

PeopleSoft®

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EnterpriseOne 8.10  
Advanced Stock Valuation  
PeopleBook

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**May 2004**



EnterpriseOne 8.10  
Advanced Stock Valuation PeopleBook  
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# About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks

## Preface

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks provide you with the information that you need to implement and use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne applications.

This preface discusses:

- EnterpriseOne application prerequisites
- Obtaining documentation updates
- Typographical elements and visual cues
- Comments and suggestions

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### Note

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks document only fields that require additional explanation. If a field is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common elements for the section, chapter, PeopleBook, or product line.

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## EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use EnterpriseOne applications.

See the *Foundation Guide*.

You might also want to complete at least one EnterpriseOne introductory training course.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using EnterpriseOne menus and forms. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

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## Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection Website. Through the Documentation section of PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your PeopleBook Library. You can find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM.

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**Note**

Before you upgrade, you must check PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. PeopleSoft continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

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**See Also**

PeopleSoft Customer Connection Website, <http://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp>

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## Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions
- Visual cues

### Typographical Conventions

The following table contains the typographical conventions that are used in EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks:

<b>Typographical Convention or Visual Cue</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>Italics</i>	Indicates emphasis, topic titles, and titles of PeopleSoft or other book-length publications. Also used in code to indicate variable values.
Key+Key	A plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For example, Alt+W means hold down the Alt key while you press W.
Monospace font	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicates an adjective that is used in a way that might not be readily understood without the quotation marks, for example "as of" date, "as if" currency, "from" date, and "thru" date.
Cross-references	EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks provide cross-references either below the heading "See Also" or preceded by the word See. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

### Visual Cues

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues:

- Notes

- Cautions

### **Notes**

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the PeopleSoft system.

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#### **Note**

Example of a note.

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### **Cautions**

Text that is preceded by *Caution* is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

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#### **Caution**

Example of a caution.

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## **Comments and Suggestions**

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about PeopleBooks and other PeopleSoft reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to:

PeopleSoft Product Documentation Manager, PeopleSoft Inc., 4460 Hacienda Drive, Pleasanton CA 94588

Or you can send e-mail comments to [doc@peoplesoft.com](mailto:doc@peoplesoft.com).

While we cannot guarantee an answer to every e-mail message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

# Stock Valuation System Overview

You use the Stock Valuation system to determine the current value of a company's stock. Stock is also referred to as inventory. Stock value is based on the total cost of the stock owned by a company at a specific time. The value of stock can vary, depending on the different methods used to calculate the total cost and the method used to value the stock.

You can value stock by using one of the following methods:

- Replacement cost
- Average weighted cost
- FIFO (First In, First Out)
- LIFO (Last In, First Out)

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## System Integration

The Stock Valuation system integrates with the following systems:

<b>Procurement</b>	This system retrieves item costs based on the purchasing costing method that is defined for each item. When you receive a voucher for the item, the system updates the general ledger.
<b>Inventory Management</b>	This system stores item information that all of the other systems can use.
<b>Bulk Stock Management</b>	This system controls the storage, measurement, and movement of dynamic bulk inventory. This system lets you complete transactions that move bulk inventory. In addition, it accurately calculates product gains and losses for each bulk stock transaction.
<b>Sales Order Management</b>	This system retrieves item prices and costs from the Inventory Management system for sales orders. The system updates the general ledger and creates accounts receivable entries to record inventory, cost of goods sold, revenue, and tax transactions for use in cash receipts processing.
<b>Agreement Management</b>	This system allows you to manage contracts with business partners. You can accurately accommodate loans, borrows, and exchanges, and ensure that the stock involved is valued correctly.
<b>Transportation Management</b>	This system confirms the release of stock from your inventory and records the amount of stock in transit, thereby accurately reflecting the actual stock to be valued at the end of a period.

The systems that integrate with stock valuation store all inventory activity in a central table known as the Cardex, or the Item Ledger File table (F4111). The Cardex is the central repository of all inventory and cost movements. Programs from other systems that handle inventory create records in

this table whenever inventory and cost are affected. The Stock Valuation system uses inventory information from the Cardex to ensure that the correct inventory is valued.

## System Flow

Stock Valuation uses the Cardex (F4111) as the base for its processing. The system extracts the inventory activities from the Cardex by document number, type, and item. Based on the valuation methods, the system then determines the various balances and updates the valuation files. When you post the valuation, the system updates the general ledger and the Valuation Period Table (F39061).

