PeopleSoft®

EnterpriseOne B73.3.1 Warehouse Management PeopleBook

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System Overview

System Integration

The Warehouse Management system is an integral part of your manufacturing and distribution processes. It works in conjunction with the Inventory Management and Shop Floor Control systems to manage your inventory and the products that you produce and ship. The Warehouse Management system does not create any accounting records of its own. Instead, the system uses records that are created by other J.D. Edwards systems to help you keep accurate financial records of your warehouse transactions. This minimizes the number of duplicate records and mismatched data, reduces the hardware requirements for your system, and increases your system's performance.

The Warehouse Management system can exchange data with the following J.D. Edwards systems:

- Sales Order Management
- Inventory Management
- Procurement
- Shop Floor Control
- Configuration Management
- Requirements Planning
- Enterprise Facility Planning
- Transportation Management
- EDI (order edit and creation for Sales Order Management and Procurement)
- ECS (general stock movements)

Sales Order Management

The Warehouse Management system exchanges data with the Sales Order Management system in the following ways:

- When you repost a sales or manufacturing commitment, the system automatically posts Advanced Warehouse Management commitments.
- The system generates a picking request from the following programs:
    - Sales Order Entry
    - Online Backorder Release

- Batch Backorder Release
- Held Order Release
- Status Code Update
- Transfer Order Entry

Inventory Management

The Warehouse Management system exchanges data with the Inventory Management system by maintaining warehouse location details using the following Inventory Management programs:

- Adjustments
- Issues
- Transfers
- Reclassifications
- Cycle Count Update
- Tag Count Update

Procurement

The Warehouse Management system exchanges data with the Inventory Management system in the following ways:

- When you create a receipt, the system can generate picking requests.
- Procurement processes putaway reservations.

Shop Floor Control

The Warehouse Management system exchanges data with the Shop Floor Control system in the following ways:

- Advanced Warehouse Management generates picking requests from the following Shop Floor Control programs:
  - Parts List Creation
  - Work Order Processing
- Advanced Warehouse Management generates putaway requests from the following Shop Floor Control programs:
  - Work Order Completions
  - Company/Byproducts Completions
  - Super Backflush

Configuration Management

The Warehouse Management system exchanges data with the Configuration Management system by generating picking requests for configured items.

Transportation Management

The Warehouse Management system exchanges data with the Transportation Management system by generating picking requests at the time of shipment approval.

Features

The Warehouse Management system controls many aspects of warehouse operations, from receiving and storing items to retrieving and shipping them. You can design your warehouse to make the most of your available space, your employees' time, and the unique storage requirements of the goods that you stock. You can structure your warehouse in almost limitless detail, so you can know exactly where everything is, the exact quantity that you have on hand, and the exact quantity that is available. This allows you to maintain a continuous flow of goods and gives you the competitive edge in delivering goods to your customers quickly and efficiently.

Some of the most important features of the Warehouse Management system are:

- User-defined rules for stock movement
- User-defined parameters for items and locations to control stock movement
- Fixed and random locations for more efficient stock movement
- Automatic shipping carton selection during picking
- Ability to review warehouse contents using the Location Utilization Inquiry, which allows you to use up to nine levels of detail
- Manual or automatic storage, picking, and replenishment of stock
- Audit trail reporting of inventory movement

With the Warehouse Management system, you can:

- Create a logical model of your warehouse in as much detail as you need by specifying such characteristics as location dimensions, temperature, humidity, and lighting
- Create a logical model of each item in your warehouse to allow the system to match items to storage locations based on the characteristics of the items and locations
- Control how stock is stored, picked, and replenished by setting up rules for the system to follow

- Move stock to and from specific locations using manual input or automatic system-generated suggestions
- Move stock to and from specific locations using automatic system-generated suggestions
- Use random locations for putting items away, picking items, and replenishing items
- Generate an audit trail of reports for each stock movement and review the information online
- Sequence your employees' trips through the warehouse to maximize their productivity
- Confirm stock movement manually with minimal data-entry keystrokes or confirm stock movement automatically
- Share stock movement data with other J.D. Edwards systems to answer inquiries and improve customer service

The Warehouse Management system is extremely flexible because it can use more than fifty different parameters of locations, items, and rules to move your inventory. The following are some Advanced Warehouse Management features.

Profiles of locations and items

For each item and location in your warehouse, you define a profile. For items, you can define parameters and characteristics that control how the system moves the item. For locations, you can define parameters and characteristics that control the location's suitability for storing, picking, or replenishing items.

Rule-based storage, picking, and replenishment

The Warehouse Management system is rule-driven. You can set up movement rules that are based on a variety of factors, including:

- the path sequence numbers that you can assign to locations
- each location's purpose and the quantity and type of items already present in the location
- location tax codes that are matched to item tax codescharacteristics

You can define as many rules as you need for different business purposes.

Automatic replenishment of locations

The system monitors every location in your warehouse and can trigger stock movements to replenish your picking locations automatically when you deplete stock quantities during picking to a point that you define.

Movement path sequencing You can design traffic patterns in your warehouse to reduce congestion and structure stock movements to use each employee's trip through the warehouse most efficiently.

Units of measure You can choose locations in which to store items according to the item's current unit of measure to ensure the best fit and maximization of your available warehouse space. You can also allow the system to combine or break down units of measure to speed up inventory movement or maximize utilization of locations.

First In First Out picking You can move your oldest inventory first using either oldest receipt date, oldest lot expiration date, or lowest lot number.

Subsystem processing You can use the subsystem to immediately process putaway, picking, and replenishment requests.

To use the subsystem, you must perform the following tasks:

- Set the processing options in other systems (such as Procurement and Sales Order Management) to use the subsystem.
- Set up the subsystem in Warehouse Management, which involves defining and starting the subsystem.

For more information, see *Working with the OneWorld Subsystem* in the *OneWorld Configuration Planning and Setup Guide*.

Interoperability Interoperability allows you to confirm suggestions using information that is located outside of J.D. Edwards systems.

In Warehouse Management, you can review the suggestions that are located outside of J.D. Edwards software and make changes. Then you can process the suggestions. If the system cannot process the suggestions, it processes a report that displays the failed suggestion confirmations. You also can automatically send an electronic message to the user's work center.

EDI When the system creates a sales order through EDI transactions, you can generate picking requests.

When the system creates a purchase order through EDI transactions, you can generate picking requests.

Detailed Information

The Warehouse Management system stores its information in the following tables. You can update these as needed.

Branch/Plant Constants (F41001)	Contains information for day-to-day transactions, including: • Location number definition • Warehouse control data • Default units of measure • Inclusion rule, which determines the document types and status codes to process through the system
Location Master (F4100)	Contains basic information about each warehouse location, such as zones and level of detail.
Location Dimensions (F46022)	Contains the dimensions and maximum weight capacity of location dimension groups.
Item Master (F4101)	Contains basic information about each item, including: • Item number • Description • Search keys • Category codes • Default units of measure • Advanced Warehouse Management process groups • Item dimension group
Item Specific Unit of Measure Conversion (F41002)	Contains the unit of measure conversion equations that are unique to the warehouse item and its default unit of measure structure information.
Location Characteristics (F46021)	Contains a list of characteristics that you use in random movement instructions.
Location Capacity (F46024)	Contains the quantity of an item (or an item group) that will fit into each location by item unit of measure.
Allowed Containers by Location (F46026)	Contains a list of the containers that you allow to exist in each location.
Standard Unit Of Measure Conversion (F41003)	Contains the unit of measure conversion equations that are common to all warehouse items.

Item Branch (F4102)	Contains default item information, including each item's process and dimension groups, and other parameters that are common to every unit of that item in your warehouse.
Item Location (F41021)	Contains each item's quantity information, general ledger class, and lot status in each location.
Item Profile (F46010)	Contains a profile of every item in the warehouse.
Item Unit Of Measure Profile (F46011)	Defines every unit of measure for each item in the warehouse.
Warehouse Requests (F4600)	Contains putaway, pick, and replenishment requests for inventory movement.
Task Header (F4601)	Contains inventory movement tasks and the corresponding trips that warehouse employees make to fulfill the tasks.
Warehouse Putaway Reservations (F460130)	Contains locations that you reserved for storage of a particular item.
Warehouse Suggestions (F4611)	Contains putaway, pick, and replenishment suggestions for inventory movement.
Location Detail Information (F4602)	Contains the items, quantities, and units of measure that exist in each location.
Item Ledger (F4111)	Contains a history of all inventory movements.
Inclusion Rules (F34004)	Contains the order types (sales, procurement, and so on) and the order statuses at which the system will create a request.
Process Selection Rules (F46093)	Contains information about an item's process groups and order groups and the movement instructions for putaway, picking, and replenishment that you match to each set of groups.
Movement Instructions (F46095)	Contains information, such as zones and tiebreakers, about how the system chooses locations for putaway, picking, or replenishment.
Order Groups (F46092)	Contains order types that you assign to a group to use in the Process Selection Rules table.
Unit Of Measure Groups (F46096)	Contains units of measure that you assign to a group to use in the Movement Instructions table.

Fixed Locations (F46012)	Contains locations that you use only for putaway, only for picking, or only for replenishment by item.
Random Locations (F46821)	Contains a list of valid random locations that match the characteristics that you defined in a random rule.
Random Tables (F46822)	Contains characteristics that you match to location characteristics to create a table of valid random locations.
Random Locations (F46821)	Contains a list of valid random locations that match the characteristics you defined in a random rule.
Container and Carton Codes (F46091)	Contains a list of storage containers and shipping cartons and their dimensions and weights.
Carton Recommendation Rules (F46013)	Contains information about the quantity of each item that will fit in each carton, so the system can recommend cartons for shipping.
Maximum Putaway Quantity By Zone (F46025)	Contains the maximum quantity of each item by unit of measure that you allow in each zone.
Fixed Replenishment Zones (F46051)	Contains a list of zones from which you allow the system to replenish fixed picking locations.
Default Location/Printers (F40095)	Contains the default warehouse code (branch/plant) and the default printer output queue for transactions that you process through the subsystem.
Distribution/ Manufacturing Constants (F4009)	Contains information that specifies whether the item unit of measure conversions are unique for each item or applicable to each item in the warehouse.
Tiebreaker (F46027)	Contains information about constants that the system uses during putaway location selection.

Menu Overview

These are the most commonly used menus for the J.D. Edwards Warehouse Management system.

Warehouse Management–Menu Overview

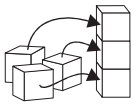
Warehouse Management (G46)

Daily Processes (G4610)

- Inbound Operations (G4611)
- Outbound Warehousing Operations (G4612)
- Replenishment Operations (G4613)
- Warehousing Inquiries and Reports (G4614)

Advanced and Technical Operations (G4631)

- Warehousing Movement Rules (G46311)



System Setup (G4641)

- Warehouse User Defined Codes (G4631)

Setup

Warehouse Setup

To set up your warehouse and items, you must consider:

- The physical layout and characteristics of your warehouse
- The dimensions and capacities of all storage areas, racks, or locations

You must also determine:

- Whether to group items based on similarities, dimensions, or units of measure
- Which factor is more important in managing the warehouse (you can change these at any time to suit your business needs):
    - Maximizing storage capacity
    - Maximizing productivity by reducing the number of trips that employees make during putaway, picking, or replenishment of stock
    - Using other criteria that you define

When you define the warehouse and its contents to the Warehouse Management system, you construct a model of the warehouse and all of the items it contains.

Defining the warehouse includes the following tasks:

- ❑ Setting up locations
- ❑ Setting up fixed locations and zones
- ❑ Setting up random requirements
- ❑ Setting up item warehouse information
- ❑ Setting up inclusion rules
- ❑ Setting up order groups
- ❑ Setting up unit of measure groups (optional)
- ❑ Setting up storage containers (optional)
- ❑ Setting up shipping cartons and recommendation (optional)

Setting Up Locations

A location is a place that you use to put away (store), pick (retrieve), or replenish (refill) items that you stock in your warehouse. Your warehouse may consist of many locations, each with its own characteristics, such as:

- Length
- Width
- Height
- Weight capacity
- Proximity to other locations

Setting up locations is a major step in defining your warehouse. By setting up locations, you can match stock items to your locations based on the following:items' size and weight.

- Items' size and weight
- Maximum quantity by location
- Location characteristics
- Storage in an item's existing location
- Storage in an empty location

Location setup includes:

- ❑ Creating the warehouse
- ❑ Defining warehouse specifications
- ❑ Entering locations
- ❑ Defining location dimensions
- ❑ Defining location characteristics
- ❑ Defining location profile information
- ❑ Defining location capacity

Before You Begin

❑ Verify that you have identified each location's characteristics, dimensions, and physical position in the warehouse

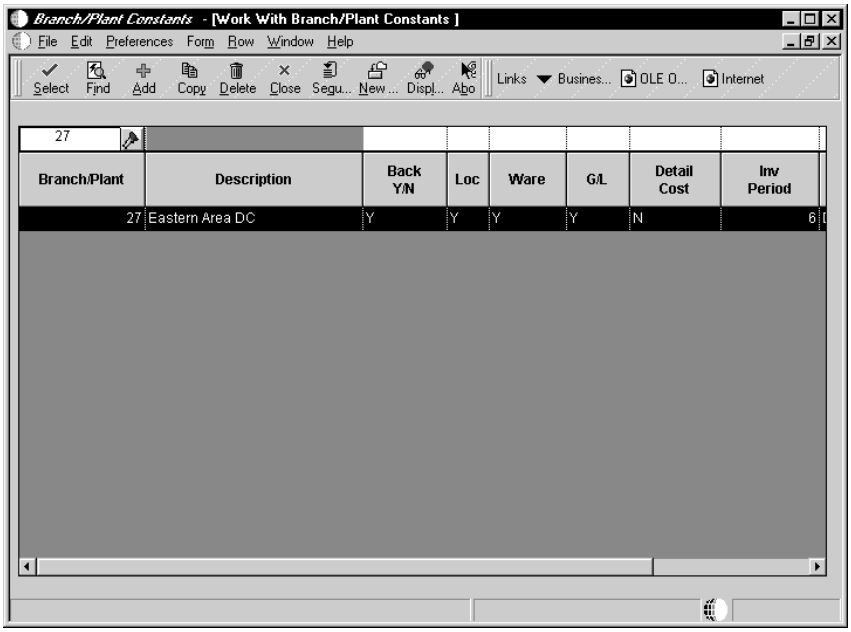
Creating the Warehouse

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Branch/Plant Constants.

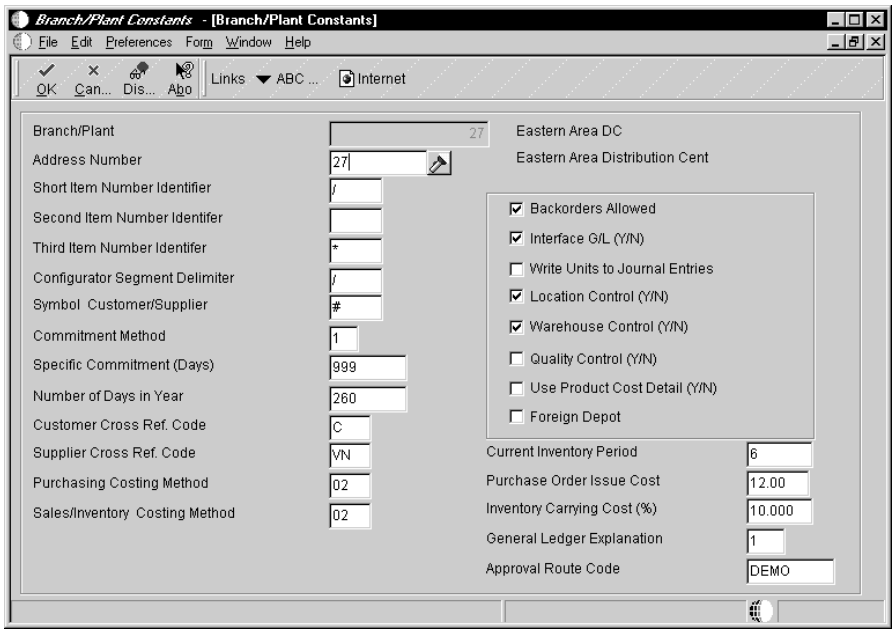
To create your warehouse, you use branch/plant constants. You specify whether you want the system to track locations and their contents.

▶ To create the warehouse

On Work With Branch/Plant Constants



1. Click Add.



2. On Branch/Plant Constants, complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Address Number
3. Choose both of the following options and click OK:
   - Location Control (Y/N)
   - Warehouse Control (Y/N)

Field	Explanation
Branch/Plant	A code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track items and costs. This entity might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. The Branch/Plant field is alphanumeric.
Address Number	A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. Use this number to identify employees, applicants, participants, customers, suppliers, tenants, and any other address book members.

Field	Explanation
Location Control (Y/N)	A code that indicates which type of location control the system requires. You should use location control if you want to use only locations that are in the Location Master table. In WorldSoftware, valid codes are: Y Yes, use only locations in Location Master (F4100). N No, do not restrict locations to those in Location Master. Use all locations, as long as they conform to the location format defined on Branch/Plant Constants – Page 2. If Warehouse Control is set to Yes, Location Control also must be set to Yes. In OneWorld, a checkmark indicates that the system only use locations that are defined in the Location Master table (F4100).
Warehouse Control (Y/N)	A code that determines whether the system creates warehouse transactions for the branch/plant.

See Also

- *Setting Up Constants* in the *Inventory Management Guide* for more information on branch/plant constants

Defining Warehouse Specifications

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Branch/Plant Constants.

You define warehouse specifications to:

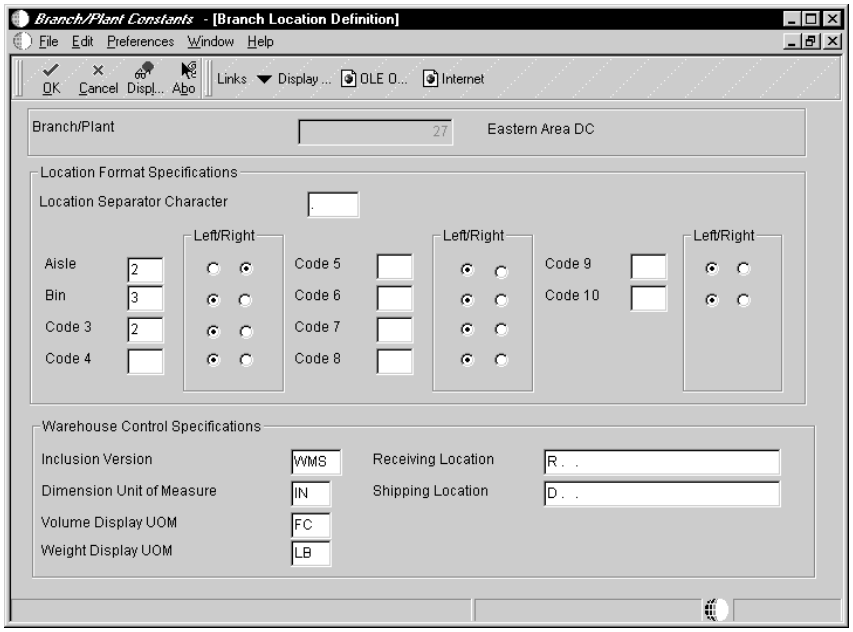
- Define the format in which the system displays a location, such as 1.A.1 or C/3/5
- Specify the inclusion rule that defines the order types and statuses for which you want the Warehouse Management system to create requests
- Define the default units of measure for dimensions, weight, and volume
- Define the default locations for receiving and shipping

You use an inclusion rule (also known as the request inclusion version) to define which orders for which to create requests based on the next status code that is assigned to the order.

To define warehouse specifications

On Work With Branch/Plant Constants

1. Complete the following field and click Find:
   - Branch/Plant
2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant for which you want to define warehouse specifications.
3. From the Row menu, choose Location Definition.



4. On Branch Location Definition, complete the following fields:
   - Location Separator Character
   - Aisle
   - Justify – Aisle
   - Bin
   - Justify – Aisle
   - Code 3
   - Justify – Aisle
   - Code 4
   - Justify – Aisle
   - Code 5
   - Justify – Aisle

- Code 6
- Justify – Aisle
- Code 7
- Justify – Aisle

5. In the Warehouse Control Specifications section of the form, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Inclusion Version
   - Dimension Unit of Measure
   - Volume Display UOM
   - Weight Display UOM
   - Receiving Location
   - Shipping Location

Field	Explanation
Location Separator Character	A character that divides the elements of the location when you display them on forms or reports. For example, you might use a slash (/) as a separator character to divide elements such as aisle, bin, and shelf in a location code. Separators are not stored in the tables, but are used to edit a location on a form or report. If you do not want to use separators, leave this field blank. However, you must enter characters and spaces to equal the correct length of each element in the location code. The system then displays the location as one string of characters. . . . . . *Form-specific information* . . . . . . The system uses the character you enter in this field to separate the combination of tank/owner and aisle/bin as it appears on forms or reports. Companies commonly use a period (.) as the separator character.
Aisle	Identifies the number of characters to represent the tank (or aisle for packaged stock). Valid values are numbers 1 through 8.
	A character (L or R) that specifies left or right justification for the Aisle element in the location format.
Bin	Identifies the number of characters to represent the owner for commingled bulk stock (or aisle for packaged stock). Valid values are numbers 1 through 8.
Code 3	The number of characters to represent Code 3 in the location format specification.

Field	Explanation
Code 4	The number of characters to represent Code 4 in the location format specification.
Code 5	The number of characters to represent Code 5 in the location format specification.
Code 6	The number of characters to represent Code 6 in the location format specification.
Code 7	The number of characters to represent Code 7 in the location format specification.
Inclusion Version	A user defined code (40/RV) that identifies an inclusion rule that you want the system to use for this branch/plant. The Manufacturing and Warehouse Management systems use inclusion rules as follows: • For Manufacturing: Allows multiple versions of resource rules for running MPS, MRP, or DRP. • For Warehouse Management: Allows multiple versions of inclusion rules for running putaway and picking. The system processes only those order lines that match the inclusion rule for a specified branch/plant. If you leave this field blank, the system does not update the capacity plan when you create a work order or change the status of a work order.
Dimension Unit of Measure	A user defined code (system 00/type UM) that identifies the unit of measure that the system uses to display dimensions for the warehouse. The system provides the ability to establish inches, centimeters, meters, and so forth, as a measuring standard.
Volume Display UOM	A user defined code (00/UM) that identifies the unit of measure that the system uses to display volume for this branch/plant. The system inputs a value in this field from Branch/Plant Constants – Page 2 (P410012). You can override this default value.
Weight Display UOM	A user defined code (00/UM) that identifies the unit of measure that the system uses to indicate weight for this item. You can specify ounces, grams, kilograms, and so on, as weight standards. The system uses this unit of measure for the item or overrides it for an individual item or container.
Receiving Location	The location that the system uses as the default when you receive inventory at the warehouse. The format of the location is user defined by branch/plant.
Shipping Location	The location that the system uses as the default when you pick inventory and move the inventory for shipping. The format of the location is user defined by branch/plant (P410012).

Entering Locations

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Location Master.

Your warehouse consists of locations, such as bins, spaces on a rack, and pallet spaces on the floor. You must enter these locations into the system to use them for putaway, picking, or replenishment. Use the format that you specified on Branch/Plant Constants to enter each location where you store inventory in your warehouse.

Complete the following tasks:

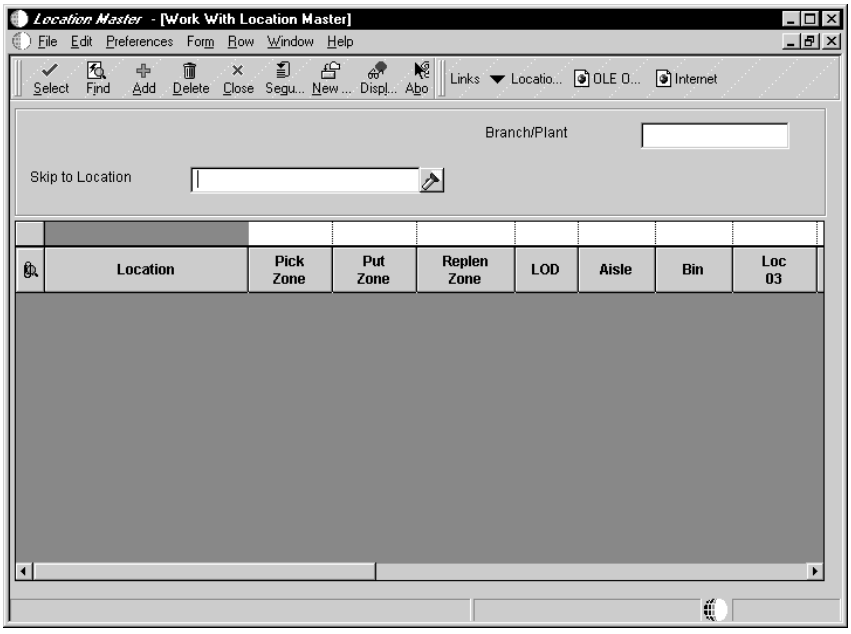
- Enter locations interactively
- Define zones
- Define the level of detail for locations

Entering Locations Interactively

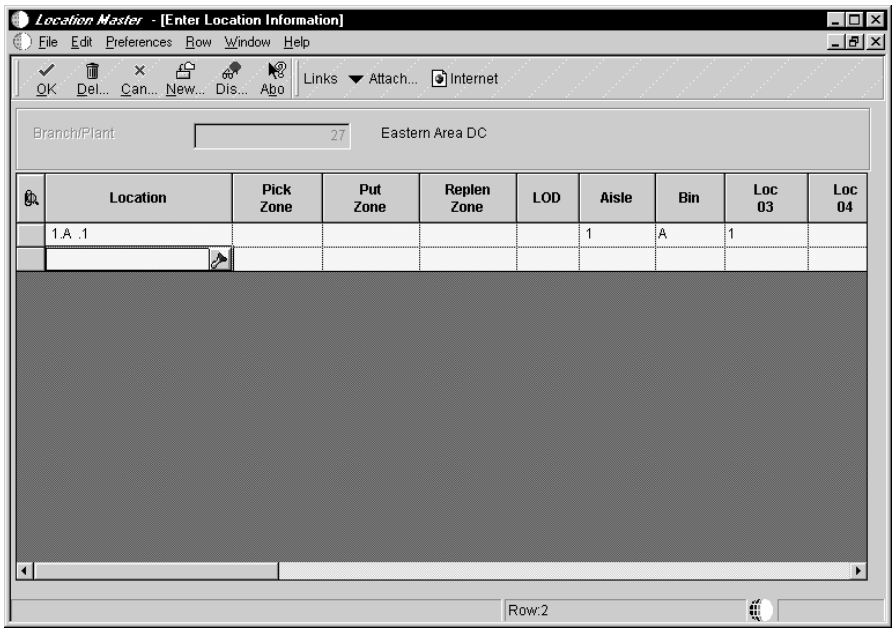
You can enter locations interactively to create one location at a time. You choose the naming convention (a combination of numbers, letters, or both, such as A/3/4 or 6/B/2/A), and use the format that you specified on Branch/Plant Constants (a separator character, such as / or . , to name locations A/3/4 or 3.C.9). Enter locations interactively if you have only a few locations to create, or if you do not want to use the batch process.

▶ To enter locations interactively

On Work With Location Master



1. Complete the following field and click Add:
   - Branch/Plant



2. On Enter Location Information, complete the following field and click OK:
   - Location E1

Field	Explanation
Location	The location that the system uses as the default when you receive inventory at the warehouse. The format of the location is user defined by branch/plant. . . . . . *Form-specific information* . . . . . A location format comprises elements and, optionally, a separator character. Elements represent more specific locations in a branch/plant. If the tank contains commingled stock, include the separator character defined on Branch/Plant Constants – Page 2 and identify the owner. The total length of all elements in this field, including separators, cannot exceed 20 characters. The location for a single tank can contain up to the number of characters identified in the Length of Tank/Aisle field on Branch/Plant Constants – Page 2. The owner ID can contain up to the number of characters identified in the Length of Owner/Bin field on Branch/Plant Constants – Page 2. If you leave this field blank and do not use a separator character, the system displays the location as an asterisk. If you use a separator character, the system displays the location with the correct number of spaces for each element, followed by the separator character.

Defining Zones

You use zones to group similar locations. After you define a zone, you can use it to make inquiries without having to access each location contained in the zone. The most common zones in a warehouse are for putaway, picking, and replenishment. However, you can also use zones to set up areas for items that require special storage conditions, such as explosion safeguards, refrigeration, low humidity, and low light.

Defining zones is optional. However, by defining zones, you can save processing time and help structure your employees' movement patterns through the warehouse.

You choose a zone name from Select User Defined Code. If the predefined zones do not meet your needs, enter a new zone on User Defined Codes.

▶ To define zones

On Work With Location Master

1. Complete the following field and click Add:
   - Branch/Plant
2. On Enter Location Information, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Zone – Putaway
- Zone – Picking
- Zone – Replenishment

Field	Explanation
Put Zone	A code (system 46/type ZN) that identifies areas in the warehouse where goods are put away or stored.
Pick Zone	A code (system 46/type ZN) that identifies an area from which items are picked for shipment.
Replen Zone	A code (system 46/type ZN) that identifies the areas in the warehouse from which items are retrieved to replenish or refill picking locations.

Defining the Level of Detail for Locations

You use levels of detail to control how the system can display storage areas for picking and replenishment, their capacities, and available space. You define what each level of detail represents (aisles, racks, bins, and so on). For example, if you use the Location Utilization inquiry program to view the contents of your warehouse using a level of detail of 1 (warehouse level), the system displays one location (the warehouse). If you use a level of detail of 4 (rack level), for example, the system displays zones, aisles, and racks, and shows you the capacities and available space for each rack.

You can create a blank location, such as / /, and assign it to a level of detail of 1. Then you can use level 1 to review the contents of the entire warehouse for reporting purposes or specify a logical warehouse named “warehouse.”

▶ To define the level of detail for locations

On Work With Location Master

1. Complete the following field and click Find:
   - Business Unit
2. Choose the row that contains the location for which you want to define the level of detail.
3. From the Row menu, choose Location Revisions.
4. On Enter Location Information, complete the following field and click OK:
   - Level of Detail – Location

Field	Explanation
LOD	A code that summarizes or classifies locations and provides a hierarchy of locations for review purposes. For instance, you can assign aisles to level 3, and individual racks within the aisle as level 4. . . . . . *Form-specific information* . . . . . . Use the Detail Level field to specify the beginning level of detail that you want the system to display. Use the Level of Detail field in the lower portion of the form to identify the level of detail for the location.

Processing Options for Location Master

```
Display

      1.  Enter a '1' to omit item                    _____________
      location records with no quantity
      available and no quantity
      inbound/outbound when calling
      Availability by Location.
```

Defining Location Dimensions

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Location Dimensions.

You define the dimensions of each location to maximize use of warehouse space. After you specify a location's dimensions, the system can determine which items fit best into the location with a minimum of wasted space. You can define:

- Gross and usable dimensions (width, depth, and height)
- Gross and usable volume, which the system calculates from the dimensions
- Maximum weight that a location can hold

If you do not specify a maximum storage weight, the system assumes that the location has an unlimited capacity for weight.

The system can use the location dimensions that you define to verify that the location has enough space for the item to fit. You can define a capacity method to provide the best match of an item to a location. You can use volume checking, (capacity method 1), layering (capacity method 2), or quantity capacity checking (capacity method 3).

- In volume checking, the system compares the volume of the item that you are putting away to the available volume of space in the location. This method is most effective for items that are cubical in shape.
- In layering, in addition to performing volume checking, the system compares the item's length, width, and height to the length, width, and

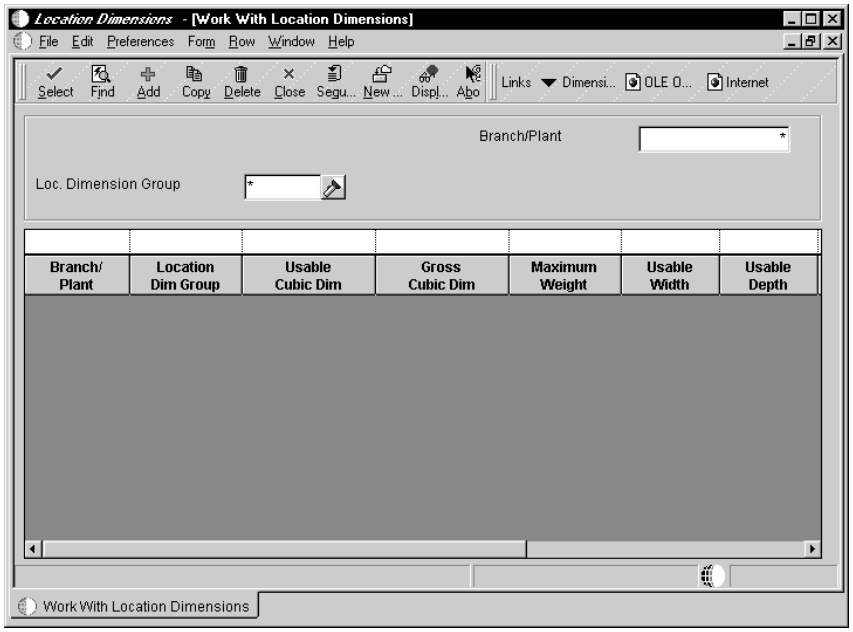
height of the available space in the location. The system also can rotate the placement of the items during putaway.

- In quantity capacity checking, the system compares the quantity of the item to store to the quantity that you can still fit into the location.

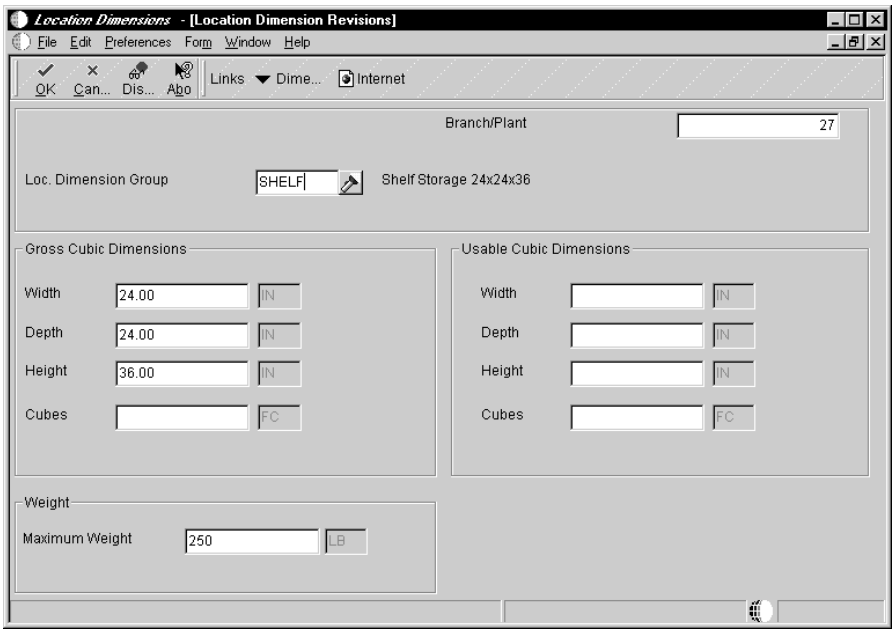
If you use random locations for putaway, you must rebuild the tie-breaker table whenever you define or change the dimensions of a random location.

▶ To define location dimensions

On Work With Location Dimensions



1. Click Add.



2. On Location Dimension Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Loc. Dimension Group
3. In the Gross Cubic Dimensions section, complete the following fields:
   - Width
   - Depth
   - Height

   The system uses the values that you enter for gross width, gross depth, and gross height as default values for the Usable Cubic Dimensions section of the form unless you enter new values.
4. In the Usable Cubic Dimensions section, complete the following fields:
   - Width
   - Depth
   - Height
5. In the Weight section, complete the following field and click OK:
   - Maximum Weight

Field	Explanation
Loc. Dimension Group	A code (system 46/type LD) that identifies a group of locations that share the same dimensions. A location dimension group defines the dimensions for all locations that belong to the group. After you set up a location dimension group, you can assign locations to the group through Location Profile Revisions (P46020). You must define location dimensions if you plan to use volume-based putaway.
Width	The available storage width of the location(s) defined within the location dimension group. The system uses this width only if you use one of two capacity methods to select a putaway location for an item: • Volume checking (where the system compares the volume of the item to the usable volume of a putaway location) • Layering (where the system compares the length, width, and depth of an item to the usable length, width, and depth of a putaway location)
Depth	The available storage depth of the location(s) defined within the location dimension group. The system uses this depth only if you use one of two capacity methods to select a putaway location for an item: • Volume checking (where the system compares the volume of the item to the usable volume of a putaway location) • Layering (where the system compares the length, width, and depth of an item to the usable length, width, and depth of a putaway location)
Height	The available storage height of the location(s) defined within the location dimension group. The system uses this height only if you use one of two capacity methods to select a putaway location for an item: • Volume checking (where the system compares the volume of the item to the usable volume of a putaway location) • Layering (where the system compares the length, width, and depth of an item to the usable length, width, and depth of a putaway location)
Maximum Weight	The maximum weight a location can hold. During putaway location selection, the system accumulates item and/or container weights, which it adds to the weight currently available in the location, and compares the total to this maximum allowed weight.

See Also

- *Defining Warehouse Specifications* for more information about processing methods

Defining Location Characteristics

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Location Characteristics.

A characteristic is anything that makes a location (or a location group) unique. For example, you might stock items that must be kept cold to prevent spoilage, so you can identify locations, such as a refrigerator, whose characteristics include Cold. You can assign an unlimited number of characteristics to each location in your warehouse.

If you want the system to choose locations randomly for putaway, picking, or replenishment (instead of using fixed locations), you must define location characteristics. If you use random locations for putaway, picking, or replenishment and you change characteristics for any of those random locations, you must regenerate the Random Locations table (F46821). This ensures that the system uses a current table when it searches for random locations.

If you use random locations for putaway, you must rebuild the tie-breaker table whenever you change the characteristics of a random location.

You can choose a predefined characteristic from the Select User Defined Code form. If the predefined characteristics do not meet your needs, you can define the new characteristic and then reference that characteristic on the Work with Location Characteristics form.

You can:

- Define characteristics for a single location
- Define characteristics for a location group

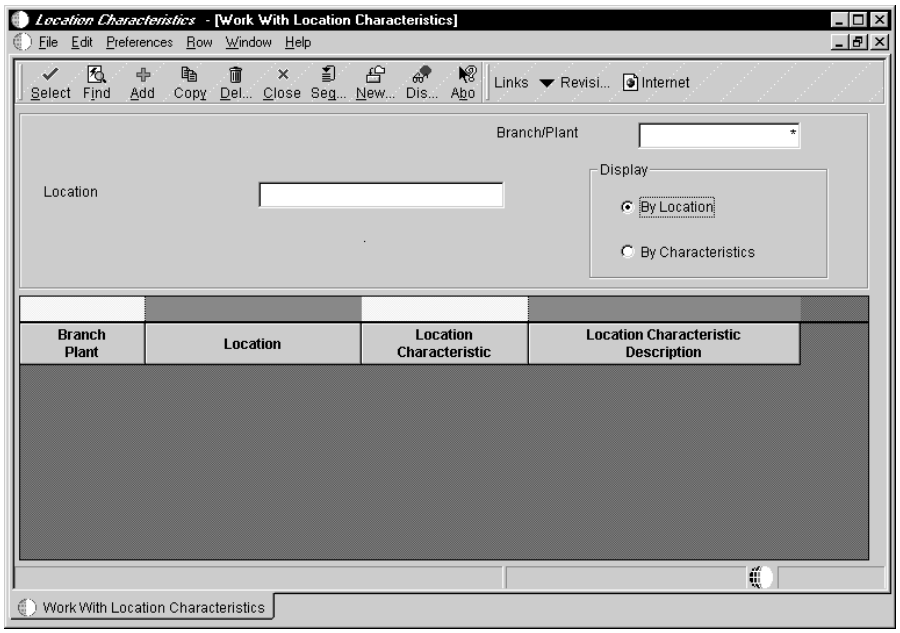
Use location characteristic groups to reduce the number of locations for which you need to define characteristics by grouping them all together.

See Also

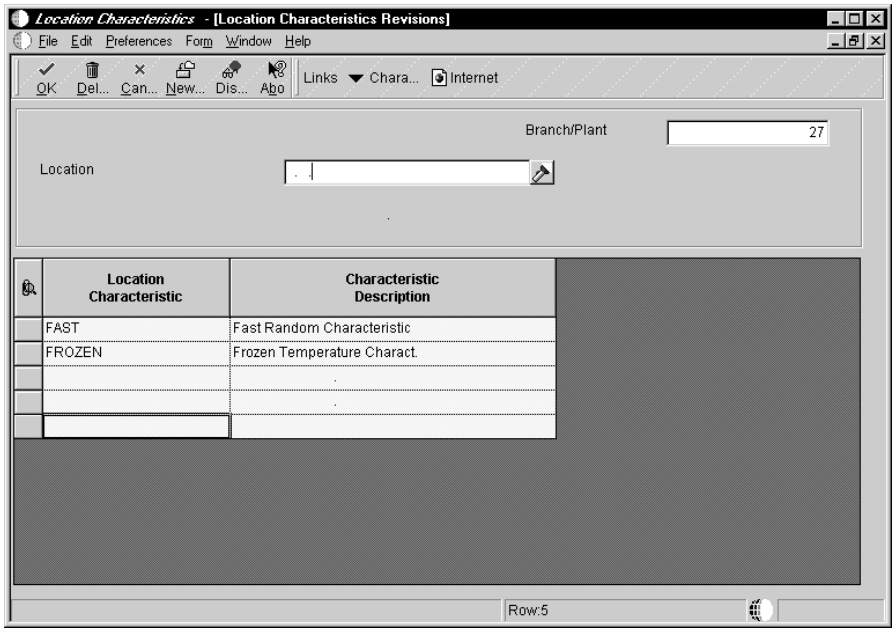
- *Setting Up Random Requirements* for more information about random location characteristics and how to rebuild the tie–breaker table

▶ To define characteristics for a single location

On Work With Location Characteristics



1. In the Display section of the form, click Display by Location.
2. Complete the following field and click Add:
    - Branch Plant



3. On Location Characteristics Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
    - Location
    - Location Characteristic

▶ To define characteristics for a location group

On Work With Location Characteristics

1. Click Add.
2. On Location Characteristics Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Characteristic Group

Field	Explanation
Location Characteristic	A code (system 46/type DF) defines a characteristic for a location or location group. You can define unlimited characteristics (such as Cold, Dark, Dry, Heavy, and Secure) for any location or location group.
Characteristic Group	A code (system 46/type LC) that identifies a group of locations that share the same characteristics. A location characteristics group defines the characteristics for all locations that belong to the group. After you set up a location characteristics group, you can assign locations to the group through Location Characteristics (P46021).

Defining Location Profile Information

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Location Profile.

You define location profile information to attach specific attributes to each location. These attributes specify the location's purpose, and its physical position in the warehouse. The system can use these attributes during inventory movement to choose locations for putaway, picking, or replenishment, as well as to determine what location is the best fit for the item, based on the attributes. You define attributes such as:

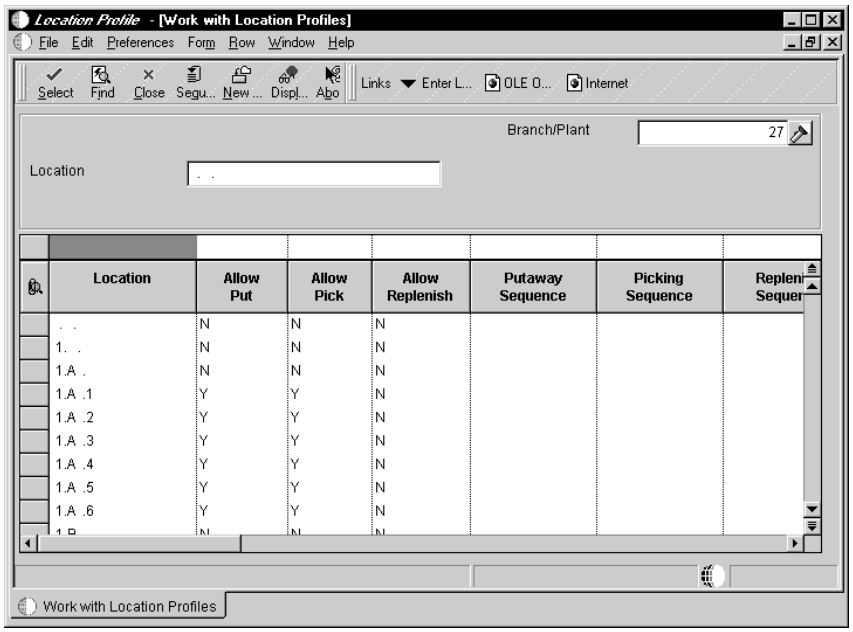
- Location sequences, which can form the routes that warehouse employees follow for putaway, picking, and replenishment
- Relative coordinates for each location in the warehouse, which the system uses to calculate the distance between two locations
- The maximum number of items you can have in the location
- A location dimension group for the location
- A characteristic group for the location (optional)
- Whether you can mix container types or old and new items in the location

- Whether the location is used for putaway, picking, replenishment, or for staging inventory during two–phase movement

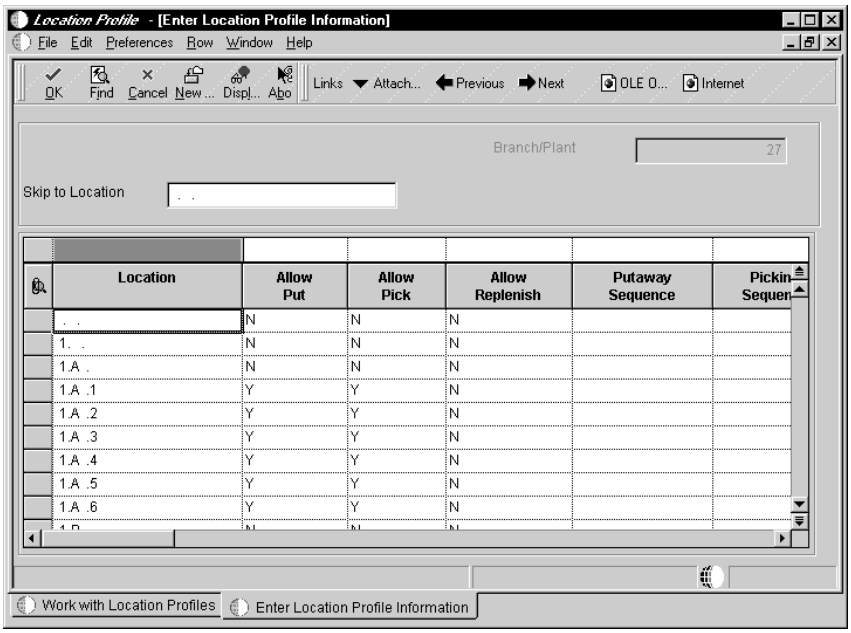
If you use random locations for putaway, you must rebuild the tie–breaker table whenever you change the putaway sequence or proximity (latitude, longitude, or height) of a random location.

To define location profile information

On Work With Location Profiles



1. Complete the following field and click Find:
   - Branch/Plant
2. Choose the location for which you want to define location profile information.
3. From the Form menu, choose Enter Location Information.



4. On Enter Location Profile Information, complete the following fields and click OK:
    - Allow Putaway (Y/N)
    - Allow Pick (Y/N)
    - Allow Replenishment (Y/N)
    - Sequence Code – Putaway
    - Sequence Code – Picking
    - Sequence Code – Replenishment
    - Latitude
    - Longitude
    - Height
    - Group – Location Dimension
    - Group – Location Characteristics
    - Staging Location (Y/N)
    - Mix Containers (Y/N)
    - Maximum Number of Items

Field	Explanation
Allow Put	A code that indicates whether the location is valid for putaway selection. Valid codes are: Y Yes, use this location for putaway N No, do not use this location for putaway
Allow Pick	A code that indicates whether this location is valid for picking. Valid codes are: Y Yes, use this location for picking N No, do not use this location for picking
Allow Replenish	A code that indicates whether you allow replenishment from a location.
Putaway Sequence	A number that you assign to a location to determine its place in the putaway sequence. Putaway is the movement of inventory to storage after receipt. A sequence of locations describes the path that warehouse employees follow through the warehouse during movement tasks. You can specify in the Movement Instructions (P46095) whether the system uses the putaway sequence as a tiebreaker when there is more than one location selected for putaway. For example, you can establish sequencing for the most efficient putaway routing.
Picking Sequence	A number that you assign to a location to determine its place in the picking sequence. Picking is the movement of inventory from storage to satisfy an order. A sequence of locations describes the path that warehouse employees follow through the warehouse during movement tasks. You can specify in the Movement Instructions (P46095) whether the system uses the picking sequence as a tiebreaker when there is more than one location selected to pick from. For example, you can establish sequencing for the most efficient pick routing.
Replenish Sequence	A number that you assign to a location to determine its place in the replenishment sequence. Replenishment is the movement of inventory from storage locations to picking locations. A sequence of locations describes the path that warehouse employees follow through the warehouse during movement tasks. You can specify in the Movement Instructions (P46095) whether the system uses the replenishment sequence as a tiebreaker when there is more than one location selected to replenish from. For example, you can establish sequencing for the most efficient replenishment routing.
Distance Latitude	The X or latitude coordinate of a location in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height as a tiebreaker when suggesting locations for putaway and picking.
Distance Longitude	The Y or longitude coordinate of a location in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height as a tiebreaker when suggesting locations for putaway and picking.

Field	Explanation
Dimension Group	A code (system 46/type LD) that identifies a group of locations that share the same dimensions. A location dimension group defines the dimensions for all locations that belong to the group. After you set up a location dimension group, you can assign locations to the group through Location Profile Revisions (P46020). You must define location dimensions if you plan to use volume-based putaway.
Staging Location	A code that indicates whether the location is a staging location, where you hold items temporarily before moving them somewhere else. Staging locations (such as the receiving and shipping docks) do not require a group definition for dimensions, volume, or weight, because they have unlimited capacity. Valid codes are: Y Yes, this location is a staging location N No, this location is not a staging location
Mix Containers	A code that indicates whether you want to allow more than one type of storage container for an item to be stored in the location. Valid codes are: Y Allow more than one type of container in this location N Do not allow more than one type of container in this location You use Allowed Containers (P46026) to define which containers are allowed in the location. You can also set up the item profile to allow mixing of containers.
Maximum Items	A number that specifies the maximum number of different items that can be stored in this location at one time. Enter a number from 1 to 99. If you leave the field blank (or zero), the system does not limit the number of different items in the location.

