. Some switches install modules
2	Warehouses	How many, their codes, and how many steps for receiving and delivering	Yes. Open transfers keep the old flow
3	Locations	The tree of places where goods can be	Yes. Archive, do not delete
4	Products and categories	Tracking, routes, costing method and valuation	Costing and tracking: not cleanly once stock exists
5	Reordering rules	Minimum and maximum stock, and what to do when stock falls below	Yes
6	Opening stock	The starting quantities and their cost	Until the period is locked
Check			
7	Go-live tests	Proof that receipts, deliveries, production, quality and accounting agree	

The one idea that makes the rest predictable

Stock is never typed in. It changes only when goods **move from one location to another**. A receipt moves goods from Vendors to the warehouse. A delivery moves them from the warehouse to Customers. A production order moves components to Production and finished goods back. A count correction moves goods to or from Inventory adjustment. If you can name the two locations, you can predict what Odoo will do, which accounting entry it will post, and where to look when a number is wrong.

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12 Real-world challenges and how Odoo solves them

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16 Cheat sheet, glossary and self-check

Scope: Odoo 19, Community and Enterprise. Features that need Enterprise are marked. Menu labels can move between 19.x releases; where a path looks different on your screen, search the menu for the name of the screen. Valuation was reworked in Odoo 19, so the accounting section describes the concepts and the usual entries, and the exact account names in your database depend on your version and localization. This guide follows on from *Initial accounting configuration in Odoo* and *Budgets in Odoo 19* and uses the same two sister companies: Sahand Industrial in Tehran and Sahand Trading in Dubai.

About the company examples

Some examples are named after well-known companies, such as Walmart, Amazon, Toyota, Zara and Digikala. They are used because the logistics **problem** they are famous for is easy to recognise. This guide does not say that those companies use Odoo. It shows how the same kind of problem is solved with standard Odoo features. The Sahand companies and other small companies named in the cases are fictional.

1 The warehouse in ten minutes

Before any screen, the idea. This section assumes you have never worked in a warehouse or with an ERP.

A stockroom with a notebook

Imagine a small shop with a stockroom. The owner keeps a notebook. When a delivery arrives she writes “+20 boxes of cable, shelf A”. When she sells, she writes “−3 boxes, shelf A”. When she counts and finds one box missing, she writes “−1, lost”. The stock is simply the total of the notebook, per shelf.

Odoo Inventory is that notebook, with three upgrades: it never forgets, it is shared by everyone, and the other apps write into it automatically. Every line of the notebook is called a **stock move**. The total per place is the **stock on hand**.

Four questions Inventory answers

What do we have?

The quantity of every product, in every warehouse and location, now and in the past.

Where is it?

The exact place: warehouse, room, shelf, pallet, even the lot or serial number.

Who is it promised to?

Which part is reserved for a customer order or a production order, and which is free.

What is coming and what is leaving?

Purchase orders on the way, sales orders waiting, and the forecast that follows.

The four numbers

Every product shows four quantities. Read them as a story: what is physically here, how much of it is spoken for, how much is free, and where the position will be once everything planned has happened.

Number	Meaning	Example: Circuit breaker 16A
On hand	Physically in your locations now	500
Reserved	Held for confirmed deliveries or production orders	120
Free to use	On hand minus reserved: what you can still promise	380
Incoming	Expected from confirmed purchase orders and productions	200
Outgoing	Expected to leave: all confirmed sales orders not yet delivered (120 already reserved, 300 still waiting)	420
Forecasted	**On hand + incoming − outgoing**	**280**

The forecast is the number that tells a buyer to order. If it goes negative, you will run out even though the shelf looks full today.

What kinds of products Inventory holds

Product type (Odoo 18 and 19)	Inventory behaviour	Example
Goods with Track Inventory ticked	Quantities, locations, moves, valuation	Breakers, cable, finished panels
Goods without Track Inventory	Sold and bought, but no stock is kept	Consumables you never count
Service	No stock at all	Installation labour, transport
Combo	A bundle sold together; the parts are goods	A starter pack

Before Odoo 18 the same idea was called a “Storable Product”. A product that is not tracked never appears in stock reports.

Who touches Inventory

Person	What they do in Inventory
Storekeeper	Receives goods, stores them, picks and ships, counts stock
Buyer	Orders from vendors based on the forecast; follows receipts
Salesperson	Checks availability, promises delivery dates
Production planner	Reserves components, schedules manufacturing
Quality inspector	Tests goods at receipt, during production or before shipping
Accountant	Checks that the value of stock agrees with the balance sheet

2 The building blocks of Inventory

About a dozen objects explain all of Inventory. Learn these names once and every screen becomes readable.

Object	What it is	Example	Technical name
Warehouse	A physical site with its own locations and its own receiving and delivery steps	SI: Sahand Industrial, Tehran	`stock.warehouse`
Location	A place goods can be: a room, a shelf, a bin, or a virtual place	SI/Stock/Shelf-A1	`stock.location`
Stock move	One line of the notebook: this product, this quantity, from here to there	100 breakers: Vendors to SI/Input	`stock.move`
Transfer	A document that groups moves: a receipt, a delivery or an internal transfer	SI/IN/00012	`stock.picking`
Operation type	The kind of transfer, with its sequence, default locations and rules	Receipts, Delivery Orders, Internal	`stock.picking.type`
Quant	The stock on hand of one product in one location (one lot, one package)	500 breakers at Shelf-A1	`stock.quant`
Route and rule	The recipe that says: to get goods to place X, do Y from place Z	Buy, Manufacture, Resupply from Tehran	`stock.route` , `stock.rule`
Reordering rule	Minimum and maximum stock that triggers a purchase or production	Min 200, Max 600	`stock.warehouse.orderpoint`
Putaway rule	Where received goods should be stored	Cables go to Rack C	`stock.putaway.rule`
Lot or serial number	An identity for a batch (lot) or for one unit (serial number)	LOT-2610-A; SN 000123	`stock.lot`
Package	A container with goods inside: a pallet or a box	PACK0045	`stock.quant.package`
Unit of measure	How a product is counted, bought and sold	Units, dozen, kg, metre	`uom.uom`

Locations: real, view and virtual

Location type	Meaning	Example
Internal	A real place inside your walls. Stock here is yours and counts in valuation	SI/Stock, SI/Stock/Shelf-A1