The following process flow summarizes the tasks performed by the system:

<b>Item Ledger File table (F4111)</b>	The system retrieves records by specific document number, document type, and item for a given date range.
<b>Item Pool Valuation Master table (F3904)</b>	The system retrieves the item or pool valuation method and unit of measure.
<b>Valuation Method Master table (F3905)</b>	The system retrieves attributes of the valuation method.
<b>Valuation Period Table (F39061)</b>	The system retrieves the closing balance and other necessary information from the prior period's record.
<b>Period Build report (R39120)</b>	This batch application performs the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updates the Historical Valuation Period Detail Table (F390619) with current information.</li> <li>• Builds layers in detail or summary, based on the valuation method, in the Valuation Layers Table (F39062).</li> <li>• Accumulates totals by document type to the Valuation Document Summary Table (F39064).</li> <li>• Writes and updates current information to the Period Additional Quantity Table (F39063).</li> </ul>
<b>Company G/L Update Method Master table (F39042)</b>	The system retrieves the valuation method that is used to update the Account Ledger table (F0911).
<b>From Valuation Layers Table (F39062)</b>	The system updates layer information and combines layers at year-end.
<b>General Ledger Post Report (R09801)</b>	You run this batch application to update the general ledger from journal entries.
<b>Stock Valuation GL Update report (R39130)</b>	This batch application performs the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updates the general ledger based on the valuation method that you defined.</li> <li>• Updates the Valuation Period Table (F39061), as posted.</li> </ul>

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## Business Considerations

PeopleSoft integration provides the flexibility needed to accommodate the many stock valuation methods throughout the distribution industries. Additional features support unique considerations of energy and chemical businesses and the demands placed on companies that must meet the requirements of many national and local regulatory agencies.

Stock valuation is a vital component of all distribution and manufacturing industries. It provides the information that you need for reporting purposes and to evaluate profit margins.

You calculate stock value on a periodic schedule - generally monthly, quarterly, and yearly. Business and government requirements determine when a company completes the reporting for the following reasons:

- Measure and manage stock levels and related cash flow
- Comply with the accounting standards that require companies to provide a true and fair value of the company's financial performance, and capital used

Stock valuation reporting is necessary for corporate, management, and statutory purposes. Corporate reporting analyzes the value of the company's stock and the cost of the stock that was sold (cost of goods sold). Management reporting verifies that your company's storage and handling methods comply with the laws enforced by various governmental organizations.

## Identifying Inventory

To value your stock, you must be able to identify the items in your inventory. Possession of legal title of inventory is a fundamental criterion for determining whether items should be reflected in the inventory of a seller or a buyer. However, possession of title does not necessarily coincide with actual physical possession of the goods. For example, title to goods that are in the possession of a common carrier and in transit from the seller to the buyer should remain in the inventory of the seller until delivered. The integration of the various systems ensures that you can identify your entire inventory.

Many companies consolidate items into groups of similar items for stock valuation purposes. This process is called *pooling* or *product consolidation*. When you pool items, you can apply a single purchase price and associated costs to all items in that pool.

Whether each item is valued separately or as a pool varies from industry to industry. The Stock Valuation system allows you to value by individual items, pools, or both.

Many companies maintain contracts with other companies to store bulk product. Therefore, bulk stock might be commingled and belong to more than one owner. The Stock Valuation system allows you to exclude commingled stock from the valuation.

## Identifying Costs

You generally post inventory at an amount that reflects the price paid plus all costs incurred to bring the items to the location and to make them salable.

In some distribution industries, especially energy and chemical businesses, the actual purchase cost from a supplier might not be known at the time that the items are received into your inventory or only become known after you issue a voucher for payment.

PeopleSoft allows you to update, or recost, these open receipts and paid vouchers, which ensures that the value of your stock is represented by the actual cost.

## Choosing Stock Valuation Methods

Determining which method is used to assign inventory costs to the Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) account in the income statement is a major management decision. Inventory items that are in a company's possession and available for sale throughout a period must acquire a period-end status of either Sold or On hand. If the items have been sold, you must reflect the costs assigned to those goods on the period's income statement. If the items remain unsold, you must be able to determine which portion of the cost of goods available for sale is to be assigned to the income statement, and which portion is to be assigned to the balance sheet.

Inventory items physically move out of the business when they are sold. Similarly the costs assigned to those items must move from the balance sheet to the income statement, where they are no longer reflected as an available resource, but as an operating expense for that period.