Defining Location Capacity

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Capacity Definition by Item or Capacity Definition by Group.

Each location has a finite capacity to hold items (except staging locations). You can define location capacity by location dimension group, such as bin, flow rack, pallet, or bulk (according to the size of the locations). Or, you can define location capacity individually by quantity. You then specify how many items will fit in each location or location dimension group by an item's unit of measure.

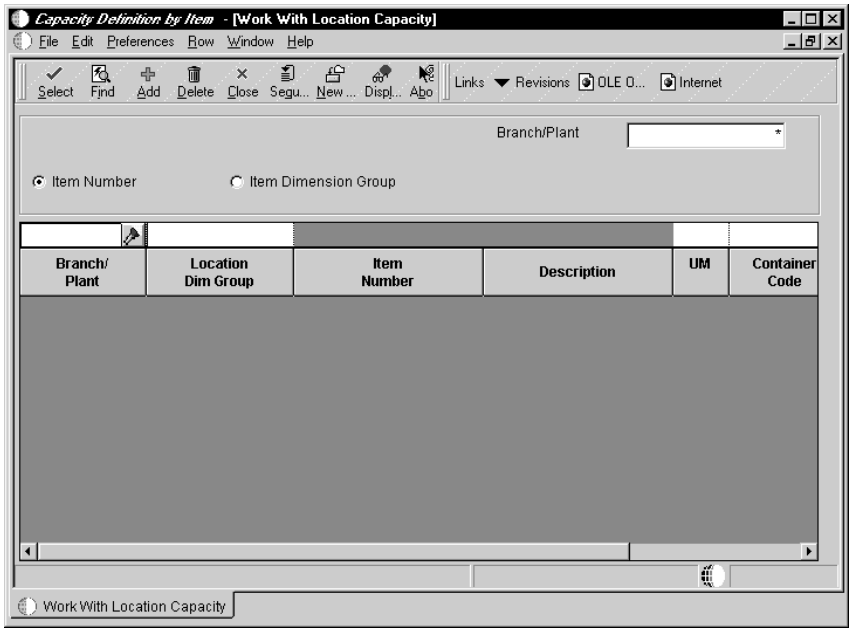
You can define location capacity methods by setting up items to use one of the following capacity checking methods:

- Volume, where the system compares the item's cubic dimensions with the available cubic dimensions in the location.
- Layering, where the system performs volume checking and also compares the item's length, width, and height to the length, width, and height of the available space in the location. You must also specify whether the item's unit of measure definition allows the system to rotate the item during putaway.
- Quantity, where the system compares the quantity of the item to store to the quantity that you can still fit into the location.

A location dimension group only defines the volume of each location in the group. If you define an item's unit of measure to use quantity when you verify a location's capacity, you must use Capacity Definition by Item or Group to define the quantity of the item that will fit into a location. The system allows you to toggle between item and item dimension group format. If you use the quantity capacity checking method, defining quantities by item dimension group is faster, because you do not have to define quantities and capacities for every item that you stock.

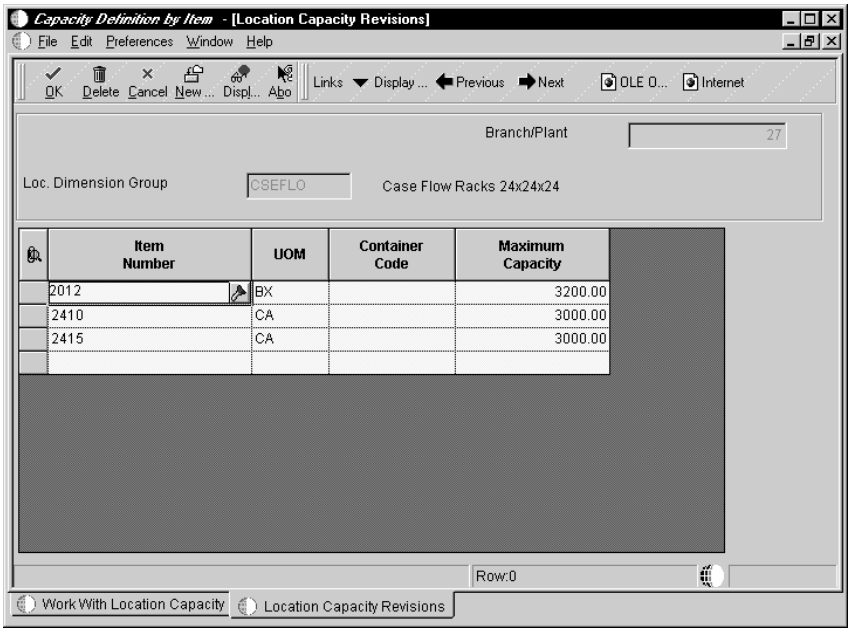
▶ To define location capacity

On Work With Location Capacity



1. Choose one of the following options and click Add:
   - OneWorld Event Point 01

- OneWorld Event Point 01



2. On Location Capacity Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - UOM
   - Container Code
   - Maximum Capacity
3. If you are defining location capacity by item, complete the following field and click OK:
   - Loc. Dimension Group
4. If you are defining location capacity by item dimension group, complete the following field and click OK:
   - Item Dim Grp

Field	Explanation
Item Number	A number that the system assigns to an item. It can be in short, long, or third item number format.
Item Dim Grp	A code (system 41/type 01) that identifies a group of items that share the same size specifications, such as height and width. An item dimension group defines the size specifications for all items that belong to the group. After you set up an item dimension group, you can assign items to the group through Classification Codes.

Field	Explanation
UOM	A user defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example, CS (case) or BX (box).
Container Code	A code (system 46/type EQ) that identifies a storage container or a shipping carton. A storage container can be an open container where items are stored on the container (for example, a pallet), or a closed container where items are stored in the container (for example, a box). You use Container and Carton Codes (P46091) to define storage containers.
Maximum Capacity	The maximum of an item or item dimension group that can fit in the specified location dimension group. You can also define a storage container to limit the quantity.
Loc. Dimension Group	A code (system 46/type LD) that identifies a group of locations that share the same dimensions. A location dimension group defines the dimensions for all locations that belong to the group. After you set up a location dimension group, you can assign locations to the group through Location Profile Revisions (P46020). You must define location dimensions if you plan to use volume-based putaway.
Item Dim Grp	A code (system 41/type 01) that identifies a group of items that share the same size specifications, such as height and width. An item dimension group defines the size specifications for all items that belong to the group. After you set up an item dimension group, you can assign items to the group through Classification Codes.

Setting Up Fixed Locations and Zones

A fixed location is a place that you use for the same purpose, such as putaway, picking, and replenishment for a given item. A zone is a group of locations that you use for a particular purpose. For example, a flow rack near the shipping dock always holds the same item for picking, and a bulk location near the receiving dock always holds pallets of the same item. You use a fixed zone as one large location from which to replenish fixed picking locations.

Setting up fixed locations and zones includes:

- ❑ Setting up fixed putaway locations
- ❑ Setting up fixed picking locations
- ❑ Setting up fixed replenishment zones

Before You Begin

- ❑ Verify that the appropriate movement instruction table can access fixed locations

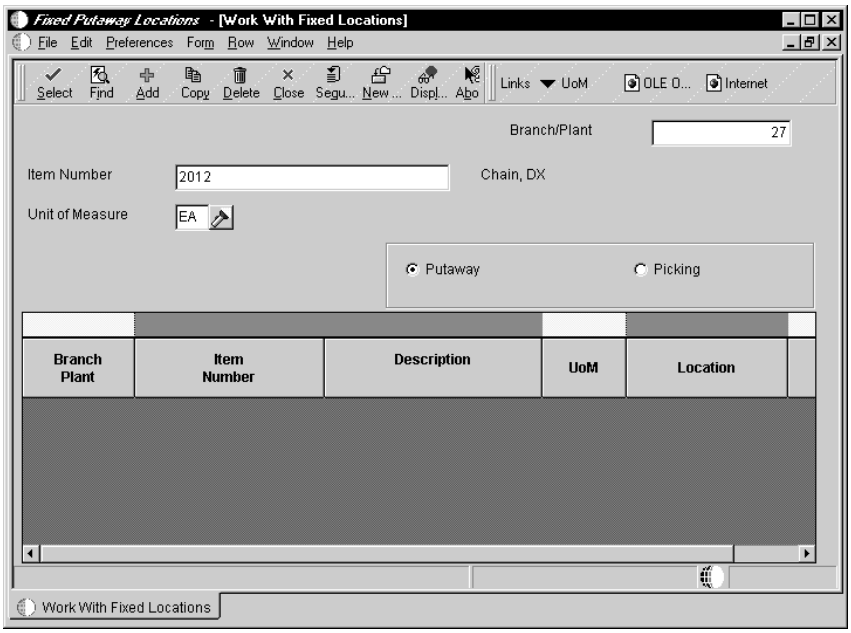
Setting Up Fixed Putaway Locations

From the Warehouse Movement Rules menu (G46311), choose Fixed Putaway Locations.

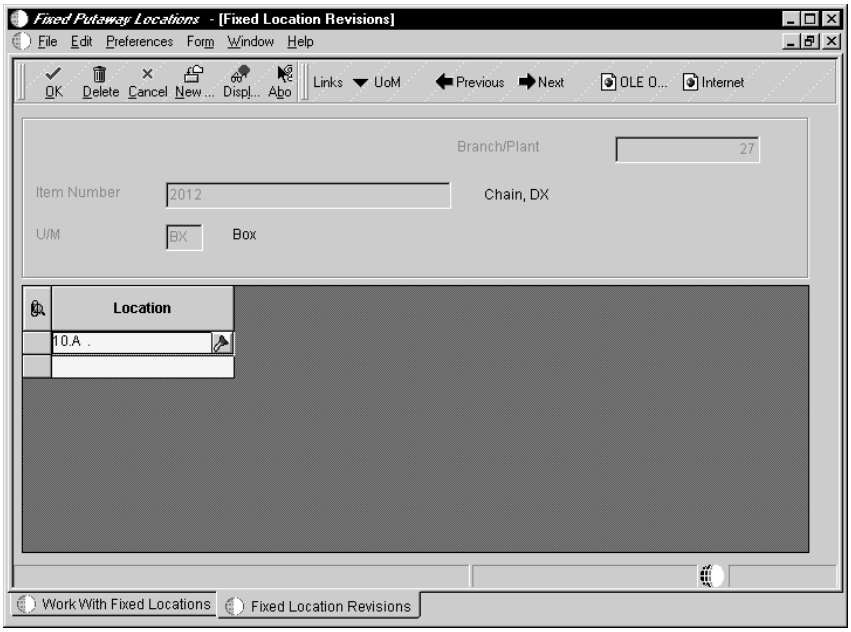
You set up fixed putaway locations to use the same locations consistently for storing a given item. This allows you to segregate putaway locations for certain items from other locations or to keep putaway locations near their picking and replenishment locations. Often, your fixed putaway locations are the same as your fixed picking locations.

▶ To set up fixed putaway locations

On Work With Fixed Locations



1. Click Add.



2. On Fixed Locations Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Business Unit
   - 2nd Item Number
   - Unit of Measure as Input
   - Location

3. Repeat the process for each fixed putaway location that you want to set up, then click Cancel when you are finished.

Field	Explanation
Location	The location that the system uses as the default when you receive inventory at the warehouse. The format of the location is user defined by branch/plant.

Setting Up Fixed Picking Locations

From the Warehouse Movement Rules menu (G46311), choose Fixed Picking Locations.

You set up fixed picking locations to use the same locations consistently for picking a given item. This allows you to segregate picking locations from other locations or to keep certain items' picking locations near their putaway and replenishment locations. Often, your fixed picking locations are the same as your fixed putaway locations.

You might not want to create replenishment suggestions with a quantity that exceeds the quantity that a location can hold. Before you set up a fixed picking location, verify that the sum of each picking location's normal replenishment quantity and maximum replenishment quantity do not exceed the location's maximum capacity quantity. If they do exceed the location's maximum capacity quantity, the system prints movement documents to replenish a greater quantity than the location can hold, the system does not perform any capacity checking, and you might not be able to store all of the items in the picking location.

You must set up fixed picking locations if you intend to use replenishment. Replenishment is the process by which the system refills picking locations in which items are depleted.

▶ To set up fixed picking locations

On Work With Fixed Locations

1. Click Add.
2. On Fixed Locations Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Business Unit
   - 2nd Item Number
   - Unit of Measure as Input
   - Location
   - Maximum Pick Quantity

- Max Replenishment Quantity
- Normal Replenishment Point
- Min Replenishment Point

3. Repeat the process for each fixed picking location that you want to set up, then click Cancel when you are finished.

Field	Explanation
Maximum Pick Quantity	The number you enter here indicates the maximum quantity to be picked for an item in a specific unit of measure at a location. The system will not suggest this location if the quantity to be picked exceeds the maximum pick quantity you define in this field.
Max Replenishment Quantity	The number you enter here specifies the maximum quantity to be replenished to a fixed picking location. You must enter a quantity in this field if you will be doing economic replenishment. You specify in the processing options for the Location Selection Driver program (P46171) for automatic, or online, replenishment and in the processing options for the Batch Replenishment program (P461601) that you want to perform economic replenishment.
Normal Replenishment Point	A number that indicates the normal level of inventory at a fixed picking location that the system uses during batch replenishments to generate replenishment requests. You can have the system perform replenishment when the quantity in a fixed picking location reaches either the normal replenishment point or the minimum replenishment point. During automatic, or online, replenishment, the system uses the minimum replenishment point. For batch replenishment, you specify in the processing options of the Batch Replenishment program (P461601) which replenishment point you want the system to use.
Min Replenishment Point	A number that indicates the minimum quantity of inventory at a fixed picking location that the system uses to generate an online replenishment request. You can have the system perform replenishment when the quantity in a fixed picking location reaches either the normal replenishment point or the minimum replenishment point. During automatic, or online, replenishment, the system uses the minimum replenishment point. For batch replenishment, you specify in the processing options of the Batch Replenishment program (P461601) which replenishment point you want the system to use.

Setting Up Fixed Replenishment Zones

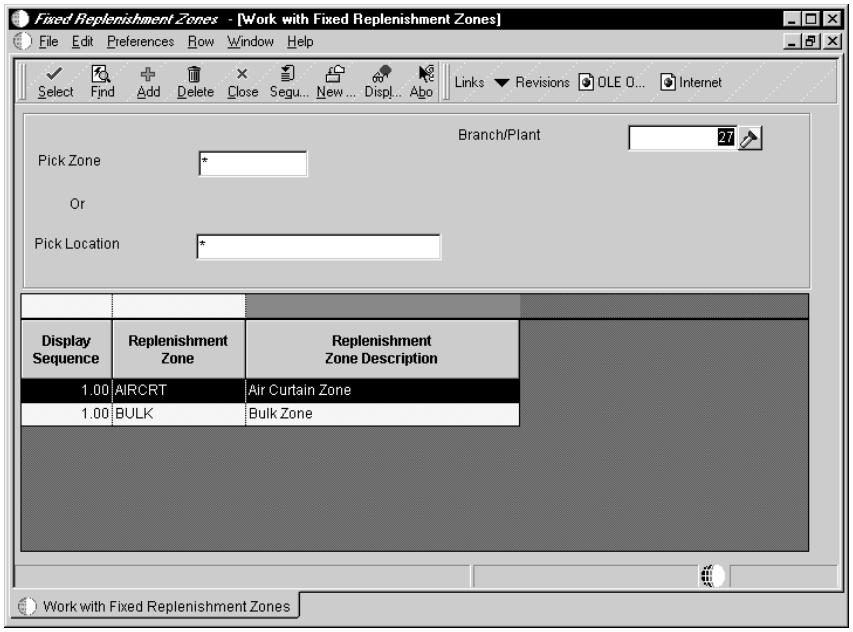
From the Warehouse Movement Rules menu (G46311), choose Fixed Replenishment Zones.

You set up one or more fixed replenishment zones to connect replenishment locations with picking locations. The replenishment locations then refill the same picking locations consistently. This allows you to segregate replenishment zones from other locations or to keep certain items' replenishment locations near their picking locations.

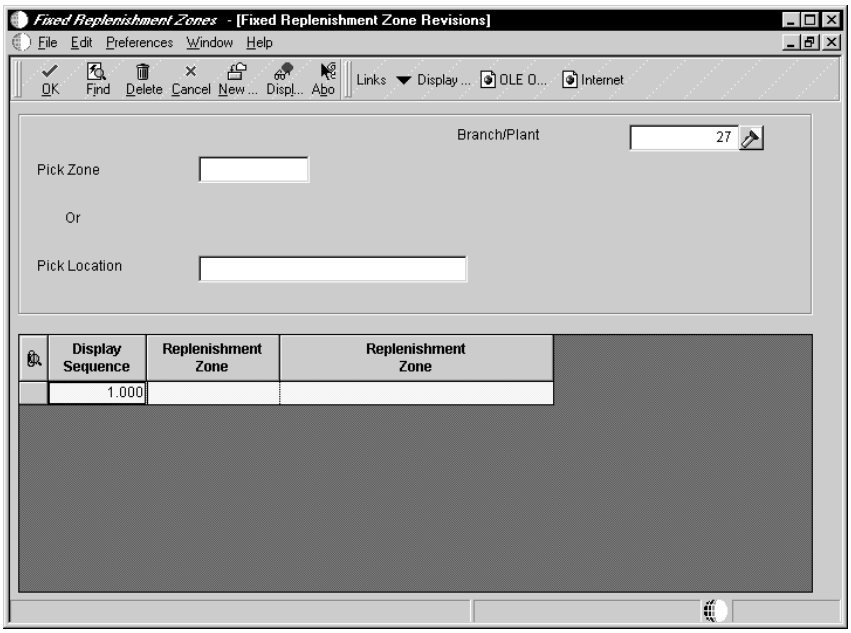
If you have not set up a fixed replenishment zone for a picking location, the system searches for a replenishment zone that is attached to a picking zone. If you have not set up a picking zone, the system displays an error.

▶ To set up fixed replenishment zones

On Work With Fixed Replenishment Zones



1. Click Add.



2. On Fixed Replenishment Zone Revisions, complete the following field:
   - Branch/Plant
3. Complete either of the following fields:
   - Pick Zone
   - Pick Location
4. Complete the following field and click OK:
   - Replenishment Zone
5. Repeat the process for each fixed replenishment zone that you want to set up and click Cancel when you are finished.

Field	Explanation
Pick Zone	A code (system 46/type ZN) that identifies an area from which items are picked for shipment.
Pick Location	The location that the system uses as the default when you receive inventory at the warehouse. The format of the location is user defined by branch/plant.
Replenishment Zone	A code (system 46/type ZN) that identifies the areas in the warehouse from which items are retrieved to replenish or refill picking locations.

Setting Up Random Requirements

A random requirement is a set of instructions that determine how the system builds random locations in the warehouse. Random requirements may allow you to use warehouse space more efficiently because the system selects locations randomly. By creating this flexibility in storage, you enable the process of location selection to operate in a more efficient manner.

Random requirement setup includes:

- ❑ Defining location characteristics by location or group
- ❑ Assigning characteristic groups to locations
- ❑ Setting up random rules
- ❑ Creating the random location table
- ❑ Building the tie-breaker table

Defining Location Characteristics by Location or Group

On the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Location Characteristics.

You define location characteristics to create random requirements. The system uses the random requirements to create random locations, which are groups of locations that correspond to a random rule. The random rule then can be assigned to the movement instructions.

For example, assume that you have an order that consists of items that require refrigeration and are stored in liquid form. Two of the characteristics that you would define might be “cold” and “wet.”

▶ To define location characteristics for a random rule

On Work With Location Characteristics

1. Click Add.
2. On Location Characteristics Revisions, complete the following fields:
    - Characteristic Group

- Location Characteristic

3. Define as many location characteristics as necessary for the characteristic group and click OK.

Assigning Characteristic Groups to Locations

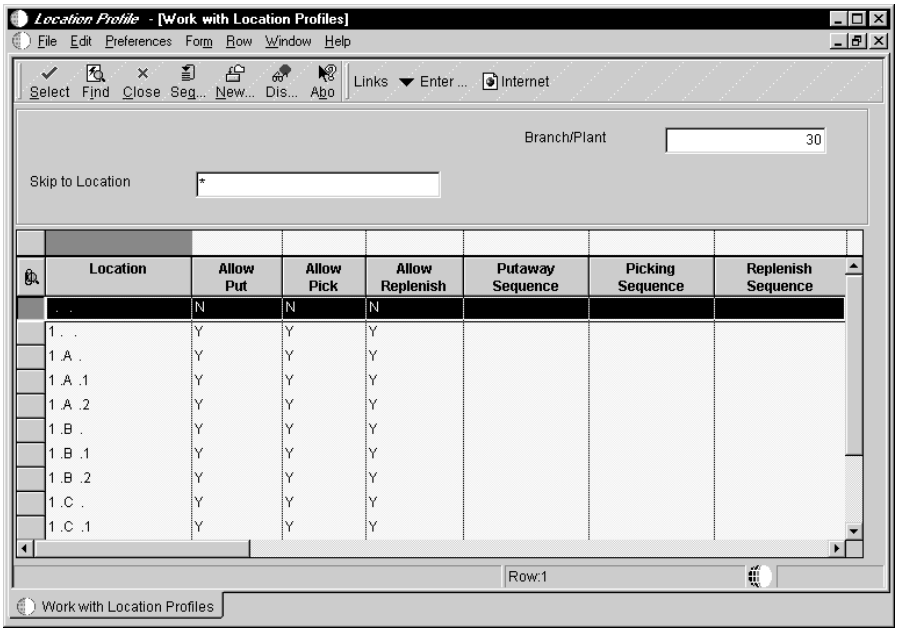
On the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Location Profile.

You can assign characteristic groups to locations to create random rule requirements. You may also assign characteristics to a location using the Location Characteristics program.

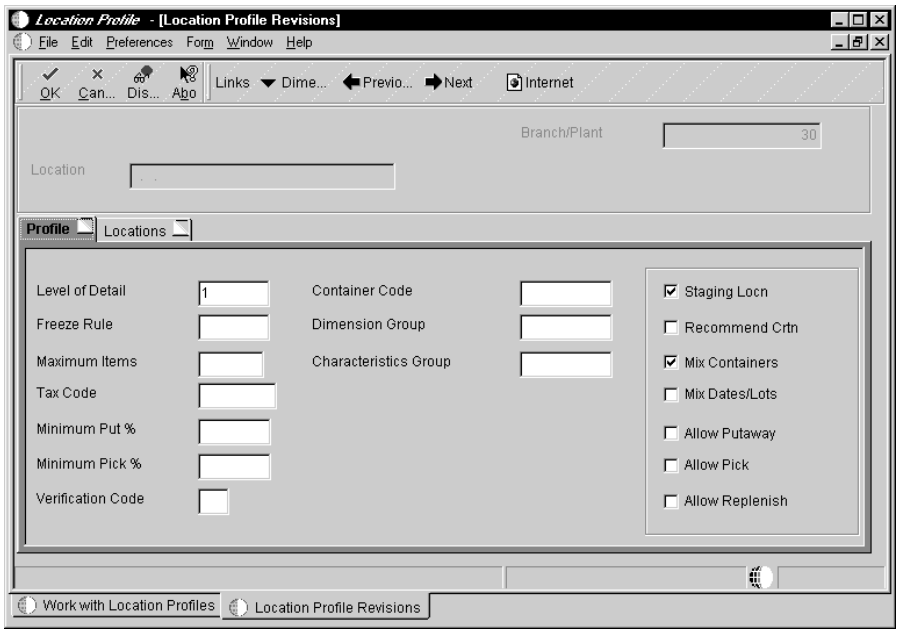
For example, assume that you have created a characteristic group for an order that consists of refrigerated items that are stored in liquid form. You must specify locations in the warehouse that are suitable in temperature and space for storing the items.

▶ To assign characteristic groups to locations

On Work With Location Profiles



1. Enter a branch/plant and click Find.
2. Choose the location to which you want to assign the characteristic group.
3. From the Row menu, choose Profile Revisions.



4. On Location Profile Revisions, complete the following field and click OK:
    - Characteristics Group

Setting Up Random Rules

From the Warehousing Movement Rules menu (G46311), choose either Putaway Random Requirements, Pick Random Requirements, or Replenishment Random Requirements.

You use random rules to make location selection more efficient by randomly distributing items throughout the warehouse instead of using fixed locations for putaway, picking, and replenishment. You create a random rule using random requirements that are based on location characteristics.

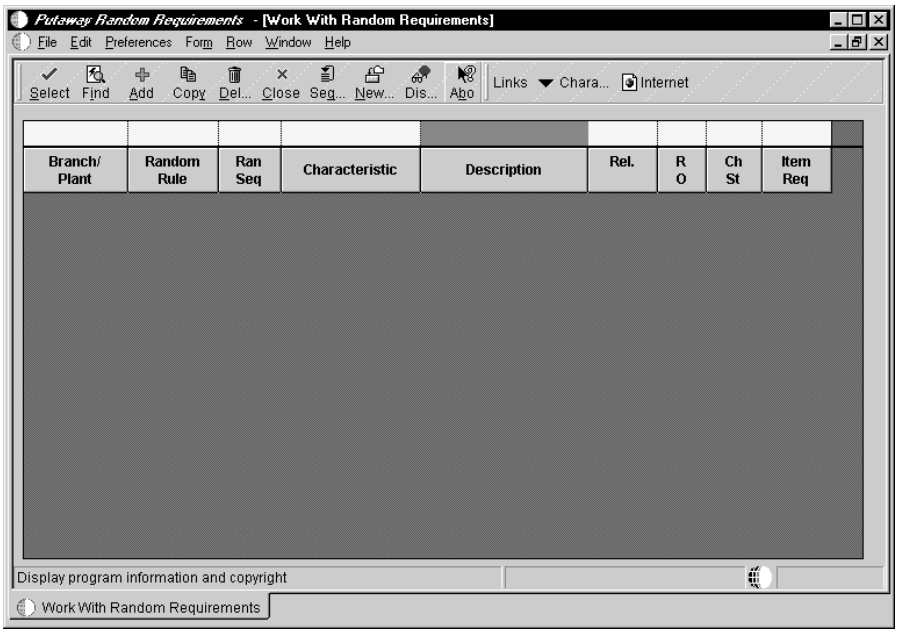
After you set up a random rule, you can include that random rule in a putaway, picking, or replenishment instruction table.

After you add or change a random rule or a location characteristic, you must build the Random Location table using the Build Random Location table program. This updates the table with the changes you made.

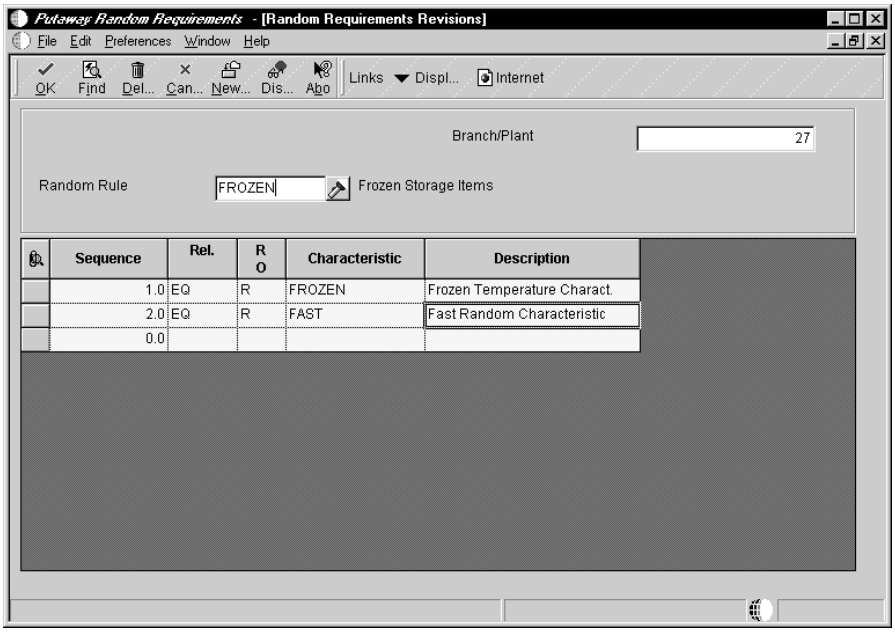
If you do not run the Build Random Location Table program, the first putaway request that attempts to use the random rule will cause the system to automatically rebuild the Random Location table. This might result in slower processing of the movement request.

To set up random rules

On Work With Random Requirements



1. Click Add.



2. On Random Requirements Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant

- Random Rule
- Sequence
- Rel
- R O
- Characteristic

Field	Explanation
Random Rule	A code (system 46/type SR) that identifies a random requirements table. If you use Random, Empty or Existing locations for the movement method, you must enter a random rule code to consider only locations whose characteristics match the random rule.
Sequence	A number that ranks optional characteristics in a random rule. During random putaway, picking, and replenishment, the system selects locations with characteristics that match the random rule's characteristics, according to the random characteristic sequence. If a characteristic is required, the system does not use the random sequence.
Rel	A code that indicates what location characteristics should be included or excluded when choosing locations with a random rule. Each characteristic specified on a random rule must have a relationship code. You assign relationships on Random Tables (P46822). Valid values are: EQ Search for locations with characteristics that equal the random rule characteristics NE Search for locations with characteristics that do not equal the random rule characteristics
R O	A code that indicates whether a location characteristic is required or optional for a random rule to select the location. The random rule selects locations that have characteristics matching the random rule's required characteristics. The random rule does not necessarily select locations matching the random rule's optional characteristics. Valid codes are: R Use only locations that have this required characteristic O Use locations that have this optional characteristic, if possible
Characteristic	A code (system 46/type DF) defines a characteristic for a location or location group. You can define unlimited characteristics (such as Cold, Dark, Dry, Heavy, and Secure) for any location or location group.

Creating the Random Location Table

From the Advanced and Technical Operations menu (G4631), choose Build Random Location Table.

The Random Locations table contains a list of all the random locations for a rule. You run the Build Random Location Table program after you change your random rule requirements or after you change the characteristics of random locations.

When you run the Build Random Location Table program, the system matches location characteristics with random rule characteristics and updates the Random Locations table (F46821).

Building the Tie-Breaker Table

From the Warehouse Advanced and Technical Operations menu (G4631), choose Build Tiebreaker Information.

Whenever you move inventory, the system uses movement instructions (F46095) to suggest locations for picking, putaway, or replenishment. If several locations meet the criteria, the system uses the information stored in a tie–breaker table to select the optimum location. To determine tie–breaker information for putaway, you must create a Tie–Breaker table that stores the following information about every location in the warehouse:

- Sequence number
- Available space
- Proximity to a base location

You build the Tie–Breaker table using a program that selects locations and calculates their proximity and available space. You can use the generic program to build a tie–breaker table for all locations in your warehouse, or you can modify the program to create a table with fewer locations.

You must rebuild the Tie-Breaker table whenever you change any of the following:

- Putaway, Picking, or Replenishment Sequence Code
- Location characteristics
- Location dimensions
- Location proximity (latitude, longitude, or height)

Setting Up Item Warehouse Information

You must provide warehouse information about each item before the system can process items. For example, you can classify items by their size or by the amount of demand. You must set up units of measure, such as eaches and boxes, and define a unit of measure structure that describes the relationship of each unit of measure to the other units of measure. You also need to specify default locations for items and whether items can mix with different items in the same locations.

Setting up item warehouse information includes:

- ❑ Defining unit of measure structures
- ❑ Defining item classification codes
- ❑ Setting up item profiles
- ❑ Setting up item unit of measure definitions

Defining Unit of Measure Structures

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Item Master.

You must define a unit of measure structure to process an item in the Warehouse Management system. A unit of measure structure describes the relationship between the smallest unit of measure and larger units of measure, such as eaches to boxes, boxes to cases, and cases to pallets. For example, if you lack bulk floor space, and you receive a pallet of 500 items, the unit of measure structure allows you to convert pallets to eaches automatically and to store the items in smaller locations. The system uses the unit of measure structure to choose the most efficient unit of measure for picking, putaway, and replenishment.

You can define an unlimited number of unit of measure conversions for an item. For example, you can define conversions such as 24 items per case, 16 cases per pallet, and so on. However, the system limits the structure to 5 unit of measure levels. You assign a code (1 through 5) to each unit of measure level in the structure.

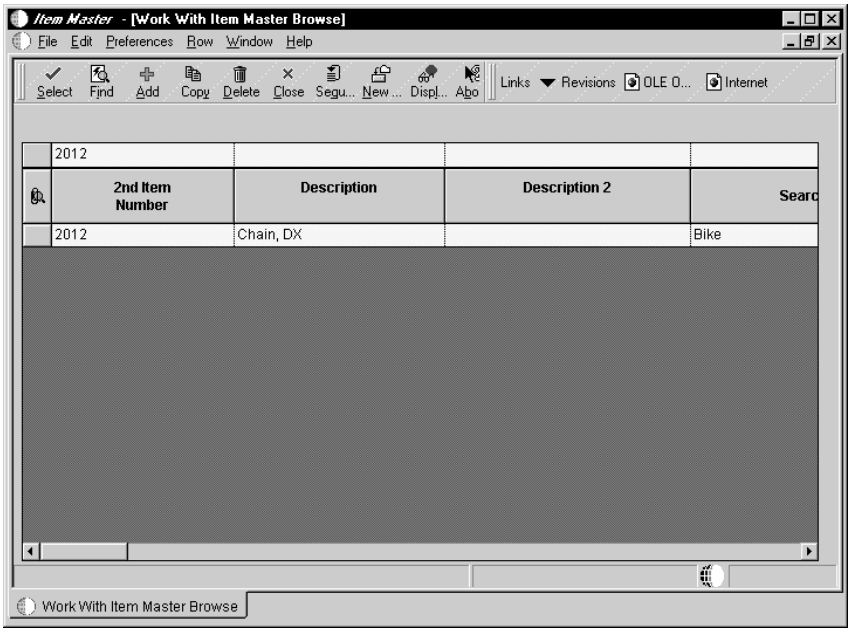
Each item must have a primary unit of measure. The primary unit of measure is the smallest unit of measure that the system can track. You should assign a structure code of 1 to the largest unit of measure, such as a pallet. The system assigns the highest numerical structure code for an item (up to five unit of measure levels) to the primary (smallest) unit of measure automatically.

The system uses the unit of measure conversions based on how you set the unit of measure conversion in System Constants. You can use conversions that were defined for the item in a specific branch/plant, or you can define conversions for an item that apply to all branch/plants. If you do not set the unit of measure conversion, the system searches for the item's conversion in the Item Master table.

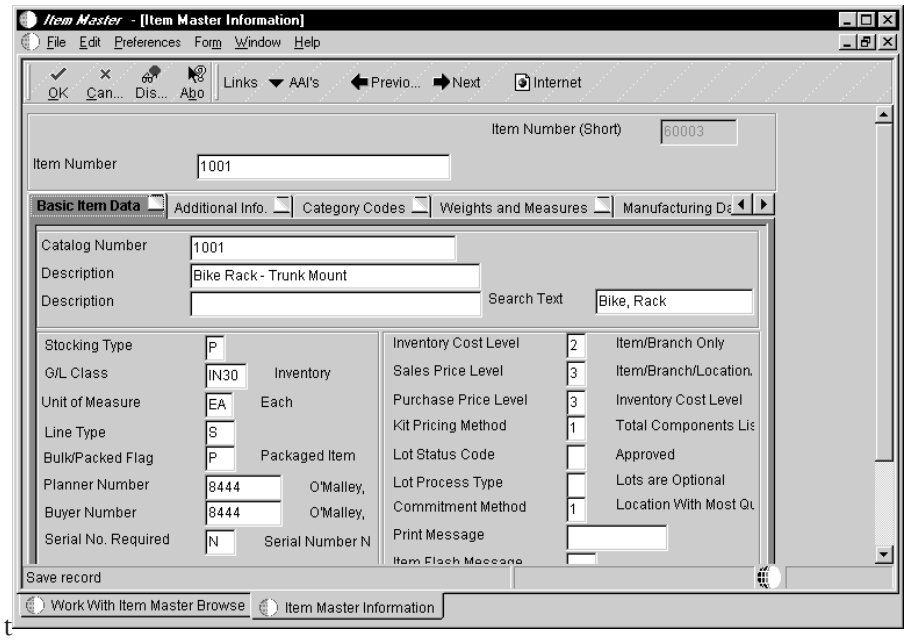
The system overrides the Unit of Measure structures for each item that is tracked in the system by a serial number. For these items, the primary unit of measure will always be in level one, with a quantity of one. The system tracks serial numbers using one record for each serial number. You cannot merge these records.

▶ To define unit of measure structures

On Work With Item Master Browse

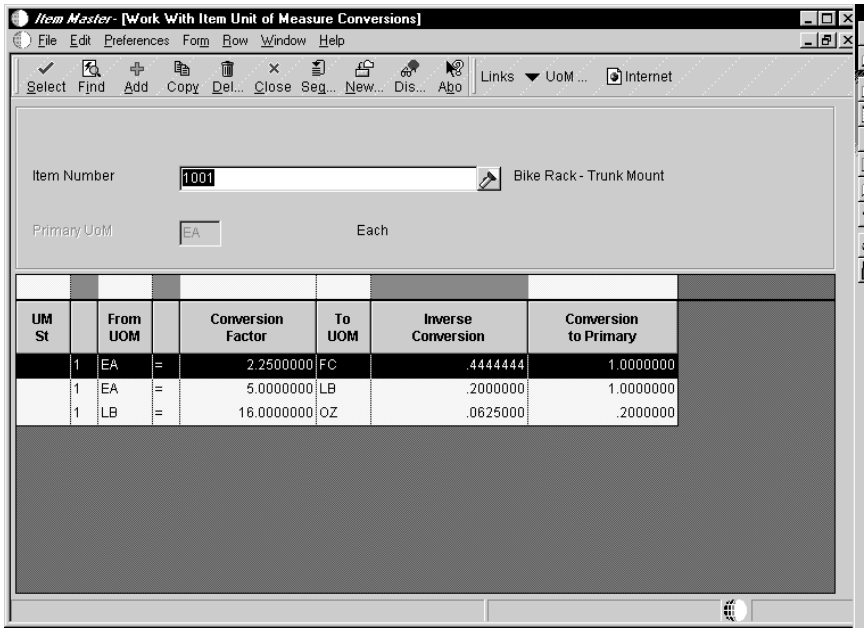


1. Complete the following field and click Find:
   - 2nd Item Number
2. Choose the row that contains the item for which you want to define unit of measure structures and click Select.

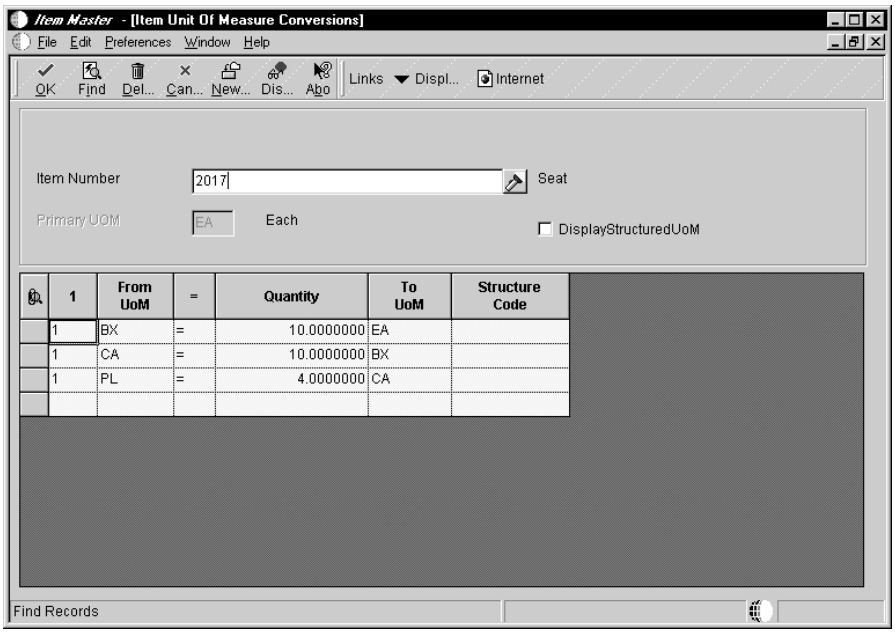


t

3. On Item Master Information, click the Weights and Measures tab, and then choose Conversions from the Form menu.



4. On Work With Item Unit of Measure Conversions, click Add.



5. On Item Unit of Measure Conversions, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Item Number
   - From UoM
   - Quantity
   - To UoM
   - Structure Code

Field	Explanation
2nd Item Number	A number that identifies the item. The system provides three separate item numbers plus an extensive cross-reference capability to alternate item numbers. These item numbers are: 1. Item Number (short) – An 8-digit, computer-assigned item number. 2. 2nd Item Number – The 25-digit, free–form, user defined, alphanumeric item number. 3. 3rd Item Number – Another 25-digit, free–form, user defined, alphanumeric item number. In addition to these three basic item numbers, the system provides an extensive cross-reference search capability. Numerous cross-references to alternate part numbers can be user defined (for example, substitute item numbers, replacements, bar codes, customer numbers, or supplier numbers).

Field	Explanation
From UoM	A user defined code (00/UM) that identifies the unit of measure for an item. For example, it can be eaches, cases, boxes, and so on.
Quantity	The factor that the system uses to convert one unit of measure to another unit of measure.
To UoM	A code (UDC table 00/UM) that indicates a secondary unit of measure.
Structure Code	A code that determines the hierarchy of items in containers or pallets. For example: Unit of Measure 1 Pallet = 24 Cases — structure code 1 1 Case = 12 Interpacks — structure code 2 1 Interpack = 3 Boxes — structure code 3 1 Box = 6 Eaches — structure code 4 Assign structure code 1 to the largest unit of measure, with smaller units assigned to codes 2, 3, and 4. Given the above structure example, when one item is stored in the warehouse the location detail (F4602) would have a structure of: 1 Pallet/ with 24 Cases on the Pallet/ with 12 Interpacks in each Case/ with 3 Boxes in each Interpack/ with 6 Eaches in each Box NOTE: It is not necessary to define your primary unit of measure within a structure. It always defaults in as the lowest level. Or, if you are changing the structure in a program, the system verifies that the primary is present in the structure and is the lowest level.

Processing Options for Item Master

```
Defaults

      1.  Primary Unit of Measure (Blank          _____________
      = EA)
      2.  Weight Unit of Measure (Blank           _____________
      = LB)

Process

1.  Specify the from and thru dates to
    be used for effective dates in the
    Item Notes table:

      From Date (Blank = System Date)             _____________
      Thru Date (Blank = last day of              _____________
      default century)

2.  Enter a '1' for each additional Item
    Master information screen to display
```

when performing an add or change. If blank, the screen will not display.

Category Codes _____
Additional System Information _____
Storage/Shipping _____
Cost Revisions (Conditional) _____
Price Revisions (Conditional) _____

3. Enter a ’1’ to automatically call the Item Branch program when adding a new item number and return to the Item Master screen. If left blank, the Item Branch program will not be called.

Item Branch _____

4. Enter a ’1’ to bring up Item Notes when you double-click on a media object row header on the Browse form. If left blank, the Internal Attachments will be called.

Item Notes _____

Workflow

1. Enter a value to indicate which actions activate the workflow process. Enter a ’1’ for adds. Enter a ’2’ for changes. Enter a ’3’ for adds and changes. If left blank, workflow will not be activated.

Workflow (Future) _____

2. Enter a ’1’ to specify whether or not changes can be made to a pending record. If a ’1’ is entered, a record change will be allowed. However, the Workflow process will be restarted. If left blank, no additional changes will be allowed while approval is pending.

Allow Changes (Restart Workflow) (Future) _____

3. Enter a ’1’ to log all additions and changes as history records in the “Master Transaction File”, even when workflow is not initiated. If left blank, the new/changed item will not be logged as a history record.

Logged as a history record (Future) _____

Global Update

1. Enter a ’1’ to transfer changes made

```
    to the 2nd and 3rd item numbers to
    the Item Branch records or enter a
    '2' to transfer changes to records
    in the Selected files (See UDC
    40/IC).

      Transfer Changes                                _____

Versions

1.  Enter the Version to be used for
    each program.  If left blank,
    ZJDE0001 will be used.

      Item Availability (P41202)                      _____
      Item Branch (P41026)                            _____

Interop

      1.  Enter the transaction type for              _____
      the interoperability transaction.
      If left blank, outbound
      interoperability processing will
      not be performed.
      2.  Enter a '1' to write the                    _____
      before image for a change
      transaction.  If left blank, only
      the after image will be written.
```

Defining Item Classification Codes

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Item Branch.

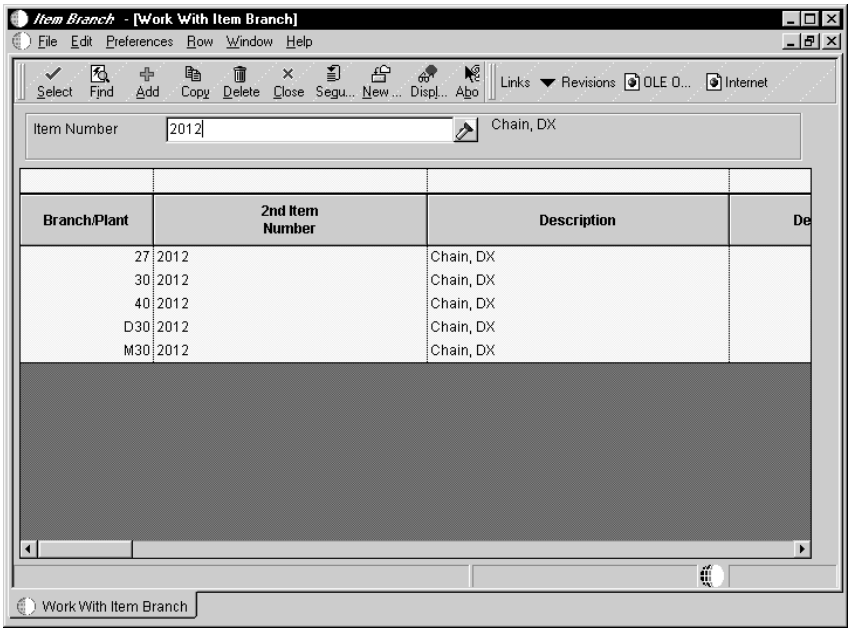
An item classification code is a group to which you assign an item. During inventory movement (putaway, picking, and replenishment), the system uses these codes to choose the movement tables that determine location selection. You use two types of item classification codes for the warehouse:

- Item dimension group
- Warehouse process groups

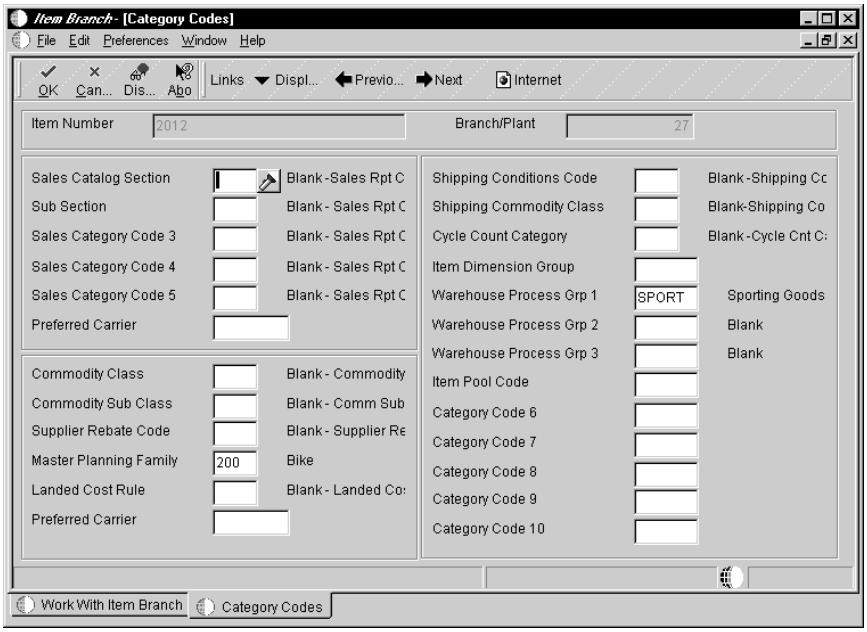
For example, you can assign a compact disc to the item dimension group DISK and to the warehouse process group FAST, because it is a popular item and does not remain in stock very long.

To define item classification codes

On Work With Item Branch



1. Complete the following field and click Find:
   - 2nd Item Number
2. Choose the row that contains the item for which you want to define unit of measure structures, and choose Category Codes from the Row menu.



3. Complete the following fields and click OK:
    - Planning Fence Rule
    - Round to Whole Number
    - Leadtime Level
    - Leadtime Manufacturing

Field	Explanation
Planning Fence Rule	A code (system 41/type 01) that identifies a group of items that share the same size specifications, such as height and width. An item dimension group defines the size specifications for all items that belong to the group. After you set up an item dimension group, you can assign items to the group through Classification Codes.
Round to Whole Number	A user defined code (41/02) that identifies a group of items that you want to move the same way. A process group determines what movement instructions the system uses for putaway, picking, and replenishment. You use the Classification Codes program (P41011) to assign items to process groups.
Leadtime Level	A user defined code (41/02) that identifies a group of items that you want to move the same way. A process group determines what movement instructions the system uses for putaway, picking, and replenishment. You use the Classification Codes program (P41011) to assign items to process groups.
Leadtime Manufacturing	A user defined code (41/02) that identifies a group of items that you want to move the same way. A process group determines what movement instructions the system uses for putaway, picking, and replenishment. You use the Classification Codes program (P41011) to assign items to process groups.

See Also

- *Defining Process Selection* for information about how warehouse process groups control which movement instructions the system uses

Setting Up Item Profiles

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Item Profile Revisions.

Every item that you process through your warehouse must have an item profile. The item profile contains basic information, such as:

- Whether you can store items of different types or ages in the same location

- Whether to use one or two-phase movement for putaway, picking, and replenishment
- The item's various default locations

For example, you can set up a profile for item Compact Disc to:

- Allow mixing with other items
- Use two-phase putaway, picking, and replenishment
- Use location V/ / as its default variance location

▶ To set up item profiles

On Work With Item Profiles

1. Click Add.
2. On Item Profile Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
    - Business Unit
    - Item Number – Unknown Format Entered
    - Overflow Location
    - Location – Variance
    - Location – Holding
    - Location – Base Putaway
    - Location – Base Picking
    - 1 or 2 Phase Putaway
    - 1 or 2 Phase Picking
    - 1 or 2 Phase Replenishment
    - Mix Items (Y/N)
    - Mix Dates / Lots (Y/N)
    - Split Lines – Putaway (Y/N)

Field	Explanation
Overflow Location	A code that identifies the location that the system uses when an item cannot fit into the suggested putaway locations. You can monitor movement suggestions for the overflow location by accessing the audit report (P46175) or by inquiring on the location detail (F4602).