Location type	Meaning	Example
View	A folder that groups other locations. Goods are never kept directly in it	SI (the warehouse itself)
Vendor	The other side of every receipt	Partners/Vendors
Customer	The other side of every delivery	Partners/Customers
Production	Virtual: where components disappear into a production order and finished goods appear from	Virtual Locations/Production
Inventory loss	Virtual: where count differences and scrap go to or come from	Virtual Locations/Inventory adjustment, Scrap
Transit	Virtual: goods between two warehouses or two companies	Inter-company transit

```
Partners/Vendors                          (vendor: outside)
SI  (warehouse, view location)
 ├─ SI/Input                           internal: receiving dock
 ├─ SI/Quality Control                 internal: waiting for checks
 ├─ SI/Stock                           internal: main storage
 │   ├─ SI/Stock/Rack-A1  ... A4       internal: breakers, relays
 │   ├─ SI/Stock/Rack-B1  ... B3       internal: cable drums
 │   └─ SI/Stock/Cold-room             internal: sealants, adhesives
 ├─ SI/Packing Zone                    internal: packing
 └─ SI/Output                          internal: shipping dock
Partners/Customers                        (customer: outside)
Virtual Locations/Production | Scrap | Inventory adjustment | Transit
```

Not every warehouse uses all of these. A small warehouse has only Stock. The Input, Quality Control, Packing Zone and Output locations appear when you choose multi-step receiving or delivery (section 3).

Routes and rules, explained simply

A **rule** is a sentence: “when goods are needed at *this location*, get them from *that location* by *this action*”. The action can be pull, push, buy or manufacture. A **route** is a named set of rules you can attach to a product or a warehouse, so the product knows how to be supplied.

Route	In words
Buy	If we need this product, create a request for quotation to the vendor
Manufacture	If we need this product, create a manufacturing order from its bill of materials
Replenish on Order (MTO)	If a customer orders this, create the supply order for exactly that demand (make or buy to order)
Dropship	If a customer orders this, have the vendor send it directly to the customer
Resupply from another warehouse	If this warehouse is short, move goods from the other one through transit
Cross-Dock	Goods received can go straight to the delivery, without being stored

Four helpers worth knowing

Helper	What it does
Putaway rules	Tell the storekeeper where received goods belong, by product or category. With storage categories they also respect capacity: a rack that is full is skipped
Removal strategy	Decides which units leave first: FIFO (oldest first), FEFO (earliest expiry first), closest location, or least packages
Reordering rules	Keep stock between a minimum and a maximum by creating purchase or production orders automatically
Product categories	Group products and carry the accounting settings: costing method, valuation mode and the stock accounts

3 A day in the warehouse

Receiving, storing, picking and shipping, one step at a time, with the number of steps chosen per warehouse.

Receiving: one, two or three steps

One step: receive directly into stock



Two steps: receive at the dock, then store



Three steps: receive, check quality, then store



Delivering: one, two or three steps

One step: ship directly from stock



Two steps: pick, then ship



Three steps: pick, pack, then ship



Choose	When	Cost of the choice
One step	Small warehouse, one person, goods go straight in and out	No control point between dock and shelf
Two steps	Receiving and storing are done by different people or at different times; or picking and loading are	One more document per receipt or delivery
Three steps	Goods must be checked before storage, or packed in a separate area before shipping	Two more documents, more clicks, needs discipline

Start with fewer steps

Every extra step adds a document someone must validate. A common mistake is choosing three steps “to be safe” and then finding that the storekeepers validate everything at the end of the day without doing the work in between. Add a step when a real person with a real task needs it.

The life of a transfer

Status	Meaning	What the user does
Draft	Being typed; nothing is promised yet	Fill in products and quantities, then Mark as Todo
Waiting	Waiting for another transfer or for stock	Nothing; Odoo will release it
Ready	The goods are reserved and the work can start	Do the work and enter the quantities done
Done	Validated: the stock has moved and any accounting entry is posted	Read only. To undo, make a return
Cancelled	Abandoned	Nothing

Reservation: promising stock

When a delivery is confirmed, Odoo tries to **reserve** the goods: it chooses which units, in which locations, will be used, according to the removal strategy. Reserved goods are still on the shelf, but nobody else can promise them. If only part is available, the delivery is partly reserved and shows what is missing. The operation type decides when reservation happens: at confirmation, manually, or shortly before the scheduled date.

A receipt, with numbers

Sahand Industrial ordered 1,000 breakers from Pars Electric Co. The truck brings 600. The storekeeper opens the receipt SI/IN/00012, sets Done to 600 and validates.

Step	What Odoo does	Stock result
Validate with 600	Moves 600 from Vendors to SI/Stock; creates the stock quants and, with automatic valuation, an accounting entry	On hand +600
Backorder question	Asks whether to create a backorder for the missing 400	Choose Create backorder
Backorder created	A new receipt SI/IN/00013 waits for 400. The purchase order shows 600 received of 1,000	Incoming 400 remains
Second truck, 400	Validate the backorder; the purchase order is fully received	On hand +400

Other everyday operations

Operation	What it is	How it moves stock
Internal transfer	Moving goods between two of your own locations	From one internal location to another
Return	Goods coming back from a customer or going back to a vendor	The reverse of the original transfer
Scrap	Goods destroyed or unusable	To the Scrap location
Physical inventory	Counting and correcting differences	To or from Inventory adjustment

Operation	What it is	How it moves stock
Batch and wave transfers	Picking many orders together to save walking	Same moves, grouped for the picker
Replenishment	A screen listing what to order or make, from reordering rules	Creates RFQs or manufacturing orders

4 Setting up Inventory

The set-up in dependency order. Each step needs the one before it.

Step 1 Enable the features

Inventory › Configuration › Settings

Setting	What it switches on	Turn it on when
Storage Locations	More than one location per warehouse	You have shelves, rooms or bins to track
Multi-Step Routes	Two- and three-step receiving and delivery, cross-docking, resupply routes	Receiving, picking or shipping are separate tasks
Lots & Serial Numbers	Tracking by batch or by unit; expiration dates	Traceability, warranty or recalls matter
Packages	Pallets and boxes as containers	You ship or store in packs
Storage Categories	Capacity per location (units, weight, packages)	You want Odoo to refuse a full rack
Batch and Wave Transfers	Group transfers for pickers	Many orders a day
Delivery Methods	Carrier connectors and shipping labels	You ship by carriers
Dropshipping	The Dropship route	Vendors ship to your customers
Landed Costs	Add freight, duty and insurance to product cost	You import or pay costs after the purchase
Barcode Enterprise	The Barcode app for scanners and phones	Warehouse staff scan

Install the apps you need: **Purchase**, **Sales**, **Manufacturing**, **Quality** Enterprise. Do this in a test database first.