The Stock Valuation system provides the following valuation methods for all items in your inventory:

- First In/First Out (FIFO)
- Last In/First Out (LIFO)
- Weighted Average Cost
- Replacement/Current Cost

In this documentation, we refer to these methods as stock valuation methods to differentiate between the cost of an item and its current value. *Cost* refers to the cost of an item so that you can determine its selling value. *Valuation* determines the value of any item that is currently in your inventory for reporting and financial purposes.

## Dual Currency

Businesses operating in an inflationary market need to be able to maintain a set of books in two currencies: the local currency and a stable currency, commonly U.S. dollars. The Stock Valuation system allows a business to value inventory based on a valuation method, such as LIFO, FIFO, and replacement or current cost. With the Dual Currency feature, a business can use a second ledger type to adjust its inventory in both the domestic and the stable currency.

## Tables and Descriptions

The following list identifies the primary stock valuation tables and their contents:

<b>Item Pool Valuation Master table (F3904)</b>	<p>Contains information for all valuation methods, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Item number or pool</li> <li>• Valuation method</li> <li>• User identification and update information</li> </ul>
<b>Valuation Category Master table (F39041)</b>	<p>Contains information for valuation methods, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unit of measure</li> <li>• G/L class</li> </ul>
<b>Company G/L Update Method Master table (F39042)</b>	<p>Contains information for valuation methods, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• G/L update method</li> <li>• Default branch/plant</li> </ul>
<b>Valuation Method Master table (F3905)</b>	<p>Contains information for all valuation methods that you define for your company.</p>
<b>Item Pool Valuation Cost Master table (F3908)</b>	<p>Maintains the replacement cost of the items and pools.</p>
<b>G/L Adjustment Table (F3910)</b>	<p>Shows the adjustments made to the G/L table.</p>
<b>Valuation Period Table (F39061)</b>	<p>Contains all of the stock valuation information for the period, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening quantities and amounts</li> <li>• Period incoming quantities and amounts</li> <li>• Period outgoing quantities and amounts</li> <li>• Closing quantities and amounts</li> <li>• Inventory and COGS adjustment</li> <li>• LIFO adjustment and adjustment cost</li> <li>• General ledger classification</li> <li>• Posted and closed information</li> <li>• User identification and update information</li> </ul>
<b>Valuation Layers Table (F39062)</b>	<p>Contains all of the information for the historical layers for all stock valuation methods that you define for your company, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receipt information</li> <li>• Current quantity, amount, and allocations</li> <li>• Last allocation amount, quantity, and date</li> <li>• User identification and update information</li> </ul>
<b>Period Additional Quantity Table (F39063)</b>	<p>Contains the valuation information for those methods that you defined to include not-in-stock inventory, in-transit inventory, or loan and</p>

	borrow accommodations.
<b>Valuation Document Summary Table (F39064)</b>	Contains the cost information summarized by document type.

**See Also**

- *Defining Valuation Methods* in the *Advanced Stock Valuation Guide* for more information about defining names and attributes for your valuation and auxiliary methods

# Stock Valuation Processing

The central function of stock valuation is to establish the cost of your ending inventory based on the period's activity and the prior periods' layers. The accuracy of this value relies on information from other systems.

The systems that integrate with Stock Valuation store all inventory activity in a central table, the Item Ledger File table (F4111), which is also known as the Cardex. The Stock Valuation system does the following:

- Extracts the period's activity from this table
- Builds historical layers based on the activity
- Stores the information in a transaction table

Stock valuation provides vital information for reporting and profitability and helps your organization ensure that all stock is valued with the correct costs. Stock Valuation provides you with opportunities to review and analyze the results of the extraction before you update the general ledger. You can review and approve the valuation before you actually post it. With dual currency, you can value stock based on a stable currency in addition to the domestic currency.

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## Understanding Dual Currency

Businesses operating in an inflationary market need to be able to maintain a set of books in two currencies: the local currency and a stable currency, commonly U.S. dollars. The Stock Valuation system allows a business to value inventory based on a valuation method, such as LIFO or FIFO. With dual currency in Inventory, a second ledger type (XA) allows a business to adjust its inventory in both the domestic currency and the stable currency.

Dual currency in Stock Valuation works with multicurrency accounting, which allows you to do business in multiple currencies and follow the reporting and accounting requirements of the corresponding countries. You must set up multicurrency in order to use dual currency in Stock Valuation.