Field	Explanation
Variance Location	A code that identifies the location that the system uses when you confirm a smaller quantity than the suggested quantity during putaway confirmation. You do this through Change/Split Suggestion during putaway confirmation, where you enter a quantity that is smaller than the suggested quantity, and confirm with a variance to the suggested quantity. The system places the variance (remaining) quantity in the variance location.
Holding Location	A code that identifies the location that the system uses when you confirm a larger quantity than the suggested pick quantity during pick confirmation. You do this through Change/Split Suggestion during pick confirmation, where you enter a quantity that is greater than the suggested quantity, and confirm with a variance to the suggested quantity. The system places the variance (extra) quantity in the holding location.
Base Putaway Location	A code that identifies the base putaway location that the system uses to calculate proximity when you specify proximity as the tiebreaker in a putaway instruction. If you use a tiebreaker that sequences locations according to proximity, the system ranks the locations based on their distance from this base putaway location. The system calculates distance based on the coordinates (longitude, latitude, and height) you defined in the location profile (P46020).
Base Picking Location	A code that identifies the base picking location that the system uses to calculate proximity when you specify proximity as the tiebreaker in a picking instruction. If you use a tiebreaker that sequences locations according to proximity, the system ranks the locations based on their distance from this base picking location. The system calculates distance based on the coordinates (longitude, latitude, and height) you defined in the location profile (P46020).

Field	Explanation
1 or 2 Phase Putaway	A code that indicates whether you use 1- or 2-phase confirmation during putaway. • 1-phase confirmation means the process is confirmed as one step after goods have moved from the starting location to the destination location. • 2-phase confirmation means the process is confirmed in two steps: the first when the goods have moved from the starting location to the staging location, and the second when the goods have moved from the staging location to the destination location. If you use 2-phase confirmation, you can specify whether the confirmation is logical or physical. • Logical 2-phase confirmation generates one document and does not indicate physical movement to the staging location. • Physical 2-phase confirmation generates two documents: the first indicates movement from the starting location to the staging location, and the second indicates movement from the staging location to the destination location. Valid codes are: I Use 1-phase confirmation L Use logical 2-phase confirmation P Use physical 2-phase confirmation

Field	Explanation
1 or 2 Phase Picking	A code that indicates whether you use 1- or 2-phase confirmation during picking. • 1-phase confirmation means the process is confirmed as one step after goods have moved from the starting location to the destination location. • 2-phase confirmation means the process is confirmed in two steps: the first when the goods have moved from the starting location to the staging location, and the second when the goods have moved from the staging location to the destination location. If you use 2-phase confirmation, you can specify whether the confirmation is logical or physical. • Logical 2-phase confirmation generates one document and does not indicate physical movement to the staging location. • Physical 2-phase confirmation generates two documents: the first indicates movement from the starting location to the staging location, and the second indicates movement from the staging location to the destination location. Valid codes are: I Use 1-phase confirmation L Use logical 2-phase confirmation P Use physical 2-phase confirmation

Field	Explanation
1 or 2 Phase Replenishment	A code that indicates whether you use 1- or 2-phase confirmation during replenishment. • 1-phase confirmation means the process is confirmed as one step after goods have moved from the starting location to the destination location. • 2-phase confirmation means the process is confirmed in two steps: the first when the goods have moved from the starting location to the staging location, and the second when the goods have moved from the staging location to the destination location. If you use 2-phase confirmation, you can specify whether the confirmation is logical or physical. • Logical 2-phase confirmation generates one document and does not indicate physical movement to the staging location. • Physical 2-phase confirmation generates two documents: the first indicates movement from the starting location to the staging location, and the second indicates movement from the staging location to the destination location. Valid codes are: I Use 1-phase confirmation L Use logical 2-phase confirmation P Use physical 2-phase confirmation
Mix Items (Y/N)	A code that indicates whether you want the system to store different items in the same location. Valid codes are: Y Yes, allow different items to be stored in the same location N No, do not allow different items to be stored in the same location
Mix Dates/Lots (Y/N)	A code that indicates whether you want the system to store items with different receipt dates in the same location. Valid values are: Y Yes, store items with different receipt dates in the same location. N No, do not store items with different receipt dates in the same location. You must set up the location profile and the item profile in the Warehouse Management system to allow the mixing of dates.

Field	Explanation
Split Lines (Y/N)	A code that indicates whether the system can split a purchase order line when you create a putaway suggestion for the order line. Valid codes are: Y Yes, split purchase order lines when making putaway suggestions N No, do not split purchase order lines when making putaway suggestions

Setting Up Item Unit of Measure and Capacity Definitions

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose either U/M Definition by Group or U/M Definition by Item.

You define information about each item's units of measure, such as eaches, boxes, and cases, to allow the system to perform putaway, picking, and replenishment of that item. You define the item's units of measure when you create the Item Master record for the item.

Each item's unit of measure definition includes information such as:

- The default storage container
- A switch that controls license plate tracking for that unit of measure
- The dimensions that the system uses to calculate volume

A unit of measure structure describes the relationship of eaches to boxes, boxes to cases, cases to pallets, and so on. If you use a unit of measure structure, you define each unit of measure in the structure using Item Units of Measure during the creation of the Basic Item Master Data record for the item. If you do not use a unit of measure structure, you must define the primary unit of measure for the item.

You use Unit of Measure Definition to define the unit of measure's dimensions and how the system processes each unit of measure for an item's structure. You can define units of measure by item or item dimension group, and the system allows you to specify whether to display item or item dimension group information.

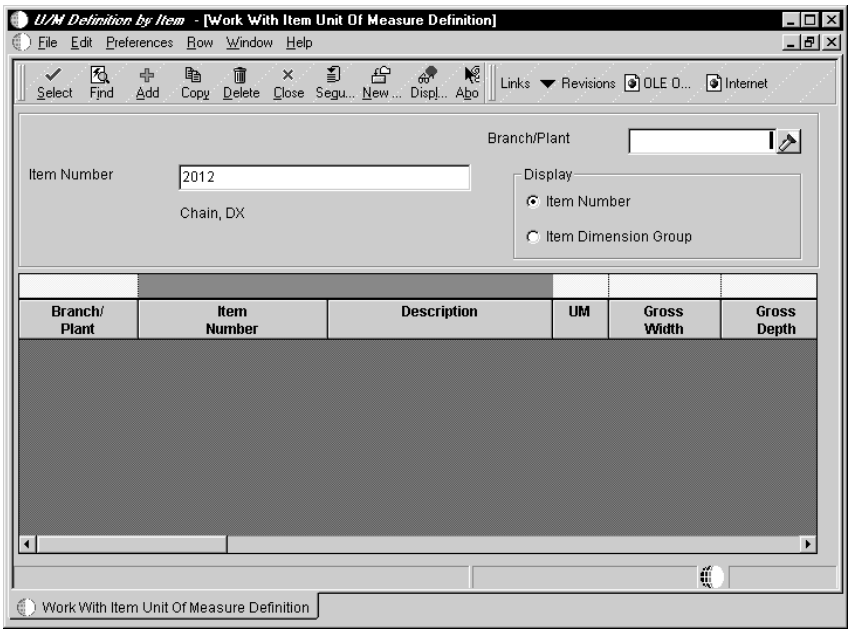
You choose an item dimension group from User Defined Code Revisions. If the predefined item dimension groups do not meet your needs, you can define a new item dimension group on User Defined Code Revisions and then reference that group on Unit of Measure Definition by Group.

If you set up an item unit of measure definition, it always overrides an item group unit of measure definition. This is because the item unit of measure is specific to that item, whereas you use the item group unit of measure to supply the unit of measure information for all items in the group during inventory movement. You can set up an

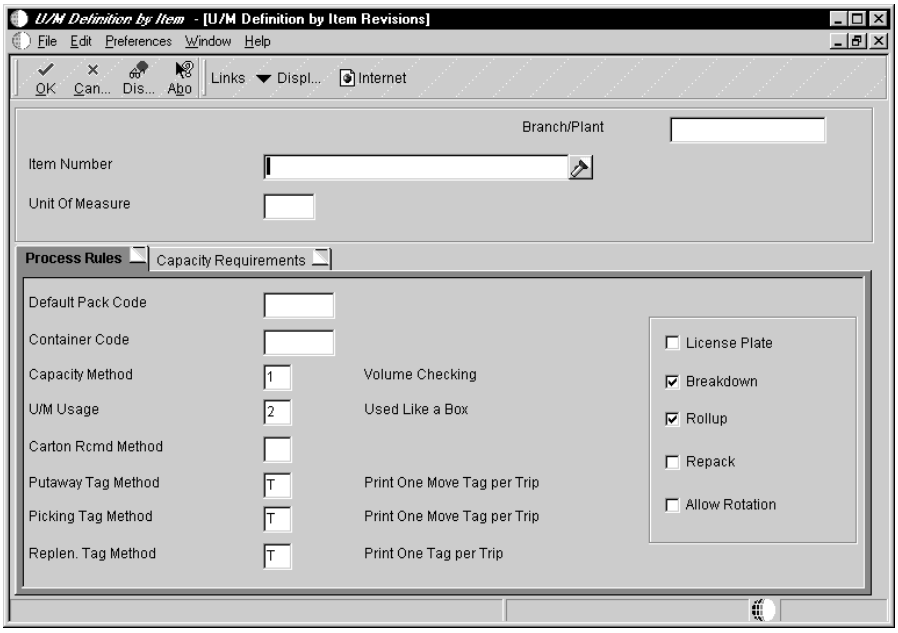
item dimension group and then set up item unit of measure definitions for items that vary from the normal dimensions of the group.

▶ To set up unit of measure and capacity definitions

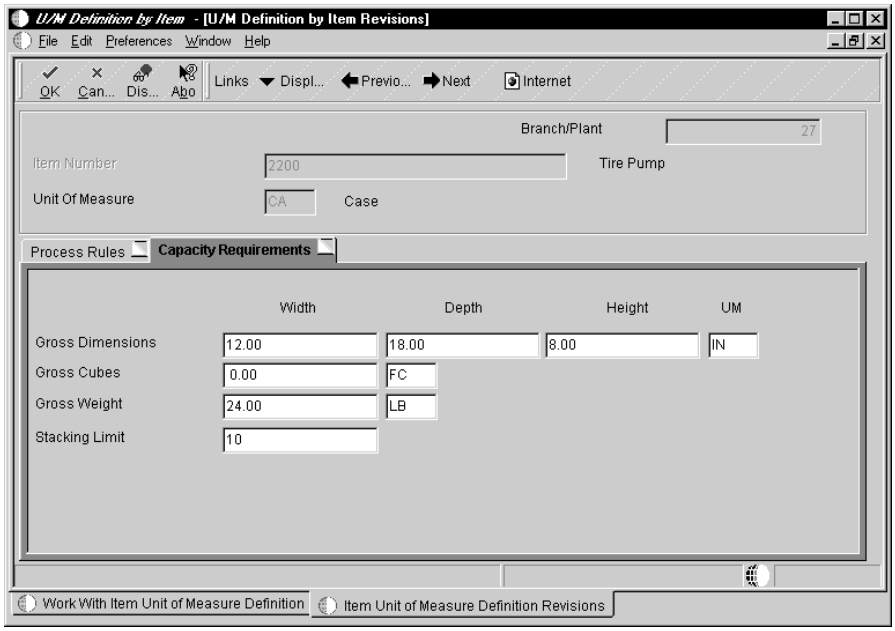
On Work With Item Unit of Measure Definition



1. Click Add.



2. On U/M Definition by Item Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Business Unit
   - Item Number – Unknown Format Entered
   - Unit of Measure as Input
3. Click the Capacity Requirements tab.



4. Enter width and depth values for the following fields and click OK:
   - Gross Dimensions
   - Gross Weight

Field	Explanation
Gross Dimensions	The gross width of the location(s) defined within the location dimension group, the gross width of an item as defined in the Unit Of Measure Definition (by item or group), or the gross width of a storage or shipping container. The unit of measure can be defined in Branch/Plant Constants – Location Definition.
Gross Weight	The gross weight of one unit of the item in this unit of measure, or the weight of an empty storage container or shipping carton. These values default to the location detail (F4602) and the system uses the values in maximum weight calculations for specified locations during putaway.

Processing Options for Item Unit Of Measure Profile

Display

1. Enter a ’1’ to display Item format. Default of blank will display Item Dimension Group format _____

Setting Up Inclusion Rules

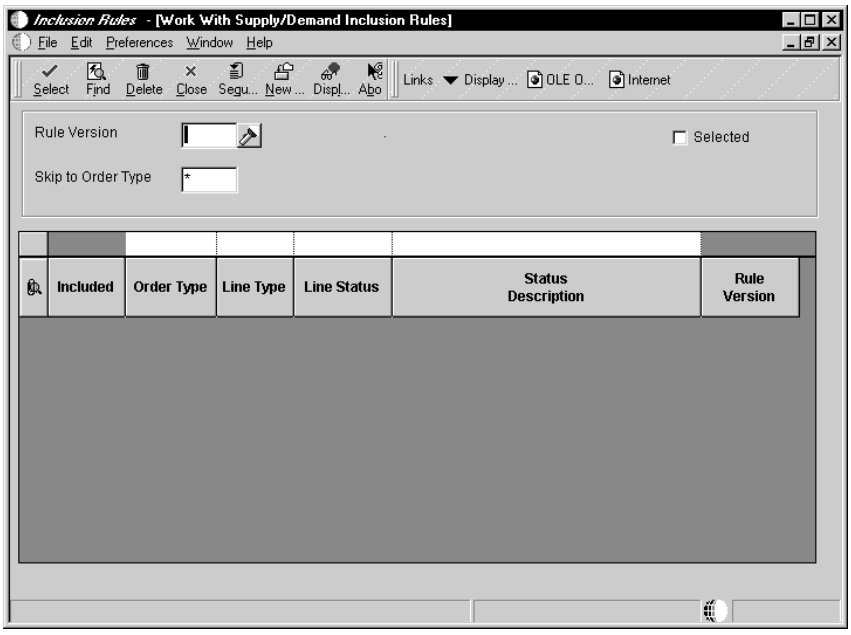
From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Request Inclusion Rules.

An inclusion rule specifies which order type, line type, and status combinations that you process through your warehouse. This determines the steps at which the system creates putaway requests (during purchase order receipts entry) or picking requests (during sales order processing).

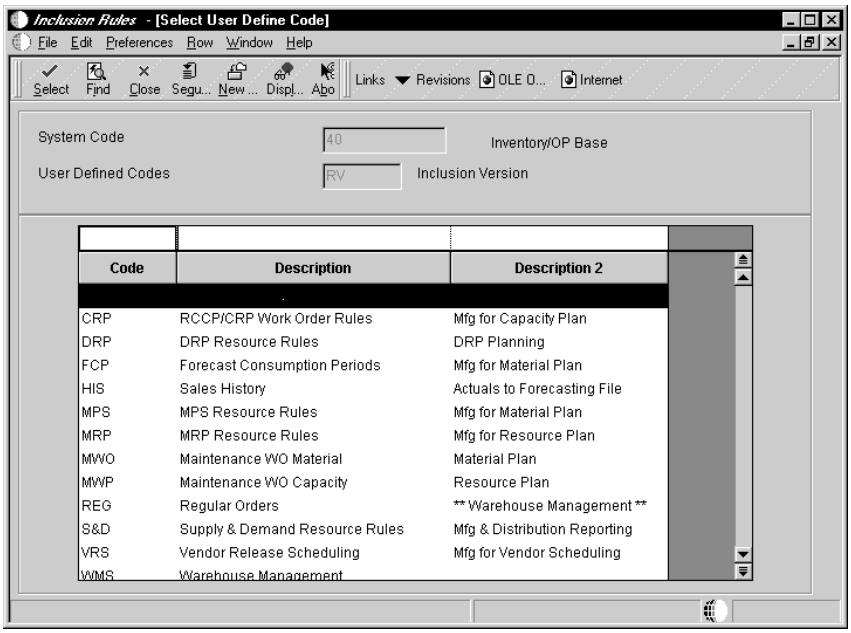
You must define the inclusion rule and include the order type, next status, and line type for the order for which you want to create a putaway or picking request.

▶ To set up inclusion rules

On Work With Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules



1. Click the flashlight button in the following field:
   - Version



2. On Select User Defined Code, select the inclusion rule.
3. On Work With Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules, click Find.
4. Select the row that contains the order activity status for which you want to generate the appropriate movement request.

Processing Options for Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules

```
WO Types

1. Enter the WO document types for the
    Inclusion rules. These can be
    stacked up one after another for
    multiple document types. If left
    blank, “WO” will be used.

      Work Order Document Types          _____
```

Setting Up Order Groups

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Order Groups.

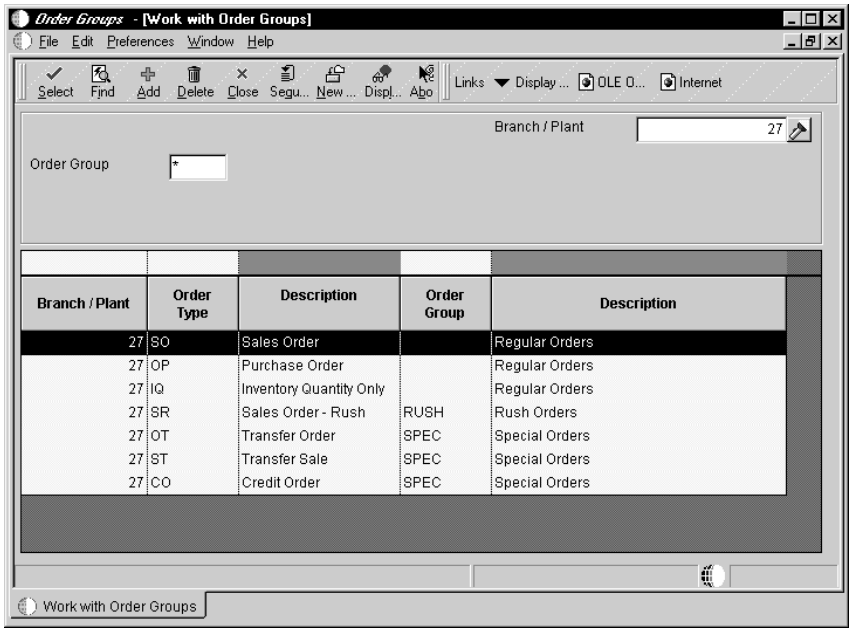
An order group is a set of document types, such as purchase orders or sales orders, that you use as a group to select movement instructions for putaway, picking, and replenishment. You define the order group to identify which putaway, picking, or replenishment instruction table to choose during process selection.

You can use a blank name for your most commonly used order group.

You must assign each order type that you use to an order group. For replenishment, you must assign document type IQ to each order group that you use. Additionally, you must set up order groups if you want to perform online replenishment.

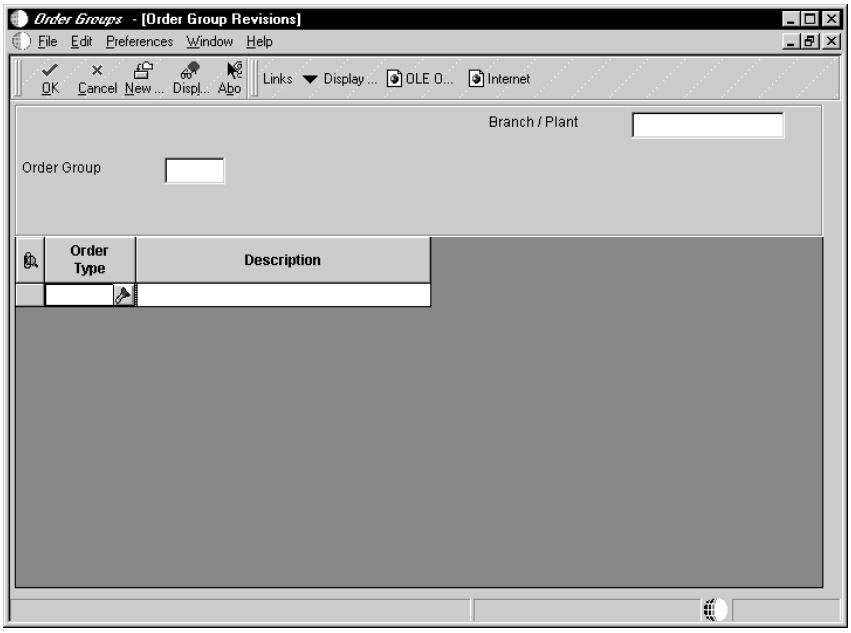
▶ To set up order groups

On Work With Order Groups

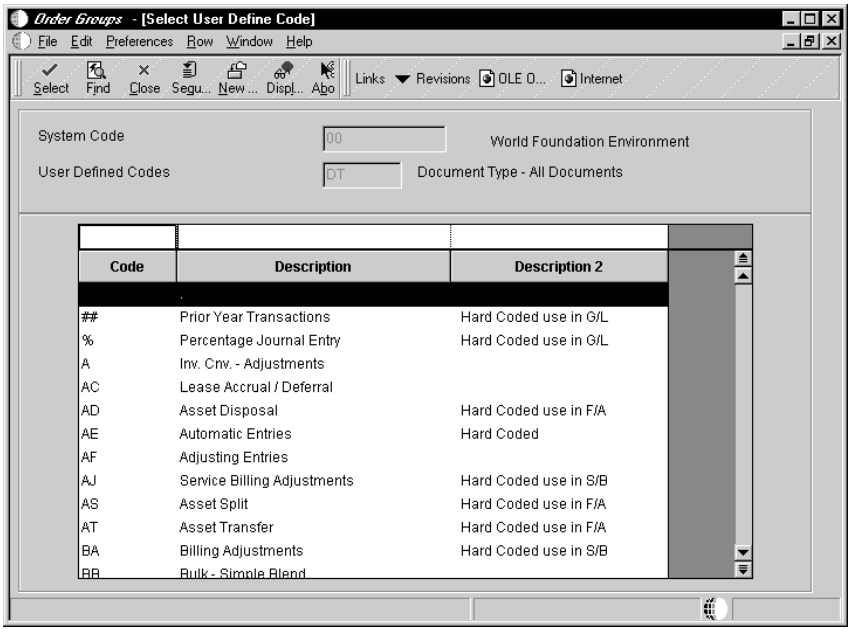


1. Complete the following fields and click Add:

- Branch / Plant
- Order Group



2. On Order Group Revisions, click the flashlight button in the following field:
   - Order Type



3. On Select User Defined Code, choose an order type.
4. On Order Group Revisions, repeat the process for each order type that you need to assign to the order group and click OK.

Field	Explanation
Order Group	A code (system 46/type DT) that identifies a group of order types that you want to process as one for putaway, picking, and replenishment transactions. You set up order group codes on User Defined Codes, then add order types to the code on Order Groups (P46092). You specify an order group on Picking Instructions (P46095) to limit the order types that trigger replenishment after picking.
Order Type	A code (00/DT) that identifies the type of document, such as an order or an invoice.

Setting Up Unit of Measure Groups

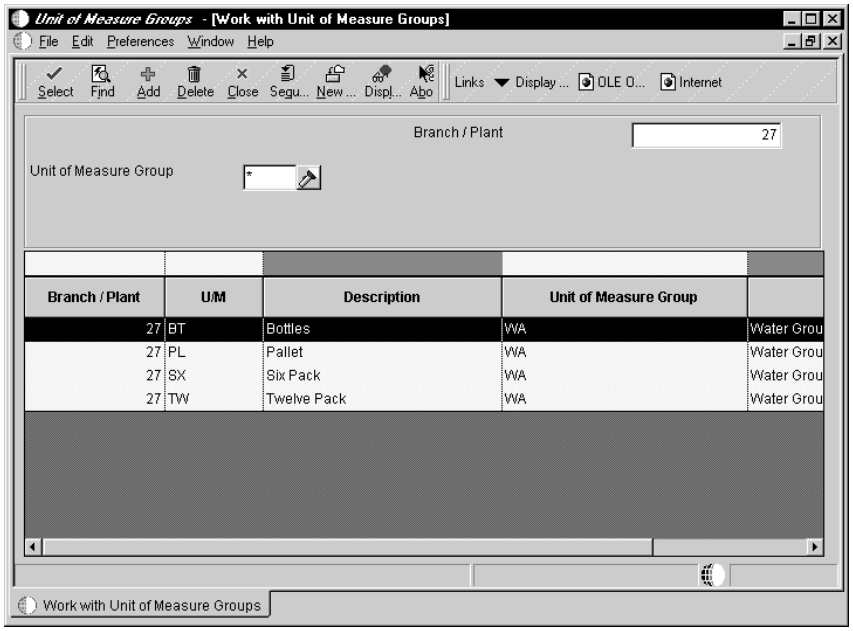
From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Unit of Measure Groups.

A unit of measure group is a set of units of measure that you want the system to process the same way during putaway, picking, and replenishment. This saves you time during warehouse setup. You can use unit of measure groups by assigning the groups to movement instruction tables to control inventory movement.

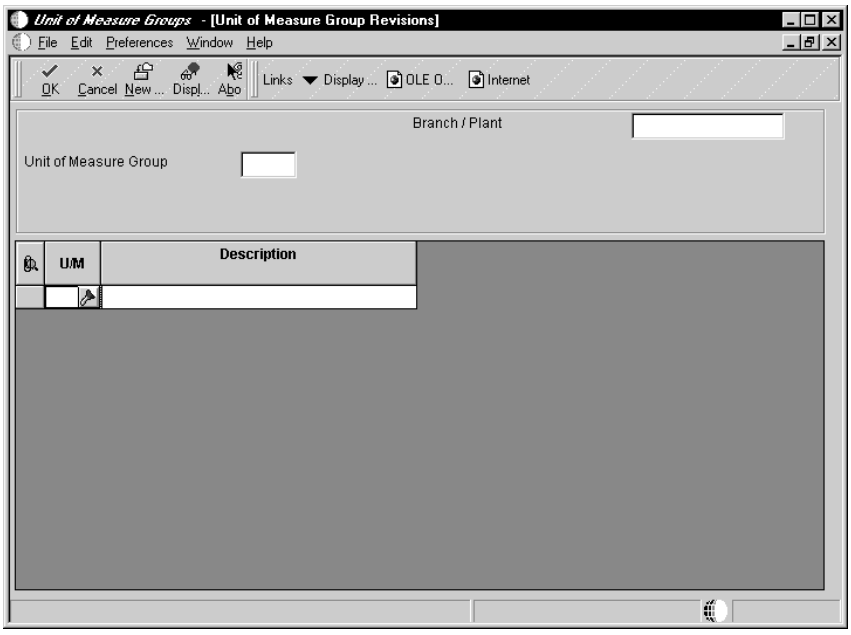
You can assign a unit of measure to only one unit of measure group.

▶ To set up unit of measure groups

On Work With Unit of Measure Groups

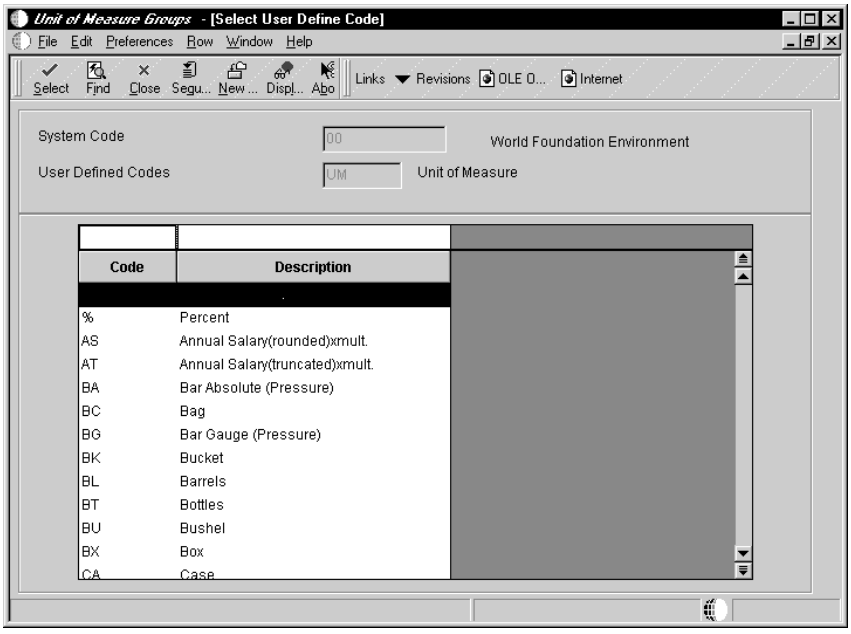


1. Complete the following fields and click Add:
   - Branch / Plant
   - Unit of Measure Group



2. On Unit of Measure Group Revisions, click the flashlight button in the following field:

   - U/M



3. On Select User Defined Code, choose the row the contains the unit of measure that you want to assign to the unit of measure group.
4. On Unit of Measure Group Revisions, click OK.

Field	Explanation
Unit of Measure Group	A code (system 46/type UG) that identifies a group of units of measure that you want to process as one for putaway, picking, and replenishment transactions. You use unit of measure groups to set up movement instructions for putaway, picking, or replenishment.

Setting Up Storage Containers

You can use storage containers, such as boxes, canisters, or pallets, to store items while they are in your warehouse. You set up storage containers to specify how much space the container requires in the storage location. You can also specify which containers are allowed in a particular location. The system uses this information to choose locations during putaway.

Two types of storage containers are available:

- Open, or pallet-type containers, which you can overfill to exceed the container's dimensions to create storage space on top of the container
- Closed, or box-type containers, which you cannot overfill

To set up storage containers, complete the following tasks:

❑ Define storage containers

❑ Set up allowed containers for each location

Defining Storage Containers

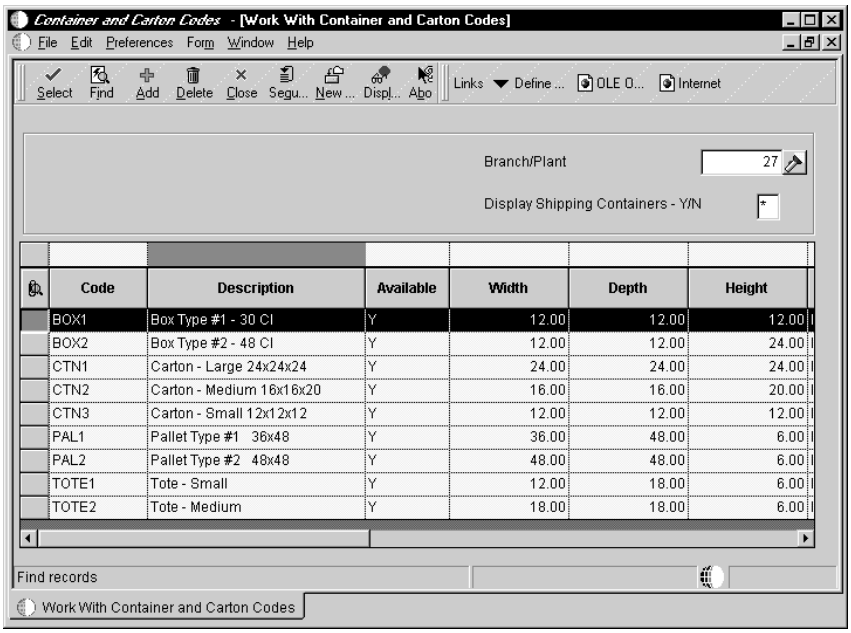
From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Container and Carton Codes.

You define the dimensions, weight, and capacity of each container that you want to use in your warehouse. The system uses this information when choosing locations for putaway and also for transactions that involve other J.D. Edwards systems.

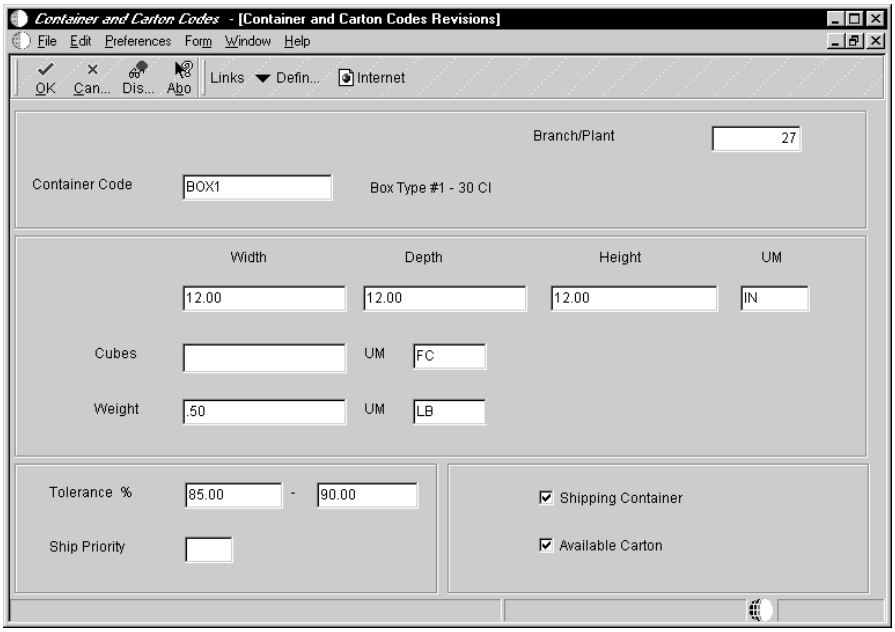
The system contains predefined container codes that identify various storage containers or shipping cartons. If the container codes do not meet your needs, you can add your own codes on User Defined Code Revisions.

▶ To define storage containers

On Work With Container and Carton Codes



1. Click Add.



2. On Container and Carton Codes Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
    - Business Unit
    - Container Code
    - Gross Width
    - Gross Depth

- Gross Height
- Unit of Measure – Dimension
- Cubic Dimensions – Gross
- Unit of Measure – Volume Display
- Weight – Gross Weight
- Unit of Measure – Weight
- Percentage – Minimum Fill

Field	Explanation
Container Code	A code (system 46/type EQ) that identifies a storage container or a shipping carton. A storage container can be an open container where items are stored on the container (for example, a pallet), or a closed container where items are stored in the container (for example, a box). You use Container and Carton Codes (P46091) to define storage containers.
Cubes	The gross cubic dimensions of the locations defined within the location dimension group, the gross cubic dimensions of an item as defined in the Unit Of Measure Definition (by item or group), or the gross cubic dimensions of a storage or shipping container. The unit of measure is defined in Branch/Plant Constants – Page 2 (P410012).
Tolerance %	The minimum percentage of a shipping carton that must be filled before it can be shipped. If the content of the carton does not reach this percentage, the system recommends a smaller carton. The default minimum percentage is 85%.

Setting Up Allowed Containers for Each Location

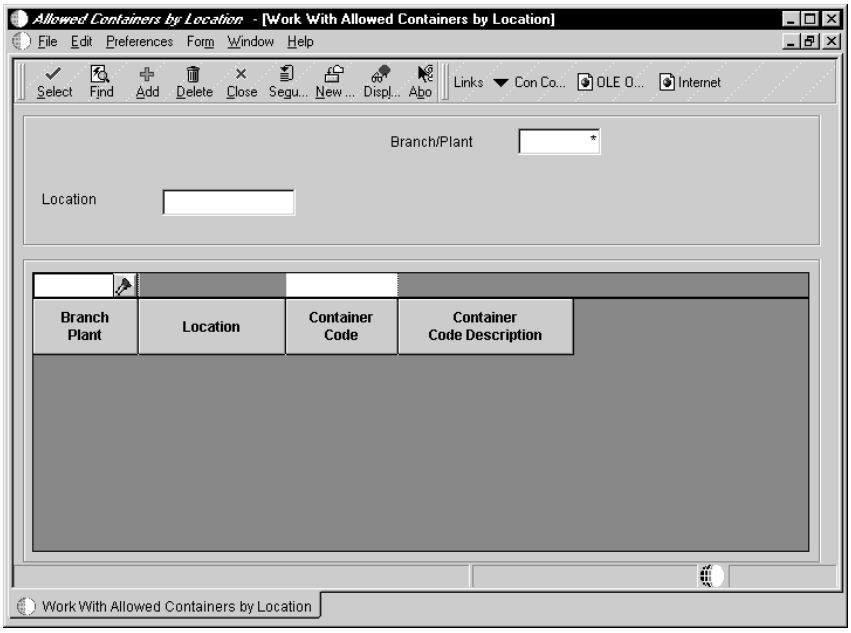
From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Allowed Containers by Location.

The system allows you to put any type of container in a location. However, you can restrict the container types allowed in a location. You can enter a single container code, or you can define a list of allowed containers.

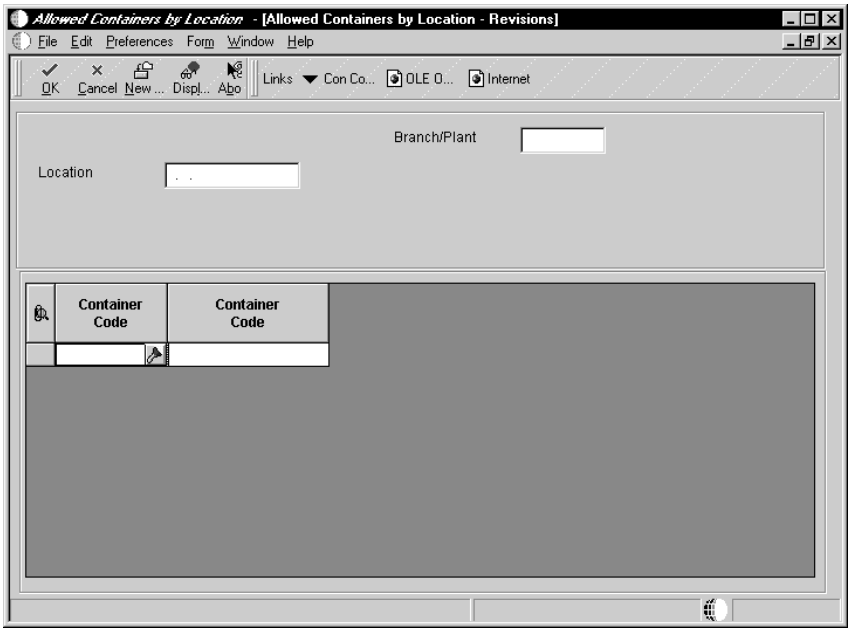
To calculate the space that you need for a storage container, you must define whether the item's container is pallet–type (open) or box–type (closed) on Item Unit of Measure Definition.

To set up allowed containers for each location

On Work With Allowed Containers by Location



1. Click Add.



2. On Allowed Containers by Location–Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant

- Location

3. Complete the fields that correspond to the types of allowed containers that you need to set up and click OK.

Setting Up Shipping Cartons and Recommendation

You use shipping cartons, such as boxes and cases, to ship items out of your warehouse. A shipping carton can be identical to a storage container, except that you can ship only closed, box-type cartons. You can have the system recommend a shipping carton when you pick items.

Setting up shipping cartons and carton recommendation includes:

- ❑ Setting up shipping cartons
- ❑ Setting up carton recommendation

Setting Up Shipping Cartons

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Container and Carton Codes.

You set up shipping cartons to define what cartons exist, which cartons are available, and the percentage of space in the carton that an item can fill. The system uses this information to recommend shipping cartons during picking.

▶ To set up shipping cartons

On Work With Container and Carton Codes

1. Click Add.
2. On Container and Carton Codes Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Container Code
   - Width
   - Depth
   - Height
   - UM
   - Cubes

- Cubes UM
- Weight
- Weight UM
- Tolerance %
- Ship Priority
- Shipping Container
- Available Carton

Field	Explanation
Ship Priority	A number that identifies this shipping carton's place in the priority list that the system uses to make carton recommendations. When the system makes a carton recommendation, it uses shipping priority to determine which carton it should choose first, second, third, and so forth. If you want the system to look from large to small containers (downsizing), you should assign priority 1 to the largest container, priority 2 to the next largest, and so forth.
Shipping Container	A code that indicates whether the container can be used as a shipping carton. The system uses only items that can be used as shipping cartons when it makes carton recommendations. Valid codes are: Y Yes, use this container as a shipping carton N No, do not use this container as a shipping carton
Available Carton	A code that indicates whether this container is available as a shipping carton for packing picked items. The system uses available containers during carton recommendation. Valid codes are: Y Yes, this container is available as a shipping carton N No, this container is not available as a shipping carton

Setting Up Carton Recommendation

You can have the system recommend a shipping carton for an item during picking. To find a satisfactory shipping carton, the system checks the ship priority for all available shipping cartons, and does not recommend cartons that are not available.

Setting up carton recommendation includes the following tasks:

- ❑ Setting up locations for carton recommendation
- ❑ Setting up carton recommendation methods for items

❑ Setting up carton fill percentages for items

Setting Up Locations for Carton Recommendation

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Location Profile.

You must set up picking locations to allow carton recommendation during picking.

▶ To set up locations for carton recommendation

On Work With Location Profiles

1. Enter the branch plant that contains the locations for which you want to recommend cartons and click Find.
2. Choose the location and then choose Profile Revisions from the Row menu.
3. On Location Profile Revisions, complete the following field and click OK:
   - Recommend Crtn

Field	Explanation
Recommend Crtn	A code that indicates whether the system recommends shipping cartons when it picks from this location. Valid codes are: Y Yes, recommend cartons when picking from this location. The system recommends a carton only if you have set up the Carton Recommendation Method for the item. N No, do not make carton recommendations when picking from this location.

Setting Up Carton Recommendation Methods for Items

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose U/M Definition by Item.

You must set up each item's carton recommendation method in that item's unit of measure definition. You can recommend cartons by item volume or by the percentage of the carton that the item fills.

▶ To set up carton recommendation methods for items

On Work With U/M Definition by Item

1. Enter the item for which you want to set up carton recommendation and click Find.

2. Choose the row that contains the item and unit of measure for which you want to set up carton recommendation and choose Revisions from the Row menu.
3. On U/M Definition by Item Revisions, click the Process Rules tab, complete the following field, and click OK:
    - Carton Rcmd Method

Field	Explanation
Carton Rcmd Method	A code that indicates the method the system uses to recommend a carton for the specified item in this unit of measure. Valid codes are: blank Do not recommend cartons for the specified item in this unit of measure 1 Recommend shipping cartons for the specified item in this unit of measure based on the volume of the item and the volume of the shipping carton 2 Recommend shipping cartons for the specified item in this unit of measure based on the percentage of the shipping carton that the item and unit of measure occupy You define the dimensions of the carton through Container and Carton Codes (P46091). You define an item's dimensions through Item/Unit of Measure Profile (P46011).

Setting Up Carton Fill Percentages for Items

Each item can fill a portion of each available shipping carton. If you choose cartons according to the percentage of the carton that an item occupies, you must define how much of each carton's space that a particular item can fill.

You can:

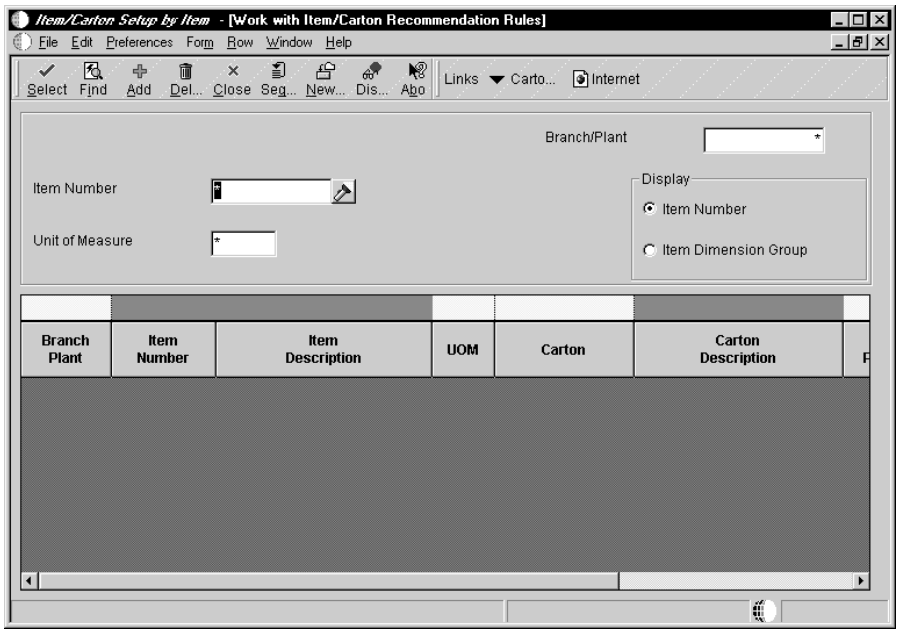
- Define fill percentages for individual items
- Define fill percentages for item dimension groups

If you store the item in a container, you must specify each valid container. The fill percentage that you enter should take into account the dimensions of the item's container.

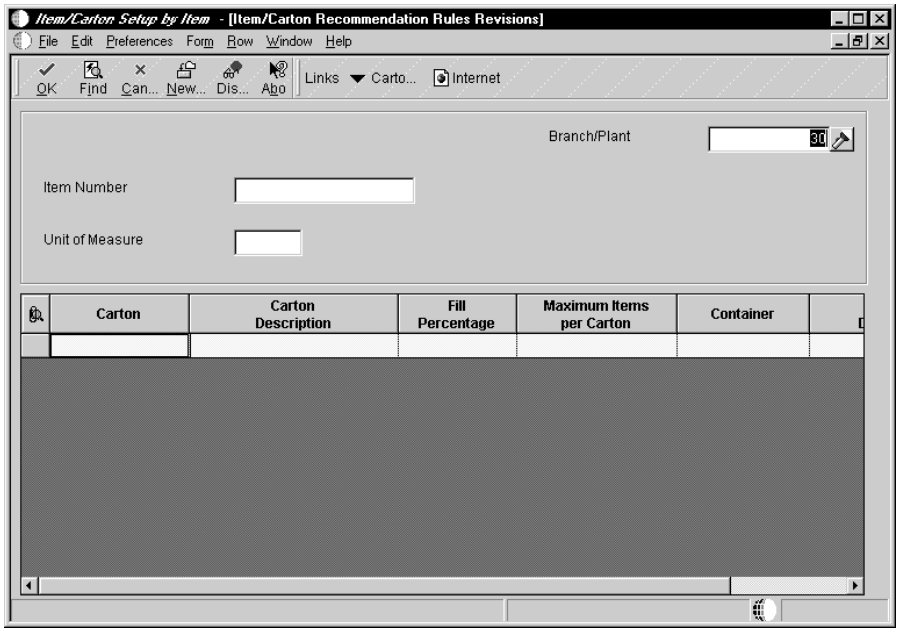
▶ To define fill percentages for individual items

From the Warehousing Movement Rules menu (G46311), choose Item/Carton Setup by Item.

On Work With Item/Carton Recommendation Rules



1. Enter the item for which you want to define a fill percentage and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item and choose Rules Revisions from the Row menu.



3. On Item/Carton Recommendation Rules Revisions, complete the following field and click OK:
    - Fill Percentage

▶ To define fill percentages for item dimension groups

From the Warehousing Movement Rules menu (G46311), choose Item/Carton Setup by Group.

On Work With Item/Carton Recommendation Rules

1. Enter the item dimension group for which you want to define a fill percentage and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item dimension group and choose Rules Revisions from the Row menu.
3. On Item/Carton Recommendation Rules Revisions, complete the following field:
   - Fill Percentage

Field	Explanation
Fill Percentage	The percentage of space in a carton that a single quantity of the unit of measure will occupy. If the item is in a container when you pick it, this percentage indicates how much space the container will take up in the carton. The system uses the fill percentage if you use fill percentage as the carton recommendation method for the item's unit of measure. You define an item's carton recommendation method through Unit of Measure Definition by Item/Item Group (P46011).

Movement Processing

Movement processing controls how the system moves items to locations in the warehouse during putaway, picking, and replenishment. You automate inventory movement through your warehouse by defining process selection rules that match items to movement instructions. Movement instructions control which locations the system suggests for putaway, picking, and replenishment.

To define movement processing, you complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Defining process selection
- ❑ Defining movement instructions

You define process selection rules to determine which movement instruction table to use during putaway, picking, and replenishment. You also define process selection rules to determine whether the system maximizes space or employee productivity.

You define movement instructions to create settings that the system uses to refine the list of potential locations to the smallest possible number. These parameters might include whether to choose fixed or random locations and whether to limit the search to a specific zone.

Defining Process Selection Rules

On the Warehousing Movement Rules menu (G46311), choose Putaway Selection, Picking Selection, or Replenishment Selection.

Process selection matches the warehouse process group(s) that are defined for the item and an order group to a specific process selection rule. The process selection rule points to a particular movement instruction table. The selection of a table is based on the item's warehouse process group, the order group that you have specified, and the source of the request, such as a purchase order receipt, a sales order, or a replenishment. You define process selection by assigning process groups and order groups to specific movement instruction tables.

Process selection takes place after you create a movement request, but before you create movement suggestions.

When you define process selection rules, you also specify the process mode, which describes whether you want the system to:

- Maximize space, by filling locations to their maximum capacity and emptying partially filled locations as quickly as possible
- Maximize productivity, by minimizing the number of trips that your employees make through the warehouse
- Use other criteria that you define

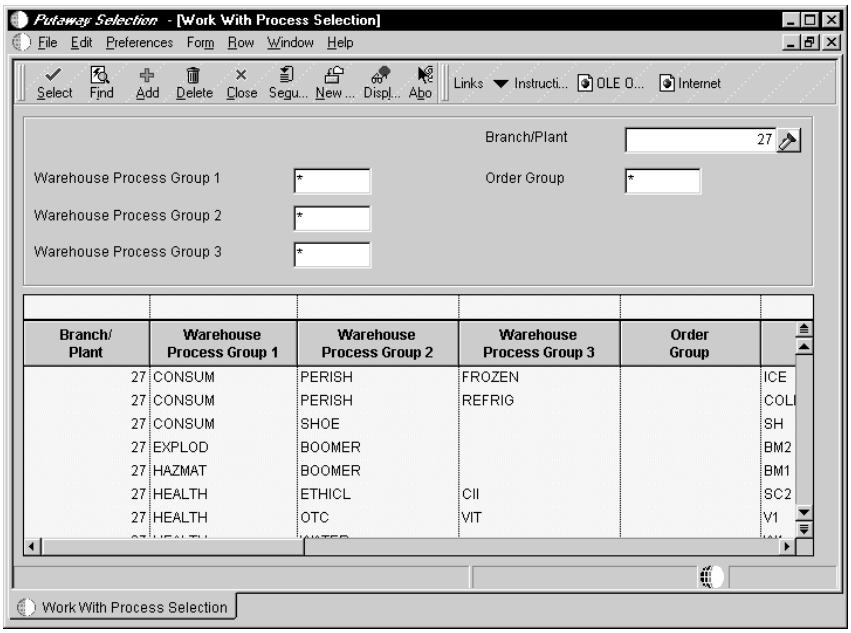
You specify the process mode for each movement instruction table that you include in your process selection table.