Step 2 Warehouses

Inventory › Configuration › Warehouses · `stock.warehouse`

Field	What it drives
Warehouse and Short Name	The code that prefixes the locations and documents: SI/Stock, SI/IN/00012
Incoming Shipments	One, two or three steps for receiving
Outgoing Shipments	One, two or three steps for delivering
Manufacture (with Manufacturing)	One, two or three steps for production: pick components, produce, store finished goods
Resupply From	Other warehouses that can feed this one, through transit
Address	Printed on documents; the starting point for shipping

Step 3 Locations

Inventory › Configuration › Locations · `stock.location`

Field	What it drives
Parent Location	The tree. SI/Stock/Rack-A1 is under SI/Stock
Location Type	Internal, View, Vendor, Customer, Production, Inventory loss, Transit
Storage Category	The capacity limits and the putaway behaviour
Removal strategy	Overrides the product category for this location
Cyclic inventory	How often the location should be counted
Barcode	The code printed on the shelf label and scanned

Keep the tree shallow: warehouse, area, rack. Deep trees look organised on paper and slow down people in practice. Give every location a barcode and print labels before go-live.

Step 4 Products, units and categories

Inventory › Products and Inventory › Configuration › Product Categories

Where	Field	What it drives
Product	Product type and Track Inventory	Whether quantities are kept
Product	Tracking: By Quantity, By Lots, By Unique Serial Number	The identity of the stock. Decide before the first receipt
Product	Routes: Buy, Manufacture, Replenish on Order, Dropship	How the product is supplied
Product	Units of measure for sale and purchase	Conversions between the units you sell and the units you stock
Product	Customer lead time, weight, volume	Promised delivery date, shipping cost
Category	Costing Method: Standard, Average cost (AVCO), FIFO	The unit cost of stock and of goods sold
Category	Inventory Valuation: Manual or Automated	Whether Odoo posts accounting entries for each stock move
Category	Stock accounts: valuation, input, output	Where those entries go

> **Decide tracking and costing before stock exists**
>
> Changing a product from untracked to tracked by lot, or changing the costing method of a category, after stock exists is possible but delicate. Odoo warns, and the opening quantities may need to be redone. Settle both in the test database with the accountant before anything is received.

Step 5 Reordering rules

Inventory › Operations › Replenishment

Field	Meaning	Example
Product and Location	What is watched and where	Circuit breaker 16A at SI/Stock
Min	When the forecast falls below this, supply is triggered	200
Max	The quantity to bring the forecast back up to	600
Multiple quantity	Order in whole packs	50
Route	Buy or Manufacture	Buy
Trigger	Auto: create the order at once. Manual: show it in Replenishment and wait for a person	Auto

The rule watches the **forecast**, not the on-hand figure, so an order already placed is not ordered twice.

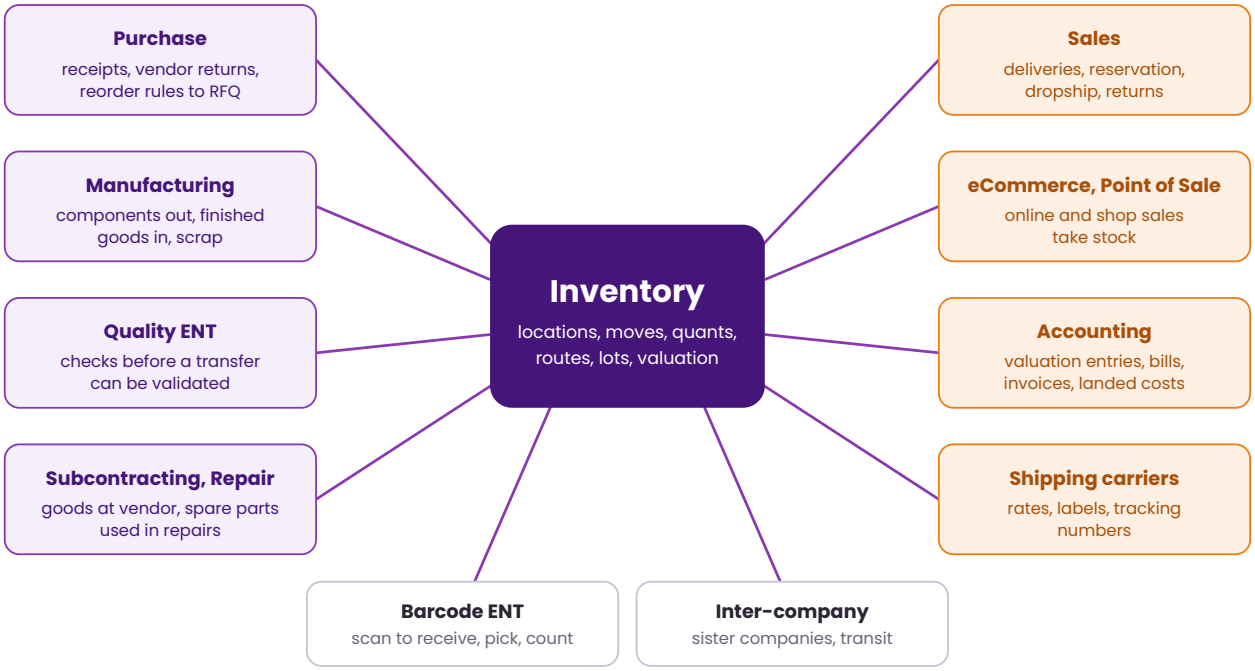
Step 6 Opening stock

Inventory › Operations › Physical Inventory

- Count the real stock, location by location, on the cut-over date.
- Enter the counted quantities in Physical Inventory and apply them. With lots or serials, enter each lot or serial.
- Give each product the right cost before applying, because the opening entry uses it.
- Check that the total value of stock equals the stock accounts in the ledger, then lock the period.

5 Inventory and the other apps: the map

Inventory is the hub. This section shows what each connected app sends to it and takes from it. The next six sections go through them one by one.



App	Sends to Inventory	Takes from Inventory	Moment of the move
Purchase	Expected receipts	Received quantities; stock forecast for ordering	Receipt validated
Sales	Expected deliveries; demand	Availability and delivery dates	Delivery validated
Manufacturing	Component demand; finished goods demand	Components reserved and consumed; finished goods produced	Components consumed, MO done
Quality Enterprise	Check requirements on a transfer or production step	The product, lot, quantity and operation to test	Before validation
Accounting	Chart of accounts, product category accounts, vendor bills, customer invoices	Stock moves with their value	Move validated (automatic valuation)
Barcode Enterprise	Scanned products, lots, locations	Transfers to work on	While working
Shipping	Carrier, label, tracking number	Delivery order, weight, packages	Delivery validated

App	Sends to Inventory	Takes from Inventory	Moment of the move
eCommerce, POS	Orders from the website or shop	Availability shown to the customer	Order paid or confirmed
Subcontracting	Components sent to a vendor who makes the product	Finished goods received	Receipt validated
Repairs	Parts used	Spare parts stock	Repair done
Inter-company	A sale in one company that creates a purchase in the other	Transit between warehouses	Both receipts

Why one database matters

All of these connections work because everything lives in one database with one product, one partner and one chart of accounts. A purchase receipt and the vendor bill that matches it are two documents about the same goods. That is the main advantage over joining separate systems with spreadsheets and imports.