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### Note

Itemizing at the conversion rate results in a different total than if you add up all of your transactions and then multiply by the conversion rate.

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## Dual Currency Accounts

The system maintains dual currency for valuation layers by creating an additional ledger for the stable currency, using the current exchange rate to calculate the amount. The system writes a record for each currency in the Stock Valuation tables. For example, when data is extracted from the Cardex, two records are written: one containing the domestic currency amounts, and one containing the stable currency amounts.

## See Also

- ❑ *Multicurrency Overview* in the *Multicurrency Guide*
- ❑ *Assigning Valuation Methods* in the *Advanced Stock Valuation Guide* for information about setting up dual currency in inventory

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## Determining the Value of Stock

You can run the stock valuation process as many times as you like during each accounting period. During processing, the system builds the valuation for all assigned methods for each item and pool. When the build is complete, you can print reports to verify the completeness and accuracy of the company's stock value before you post it for the period. You can also review the valuation built for all auxiliary valuation methods that you have assigned to each item and pool.

### Prerequisite

- ❑ Verify that the programs that integrate with Stock Valuation are installed and set up.

## Working with Period Build

You use the Period Build program (R39120) to build the Stock Valuation period activity tables for calculating the value of stock. Most users of the Stock Valuation system use two versions of the Period Build program to accomplish separate results. You can use a different version to rerun the program if you discover inaccurate information or omissions in the first version of the program that you run. If the system encounters any errors, it sends a message to the message center or includes a message on a report.

For dual currency, the program creates additional records for the stable currency for every layer of the domestic currency. If dual currency is active and the Cardex transaction is a reversal, the Period Build program uses the transaction date of the reversal to calculate the exchange rate.

The following table describes the two versions of Period Build program:

<b>Stock Valuation Period Build</b>	This version selects any records for the current period that were not previously processed.
<b>Clear and Restart Period Build</b>	This version clears the stock valuation tables for the period and reprocesses the entire period.

### Prerequisites

- ❑ Verify that each item or pool has an assigned valuation method. See *Assigning Valuation Methods* in the *Advanced Stock Valuation Guide*.
- ❑ Verify that two versions of the Period Build program are set up. See *Creating a Batch Version* in the *Foundation Guide*.

During period build, if an accumulation for the year exists, the program starts at the beginning of the year and allocates the accumulated quantity forward throughout the layer. If a depletion for the year exists, the program starts at the end of the layer previous to the current year and subtracts the depleted amount backward throughout the layer.

The program uses the allocations to calculate the adjustment amounts for LIFO accumulation/depletion.

## **Running the Stock Valuation Period Build Program**

*From the Stock Valuation Updates menu (G3930), choose Stock Valuation Period Build.*

The Period Build program (R39120) extracts the transactions by document type for specific date ranges to build the valuation tables.

Use this version to extract all records since the end of the previous period and post them to the general ledger. If you approve of the data, this is the only version that you need to run.

You can set the Processing Mode field in the Stock Valuation Constants to either Period or Annual. The mode you choose determines how often the Period Build program processes records.

### **Period Processing Mode**

When you set the Processing Mode to Period, you run the Period Build program for each period within a year. The Period Build program extracts the transactions by document type to build the valuation tables. You specify the As Of date. The system creates a stock valuation record for each period of the year.

If you approve of the data, this is the only version that you need to run for a period.

### **Annual Processing Mode**

When you set the Processing Mode to Annual, you run the Period Build program once for the entire year, up to the As Of date. The system creates only one stock valuation record for the year.

When processing in annual mode, set the processing option for Clear and Restart to On. When set to On, the application reprocesses all transactions for the current year. If you do not set this processing option to On, the system displays an error.

Reprocessing all transactions from the beginning of the year calculates the average unit cost and creates a new layer.

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### **Note**

Processing LIFO calculations in annual mode affects performance because every run must select all transactions belonging to the processed year. Depending on the number of transactions in the Item Ledger File table (F4111) and the Period Detail Work File table (F39120W), this batch process requires a considerable amount of time to reselect all stock transactions for the current year in order to recalculate the average unit cost.

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## Processing Options for Stock Valuation Period Build (R39120)

### Select Tab

These processing options indicate the date and type of transactions that the system uses to process the period build.

---

#### 1. Enter the 'As Of' Date to Execute

Use this processing option to specify the date that the system uses to select data when it runs the period build. The system processes the records within the period, the date of which is less than or equal to the date that you enter.