Before You Begin

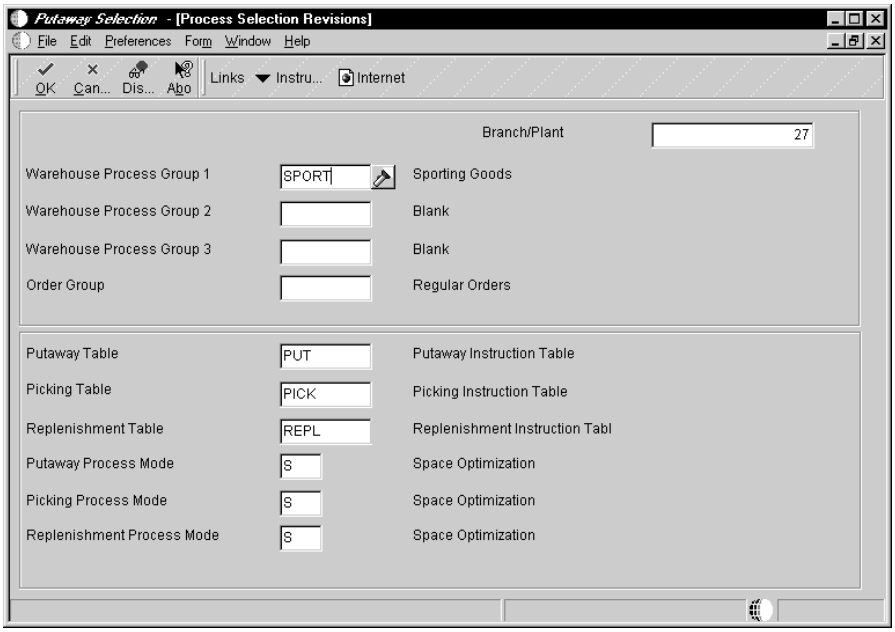
❑ Set up order groups. For more information, see *Setting Up Order Groups*

▶ To define process selection rules

On Work With Process Selection



1. Complete the following field and click Add:
    - Branch/ Plant



2. On Process Selection Revisions, complete the following fields:
    - Branch/Plant
    - Warehouse Process Group 1
    - Warehouse Process Group 2
    - Warehouse Process Group 3

- Order Group

3. Complete one of the following fields for the process selection rule that you are defining:
   - Putaway Table
   - Picking Table
   - Replenishment Table
4. To modify the movement instruction table, complete one of the following fields for the process selection rule that you are defining and click OK:
   - Putaway Process Mode
   - Picking Process Mode
   - Replenishment Process Mode

Field	Explanation
Warehouse Process Group 1	A user defined code (41/02) that identifies a group of items for movement purposes. A process group determines what movement instructions the system uses for putaway, picking, and replenishment.
Warehouse Process Group 2	A user defined code (41/02) that identifies a group of items for movement purposes. A process group determines what movement instructions the system uses for putaway, picking, and replenishment.
Warehouse Process Group 3	A user defined code (41/02) that identifies a group of items for movement purposes. A process group determines what movement instructions the system uses for putaway, picking, and replenishment.
Order Group	A code (system 46/type DT) that identifies a group of order types that you want to process as one for putaway, picking, and replenishment transactions. You set up order group codes on User Defined Codes, then add order types to the code on Order Groups (P46092). You specify an order group on Picking Instructions (P46095) to limit the order types that trigger replenishment after picking.
Putaway Table	A code (system 46/type IT) that identifies a putaway table. The putaway table defines how the system selects locations for putaway. You create putaway tables using Putaway Instructions (P46095).
Picking Table	A code (system 46/type IT) that identifies a picking table. The picking table defines how the system selects locations for picking. You create picking tables using Picking Instructions (P46095).

Field	Explanation
Replenishment Table	A code (system 46/type IT) that identifies a replenishment table. The replenishment table defines how the system selects locations for replenishment. You create replenishment tables using Replenishment Instructions (P46095).
Putaway Process Mode	A code (system 46/type PC) that identifies a putaway processing method. Valid codes are: P Productivity mode. The system suggests the fewest locations possible to minimize the number of putaway and picking trips. The system minimizes the number of replenishment trips by replenishing from the fewest locations possible. S Space maximization mode. The system maximizes space use by trying to top off partially filled locations to minimize inventory fragmentation.
Picking Process Mode	A code (system 46/type PC) that identifies a picking processing method. Valid codes are: P Productivity mode. The system suggests the fewest locations possible to minimize the number of putaway and picking trips. The system minimizes the number of replenishment trips by replenishing from the fewest locations possible. S Space maximization mode. The system maximizes space use by trying to top off partially filled locations to minimize inventory fragmentation.
Replenishment Process Mode	A code (system 46/type PC) that identifies a replenishment processing method. Valid codes are: P Productivity mode. The system suggests the fewest locations possible to minimize the number of putaway and picking trips. The system minimizes the number of replenishment trips by replenishing from the fewest locations possible. S Space maximization mode. The system maximizes space use by attempting to top off partially filled locations to minimize inventory fragmentation.

See Also

- *Setting Up Item Warehouse Information* for information about setting up warehouse process groups

Processing Options for For Process Selection

Movement Optio

1. Enter a’1’ for Putaway, a ’2’ for Picking or a ’3’ for Replenishment. _____

Defining Movement Instructions

From the Warehouse Movement Rules menu (G46311), choose Putaway Instructions, Picking Instructions, or Replenishment Instructions.

You define movement instructions to control which locations the system suggests for putaway, picking, and replenishment. A movement instruction table contains many parameters that you specify to refine the list of potential locations to the smallest possible number.

When you set up your movement instructions, you define the following information:

- Whether to use fixed or random locations
- Which random rule to use, if you use random locations
- Whether to restrict the movement to a zone
- Which zone to use for the location search, if you use zones
- Which tiebreaker method to use to rank equally suitable locations
- Whether to use minimum and maximum percentages for putaway and picking

You can also define specific movement instructions. For putaway, you can define:

- Whether to choose empty locations or locations that already contain the same items as those you need to store
- Whether to allow the system to convert larger units of measure into smaller units of measure
- Whether to completely fill partially–filled locations
- Whether to completely fill or top off partial units of measure, such as half-filled pallets

For picking and replenishment movements, you can define:

- Whether to move the oldest items in a location first, to avoid spoilage or obsolescence
- Whether to allow the system to convert smaller units of measure into larger units of measure, such as combining cases to form a pallet

You define a fixed location to use for one purpose. Conversely, a random location is any location that matches the criteria that you define, such as:

- The location characteristics specified in the random rule
- Whether the location characteristic is required or optional
- The priority of the optional characteristic
- Whether the item should include or exclude the specified location characteristic for the search

When you search for locations, the system identifies many locations that match the search criteria. You can use tiebreakers to select the best location from all the matching locations. You can also specify the process mode to use. You can choose to:

- Maximize warehouse space
- Maximize employee productivity
- Use other criteria that you define

Defining movement instructions includes:

❑ Setting the process mode

❑ Defining common movement instruction criteria

❑ Defining specific movement instruction criteria

Before You Begin

❑ Set up unit of measure groups. For more information, see *Setting Up Unit of Measure Groups*

See Also

- *Setting Up Fixed Locations and Zones*

Setting the Process Mode

Typically, warehouses have limited space, so you want to use the available space as efficiently as possible. You also want to use each employee's trips through the warehouse as efficiently as possible to maximize the quantity of items that each employee moves per trip.

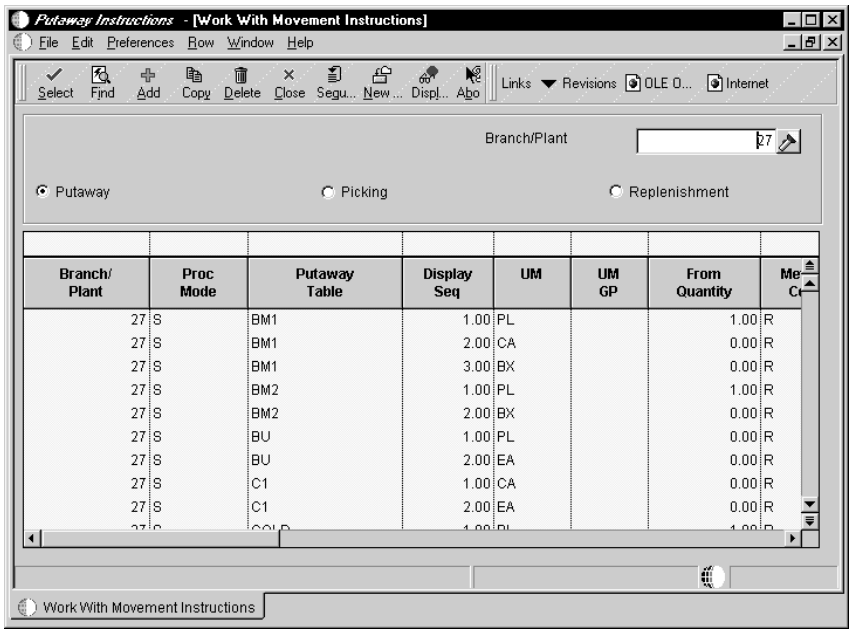
You set the process mode to direct the system to a movement instruction table that:

- Maximizes space, by filling locations to their maximum capacity and emptying partially filled locations as quickly as possible
- Maximizes productivity, by minimizing the number of putaway, picking, and replenishment trips in the warehouse

- Uses other criteria that you define to optimize warehouse space and employee efficiency

▶ To set the process mode

On Work With Movement Instructions



1. Complete the following field:
   - Branch/ Plant
2. To set the process mode for a particular movement, choose one of the following options:
   - Putaway
   - Picking
   - Replenishment
3. Complete the following field and click OK:
   - Process Mode

Field	Explanation
Putaway	A code to specify what type of movement information is being displayed. Valid values are as follows: 1 Putaway Information 2 Picking Information 3 Replenishment Information

Field	Explanation
Picking	A code to specify what type of movement information is being displayed. Valid values are as follows: 1 Putaway Information 2 Picking Information 3 Replenishment Information
Replenishment	A code to specify what type of movement information is being displayed. Valid values are as follows: 1 Putaway Information 2 Picking Information 3 Replenishment Information
Proc Mode	A code (system 46/type PC) that identifies a putaway processing method. Valid codes are: P Productivity mode. The system suggests the fewest locations possible to minimize the number of putaway and picking trips. The system minimizes the number of replenishment trips by replenishing from the fewest locations possible. S Space maximization mode. The system maximizes space use by trying to top off partially filled locations to minimize inventory fragmentation.

Defining Common Movement Instruction Criteria

Putaway, picking, and replenishment instructions share many of the same parameters. You set these parameters to refine the list of potential locations to the smallest possible number.

For items that have serial numbers, the system tracks movement on a individual basis in the primary unit of measure. You cannot group the items into greater units of measure unless you are working with memo lots. During the putaway, picking, and replenishment processes, all movement reports and transactions for items with serial numbers display one item for each detail line.

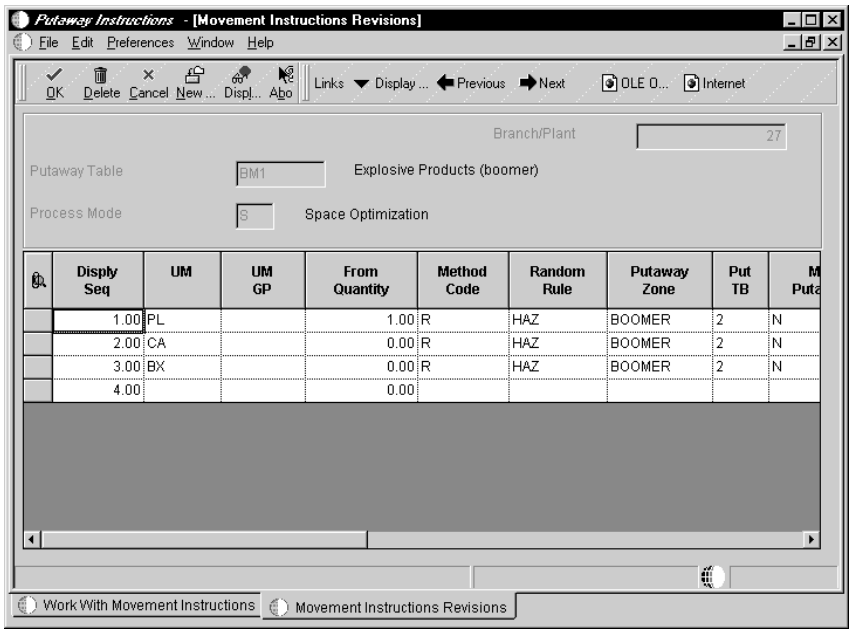
On the movement instruction tables, you must set the From Quantity to 1 or 0. The system does not allow you to use breakdown, top off, or minimum utilization percentages with items that have serial numbers.

▶ To define common movement instruction criteria

On Work With Movement Instructions

1. Complete the following field:
   - Branch/ Plant

2. To define common movement instruction criteria for a particular movement, choose one of the following options and click Add:
    - Putaway
    - Picking
    - Replenishment



3. On Movement Instructions Revisions, complete the field that applies to the movement for which you are defining movement instruction criteria:
    - Putaway Table
    - Picking Table
    - Replenishment Table
4. Complete the following field and click OK:
    - Process Mode

Defining Specific Movement Instruction Criteria

Putaway, picking, and replenishment each have parameters that are specific to each movement type. These parameters further refine the list of potential locations.

When the system processes movement criteria for picking and replenishment, it excludes locations that do not have adequate available quantity or inbound inventory.

▶ To define specific movement instruction criteria

On Work With Movement Instructions

1. To define movement instruction criteria for putaway, click the Putaway option, then complete the following fields:
   - Putaway Zone
   - Min Util %
   - Max Qty
   - B D
   - Top Off
   - A P
2. To define movement instruction criteria for picking, click the Pick option, then complete the following fields:
   - FIFO
   - R U
   - R P
   - Order Group
3. To define movement instruction criteria for replenishment, click the Replenishment option, complete the following fields, then click OK:
   - Replen Zone
   - Repl TB
   - FIFO
   - R U

Field	Explanation
Putaway Zone	A code (system 46/type ZN) that identifies areas in the warehouse where goods are put away or stored.
Min Util %	A code that indicates whether the system suggests a location if putaway will not fill that location to at least the minimum percentage capacity defined through Location Profile Detail (P460201). Valid codes are: Y Use the minimum utilization percentage when searching for putaway locations N Do not use the minimum utilization percentage when searching for putaway locations

Field	Explanation
Max Qty	A code that indicates whether you want the system to suggest locations according to the maximum quantity of an item that you can pick from a location. You use maximum picking quantity only for fixed locations, which you define through Fixed Locations (P46012). Valid codes are: Y Yes, use the maximum quantity that you can pick from a location to suggest locations, and if the quantity requested exceeds the maximum pick quantity for the location, search for another location N No, do not use the maximum picking quantity when suggesting picking locations
B D	A code that indicates whether you allow the system to break a unit of measure (such as a pallet) down into smaller units of measure (such as cases). Valid codes are: Y Yes, allow breakdown into smaller units of measure N No, do not allow breakdown into smaller units of measure
Top Off	A code that indicates whether you want the system to attempt to complete an incomplete unit of measure (such as a half-filled pallet) in an existing location during putaway. Valid codes are: Y Yes, search for locations with incomplete units of measure to top them off N No, do not search for locations with incomplete units of measure
A P	A code that indicates whether you want the system put away partial units of measure. You must also specify on Unit of Measure Definition by Item (P46011) that you allow breakdown. If you set Allow Partial Units to N, you must also set Breakdown to N. Valid codes are: Y Yes, put away partial units of measure N No, do not put away partial units of measure
FIFO	A code that indicates whether the system considers an item's receipt date when it searches for pick locations. Valid codes are: Y Yes, use the oldest receipt date (First In First Out method) when searching for pick locations N No, do not use the oldest receipt date when searching for pick locations When you set this field to Y (yes), this setting will override the tiebreaker rule.

Field	Explanation
R U	A code that indicates whether you allow rollup during picking. Valid codes are: Y Allow rollup N Do not allow rollup
R P	A code that indicates whether you allow replenishment from a location.
Replen Zone	A code (system 46/type ZN) that identifies the areas in the warehouse from which items are retrieved to replenish or refill picking locations.
Repl TB	A number that identifies the tiebreaker you want to use for this replenishment rule when multiple locations satisfy the criteria. The system uses the tiebreaker to rank the tied locations. Tiebreakers are (hard coded) as follows: 1 Sequence locations using “pick to clear” logic. The system uses the locations containing the smallest available quantity first. 2 Sequence locations using “pick from fewest with best fit” logic. The system uses the locations that will contain the least residual quantity when the replenishment is complete. 3 Sequence locations using “pick from fewest” logic. The system uses the location containing the smallest available quantity first. If there is not enough quantity to fill the request, the system suggests additional locations, but only the least number of locations that are necessary to complete the request. 4 Sequence locations according to the replenishment sequence number. If you do not assign sequence numbers, and you use this tiebreaker, the system chooses between equal locations based on their alphanumeric sequence. You define sequences on Location Profile (P46020). 5 Sequence locations according to proximity to the shipping location, using the closest locations first.

Processing Options for Movement Instructions – Put, Pick, Replen

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Display

      1. Enter a '1' for Putaway, a '2'          _____________
      for Picking or a '3' for
      Replenishment
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Daily

Putaway

Putaway is the process of receiving items into the warehouse and moving the items from the receiving dock to a storage location. The receiving dock is usually the default location for incoming items, but you can put away items directly to stocking locations and bypass the receiving dock.

You create a putaway request in response to receiving a purchase order (or a manufacturing completion, for manufacturing systems). You use putaway requests to generate suggestions for locations in which to store items. The system tracks the items in each location. You can use the movement instructions to find locations with available space and characteristics that match the incoming item and then create suggestions to store items in those locations.

You can use the locations that the system suggests for you or use different locations. You then confirm your chosen locations to move the items from the receiving dock to the putaway location, and to update the system's inventory records.

The putaway process includes:

- ❑ Working with putaway requests
- ❑ Working with putaway reservations
- ❑ Working with putaway suggestions

Working with Putaway Requests

You create putaway requests to store items that you receive in the warehouse. A putaway request contains information about the item, such as:

- Branch/plant
- Item number
- Unit of measure
- Quantity
- Transaction document information

The system uses this information to create suggestions for putaway, based on the putaway movement instructions that you define.

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create putaway requests
- ❑ Locate existing putaway requests

Creating Putaway Requests

From the Inbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4611), choose Purchase Order Receipts.

As you receive the items on a purchase order, you can create a putaway request to generate suggestions for putaway locations and then store the items. This is the most common method of creating putaway requests.

You can set the processing options in Enter Receipts by PO or Item to determine whether you:

- Create requests only
- Do not create any requests

If you create putaway requests only, you must create location suggestions and confirm location suggestions separately, although you can automatically confirm location suggestions during location selection.

If you do not create putaway requests through purchase order receipts, items that you receive will remain in your receiving location. You can then create putaway requests by reversing the receipt of the order(s), setting the program's processing options to create putaway requests, and receiving the order(s) again. You also can use manual replenishment to create a putaway request.

Complete the following tasks:

- Create putaway requests interactively
- Override the unit of measure structure

During receipt of a purchase order, you can override the item's default unit of measure structure if the item's actual unit of measure structure is different. You may remove the largest unit of measure, such as a pallet, from the incoming item's unit of measure structure, and use the next-largest unit of measure for putaway. You may do this to avoid occupying pallet space in your warehouse with cases, which reduces the efficient use of your space. For example, if you receive a partial pallet of compact discs, you can override the pallet's unit of measure and use cases or eaches for putaway.

After you change a unit of measure structure, the system verifies the following:

- The last level that you specified in the structure is the primary unit of measure
- The units of measure are listed in order, from largest to smallest
- The structure uses whole number conversions between units of measure
- Each unit of measure contains only one partial quantity for that unit

The system automatically overrides unit of measure structures for items with assigned serial numbers. These items are listed individually (quantity of 1) in Level 1 as the primary unit of measure.

You can also override the quantity, containers, weight, repack code, and tax code for each level of the unit of measure structure. This alters the item characteristics and can change the location that you use for putaway.

The system displays Warehouse Overrides only if you activate warehouse control in Branch/Plant Constants. After you activate warehouse control, the system inputs the receipt location (which you entered on Branch Location Definition) when you enter a purchase order. Note that you can also use Warehouse Overrides to change an item's default unit of measure structure so that the system uses a smaller unit of measure during putaway. You cannot use Warehouse Overrides to specify a larger unit of measure if you have not defined it on Item Unit of Measure Structure.

If you use receipt routing in the Procurement system, the system creates a putaway request when you move the items to the on–hand step, which creates a receipt.

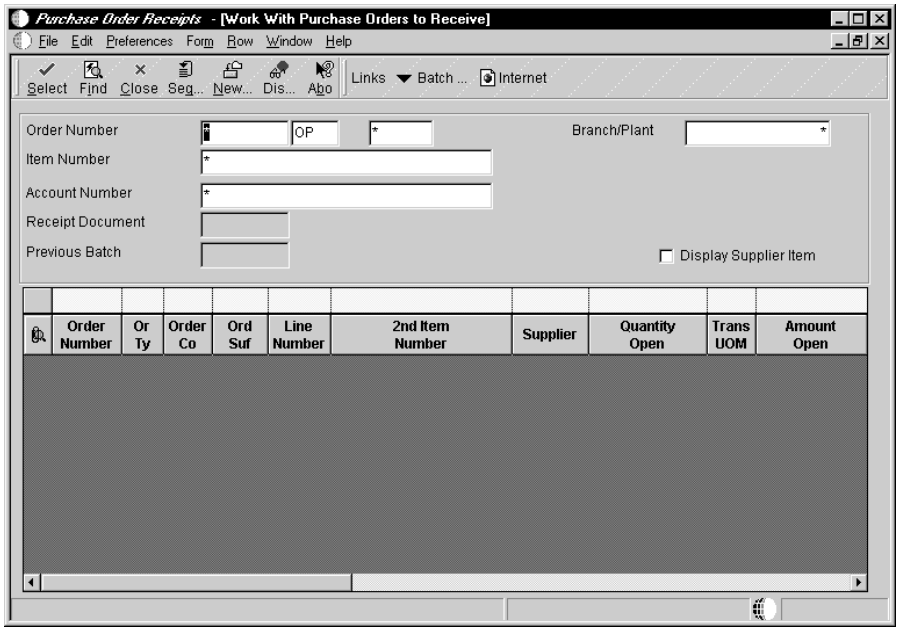
Items with assigned serial numbers are tracked individually in the primary unit of measure, and you cannot group them into greater units of measure. The system creates one putaway request for each item with a serial number.

Before You Begin

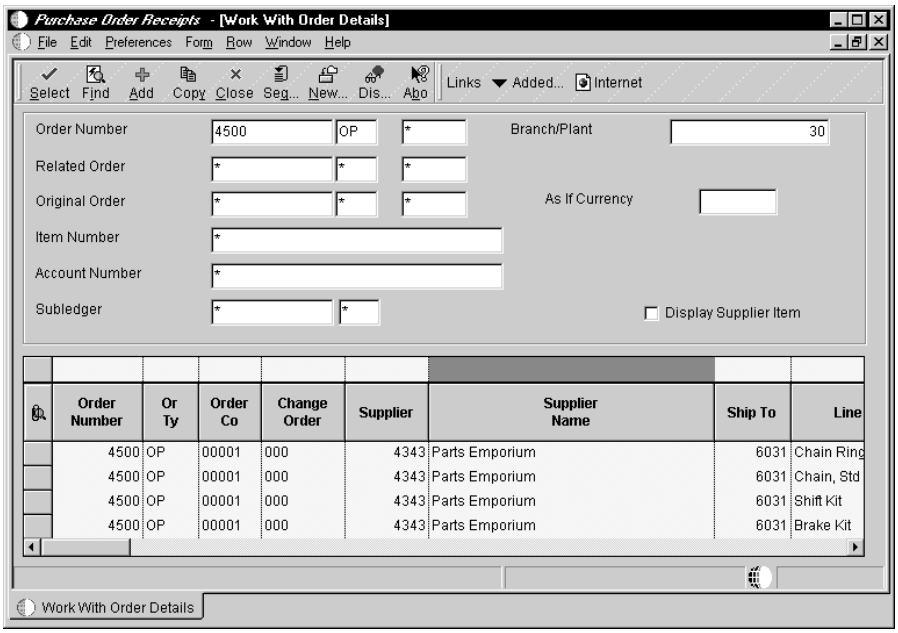
❑ Set up the inclusion rule for the order for which you want to create a putaway request. For more information, see *Setting Up Inclusion Rules*.

▶ To create putaway requests interactively

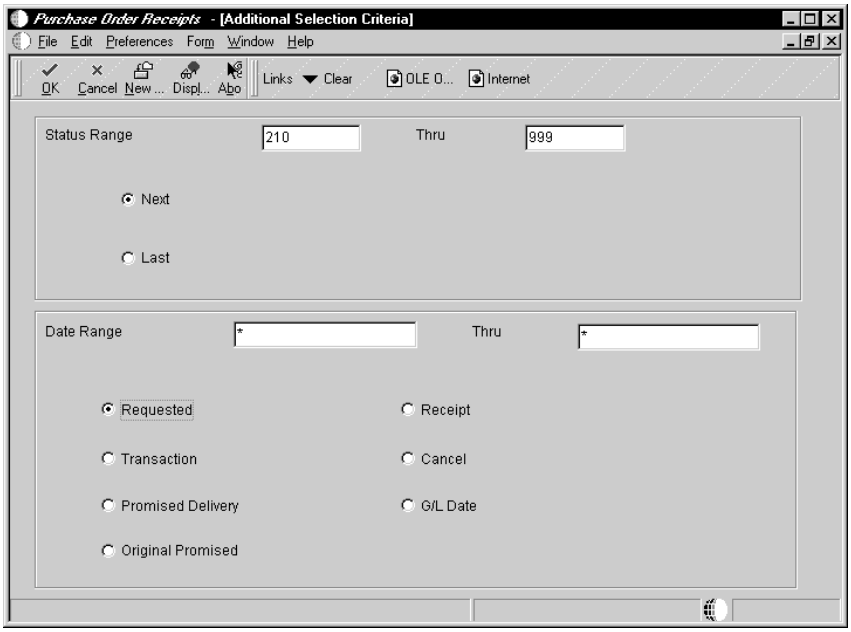
On Work With Purchase Orders to Receive



1. Complete the following fields and click Find:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Order Number
   - Account Number
2. Choose the row that contains the purchase order line that you want to receive.
3. From the Row menu, choose Purchase Order Detail.



4. On Work With Order Details, choose Added Selections from the Form menu.



5. On Additional Selection Criteria, click the Receipt option and click OK.

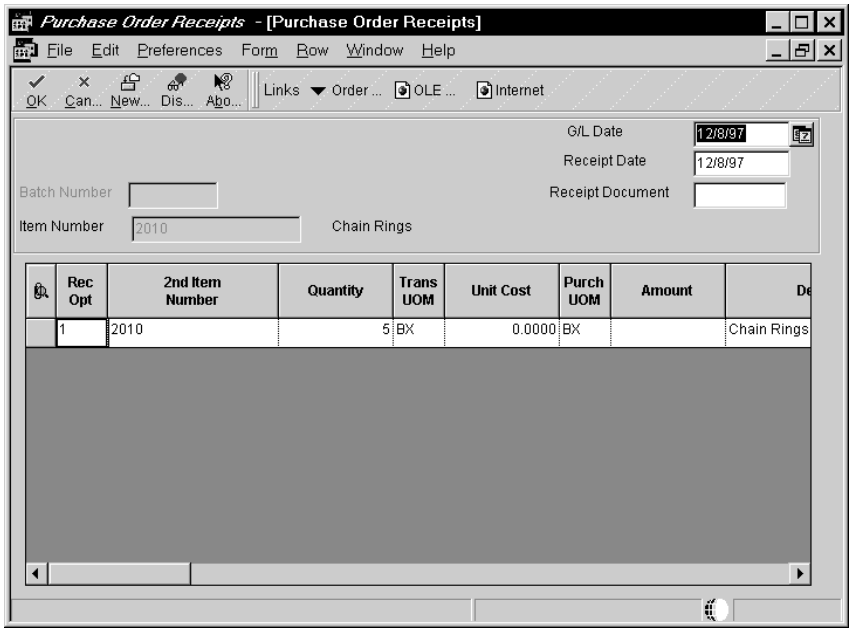
Field	Explanation
Order Number	A number that identifies a document. For example, the document can be a purchase order, invoice, or sales order.

Field	Explanation
Account Number	A field that identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers: • Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format) • Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits) • 8-digit short account ID number • Speed code The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program.

▶ To override the unit of measure structure

On Work With Purchase Orders to Receive

1. Complete the following fields and click Find:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Order Number
2. Choose the row that contains the purchase order line that you want to receive and click Select.



3. On Purchase Order Receipts, choose the row that contains the order number.
4. From the Row menu, choose Warehouse Overrides.
5. On Warehouse Overrides, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Level 1
- UM 1
- Level 2
- UM 2
- Container 1

Field	Explanation
Level 1	The total quantity of the item in the item's level 1 unit of measure. You use Unit of Measure Conversion Information (P41002) to define unit of measure levels. When you define a unit of measure structure, define your largest unit of measure as level 1, and your smallest, or primary, unit of measure as the last level. The system supplies an item's unit of measure structure to a location's detail information (F4602) during inventory movement, but you can override the structure, if necessary.
UM 1	The item's level 1 unit of measure. You use Unit of Measure Conversion Information (P41002) to define an item's unit of measure structure. You define the largest unit of measure in the structure as the level 1 unit of measure. The smallest unit of measure, which is also the primary unit of measure, is the highest level in the structure. For example, a unit of measure structure could be as follows: Level Unit of Measure 1 Pallet 2 Box, where 10 boxes equal 1 pallet 3 Case, where 5 cases equal 1 box 4 Interpack, where 8 interpacks equal 1 case 5 Each, where 10 eaches equal 1 interpack In this example, the level 1 unit of measure is a pallet, and the level 5 unit of measure is an each, which is the primary unit of measure. You can have five levels in an item's unit of measure structure.
Container 1	A code (table 46/EQ) that identifies the storage container for this item in its level 1 unit of measure. A storage container can be: • An open container, where items are stored on the container (for example, a pallet) • A closed container, where items are stored in the container (for example, a box) You use Container Codes (P46091) to define storage containers. You use Unit of Measure Definition by Item or Group (P46011) to assign a storage container to an item in a specific unit of measure.

Processing Options: Purchase Order Receipts

Defaults Tab

These processing options define the default information that the system uses during Purchase Order Receipts (P4312).

1. Inquiry Order Type

Use this processing option to identify the type of document. This user defined code (00/DT) also indicates the origin of the transaction. J.D. Edwards has reserved document type codes for vouchers, invoices, receipts, and time sheets, which create automatic offset entries during the post program. (These entries are not self-balancing when you originally enter them.) The following prefixes for document types are defined by J.D. Edwards, and J.D. Edwards recommends that you do not change them:

P Accounts Payable documents.
R Accounts Receivable documents.
T Payroll documents.
I Inventory documents.
O Purchase Order documents.
J General Accounting/Joint Interest Billing documents.
S Sales Order Processing documents.

You must enter a value that has been set up in user defined code table 00/DT.

2. Receipt Document Type

Use this processing option to identify the type of document. This user defined code (00/DT) also indicates the origin of the transaction. J.D. Edwards has reserved document type codes for vouchers, invoices, receipts, and time sheets, which create automatic offset entries during the post program. (These entries are not self-balancing when you originally enter them.) The following prefixes for document types are defined by J.D. Edwards, and J.D. Edwards recommends that you do not change them:

P Accounts Payable documents.
R Accounts Receivable documents.
T Payroll documents.
I Inventory documents.
O Purchase Order documents.
J General Accounting/Joint Interest Billing documents.
S Sales Order Processing documents.

You must enter a value that has been set up in user defined code table 00/DT.

Status Defaults Tab

These processing options control which status codes the system uses for receipts.

1. Acceptable Incoming Status Code 1

Use this processing option to specify a next status. Orders are eligible for receipt when they have the next status that you specify for this processing option.

Before you complete this processing option, review the order activity rules that you have set up.

2. Acceptable Incoming Status Code 2

Use this processing option to specify a next status. Orders are eligible for receipt when they have the next status that you specify for this processing option.

Before you complete this processing option, review the order activity rules that you have set up.

3. Acceptable Incoming Status Code 3

Use this processing option to specify a next status. Orders are eligible for receipt when they have the next status that you specify for this processing option.

Before you complete this processing option, review the order activity rules that you have set up.

4. Outgoing Status for Partial Receipts

Use this processing option to specify the next status that the order moves to after a partial receipt.

Before you complete this processing option, review the order activity rules that you have set up.

5. Outgoing Status for Closing

Use this processing option to specify the next status that the order moves to after the system closes or fully receives the detail line.

J.D. Edwards recommends that you use status code 999 for closed or fully received detail lines.

6. Outgoing Status for Canceling

Use this processing option to specify the next status that the order moves to after the system cancels a detail line.

J.D. Edwards recommends that you use status code 999 for cancelled detail lines.

Display Tab

These processing options control whether the following types of information appear in the Purchase Order Receipts program (P4312) and whether they can be changed:

- Sales order backorder information
- Lot information
- Cost information
- Kit information
- Receiving mode

1. Sales Order Backorders

Use this processing option to specify how you want to release backordered sales orders.

1 Automatically display the Sales Order Backorder Release form.
Blank Do not release sales orders.

2. Lot Information

Use this processing option to specify whether you want the system to display lot information.

1 Display the lot information fields (such as the Lot field and the Expiration Date field).
Blank Do not display lot information.

3. Cost Protection

Use this processing option to specify whether you can change costs.

1 The costs fields appear on the form, but cannot be changed.
2 The system hides cost information. The Cost field does not appear.
Blank The Cost field appears on the form and can be overridden.

4. Kits

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays kit component lines or only the parent line.

1 The system displays kit parents (FUTURE).
2 The system displays kit components.

For the B73.3 version of the software, you can only receive kits at the component level.

5. Receiving Mode

Use this processing option to specify the mode that the system uses to receive detail lines.

1 Receive by purchase order.
2 Receive by item.
3 Receive by G/L account.

When you select only one detail line on the Work With Receipts form, the system displays all the detail lines on the Receipt Revisions form that meet the criteria of the mode that you have entered.

For example, if you enter 1 for the receiving mode and select one detail line on the Work With Receipts form, the system displays all lines for the purchase order. If you enter 2 for the receiving mode and select one detail line on the Work With Receipts form, the system displays all lines for the selected item. If you enter 3 for the receiving mode and select one detail line on the Work With Receipts form, the system displays all lines for the G/L account.

Process Tab

These processing options control whether you are able to perform procedures such as:

- Updating supplier information
- Specifying a lot number to use as a default value
- Automatically selecting all detail lines for receipt
- Entering serial number information
- Entering quantity information manually or automatically
- Reviewing or updating landed cost information
- Printing a receipt traveler document
- Recording supplier analysis information
- Sending a message to a receipt originator automatically
- Specifying a sales order status for direct ship receipt

1. Supplier Update Mode

Use this processing option to update the supplier number in the Item/Branch table (F4102).

1 Update the supplier number in the Item/Branch table (F4102) if the value for the supplier number is zero.
2 Update the supplier number in the Item/Branch table (F4102) regardless of the value for the supplier number.
Blank Do not update supplier number.

2. Lot Default

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses default lot and location information in the Purchase Order Receipts program (P4312).

1 The system uses the location and lot number from the primary item balance location in the Item Location table (F41021).
Blank Do not use default lot and location information.

3. Option Default

Use this processing option to specify whether you want the system to automatically select all detail lines for receipt, which prevents you from having to manually select each detail line.

1 Automatically select all detail lines for receipt.
Blank Do not automatically select all detail lines for receipt.

4. Serial Numbers

Use this processing option to specify whether you want the system to allow you to enter serial number information. Note that before you enter serial number information, you should verify that you have entered Y (yes) in the Serial Number Required Y/N field on the Item Branch Revisions form (F4102).

1 You can enter serial number information in the Serial Number table (F4220).
Blank You cannot enter serial number information in the Serial Number table (F4220).

5. Quantity Entry

Use this processing option to indicate whether you want manual or automatic entry of quantity information.

1 Enter the quantity manually.
Blank The system uses the open quantity as the default value for this field.

6. Landed Costs

Use this processing option to indicate whether you want to manually apply landed costs or whether the system automatically applies landed costs. Note that you can manually apply landed costs after a receipt on the Receipts Inquiry form, which you access through the Standalone Landed Cost program (P43214).

1 Display the Landed Cost Selection form, where you can review or update the information.
2 Automatically apply the landed cost rule without displaying the Landed Cost Selection form.

Blank Do not apply any landed costs.

If you are applying landed costs to an item that is in the Receipt Routing process, you must specify a value of 2 for this processing option.

7. Receipt Traveler Document

Use this processing option to specify whether you want the system to print a receipt traveler document after each receipt.

1 Automatically print a receipt traveler document after each receipt. The system uses the version that you specified in the Versions tab.

Blank Do not print a receipt traveler document after each receipt.

8. Supplier Analysis

Use this processing option to indicate whether you want the system to capture supplier analysis information.

1 The system records information such as item numbers, dates, and quantities for every purchase order in the Supplier/Item Relationships table (F43090). To make supplier analysis most effective, enter 1 for this processing option and set the processing options for the Purchase Order Entry program (P4310) and the Voucher Match program (P4314) to capture the same information.

Blank The system does not capture supplier analysis information.

9. Text Deletion

FUTURE.

10. Direct Ship Status

Use this processing option to specify the sales order status for direct ship receipt. The status that you enter in this field determines the next status of the sales order.

Before you complete this processing option, review your order activity rules.

11. Receipt Routing

Use this processing option to activate receipt routing.

1 Activate receipt routing.

Blank Do not activate receipt routing.

12. Journal Entries

Use this processing option to summarize journal entries. If you are tracking commitments using the PA or PU ledgers, you cannot use this processing option.

1 Summarize journal entries.
Blank Do not summarize journal entries.

Tolerance Tab

These processing options control the way that the system performs tolerance checking for detail lines.

1. Quantity and Amount

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system checks to determine if a detail line's quantity and amount exceed the tolerance percentage. To check your tolerance, you can access the Tolerance Setup program (P4322).

1 Display a warning when the detail line exceeds the tolerance.
2 Display an error message when the detail line exceeds the tolerance.
Blank Do not check quantities and amounts to determine whether they exceed tolerance.

2. Date

Use this processing option to determine whether the system checks to determine if a detail line's date is outside of the tolerance date range. To check your tolerance date range, you can access the Tolerance Setup program (P4322).

1 Display a warning when the receipt date in the detail line is outside of the tolerance date range.
2 Display an error message when the receipt date in the detail line is outside of the tolerance date range.
Blank Do not check receipt dates for detail lines to determine whether they exceed tolerance.

Warehouse Tab

These processing options control how the Purchase Order Receipts (P4312) interfaces with the Warehouse Management system.

1. Putaway Mode

Use this processing option to specify how the system processes putaway requests.

1 Create a putaway request only. You must create location suggestions and confirm location suggestions separately.

2 Create a putaway request and process the request using the subsystem.
3 Receive goods directly into the reserved locations, and do not create requests or suggestions.
Blank Do not create a putaway request. If you do not create putaway using the Purchase Order Receipts program (P4312), the items that you receive will remain in the receiving location. Then you can create putaway requests manually or create them by reversing the receipt of the purchase order, setting this processing option to create putaway requests by reversing the purchase order receipt, and receiving the purchase order again.

2. Putaway Requests (P46171)

Use this processing option when you are processing putaway requests using the subsystem and need to specify the version of Location Selection that you want to use.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses XJDE0001.

3. Online Reservations (P46130)

Use this processing option to specify the version of Online Reservations that the system uses.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses XJDE0001.

Currency Tab

These processing options control which date the system uses as the effective date and also whether the exchange rate can be changed.

1. Effective Date

Use this processing option to indicate which date the system uses as the effective date.

1 Use the G/L date as the effective date.
Blank Use today's date as the effective date.

2. Protect Rate

Use this processing option to specify whether you can change the exchange rate.

1 You cannot change the exchange rate.
Blank You can change the exchange rate.

Versions Tab

These processing options allow you to enter the version for each application. If you leave any of the following processing options blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

1. Open Order Inquiry (P4310)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you are using the Open Order Inquiry program.

When you choose a version, review the version's processing options to ensure that the version meets your needs.

2. Sales Order Backorder Release (P42117)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you are using the Sales Order Backorder Release program.

When you choose a version, review the version's processing options to ensure that the version meets your needs.

3. Receipt Traveler (P43512)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you are using the Receipt Traveler Release program.

When you choose a version, review the version's processing options to ensure that the version meets your needs.

4. Receipt Routing (P43250)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you are using the Receipt Routing program.

When you choose a version, review the version's processing options to ensure that the version meets your needs.

5. Putaway Requests (P46171)

Use this processing option when you are processing putaway requests using the subsystem and need to specify the version of Location Selection that you want to use.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses XJDE0001.

6. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you are using the Purchase Order Entry program.

When you choose a version, review the version's processing options to ensure that the version meets your needs.

7. G/L Journal Entries (P0900049)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you are using the G/L Journal Entries program. You can only review versions for this program in the interactive versions list.

When you choose a version, review the version's processing options to ensure that the version meets your needs.

8. Landed Cost Selection (P43291)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you are using the Landed Cost Selection program.

When you choose a version, review the version's processing options to ensure that the version meets your needs.

9. Test Results Revisions (P3711)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you are using the Test Results Revision program.

When you choose a version, review the version's processing options to ensure that the version meets your needs.

Flexible Accounting Tab

This processing option controls whether you are working with flexible accounting.

1. Flexible Accounting

Use this processing option to specify whether flexible accounting is activated. Activate flexible accounting if you are using the Cost Management System, or if you are working with flexible sales accounting.

1 Activate flexible accounting.
Blank Do not activate flexible accounting.

Bulk Tab

These processing options control how the system processing bulk transaction information.

1. Quantities

Use this processing option to specify how the system records bulk transaction quantities.

1 Record the difference between ambient and standard quantities received as a temperature gain or temperature loss.
2 Update the unit cost as the extended cost divided by the standard quantity.
Blank Quantities are purchased and received in standard mode.

2. Transaction Volumes

Use this processing option to specify whether the system records bulk transaction volumes in standard or ambient mode.

1 Record transaction volumes in standard mode.
Blank Record transaction volumes in ambient mode.

Interoperability Tab

This processing option controls whether the system performs outbound interoperability processing.

1. Transaction Type

Use this processing option to specify a transaction type for the interoperability transaction.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system will not perform outbound interoperability processing.

Workflow Tab

These processing options control how the system performs the notification process.

1. Receipt Notification

Use this processing option to specify the recipient of the e–mail that the system automatically sends when goods are received.

1 Send e–mail to the buyer.
2 Send e–mail to the person who originated the transaction.
3 Send e–mail to both the buyer and the person who originated the transaction.

2. Planner Notification

Use this processing option to specify the recipient of the e-mail that the system automatically sends when an item is received that is related to a work order .

1 Send e-mail to the planner.
Blank Do not send e-mail.

Locating Existing Putaway Requests

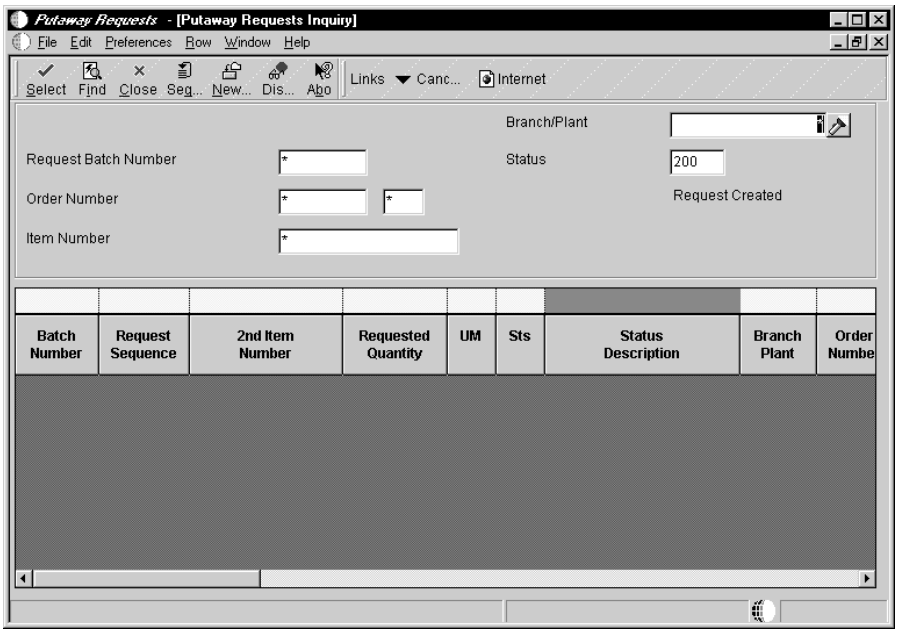
From the Inbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4611), choose Putaway Requests.

You might need to locate an existing putaway request. For example, to verify that you have created a putaway request for an incoming item, you locate the request using unique criteria, such as an order number, a document type, or an item number.

You also can cancel a putaway request and stop further processing. For example, if the items that you received are damaged, you would cancel the putaway request. If the putaway request that you are cancelling has associated suggestions that are being confirmed, you must first cancel the suggestions and then cancel the request.

▶ To locate existing putaway requests

On Putaway Requests Inquiry



Complete the following fields and click Find:

- Branch/Plant
- Request Batch Number
- Order Number
- Item Number

Field	Explanation
Request Batch Number	The batch number assigned to one set of putaway, picking, or replenishment requests. This number comes from next numbers for system 46.

Processing Options for Requests Inquiry

Default Values

1. Enter the default Request Status to use. If left blank, the 'Ready to Suggest' status (200) will be used. _____

Display Option

1. Enter the type of Requests to view. '1' equals Putaway Requests, '2' equals Picking Requests and '3' equals Replenishment Requests. If left blank, Putaway requests will display. _____

Manual Planner

1. Enter a '1' to start Auto Location Selections. _____
2. Enter a '1' to do immediate task and trip assignment. If blank, no tasks/trips will be assigned. _____
3. Enter the DREAM Writer version of the Task and Trip Assignment program to use. If blank, XJDE0001 is used. (See Form ID R46471). _____

Picking Option

1. Enter the override next status for Sales Order lines when requests are canceled. _____

Working with Putaway Reservations

You create putaway reservations to reserve space for incoming items. You can receive incoming items directly into specific locations that you reserve, or you can allow the putaway location selection process to use the reservation. This makes putaway more efficient, because space is already reserved for the items prior to receipt. You can create a reservation for all the items on a purchase order line and you can split the line into multiple location reservations.

Working with reservations is an optional task during putaway. Working with reservations includes the following tasks:

- ❑ Creating putaway reservations
- ❑ Changing existing putaway reservations

Creating Putaway Reservations

You create putaway reservations to ensure that there will be space in specific locations for incoming items. You can enter the locations you want to reserve or allow the system to suggest locations to reserve for putaway.

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create putaway reservations interactively
- ❑ Create putaway reservations by batch
- ❑ Create alternate putaway reservations

You create alternate reservations to replace existing reservations with which you do not agree.

Creating Putaway Reservations Interactively

From the Inbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4611), choose Putaway Reservations.

You create putaway reservations interactively using the Online Reservations program. This program allows you to reserve space in locations for incoming items. For example, you create a reservation interactively for one item in an incoming shipment. You can enter your location reservations directly online. When you create putaway

reservations online, if the item quantity is too large to fit in one location, the system might suggest multiple locations. If the system cannot create a suggestion for a purchase order line, it displays an error message. You still can create reservations manually for any remaining lines on the purchase order. If the error relates to only part of the purchase order line's quantity, you can still make reservations for the remaining line quantity. The system displays an error message only for the quantity in error.

You can also use the Online Reservations program to cancel reservations. You cancel reservations to make reserved locations available again.

When you access the Online Reservations program, the system displays both purchase orders that have a corresponding reservation and purchase orders that do not have corresponding reservations. You can differentiate between purchase orders that do and do not have reservations by reviewing open quantity information on the Online Putaway Reservations form. If a purchase order has a corresponding reservation, there is no open quantity because the quantities have already been assigned to a reserved location. Conversely, if a purchase order does not have a corresponding reservation, there is open quantity for which the system can suggest a location to reserve.

Complete the following tasks:

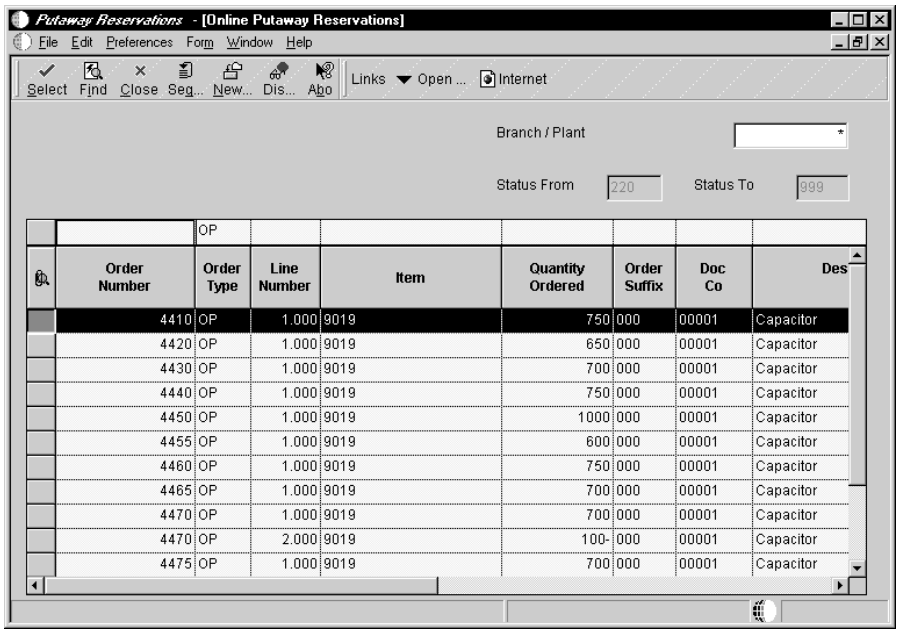
- Create putaway reservations for all order lines
- Create putaway reservations for individual order lines

Before You Begin

❑ Check the processing options for the Online Putaway Reservations program to ensure that you have specified the types and statuses of purchase orders that you want the system to display.