6 Purchase and Inventory

Buying creates the expectation of goods; Inventory receives them; Accounting pays for them. The three must agree.

The purchase flow

Request for quotation → Purchase order → Receipt → Vendor bill → Payment

Stage	Document	Effect on Inventory
1	Request for quotation	None
2	Purchase order confirmed	A receipt is created; **Incoming** rises and the forecast improves
3	Receipt validated	Goods move from Vendors to stock; **On hand** rises; value is recorded
4	Vendor bill	No stock effect. Accounting compares billed quantity with received quantity
5	Vendor return	A return transfer sends goods back; a vendor credit note follows

Bill control: what to pay for

Each product has a **Bill Control** policy. On **ordered quantities** the vendor may be paid for what was ordered, before it arrives. On **received quantities** the bill can only cover what has been received. Received quantities is the safe choice for stocked goods: it is the “three-way match” of order, receipt and bill, and stops payment for goods that never came.

Reordering turns the forecast into orders

When a reordering rule with the Buy route sees the forecast below the minimum, it creates a request for quotation to the product’s vendor, for the quantity that brings the forecast up to the maximum. The vendor’s **lead time** on the product’s vendor line sets the expected date; Odoo also adds a security lead time that you can configure. Several needs for the same vendor are merged into one draft quotation.

Landed costs: the real cost of arrival

A component costs more than its invoice price once freight, insurance and customs duty are added. A landed cost document adds those bills to the cost of the received goods, by an allocation method you choose: equal, by quantity, by current cost, by weight or by volume.

Item	Amount
Goods: 200 relays at 100 each	20,000
Freight bill	1,000
Customs duty bill	2,000

Item	Amount
Landed cost of the lot	**23,000**
Cost per relay, allocated by quantity	115

Before the landed cost, the relays were valued at 100. After it, 115. With average cost or FIFO and automatic valuation, Odoo also posts the 3,000 to the stock valuation account against the freight and duty bills.

Iran Imports through customs

- Customs clearance, duty, port and transport costs belong in a landed cost, not in an expense, if they are part of bringing goods to a saleable state.
- VAT paid at customs is not part of the cost if it is recoverable. Book it on the customs bill with its own tax line.
- The exchange rate used on the receipt fixes the Rial value of the goods. Agree the policy with the accountant first.

Outside Iran Imports into the UAE

- Freight, insurance and duty are allocated by value or weight through landed costs.
- Import VAT is handled on the purchase tax with reverse charge where applicable; it does not enter the cost.
- Goods from a sister company are bought in a foreign currency and revalued at the rate of the receipt date.

7 Sales and Inventory

A sale is a promise. Inventory decides whether the promise can be kept, and when.

The sales flow

Quotation → Sales order → Delivery → Invoice → Payment

Stage	Effect on Inventory
Quotation	None. The line shows the forecast so the salesperson can see whether the quantity can be met
Sales order confirmed	A delivery is created; goods are reserved if available; **Outgoing** rises
Delivery validated	Goods move from stock to Customers; **On hand** falls
Invoice	No stock effect. With the policy “delivered quantities” the invoice follows what left
Return and credit note	A return transfer brings goods back; a credit note reverses the revenue

Settings that change the customer experience

Setting	Where	Effect
Shipping policy	Sales order	Ship as soon as possible (partial deliveries) or when all products are ready
Customer lead time	Product	Days between confirmation and delivery; sets the promised date
Reservation method	Operation type	Reserve at confirmation, manually, or just before the scheduled date
Invoicing policy	Product	Invoice ordered quantities or delivered quantities
Warehouse	Sales order	Which warehouse supplies the order
Routes on the line	Sales order line	Make to order, dropship, or a special route for this line

When the goods are not in stock

Situation	Route	What Odoo does
Standard product, stock is short	Reordering rule	The delivery waits; replenishment creates a purchase or production order
Made to order, special item	Replenish on Order (MTO)	Confirming the sale creates the supply order for that quantity only
Large item shipped by the vendor	Dropship	Confirming the sale creates a purchase order whose delivery address is the customer. No stock enters your warehouse, but the margin is recorded

Situation	Route	What Odoo does
Goods arriving today for a customer waiting	Cross-dock	The receipt feeds the delivery without a storage step

Backorders and returns

If only part of a delivery can ship, validating it asks whether to create a **backorder** for the rest or to cancel the remainder. A return is made from the done delivery with the Return button; it records the reason, brings the goods back to a location you choose (stock or scrap), and can create a credit note.

Example: promising a date

A customer asks Sahand Industrial for 50 panels by Sunday. The salesperson sees free stock of 20, incoming production of 40 due Thursday, and a customer lead time of 2 days. Odoo's forecast on the line shows the order can be met from the production, and the delivery date is set after Thursday. The salesperson can promise Saturday with a reason, not a guess.

Iran Practical points

- Large Iranian buyers often pay by postdated cheque. Delivery follows the order, not the cheque, so decide whether the customer's credit allows shipping before the cheque is received.
- Warehouse documents "exit slip" and "receipt slip" map to the delivery order and the receipt. Print layouts need adapting.

Outside Iran Practical points

- Delivery to several emirates can use one warehouse with delivery methods per emirate, or one warehouse per emirate.
- Exports from the UAE need commercial documents that the standard delivery slip does not include; add them as a report.

8 Manufacturing and Inventory

Manufacturing turns components into finished goods. In Inventory terms it is a move to the Production location and a move back.

Three objects

Object	What it is	Example
Bill of materials (BoM)	The recipe: components and quantities for one finished unit, with operations if wanted	Panel P-400: 1 enclosure, 6 breakers, 12 m cable, 1 busbar kit
Manufacturing order (MO)	The job: make this quantity by this date	MO/00031: make 50 panels
Work order	One operation of the MO at a work centre	Assembly, wiring, testing

What the manufacturing order does to stock



Event	Stock effect
MO confirmed	Components are reserved; if short, replenishment buys or makes them
Components consumed	Components move from stock to the Production location
MO done	Finished goods move from Production to stock; value = components + labour and overhead if configured
Scrap during production	Scrapped units move to the Scrap location; the cost is recorded
By-product	A second product received from the same MO

Choices that matter

Topic	Options	When to choose which
Warehouse steps for manufacturing	One step; pick components then produce; pick, produce, store	More steps when components are in another area or finished goods need a quality check
Consumption	Manual quantity entry, or automatic when the order is marked done (backflush)	Automatic for cheap components; manual for expensive ones
Kit (phantom BoM)	A sold product that is only a set of other products	Sets of goods that are never produced as a separate stock item
Subcontracting	A vendor builds the product from components you send	Outsourced assembly or treatment
Reordering for components	Min/max or make-to-order	Min/max for common items; make-to-order for expensive or special ones

A production, with numbers

Sahand Industrial makes 50 panels P-400. Component costs are average cost; amounts in million IRR.