#### 2. Clear and Restart

**Blank = select all transactions not previously generated.**

**1 = Clear and Restart; this will clear all previously processed transactions and select all transactions up to the 'As Of' date.**

**Note: when processing data in 'Annual' mode, this processing option must be set to Clear and Restart.**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system chooses all transactions that were not previously processed, or clears all previously processed transactions before choosing all transactions up to the "as of" date. Valid values are:

Blank

The system chooses all transactions not previously processed.

1

Clear and restart. The system clears all previously processed transactions before choosing all transactions up to the "as of" date.

Note: When the Processing Mode constant is set to Annual, the system automatically sets this processing option to clear and restart.

---

### Running the Clear and Restart Period Build Program

*From the Stock Valuation Updates menu (G3930), choose Clear and Restart Period Build.*

Use the Clear and Restart Period Build (R39120) program to correct errors, such as omitted documents or incorrect entries. This version completely clears the valuation table and runs the entire extraction again. The system does not clear any previous valuations that have been posted to the general ledger.

## **Processing Options for Clear and Restart Period Build (R39120)**

### **Select Tab**

These processing options indicate the date and type of transactions that the system uses to process the period build.

---

#### **1. Enter the 'As Of' Date to Execute**

Use this processing option to specify the date that the system uses to select data when it runs the period build. The system processes the records within the period, the date of which is less than or equal to the date that you enter.

#### **2. Clear and Restart**

**Blank = select all transactions not previously generated.**

**1 = Clear and Restart; this will clear all previously processed transactions and select all transactions up to the 'As Of' date.**

**Note: when processing data in 'Annual' mode, this processing option must be set to Clear and Restart.**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system chooses all transactions that were not previously processed, or clears all previously processed transactions before choosing all transactions up to the "as of" date. Valid values are:

Blank

The system chooses all transactions not previously processed.

1

Clear and restart. The system clears all previously processed transactions before choosing all transactions up to the "as of" date.

Note: When the Processing Mode constant is set to Annual, the system automatically sets this processing option to clear and restart.

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# Reviewing the Unit Cost Period Report

*From the Stock Valuation Reports menu (G3920), choose Unit Cost Period Report.*

After you run the Period Build program (R39120), you can generate a report to verify the accuracy and completeness of your valuation. The Unit Cost Period Report program (R39540) provides the average cost of each item or pool for selected periods, based on valuation method. You can specify in a processing option whether to display domestic or dual currency.

## Processing Options for Unit Cost Period Report (R39540)

### Process Tab

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#### 1. Enter the Fiscal Period

**Blank = Company Fiscal Period**

Use this processing option to enter the Fiscal Period to display on the report.

Valid values are:

Blank Displays the current fiscal period for the company.

#### 2. Enter the Fiscal Year

**Blank = Current Fiscal Year**

Use this processing option to enter the Fiscal Year of the first period to display on the report.

Valid values are:

Blank Displays the current fiscal year for the company.

#### 3. Cost for Closing Inventory

**Blank = Cost for Incoming Transactions.**

Use this processing option to display average unit costs for the closing period on the report.

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Valid values are:

Blank Displays the average unit cost for incoming transactions.

1 Displays the average unit cost for closing inventory.

#### **4. Dual Currency Amounts**

##### **Blank = No Dual Currency Amounts**

Use this processing option to omit or include the dual currency amounts on the report.

Valid values are:

Blank Omits the dual currency amounts from the report.

1 Includes the dual currency amounts on the report.

---

## **Reviewing the Stock Valuation Summary Report**

*From the Stock Valuation Reports menu (G3920), choose Stock Valuation Summary Report.*

Use the Stock Valuation Summary Report (R39500) to display a summary of stock valuation information by valuation method for each item and pool.

## Processing Options for Stock Valuation Summary Report (R39500)

### Dual Currency Tab

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#### Dual Currency Amount

#### Blank = No Dual Currency Amount

Use this processing option to omit or include the dual currency amounts on the report.

Valid values are:

Blank Omits the dual currency amounts on the report.

1 Includes the dual currency amounts on the report.

---

## Reviewing the Stock Valuation Detail Report

*From the Stock Valuation Reports menu (G3920), choose Stock Valuation Detail Report.*

Use this report to display FIFO, LIFO, weighted average cost, or replacement cost valuation methods in detail by item and pool.

For each item and pool, this report shows the openings, incomings, outgoings, and closings for the year to date or for the current period. This report also displays the G/L Update methods.