▶ To create putaway reservations for all order lines

On Online Putaway Reservations



1. Choose the row that contains the order for which you want to create a reservation.
2. From the Row menu, choose Select.
3. On Online Putaway Reservations Detail, choose Suggest All from the Form menu and click OK.

▶ To create putaway reservations for individual order lines

On Online Putaway Reservations

1. Choose the row that contains the order for which you want to create a reservation.
2. From the Row menu, choose Select.
3. On Online Putaway Reservations Detail, choose the individual order line for which you want to create a putaway reservation.
4. From the Row menu, choose Suggest Row and click OK.

Creating Putaway Reservations by Batch

From the Inbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4611), choose Batch Reservations.

You can reduce the system processing time required for creating reservations by creating them in a batch for many purchase orders at one time. This eliminates the need to enter reservations one order at a time.

When you run the Batch Reservations program, the system can:

- Create putaway reservations
- Create putaway location suggestions
- Print movement tags and slips
- Print audit reports

You control which functions the system performs by setting processing options in the Batch Putaway Reservations program.

Creating Alternate Putaway Reservations

From the Inbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4611), choose Putaway Reservations.

You can create alternate putaway reservations if you do not agree with the system's suggestions for reserved putaway locations.

As you create alternate suggestions for reserved locations, the system displays new locations for possible reservations. The system also may display the previously reserved location if there have not been any changes to either the putaway movement instructions or the inventory levels.

▶ To create alternate putaway reservations

On Online Putaway Reservations

1. Choose the row that contains the order for which you want to create an alternate putaway reservation.
2. From the Row menu, choose Select.
3. On Online Putaway Reservations Detail, choose the individual order line for which you want to create an alternate putaway reservation.
4. From the Row menu, choose Suggest Row and click OK.

Processing Options for Online Putaway Reservations – Processing

```
Display

      Order Type                                    _____________
      Status – From                                 _____________
      Status – To                                   _____________
```

Changing Existing Putaway Reservations

From the Inbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4611), choose Putaway Reservations.

You can manually change a reserved putaway location to a different location. You would do this if you wanted to change the current reserved location to one that is more convenient for your employees or is closer to locations containing other similar items.

You can:

- Change existing reservations by splitting order lines to multiple locations
- Change existing reservations manually

The system does not verify that the total item quantity for which you have reserved locations equals the total item quantity for the purchase order line.

▶ To change existing reservations by splitting order lines to multiple locations

On Online Putaway Reservations

1. Choose the row that contains the order for which you want to create a reservation.
2. From the Row menu, choose Select.
3. On Online Putaway Reservations Detail, choose an order detail line and then click Copy.

   The system adds a new order detail line that is identical to the order detail line that you copied.

4. For the new order detail line, complete the following fields:
   - Location
   - Quantity Reserved

▶ To change existing reservations manually

On Online Putaway Reservations

1. Choose the row that contains the order for which you want to change existing reservations.
2. From the Row menu, choose Select.
3. On Online Putaway Reservations Detail, change the entries in the following fields for the appropriate order detail line:
   - Location
   - Quantity Reserved

Field	Explanation
Quantity Reserved	The quantity of units affected by this transaction.

Working with Putaway Suggestions

After you create putaway requests, you create putaway suggestions to move the items to warehouse locations.

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create putaway suggestions
- ❑ Confirm putaway suggestions
- ❑ Create move slips and tags

Before You Begin

- ❑ Verify that you have set up order groups and process groups for your stock items
- ❑ Verify that you have set up putaway instruction tables to designate specific locations based on the items' order and process groups

Creating Putaway Suggestions

After you create putaway requests, you create putaway suggestions to move items into storage locations. You can create putaway suggestions by batch using the Process Putaway Requests program. Also, you can create alternate putaway suggestions by running the Resuggest Putaway Requests program. This program allows you to replace existing suggestions with alternate suggestions. The suggestions may be different from previous suggestions if you have changed your movement instructions or if the inventory levels have changed.

You can create putaway suggestions by batch with the Process Putaway Requests program.

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create putaway suggestions interactively
- ❑ Create putaway suggestions by batch
- ❑ Create alternate putaway suggestions

Creating Putaway Suggestions Interactively

From the Inbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4611), choose Putaway Requests.

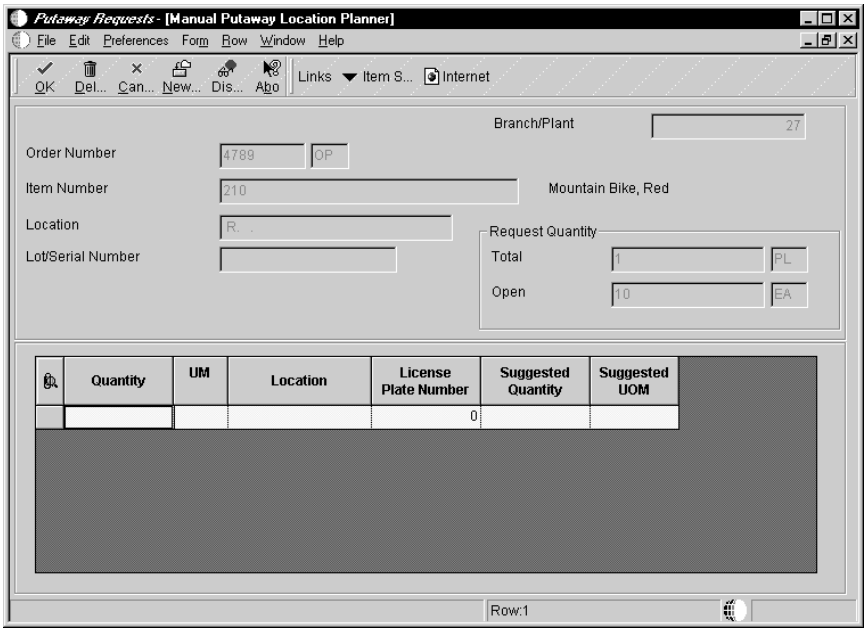
You can create suggestions interactively to select locations for putaway. You can either allow the system to suggest a location or you can manually specify putaway information such as the quantity, the unit of measure, and the location.

If you want the system to suggest locations automatically when you access the Select Putaway Locations form, you must set the appropriate processing option on the Manual Planner tab for the Putaway Requests program (P4600).

▶ To create putaway suggestions interactively

On Putaway Requests Inquiry

1. To display all putaway requests, click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the putaway request for which you want to create a suggestion.
3. From the Row menu, choose Manual Planner.



4. On Manual Putaway Location Planner, use one of the following methods to create a suggestion:
   - To allow the system to create a suggestion, choose the row that contains the putaway request and click Select. If you have already set the processing option on the Manual Planner tab to automatically suggest locations, you do not need to select the row

to create suggestions. The system automatically selects the row and creates suggestions when you access the Select Putaway Locations form.

- To manually create a suggestion, choose the row that contains the putaway request, enter the appropriate quantity, unit of measure, and location, and then click OK.

Creating Putaway Suggestions by Batch

From the Inbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4611), choose Process Putaway Requests.

You create putaway suggestions by batch to process putaway requests and move inventory on a regular basis. You can compensate for a large volume of putaway requests by creating putaway suggestions several times each day. You typically run batch programs during off-peak hours when more system resources are available.

When you run the Process Putaway Requests program, the system can:

- Select all outstanding putaway requests
- Update each request's status in the Warehouse Requests table (F4600)
- Create putaway location suggestions
- Assign tasks and trips
- Print movement tags and slips
- Print audit reports
- Confirm putaway suggestions

You control which functions the system performs by setting processing options in the Process Putaway Requests program.

Creating Alternate Putaway Suggestions

From the Inbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4611), choose Process Putaway Requests.

You can create alternate putaway suggestions if you do not agree with the system's suggestions for putaway locations. You create alternate suggestions by running the Resuggest Putaway Requests program, which you access through the processing options for the Process Putaway Requests program.

Creating alternate suggestions replaces any previous location suggestions. With alternate suggestions, you can access new inventory locations that you might have added since you created the first suggestions.

If you have not changed inventory locations in your warehouse, and you want to create suggestions for locations that differ from previous suggested locations, you must

change the putaway instructions table. For example, you could change the putaway instructions table to choose a new putaway zone or use a different tiebreaker rule to choose locations. If you do not change the putaway instructions, the Resuggest Putaway Requests program suggests the same locations as in the previous suggestions.

When you run the Resuggest Putaway Requests program, the system can:

- Delete existing putaway suggestions
- Reset each request's status in the Warehouse Requests table (F4600)
- Create alternate putaway location suggestions
- Assign tasks and trips
- Print movement tags and slips
- Print audit reports
- Confirm putaway suggestions

You control which functions the system performs by setting processing options in the Resuggest Putaway Requests program.

Processing Options for Putaway Requests

```
Default Values

      1. Enter the default Request                    _____________
      Status to use.  If left blank, the
      'Ready to Suggest' status (200)
      will be used.

Display Option

      1. Enter the type of Requests to                _____________
      view.  '1' equals Putaway
      Requests, '2' equals Picking
      Requests and '3' equals
      Replenishment Requests.  If left
      blank, Putaway requests will
      display.


Manual Planner

      1.   Enter a '1' to start Auto                  _____________
      Location Selections.
      2.   Enter a '1' to do immediate                _____________
      task and trip assignment.  If
      blank, no tasks/trips will be
      assigned.
      3.   Enter the DREAM Writer                     _____________
      version of the Task and Trip
      Assignment program to use.  If
      blank,  XJDE0001 is used.  (See
      Form ID R46471).

Picking Option
```

```
1. Enter the override next status
for Sales Order lines when
requests are canceled.
```

Confirming Putaway Suggestions

From the Inbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4611), choose Putaway Confirmation.

If you agree with the system's suggestions for putaway locations, you confirm them using Putaway Confirmation. If you do not agree, you can override the suggestions and specify a location of your choice, or you can cancel the existing suggestions and stop further processing.

When you confirm suggestions for putaway, you:

- Reduce on-hand inventory in the receiving location
- Increase on-hand inventory in the putaway location

Putaway confirmation ensures that the system's records match actual inventory movements by updating the following tables:

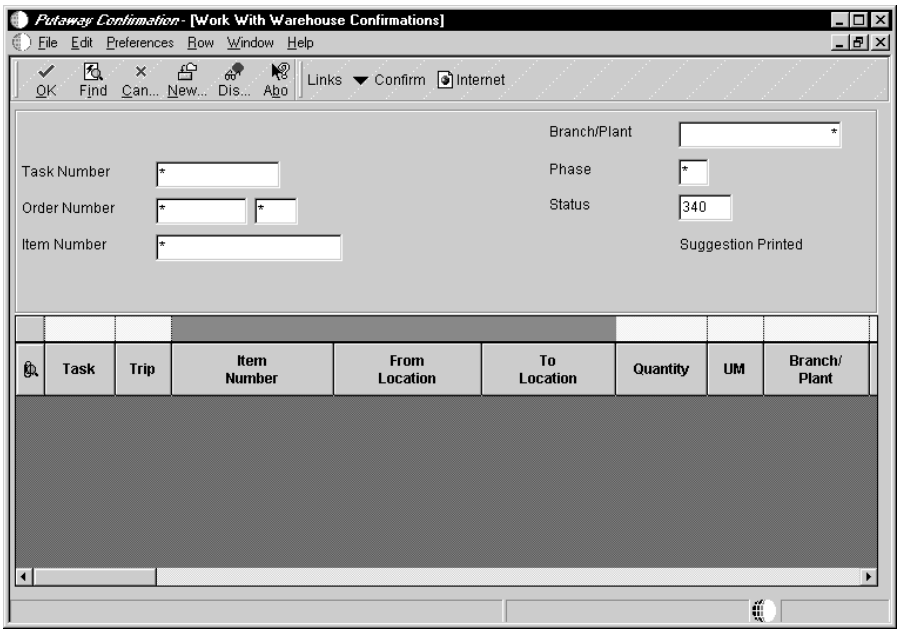
- Item Location (F41021)
- Location Detail Information (F4602)
- Item Ledger (F4111)
- Warehouse Requests (F4600)
- Warehouse Suggestions (F4611)
- Task Header (F4601)

Complete the following tasks:

- Confirm putaway suggestions
- Override putaway suggestions

▶ To confirm putaway suggestions

On Work With Warehouse Confirmations



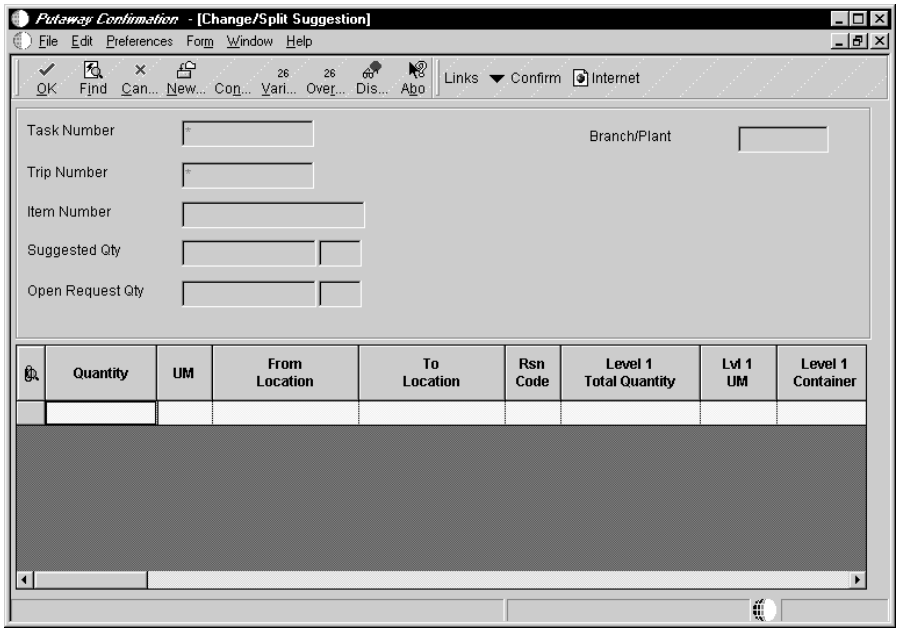
1. Complete the following field:
   - Branch/ Plant
2. To limit the information that appears, complete one or more of the following fields and click Find:
   - Task Number
   - Order Number
   - Item Number
3. Choose the row that contains the quantity for which you want to confirm putaway suggestions.
4. From the Row menu, choose Confirm Suggestion and click OK.

▶ To override putaway suggestions

On Work with Warehouse Confirmations

1. Complete the following field:
   - Branch/ Plant
2. To limit the information that displays, complete one or more of the following fields and click Find:
   - Task Number
   - Order Number
   - Item Number

3. Choose the row that contains the suggested location that you want to override.
4. From the Row menu, choose Override Suggestion.



The Change/Split Suggestion form appears. Use this form to override suggested locations or split a suggestion for one location into two locations.

5. Enter new values in the following fields and click OK:
   - Quantity
   - UM
   - From Location
   - To Location
   - Level 1 Total Quantity
   - Level 1 Container

Field	Explanation
Task Number	A unique number assigned to every putaway request that is created by a receipt.

Field	Explanation
Level 1 Total Quantity	The total quantity of the item in the item's level 1 unit of measure. You use Unit of Measure Conversion Information (P41002) to define unit of measure levels. When you define a unit of measure structure, define your largest unit of measure as level 1, and your smallest, or primary, unit of measure as the last level. The system supplies an item's unit of measure structure to a location's detail information (F4602) during inventory movement, but you can override the structure, if necessary.
Level 1 Container	A code (table 46/EQ) that identifies the storage container for this item in its level 1 unit of measure. A storage container can be: • An open container, where items are stored on the container (for example, a pallet) • A closed container, where items are stored in the container (for example, a box) You use Container Codes (P46091) to define storage containers. You use Unit of Measure Definition by Item or Group (P46011) to assign a storage container to an item in a specific unit of measure.

Processing Options for Warehouse Confirmations

Display

1. Enter the program mode: 1 = Putaway Confirmation 2 = Pick Confirmation 3 = Replenishment Confirmation (If blank, mode '1' is used.) _____
2. Enter the phase control code: Blank = One phase confirmation 1 = First phase of two phase confirmation 2 = Second pahse of two phase confirmation _____
3. Enter the default suggestion status to be used. If blank, the "Suggestion Printed" (340) status is used. _____

Prompts

1. Enter a '1' to require entry of the location verification code for movement confirmation. _____
2. Enter a '1' to auto inquire when invoked from the menu. _____

Move Tags

1. Enter a '1' to reprint a move tag whenever the quantity or location of a suggestion is changed. _____
2. Enter a '1' to print bar code _____

information.
3. Enter a '1' to print the unit of measure structure. _____
4. Enter the item/location quantity to be printed on the tags: Blank = Do not print a quantity 1 = On-hand quantity 2 = On-hand + Inbound – Outbound - Committed _____
5. Enter the number of Duplicate Copies to print for each tag _____
6. Enter the DREAM Writer version of the move tags to be used for the printer overrides. If blank, XJDE0001 is used. (See Form ID P46473). _____

Picking

1. Enter the override next status for sales order lines when suggestions are confirmed. _____
2. Enter the override next status for sales order lines when suggestions are cancelled. _____

Creating Move Slips and Tags

From the Warehouse Move Documents menu (G4621), choose Move Tags.

This program creates bar–coded tags for the suggested location during putaway, picking, and replenishment. You can print tags for each trip or for each unit of measure moved on the trip, depending on your definition of the item on Item Unit of Measure Definition Revisions. You can scan the move tags to facilitate movements, storage, confirmation, and other downstream material handling and counting operations.

Picking

Picking is the process of removing items from stock and moving them to the shipping dock to be shipped. The shipping dock is usually the default location for the outgoing items that you have defined on Branch/Plant Constants.

You create a pick request in response to a sales order (or a parts list, for manufacturing systems). You use pick requests to generate suggestions for locations from which to pick items. The system tracks the items in each location. You can find locations containing the items you need to ship and then create suggestions to pick from those locations.

After you create suggestions, you confirm your chosen locations to move the items from the picking location to the shipping dock and to update the system's inventory records. Then, you confirm shipment to indicate that you shipped the items to the customer.

The picking process includes:

- ❑ Working with pick requests
- ❑ Working with pick suggestions

Working with Pick Requests

You create pick requests to pick and ship items for a sales order. A pick request contains information about the item, such as:

- Branch/plant
- Item number
- Unit of measure
- Quantity
- Transaction document information

The system uses this information to create suggestions for picking, based on the picking instruction tables that you define.

To work with pick requests, complete the following tasks:

❑ Create pick requests

❑ Locate existing pick requests

Before You Begin

❑ Verify that you have set up inclusion rules on Branch Location Definition to select the steps in the order activity rules for the order type that you want to process. Only the steps that you select will generate pick requests.

Creating Pick Requests

You can create pick requests to generate suggestions for picking locations by performing the following tasks:

❑ Create pick requests interactively

❑ Create pick requests by batch

Creating Pick Requests Interactively

From the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612), choose Sales Order Entry.

As you enter a sales order, you can create a pick request to fill the sales order. This is the most common method of creating pick requests. You use these pick requests to create suggestions for picking locations.

You set the processing options for Sales Order Entry to determine whether you:

- Create requests only
- Do not create requests

If you create pick requests only, you must create and confirm location suggestions separately.

In addition to using the Sales Order Entry program to generate pick requests, you also can use the following Sales Order Management programs to generate pick requests, provided that you have set the processing options accordingly:

- Backorder Batch Release
- Backorder Online Release
- Speed Status Update
- Held Order Release
- Transfer Order Entry

Items with assigned serial numbers are tracked individually in the primary unit of measure, and you cannot group them into greater units of measure. The system creates one pick request for each item with a serial number.

To review warehouse information about a specific sales order line for which you are creating a pick request, you can use the Customer Service inquiry, which you can access through the Customer Service row exit on the Work with Sales Order Headers form. The Customer Service Inquiry form allows you to review the following information:

- The quantity requested for picking
- The date and time that the request was created
- Whether the request has suggested picking locations
- The current request status
- The total number of picking trips that are either cancelled or confirmed for the sales order line

If a sales order line is being processed by the Warehouse Management system, the Hold Code field contains two asterisks (**).

Before You Begin

❑ Set up the inclusion rule for the order for which you want to create a pick request. For more information, see *Setting Up Inclusion Rules*.

Processing Options: Sales Order Entry

Defaults Tab

These processing options determine default values, such as the document type, that the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) uses when other values are not entered for the transaction.

Except for the required order type, the following defaults apply during order entry only. If you are inquiring on written records, the system retrieves orders based on the order information in the form header, then the parameters that you define in Inquiry processing options.

You can override information that displays on the header and detail information. If information is hidden, the system processes orders based on the default information that is set up in the processing options or the master tables.

1. Order Type (Required)

Use this processing option to identify the type of document. J.D. Edwards has reserved document type codes for vouchers, invoices, receipts, and time sheets, which create automatic offset entries during the post program.

You must enter a value that has been set up in user defined code table (00/DT).

If you use this version of Sales Order Entry (P4210) in other programs, the defaults for the program in which the original order is created override the sales order defaults. For example, if you use this version of Sales Order Entry (P4210) in Blanket Order Release, the order line type in the blanket order override the default line type in the sales order.

2. Line Type

Use this processing option to specify a code that controls how the system processes lines on a transaction. Line types controls the systems with which the transaction interfaces (General Ledger, Job Cost, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory Management). Valid values are defined in the Line Type Constants Revisions form (P40205) and include:

S Stock item.
J Job cost.
N Non-stock item.
D Direct ship item.
F Freight.
T Text information.
M Miscellaneous charges and credits.
W Work order.

In the Line Type Constants Revisions form (P420205), you can set up a line type for non-stock items that retrieves information from the Item Master but does not commit quantities. The flag, Edit the Item Master for Non-Stock Items, is used when the Inventory Interface is set for non-stock item, such as D or N.

When you enter a direct ship item line type, the system uses a version of Purchase Order Entry (P4310) to create the purchase order that is related to this sales order. Specify the version in the Sales Order Entry (P4210),Versions tab, processing option for Purchase Order Entry.

When you enter a work order line type, the system uses the version of Work Order Entry (P48013) that you specify in the P4210, Versions tab, processing option for Work Order Entry to create the work order.

If you use this version of Sales Order Entry (P4210) in other programs, the defaults for the program in which the original order is created override the sales order defaults. For example, if you use this version of Sales Order Entry (P4210) in Blanket Order Release, the order line type in the blanket order override the default line type in the sales order.

3. Beginning Status

Use this processing option to indicate the current point in the order process. You must specify a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The combination of the beginning status and the next status must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules table.

4. Override Next Status

Use this processing option to indicate the next step in the order process. You must specify a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The override status is another allowed step in the process. The combination of the beginning status and the override next status must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules table.

5. Line Number Increment

Use this processing option to specify the increment the system uses to automatically number your order lines. You should choose a whole number since other processes, such as kit entry, create decimal increments.

6. Reason Code

This memo only field is used for reporting purposes. You can enter a value that has been set up in user defined code table (42/RC).

7. Transaction Unit of Measure

Use this processing option to specify the unit of measure for an item in an order. Valid values are defined in a user defined code table (00/UM).

If you do not enter a value in this processing option, the system retrieves the primary unit of measure that is defined in the Item Master (F4101).

8. Pricing Unit of Measure

Use this processing option to identify the value with which the system retrieves the unit of measure used to price the item. Valid values are:

Blank The system uses the sales price retrieval unit of measure, as defined in System Constants.

1 The system uses the transaction unit of measure as pricing unit of measure.

9. Address Book Revisions

Use this processing option to specify whether the system prompts users to add new customers to the Address Book system during sales order entry. If you enter a customer address book number in the Sold To or the Ship To field that the system does not recognize, the system does not allow you to enter an order. Valid values are:

Blank You must manually access Address Book Revisions and add customer information before entering an order.

1 The system automatically displays Address Book Revisions.

Whether you access Address Book Revisions from a Form menu option or choose the option to automatically add customers, the system uses the Address Book Revisions, version ZJDE0003.

10. Update Header to Detail

Use this processing option to specify whether the system updates corresponding information in the detail information form if you change the header information. Use Define Header Columns to Detail (P40HDR) table to identify the fields that system uses to update to the detail form. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not update information in Sales Order Detail Revisions unless you choose the Populate option from the Header to Detail form menu.

1 The system automatically updates the detail lines to reflect changes that you make to header information.

11. Header Branch/Plant

Use this processing option to specify the value with which the system selects the default branch/plant for tracking costs. You can set up header branch/plant defaults based on the user ID or terminal, or based on the business unit for the Ship To address in Address Book Revisions (P0101). Valid values are:

Blank The system uses the default location based on the user ID or terminal ID and displays the branch/plant in the order header form. You set up the default branch/plant based on your user or terminal ID in Default Location and Printers (P400951).

1 The system uses the business unit that you specify on the Address Book Revisions form for the customer to which you are shipping the goods.

12. Default Branch/Plant

Use this processing option to specify the default branch/plant that appears in the order header.

13. Order Template

Use this processing option to identify a standard template that applies to all customers. You can create a standard template that lists frequently ordered items. Although the system displays this template for every order, you do not have to apply any or all of the items during order entry.

Duplication Tab

These processing options determine values, such as the document type, that the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) uses when you duplicate a sales order. If you click Copy on the tool bar in the Browse/Inquiry form, the system duplicates information based on your processing option selection.

1. Order Type

Use this processing option to identify the order type of duplicated document. When you click Copy on the tool bar in the Browse/Inquiry form, the system creates a duplicate order with this order type. J.D. Edwards has reserved document type codes for vouchers, invoices, receipts, and time sheets, which create automatic offset entries during the post program.

You must enter a value that has been set up in user defined code table (00/DT).

If you leave this option blank, the system uses values from the P4210, Defaults tab, Order Type processing option in this version.

2. Beginning Status

Use this processing option to indicate the current status for the duplicated line. When you click Copy on the tool bar in the Browse/Inquiry form, the system creates a duplicate order at this status. You must use a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The combination of the beginning status and the next status must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules table.

3. Next Status

Use this processing option to indicate the next step in the order process for the duplicate order. You specify a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The override status is another allowed step in the process. The combination of the beginning status and the override next status must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules table.

4. Copy Associated Text

Use this processing option to specify which messages and associated text are copied when you duplicate orders. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not copy associated text or messages.
1 The system copies messages and text that are attached to an order detail line.
2 The system copies messages or text attached to the header, as well as messages attached to the order detail line.
3 The system copies messages or text attached to the header, but not a particular order detail line.

Order Holds Tab

These processing options activate order hold processing. You must specify the hold code in any of the following processing options to activate order hold processing. You set up hold parameters in Order Hold Information (P42090). Multiple hold codes might result in multiple holds for a single order. You must release the sales order from all holds before the system processes the order.

1.Customer Credit Check

Use this processing option to identify a credit hold code the system uses to automatically compare the credit limit that you set up for your customer in Customer Master Information against the order and any outstanding balances in accounts receivable.

You define the conditions that the system uses to place orders on hold in Order Hold Information (P42090) and attach those conditions to a hold code. You must specify the hold code in this processing option to activate order hold processing.

You must enter a value that has been set up in UDC 42/HC.

2. Order Margin Check

Use this processing option to identify an order margin check the system uses to verify that all sales orders meet a specific margin.

The system uses the following equation to calculate margin:

(Price – Cost) / Price *100 = Margin.

You can define the conditions that the system uses to place orders on hold in Order Hold Information (P42090) and attach those conditions to a hold code. You must specify the hold code in this processing option to activate the order hold processing.

You must enter a value that has been set up in UDC 42/HC.

3.Order Line Margin Check

Use this processing option to identify an order line margin check the system uses to verify that all order detail lines meet a specific margin.

The system uses the following equation to calculate margin:

(Price – Cost) / Price * 100 = Margin.

You can define the conditions that the system uses to place orders on hold in Order Hold Information (P42090) and attach those conditions to a hold code. You must specify the hold code in this processing option to activate the order hold processing.

You must enter a value that has been set up in UDC 42/HC.

4. Order Minimum Value Check

Use this processing option to identify a code the system uses to automatically compare the order minimum that you set up for your customer in Customer Billing Instructions against the order total.

You can define the conditions that the system uses to place orders on hold in Order Hold Information (P42090) and attach those conditions to a hold code. You must specify the hold code in this processing option to activate order hold processing.

You must enter a value that has been set up in UDC 42/HC.

5. Order Maximum Value Check

Use this processing option to identify a code the system uses to automatically compare the order maximum that you set up for your customer in Customer Billing Instructions against the order total.

You can define the conditions that the system uses to place orders on hold and attach those conditions to a hold code. You must specify the hold code in this processing option to activate the hold code.

You must enter a value that has been set up in UDC 42/HC.

6. Partial Order Hold

Use this processing option to identify a code the system uses to hold an entire order if quantity is not available to fill an order detail line. You can release a partial order hold at any time. The system can then backorder, cancel, or ship available quantities based on backorder information in the Customer Billing Instructions, Item Master Information, Item Branch/Plant Information and Branch/Plant Constants.

You must enter a value that has been set up in UDC 42/HC.

7. Product Allocation Hold

Use this processing option to specify a hold code the system uses to restrict the amount of an item or item group that a customer or customer group can purchase.

You must set up the Product Allocation preference in the Preference Master (P40070), activate the preference through the Preference Selection (R40400), set up the hold code information in Order Hold Information (P42090) and then activate preference profile processing in the P4210, Versions, Preference Profile processing option. You must enter a value that has been set up in UDC 42/HC.

Display Tab

These processing options control whether the system displays certain types of sales order information, such as cost and price fields, closed lines and kits, and whether you can change the information.

1. Display or Hide Cost Fields

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system protects or hides cost fields. Valid values are:

Blank The cost fields appear on the form and the information can be overridden.

1 The system protect costs from change. If you protect the cost fields from changes, the costs are visible on the form, but cannot be changed.

2 The system hides the cost fields. If you hide the cost fields, the cost fields do not appear on the form. However, the system still writes cost information from the Item Cost Ledger (F4105) to the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).

The system retrieves default cost information from the Item Cost Ledger table (F4105).

2. Display or Hide Price Fields

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system protects or hides price fields. Valid values are:

Blank Price fields remain visible and entry-enabled. You can override the information for this order only.

1 The system protect prices from change. The unit and extended price will be visible on the form, but you will not be able to override the information.

2 The system does not display price information. If you hide the price fields, the system still writes the price information to the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).

3. Disable or Hide Price Related Fields

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system disable pricing related fields that affect the calculated price. Valid values are:

Blank Pricing related fields remain visible and entry-enabled.

1 The system displays pricing related fields but you can not override the information.

4. Disable or Hide Status Codes

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system protects or hides status codes. Valid values are:

Blank You can override the information for this order only. If you enter status codes, they must be set up as an other allowed status code in the Order Activity Rules for the document type and line type combination. Additionally, combination of the beginning status and the next status must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules table.

1 The system protects status codes from change. If you protect the status codes from being changed, the current and next status will be visible on the form, but you will not be able to override the information.

2 The system hides the status codes. If you hide the status codes, the last and next status codes do not display. The system processes orders based on the current and next status that is set up in the Order Activity Rules.

5. Hide Closed Detail Lines

During inquiry, you might choose to review active order detail lines only. Use this processing option to indicate whether the system displays active, closed, or canceled detail lines. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays all order detail lines that will appear on the detail form.

1 Any line with a status of 999 will not appear on the detail form. However, the record for the line still remains in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211) or Sales Order Detail – History (F42119).

6. Hide Credit Card Information

Use this processing option to indicate whether a user can access customer credit card information. Valid values are:

Blank You can access credit card information during order entry.
1 You can not access credit card information during order entry.

7. Hide Freight and Carrier Information

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays freight and carrier information fields. You can standardize your freight and carrier information fields so that freight rate calculations are accurately calculated for the appropriate route, stop, and zone or that a preferred carrier is always responsible for delivering the item to a customer. Valid values are:

Blank Freight and carrier information fields does appear on the order detail form and can be overridden.
1 Freight and carrier information fields do not appear on the order detail form. The system processes orders based on the default information that is set up in the Customer Billing Instructions or the Item Master Information.

8. Hide Commission Information

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system displays commission information. Valid values are:

Blank You can review commission information and override default information that affects the current order only.
1 The system does not display commission information. Orders are processed based on the default information that is set up in Commissions Table (F42005).

9. Hide Kit Components

Use this processing option to indicate whether kit components appear on the Sales Order Detail Revisions form either after you select features and options in the kit or when you re–inquire on the order. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays the parent item, as well as selected features and options, when you re-inquire on the order.
1 After you select the features and options during order entry or when you re-inquire on the order, the system displays only the parent line.

However, the parent line and all component lines are written to the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).

Commitment Tab

Use these processing options to activate availability checking and commitments to generic buckets. Based on your item availability calculations for each branch/plant, commitment calculation impacts how the system calculates backorders, cancellations, and customer delivery time. You determine how the system calculates item availability by defining the factors that subtract from (such as sales or work orders), or add to (such as purchase orders that are in transit), the available quantity of the item in Availability Calculations form in the Branch/Plant Constants.

1. Activate Availability Checking

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system verifies the available quantity for requested items. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not perform availability checking. You might choose this option for blanket or quote order entry.

1 The system performs availability checking. If quantity is unavailable, the system issues a warning that the quantity for this item exceeds the available quantity. The system automatically backorders or cancels any quantity that is unavailable, based on backorder information that is set up in Item Master, Item Branch/Plant, Branch/Plant Constants and Customer Billing Instructions.

2 The system performs availability checking. If quantity is unavailable, the system issues a warning that the quantity for this item exceeds the available quantity. However, the system does not backorder or cancel any quantity. The quantity remains shippable.

You can allow backorders by item, or by customer, and specify whether the backorders are allowed at a specific branch/plant. To backorder an item, you must set the option, Backorders Allowed, in Item Master, Item Branch/Plant, Branch/Plant Constants and Customer Billing Instructions. If you allow backorders, the system holds the order detail line until quantity is available. If you do not allow backorders, the system cancels the order detail line.

After the system processes an order detail line, you can review backordered, canceled, and shipped information in the appropriate fields in the order detail lines.

2. Commit to Quantity 1 or Quantity 2

Use this processing option to indicate the generic buckets to which the system commits quantities. Commonly used for orders that do not affect your item availability, you can use these buckets to anticipate demand or forecast future sales. For example, you can set up a version of Sales Order Entry (P4210) for quote orders and commit quantities to bucket, Quantity 1. For blanket orders, you can set up another version of Sales Order

Entry (P4210) and commit quantities to bucket, Quantity 2. You can review availability information on the Summary Availability form. Valid values are:

Blank The system commits the quantity based on the factors that you define for sales orders in the Availability Calculations form in the Branch/Plant Constants.
1 The system commits quantities to bucket Quantity 1.
2 The system commits quantities to bucket Quantity 2.

You determine how the system calculates item availability by defining the factors that subtract from the available quantities (such as sales or work orders), add to the available quantities (such as purchase orders that are in transit), or do not affect available quantities (such as blanket and quote orders) in Branch/Plant Constants.

If the system neither adds nor subtracts quantities from these orders from available inventory, clear the Sales Order Entry (P4210), Commitment tab, Activate Availability Checking processing option so that the system does not perform availability checking.

3. Display Supply and Demand Inquiry Form

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system automatically displays the Supply/Demand Inquiry form when quantity for an item is not available. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not display the Supply and Demand Inquiry form and backorders or cancels the order detail line when quantity is not available. However, you can manually access this information from the Sales Order Detail Revisions form to monitor information about how many items are on demand, available in supply, and available to be promised.
1 The system automatically displays the Supply and Demand Inquiry form when quantity is not available. The system uses the version of the Supply and Demand Inquiry form that you enter in the corresponding processing option on the Versions tab.

Currency Tab

These processing options allow you to specify information about the tolerance percentage, currency code for As If amounts, and the As Of date for processing the exchange rate for As If amounts.

1. Tolerance Limit

Use this processing option to enter a tolerance limt for multi-currency orders. If you enter an option in Set Daily Transaction Rates (F00151) to allow spot rates, you can manually enter or override an exchange rate during order entry. If the currency rate that you enter is outside this tolerance limit, the system issues a warning.

2. Currency Code

Use this processing option to indicate the currency code in which the system displays transactions.

3. "As Of" Date

Use this processing option to indicate the date with which the system retrieves the exchange rate for the As-If currency. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the system date.

Process Tab

These processing options control whether the Sales Order Entry program performs as follows:

- Allows changes to orders that are past a certain point in the process
- Activates subsystem processing
- Displays Sales Order Header Revisions form before the Sales Order Detail Revisions form
- Allows you to be prompted to review order information before the system creates an order
- Allows auto order repricing to recalculate order totals
- Activates order template processing based on the Sold To or Ship To address
- Allows orders to be processed against existing agreements, blanket and quote orders
- Indicates whether the system applies the specified markup to the unit cost or price.

1. Status Code Limit for Changes

Use this processing option to indicate a point at which you can not make changes to an order detail line. If you enter an order in a version of Sales Order Entry in which there is a defined status code limit, you can not re-inquire and make changes to the order if the order is past this status.

If you enter an order in a version of Sales Order Entry where there is a defined status code limit, but re-inquire on another version in which this processing option is not activated, you can make changes to the order regardless of the status.

You must specify a user defined code (00/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type combination.

2. Subsystem Processing

To print the pick slip or invoice immediately after the order entry process, you can set up and activate the subsystem. Valid values are:

1 The system uses this version of Sales Order Entry (P4210) for subsystem processing to print pick slips and activate the subsystem processing. Identify the corresponding version of the program in the Sales Order Entry (P4210), Versions, Pick Slip Print processing options.

2 The system uses this version of Sales Order Entry (P4210) for subsystem processing to print invoices and activate the subsystem processing. Identify the corresponding version of the program in the Sales Order Entry (P4210), Versions, Invoice Print processing options.

3 The system uses this version of Sales Order Entry for subsystem commitment processing and does not commit inventory until you complete the order. After you accept the order, the system processes the order through the subsystem batch program while you enter another order.

4 The system uses this version of Sales Order Entry for online commitment processing and the system does not process order detail lines asynchronously. After you enter the order, the system processes commitments for the complete order before you can enter another order. This allows you to review commitments online as the system processes availability for each order detail line in the order.

5 The system uses this version of Sales Order Entry for entering and processing orders in a store and forward mode. Identify the appropriate version of the program, Sales Order Batch Transaction Editor (R4210Z), in the Sales Order Entry (P421), Versions tab, Sales Order Batch Transaction Editor (R4210Z) processing option.

3. Display Header of Detail

Use this processing option to determine whether the system first displays the Sales Order Header Revisions form or the Sales Order Detail Revisions when you add an order. You can enter header information before detail information and edit default information that affects the order. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays Sales Order Detail Revisions form first. It creates an order header record based on the branch/plant and customer information that you set up for the Sold To and Ship To address entered in the detail information form. You can access Sales Order Header Revisions to override default information, as necessary.

1 The system displays Sales Order Header Revisions form first. You review or override the default order information the system enters for the Sold To and Ship To addresses, such as billing instructions, delivery dates, and payment terms.

4. Auto Order Repricing

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system uses auto order repricing to re-calculate order totals. The system evaluates the items and quantities and makes adjustment based on the entire order. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use auto-order repricing.

1 The system uses auto order repricing to re-calculate order totals. The system uses the version of Standard Order/Basket Reprice (FUTURE) or Advanced Order/Reprice (R42750) that you specify in the Sales Order Entry (P4210), Versions tab, Basket/Order Reprice processing option. If you are not using the Advanced Pricing system, you must enter a version of Standard Order/Basket Reprice. If you use Advanced Pricing, you must enter a version of Advanced Order/Reprice (R42750).

5. Display Before Accept Prompt

You use this processing option to indicate whether the system prompts you to review the order before creating a record in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). Review is a good way to ensure accuracy when you enter or change orders. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not prompt you to review the order, but creates a record in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211) when you click OK.

1 The system displays the order, order total, taxes and applicable discounts for you to review the order before creating a record in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). You can return to Sales Order Detail Revisions to make changes. The system does not create a record in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211) until you choose the option from the Form menu to accept the order.

6. Order Template Processing

Use this processing option to indicate which template the system uses during order entry. A template contains information about frequently ordered items. You create and assign order templates to speed up the order entry process. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use order template processing.

1 The system displays the order template that you have assigned to the Sold To address in the Customer Billing Instructions.

2 The system displays the order template that you have assigned to the Ship To address in the Customer Billing Instructions.

You can set up a customer template based on order history in Customer Template Rebuild (R42815) or you can create a template for your customer in Customer Template Revisions (P4015). Assign an order template to the Sold To address and the Ship To address in the Customer Billing Instructions.

7. Blanket/Quote Order Processing

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system processes sales orders against blanket or quote orders. Use a quote order when a customer requests pricing information but is not ready to commit to a sales order. Use a blanket order when a customer agrees to purchase a quantity of an item over a specified period of time. When you use blanket or quote order processing, the system locates applicable blanket or quote orders from which you can create either multiple sales orders for partial quantities or a single sales order when you release the complete quantity. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use blankets or quote order processing.
1 The system processes blanket/quote orders based on the Ship To address.
2 The system processes blanket/quote orders based on the Sold To address.

You can have multiple blanket or quote orders for the Sold To address or the Ship To address. After you enter a detail line, the system displays a check mark in the row header and column to indicate a blanket or quote order exists. You can view the blanket or quote order on the Blanket Release form and choose the appropriate order from which the system can create a related sales order.

8. Agreement Processing

Use this processing to indicate whether the system processes sales orders against agreements in the Agreement Management System. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use agreement processing.
1 The system searches all available agreements and automatically assigns the sales order to an agreement.
2 The system searches all available agreements, and displays a check mark in the row header and column to indicate multiple agreements exists. On the Agreement Selection Window, the system displays agreements that meet the criteria.
3 The system searches on all available agreements and automatically assigns the sales order to the agreement with the earliest expiration date.

When you enter a sales order, the system selects agreements that meet the following criteria:

- The item on the sales order and agreement must be the same.
- The Due To on the agreement must be P (partner), which indicates that product is due to the partner for this product and agreement.
- The Sold To or Ship To on the sales order must be the same as the Destination on the agreement.
- The detail branch/plant or its owner on the sales order must be the source on the agreement.
- The date on the sales order is within the active date range for the agreement.

- For agreements that have quantity control activated, the quantity on the sales order does not exceed the quantity remaining to be fulfilled before the system selects the agreement.

9. Shopping Cart Functionality

This code indicates whether you are creating an order in standard order entry mode or "Shopping Cart" mode. If you choose "Shopping Cart" mode, you can select items from multiple applications before using Sales Order Entry (P4210) to create an order. You might use this feature if you are entering orders in a web environment. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use shopping cart functionality.
1 The system uses shopping cart functionality.

10. Generate Proposal Name

Use this processing option to indicate the name of the document that is automatically generated upon entry into a word processor based on a template document, boilerplates and text substitution.

11. Cost or Base Price Markup

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system applies a markup based on cost or price. You use branch sales markups to set up the additional costs that are associated with an interbranch or transfer sales order. The transfer price is the amount the supplying branch/plant is selling the item to the receiving branch/plant. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not apply an additional cost, but retrieves the cost defined in the Item Cost Ledger (F4105).
1 The system retrieves the markup from the Branch Sales Markup table (P3403) and re-calculates the transfer price with the included markup. This markup is applied to the inventory cost.
2 The system applies the base price that is set by the supplying branch/plant, defined in Base Price Revisions table (F4106).

Cross Ref Tab

These processing options define the cross-reference types for substitute, replacement, complementary, and associated items. You create the cross-reference information in Item Cross Reference Revisions program (P4104). Cross-references associate your internal item numbers with other internal item numbers or those from other entities.

1. Substitute Items

Use this processing option to identify the code with which the system searches cross-reference information for substitute items. Substitute items are goods which are

sold in place of the original item when you do not have the quantity on hand for the original item. This code is typically S in the Item Cross Reference Revisions program (P4104). You can only use substitutions for customers who, in the Customer Billing Instructions, allow substitutes.

If you have a substitute item, the system displays a checkmark in the row header and column. Optionally, you can access Substitute/Complementary Items form to sell the substitute item in place of the original item. If you enter a quantity for the substitute item, the system creates a second order detail line with the substitute item information.

You must enter a value that has been set up in user defined code table (41/DT).

2. Complementary Items

Use this processing option to identify the code with which the system searches cross-reference information for complementary items. Complementary items are recommended items as part of the sale. Complementary items are not free goods, but are sold in addition to the original item. This code is typically C in the Item Cross Reference Revisions program (P4104).

If you have a complementary item, the system displays a checkmark in the row header and column. Optionally, you can access Substitute/Complementary Items form to sell the complementary item with the original item. If you enter a quantity for the complementary item, the system creates a second order detail line with the complementary item information.

You must enter a value that has been set up in user defined code table (41/DT).

3. Replacement Items

Use this processing option to identify the code with which the system searches cross-reference information for replacement items. Replacement items are goods which are sold in place of the original item when you or your suppliers discontinue an item. The replacement code is typically R in Item Cross Reference Revisions program (P4104). You can only create replacement cross-references for those items whose stocking type in the Item Master or Item Branch Plant is O (obsolete) or U (use up).

You must enter a value that has been set up in user defined code table (41/DT).

4. Pricing for Substitute Items

Use this processing option to indicate which price the system retrieves when you sell substitute items. Substitute items are goods which are sold in place of the original item when you do not have the quantity available for the original item. If you substitute an item, you can charge the customer the price for the item that was originally ordered or you can use the price that you set up for the substitute item. Valid values are:

Blank The system uses the price of the original item, defined in the Base Price Revisions table (F4106).

1 The system retrieves the price of the substitute item, defined in Base Price Revisions table (F4106).

Versions Tab

These processing options determine the version that the system uses when you choose the associated row or form exit on Sales Order Header or Detail forms. If you leave a processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how programs display information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set the processing options for specific versions.

1. Pick Slip Print (P42520)

Use this processing option to identify the version of Print Pick Slip program (P42520) that the system uses to process pick slips through the subsystem after order entry. Ensure that you specify the version that is set up for subsystem processing.

2. Supply and Demand Inquiry (P4021)

Use this processing option to identify the the version of Supply and Demand Inquiry (P4021) that the system uses to verify commitments and availability. The system calls this version whether you automatically display this form when quantity is not available or manually access Supply and Demand Inquiry from from the Sales Order Detail Revisions form. If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

To automatically display the Supply and Demand Inquiry form when quantity is not available, choose the appropriate option in the Sales Order Entry (P4210), Commitment tab, Display Supply and Demand Inquiry processing option.

3. Order/Basket Reprice (R42570)

Use this processing to identify the version of Standard Order/Basket Reprice (FUTURE) or Advanced Order/Reprice (R42750) that the system uses to calculate order totals. If you do not use Advanced Pricing, you must enter a version of Standard Order/Basket Reprice.

If you use Advanced Pricing, you must enter a version of Advanced Order/Reprice (R42750). If left blank and you have set the Sales Order Entry (P4210), Process tab, Auto order repricing processing option to auto order reprice, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

4. Online Invoice Inquiry (P42230)

Use this processing option to identify the version of Online Invoice Inquiry program (P42230) that the system uses to display billing information. If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

If you inquire by sales order number, the system displays open lines that have not gone through sales update. If you inquire by invoice number, the system displays only those lines that have been assigned the invoice number, either through the Print Invoices (R42565) or Sales Update (R42800).

5. Preference Profile (P40070)

Use this processing option to identify the version of Preference Profiles program (P42520) that the system uses to process orders based on preferences that you activated in the Preference Selection form. If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

The Preference Profiles program does not include the inventory commitment preference.

6. Check Price and Availability (P41261)

Use this processing option to identify the version of Check Price and Availability that the system uses to retrieve price adjustment information. If you do not use the Advanced Pricing system to set up price adjustments, you must enter a version of Standard Check Price and Availability (P41261). If you set up advanced price adjustments in the Advanced Pricing system, you must enter a version of Advanced Check Price and Availability (P4074).

If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the program that is appropriate to your system.

7. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)

Use this processing option to identify the version of Purchase Order Entry (P4310) that the system uses to create related direct ship and transfer orders. The system does not use all default information that is set up in the processing options for Purchase Order Entry. For example, when the system creates the related purchase order, the sales order line type overrides the default purchase order line type.

If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

8. Sales Ledger Inquiry (P42025)

Use this processing option to identify the version of Sales Ledger Inquiry (P42025) that the system uses to create a credit order from a previous order. The system retrieves order information from the Sales Order Detail Ledger (F42199).

If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

9. Bill of Material Inquiry (P30200)

Use this processing option to identify the version of Bill of Material Inquiry (P30200) that the system uses to retrieve information all features and options that are related to

the kit. In the distribution systems, a bill of material is used to locate and assemble a group of items.

If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

10. Work Order Entry (P4801)

Use this processing option to identify the version of Work Order Entry (P4801) that the system uses to create work orders. When you enter a sales order with a line type W, the system automatically generates a work order in the Manufacturing system.

If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

11. Print Invoice (P42565)

Use this processing option to identify the subsystem version of the Print Invoice program (R42565) for printing invoices through the subsystem. You must activate the processing option in the Process tab, Subsystem Processing to print invoices and specify the version of the Print Invoice program (R42565).

12. Online/Subsystem Commitment (R42997)

Use this processing option to identify the version of the Commitments program the system uses for either online or subsystem commitments. You must activate the appropriate processing option in the Process tab, Subsystem processing for either online or subsystem commitments and specify the version of the corresponding Commitments program.

If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

13. Configured Items (P32942)

Use this processing option to identify the version of Configured Items (P32942) that the system uses when you enter an order for a configured item.

If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

14. Sales Order Batch Transaction Editor (R4210Z)

Use this processing option to identify the version of Sales Order Batch Transaction Editor (R4210Z) that the system uses when you are enter sales orders in a store and forward environment.

If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Preferences Tab

These processing options determine whether preference profile processing is activated for this version of Sales Order Entry. A preference is a piece of information that you define for a customer, an item, or any combination of customer (Sold To, Ship To, or parent addresses), customer group, item, and item group. The system uses preferences to override normal customer and item setup information when you enter orders.

To work with preferences, you must activate the Preference Profile Processing processing option in Sales Order Entry (P4210), specify the version of Preferences Profiles (P40400) in Sales Order Entry (P4210), Versions, Preferences processing option, and in that version, set up the processing options to select the preferences to run.