Component	Per panel	For 50	Unit cost	Value
Enclosure	1	50	3.0	150
Circuit breaker 16A	6	300	0.4	120
Cable, metres	12	600	0.05	30
Busbar kit	1	50	0.8	40
Total components				**340**
Labour and overhead (work centre cost)				60
Cost of 50 panels				**400**
Cost per panel				8.0

When the order is done, 300 breakers leave the stock; 50 panels at 8.0 enter the stock; with automatic valuation Accounting records the transfer of value from components to finished goods.

Where manufacturing meets stock problems

A manufacturing order that stays “Waiting” usually means a component is not reserved. Open the order, see which component is short, then check the component’s forecast and its route. The cause is almost always one of three: no stock, no reordering rule, or the component has no route to be supplied.

9 Quality and Inventory

Quality control decides whether goods may move on. It sits on top of transfers and manufacturing steps, and it is an Enterprise app.

Control points, checks and alerts

Object	Meaning	Example
Quality control point	A rule: for this product, at this operation, run this test	Breakers at Receipts: measure trip current
Quality check	One instance of the test on a real transfer or production order	Check QC/00045 on receipt SI/IN/00012
Quality alert	A recorded problem, with cause, responsible person and corrective action	Alert: 12 breakers out of tolerance
Quality team	The people who handle checks and alerts	Incoming quality team

Test type	The inspector…	Use for
Instructions	reads and confirms	A step to follow
Pass - Fail	decides yes or no	Visual inspection
Measure	enters a value; Odoo compares it to a tolerance	Dimensions, voltage, weight
Take a Picture	takes a photo	Damage evidence
Worksheet	fills a form	Detailed inspection reports

Where a control point can sit

Operation	Typical use	Effect
Receipts	Incoming goods inspection	The receipt cannot be validated until the check is done
Internal transfers	Checks between areas	The transfer waits for the check
Manufacturing (work orders)	In-process and final inspection	The work order waits for the check
Deliveries	Final check before shipping	The delivery waits for the check

A control point can apply to every operation, to a random sample, or to a periodic sample. In a three-step receipt the goods wait in the Quality Control location until the check passes, then storage moves them to stock. Failed goods are moved to a vendor return or to scrap.

Example: incoming breakers

Step	What happens
1	Pars Electric Co. delivers 600 breakers. The receipt SI/IN/00012 is ready; a quality check appears because a control point exists for this product at Receipts
2	The inspector selects a sample of 20 and measures the trip current. 18 pass, 2 are out of tolerance
3	She records the check as failed and creates a quality alert with the cause “vendor calibration”. Odoo attaches the lot and the vendor
4	The receipt is validated for the 598 accepted breakers (the 2 failed units are moved to a Quality Rejected location); a return to the vendor is made for the rejects
5	The vendor’s quality statistics improve or worsen with the alerts, and the buyer sees them when choosing the next order

Quality without the app

In Community you can still protect goods with a **quarantine location**: a three-step receipt whose middle location is Quality Control, and a person who moves approved goods on by an internal transfer. There is no test form and no alert, but the goods are physically and logically separate until someone decides.

10 Accounting and Inventory

The stock has a value. Accounting must be able to prove that value. This section explains costing, the two ways to post it, and the entries.

Costing method: how a unit gets its cost

The costing method is set on the product category. The example buys 100 units at 10, then 100 units at 12, and sells 150.

Method	Idea	Cost of the 150 units sold	Value left (50 units)
Standard price	A fixed cost you set; differences go to a price-difference account	150 × 10.5 (set by you) = 1,575	525
Average cost (AVCO)	The weighted average of everything bought: (1,000 + 1,200) / 200 = 11	150 × 11 = 1,650	550
FIFO	The oldest purchases are sold first	100 × 10 + 50 × 12 = 1,600	600

LIFO is not offered. The method changes profit in the period: with rising prices, FIFO shows a higher profit than AVCO.

Manual or automated valuation

Setting	Meaning	Use when
Manual (periodic)	No entry per stock move. The value of stock is computed in reports and the accountant posts adjustments	Simple needs; small stock; the accountant posts at month end
Automated (perpetual)	Each validated move posts a journal entry at once. The stock accounts always match the stock report	Stock is material; several people need real-time numbers

The accounts on the product category

Account	Holds
Stock valuation	The value of stock on hand (balance sheet, current assets)
Stock input and output, or Stock Interim (Received) and (Delivered)	Goods received but not yet billed, and goods delivered but not yet invoiced (balance sheet, clearing)
Expense (cost of goods sold)	The cost of goods when the sale is invoiced
Price difference	Difference between purchase price and standard cost, or between bill and receipt
Inventory adjustment	Gains and losses from counts, scrap and write-offs

The entries, with automated valuation

Sahand Trading buys 100 units at 10 and sells 40 at 25. Amounts in AED; names of the clearing accounts vary by version and localization.

Event	Debit	Credit	Amount
Receipt validated (100 units)	Stock valuation	Stock Interim (Received)	1,000
Vendor bill posted (plus 5% VAT)	Stock Interim (Received) 1,000; Input VAT 50	Accounts Payable	1,050
Delivery validated (40 units)	Stock Interim (Delivered)	Stock valuation	400
Customer invoice posted (plus 5% VAT)	Accounts Receivable	Sales 1,000; Output VAT 50	1,050
Invoice posted, cost of goods sold	Cost of goods sold	Stock Interim (Delivered)	400

After the five events the clearing accounts are zero, stock valuation is 600 (60 units at 10), revenue is 1,000 and the cost of goods sold is 400. If a clearing account is not zero, goods and documents are out of step: something is received and not billed, or delivered and not invoiced.

Inventory adjustments

When a count finds 98 units where the system says 100, the adjustment moves 2 units from stock to Inventory adjustment. With automated valuation the entry is: debit Inventory adjustment (a loss) and credit Stock valuation, at the product's cost. A count that finds more is the reverse. Count regularly in small areas (cyclic counts) rather than once a year, so that differences are small and their causes are still remembered.