## Processing Options for Stock Valuation Detail Report (R39400)

### Print Report Tab

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#### 1. G/L Update valuation method

**Blank = All valuation methods**

Use this processing option to print the report using valuation methods.

Valid values are:

Blank Prints the report using all valuation methods.

1 Prints the report using the G/L update valuation method for each item pool.

#### 2. Period incoming and outgoing for LIFO

**Blank = No period incoming and outgoing**

Use this processing option to omit or include the period incoming and outgoing quantities along with the amount on the LIFO report.

Valid values are:

Blank Omits the period incoming and outgoing quantities along with the amount from the report.

1 Prints the period incoming and outgoing quantities on the report along with the year to date quantities and amounts for LIFO valuation methods.

#### 3. Dual currency amounts

**Blank = No dual currency amounts**

Use this processing option to omit or include dual currency amounts on the report.

---

---

Valid values are:

Blank Omits the dual currency amounts on the report.

1 Includes the dual currency amounts on the report.

---

## Printing the Annual Layered Fiscal Report

*From the Stock Valuation Reports menu (G3920), choose Annual Layered Fiscal Report.*

This report uses the average unit cost unless you set the processing option to override the average unit cost with a substitute cost. Before you override the average unit cost, you must complete the following fields in the Item Pool Valuation Cost Master table (F3908):

- Enter the substitute cost in the Unit Cost field
- Enter the last day of the fiscal year in the Effective Thru Date field

The R39220 program also uses data from the Item Pool Valuation Cost Master table when you use the Replacement Cost method to determine stock value. If you override the average unit cost with a substitute cost, you cannot use the Replacement Cost method.

You can run the Annual Layered Fiscal report as often as necessary to calculate the stock value you use for forecasting.

The Annual Layered Fiscal report contains the following information:

- Valuation method
- Currency code
- Company
- Item or item pool number, and description
- By year for each business unit: quantity, average purchasing unit cost, and monetary amount
- Total quantity and monetary amount for each business unit
- Total quantity and monetary amount for the company

### Processing Options for the Annual Layered Fiscal Report (R39220)

#### Process Tab

These processing options specify the date and the cost method that the system uses for processing stock valuation records.

---

## 1. G/L Date

**Blank = system date**

Use this processing option to specify the G/L date that the system uses as the closing date. The G/L date must equal the Thru Date from the Item Pool Valuation Cost Master table (F3908) to ensure that the system uses normal costs when processing the current year. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current date.

## 2. Normal Cost

**Blank = Average Unit Cost**

**1 = Normal Cost**

Use this processing option to override the average unit cost with the normal cost when processing the report.

Valid values are:

Blank

Average unit cost

1

Normal cost

You must set up the normal cost in the Item Pool Valuation Cost Master table (F3908) with the thru date equal to the end date of the fiscal year. The G/L date from the G/L Date processing option must equal the thru date in the F3908 table in order for the system to use the normal cost when processing the current year.

---

## Reviewing the General Ledger Update Summary Report

*From the Stock Valuation Reports menu (G3920), choose General Ledger Update Summary Report.*

Use this report to display a summary of the stock valuation information that will be updated to the general ledger.

## Processing Options for General Ledger Update Summary Report (R39510)

### G/L Update Sum Tab

---

#### Dual Currency Amount

#### Blank = No Dual Currency amount

Use this processing option to omit or include dual currency amounts on the report. Valid values are:

Blank

Omit the dual currency amounts from the report.

1

Include the dual currency amounts on the report.

---

## Reviewing Results

After you run any version of the Period Build program (R39120), you can use several forms to review the valuation information. You can use these forms to research any problems with the build before you run another version or accept the results of the valuation. You can review different aspects of the valuation continuously throughout the period until you post the valuation for the next period.

With most of these review options, you can review item or pool information by a specific valuation method. When it displays valuation information, the system uses one of the methods that is assigned to an item in the Item Pool Valuation Maintenance program (P3904).

---

#### Note

When you define a valuation method to include in-transit inventory or loan and borrow accommodations, the system includes these amounts in the valuation. You can use the Work With Additional Quantities form to review this information on separate detail lines from the Valuation Period Review (P39061) and Work With Stock Valuation (P39060) programs.

---

#### See Also

- ❑ *Assigning Valuation Methods* in the *Advanced Stock Valuation Guide*
- ❑ *Defining Valuation Methods* in the *Advanced Stock Valuation Guide*

## Working with Stock Valuation

You can review a summary of the valuation for any item or pool, and you can also review a specific valuation method. You can choose between domestic and dual currency modes.