1. Preference Profile Processing

Use this processing option to specify that you want to use preference profile processing. If you use preference profile processing, you must use preference profile processing in all of the versions of order entry programs. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use preference profile processing.
1 The system uses preference profile processing.

After you activate the Preference Profile Processing processing option, specify the version of Preferences Selection (R40400) in Sales Order Entry (P4210), Versions tab, Preferences processing option. In that version of Preferences Selection (R40400), select the preferences in the processing options that you want to run.

Preference Selection (R40400) does not include Inventory Commitment or Print Message preferences.

2. Inventory Commitment Preference

To use the inventory commitment preference, you must specify that you want the inventory commitment preference independent of other preference processing. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not use the inventoy commitment preference.
1 Use inventory commitment preference processing.

Use the Inventory Commitment preference to:

- Specify that each order line be filled from one or more branch/plants based on customer/customer group or item/item group.
- Specify the branch/plants from where you want products shipped.
- Determine the percentage of the order that must exist at a branch/plant before the quantity is filled at that branch/plant.

- Specify the mode of transport and carrier information in the sales detail line.

Transfers Tab

These processing options determine whether transfer order processing is activated for this version of Sales Order Entry. You enter a transfer order to ship inventory between branch/plants within your company and to maintain an accurate on-hand inventory amount. When you create a transfer order, the system does the following:

- Creates a purchase order for the shipping location that represents the supplier
- Creates a sales order for the receiving location that represents the customer

1. Activate Transfer Order Entry

Use this processing option to indicate transfer order entry. When you enter transfer orders, you must enter a From Branch/Plant and a To Branch/Plant, as well as information for the related purchase order. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not process transfer order information.

1 The system displays a transfer order entry form on which you enter the origination and destination branch/plants, as well as purchase order information, such as a purchase order number, landed cost rule, and exchange rates for the sales and purchase orders. The system automatically creates a purchase order based on the version that you specify in Sales Order Entry (P4210), Versions, Purchase Order Entry processing option.

2. Sales and Purchase Order Taxable

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system applies taxes to sales and purchase orders. Valid values are:

Blank The system retrieves tax explanation codes and rate areas from the Customer Master Information. For direct ship, transfer orders, or sales orders with alternate Sold To and Ship To addresses, the system retrieves the tax explanation code from the Sold To address and the tax rate/area from the Ship To address, but this rate can be overridden.

1 The system does not reference the sales taxable or purchase taxable flags that you set up in the Item Branch Plant Information.

3. Mandatory Landed Cost

Use this processing option to indicate whether a landed cost for a related purchase order is required. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not require you to enter a landed cost.
1 You must enter a landed cost before entering the order. If you do not enter a landed cost, the system issues an error.

Order Inquiry Tab

The following processing options are used to inquire on orders on the Customer Service Inquiry form.

1. Beginning Status

Use this processing option to indicate the current point in the order process. You must specify a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The combination of the beginning status and next status must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules table.

During order inquiry, the system does not display orders that are not within the beginning and next status range.

2. Next Status

Use this processing option to indicate the next step in the order process. You must specify a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The combination of the beginning status and next status must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules table.

During order inquiry, the system does not display orders that are not within the beginning and next status range.

3. Search on Last or Next Status

During order inquiry, the system does not display orders that are not within the beginning and next status range. Use this processing option to specify whether the search is based on either the beginning status or the next status.

4. Date Range

Use this processing option to indicate the date value with which the system searches on orders. Valid values are:

1 The system retrieves orders based on the order entry date.
2 The system retrieves orders based on the promised ship date that is populated during order entry.
3 The system retrieves orders based on the original promised date that is populated during order entry.

4 The system retrieves orders based on the date that the order was confirmed for shipment. The system retrieves only those orders that have been processed through the Shipment Confirmation (P4205) program.
5 The system retrieves orders based on the date that the invoice was printed for the customer. The system retrieves only those orders that have been processed through the Print Invoice (R42565) program.
6 The system retrieves orders based on the date that you enter in the memo-only, cancel field during order entry.
7 The system retrieves orders based on the G/L date. The system retrieves only those orders that have been processed through the Sales Update (R42800) program.
8 The system retrieves orders based on the date that is entered as the promised deliver date during order entry.

5. Display Text Lines

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system displays text lines. Text lines are order detail lines with a line type T, characterized by the code in the Order Line Type Revisions that contains memo-only information. When you inquire on an order, it might or might not be necessary to view text line information. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not display text lines. If you created text lines during order entry, the text lines remain in the Sales Order Detail (F4211) table.
1 The system display text lines.

6. Display Backordered/Canceled Lines

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system displays backordered or canceled lines when you inquire on an order. Valid values are:

1 The system displays backordered lines.
2 The system displays canceled lines.
3 The system displays both backordered and canceled lines.
4 The system does not display either backordered or canceled lines.

7. Customer Cross Reference Type

Use this processing option to indicate the code with which the system searches cross-reference information using a customer item number. Cross-references associate your internal item numbers with the customer's item numbers. You set up items in Item Master Information (F4101) and create the cross-reference information in Item Cross Reference Revisions program (P4104).

You must enter a value that has been set up in UDC 41/DT.

Warehouse Tab

The following processing options are used in conjunction with the Warehouse Management system. If you use Warehouse Management, you can specify the mode for pick request processing, the version of Print Pick Request (P46171).

1. Request Processing Mode

Use this processing option to create a pick request in the Warehouse Management system. If you use Warehouse Management, the system can generate a pick request, then process the request through the subsystem. A pick request is used to process a suggestion to pick the inventory for an order from a particular location. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not generate pick requests.
1 The system generates requests only.
2 The system generates requests and creates the pick request through the subsystem.

2. Subsystem Print Pick Request

Use this processing option if you generate warehouse management pick requests through the subsystem. You must specify the version, Print Pick Request (P46171), that is set up for subsystem processing.

3. Override Next Status

Use this processing option to indicate an alternative step in the order process. You must specify a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The combination of the beginning status and the override status must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules table.

Store & Fwd Tab

Use the following processing option to identify the mode in which you are entering orders.

1. Mode

Use this processing option to indicate whether you are entering orders in a store and forward environment. Valid values are:

Blank Sales order entry mode.
1 Partial edit store and forward mode.
2 Full edit store and forward mode.

WorkFlow Tab

Future Use.

1. E-mail Work Order Planner

Future use.

2. E-mail Buyer

Future use.

Multiples Tab

Future Use.

1. Multiple Schedule

Future use.

2. Schedule Line (FUTURE)

Future use.

Interbranch Tab

These processing options identify the order types for interbranch orders.

1. Interbranch Invoice

An intercompany order is an order that keeps track of the transactions between the supplying and selling branch/plant. While the interbranch order is the sales order to your customer, the intercompany order is the purchase order to the supplying branch/plant to fill the customer's sales order. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not create intercompany invoice.
1 The system creates intercompany invoice.

2. Interbranch Order Types

Use this processing option to identify the order types for interbranch orders. Use an interbranch order to fill a sales order from a branch/plant other than the selling branch/plant. This is helpful if your company sells from one location but fills and ships orders from another location, such as a central supply warehouse.

You must enter a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the type of document. Enter multiple codes without punctuation or spaces. To accurately update all interbranch

orders, you should also enter all order types for interbranch orders in Sales Update (R42800), Interbranch tab, Order Type for Interbranch Orders processing options.

Interop Tab

These processing options control whether the system captures transaction information prior to changes to a transaction and whether the system performs export processing.

1. Transaction Type

Use this processing option to enter a transaction type for the export transaction.

If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.

2. Before/After Image Processing

Use this processing option to specify whether the system captures a record of a transaction before the transaction was changed or whether the system captures records of a transaction before and after a transaction was changed.

1 Capture two records; one record of the transaction before it was changed and one record after it was changed.

Blank Capture a record of a transaction after the transaction was changed.

Creating Pick Requests by Batch

From the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612), choose Batch Pick Requests.

If you do not create pick requests during interactive sales order processing, you must create pick requests by batch. Run the Batch Pick Requests program to select all orders at a desired status and create pick requests for them. You typically run the batch program during off-peak hours, when more system resources are available.

When you run the Batch Pick Requests program, the system can:

- Select all sales orders at a status that you define through the Data Selection processing options
- Create pick requests
- Update each request's status in the Warehouse Requests table (F4600)

You cannot make changes to the order after you begin processing it using the Warehouse Management system.

Locating Existing Pick Requests

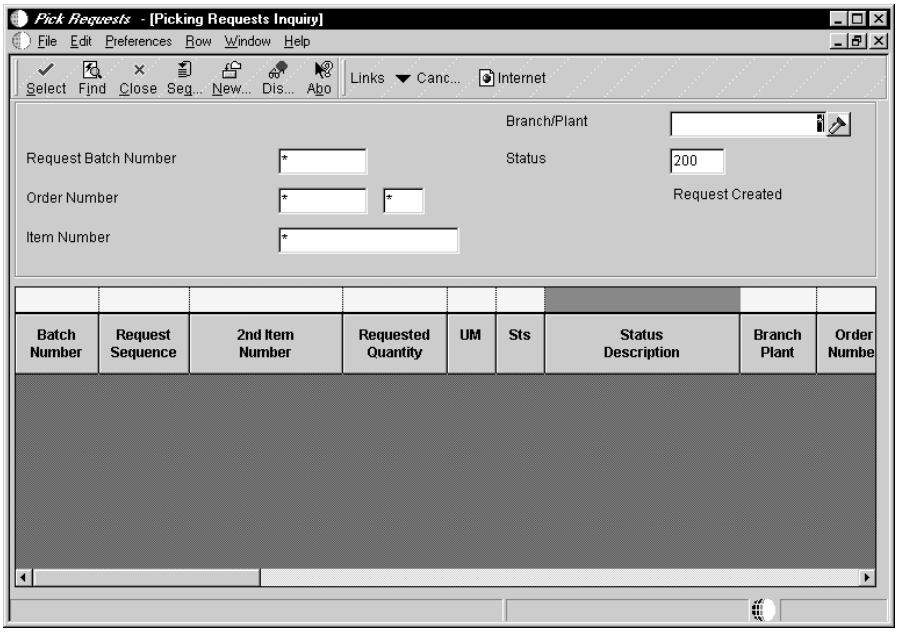
From the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612), choose Pick Requests.

You might need to locate an existing pick request. For example, to verify that you have created a pick request for an item specified on a sales order, you locate the request using unique criteria, such as an order number, a document type, or an item number.

You also can cancel a pick request and stop further processing. For example, if the customer cancels the sales order, or the items are damaged, you would cancel the pick request.

▶ To locate existing pick requests

On Picking Requests Inquiry



Complete the following fields and click Find:

- Branch/Plant
- Request Batch Number
- Order Number
- Item Number

Working with Pick Suggestions

After you create pick requests, you create pick suggestions to pick, pack, and ship items.

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create pick suggestions
- ❑ Confirm pick suggestions
- ❑ Confirm shipment

Before You Begin

- ❑ Verify that you have set up order groups and process groups for your stock items
- ❑ Verify that you have set up picking instruction tables to designate specific locations based on the items' order and process groups

Creating Pick Suggestions

After you create pick requests, you create pick suggestions to move items from storage locations and to ship them. You can create pick suggestions by batch with the Process Pick Requests program. Also, you can create alternate pick suggestions by using the Resuggest Pick Requests program to replace existing suggestions with which you do not agree.

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create pick suggestions interactively
- ❑ Create pick suggestions by batch
- ❑ Create alternate pick suggestions

Creating Pick Suggestions Interactively

From the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612), choose Pick Requests.

You can create suggestions interactively to select locations for picking. You can either allow the system to suggest a location or manually specify picking information such as the quantity, the unit of measure, and the location.

If you want the system to suggest locations automatically when you access the Select Picking Locations form, you must set the appropriate processing option on the Manual Planner tab for the Pick Requests program (P4600).

▶ To create pick suggestions interactively

On Picking Requests Inquiry

1. To display all pick requests, click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the pick request for which you want to create a suggestion.
3. From the Row menu, choose Manual Planner.
4. On Manual Picking Location Planner, use one of the following methods to create a suggestion:
   - To allow the system to create a suggestion, choose the row that contains the pick request and click Select. If you have already set the processing option on the Manual Planner tab to automatically suggest locations, you do not need to select the row to create suggestions. The system automatically selects the row and creates suggestions when you access the Select Picking Locations form.
   - To manually create a suggestion, choose the row that contains the pick request, enter the appropriate quantity, unit of measure, and location, and then click OK.

Creating Pick Suggestions by Batch

From the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612), choose Process Pick Requests.

You normally create pick suggestions by batch to process pick requests and move inventory on a regular basis. You can compensate for a large volume of sales orders by creating pick suggestions several times each day. You typically run batch programs during off-peak hours, when more system resources are available.

While processing pick suggestions, the system excludes all locations that do not have adequate available or inbound inventory.

When you run the Process Pick Requests program, the system can:

- Select all outstanding pick requests
- Update each request's status in the Warehouse Requests table (F4600)

- Create picking location suggestions
- Assign tasks and trips
- Print movement tags and slips
- Print audit reports
- Confirm pick suggestions

You control which functions the system performs by setting processing options in the Process Pick Requests program.

If you are using automatic replenishment, as you create suggestions for picking locations, the system runs the appropriate programs to create and process replenishment requests for depleted picking locations.

Creating Alternate Pick Suggestions

From the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612), choose Process Pick Requests.

You can create alternate pick suggestions if you do not agree with the system's suggestions for picking locations. You create alternate suggestions by running the Resuggest Pick Requests program, which you access through the processing options for the Process Pick Requests program.

Creating alternate suggestions replaces any previous location suggestions. With alternate suggestions, you can access new inventory locations that you might have added since you created the first suggestion(s) or new inventory that has become available in existing locations.

If you have not changed inventory locations in your warehouse or the inventory levels have not changed and you want to create suggestions for locations that differ from previous suggested locations, you must change the picking instructions table. For example, you could change the picking instructions table to choose a new pick zone or to use a different tiebreaker rule to choose locations. If you do not change the picking instructions, the Resuggest Pick Requests program suggests the same locations as in the previous suggestions.

When you run the Resuggest Pick Requests program, the system can:

- Delete existing pick suggestions for the request
- Reset each request's status in the Warehouse Requests table (F4600)
- Create alternate picking location suggestions
- Assign tasks and trips
- Print movement tags and slips
- Print audit reports
- Confirm pick suggestions

You control which functions the system performs by setting processing options in the Resuggest Pick Requests program.

Processing Options for Pick Requests

```
Default Values

      1. Enter the default Request                    _____________
      Status to use.  If left blank, the
      'Ready to Suggest' status (200)
      will be used.

Display Option

      1. Enter the type of Requests to                _____________
      view.  '1' equals Putaway
      Requests, '2' equals Picking
      Requests and '3' equals
      Replenishment Requests.  If left
      blank, Putaway requests will
      display.


Manual Planner

      1.   Enter a '1' to start Auto                  _____________
      Location Selections.
      2.   Enter a '1' to do immediate                _____________
      task and trip assignment.  If
      blank, no tasks/trips will be
      assigned.
      3.   Enter the DREAM Writer                     _____________
      version of the Task and Trip
      Assignment program to use.  If
      blank,  XJDE0001 is used.  (See
      Form ID R46471).

Picking Option

      1. Enter the override next status               _____________
      for Sales Order lines when
      requests are canceled.
```

Confirming Pick Suggestions

From the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612), choose Pick Confirmation.

If you agree with the system's suggestions for picking locations, you confirm them using Pick Confirmation. If you do not agree, you can override the suggestions and specify a location of your choice, or you can cancel the existing suggestions and stop further processing.

When you confirm suggestions for picking, you:

- Reduce on-hand inventory in the picking location

- Relieve the commitment of inventory in the picking location
- Increase on-hand inventory in the shipping location
- Commit inventory to the shipping location

Pick confirmation ensures that the system's records match actual inventory movements by updating the following tables:

- Item Location (F41021)
- Location Detail Information (F4602)
- Item Ledger (F4111)
- Warehouse Requests (F4600)
- Warehouse Suggestions (F4611)
- Task Header (F4601)
- Sales Order Detail (F4211)
- Sales Order Ledger (F42199)

You also can use pick confirmation to create UCC 128 and Transportation Management information. The Work with Warehouse Confirmations form contains a row exit, Pack Confirm, that allows you to access the Pack Confirm Detail Revisions form.

Complete the following tasks:

- Confirm pick suggestions
- Override pick suggestions

▶ To confirm pick suggestions

On Work with Warehouse Confirmations

1. Complete the following field:
   - Branch/ Plant
2. To limit the information that displays, complete one or more of the following fields and click Find:
   - Task Number
   - Order Number
   - Item Number
3. Choose the row that contains the quantity for which you want to confirm pick suggestions.
4. From the Row menu, choose Confirm Suggestion and click OK.

▶ To override pick suggestions

On Work with Warehouse Confirmations

1. Complete the following field:
   - Branch/ Plant
2. To limit the information that displays, complete one or more of the following fields and click Find:
   - Task Number
   - Order Number
   - Item Number
3. Choose the row that contains the suggested location that you want to override.
4. From the Row menu, choose Override Suggestion.

   The Change/Split Suggestion form appears. Use this form to override suggested locations or split a suggestion for one location into two locations.

5. Override the values in the following fields and click OK:
   - Quantity
   - UM
   - From Location
   - To Location
   - Level 1 Total Quantity
   - Level 1 Container

Confirming Shipment

From the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612), choose Ship Confirmation.

After you finish processing a pick request, you must indicate that the items have left the warehouse for shipment to the customer.

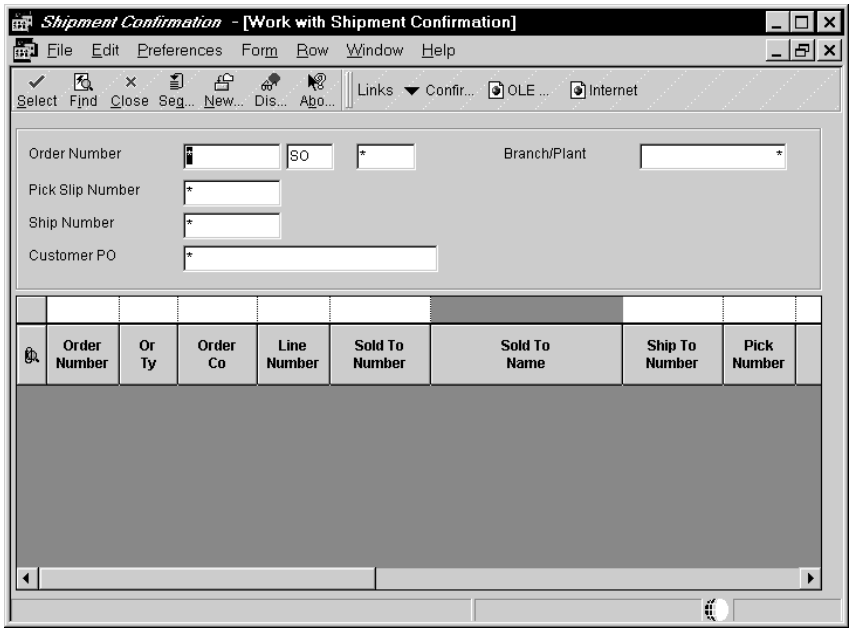
You must actually ship the item and relieve the inventory when you confirm shipment to avoid balance discrepancies between system inventory records.

You must list the sales order document type (for example, SO) in the user defined codes table 40/IU to permit the system to update the inventory records when you confirm shipment. The system then ensures that records match actual inventory movements by updating the following tables:

- Item Location (F41021)
- Location Detail Information (F4602)

To confirm shipment

On Work With Shipment Confirmation



1. Complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Order Number
2. To limit the information that displays, complete one or more of the following fields and click Find:
   - Pick Slip Number
   - Customer PO
   - Shipment Number
3. Choose the row that contains the quantity for which you want to confirm shipment.
4. From the Row menu, choose Shipment Confirmation and click OK.

Processing Options: Shipment Confirmation

Selection Tab

These processing options indicate the criteria with which the system uses to select order details lines for confirmation.

1. Next Status From (Required)

Use this processing option to indicate the current point in the process of the line. You must use a status that has been set up in user defined codes table (40/AT) of the order activity rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The combination of Status From and Status Thru must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rule table.

2. Next Status Thru (Required)

Use this status to indicate the next step or an alternate step in the order process. You must enter a user defined code table (40/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The combination of the Status From and the Status Thru must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules.

3. Sales Order Type (Required)

Use this processing option to specify the type of document. This code also indicates the origin of the transaction. J.D. Edwards has reserved document type codes for vouchers, invoices, receipts, and time sheets, which create automatic offset entries during the post program. (These entries are not self-balancing when you originally enter them).

You must enter a value that has been set up in user defined code table (00/DT).

To relieve the on-hand quantity for an item during shipment confirmation, you must also add order types to the user defined code table (40/IU). If you do not enter the order types to the user defined code table, the system automatically relieves on-hand quantity for an item at sales update.

If you do add order types to the user defined code table (40/IU), the system automatically subtracts the on-hand quantity from inventory during shipment confirmation. The system creates a record in the Cardex with the sales order as the document number and the order type as the document type. During sales update, the system adds the invoice number, invoice type, G/L date, and batch number to the existing record.

If you do not add order types to the user defined code table (40/IU), the system subtracts the on-hand quantity from inventory during sales update, the system writes the invoice number, type, and G/L date to the Cardex. No record is written during shipment confirmation.

Defaults Tab

These processing options determine default values, such as the document type, that the Ship Confirm program (P4205) uses when other values are not entered for the transaction.

1. Line Type for New Sales Detail Lines

Use this processing option to specify a code that controls how the system processes lines on a transaction. Line types affect the systems with which the transaction interfaces (General Ledger, Job Cost, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory Management). It also specifies the conditions for including a line on reports and in calculations. Valid values are defined in the Line Type Constants Revisions form (P40205) and include:

S Stock item
D Direct ship item
J Job cost
N Non-stock item
F Freight
T Text information
M Miscellaneous charges and credits
W Work order

Although you cannot add inventory items to a sales order during shipment confirmation, you can add amounts for non-stock items, such as handling charges and freight.

If you enter a non-inventory line type for new sales detail lines and set the processing option, Allow Additional Line Entry, the system will display the Additional Line Entry window after you confirm sales order detail lines.

2. Enter A Next Status Override Code For:

Confirmed Sales Detail Lines

Use this status to indicate an alternate step in the order process. You must enter a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The combination of status codes specified in the processing options for the Status From and the Override Code for Sales Detail Lines must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules.

Additional Non–inventory Line Items Entered

Use this status to indicate an alternate step in the order process. You must enter a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The combination of status codes specified in the processing options for the Status From and the Override Code for Sales

Detail Lines must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules.

You can only use this processing option if you have activated the processing option, Allow Additional Line Entry.

Remaining Backordered Quantities

Use this processing option to indicate an alternate step in the order process for quantities that are unavailable at the time of Shipment Confirmation. On a confirmed order, the original order detail line indicates the quantity that was confirmed for shipment. If the available quantity is less than the ordered quantity, the system adds an order detail line to indicate the quantity that remains unshipped. The current status code for the new detail line is 904 (Backordered at Shipment Confirmation). The next status code can default from the order process or you can indicate an alternate status.

You must enter a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the Order Activity Rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using. The combination of status codes specified in the processing options for the Status From and the Override Code for Backordered/Canceled Quantities must be a valid last status/next status combination in the Order Activity Rules.

You can only use this processing option if you have activated the processing option, Backorder or Cancel Unshipped Quantity.

Display Tab

These processing options indicate whether the system displays certain types of sales order information or allows you to enter additional lines during confirmation.

1. Allow Additional Line Entry

Use this processing option to indicate whether you can add non-inventory items to a sales order during shipment confirmation. For example, you can add amounts for non-stock items, such as handling charges and freight. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display Additional Line Entry form.
1 Display the Additional Line Entry form after sales order detail lines are confirmed.

This processing option works with the processing option for the default line type for new sales detail lines. If you enter a non-inventory line type for new sales detail lines, the system displays the line type in the form.

2. Display Kit Component Lines (FUTURE)

Use this processing option to choose whether to display component lines for kits. When you confirm the shipment of a kit, you can manually confirm the individual

components of the kit or have the system confirm the components when you confirm the parent item. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not display kit component lines, but automatically confirms each component and balances the remaining quantity for each item in the kit. If quantity is not available for a component, the system backorders or cancels the entire kit.

1 The system displays all kit component lines and you must manually confirm each component. If a quantity is not available for an optional component, the system backorders or cancels the component, but not the parent item.

3. Display Text Lines (FUTURE)

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system displays text lines when you confirm the shipment of an order. Order detail lines with a text line type, typically T, contain memo information.

When you confirm the shipment of an order, it might be necessary to view text line information. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not display text lines.

1 The system displays text lines.

4. Item Location Hold Error

Use this processing option to indicate whether you receive an error when an item location is on hold. You can set up lot status codes and assign status codes to locations in the Item Master, Item Branch Plant, Lot Master Revisions. An approved lot or location does not have a status code. If you do not assign a status code to a location or lot, it is an approved lot or location. All other codes indicate a hold. The system might process items out of locations that appear on hold. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not indicate an error when the item location is on hold.

1 The system does not confirm the shipment of items from this location until the lot status is approved.

5. Pre-select Detail Lines for Confirmation

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system enters the selection value in the revisions form. You might choose the option to pre-select detail lines if you display kit component lines, or sub-assemblies. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not automatically select the detail lines for confirmation. You must enter the selection value to confirm a detail line.

1 The system enters the selection value, a 1, for all order detail lines in the Revisions form. You can then de-select any lines that you do not to confirm for shipment.

Edits Tab

These processing options define whether the system checks availability before confirming the order detail line and if the quantity can be changed.

1. Check Availability

Use this processing option to specify whether the system notifies you of quantity availability before confirming the order detail line. You might perform availability checking during shipment confirmation if you do not hard commit inventory until shipment confirmation. Valid values are:

Blank The system performs availability checking, but does not issue a warning that the ordered quantity exceeds the available quantity.

1 The system performs availability checking and issues a warning that the ordered quantity exceeds the available quantity.

If you set the Ship Confirm (P4205), Process tab, Auto Backorder or Cancel Unshipped Quantity processing option to backorder or cancel unshipped quantities, the system verifies backorder information in Item Master, Item Branch/Plant, Branch/Plant Constants and Customer Billing Instructions, and automatically backorders or cancel any quantity that is unavailable. If you leave that processing option blank, the quantity remains shippable.

2. Ship from Negative On-hand Quantity

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system allows you to ship from a location when the location has a negative on–hand quantity or the order quantity drives the quantity below zero. Valid values are:

Blank The system allows you to confirm the order detail line and ship from location which has negative on hand quantity.

1 The system issues an error message to indicate that the location from which you are shipping does not have available quantity and does not allow you to confirm the order detail line from this location. You must choose another location from which to ship.

3. Prevent Over-shipping

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system allows you to increase the quantity of an order detail line during shipment confirmation. Valid values are:

Blank The system allows you to increase the quantity of an order detail line during shipment confirmation.

1 The system does not allow you to increase the quantity of an order detail line during shipment confirmation.

Process Tab

These processing options control whether the Ship Confirm program performs as follows:

- Allows you to override order information, such as the line type, Ship To address.
- Allows you to relieve on-hand quantity

1. Override Line Type

Use this processing option to specify a code that controls how the system processes lines on a transaction. Line types affect the systems with which the transaction interfaces (General Ledger, Job Cost, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory Management). It also specifies the conditions for including a line on reports and in calculations. You must enter a value that is defined in the Line Type Constants Revisions form (P40205). Valid values are:

Blank Order line type information can be changed for this order only. If you enter another line type, it must be a non-inventory line type.
1 The line type cannot be changed. The line type is visible on the form, but you will not be able to override the information.

2. Override Ship To Address

Use this processing option to indicate whether the default address information for the Ship To address can be changed. When you set up the Customer Master Information and Customer Billing Instructions, you define the Sold To address as the address to which you send the invoice and the Ship To address as the address to which you send the shipment. Valid values are:

Blank The Ship To address can not be changed.
1 The Ship To address can be changed for this order only.

3. Backorder or Cancel Unshipped Quantity

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system backorders or cancels orders for which quantity is not available.

You can allow backorders by item or by customer, and specify whether the backorders are allowed at a specific branch/plant. To backorder an item, you must set the option, Backorders Allowed, in Item Master, Item Branch/Plant, Branch/Plant Constants and Customer Billing Instructions. If you allow backorders, the system holds the order detail line until quantity is available. If you do not allow backorders, the system cancels the order detail line.

Blank The system does not backorder or cancel quantity that is not shipped. All remaining quantity will be shippable when it becomes available.

1 The system backorders or cancels quantity that is not shipped based on backorder information in Customer Billing Instructions, Item Master Information, Item Branch/Plant, and Branch/Plant Constants.

3. Relieve On Hand Inventory Override

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system allows you to relieve inventory when you confirm shipment. Valid values are:

Blank The system relieves the on-hand quantity for the item when you confirm the shipment. You must add order types to the user defined code table (40/IU).

1 The system does not relieve the on-hand quantity for the item when you confirm the shipment. If you do not relieve on-hand quantities, the system does not perform additional processing, such as basic serial number processing, interoperability, and agreement information.

Freight Tab

These processing options indicate whether the system retrieves freight information and if you are able to override the freight and carrier information.

1. Freight Program (FUTURE)

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system retrieves freight information. You can standardize your freight and carrier information so that freight rate calculations are accurately calculated for the appropriate route, stop and zone. You can specify a preferred carrier for an item (Item Master and Item Branch/Plant), or a customer Customer Billing Instructions). Valid values are:

Blank The system does not retrieve freight information and you can enter values that affect the current order only.

1 The system retrieves freight information and processes orders based on the default information that is set up in the Customer Billing Instructions or the Item Master Information.

2. Override Freight (FUTURE)

Use this processing option to choose whether the system processes orders based on the default information. To avoid overriding freight information for an order, you can disable this information. Valid values are:

Blank The system processes orders based on the default information set up in the Customer Billing Instructions or the Item Master Information.

1 Default values can be changed for this order only.

Print Tab

This processing option indicates whether the system prints invoices through the subsystem.

1. Automatic Invoice Print (FUTURE)

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system prints invoices through the subsystem. If you use subsystem processing for printing invoices, you must specify the version of the Print Invoice program (P42565) to activate subsystem processing. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not print invoices automatically.
1 The system prints invoices automatically.

Versions Tab

These processing options determine the version that the system uses when you confirm an order detail line. If you leave a processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

1. Sales Order Entry (P4210)

Use this processing option to indicate the version of Sales Order Entry (P4210) the system uses to create additional order detail lines during shipment confirmation. If you use this version of sales order entry in other programs, the system overrides the order line type that is set up in the Shipment Confirmation processing options with the order line type from the processing options for this version of Sales Order Entry.

2. Print Invoices (R42565) (FUTURE)

Use this processing option to indicate the version of Print Invoices (R42565) the system uses to automatically print invoices through the subsystem. You must activate the processing option, Print Invoices Automatically, to activate subsystem processing.

If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Warehouse Tab

These processing options define additional processing for tare and pack confirmation. If you follow UCC 128 requirements, you can confirm tare and pack information after you confirm an order detail line.

1. Pack Confirmation

Use this processing option to indicate whether you are confirming packs for shipment. Valid values are:

Blank Do not use pack confirmation.
1 Use pack confirmation.

The system verifies that the appropriate serial shipping container code (SSCC) and shipping container code (SCC) are entered for each record and they correspond with the hierarchical configuration that is specified in Shipment Entry. For example, if you enter an SOTPI (Shipment, Order, Tare, Pack, Item) configuration in Shipment Entry but you have not entered a pack SSCC or an SCC, the system displays an error message.

The system verifies that the SCC and the unit of measure for each item correspond to the information in the Item Master and Item Cross-Reference Revisions. The sum of the Tare/Pack quantities must equal the shipped quantity on the sales order line. The system converts the SCC unit of measure to the UPC quantity if an SCC has been entered. For example, if you confirm the shipment of 24 cases of soda, the system verifies that you are confirming shipment of 144 cans of soda.

If you follow UCC 128 requirements, you must specify a version of Pack confirmation.

2. Pack Confirmation Version (P4216)

Use this processing option to indicate the version of Pack confirmation the system uses when you are confirming packs for shipment. This processing option is in effect only if you activate the processing option to use pack confirmation. If left blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Quality Tab

If you use Sales Order Management with the Quality Management system, these processing options define the versions to produce test results and a Certificate of Analysis.

1. Test Results Revisions Version (P3711)

Use this processing option to indicate the version of Test Results Revisions (P3711) the system uses to verify quality specifications when you confirm the shipment of an item. The system uses this version to verify item characteristics to allowed minimum and maximum values, lot status, and acceptable quantities or percentages. If a lot passes quality inspection and meets the specifications, it is available for shipment to the customer.

2. Certificate of Analysis

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system prints a Certificate of Analysis (COA). A COA is a list of all of the tests performed and the results for lots sold to a customer. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not automatically print a Certificate of Analysis.
1 The system automatically prints a Certificate of Analysis.

To generate a COA, you must specify a version in the processing option, Certificate of Analysis Extract Version, to obtain the information.

3. Certificate of Analysis Extract Version (R37900)

Use this processing option to indicate the version of the Certificate of Analysis Extract program (P37900) the system uses to generate a COA. This processing option is in effect only if you have activated the processing option to Print a Certificate of Analysis.

If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Agreements Tab

If you use Sales Order Management with the Agreement Management system, the processing options define the method by which the system selects agreements.

1. Agreements Management

If you use Agreement Management in conjunction with the Sales Order Management system, use this processing option to enter a specific delivery destination for an item that is part of an agreement.

OR

If you use the Agreement Management system in conjunction with the Sales Order Management system, use this processing option to specify the delivery destination for an item that is part of an agreement. Valid values are:

1 The destination can be any location defined in the agreement.
2 The system identifies the default branch/plant as the destination.

If you leave this option blank, you must enter a specific destination in the processing option, Specify Borrow Agreement Destination.

2. Agreement Search Method

Use this processing option to identify the method by which the system selects an agreement. Valid values are:

Blank The system assigns an agreement based on the earliest expiration date.
1 The system automatically assigns an agreement if only one is found.
2 The system prompts you to assign an agreement.
3 The system assigns an agreement based on the earliest expiration date.

Interop Tab

These processing options control whether you perform interoperability processing.

1. Interoperability Transaction Type (FUTURE)

Use this processing option to activate interoperability processing. Valid values are:

Blank Bypass outbound interoperability.
1 Process outbound interoperability.

2. Run the Outbound Subsystem (FUTURE)

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system processes outbound interoperability transactions through the subsystem. Valid values are:

Blank Bypass outbound subsystem processing.
1 Perform subsystem processing.

Bulk Tab

These processing options define the method in which the system processes temperature gain/loss records.

1. Bulk Transaction Volumes

Use this processing option to write temperature gain/loss records for customers billed at ambient temperature when the inventory has been relieved at standard temperature. The gain or loss is calculated in either of the following ways, cost or revenue. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not process temperature gain/loss records.
1 For cost, the system computes the difference between the extension of ambient volume multiplied by cost and standard volume multiplied by cost. The calculation uses the primary unit of measure.
2 For revenue, the system computes the difference between the extension of ambient volume multiplied by price and standard volume multiplied by price. The calculation uses the pricing unit of measure.

InterBranch

These processing options identify the order types for interbranch orders.

1. InterBranch Order Types (FUTURE)

Use this processing option to identify the version of Create Intercompany Sales Orders (R4210IC) system uses to verify the order types for intercompany orders. Use an intercompany order to fill a sales order from a branch/plant other than the selling branch/plant. This is helpful if your company sells from one location but fills and ships orders from another location, such as a central supply warehouse.

If you leave this option blank, the system uses ZJDE0001.

2. InterCompany Orders (FUTURE)

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system creates intercompany orders when you create new order detail lines. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not create intercompany orders.

1 The system creates orders through the Create Intercompany Orders (R4210IC) in batch mode. In batch mode, the system processes the job immediately and you will not be able to you are not able work interactively until the system has processed the order.

2 The system create orders through the Create Intercompany Orders (R4210IC) in subsystem mode. In subsystem mode, the system processes the job from a queue. You can continue to work interactively when you process orders in subsystem mode.

Replenishment

Replenishment is the process of refilling fixed picking locations with items. You obtain these items from a replenishment location that you have set up to refill picking locations. You can tie specific replenishment zones to specific picking locations or picking zones.

You can create a replenishment request in response to picking that depletes the items in a location. You use replenishment requests to generate suggestions for locations from which to replenish items. The system tracks the items in each location. You can find locations containing the items you need to replenish and then create suggestions to replenish from those locations.

You can use the locations that the system suggests for you and then confirm your chosen locations to move the items from the replenishment location to the picking location. You also can confirm your chosen locations to update the system's inventory records.

The replenishment process includes:

- ❑ Working with replenishment requests
- ❑ Working with replenishment suggestions

Working with Replenishment Requests

You create replenishment requests to refill picking locations in which items are depleted. A replenishment request contains information about the item, such as:

- Branch/plant
- Item number
- Unit of measure
- Quantity

The system uses this information to create suggestions for replenishment, based on the replenishment instruction tables you define.

You might need to locate an existing replenishment request. For example, to verify that you have created a replenishment request for an item that you just picked, you locate the request using unique criteria, such as an order number, a document type, or an item number.

You also can cancel a replenishment request and stop further processing. For example, if the customer cancels a sales order, you would cancel the pick request for the order. Because you did not pick those items, you do not need to replenish the picking location.

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create replenishment requests
- ❑ Locate existing replenishment requests

Creating Replenishment Requests

You can create replenishment requests to generate suggestions for replenishment locations. You can perform the following tasks:

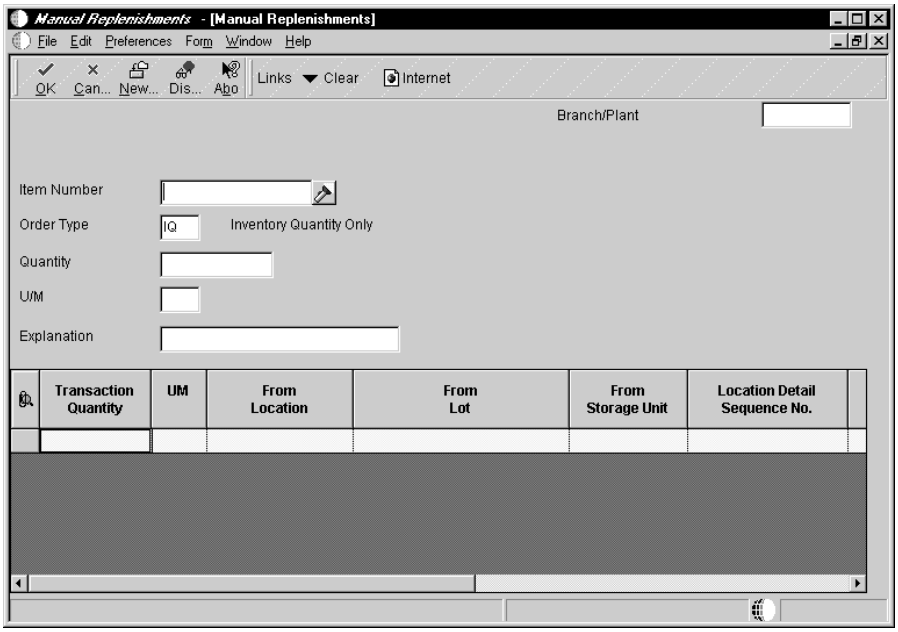
- ❑ Create replenishment requests interactively
- ❑ Create replenishment requests by batch
- ❑ Create replenishment requests automatically

Creating Replenishment Requests Interactively

From the Replenishment Operations menu (G4613), choose Manual Replenishments.

▶ To create replenishment requests interactively

On Manual Replenishments



Complete the following fields for the quantity that you want to move to another location and click OK:

- Branch/Plant
- Item Number
- U/M
- Transaction Quantity
- From Location
- To Location

Processing Options for Manual Replenishments

```
Default Values

      Order Type                                              _____________

Process Contro

      Enter the process mode:                                 _____________
      1 = Create Request Only
      2 = Create Request and process via
      the subsystem.
      (If blank, mode '1' is used.)
      If processing requests through the                      _____________
      Subsystem, enter the Version of
      Location Selection to be used.  If
      blank, XJDE0007 is used.
      (R46171)
      Enter a '1' to allow movement                           _____________
      greater than quantity available.
      (For non-serial/non-license plate
      movements where only the FROM
      Location is specified.)
```

Creating Replenishment Requests by Batch

From the Replenishment Operations menu (G4613), choose Batch Replenishment.

You create replenishment requests by batch under normal warehouse operating conditions. You select all depleted fixed picking locations and create replenishment requests for them. You typically run the batch program during off-peak hours, when more system resources are available.

Each picking location has two letdown points (the quantity level that determines whether the Batch Replenishment program creates a replenishment request):

- Normal replenishment (for example, 25 percent capacity)
- Minimum replenishment (for example, 10 percent capacity)

You can set the processing options for the Batch Replenishment program to use either the normal or minimum replenishment point when you create replenishment requests. Typically, you use the normal replenishment point for the batch replenishment process (which you usually run once each day). You use the minimum replenishment point for automatic replenishments, which can occur at the time you create pick suggestions.

You must also set the processing options in Batch Replenishment processing options to determine the quantity that the system should replenish, as follows:

- Economic (a specific quantity that you determine)
- Maximum (the quantity required to completely refill the location)

When you create replenishment requests by batch, the system creates suggestions immediately. This helps to prevent over-replenishment, because you would move

inventory quickly before a pick cancellation could eliminate the need for a location's replenishment.

When you run the Batch Replenishment program, the system can:

- Select the picking locations that are below the normal or minimum replenishment point
- Create replenishment requests
- Create replenishment suggestions
- Update each request status in the Warehouse Requests table (F4600)
- Assign tasks and trips
- Print movement tags and slips
- Print audit reports

You control which functions the system performs by setting processing options in the Batch Replenishment program.

Creating Replenishment Requests Automatically

From the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612), choose Process Pick Requests.

You can automatically replenish picking locations when picking depletes the stock to minimum replenishment levels. This keeps picking locations sufficiently stocked.

With automatic replenishment, the system creates a replenishment request when it cannot fill a pick request from fixed picking locations. When you create picking location suggestions, the system can:

- Create replenishment requests for depleted picking locations
- Create replenishment location suggestions
- Assign tasks and trips
- Print movement tags and slips
- Print audit reports
- Confirm replenishment suggestions

You control which functions the system performs by setting processing options in each program that the subsystem controls.

Before You Begin

❑ Verify that you have set up picking instructions for replenishment

❑ Verify that you have set up location profiles for replenishment

- ❑ Verify that you have set up replenishment instructions for replenishment
- ❑ Verify that you have set up fixed picking locations for replenishment
- ❑ Verify that you have set up fixed replenishment zones for replenishment
- ❑ Verify that you have set a processing option in the Process Picking Requests program to create replenishment requests

See Also

- *Defining Movement Instructions*
- *Defining Location Profile Information*
- *Setting Up Fixed Locations and Zones*
- *Creating Replenishment Suggestions*

Locating Existing Replenishment Requests

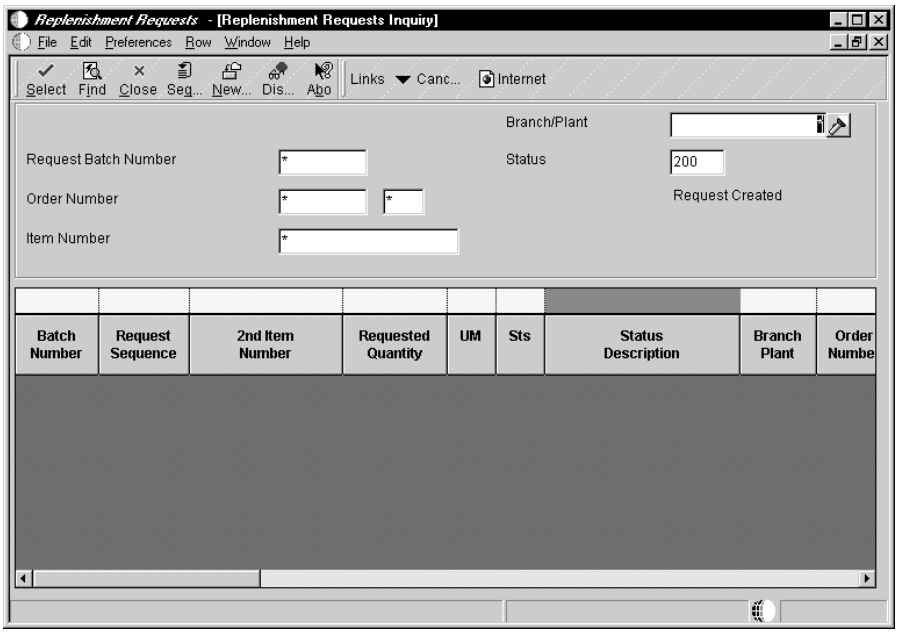
From the Replenishment Operations menu (G4613), choose Replenishment Requests.

You might need to locate an existing replenishment request. For example, to verify that you have created a replenishment request for an item that you just picked, you locate the request using unique criteria, such as an order number, a document type, or an item number.

You also can use Replenishment Requests to cancel replenishment requests and stop further processing. For example, if the customer cancels a sales order, you would cancel the pick request for the order. Because you did not pick those items, you do not need to replenish the picking location.

▶ To locate existing replenishment requests

On Replenishment Requests Inquiry



Complete the following fields and click Find:

- Branch Plant
- Request Batch Number
- Order Number
- Item Number

Field	Explanation
Request Batch Number	The batch number assigned to one set of putaway, picking, or replenishment requests. This number comes from next numbers for system 46.
Order Number	A number that identifies a document. For example, the document can be a purchase order, invoice, or sales order.

Working with Replenishment Suggestions

After you create replenishment requests, you create replenishment suggestions for locations from which to move items to refill depleted picking locations.

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create replenishment suggestions
- ❑ Confirm replenishment suggestions

Before You Begin

- ❑ Verify that you have set up order groups and process groups for your stock items
- ❑ Verify that you have set up replenishment instruction tables to designate specific locations based on the items' order and process groups

Creating Replenishment Suggestions

After you create replenishment requests, you create replenishment suggestions move items from replenishment locations and refill depleted picking locations. You can create replenishment suggestions by batch with the Process Replenishment Requests program. Also, you can create alternate pick suggestions by using the Resuggest Replenishment Requests program to replace existing suggestions with which you do not agree.

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create replenishment suggestions interactively
- ❑ Create replenishment suggestions by batch
- ❑ Create alternate replenishment suggestions

Creating Replenishment Suggestions Interactively

From the Replenishment Operations menu (G4613), choose Replenishment Requests.

You can create suggestions interactively to select locations for replenishment. You can either allow the system to suggest a location or manually specify replenishment information such as the quantity, the unit of measure, and the location.

If you want the system to suggest locations automatically when you access the Select Replenishment Requests form, you must set the appropriate processing option on the Manual Planner tab for the Replenishment Requests program (P4600).

▶ To create replenishment suggestions interactively

On Replenishment Requests Inquiry

1. To display all replenishment requests, click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the replenishment request for which you want to create a suggestion.
3. From the Row menu, choose Manual Planner.
4. On Manual Replenishment Location Planner, use one of the following methods to create a suggestion:
    - To allow the system to create a suggestion, choose the row that contains the replenishment request and click Select. If you have already set the processing option on the Manual Planner tab to automatically suggest locations, you do not need to select the row to create suggestions. The system automatically selects the row and creates suggestions when you access the Select Replenishment Locations form.
    - To manually create a suggestion, choose the row that contains the replenishment request, enter the appropriate quantity, unit of measure, and location, and then click OK.

Creating Replenishment Suggestions by Batch

From the Replenishment Operations menu (G4613), choose Process Replenishment Requests.

You create replenishment suggestions by batch to process replenishment requests and refill depleted locations on a regular basis. You typically run batch programs during off-peak hours when more system resources are available.

When you run the Process Replenishment Requests program, the system can:

- Assign tasks and trips
- Print audit reports
- Confirm replenishment suggestions
- Replenish inventory using either the economic or maximum quantity method

You control which functions the system performs by setting processing options in the Process Replenishment Requests program.

Creating Alternate Replenishment Suggestions

From the Replenishment Operations menu (G4613), choose Process Replenishment Requests.

You can create replenishment suggestions with the Resuggest Replenishment Requests program, which you use to replace existing suggestions with which you do not agree. You access the Resuggest Replenishment Requests program through the processing options for the Process Replenishment Requests program.

Creating alternate suggestions replaces any previous location suggestions. With alternate suggestions, you can access new inventory locations that you might have added since you created the first suggestion(s) or locations with new available inventory.

If you have not changed inventory locations or levels in your warehouse, and you want to create suggestions for locations that are different than previous suggested locations, you must change the replenishment instructions table. For example, you could change the replenishment instructions table to choose a new replenishment zone or to use a different tie-breaker rule to choose locations. If you do not change the replenishment instructions, the Resuggest Replenishment Requests program suggests the same locations as in the previous suggestions.

Processing Options for Replenishment Requests

```
Default Values

      1. Enter the default Request                    _____________
      Status to use.  If left blank, the
      'Ready to Suggest' status (200)
      will be used.

Display Option

      1. Enter the type of Requests to                _____________
      view.  '1' equals Putaway
      Requests, '2' equals Picking
      Requests and '3' equals
      Replenishment Requests.  If left
      blank, Putaway requests will
      display.



Manual Planner

      1.   Enter a '1' to start Auto                  _____________
      Location Selections.
      2.   Enter a '1' to do immediate                _____________
      task and trip assignment.  If
      blank, no tasks/trips will be
      assigned.
```

```
      3.   Enter the DREAM Writer                    _____________
      version of the Task and Trip
      Assignment program to use.  If
      blank,  XJDE0001 is used.  (See
      Form ID R46471).

Picking Option

      1. Enter the override next status              _____________
      for Sales Order lines when
      requests are canceled.
```

Confirming Replenishment Suggestions

From the Replenishment Operations menu (G4613), choose Confirm Replenishment.

If you agree with the system's suggestions for replenishment locations, you confirm them using Replenishment Confirmation. If you do not agree, you can override the suggestions and specify a location of your choice, or you can cancel the existing suggestions and stop further processing.