Check that the ledger and the stock report agree

Every month, compare the **Inventory Valuation** report with the balance of the stock valuation account. They must be equal. A difference points to a manual entry made directly on the stock account, to a move created before the category's valuation was automated, or to a period in which the setting was changed. Fix the cause before the next closing.

Iran Iranian practice

- Iranian accounting standard 8 covers inventories; the methods of weighted average and FIFO are accepted, LIFO is not.
- Both periodic and perpetual systems exist in practice. Automated valuation in Odoo is the perpetual system.
- Agree the policy for goods in transit and for goods received without an invoice, so that the clearing account is explained at year end.

Outside Iran Elsewhere

- IFRS accepts FIFO and weighted average; US GAAP also accepts LIFO, which Odoo does not offer.
- Under IFRS, stock is shown at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Odoo does not compute this write-down by itself; post it as a manual entry.
- Where tax rules require a specific method, set it on the category and keep it.

11 Traceability: lots, serial numbers, expiry

Traceability is the ability to answer “where did this come from and where did it go?”, in minutes and not in days.

Tracking	Identity	Use for	Example
By quantity	None: units are interchangeable	Cheap, uniform items	Screws, labels
By lot	A batch number shared by many units	Food, chemicals, medicines, materials from one production run	LOT-2610-A: 500 units
By unique serial number	One number per unit	Equipment, warranty, regulated items	SN 000123: one panel

What traceability gives you

- **Upstream:** from a finished lot, which component lots and which vendor lots went into it.
- **Downstream:** from a component lot, which finished lots and which customers received it.
- **Expiry:** expiration, best-before, use-before and alert dates per lot, with FEFO removal so the earliest expiry ships first.
- **Warranty:** a serial number tied to the customer and the delivery date.

Packages

A package is a container of goods, such as a pallet. Moving the package moves everything inside, and a package can hold several products. Use packages when you ship or store by pallet, and when the carrier needs package data. A **product packaging** (for example box of 12) is different: it only describes how a product is sold or ordered.

Recall in five minutes

Alborz Dairy (a fictional company) finds a problem in the milk powder used on 12 October.

Step	In Odoo
1	Open Inventory › Reporting › Lots/Serial Numbers and find the milk powder lot
2	Click Traceability: the report lists every move of the lot, up and down
3	Downstream: the yoghurt lots made with it, and the delivery orders and customers that received those lots
4	Quarantine the lots still in stock by moving them to a Hold location with an internal transfer
5	Notify the customers listed; later receive returns and scrap them with the lot recorded

Traceability depends on discipline

Odoo can only trace what was entered. If the storekeeper skips the lot number on a receipt, or a production order consumes a different lot from the one scanned, the chain breaks silently. Barcode scanning, mandatory lots on the operation type, and a daily check of moves without lots are the controls that make traceability real.

12 Real-world challenges and how Odoo solves them

Ten situations, each with the problem, the Odoo set-up that answers it, and what to watch for. Famous companies illustrate the problem only; they are not claimed to use Odoo.

1 Cross-docking: the Walmart problem

Goods should not sit in storage when a customer is already waiting. Fictional case: Sahand Trading, Dubai.

Problem	500 reels of cable arrive on Monday for Gulf Lighting, who needs them Tuesday. Putting them in storage and picking them again wastes two handlings and a day.
Odoo set-up	Warehouse set to two-step receiving and two-step delivery. The Cross-Dock route on the product. Sales order confirmed before the receipt arrives.
What happens	The receipt validates into Input; the cross-dock rule moves the reels to Output for that customer; the delivery goes out the next morning.
Watch for	The sale must exist before the goods arrive, and the route must be on the product or the order line. Otherwise the goods go to Stock.

2 Chaotic storage: the Amazon problem

Items are stored wherever there is room, and the system, not the picker, remembers where. Fictional case: a small parts distributor.

Problem	Fixed slots per product waste space: slots for slow items stay empty while fast items overflow.
Odoo set-up	Many bin locations with barcodes; storage categories with capacity; putaway rules per category that choose any free bin; the Barcode app.
What happens	The storekeeper scans the bin and the product; Odoo records the location. A picker is sent to the exact bin by the pick list.
Watch for	It works only if every move is scanned. One unscanned move creates a phantom stock that costs more than fixed slots would.

3 Pull replenishment: the Toyota problem

Make or buy only what was consumed, in the quantity consumed. Fictional case: Sahand Industrial fasteners.

Problem	Fasteners are bought in large batches “just in case”, tying up cash and space, and still run out.
Odoo set-up	Reordering rule per fastener: Min = two weeks of use, Max = four weeks, Multiple = box size, Trigger Auto, vendor lead time filled in.
What happens	When the forecast falls below the minimum, a draft RFQ appears; the buyer confirms in one click. The order refills to the maximum.
Watch for	Minimums that are not reviewed go stale; revisit them quarterly. A kanban-like signal is only as good as its numbers.

4 Small batches, many stores: the Zara problem

A product in many sizes and colours, replenished to many points of sale. Fictional case: a fashion retailer with 12 shops.

Problem	A product exists in 5 sizes and 6 colours (30 variants). Each shop sells different sizes; stock must be moved twice a week.
Odoo set-up	Product with attributes (size, colour) producing variants; one warehouse for the centre; each shop as a warehouse; the Resupply From route on each shop; reordering rules per shop and variant.
What happens	The shops' forecasts trigger internal transfers from the centre through transit. The centre sees total demand and orders from vendors.
Watch for	Thousands of rules are heavy to maintain. Use rules at product category level with minimum and maximum per shop size class.

5 Recall and expiry: the food and pharma problem

Find every affected customer in minutes; ship the oldest stock first. Fictional case: Alborz Dairy.

Problem	A supplier warns that one lot of milk powder is contaminated. Which products, and which customers?
Odoo set-up	Lot tracking and expiration dates on all ingredients and products; FEFO removal strategy; mandatory lots on receipts and deliveries.
What happens	The traceability report on the lot lists the yoghurt lots made from it and the deliveries by customer. Stock still on hand is moved to a Hold location.
Watch for	Cold chain: Odoo records location and lot, not temperature. Temperature loggers must be integrated or logged by a check.

6 High volume e-commerce: the Digikala problem

Thousands of small orders a day, picked by many people, shipped by many carriers.

Problem	One picker per order walks kilometres a day; labels and tracking numbers are typed by hand.
Odoo set-up	Three-step delivery (pick, pack, ship); batch and wave transfers; the Barcode app on handheld scanners; carrier connectors for labels and tracking; return operations.
What happens	Orders are grouped into waves by zone; each picker follows one list; the packing station scans items, prints a label and the tracking number is saved on the delivery.
Watch for	Very large volumes (millions of moves) need database tuning and archived history. For extreme scale, a dedicated warehouse management system may be needed.