### ► To work with stock valuation

---

*From the Daily Operations menu (G3910), choose Stock Valuation Review.*

1. On Work With Stock Valuation, complete the following field:
  - Company
2. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:
  - Valuation Method
  - Item Number
  - Item Pool
  - Business Unit
  - Current Period / Year

## Reviewing Item or Pool Quantities

You can review the opening, incoming, outgoing, and period-ending values of any item or pool for a specific valuation method. When you review specific valuation methods, you can choose between domestic and stable currency modes.

### ► To review item or pool quantities

---

*From the Daily Operations menu (G3910), choose Valuation Period Review.*

1. On Work With Valuation Period Review, complete the following fields:
  - Company
  - Valuation Method
  - Period/Year
2. Complete one of the following fields:
  - Item Number
  - Item Pool

While reviewing item or pool quantities, you can access the Work With Additional Quantities form to review stock status, accommodations, and in-transit quantities.

3. If the valuation method is allocated within all branch/plants, complete the following field and click Find:
  - Business Unit

## Reviewing Historical Layers

Layers are receipts of product that you enter into the system. You can review the historical layers for your ending inventory. You can choose between domestic and dual currency modes.

You can identify and review the layers in one of two formats. The system displays the information in either detail or summary format, depending on how you define the valuation method, as follows:

- If you define the valuation method to use detail mode, each receipt is a layer.
- If you define the valuation method to use summary mode, each period is a layer. At year-end, the layers for prior years are combined into one layer.

### See Also

- *Defining Valuation Methods* in the *Advanced Stock Valuation Guide*
- *Valuation Calculations in the Advanced Stock Valuation Guide*

### ► To review historical layers

---

*From the Daily Operations menu (G3910), choose Valuation Layers Review.*

1. On Work With Valuation Layers, complete the following fields:
  - Company
  - Valuation Method
2. Complete one of the following fields:
  - Item Number
  - Item Pool
3. If the valuation method is allocated within all branch/plants, complete the following field:
  - Business Unit
4. To view the depleted layers, click the following option and then click Find:
  - Layer Depleted

## Reviewing Methods

Use Valuation Method Comparison to compare the valuation differences between two different methods. You can choose between domestic and stable currency modes.

### ► To review methods

---

*From the Daily Operations menu (G3910), choose Valuation Method Comparison.*

1. On Work With Valuation Method Comparison, complete one of the following fields:
  - Item Number
  - Item Pool

2. Complete the following fields and click Find:

- Period/Year
- Company
- Business Unit
- Valuation Method
- Valuation Method

## Reviewing by Document Type

When you need to resolve problems that might have been caused by missing or inaccurate document type information, you can review a summary of transactions by document type.

You can choose specific transaction types, such as incoming, outgoing, or both. If you review transactions by a specific item or pool, the system also displays totals by quantity and amount. In addition, you can alternate between domestic and dual currency modes.

### ► To review by document type

---

*From the Daily Operations menu (G3910), choose Document Summary Review.*

1. On Work With Document Summary Review, complete the following fields:

- Company
- Period / Year

2. Complete one of the following optional fields:

- Item Number
- Item Pool

3. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:

- Business Unit
- Transaction Type

## Reviewing G/L Adjustments

You can view stock valuation adjustments to the general ledger with the General Ledger Adjustment Inquiry program (P3910). You can choose between domestic and dual currency modes.

### ► To review G/L adjustments

---

*From the Daily Operations menu (G3910), choose General Ledger Adjustment Inquiry.*

1. On Work with G/L Adjustment Inquiry, complete the following field:

- Company

2. To choose a pool or item, complete one of the following optional fields:

- Item Number
  - Item Pool
3. To choose a specific G/L date, complete the following field:
    - G/L Date
  4. Complete the following optional field and click Find:
    - Adjustment Type

## Reviewing Unit Cost Inquiry

You can review the average cost for current and prior periods, based on valuation method.

### ► To review unit cost inquiry

---

*From the Daily Operations menu (G3910), choose Unit Cost Inquiry.*

1. On Work With Unit Cost Period Inquiry, complete the following field:
  - Company
2. Complete one of the following optional fields and click Find:
  - Item Number
  - Item Pool
  - Business Unit

## Processing Options for Unit Cost Inquiry (P39210)

### Unit Cost Tab

---

**Cost for Closing Inventory.**

**Blank = Cost for Incoming Transactions**

Use this processing option to display average unit costs.