When you confirm suggestions for replenishment, you:

- Reduce on-hand inventory in the replenishment location
- Relieve the commitment of or outbound quantity of inventory in the replenishment location
- Increase on-hand inventory in the picking location
- Relieve the commitment of inbound inventory in the picking location

Replenishment confirmation ensures that the system's records match actual inventory movements by updating the following tables:

- Item Location (F41021)
- Location Detail Information (F4602)
- Item Ledger (F4111)
- Warehouse Requests (F4600)
- Warehouse Suggestions (F4611)
- Task Header (F4601)

Complete the following tasks:

- Confirm replenishment suggestions
- Override replenishment suggestions

▶ To confirm replenishment suggestions

On Work With Warehouse Confirmations

1. Complete the following field:
   - Business Unit
2. To limit the information that displays, complete one or more of the following fields and click Find:
   - Task Number
   - Order Number
   - Item Number
3. Choose the row that contains the quantity for which you want to confirm replenishment suggestions.
4. From the Row menu, choose Confirm Suggestion and click OK.

▶ To override replenishment suggestions

On Work with Warehouse Confirmations

1. Complete the following field:
   - Business Unit
2. To limit the information that displays, complete one or more of the following fields and click Find:
   - Task Number
   - Order Number
   - Item Number
3. Choose the row that contains the suggested location that you want to override.
4. From the Row menu, choose Override Suggestion.

   The Change/Split Suggestion form appears. Use this form to override suggested locations or split a suggestion for one location into two locations.

5. Enter new values in the following fields and click OK:
   - Quantity
   - UM
   - From Location

- To Location
- Level 1 Total Quantity
- Level 1 Container

Appendices

Appendix A - Advanced Topics and Inquiries

The features described in Advanced Topics and Inquiries are not required to operate your warehouse. However, they provide enhanced flexibility in inventory movement and record keeping. With these features, you can:

- Generate detailed movement records by confirming movement out of one location and into another in two separate steps or two–phase processing
- Segregate tax-paid inventory in special locations according to tax codes that you assign
- Reduce putaway trips to a location by placing a hold on putaway until you deplete the inventory in the location using freeze rules
- Track large units of measure of an item by assigning special license plate tracking numbers
- Reduce the number of picking trips by combining (or rolling up) small units of measure into larger units during picking
- Protect your inventory by packing items in suitable storage containers during putaway
- Reduce warehouse traffic congestion and the effects of pick equipment failure by setting the maximum quantity for an item in a zone
- Change the effect of movement instructions by changing an item's warehouse process groups
- Prevent errors in system records by updating the Warehouse Suggestions, Item Location, and Location Detail Information tables with identical information
- Merge location detail records to minimize system and user resources when processing these records
- Generate reports of location detail information (in unusual circumstances, such as system failure, where you need to reconstruct information)
- Generate reports of discrepancies between Inventory Location Information (F41021) and Warehouse Location Detail Information (F4602)
- Review the amount of space that is already used and the amount of space that is usable per location with the Location Utilization inquiry and the Location Detail inquiry

Complete the following tasks:

❑ Set up two-phase movement confirmation

- ❑ Assign tax codes
- ❑ Set up freeze rules
- ❑ Set up license plate tracking numbers
- ❑ Set up rollup
- ❑ Set up repack
- ❑ Define maximum quantity by zone
- ❑ Work with item dimension and warehouse process groups
- ❑ Repost open location suggestions
- ❑ Manage location detail information
- ❑ Create location detail information from existing inventory data
- ❑ Review location utilization and detail information

Setting Up Two-Phase Movement Confirmation

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Item Profile Revisions.

You use one-phase confirmation to confirm inventory movement as one step, after you move the items out of the From location and into the To location. You use two-phase confirmation to confirm inventory movement:

- When you move the items out of the From location and into a staging location
- When you move the items out of the staging location and into the To location

You can use two-phase movement confirmation to generate reports for audit purposes that show the movement of items during each phase.

You can use either a physical (real) staging location, or a logical staging location that exists only in the system's database. You use a logical staging location to generate separate transactions for movement out of the From location and into the To location without actually using a physical staging location.

You must set up two–phase confirmation for each item and for each From location.

▶ To set up two-phase confirmation

On Work With Item Profiles

1. Click Add.
2. On Item Profile Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Item Number
   - Overflow Location
   - Variance Location
   - Holding Location
   - Base Putaway Location
   - Base Picking Location
3. Complete the field that corresponds to the movement process for which you want to set up two–phase confirmation:
   - 1 or 2 Phase Putaway
   - 1 or 2 Phase Picking
   - 1 or 2 Phase Replenishment

Field	Explanation
Overflow Location	A code that identifies the location that the system uses when an item cannot fit into the suggested putaway locations. You can monitor movement suggestions for the overflow location by accessing the audit report (P46175) or by inquiring on the location detail (F4602).
Variance Location	A code that identifies the location that the system uses when you confirm a smaller quantity than the suggested quantity during putaway confirmation. You do this through Change/Split Suggestion during putaway confirmation, where you enter a quantity that is smaller than the suggested quantity, and confirm with a variance to the suggested quantity. The system places the variance (remaining) quantity in the variance location.
Holding Location	A code that identifies the location that the system uses when you confirm a larger quantity than the suggested pick quantity during pick confirmation. You do this through Change/Split Suggestion during pick confirmation, where you enter a quantity that is greater than the suggested quantity, and confirm with a variance to the suggested quantity. The system places the variance (extra) quantity in the holding location.

Field	Explanation
Base Putaway Location	A code that identifies the base putaway location that the system uses to calculate proximity when you specify proximity as the tiebreaker in a putaway instruction. If you use a tiebreaker that sequences locations according to proximity, the system ranks the locations based on their distance from this base putaway location. The system calculates distance based on the coordinates (longitude, latitude, and height) you defined in the location profile (P46020).
Base Picking Location	A code that identifies the base picking location that the system uses to calculate proximity when you specify proximity as the tiebreaker in a picking instruction. If you use a tiebreaker that sequences locations according to proximity, the system ranks the locations based on their distance from this base picking location. The system calculates distance based on the coordinates (longitude, latitude, and height) you defined in the location profile (P46020).
1 or 2 Phase Putaway	A code that indicates whether you use 1- or 2-phase confirmation during putaway. • 1-phase confirmation means the process is confirmed as one step after goods have moved from the starting location to the destination location. • 2-phase confirmation means the process is confirmed in two steps: the first when the goods have moved from the starting location to the staging location, and the second when the goods have moved from the staging location to the destination location. If you use 2-phase confirmation, you can specify whether the confirmation is logical or physical. • Logical 2-phase confirmation generates one document and does not indicate physical movement to the staging location. • Physical 2-phase confirmation generates two documents: the first indicates movement from the starting location to the staging location, and the second indicates movement from the staging location to the destination location. Valid codes are: I Use 1-phase confirmation L Use logical 2-phase confirmation P Use physical 2-phase confirmation

Assigning Tax Codes

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Item Profile Revisions.

Assign a tax code to a location to allow only items with the same tax code to be stored in that location. For example, if you have an item on which you have already paid tax, you can assign the same tax code to the item and to specific locations so that the system uses only those locations for putaway. You can use tax codes for import or export items.

▶ To assign tax codes

On Work With Item Profiles

1. Click Add.
2. On Item Profile Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Item Number
   - Default Tax Code

Field	Explanation
Default Tax Code	A code (system 46/type LT) that indicates whether the location contains tax-paid inventory (in-bond vs. duty paid). If an item has an assigned tax code, the system puts the item away only in locations with the same tax code. You assign tax codes to items through Item Profile (P46010).

Setting Up Freeze Rules

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Location Profile.

You use a freeze rule to determine how the system refills a pick location after picking. You can use a freeze rule to reduce the number of putaway trips that warehouse employees make to the location.

You must set up the freeze rule for each location for which you want to restrict putaway after picking.

▶ To set up freeze rules

On Work With Location Profiles

1. Complete the following fields and click Find:
   - Branch/ Plant

- Location

2. Choose the row that contains the location for which you want to set up freeze rules.
3. From the Form menu, choose Enter Location Information.
4. On Enter Location Profile Information, complete the following field, then click OK:
   - Freeze Rule

Field	Explanation
Freeze Rule	A code that indicates what putaway restrictions you want to place on a location during the pick process. Valid codes are: Blank No freeze. The system does not perform any automatic restrictions. 1 Freeze when empty. Do not put away to this location after you pick the location empty. 2 Freeze when picked (auto reset). Do not put away to this location after picking. When you pick the location empty, the sytem automatically resets the putaway flag to allow putaway to this location. 3 Freeze when picked (manual reset). Do not put away to this location after picking. When you pick the location empty, you must manually reset the putaway flag to allow putaway to this location.

Setting Up License Plate Tracking Numbers

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Unit of Measure Definition by Item or Unit of Measure Definition by Group.

You can track large units of measure, such as a pallet, by assigning a license plate number when you create a movement request. For example, you can assign a “license plate” tracking number to a pallet of stereo equipment to locate it easily.

If you use license plate tracking for a particular item/unit of measure combination, the system generates one tracking number for each unit of measure of that item. You should use license plate tracking only for an item’s Level 1 unit of measure (the largest in the unit of measure structure, such as a pallet).

▶ To set up tracking numbers

On Work With Unit of Measure Definition

1. Click Add.

2. On Item Unit of Measure Definition Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Item Number
3. Click the License Plate option and click OK.

Field	Explanation
License Plate	A code that indicates whether you want the system to assign a tracking number to the specified item in this unit of measure when the system creates a request. This tracking number follows the item through the warehouse. License plate tracking is optional, and you should use it only for the level 1 (largest) unit of measure. Valid codes are: Y Yes, assign a tracking number to the item N No, do not assign a tracking number to the item

Setting Up Rollup

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Unit of Measure Definition by Item or Unit of Measure Definition by Group.

You can convert large units of measure into smaller units of measure during putaway. You can also convert small units of measure into larger units of measure during picking. For example, if 24 cases of compact discs equal a pallet, you can pick a pallet instead of the requested 24 cases. This improves warehouse efficiency by using the most appropriate unit of measure for picking.

You set up the unit of measure definition for an item or item group to use rollup. You also must set up your pick instructions to perform rollup.

▶ To set up rollup

On Work With Unit of Measure Definition

1. Click Add.
2. On Item Unit of Measure Definition Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Item Number
3. Click the Rollup option and click OK.

Field	Explanation
Rollup	A code that indicates whether you allow rollup during picking. Valid codes are: Y Allow rollup N Do not allow rollup

Setting Up Repack

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Unit of Measure Definition by Item or Unit of Measure Definition by Group.

You use repack to specify whether you want to pack items in new containers before you send them to storage. For example, if your inventory items arrive in containers that are not suitable for storage, you would repack the items during putaway.

▶ To set up repack

On Work With Unit of Measure Definition

1. Click Add.
2. On Item Unit of Measure Definition Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Item Number
3. Click the Repack option and click OK.

Field	Explanation
Repack	A code that determines whether the specified item in this unit of measure should be repacked before putaway. Valid codes are: Y Yes, repack the item N No, do not repack the item You must also specify a packing method by entering a code in the Default Pack Code field.

Defining Maximum Quantity by Zone

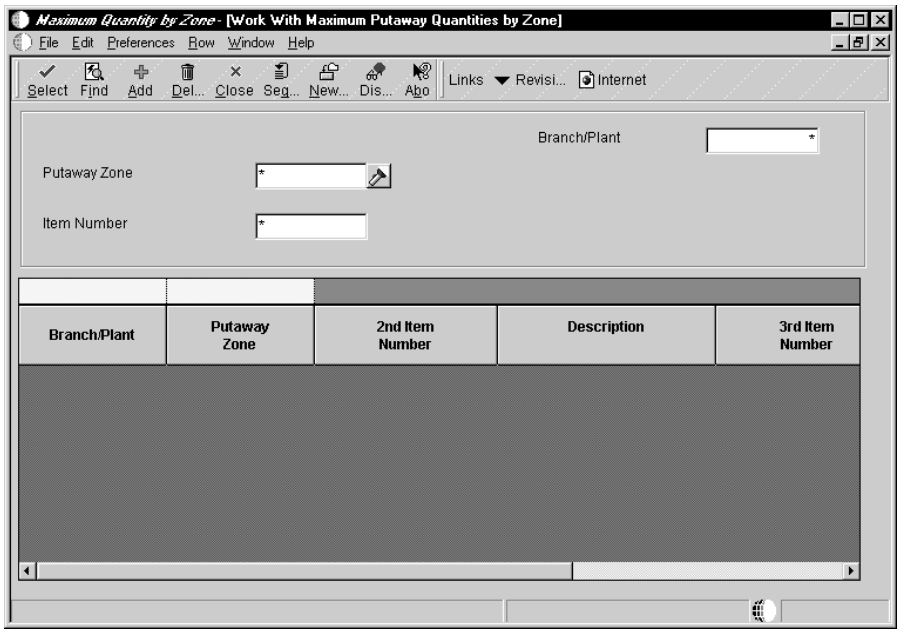
From the Warehousing Movement Rules menu (G46311), choose Maximum Quantity by Zone.

You can define a maximum quantity of items to store in a zone to prevent the zone from being dominated by one particular item. For example, if you are concerned about

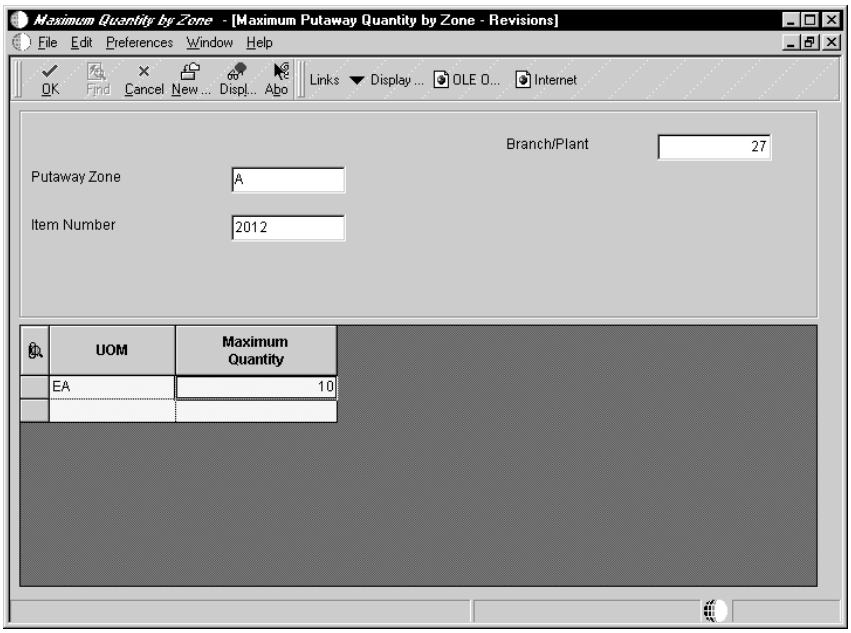
the risk of fire for a certain item, you would specify a maximum quantity of the item to minimize losses in the event of a fire. Or, to minimize warehouse traffic for a zone that stores a popular item, you would limit the quantity of the popular item that you store in the zone.

▶ To define maximum quantity by zone

On Work With Maximum Putaway Quantities by Zone



1. Click Add.



2. On Maximum Putaway Quantity by Zone–Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
    - Branch/Plant
    - Putaway Zone
    - Item Number
    - UOM
    - Maximum Quantity

Working with Item Dimension and Warehouse Process Groups

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Speed Group Maintenance.

You can quickly review or change an item's dimension group or warehouse process group. By changing the process groups for an item, you can change which movement instruction table you use. This can change the putaway, picking, or replenishment location that you use during inventory movement.

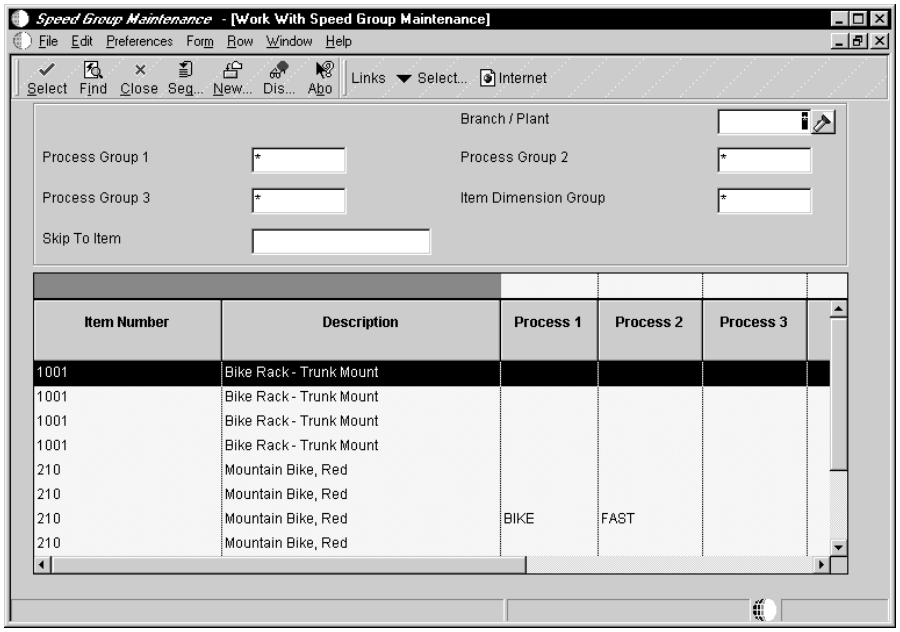
If you are interactively changing process groups for large quantities of items, make sure that you allow adequate processing time.

Also, if you are running a batch version of the Speed Group Maintenance program, make sure that the batch job has completely finished processing before you run the Location Selection program. If you run the Location Selection program before the batch job is finished processing, the results of the process selection might be inaccurate. To determine whether the batch job is finished, review the process groups

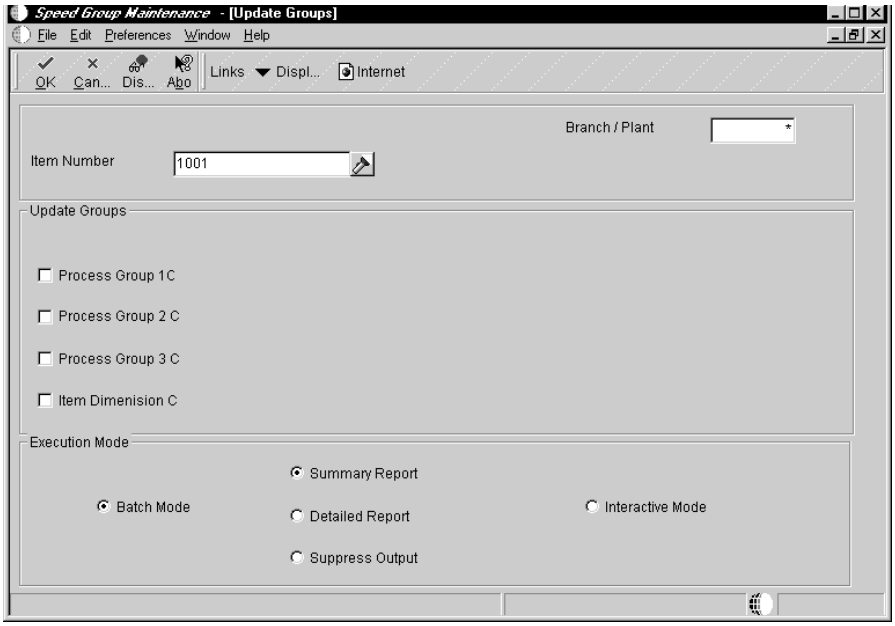
on the Speed Group Maintenance form and verify whether the process groups have changed. If they have not changed, the batch job has not finished processing.

▶ To work with item dimension and warehouse process groups

On Work With Speed Group Maintenance



1. Complete the following fields and click Find:
   - Process 1
   - Item Dimension Group
2. Review the process groups for each item.
3. To change the process groups, choose the row that contains the item dimension group and process group that you want to change. From the Form menu, choose Copy Process Groups.



4. On Update Groups, turn on the appropriate options in the Update Groups section of the form and enter the old values and new values.
5. Choose to run the Speed Group Maintenance program in either batch or interactive mode by choosing the appropriate option in the Execution Mode section of the form. Click OK.

Reposting Open Location Suggestions

From the Advanced and Technical Operations menu (G4631), choose Repost Open Suggestions.

An open suggestion selects a location for an item based on the total quantity, volume, or weight of the item. The system creates open suggestions for items you have posted putaway, picking, or replenishment suggestions, but for which you have not confirmed the movement. You repost open location suggestions in the event that the location suggestion information in the Item Location, Location Detail Information, and Warehouse Suggestions tables does not match.

When you run the Repost Open Suggestions program, the system:

- Examines the suggestions in Warehouse Suggestions (F4611)
- Updates the suggestion information in Item Location (F41021)
- Updates the inbound quantity, outbound quantity, reserved cubes, and reserved weight in Location Detail Information (F4602)

Managing Location Detail Information

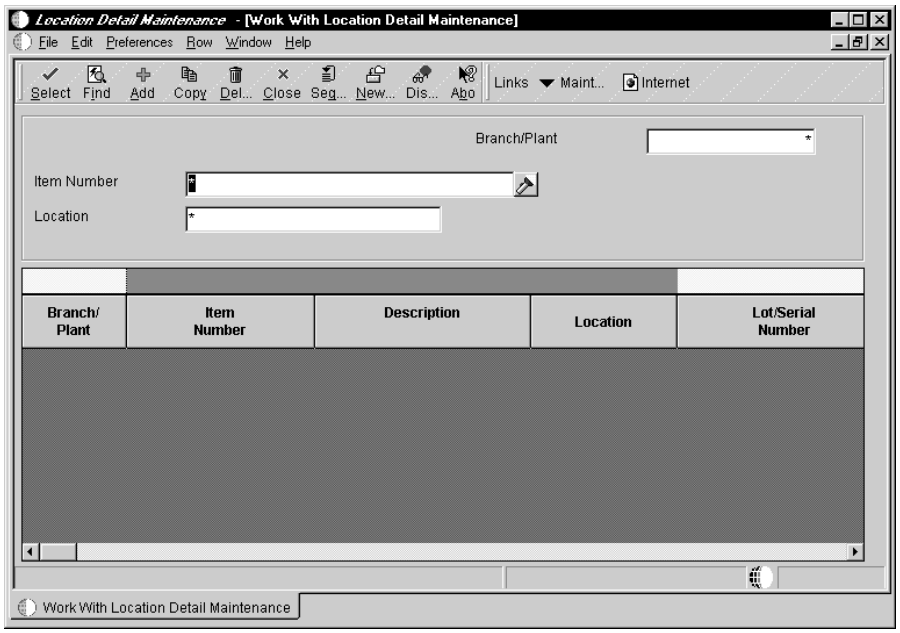
From the Advanced and Technical Operations menu (G4631), choose Location Detail Maintenance.

You can review and change information in the Location Detail Information table. You might do this after a system failure and you need to reconstruct information about locations.

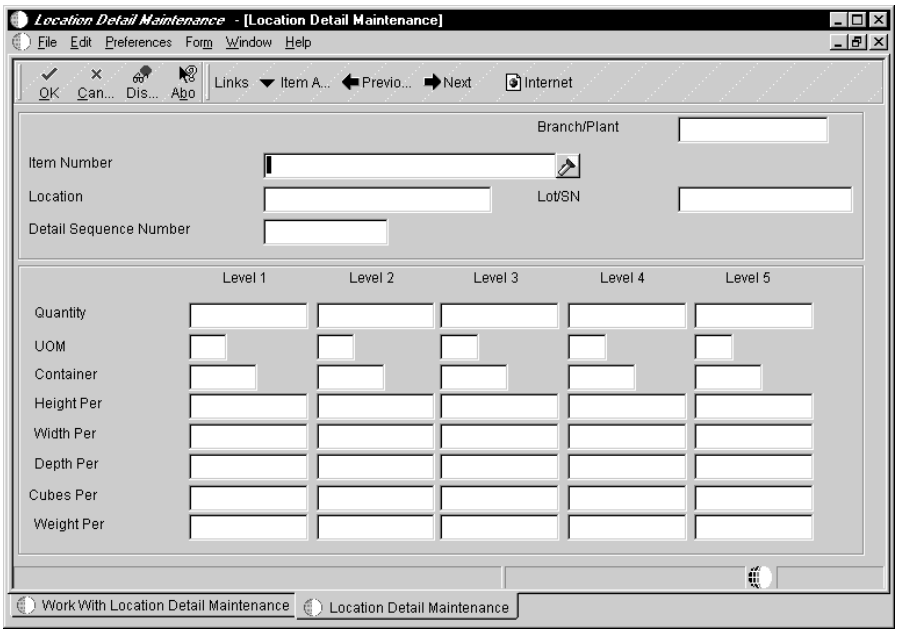
J.D. Edwards recommends that you limit the use of this program. If you change information in the Location Detail Information table, you must also update the Warehouse Requests and Warehouse Suggestions tables to avoid mismatched information and unpredictable inventory movements.

▶ To manage location detail information

On Work With Location Detail Maintenance



1. Click Add.



2. On Location Detail Maintenance, complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Item Number
   - Location
3. For each location level, review or change the location detail information as necessary and click OK.

Comparing Inventory and Warehouse Item Balance

From the Warehousing Inquiries and Reports menu (G4614), choose Warehouse Location Integrity.

When you perform a cycle or tag count of items in selected locations in your inventory, the system records the variance between the expected on-hand quantity and the quantity determined from a physical count of the inventory. The system uses this information to update Inventory Item Branch records (F41021) and Warehouse Location Detail records (F4602). If you record a negative variance (missing inventory), the system subtracts this variance from existing records and can make both sets of records negative. In the cycle or tag process, the system can also create discrepancies between these records.

Warehouse Location Integrity generates a report that compares the warehouse and inventory records for all locations and items, and displays imbalances between the records. You can set processing options to specify the type of imbalance you want to display.

See Also

- *Processing a Cycle Count* and *Processing a Tag Count* in the *Inventory Management Guide* for more information about cycle and tag counts

Creating Location Detail Information from Existing Inventory Data

From the Advanced and Technical Operations menu (G4631), choose Build Location Detail Information.

The system administrator or other qualified personnel should run this batch program only once during initial system setup. Using this program on a regular basis can be detrimental to the way that you have set up warehouse information, such as unit of measure structure and location utilization.

Use the Build Location Detail program to update the Location Detail table (F4602) with information from existing records in the Item Location table (F41021). Typically, you run this program when you already use the Inventory Management system and want to begin using the Warehouse Management system. This program builds records in Warehouse Management using the records in the Inventory Management system.

If the Build Location Detail program has already been run during initial system setup and you find a discrepancy between the Inventory Management records and Warehouse Management records, run a cycle count to identify the cause of the discrepancy before running the Build Location Detail program. The system administrator or other qualified personnel might need to run this program again, however you should thoroughly investigate the cause of the discrepancies before using the Build Location Detail program to reconcile records.

When you run Build Location Detail, the system either rebuilds or adds location detail information based on the quantity values in the Item Location table (F41021). You may apply the item's default structure using a processing option.

See Also

- *Processing a Cycle Count* in the *Inventory Management Guide* for more information on how to use a cycle count to resolve discrepancies

Reviewing Location Utilization and Detail Information

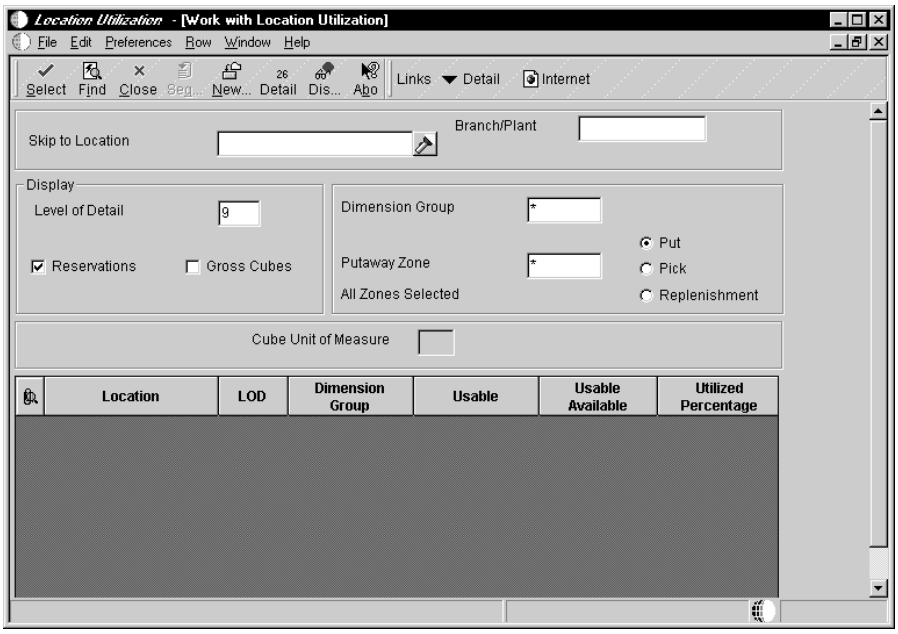
On the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612), choose Location Utilization.

The Location Utilization program allows you to review the amount of space that is already used and the amount of space that is usable for locations in your warehouse. The system displays the space by cubic inches and, for each location, shows the utilization percentage.

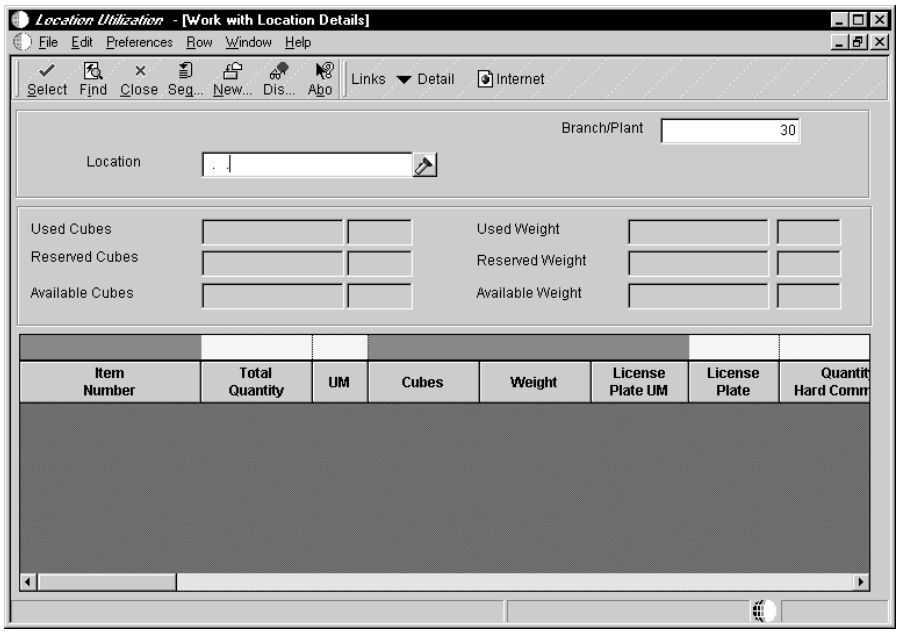
You also can access detailed information about the contents of a location by using the Location Detail inquiry. You can access this inquiry either through choosing a row exit on the Work with Location Utilization form or through the menu selection, Location Detail Inquiry, which is also on the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612).

▶ To review location utilization and detail information

On Work With Location Utilization



1. Complete the following field and click Find:
   - Branch/Plant
2. For each location, review the following fields:
   - Usable
   - Usable Available
   - Utilized Percentage
3. To access detailed information about a location, choose the location and then choose Detail from the Row menu.



4. On Work With Location Details, review the following fields for each location and click OK:

   - Used Cubes
   - Reserved Cubes
   - Available Cubes
   - Used Weight
   - Reserved Weight
   - Available Weight

Field	Explanation
Usable	The cubic space (volume) already used in a location. The system uses item dimensions and storage container dimensions to determine used cubic space if the level 1 unit of measure for the item in this location detail has a container.
Available	The cubic space (volume) already used in a location. The system uses item dimensions and storage container dimensions to determine used cubic space if the level 1 unit of measure for the item in this location detail has a container.
Utilized Percentage	Results in a calculation.
Used Cubes	The cubic space (volume) already used in a location. The system uses item dimensions and storage container dimensions to determine used cubic space if the level 1 unit of measure for the item in this location detail has a container.

Field	Explanation
Reserved Cubes	The cubic space (volume) that has been reserved for items. You use the Reservations program (P46130) to create reservations. The system suggests reserved locations when you create suggestions. The amount comes from the item/unit of measure profile and the cubic dimensions of the storage container if the level 1 unit of measure in the location detail has a container.
Available Cubes	The cubic space (volume) already used in a location. The system uses item dimensions and storage container dimensions to determine used cubic space if the level 1 unit of measure for the item in this location detail has a container.
Used Weight	The weight of goods currently in a location. The system calculates this amount from the weight from the item/unit of measure profile and the weight of the container if the level 1 unit of measure for this location detail has a storage container.
Reserved Weight	The weight that has been reserved for items in this location. The system creates reserved weight when you use the Reservations program (P46130) to reserve space in the warehouse for items you expect to receive. The amount comes from the item/unit of measure profile and the weight for the storage container if the level 1 unit of measure in the location detail has a container.
Available Weight	The weight of goods currently in a location. The system calculates this amount from the weight from the item/unit of measure profile and the weight of the container if the level 1 unit of measure for this location detail has a storage container.

Appendix B - Manufacturing Information

You can create putaway requests and pick requests within the Warehouse Management system. You also can create pick requests and putaway requests using manufacturing systems.

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create pick requests through manufacturing systems
- ❑ Create putaway requests through manufacturing systems

Creating Pick Requests through Manufacturing Systems

You can set up your manufacturing system so that the creation of a parts list triggers the creation of a pick request for the necessary parts.

Some items that are used in the manufacturing process might be out of stock temporarily, so they are not eligible for picking. You can choose to identify the items that are ineligible for picking to avoid creating a pick request for those items.

After you create a pick request through manufacturing systems, you process the pick request normally through the Warehouse Management system. After you create and confirm location suggestions, you also update the parts list in the manufacturing systems. Finally, you reduce the on-hand quantity in the From location and increase the on-hand quantity in the manufacturing area's To location where manufacturing employees retrieve the parts and build the product.

The system identifies manufacturing pick requests as originating from a work order instead of the usual sales order.

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create the parts list
- ❑ Identify ineligible items
- ❑ Set processing options in manufacturing programs

Creating the Parts List

To create a pick request through manufacturing systems, you must create a parts list that identifies the items to pick. You can create a parts list:

- Interactively, through work order entry
- By batch, with an order processing program

Complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Create the parts list interactively
- ❑ Create the parts list by batch

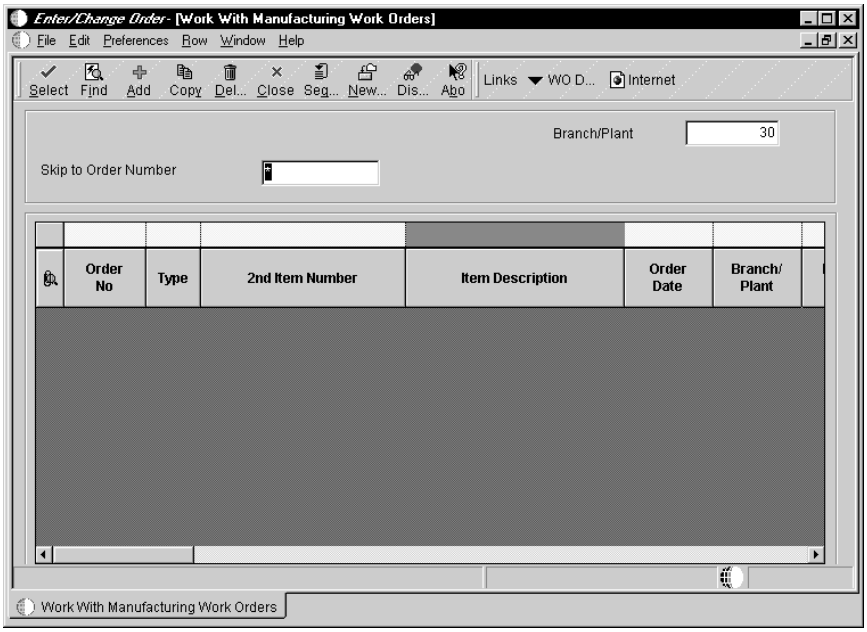
Creating the Parts Lists Interactively

From the Daily Order Preparation–Discrete menu (G3111), choose Enter/Change Order.

As you enter a work order, you can also identify the parts to include in the work order parts list. You use this method if you have not already defined the product's component parts, or if the product must contain non-standard items.

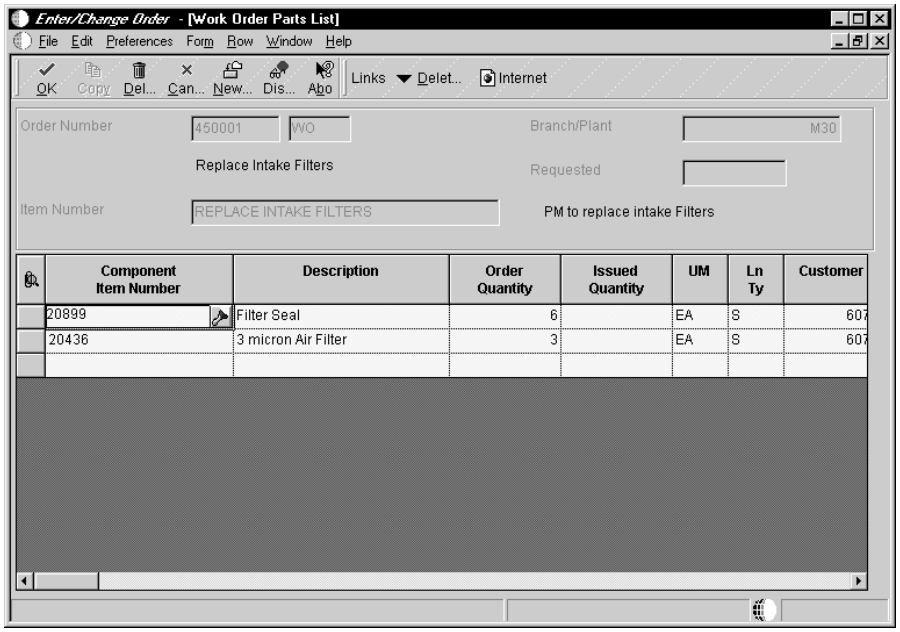
▶ To create the parts list interactively

On Work with Manufacturing Work Orders



1. Click Find.

2. Choose the row that contains the order number for which you want to create a parts list.
3. From the Row menu, choose Parts List.



4. On Work Order Parts List, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Component Item No
   - Order Quantity
   - UM

Field	Explanation
Component Item No	The short identifier for the component item number.
Order Quantity	The quantity of units affected by this transaction.
UM	A user defined code (00/UM) that identifies the unit of measurement for an amount or quantity. For example, it can represent a barrel, box, cubic yard, gallon, hour, and so on.

Creating the Parts List by Batch

From the Daily Order Preparation–Discrete menu (G3111), choose Order Processing.

You create a parts list by batch with the Order Processing program. You typically run the batch program during off-peak hours, when more system resources are available.

See Also

- *Entering Kit Information* in the *Inventory Management Guide* for more information about assigning parts to manufacturing products
- *Setting Processing Options in Manufacturing Programs* for more information about creating a parts list by batch

Identifying Ineligible Items

You can skip certain items, such as items that are out of stock temporarily, when you create pick requests from a manufacturing parts list. You can choose to identify the items that are not eligible for picking to avoid creating a pick request for them. The system still prints the ineligible item on the parts list. However, you do not process the item in the Warehouse Management system for this particular order.

Complete the following tasks:

- Identify ineligible items through item master information
- Identify ineligible items through the work order parts list

▶ To identify ineligible items through item master information

From the Warehouse System Setup menu (G4641), choose Item Master.

On Work with Item Master Browse

1. Click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item that you want to review for ineligibility.
3. On Item Master Revisions, click the Manufacturing Data tab.
4. Review the following field:
    - Material Status

Field	Explanation
Material Status	A code (table 31/MS) that designates the status of an item.

▶ To identify ineligible items through the work order parts list

From the Daily Order Preparation–Discrete menu (G3111), choose Enter/Change Order.

On Work with Manufacturing Work Orders

1. Click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the order number that contains the items that you want to review for ineligibility.
3. From the Row menu, choose Parts List.
4. On Work Order Parts List, select the row that contains the item that you want to review.
5. From the Form menu, choose Item Master.
6. On Item Master Information, click the Manufacturing Data tab.
7. Review the following field:
    - Material Status

Setting Processing Options in Manufacturing Programs

To create picking requests through manufacturing programs, set the processing options for one or both of the following programs:

- Work Order Processing (P31410)
- Work Order Entry (P48013)

You can check for item availability when you create a pick request.

If the item is attached to a work center, the system does not create a pick request if a sufficient quantity of the item exists in the work center to complete the work order.

The system does create a pick request if there is not enough quantity of the item in the work center to complete the work order. The system splits the parts list line into a commitment for the amount that is available in the work center and a soft commitment for the unavailable quantity. You specify in Manufacturing Constants whether the commitment for the work center quantity is hard (committed to a specific location) or soft (committed to the item's primary location).

If the item is not attached to a work center and if you have set the manufacturing order entry program's processing options to check the staging location for item availability, the system does not create a pick request if a sufficient quantity of the item exists in the staging location to complete the work order.

The system creates a pick request if there is not enough quantity of the item in the staging location to complete the work order. The system creates a hard or soft commitment to the default staging location that you specified in the processing options. If you did not specify a default staging location, the system creates a soft commitment to the item's primary location.

Processing Options: Work Order Generation

Work Orders Tab

These processing options determine whether to generate a parts list and routing instructions, specify the default status code, and whether to update the parts list and routing instructions if quantities or dates have changed. Please note the following information regarding the generation of the parts list and routing instructions.

When you run this generation, the program deletes any previously generated or manually entered parts list or routing that is attached to the work order.

You can manually enter changes to the program-generated parts list. If you add parts to the list, the program commits them from the primary location in the Item Location program. You should not regenerate the parts list if any part on the list has been issued to the work order. If you regenerate the parts list after material has been issued, you must manually adjust the list to prevent duplication of component quantities. However, if quantities or dates have changed and you want this program to update the parts list, use the Update Parts List and Routing Instructions processing option.

You should not regenerate the routing instructions for the work order if hours and quantities are recorded against any of its operations. When you run this generation, the program recalculates the run labor and run machine hours based on the quantity ordered on the work order. If the system finds an error in calculating the date for an operation sequence, it enters the work order start and requested dates for that operation. However, if quantities or dates have changed and you want this program to update the routing instructions, use the Update Parts List and Routing Instructions processing option.

1. Parts List and Routing Instructions

Use this processing option to specify whether the system generates a parts list, routing instructions, or both when you process a work order. Valid values are:

1 The system generates a parts list only.
2 The system generates routing instructions only.
3 The system generates both a parts list and routing instructions.
Blank The system does not generate a parts list or routing instructions.

Please refer to the Work Orders tab help for detailed information about the parts list and routing instructions generation.

2. Header Status Code

Use this processing option to specify the default status code for the work order header. Document type is a user defined code (00/SS) that identifies the status of the work order. Enter the document type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Codes form. If you leave this field blank, the system does not change the status on the work order header.

3. Update Parts List and Routing Instructions

Use this processing option to specify whether the system updates an existing parts list and routing instructions if the work order quantity or dates have changed. Valid values are:

1 The system updates the existing parts list and routing instructions.
Blank The system does not update the existing parts list or routing.

Defaults Tab

This processing option determines whether the program uses a specified date or the work order start date for effectivity checking.

1. Work Order Date

Use this processing option to specify the default work order date for effectivity checking. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the work order start date.

Parts List Tab

These processing options determine whether the program uses substitute items when there is a shortage, prior revision levels to build the parts list against, preflush issues only or issue all items, and commitment processing as specified on the Manufacturing Constants form.

1. Substitutions

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses bill of material substitutes when there is a shortages. Valid values are:

1 The system uses substitutions.
Blank The system does not use substitutions.

2. Prior Revision Level

Use this processing option to specify whether the system builds the parts list against a prior revision level. Valid values are:

1 The system uses prior revision levels.
Blank The system does not use prior revision levels.

3. Preflush Items

Use this processing option to specify whether the system issues all items on the work order. Valid values are:

1 The system issues all items.

Blank The system does not issue preflushed items.

If you choose to issue all items, the system only issues material if you specify the version of the Inventory Issues program (P31113) in the Inventory Issues processing option under the Versions tab.

4. Commitment Processing

Use this processing option to specify whether the system bypasses commitment processing when it creates the parts list. Valid values are:

1 The system does not use commitment processing.
Blank The system uses commitment control.

You specify commitment processing in the Commitment Control field in the Manufacturing Constants program (P3009).

Routing Tab

These processing options determine the defaults for the unit of measure, document type, line type, and beginning status, and whether to enter the work order number into the purchasing journal entries, if applicable.

1. Unit of Measure

Use this processing option to specify the default unit of measure to use for back scheduling on the routing instructions. Unit of measure is a user defined code (00/UM) that identifies the unit of measure to use in the document. Enter the unit of measure to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Codes form.

2. Document Type

Use this processing option to specify the default document type associated with the purchase order for a subcontract routing. Document type is a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. Enter the document type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Codes form.

3. Line Type

Use this processing option to specify the default line type associated with the purchase order for a subcontract routing. Enter the line type to use as the default value or choose it from the Line Type Search form.

4. Beginning Status

Use this processing option to specify the default beginning status associated with the purchase order for a subcontract routing. Beginning status is a user defined code

(40/AT) that identifies the beginning status of the document. Enter the beginning status to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Codes form.

5. Subledger Field

Use this processing option to specify whether the system enters the work order number into the Subledger field of the purchase order. Valid values are:

1 The system enters the work order number.
Blank The system does not enter the work order number.

Sales/Configurator Tab

These processing options determine the defaults for the line type and next status for kit components on sales orders, and whether to calculate the cost in the variance table of the sales order.

1. Line Type

Use this processing option to specify the default line type associated with the sales order for kit components. Enter the line type to use as the default value or choose it from the Line Type Search form.

2. Next Status

Use this processing option to specify the default next status associated with the sales order. Next status is a user defined code (40/AT) that identifies the next status for the kit component lines on the sales order. Enter the next status to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Codes form.

3. Standard Cost Calculation

Use this processing option to specify how the system calculates the cost from the configured routings in the variance table. Valid values are:

1 The system calculates the standard cost.
2 The system calculates the standard cost if it has not already been calculated.
Blank The system does not calculate the cost.

Printing Tab

These processing options determine whether the program prints the work orders, and if so, what associated information is also printed.

If you set the Warehouse Management picking interface on, the Work Order Print Parts List program prints “In Warehouse” in the location field for all parts with the proper material status code.

1. Work Orders

Use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the work orders. You cannot print associated information described in the remaining processing options on the Printing tab if you do not choose to print the work orders using this processing option. Valid values are:

1 The system prints the work orders.
Blank The system does not print the work orders or any associated information.

You must choose to print work orders if you want to print information on parts lists and routing instructions, the shop packet summary, or sales order text lines.

2. Parts List

If you choose the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (above), use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the associated parts lists. Valid values are:

1 The system prints the parts lists.
Blank The system does not print the parts lists.

3. Parts List Detail

If you choose the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (above) and the Parts List processing option to print the parts list (above), use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the second line of information on the parts lists. Valid values are:

1 The system prints the parts list detail.
Blank The system does not print the parts list detail.

4. Parts List on Separate Pages

If you choose the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (above) and the Parts List processing option to print the parts list (above), use this processing option to specify whether the system prints each parts list on a new page. Valid values are:

1 The system prints each parts list on a new page.
Blank The system does not print each parts list on a new page.

5. Consolidated Parts List (FUTURE)

If you choose the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (above) and the Parts List processing option to print the parts list (above), use this processing option to specify whether the system prints a consolidated parts list. The items are consolidated based on item name, location, lot, unit of measure, and branch/plant. The system prints each branch/plant encountered on a separate page and prints each occurrence of an item that is in a different location, lot, or unit of measure on a separate line. Valid values are:

1 The system consolidates the parts list.
Blank The system does not consolidate the parts list.

6. Parts List Component Text

If you choose the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (above) and the Parts List processing option to print the parts list (above), use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the component text on the parts lists. Valid values are:

1 The system prints component text.
Blank The system does not print component text.

7. Routing Instructions

If you choose the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (above), use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the associated routing instructions. Valid values are:

1 The system prints the routing instructions.
Blank The system does not print the routing instructions.

8. Routing Instructions on Separate Pages

If you choose the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (above) and the Routing Instructions processing option to print routing instructions (above), use this processing option to specify whether the system prints each routing instruction on a new page. Valid values are:

1 The system prints each routing instruction on a new page.
Blank The system does not print each routing instruction on a new page.

9. Routing Instructions Text

If you choose the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (above) and the Routing Instructions processing option to print routing instructions (above), use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the text on the routing instructions. Valid values are:

1 The system prints the text.
Blank The system does not print the text.

10. Shop Packet Summary

If you choose the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (above), use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the shop packet summary. Valid values are:

1 The system prints the summary.
Blank The system does not print the summary.

11. Sales Order Text Lines

If you choose the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (above), use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the sales order text lines. Valid values are:

1 The system prints the text.
Blank The system does not print the text.

Warehouse Management Tab

These processing options determine how the program processes putaway requests for Warehouse Management integration, and specify the default staging location and whether the program should check for availability.

1. Putaway Requests

Use this processing option to specify the directed putaway mode for the system to use. Valid values are:

1 The system processes putaway requests only.
2 The system processes putaway requests by using the subsystem.
Blank The system does not process putaway requests.

If you specify mode 2, enter the version of the subsystem for the system to use in the Location Driver Processing processing option (below).

2. Location Driver Processing (R46171)

If you choose directed putaway mode 2 for the Putaway Requests processing option (above), use this processing option to specify the version of the Location Driver Processing program (R46171) for the system to use when processing putaway requests. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the XJDE0007 version of the Location Driver Processing program.

Versions control how the Location Driver Processing program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

3. Staging Location

Use this processing option to specify the default staging location for moving goods out of the warehouse. The parts picked from the warehouse are staged at this location prior to use within manufacturing. Enter the staging location to use as the default value or choose it from the Item/Branch Locations form.

4. Staging Location Verification

Use this processing option to specify whether the system checks the staging location for availability. If a part is not available at the staging location, the system does not generate a request. This option only applies to parts without work center locations. Valid values are:

1 The system checks the staging location for available parts.
Blank The system does not check for availability.

Quality Management Tab

These processing options determine whether the program prints the manufacturing specifications and, if so, what version to use.