7 Serial numbers and warranty

A product with a warranty period. Fictional case: Sahand Industrial control panels.

Problem	A customer calls about panel failure and the company cannot tell when it was sold, which breakers were used, or whether it is still under warranty.
Odoo set-up	Panels tracked by unique serial number; components tracked by lot; the manufacturing order records the lots consumed; the delivery records the serial.

What happens	Searching the serial shows the sale date, the customer, the breaker lots inside it, and the quality checks done at the end of the line.
Watch for	Generate serial numbers on the manufacturing order, not by hand. Printed labels should carry the serial as a barcode.

8 Two sister companies: transit between Tehran and Dubai

Selling between two companies in different countries. Sahand Industrial sells panels to Sahand Trading.

Problem	Goods take three weeks to travel. During that time they are neither in Tehran stock nor in Dubai stock, and both ledgers must show who owns them.
Odoo set-up	Both companies in one database with the Inter-Company Transactions setting on; a sales order in Tehran creates a purchase order in Dubai. A Transit location between the two.
What happens	The Tehran delivery moves goods to Transit; the Dubai receipt moves them from Transit to Dubai stock. Each company posts its own entries; foreign-currency rules of the Accounting guide apply.
Watch for	Prices between companies, currency and customs documents are not automatic. Agree a transfer-price policy; keep transit stock reported.

9 Landed cost on an import: the real cost

A lot of components arrives with freight and customs. Fictional case: Sahand Industrial.

Problem	Components are costed at the invoice price, so the products look more profitable than they are.
Odoo set-up	Landed Costs enabled; a landed cost document linked to the receipt, listing the freight and customs bills and the allocation method; automated valuation.
What happens	The unit cost of the received goods rises (section 6: 100 to 115); products made from them carry the true cost.
Watch for	If the goods were already sold before the landed cost was posted, the extra cost reaches the stock still on hand, not the cost of goods sold. Post landed costs promptly.

10 Stock that does not match: the count problem

The system says 100, the shelf has 92. Fictional case: any warehouse.

Problem	Differences keep appearing, nobody knows why, and the year-end count is a surprise.
Odoo set-up	Cyclic counting dates on locations; Physical Inventory counted in small areas weekly; mandatory reason on adjustments; the Moves History report.
What happens	Each difference is investigated within days, while the moves are still remembered. The pattern (for example one operator, one product) shows the cause.
Watch for	Do not correct a count until you check pending transfers; a delivery validated after the count date can look like a difference.

13 Iran and the rest of the world on one page

The warehouse logic is the same everywhere. What changes is language, documents and costing practice.

Topic	Iran	UAE, our example	Elsewhere, for comparison
Documents	Receipt slip رسید انبار, exit slip حواله خروج, transfer slip حواله انتقال. Print layouts are usually adapted	Delivery note, goods received note; commercial invoice for exports	Delivery note, packing list, bill of lading
Costing	Weighted average and FIFO; LIFO not accepted	IFRS: FIFO or weighted average	US GAAP also allows LIFO (not in Odoo)
System type	Periodic and perpetual are both seen; the stock count at year end is a formal event انبارگردانی	Perpetual is common; year-end count	Perpetual with cycle counting is the trend
Calendar	Jalali dates on documents need an add-on; Odoo stores Gregorian dates	Gregorian	Gregorian
Imports	Customs clearance ترخیص, port fees, long lead times, strict foreign currency rules	Free zones; import VAT rules	Duties and VAT by country
Currency	Rial, no decimals; high inflation makes cost updates frequent	Dirham, two decimals	Local currencies
Units	Local units for some goods (for example the ream, the carton); define them as units of measure	Metric	Metric or imperial
E-invoicing and tax links	Taxpayers' system connector is needed for invoices; stock does not connect to it by itself	Being phased in	Country specific

What standard Odoo does not do for Iran

Jalali dates on screens and prints, Iranian warehouse slip layouts, a link to the taxpayers' system, and Persian barcode label templates. All of them sit on top of the stock engine. Nothing in this guide changes: stock, valuation and traceability are the same engine in every country.

Iran Practical advice for Iranian warehouses

- Start with one warehouse and one-step flows; add steps when the discipline exists.
- Create units of measure for local packing (carton, ream) with conversions.
- Print the slip your auditors expect from a custom report; do not change the transfer logic.
- Decide the costing method with the accountant before the first receipt.

Outside Iran Practical advice for a trading company

- Use multi-currency purchasing, with landed costs for freight and duty.
- Set the Dubai warehouse as an inter-company counterpart for the Tehran sister.
- Use batch picking and barcode when order volumes grow.
- Keep free-zone and mainland stock in separate locations if the rules differ.

14 Strengths and weaknesses

An honest assessment, written to help you decide where Odoo Inventory is a good fit and where it needs help.

Strengths

Strength	Why it matters
One system for goods, money and people	A receipt, its bill and its accounting entry come from one record. No imports between systems, no reconciliation of two databases
Real-time stock and forecast	Every confirmed order changes the forecast at once, which supports better buying and promising
Flexible routes and rules	Make, buy, cross-dock, dropship, resupply from another warehouse: one engine with settings, not custom code
Traceability	Lots, serial numbers and expiry with upstream and downstream reports, in the standard product
Multi-warehouse and multi-company	Several sites and legal entities in one database, with transit and inter-company rules
Barcode, batch and wave picking	Efficient picking in the standard product (Barcode is Enterprise)
Automation	Reordering rules, scheduled actions and automated valuation save daily clicks
Open and extensible	Fields, reports and flows can be adapted with Studio Enterprise or custom modules. A wide partner network and community
Gradual adoption	Begin with one step in one warehouse; add steps, lots and barcode as discipline grows

Weaknesses

Weakness	What it means in practice	How teams cope
Not a full warehouse management system	No slotting optimisation, labour management, yard management, or deep automation control (conveyors, sorters)	Use standard features for most warehouses; add a specialised WMS for very large or automated sites
The learning curve of routes and rules	The model is powerful and abstract. New users find it hard to see why a product follows a route	Use the map of this guide; start with the standard routes; document your set-up
Accuracy depends on discipline	Odoo records what people enter. Skipped scans and late validations produce wrong stock	Barcode, mandatory lots, daily checks and cyclic counts
Valuation is sensitive	Changing costing or valuation after stock exists, or correcting old moves, is delicate. Odoo 19 reworked valuation, so older notes may not apply	Decide with the accountant before go-live; test period closing