1. Specifications

Use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the specifications for manufacturing. Valid values are:

1 The program prints the specifications.
Blank The program does not print the specifications.

If you choose to print the specifications, enter the version of the Manufacturing Specifications program (P370470) to use in the Manufacturing Specifications processing option (below).

2. Manufacturing Specifications (P370470)

If you choose to print the data in the Specifications processing option (above), use this processing option to specify the version of the Manufacturing Specifications program (P370470) that the system uses. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Manufacturing Specifications program.

Versions control how the Manufacturing Specifications program (P370470) displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

Versions Tab

These processing options identify the versions of the Work Order Print, Shortage, and Bar Coding reports and the Inventory Issues and Purchase Order Entry programs that the program uses when processing work orders.

Versions control how the programs display information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

1. Work Order Print Report (R31415)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Work Order Print report (R31415) that the system uses. The default sequencing for the parts list is by component item number. The default sequencing for the routing instructions is by operation sequence number. If you leave this field blank, the program uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Work Order Print report.

Versions control how the Work Order Print report displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

2. Shortage Report (R31418)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Shortage report (R31418) that the system uses. If you leave this field blank, the system does not generate this report.

Versions control how the Shortage report displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

3. Bar Coding Report (R31413)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Bar Coding report (R31413) that the system uses. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Bar Coding report.

Versions control how the Bar Coding report displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

4. Inventory Issues (P31113)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Inventory Issues program (P31113) that the system uses. If you leave this field blank, the system does not issue any material.

Versions control how the Inventory Issues program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

5. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Purchase Order Entry program (P4310) that the system uses when generating purchase orders. The default tax area and automatic blanket order release options are controlled by the Purchase Order Entry version that you specify.

Versions control how the Purchase Order Entry program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

Interoperability Tab

These processing options identify the default transaction type for processing export transactions, and specify whether to write the before images to the Work Order Header and Parts List tables.

1. Work Order Transaction Type

Use this processing option to specify the default transaction type for the work order header that the system uses when processing export transactions. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.

2. Parts List Transaction Type

Use this processing option to specify the default transaction type for the parts list that the system uses when processing export transactions. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.

3. Routing Transaction Type

Use this processing option to specify the default transaction type for the routing instructions that the system uses when processing export transactions. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.

4. Work Order Header (F4801)

Use this processing option to specify whether the system writes the before image for the work order header. Valid values are:

1 The system includes the image.
Blank The system does not include the image.

5. Parts List (F3111)

Use this processing option to specify whether the system writes the before image for the parts list. Valid values are:

1 The system includes the image.
Blank The system does not include the image.

6. Routing Instructions (F3112)

Use this processing option to specify whether the system writes the before image for the routing instructions. Valid values are:

1 The system includes the image.
Blank The system does not include the image.

Creating Putaway Requests through Manufacturing Systems

You can set up your manufacturing systems so that the completion of a work order triggers the creation of a putaway request for the manufactured product.

After you create a putaway request through your manufacturing systems, you process the putaway request normally through the Warehouse Management system. After you create and confirm location suggestions, you reduce the on-hand quantity in the manufacturing location and increase the on-hand quantity in the putaway location, where you will store the item.

To control the creation of putaway requests through manufacturing completions, set the processing options for one or more of these programs:

- Work Order Inventory Completion (P31112)
- Super Backflush (P31123)
- Completions Workbench (P3119)

Processing Options: Work Order Inventory Completion

Defaults Tab

These processing options determine the default document types and status codes the program uses when you complete inventory.

1. Document Type

Use this processing option to specify the default document type associated with the inventory completion. Document type is a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. Enter the document type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Codes form.

2. Document Type (Manufacturing only)

Use this processing option to specify the default document type associated with a manufactured inventory scrap. Document type is a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. Enter the document type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Codes form.

3. Status Code (Optional)

Use this processing option to specify the default status code for the work order header. Status code is a user defined code (00/SS) that identifies the status of the work order. Enter the status code to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Codes form.

Lot Hold Codes Tab

These processing options determine the lot hold codes in which the program allows a completion to. You can enter up to five lot hold codes.

If you enter an asterisk, the program allows completions to all held lots. And, if you leave these fields blank, the program does not allow completions to any held lots.

1. Lot Hold Code #1

2. Lot Hold Code #2

3. Lot Hold Code #3

4. Lot Hold Code #4

5. Lot Hold Code #5

Sales Orders Tab

These processing options define the information needed to process completions associated with sales orders.

1. Completion Lot and Location Numbers

Use this processing option to specify which number the system uses for the completion lot number and the completion location. Valid values are:

1 The system uses the sales order number as the completion lot number.
2 The system uses the sales order number as the completion location and the sales order line number as the completion lot number.
3 The system uses the work order number as the completion lot number.

2. Lot Number and Location Fields

Use this processing option to specify whether the system updates the Lot Number and Location fields in the sales order detail. Valid values are:

1 The system updates the fields.
Blank The system does not update the fields.

3. Next Status Code Default

Use this processing option to specify the default next status code for the sales order. Next status code is a user defined code (40/AT) that identifies the activity or status of the document. Enter the status code to use as the default value or choose it from the

Select User Define Codes form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the sales order next status from the Order Activity Rules.

4. Next Status Code Update

Use this processing option to specify whether the system updates the next status code on the related sales order. Valid values are:

1 The system updates the status code.
Blank The system does not update the status code.

5. Display Back Order Release Form

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Back Order Release form for completed backordered items. If the system displays the form, you can view the items that are on backorder and instantly ship them, or view what backorders exist and decide how to prioritize them. Valid values are:

1 The system displays the form.
Blank The system does not display the form.

If you choose this processing option, enter the version of the Back Order Release program (P42117) in the Back Order Release processing option (below).

6. Back Order Release (P42117)

If you choose to display the Back Order Release program (P42117) in the Display Back Order Release Form processing option (above), use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you complete inventory with backordered items. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Back Order Release program.

Versions control how the Back Order Release program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

Process Manufacturing Tab

These processing options determine whether unplanned completions with co- and by-products are allowed and if you want to issue them separately or together.

1. Complete Co- and By-Products

Use this processing option to specify whether the system allows unplanned co-products and by-products. Valid values are:

1 The system allows unplanned co-products and by-products.
Blank The system does not allow unplanned co-products and by-products.

2. Issue Co- and By-Products

Use this processing option to specify whether the system issues unplanned co-products and by-products separately or consolidates them. Valid values are:

1 The system issues co-products and by-products separately.
Blank The system consolidates the ingredient issues.

Warehouse Management Tab

These processing options determine how the program processes putaway requests for Warehouse Management integration.

1. Putaway Requests

Use this processing option to specify the directed putaway mode that the system uses. Valid values are:

1 The system processes putaway requests only.
2 The system processes putaway requests by using the subsystem.
Blank The system does not process putaway requests.

If you specify mode 2, enter the version of the subsystem program that the system uses in the Subsystem Putaway Requests processing option (below).

2. Subsystem Putaway Requests (P4600)

If you choose directed putaway mode 2 for Putaway Requests processing option (above), use this processing option to specify the version of the Subsystem Putaway Requests program (P4600) that the system uses when processing putaway requests. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Subsystem Putaway Requests program.

Versions control how the Subsystem Putaway Requests program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

Completions Tab

These processing options determine specific processes the program can enable as you complete inventory using the Inventory Completion program.

1. Backflush

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Work Order Issues form (P31113) after executing a successful inventory completion. Valid values are:

1 The system displays the Work Order Issues form.
Blank The system does not display the Work Order Issues form.

If you use this processing option, specify the version of the Work Order Issues program (P31113) in the Work Order Issues processing option (below).

2. Work Order Issues (P31113)

If you choose to display the Work Order Issues program (P31113) in the Backflush processing option (above), use this processing option to specify the version of the Work Order Issues program that the system uses. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Work Order Issues program.

Versions control how the Work Order Issues program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

3. Status Code (Manufacturing only)

Use this processing option to specify the work order status code beyond which completions may not be made. If you leave this field blank, the system processes work orders at any status.

4. Receipt Routing (Manufacturing only)

Use this processing option to specify whether the system initiates the receipt routing process. Use this processing option for inspection purposes, which allows you to step through the process before you process inventory completions. Valid values are:

1 The system initiates the receipt routing process.
Blank The system does not initiate the receipt routing process.

5. Lot Number

Use this processing option to specify whether the system overrides the lot number upon completion. Valid values are:

1 The system overrides the lot number.
Blank The system does not override the lot number.

Versions Tab

These processing options identify the versions of the Shortage Workbench, Work Order Entry, and Test Results Revisions programs that are used in the completion process.

1. Shortage Workbench (P3128)

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you choose the row exit to the Shortage Workbench program (P3128) from the Work Order

Completion Detail form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Shortage Workbench program.

Versions control how the Shortage Workbench program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

2. Work Order Entry (P48013)

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you choose the row exit to the Work Order Entry program (P48013) from the Work Order Completion Detail form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Work Order Entry program.

Versions control how the Work Order Entry program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

3. Test Results Revisions (P3711)

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you choose the row exit to the Test Results Revisions program (P3711) from the Work Order Completion Detail form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0002 version of the Test Results Revisions program.

Versions control how the Test Results Revisions program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

Equipment Management Tab

These processing options identify the types of processing the program uses when completing Equipment Plant Maintenance work orders only.

1. Journal Entry Creation

Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically creates journal entries for the work orders. Valid values are:

1 The system creates journal entries.
Blank The system does not create journal entries.

2. Subledger Field

Use this processing option to specify whether the system enters the default work order number into the Subledger field. Valid values are:

1 The system enters the default work order number.
Blank The system does not enter the default work order number.

3. Lot Number Field

Use this processing option to specify whether the system enters the sales order number into the Lot Number field for the location record. Valid values are:

1 The system enters the sales order number.
Blank The system does not enter the sales order number.

4. Held Lots

Use this processing option to specify whether the system completes work orders into held lots. Valid values are:

1 The system completes work order into held lots.
Blank The system does not complete work orders into held lots.

Serial Number Processing Tab

These processing options identify the types of processing the program uses when you have serial numbers attached to the work orders.

1. Lot Serial Number

Use this processing option to specify whether the system duplicates a lot serial number that exists in the system. Valid values are:

1 The system allows duplicate lot serial numbers.
Blank The system does not allow duplicate lot serial numbers.

2. Single or Multiple Associates Format

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the multiple associations format. Valid values are:

1 The system displays the multiple associations format.
Blank The system displays the single format.

3. Document Type

Use this processing option to specify the default document type that the system uses for serial number issues. Document type is a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. Enter the document type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Codes form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the IM (material charged to work order) value.

Processing Options for Super Backflush

Defaults

Shop Floor Document Type _____
Enter the default Operation Status Code for Partial Completions. _____
Enter the default Operation Status Code for Full Completions. _____

Versions

If any of the following Versions are left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used.

Hours && Quantities Version _____
Material Issues Version _____
Work Order Completions Version _____
Test Results Revisions Version _____

Process

Status Code beyond which Backflushing cannot be performed _____
Enter a '1' to perform a blind execution of Work Order Completions _____
Enter a '1' to perform a blind execution of Material Issues _____
Enter a '1' to perform a blind execution of Hours && Quantities _____

Edits

Enter a '1' to verify that, for a given operation, the total of the quantity completed plus scrapped does not exceed the 'Quantity At Operation'. If left blank, the verification is not performed. _____

Processing Options for Completions Workbench

Defaults

1. Enter the Schedule Type. Default value is 'SC' _____
2. Enter the Employee Number (Optional) _____
3. Enter the Production Line (Optional) _____
4. Enter the Number of Days to Add to the From Date for the Thru Date (Optional) _____
5. Enter the Status From (Optional) _____
6. Enter the Status Thru (Optional) _____
7. Enter the status code to use when closing rates. Default value is '99' _____

Versions

Enter the version for each program. If left blank, 'ZJDE0001' will be used.

1. Super Backflush (P31123) _____
2. Hours and Quantities (P311221) _____
3. Material Issues (P31113) _____
4. Enter/Change Rate Schedule (P3109) _____
5. Item Ledger Inquiry (P4111) _____
6. Line Schedule Review (P3152) _____
7. Schedule History Inquiry (P31226) _____
8. Work Order Completions (P31114) _____
9. Lot Master Revisions (P4108) _____
10. Hours and Quantities Update (R31422) _____
11. Name Search (P0101) _____
12. Test Results Revisions (P3711) _____

Process

1. Enter a '1' to automatically process hours and quantities using the version for R31422. If left blank, R31422 should be submitted manually. _____

Appendix C - Technical Information

The following information describes the function of the Location Selection Driver program, which exists in seven predefined versions in the Warehouse Management system:

- Process Putaway Requests
- Resuggest Putaway Requests
- Process Pick Requests
- Resuggest Pick Requests
- Process Replenishment Requests
- Resuggest Replenishment Requests
- Process Requests – Subsystem

When you are working with the Process Putaway Requests, Process Pick Requests, and Process Replenishment Requests versions of the Location Selection Driver program, you can run the Location Selection Audit report. Before you submit the appropriate version, the system displays processing options. The Audit tab contains a processing option that allows you to run the Location Selection Audit report, which contains information about the locations that the system suggests for putaway, pick, or replenishment.

For more information about the Location Selection Driver programs versions that you can run, complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Run the Process Putaway Requests program
- ❑ Run the Process Pick Requests program
- ❑ Run the Process Replenishment Requests program

The system uses status codes to track movement requests, suggestions, and putaway reservations. For information about J.D. Edwards predefined status codes, complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Work with request and suggestion statuses
- ❑ Work with putaway reservation statuses

Running the Process Putaway Requests Program

From the Inbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4611), choose Process Putaway Requests.

You run the Location Selection Driver program to process all movement requests at a particular status and create location suggestions. The same program processes putaway, picking, and replenishment requests. If you create your own version of the Location Selection Driver, you can define the type of request to process on Data Selection in the program's processing options.

Use the versions list to review the predefined versions of the Location Selection Driver program, such as Process Putaway Requests and Resuggest Putaway Requests.

When you run the Process Putaway Requests version, the program performs the following functions:

Locates outstanding putaway requests

The system searches for outstanding requests (requests for which you have not yet created suggestions) in the Warehouse Requests table (F4600). The system selects the requests that have a warehouse code of 1 (putaway). The Data Selection function of the program controls this process.

Creates error messages

The system creates an error message, which it displays during putaway confirmation, in the following instances:

- The putaway request's status is not 200 (Request Created) or 220 (Suggestion Created).
- Putaway suggestions already exist, and you have not set the program's processing options to create alternate suggestions.
- You tried to create alternate putaway suggestions after you confirmed the original suggestions.
- The warehouse (branch/plant) is not a valid warehouse in the address book.
- The system cannot convert the transaction's unit of measure into the item's primary unit of measure.
- The item's primary branch/plant record does not exist.
- The item's warehouse process groups and order group do not reference a valid putaway instruction table.

Chooses an instruction table

During process selection, the system selects a putaway instruction table for an item by comparing the item's warehouse process groups and order group to the groups specified in the process selection table. The system uses the following priorities:

- Match all three warehouse process groups and the order group
- Match all three warehouse process groups
- Match the order group

After the system locates the most accurate match, it uses the putaway instruction table that you specified for that combination of groups. The putaway instruction table must include a unit of measure that also exists in the item's unit of measure structure, or the system cannot create putaway suggestions.

Chooses location types

After the system selects a putaway instruction table, the method code attached to the table determines which location type the system suggests. You can set the method code to select:

- Fixed locations
- Random locations
- Existing locations, which already contain the same item that you are moving
- Empty locations

If you specified a zone in the putaway instructions, the system searches for locations only within that putaway zone.

Chooses locations using location requirements

From the eligible locations, the system selects the locations that:

- You can use for putaway
- Have the same tax code as the item (optional)
- Are not the location from which you are moving the item (usually the receiving dock)

Chooses locations using putaway instructions

The system ranks the remaining eligible locations according to the tiebreaker that you specified in the putaway instruction table. If you use the following criteria, the system selects the locations for which you:

- Avoid exceeding the maximum putaway quantity for the location
- Meet the minimum utilization percentage
- Convert large units of measure into smaller units of measure, if necessary
- Complete partial units of measure, such as half-filled pallets

Chooses locations using the item profile

If you use the following criteria, the system selects locations where the item's profile allows you to:

- Mix different items in a location
- Mix items with different dates or lot numbers in a location
- Split an order line into more than one location suggestion
- Move the items to a default location that you specify, if there is not enough space in the eligible locations

Chooses locations using the item unit of measure profile

If you use the following criteria, the system selects locations based on whether the item's unit of measure definition allows you to:

- Convert large units of measure to smaller units of measure
- Put the item in the location, according to the capacity method that you specified for the item

You can use one of three capacity methods to decide if the item will fit:

- Divide the usable cubic capacity of the locations by the dimensions of the item you want to store in the location. The result must be less than or equal to 1.
- Compare the item's dimensions to the location's usable dimensions. You must also have specified whether you allow the system to rotate the item, and defined the stacking limit for the item unit of measure.
- Verify that the quantity of the item to store is equal to or less than the quantity that you defined for the location on Location Capacity Definition.

Chooses locations using the location profile

If you use the following criteria, the system selects locations based on whether the location profile detail allows you to:

- Use the location for putaway
- Include the location in the putaway zone, if you specified one in the movement instructions
- Use the location for staging (unlimited capacity)
- Mix different containers in the location
- Mix items with different dates or lot numbers in the location
- Store the item without exceeding the location's maximum number of items
- Store the item based on the item's tax code
- Store the item based on whether you allow the item's container to exist in the location
- Store the item if it exceeds the location's minimum putaway percentage
- Use the location's putaway sequence number as a tiebreaker to rank locations that are otherwise equally suitable
- Use the location's proximity (latitude, longitude, and height) to the receiving location as a tiebreaker to rank locations that are otherwise equally suitable

Running the Process Pick Requests Program

From the Outbound Warehousing Operations menu (G4612), choose Process Pick Requests.

You run the Location Selection Driver program to process all movement requests at a particular status and create location suggestions. The same program processes putaway, picking, and replenishment requests. If you create your own version of the Location Selection Driver, you can define the type of request to process on Data Selection in the program's processing options.

Use the versions list to review the predefined versions of the Location Selection Driver program, such as Process Pick Requests and Resuggest Pick Requests.

When you run the Process Pick Requests version, the program performs the following functions:

Locates outstanding pick requests

The system searches for outstanding requests (requests for which you have not yet created suggestions) in the Warehouse Requests table. The system selects the requests that have a warehouse code of 2 (picking). The Data Selection function of the program controls this process.

Creates error messages

The system creates an error message, which it displays during pick confirmation, in the following instances:

- The pick request's status is not 200 (Request Created) or 220 (Suggestion Created).
- Pick suggestions already exist, and you have not set the program's processing options to create alternate suggestions.
- You tried to create alternate pick suggestions after you confirmed the original suggestions.
- The warehouse (branch/plant) is not a valid warehouse in the branch/plant constants.
- The system cannot convert the transaction's unit of measure into the item's primary unit of measure.
- The item's primary branch/plant record does not exist.
- The item's warehouse process groups and order group do not reference a valid picking instruction table.

Chooses an instruction table

During process selection, the system selects a picking instruction table for an item by comparing the item's warehouse process groups and order group to the groups specified in the process selection table. The system uses the following priorities:

- Match all three warehouse process groups and the order group
- Match all three warehouse process groups
- Match the order group

After the system locates the most accurate match, it uses the picking instruction table that you specified for that combination of groups. The picking instruction table must include a unit of measure that also exists in the item's unit of measure structure, or the system cannot create picking suggestions.

Chooses location types

After the system selects a picking instruction table, the method code attached to the table determines which location type the system suggests;

- Fixed locations
- Random locations

If you specified a zone in the picking instructions, the system searches for locations only within that pick zone.

Chooses locations using location requirements

From the remaining eligible locations, the system selects the locations that:

- You can use for picking
- Are not the location to which you are moving the item (usually the shipping dock)

Chooses locations using pick instructions

The system ranks the eligible locations according to the tiebreaker that you specified in the picking instruction table.

If you use the following criteria, the system selects the locations for which you can:

- Meet or exceed the minimum pick percentage for the location
- Avoid exceeding the maximum pick quantity for the location
- Combine smaller units of measure into larger units of measure, if necessary
- Require automatic replenishment after you deplete the items in the location (for fixed picking locations only)
- Use the First In First Out (FIFO) picking method based on the commitment method you specify on Branch/Plant Constants

You can set the picking method to:

- Avoid using FIFO. Instead, rank locations according to the tiebreaker.
- Rank locations from the lowest lot number to the highest lot number.
- Rank locations from the earliest expiration date to the latest expiration date for the date you stored the item.
- Rank locations from the oldest date to the newest date you received the item.

Chooses locations using the location profile

If you use the following criteria, the system selects locations based on whether the location profile detail allows you to:

- Use the location for picking
- Include the location in the pick zone, if you specified one in the movement instructions
- Use the location's picking sequence number as a tiebreaker to rank locations that are otherwise equally suitable
- Use the location's proximity (latitude, longitude, and height) to the shipping location as a tiebreaker to rank locations that are otherwise equally suitable

Picks from locations according to item availability

From the eligible locations, the system picks items according to the following priority:

- Pick from locations with available quantity, ignoring inbound quantities (incoming purchase orders)
- Pick from locations using any available inbound quantities
- Pick from locations that you replenished as a result of automatic replenishment

The system displays an error message if it cannot satisfy the pick request using available, incoming, or replenished quantities. If the customer does not allow the partial shipment of an order, the system automatically deletes any pick suggestions for the order, and you do not fill the order.

Running the Process Replenishment Requests Program

From the Replenishment Operations menu (G4613), choose Process Replenishment Requests.

You run the Location Selection Driver program to process all movement requests at a particular status and create location suggestions. The same program processes putaway, picking, and replenishment requests. If you create your own version of the Location Selection Driver, you can define the type of request to process on Data Selection in the program's processing options.

Use the versions list to review the predefined versions of the Location Selection Driver program, such as Replenishment Requests and Resuggest Replenishment Requests.

When you run the Process Replenishment Requests version, the program performs the following functions:

Locates outstanding replenishment requests

The system searches for outstanding requests (requests for which you have not yet created suggestions) in the Warehouse Requests table. The system selects the requests that have a warehouse code of 3 (replenishment). The Data Selection function of the program controls this process.

Creates error messages

The system creates an error message, which it displays during replenishment confirmation, in the following instances:

- The replenishment request's status is not 200 (Request Created) or 220 (Suggestion Created).
- Replenishment suggestions already exist, and you did not delete the existing suggestions to create alternate suggestions.
- You tried to create alternate replenishment suggestions after you confirmed the original suggestions.
- The warehouse (branch/plant) is not a valid warehouse in the branch/plant constants.
- The system cannot convert the transaction's unit of measure into the item's primary unit of measure.
- The item's primary branch/plant record does not exist.
- The item's warehouse process groups and order group do not reference a valid replenishment instruction table.

Chooses an instruction table

During process selection, the system selects a replenishment instruction table for an item by comparing the item's warehouse process groups and order group to the groups specified in the process selection table. The system uses the following priorities:

- Match all three warehouse process groups and the order group
- Match all three warehouse process groups
- Match the order group

After the system locates the most accurate match, it uses the replenishment instruction table that you specified for that combination of groups. The replenishment instruction table must include a unit of measure that also exists in the item's unit of measure structure, or the system cannot create replenishment suggestions.

Chooses location types

After the system selects a replenishment instruction table, the method code attached to the table determines which location type the system suggests. You can set the method code to select:

- Fixed locations
- Random locations

Chooses locations using location requirements

From the eligible locations, the system selects the locations that:

- You can use for replenishment
- Are not the location to which you are moving the item (usually a pick location)

Chooses locations using replenishment instructions

The system ranks the remaining eligible locations according to the tiebreaker that you specified in the replenishment instruction table.

If you use the following criteria, the system selects the locations for which you can:

- Meet the minimum utilization percentage
- Avoid exceeding the maximum replenishment quantity
- Combine smaller units of measure into larger units of measure, if necessary
- Use the First In First Out (FIFO) picking method based on the commitment method you specify on Branch/Plant Constants

You can set the picking method to:

- Avoid using FIFO. Instead, rank locations according to the tiebreaker.
- Rank locations from the lowest lot number to the highest lot number.
- Rank locations from the earliest expiration date to the latest expiration date for the date you stored the item.
- Rank locations from the oldest date to the newest date you received the item.

Chooses locations using the location profile

If you use the following criteria, the system selects locations based on whether the location profile detail allows you to:

- Use the location for replenishment
- Include the location in the replenishment zone, if you specified one in the replenishment instructions
- Use the location's replenishment sequence number as a tiebreaker to rank locations that are otherwise equally suitable
- Use the location's proximity (latitude, longitude, and height) to the To location as a tiebreaker to rank locations that are otherwise equally suitable

Replenishes from locations according to item availability

From the eligible locations, you replenish items according to the following priority:

- Replenish from locations with available quantity, ignoring inbound quantities (incoming purchase orders)
- Replenish from locations with inbound quantities

Working with Request and Suggestion Statuses

The system uses status codes to track movement requests and suggestions. The following status codes are hard coded in a user defined codes table (system 46/type PS):

- 200 Request created
- 220 Request suggested
- 250 Request in confirmation
- 291 Request canceled
- 299 Request closed
- 300 Location suggested
- 320 Suggestion assigned to tasks
- 340 Suggestion printed
- 391 Suggestion canceled
- 399 Suggestion confirmed

Working with Putaway Reservation Statuses

The system uses status codes to track putaway reservations. The following status codes are hard coded in a user defined codes table (system 46/type PS):

- 100 Reservation created
- 191 Reservation canceled
- 199 Reservation closed

Appendix D - Dimension and Weight Calculations

The Warehouse Management system calculates each item's volume and weight to select a location during putaway. The system bases all volume and weight calculations on the Level 1 (largest) unit of measure and stores the resulting values in the Item Unit of Measure Profile table (F46011).

For items with and without storage containers, the system calculates:

- Weight for a complete level 1 unit of measure
- Volume for a complete level 1 unit of measure
- Weight for a partial level 1 unit of measure
- Volume for a partial level 1 unit of measure

How the System Calculates Weight for a Complete Level 1 Unit of Measure

- For items with storage containers, the system performs the following calculation:

  Total Weight = (Gross Weight + Container Weight) x Quantity

- For items without storage containers, the system performs the following calculation:

  Total Weight = Gross Weight x Quantity

How the System Calculates Volume for a Complete Level 1 Unit of Measure

- For items with open storage containers, the system performs the following calculation:

  Total Volume = Width x Depth x Height of the container or the items' collective dimensions, whichever is greater

- For items with closed storage containers, the system performs the following calculation:

  Total Volume = Width x Depth x Height of the container

- For items without storage containers, the system performs the following calculation:

  Total Volume = Gross Volume x Quantity

How the System Calculates Weight for a Partial Level 1 Unit of Measure

For a partial level 1 unit of measure, the system performs the following weight calculations:

Percentage Filled = Number of primary units of measure present ÷ number of primary units of measure required to complete a Level 1 unit of measure

Total Weight = Weight of a Level 1 unit of measure x Percentage Filled

How the System Calculates Volume for a Partial Level 1 Unit of Measure

For a partial level 1 unit of measure, the system performs the following volume calculations:

Percentage Filled = Number of Level 2 units of measure present ÷ number of Level 2 units of measure required to complete a Level 1 unit of measure

Total Volume = Volume of a Level 1 unit of measure x Percentage Filled

Glossary

Glossary

account site. In the invoice process, the address to which invoices are mailed. Invoices may go to a different location or account site, than the statement.

account status. The state or condition of a customer's accounts receivable transaction account.

Accounts Payable (A/P). The value of goods and services acquired for which payment has not yet been made.

Accounts Receivable (A/R). The value of goods shipped or services rendered to a customer for which payment has not yet been received.

acknowledgement. The acceptance of an order by the supplier or customer. 1) In Procurement, a communication from a supplier to advise that a purchase order has been received. 2) In Sales, a communications to the customer to advise that an order has been shipped.

activity. In Enterprise-wide Profitability Solution, an aggregation of actions performed within an organization that is used in activity-based costing.

activity driver. A measure of the frequency and intensity of the demands placed on activities by cost objects. An activity driver is used to assign costs to cost objects. It represents a line item on the bill of activities for a product or customer. An example is the number of part numbers, which is used to measure the consumption of material-related activities by each product, material type, or component. The number of customer orders measures the consumption of order-entry activities by each customer. Sometimes an activity driver is used as an indicator of the output of an activity, such as the number of purchase orders prepared by the purchasing activity. See also cost object.

adjustment. A set of information that describes a pricing plan or promotion.

adjustment definition. A record that describes the characteristics of a special pricing situation, such as a pricing plan or promotion.

adjustment details. Rules that provide the parameters for calculating price adjustments and allow you to define special processing, such as free goods, pricing formulas, and variable tables.

adjustment schedule. A list containing one or more price adjustment types for which a customer or an item might be eligible.

aging schedule. A schedule used to determine whether a payment is delinquent and the number of days the payment is delinquent.

aisle. In a warehouse, the space used to accommodate the movement of people, material, and equipment.

alternate route. A substitute series of operations used in receipt routing.

application. A computer program or set of programs used to accomplish a task. In OneWorld, there are interactive applications and batch applications. Interactive applications are made up of a set of forms through which the user interacts with OneWorld. Interactive application identifiers begin with "P." For example, Address Book Revisions (P01012) is an interactive application. Batch applications run without user interaction. Reports and table conversions are examples of batch applications. Batch application identifiers begin with "R." For example, the Print Mailing Labels report (R01401) is a batch application.

approval route. A person or series of people that authorize the purchase of items and services.

archive. To store historical data for possible future reference.

as of processing. A process that is run at a specific point in time to summarize item transactions.

assignment scheduling. The process of planning loads and assigning orders to active vehicles.

audit trail. The detailed, verifiable history of a processed transaction. The history consists of the original documents, transaction entries, and posting of records and usually concludes with a report.

automatic accounting instruction (AAI). A code that refers to an account in the chart of accounts. AAIs define rules for programs that automatically generate journal entries, including interfaces between the Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Financial Reporting, and General Accounting systems. Each system that interfaces with the General Accounting system has AAIs. For example, AAIs can direct the General Ledger Post program to post a debit to a specific expense account and a credit to a specific accounts payable account.

average cost. A calculated cost of all receipts at the actual cost for the period averaged with last period's average cost. Primarily used for setting the value of raw materials.

backorder. An unfulfilled customer order or commitment. The demand for an item when inventory is insufficient to satisfy the demand.

balance forward. The cumulative total of inventory transactions used in the Running Balance program. The system does not store this total. You must run this program each time you want to review the cumulative inventory transactions total.

base price. The company's beginning price for an item.

basket repricing. A rule for specifying how to calculate and display discounts for a sales order. It is typically used for a group of items. The system can calculate and display the discount as a separate sales order detail line or discount the price of each item on a line-by-line basis within the sales order.

batch control. A feature that verifies the number of transactions and the total amount in each batch that you enter into the system.

batch input. A group of transactions loaded from an external source.

batch job. A task or group of tasks you submit for processing that the system treats as a single unit during processing, for example, printing reports and purging files. The system performs a batch job with little or no user interaction.

batch processing. A method by which the system selects jobs from the job queue, processes them, and sends output to the outqueue. Contrast with interactive processing.

batch type. A code assigned to a batch job that designates to which system the associated transactions pertain, thus controlling which records are selected for processing. For example, the Post General Journal program selects for posting only unposted transaction batches with a batch type of O.

beginning inventory. A statement of the inventory count at the end of the last period, most properly based upon a physical count. Sometimes referred to as inventory level.

bill of material (BOM). A listing of all the subassemblies, parts, and raw materials that go into the assemble of the parent item, kit or configured item.

bill-to-address. In the invoice process, the address to which an invoice is mailed.

bin. A storage device or shelving unit designed with physical dividers separating storage locations.

blanket order. 1) In Sales, a long term agreement with a customer for materials against which short term releases are generated to satisfy requirements. 2) In Procurement, a long term commitment to a supplier for materials against which short term releases are generated to satisfy requirements.

branch/plant. An entity within a business for which you want to track items and costs. After you set up a business unit, you can define constants by which you identify a branch/plant.

branch/plant constants. Codes that allow you to customize the processing of transactions for each branch/plant.

broadcast message. 1) An e-mail message that you send to multiple recipients. 2) A message that appears on a form instead of in your mailbox.

business unit. The basic unit of responsibility in an organization for which costs are accumulated.

cardex. The Item Ledger table (F4111), which contains transaction history for each of the items in inventory.

carrying cost. The cost of holding, storing, insuring, controlling, and handling raw, intermediate, or finished inventory. Often expressed as a percentage of standard unit cost per year. Sometimes referred to as inventory holding.

category code. A type of user defined code for which you can provide the title. For example, if you were adding a code that designated different sales regions, you could change category code 4 to Sales Region, and define E (East), W (West), N (North), and S (South) as the valid codes.

Sometimes referred to as reporting codes. See also user defined code.

change order. In OneWorld, an addendum to the original purchase order that reflects changes in quantities, dates, or specifications in subcontract-based purchasing. A change order is typically accompanied by a formal notification. In OneWorld, a change to a stock-based purchase order is known as an order revision.

chart of accounts. The structure for general ledger accounts. The chart of accounts lists types of accounts, describes each account, and includes account numbers and posting edit codes.

commitment. The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.

consigned stock. Product that is owned by your company but held by another company. The stock might be stored in a consigned warehouse.

consolidated invoice. An invoice that contains multiple orders. The system does not summarize information on a consolidated invoice.

constants. Parameters or codes that you set and that the system uses to standardize the processing of information by associated programs.

contract. An agreement between two or more parties for the exchange of goods or services. See also subcontract.

contract price. A price covered by a contractual agreement between a buyer and seller that exists for a period of time. Contract prices protect buyers during a period of rising prices by limiting price increases for the period of the contract.

cost accounting. The management discipline responsible for ascertaining product/process costs. See activity-based costing.

cost allocation. 1) An apportionment or distribution. 2) A process of assigning cost to an activity or cost object when a direct measure does not exist. For example, assigning the cost of power to a machine activity by means of machine hours is an allocation because machine hours are an indirect measure of power consumption. In some cases, allocations can be converted to tracings by incurring additional measurement costs. Instead of using machine hours to allocate power consumption, for example, a company can place a power meter on machines to measure actual power consumption. See tracing.

cost assignment. Tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects. See allocation and tracing.

cost center. See business unit.

cost driver. 1) A factor that determines the effort and work load required to perform an activity. 2) An event or activity that incurs cost.

cost object. Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.

cost of goods sold (COGS). An accounting classification that is used for determining the amount of direct materials, labor, and allocated overhead that is associated with the products sold during a given period of time.

costing elements. The individual classes of added value or conversion costs. These are typically materials, such as raw and packaging, labor and machine costs, and overhead, such as fixed and variable. Each corporation defines the necessary detail of product costs by defining and tracking cost categories and sub-categories.

credit checking. The process of reviewing the credit worthiness of the organization. This typically entails a review of the organization's Accounts Receivable balance, including its size and its relative age, as well as the net equivalent balance of any loan or borrow arrangements. Credit checking may include a method of checking credit limits of the parent company (the company a product is sold to, that might be different from the company a product is shipped to).

credit memo. A negative amount used to correct a customer's statement when they are overcharged.

credit message. A code used to display information about a customer's account status, such as Over Credit Limit.

credit order. An order used to reflect products or equipment that are received or returned. It may be viewed as a sales order with negative amounts. Credit orders might add the product back into inventory.

cumulative price. The price determined by some combination of the following prices: internal list price, base price, contract price, and promotional price.

currency code. A code used to assign a country's monetary denomination to an amount, customer, supplier, bank account, company, or ledger type.

customer. An individual or organization receiving a product or service.

customer business line. A description of the nature of a company's work and a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including such things as product pricing.

customer payment. The payment your company receives from a customer for products and services.

customer pricing rules. In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.

cycle billing. A billing method where the customer receives an invoice on a specific date for all sales within a specified date range (invoicing is not done per delivery, but per sales period). For example, a customer may request that all sales between the first and the 15th of the month be invoiced on the 25th. When a invoice is not sent with the delivery, a delivery ticket is sent instead. Delivery tickets do not show prices or due dates. Sometimes referred to as periodic invoicing, invoice cycles. See also delivery ticket.

data dictionary. A database table that OneWorld uses to manage the definitions, structures, and guidelines for the usage of fields, messages, and help text. J.D. Edwards has an active data dictionary, which means that it is accessed at runtime.

database. A continuously updated collection of all information that a system uses and stores. Databases make it possible to create, store, index, and cross-reference information online.

debit memo. A form, issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount owed to the supplier.

default. A code, number, or parameter that the system supplies when the user does not specify one.

default variance location. A code that identifies the location that the system uses for putaway confirmation when you confirm a smaller quantity than the suggested quantity.

delivery date. The date the customer receives the product.

delivery notes. A document that accompanies a shipment and is used by delivery personnel to verify the items delivered.

delivery ticket. An itemized list of goods shipped that is sent with the product to the ship-to customer location. The delivery ticket is like an invoice except it may not have prices or due dates listed.

detail. The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.

detail area. An area of a form that displays detailed information associated with the records or data items displayed on the form. See also grid.

detail information. Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.

direct ship orders. A purchase order issued to a third-party supplier that designates the destination as the customer. A direct ship sales order is also created for the customer. Direct ship orders occur when a product is not available from a company-owned or company-operated source, so the system creates an order to ship the product from a third-party source directly to the customer. Sometimes referred to as drop ship, back-to-back ship, third-party supply.

display sequence. A number that the system uses to reorder a group of records in the detail area.

disposition. A process of removing an item from a receipt route. Items might be removed because they are returned, scrapped, rejected, reworked, or adjusted.

document number. A number that identifies the original document (voucher, invoice, unapplied cash, journal entry, and so on).

document type. A code that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. For example, a sales order is SO and purchase order is OP.

drop ship. See direct ship orders.

effective date. The date upon which an address, item, transaction, or table becomes effective. Examples include the date that a change for an address or the date that a tax rate becomes effective.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). The paperless, computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions, such as purchase orders and invoices, in a standard format with standard content.

Enterprise Workflow Management. A OneWorld system that provides a way of automating tasks, such as notifying a manager that a requisition is waiting for approval, using an e-mail-based process flow across a network.

facility. An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. Sometimes referred to as a business unit.

field. 1) An area on a form that represents a particular type of information, such as name, document type, or amount. 2) A defined area within a record that contains a specific piece of information. For example, a supplier record consists of the fields Supplier Name, Address, and Telephone Number.

file. A set of information stored under one name. See also table.

finished goods. 1) Products that are ready for sale. 2) An accounting classification of inventory for valuation and reporting. Sometimes referred to as end item.

first in, first out (FIFO). A method of inventory valuation for accounting purposes. The assumption is that the oldest inventory (first in) is the first to be used (first out). See also last in, first out.

fiscal year. A company's accounting year. A fiscal year can be different from a calendar year. For example, a fiscal year may be the period October 1 through September 30.

flash message. A user defined code (40/FL) that directs the system to display a particular message each time someone works with an item. The message is the description for the user defined code. When you work with an item that has a flash message, the message appears next to the item number or the system highlights the item number.

flexible account numbers. In Distribution, the format of account numbers for journal entries. The format you set up must be the three segments that consist of business unit, object, and subsidiary.

foreign depot. A branch/plant owned by another company.

form. The element of the OneWorld graphical user interface by which the user exchanges data with interactive applications. Forms are made up of controls, such as fields, options, and the grid. These controls allow the user to retrieve information, add and revise information, and navigate through an application to accomplish a task.

freight charge. Costs incurred for the transportation of product between two points.

future commitment. The quantity of items on order whose requested shipment date is beyond the standard commitment period specified in the branch/plant constants for that branch.

G/L offset. 1) In OneWorld, the G/L offset account used by the post program to compensate for the voucher expense or invoice revenue entered as a one-sided entry during voucher or invoice entry. This can be an A/P or A/R trade account. 2) A G/L offset code representing a method to locate an account used by the post program to create automatic accounting entries.

general ledger. A ledger that contains all the accounts needed to prepare an income statement and a balance sheet.

grade. Labeling items to identify particular composition and to separate one lot from other lots of the same item.

grid. A control that displays detail information on a form. The grid is arranged into rows, which generally represent records of data, and columns, which generally represent fields of the record. See also detail area.

GTS. An acronym for goods and services tax. A tax assessed in Canada.

hard commitment. The number of items reserved for an order from a specific location and lot.

header. Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.

holding cost. See carrying cost.

incremental cost. 1) The cost associated with increasing the output of an activity or project above some base level. 2) The additional cost associated with selecting one economic or business alternative over another, such as the difference between working overtime or subcontracting the work. 3) The cost associated with increasing the quantity of a cost driver. Sometimes referred to as differential cost.

indirect cost. The cost allocated to an activity or a cost object. These are costs that are not directly incurred by a particular job or operation. For

example, the costs of supervision or heat may be allocated to an activity on the basis of direct labor hours.

inspection. The process of measuring, examining, testing, or gauging one or more characteristics of a product or service and comparing the results with specified requirements to determine whether conformity is achieved for each characteristic.

integrity test. A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.

interactive processing. Processing actions that occur in response to commands that you enter directly into the system. During interactive processing, you are in direct communication with the system, and it might prompt you for additional information while processing your request. Contrast with batch processing.

interbranch sales order. A sales order used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.

interbranch transfer order. An order used to ship inventory between branch/plants within your company and to maintain an accurate on-hand inventory amount. An interbranch transfer order creates a purchase order for the shipping location and a sales order for the receiving location.

invalid account. A G/L account that has not been set up in the Account Master table (F0901).

inventory pricing rule. A discount method used for purchases from suppliers and sales to customers. The method is based on effectivity dates, up to quantities, and a factor by which you can mark up or discount the price or cost.

invoice. An itemized list of goods shipped or services rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so forth.

invoice cycles. See cycle billing.

invoice match. A receipt application method where the receipt is verified against specific invoices. A discount can be allowed or disallowed using invoice match.

issue. To remove items from inventory.

item availability. The number of items that can be sold. Item availability is calculated by taking the on-hand inventory balance minus allocations, backorders, and quantities withheld for quality problems.

job queue. A group of jobs waiting to be batch processed. See also batch processing.

journal entries. Business transactions that are stated in terms of equal debits and credits to accounts in the chart of accounts. Most journal entries are based on source documents such as vouchers or invoices.

kits. A group of items associated with a parent item in a bill of materials.

last in, first out (LIFO). Method of inventory valuation for accounting purposes. The most recently received (last in) is the first to be used or sold (first out). See also first in, last out.

latitude. The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway and picking.

ledger type. The type of transactions recorded in a particular ledger. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions may also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.

line item. See order detail line.

location. 1) A value that identifies the storage placement of goods in a warehouse or yard. 2) A value that defines where items are in a process flow, for example, the staging, inspecting, or receiving areas. Sometimes referred to as logical location.

logged vouchers. See voucher logging.

longitude. The Y coordinate of a location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway and picking.

lot. A group of like products identified by a number.

lot control. A method of assigning numbers to a group of like products.

margin. The difference between the cost and the selling price of goods produced and sold.

master table. A database table used to store data and information that is permanent and necessary to the system's operation. Master tables might contain data, such as paid tax amounts, supplier names,

addresses, employee information, and job information.

menu masking. A security feature that lets you prevent individual users from accessing specified menus or menu selections.

mode–currency. A code that specifies whether amounts are in the domestic or foreign currency.

next numbers. A feature used to control the automatic numbering of items such as new G/L accounts, vouchers, and addresses. Next numbers provides a method of incrementing numbers.

next status. A code that indicates the subsequent step in the order process.

non–inventory items. See non-stock items.

non–stock items. Items that the system does not account for as part of the inventory. For example, office supplies or packaging materials can be non-stock items.

obsolete. A product or service that can no longer be bought or sold.

on–hand quantity. The number of units that are physically in stock. The on-hand quantity appears in the primary unit of measure.

order acknowledgements. 1) In Procurement, communication from a supplier to advise a purchaser that a purchase order has been received. 2) In Sales, communication to the customer to advise that an order has been shipped. An acknowledgement usually implies acceptance of the order by the supplier or customer.

order activity rules. Guidelines that establish the sequence of steps through which the system processes each detail line. These rules are defined in a line type and an order type combination. For example, enter, approve, print, and receive an order are steps in processing an order detail line.

order detail line. A part of an order that contains transaction information about a service or item being purchased or sold, such as quantity, cost, price, and so on.

order hold. A flag that stops the processing of an order for some reason, such as it has exceeded the credit limit or budget limit.

order line types. A code that defines how the system processes a transaction.

order repricing. 1) The process of setting up additional discounts or markups. 2) A method of recalculating sales orders.

order revision. A change to a stock-based purchase order.

output queue. See print queue.

parameter. A number, code, or character string you specify in association with a command or program. The computer uses parameters as additional input or to control the actions of the command or program.

parent item. The assembled items of a kit. A parent item is not a stock item.

preference. Information that you define for a customer, item, or combination of customer/group and item/group.

preference groups. A group of items or customers to which the system automatically applies preference information.

preference hierarchy. The searching mechanism that indicates the order in which you want the system to apply preference information to orders based on customer/item combinations.

pricing hierarchy. The order in which the system applies pricing adjustments to sales order prices.

print queue. A list of tables, such as reports, that you have submitted to be written to an output device, such as a printer. The computer spools the tables until it writes them. After the computer writes the table, the system removes the table identifier from the print queue.

processing option. A feature that allows you to direct the functions of a program. For example, processing options allow you to specify defaults for certain forms, control the format in which information prints on reports, and change how information appears on a form or in a report.

product allocation. The amount or proportion of a product allotted to a customer or customer group over a specific period of time. Product allocation lets you set a maximum ceiling on the amount of a product the customer can order. Contrast with sales targeting. See also allocation.

product life cycle. The period that starts with the initial product specification and ends with the withdrawal of the product from the marketplace. A product life cycle is characterized by certain

defined stages, including research, development, introduction, maturity, decline, and abandonment.

profit center. An entity of the business (for example, a project, program, or business unit) that is accountable for both revenues and expenses.

purge. The process of removing records or data from a system table.

quantity breaks. A method of defining prices based on the number of items ordered.

quote orders. 1) In Procurement, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order. 2) In Sales, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.

receipt routing. A series of steps used to track and move items. The steps begin when the ordered items leave the supplier's warehouse and end when the items arrive at the customer's warehouse. The steps might include in transit, dock, staging area, inspection, and stock.

record. A collection of related, consecutive fields of data that the system treats as a single unit of information.

repack code. A value that determines whether, for a given unit of measure, goods should be rewrapped before putaway.

replenishment. The quantity of an item that specifies when you should reorder the item.

repost. In Sales, the process of clearing all commitments from locations and restoring commitments based on quantities from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).

requisitions. An authorization that identifies the item and quantity required.

revenue business unit. The business unit to which you post revenue transactions.

routing/transit number. A number that uniquely identifies a bank. This number is assigned by the Federal Reserve board and consists to two parts: a routing and a transit number.

safety stock. The quantity of stock kept on hand to cover unpredicted demand.

sales ledger. A table that contains order transaction history. The system writes order transactions to this table based on the order activity rules. You can determine at which point in the order process the system writes sales transactions to the table.

sales markup. For transfer or interbranch sales orders, the amount by which the sales price is increased to account for freight or additional charges.

sales order. A transaction in which a customer agrees to purchase an item from a seller.

sales tax. A fee calculated on the gross amount of the sale of goods. Customers who buy goods for their own use pay sales tax at the time of purchase. Customers who buy goods for resale do not pay sales tax.

ship confirm. The verification of items and shipping information that occurs after the warehouse personnel pick the items for an order and before the order is shipped.

ship–to. The address to which you send the shipment.

soft commitment. The number of items reserved for sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.

sold–to. The address to which you send invoices for orders.

spool. The function by which the system stores generated output to await processing.

stock item. Ready made products available for sale.

store and forward. A method used to enter transactions on a PC and upload them to a server at a later time. For example, this method might be used for remote sites without dedicated lines to the server or for creating sales orders during business hours and uploading them for processing during off-peak hours.

subcontract. A secondary contract undertaking some or all of the obligations of a primary contract.

substitute. An item that can be replaced with another item.

subsystem. A secondary or subordinate system, usually capable of operating independently of or asynchronously with a controlling system.

summarize. The process of combining similar information. In sales invoicing, you can group item information if the item number, cost, and price of each line item is identical. In sales update, some accounting entries can be combined for an order number instead of being created for each order detail line.

summarized invoices. An invoice that contains combined line item information. This is possible only if the item number, cost, and price of each line item are identical on a sales order.

summary. The presentation of data or information in a cumulative or totaled manner in which most of the details have been removed. Many systems offer forms and reports that summarize information stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.

supplier. An individual or organization that provides products and services. Sometimes referred as a vendor.

system. A group of related applications identified by a name and a system code. For example, the Address Book system code is 01. All applications, tables, and menus within a system can be identified by the system code.

system code. A code that identifies a system, for example, 01 for the Address Book system and 31 for the Shop Floor Management system.

system constants. In J.D. Edwards, values that provide the basic framework for how the system works, based on the business needs. These are typically defined during initial system setup and not subsequently changed.

table. In database environments, a two-dimensional entity made up of rows and columns. All physical data in a database are stored in tables. See also file.

tag counts. A method of counting all items in a location. Typically, when you perform a tag count, you physically place a tag on all items and count all items twice by location. Two teams record data on two different parts of the tag. You compare each team's data and resolve variances.

three–way voucher match. The process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.

tracing. To assign items to a lot.

tracking. To remove items from a lot.

trade discount. The percentage by which the system reduces the price of every line item ordered by a specific customer. If you define a trade discount in the customer billing instructions, the trade discount is the only discount applied to the item price.

transfer order. An authorization to ship inventory among or within branch/plants. The system processes a transfer order as a formal purchase and sale of goods.

transfers. Moving inventory from one location to another. The system processes a transfer as an inventory transaction, recorded immediately in the item ledger with costs and variances recorded in the general ledger.

two–way voucher match. The process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.

unit of measure. The quantity in which an inventory item is expressed, for example, eaches, cases or boxes.

user defined code (UDC). A code that users can define, assign code descriptions, and assign valid values. Examples of such codes are unit-of-measure codes, state names, and employee type codes.

user defined code type. The identifier for a table of codes with a meaning that you define for the system, such as ST for the Search Type codes table in Address Book. OneWorld provides a number of these tables and allows you to create and define tables of your own.

vocabulary overrides. A feature that you can use to override field, row, or column title text on forms and reports.

voucher logging. The process of entering vouchers without distributing amounts to specific G/L accounts. The system initially distributes the total amount of each voucher to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account.

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