Weakness	What it means in practice	How teams cope
Costing choices are limited	Standard, average and FIFO only. No LIFO, no costing by specific unit without serial numbers	Choose the method early; use serials where unit cost matters
Enterprise features	Barcode, Quality, PLM and Studio need Enterprise licences	Plan the budget; for Community, use quarantine locations and checklists
Performance at very large volume	Millions of moves and thousands of rules need tuning, archiving and good hosting	Hardware, indexing, scheduled jobs, archiving old data
Local gaps	Jalali dates, Iranian layouts and the taxpayers' system are not in the standard product	Add-ons and a local partner
Customisation costs upgrades	Every custom module has to be reviewed at each version upgrade	Prefer configuration; keep custom code small

A quick scorecard

Need	Fit	Comment
Single warehouse, small team	Strong	The standard flows are enough
Several warehouses and stores	Strong	Resupply routes and transit work well
Manufacturing with component control	Strong	BoM, MO and work orders are integrated with stock
Lot and serial traceability	Strong	Standard reports
E-commerce fulfilment at medium scale	Good	With barcode and carrier connectors
Complex warehouse with slotting and labour planning	Limited	Consider a specialised WMS
Automated warehouse with conveyors and robots	Not native	Needs a dedicated WCS or WMS and an integration
Cold chain with temperature monitoring	Partial	Locations and lots yes; sensor data by integration

When to add a specialised WMS

If the warehouse employs hundreds of pickers, runs on automated equipment, or needs real-time slotting and labour optimisation, a dedicated WMS integrated with Odoo is a sensible design: Odoo remains the system of record for orders, stock value and accounting, and the WMS runs the floor. For most companies, including most of those who will read this guide, Odoo Inventory is enough.

15 Go-live checks and common mistakes

Run these in a copy of the configured database before real stock is loaded. Each test exercises one link in the chain.

Step 7 Twelve tests

#	Do this	Expect this
1	Create a purchase order, confirm it and validate a partial receipt with a backorder	On hand rises by the received quantity; a backorder for the rest; the order shows partly received
2	Post the vendor bill for the received quantity	The bill matches the receipt; the clearing account (stock interim received) clears
3	Create a sales order for more than the free stock	The line shows a forecast warning; the delivery is partly reserved
4	Validate the delivery and post the invoice	On hand falls; the cost of goods sold equals the cost of the units; the delivered clearing account clears
5	Make a return of the delivery and a credit note	Goods return to the chosen location; revenue and cost reverse
6	Set a reordering rule and run the scheduler	A draft RFQ appears for the missing quantity; no duplicate on a second run
7	Make a manufacturing order with a component short	The order waits; replenishment creates the supply; when complete, components are consumed and finished goods are received at the right cost
8	Receive a lot-tracked product and deliver two lots	Lots are required; the delivery uses FEFO or FIFO as set; the traceability report shows both
9	Run a quality check that fails	The transfer cannot be validated until the check is resolved; an alert is created
10	Count a location and apply a difference of −2	On hand falls by 2; an entry is posted to the adjustment account at cost
11	Add a landed cost to a receipt	The unit cost rises by the allocated amount; the entry is balanced
12	Compare the Inventory Valuation report with the stock account	They are equal

Common mistakes

Mistake	What you see	Remedy
Three-step flows from day one	Documents waiting; people validating in bulk	Start with one step; add steps with a reason
Tracking and costing decided after stock exists	Warnings; opening redone	Decide in the test database with the accountant
No lot on receipt for tracked products	Chain of traceability broken	Make lots mandatory; scan
A manual entry on the stock account	The ledger differs from the stock report	Never post to the stock account by hand; use adjustments
Reordering rules never reviewed	Stock-outs and overstock	Review minimum and maximum quarterly
Deleting locations	History disappears or is blocked	Archive them
Validating a transfer to “clean up”	Stock appears where goods are not	Cancel it; correct by a count
Landed costs forgotten	Margins look too good	Post them with the receipt
Vendor bills not matched to receipts	Clearing account grows	Review the clearing account monthly
Negative stock allowed without care	The value of stock goes odd	Fix the receipt that was not entered

16 Cheat sheet, glossary and self-check

Where each setting is, what it is called in Persian, and eight questions to test yourself.

Where is it?

Step	Setting	Menu
1	Features	Inventory › Configuration › Settings
2	Warehouses	Inventory › Configuration › Warehouses
3	Locations	Inventory › Configuration › Locations
3	Operation types, routes, rules	Inventory › Configuration › Operation Types / Routes / Rules
3	Putaway rules, storage categories	Inventory › Configuration
4	Products, product categories	Inventory › Products; Inventory › Configuration › Product Categories
5	Reordering rules, replenishment	Inventory › Operations › Replenishment
6	Physical inventory, scrap	Inventory › Operations
7	Reports: Stock, Moves History, Valuation	Inventory › Reporting
7	Lots and serial numbers	Inventory › Products › Lots/Serial Numbers
7	Landed costs	Inventory › Operations › Landed Costs

Menu positions can differ slightly between 19.x releases. If a path does not match, use the search at the top of the screen with the name in the second column.

Persian, English, Odoo

Persian	In Odoo
انبار	Warehouse
موجودی	On hand
رسید انبار	Receipt
حواله خروج	Delivery order
انتقال بین انباری	Internal transfer
انبارگردانی	Physical inventory

Persian	In Odoo
نقطه سفارش	Reordering rule (minimum, maximum)
شماره بچ / لات	Lot
شماره سریال	Serial number
تاریخ انقضا	Expiration date
ارزش‌گذاری موجودی	Inventory valuation
میانگین موزون	Average cost (AVCO)

Persian	In Odoo
ضایعات	Scrap
کسری و اضافی انبار	Inventory adjustment (loss, gain)

Persian	In Odoo
ورودی اول خروجی اول	FIFO
هزینه‌های واردات و ترخیص	Landed costs

Check yourself

	Question	Answer
1	A product has 500 on hand, 120 reserved, 200 incoming, 420 outgoing. What is the forecast?	500 + 200 − 420 = 280. Free to use is 380.
2	A receipt is validated for 600 of 1,000. What now?	Create a backorder for 400, or cancel the remainder.
3	Which two locations does a delivery connect?	Stock (or Output) and Customers.
4	Why is a manufacturing order stuck on Waiting?	A component is not reserved: no stock, no reordering rule, or no supply route.
5	FIFO or average cost: which gives the higher profit in rising prices?	FIFO.
6	Why must the stock report equal the valuation account?	Because automated valuation posts each move; a difference means a manual or misplaced entry.
7	Which tool finds all customers who received a lot?	Traceability on the lot, downstream.
8	When do you add a specialised WMS?	For very large, automated or labour-optimised warehouses; Odoo stays the system of record.

The whole guide in two lines

Inventory is a notebook of moves between locations; every other app writes into it, and Accounting reads it. Master the locations, the moves and the four numbers, and the rest is configuration.