Valid values are:

Blank Displays the average unit cost for incoming transactions.

- 1 Displays the average unit cost for closing inventory.

# Running the Stock Valuation G/L Update

*From the Stock Valuation Updates menu (G3930), choose Stock Valuation G/L Update.*

Run the Stock Valuation G/L Update program (R39130) after you review the data from the Stock Valuation Period Build program. The R39130 program updates the general ledger for the valuation method that is defined as the general ledger update method. The program updates the general ledger based on the valuation method that you set up in the Stock Valuation Constants record for the Company.

---

## Note

If the Processing Mode in the Stock Valuation Constants is set to Period, you can run the Stock Valuation G/L Update program in proof mode at any time. You will normally run the program in final mode only at the end of each period.

If the Processing Mode in the Stock Valuation Constants is set to Annual, you can run the Stock Valuation G/L Update program in proof mode at any time to print the valuation report. When you set the processing option to final mode, the system selects data for processing only when the run date is at the end of the fiscal year.

---

The Period Build program calculates the amounts to be updated. The Stock Valuation G/L Update program performs the update after you have reviewed the data. Additionally, records for the next period are built for the Valuation Period Table (F39061) and Period Additional Quantities Table (F39063). These records contain the opening balance for the next period. For dual currency, the program writes a record to the general ledger for the stable currency.

You can run proof and final versions of the Stock Valuation G/L Update program. When you run the proof version, the system does not update the general ledger. After you review the proof version, you run the final version to update the general ledger.

Before you update the general ledger, you can review and approve batches produced by the system. After you approve the general ledger updates, you can post them to the account ledger. Posting completes the valuation process and posts the actual stock value for the period end.

---

## Note

The Stock Valuation G/L Update program writes accumulations and depletions to separate accounts. If the offset amount for the LIFO accumulation or depletion amount is positive, the program writes a journal entry to the Asset for LIFO AAI. If the offset is negative, the update writes a journal entry to the Liability for LIFO AAI.

---

## See Also

See the following topics in the General Accounting Guide:

- ❑ *Reviewing Transaction Batches* for information on reviewing and approving batches before posting
- ❑ *Approving Transaction Batches* for information on reviewing and approving batches before posting

- ❑ *Posting Journal Entries* for information on posting journal entry batches and verifying journal entry posts

## Processing Options for Stock Valuation G/L Update (R39130)

### Default Tab

---

#### 1. Update/Proof Mode

**Blank = Proof mode**

**1 = Update**

Use this processing option to specify whether to run the report in proof or update mode. Valid values are:

Blank

Proof mode. Updates do not occur.

1

Update mode. The system creates journal entries and sets the update flag on the period detail file.

---

### Process Tab

---

#### 1. G/L Date

**Blank = Current date**

**1 = G/L date**

Use this processing option to specify the date that the system uses to run the report. Valid values are:

Blank

Use the current date to run the report.

---

---

1

Use the G/L date to run the report.

## **2. Document Type**

**Blank = Use 'JE'**

Use this processing option to specify the document type (UDC 00/DT) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses document type JE.

## **3. Domestic Ledger Type**

**Blank = Use 'AA'**

Use this processing option to define the domestic ledger type (UDC 09/LT) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the AA ledger type.

## **4. Dual Currency Ledger Type**

**Blank = Use 'XA'**

Use this processing option to specify the ledger type (UDC 09/LT) that the system uses for dual currency when dual currency is activated. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the XA ledger type for dual currency.

## **5. Summarize Entries**

**Blank = Detail entries**

**1 = Summarize entries**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system creates detailed or summarized entries by account. Valid values are:

Blank

Create detailed entries.

1

Summarize entries by account.

## **6. Version ID**

---

---

**Blank = Use 'ZJDE0001'**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the G/L journal entry program that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

**7. Roll Up FIFO Layers**

**Blank = No roll up**

**1 = Roll up**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system rolls up the remaining FIFO layers for year-end processing. For LIFO valuations, the system always rolls up all layers at the end of the year into a single layer for the opening balance for the next year. If you want the FIFO valuations to roll up into one layer, enter 1 in this option. Otherwise, the system does not roll up the FIFO valuations into one layer. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not roll up remaining FIFO layers for year-end processing.

1

Roll up remaining FIFO layers for year-end processing.

**8. Do Not Create G/L Entireties.**

**Blank = G/L entries are created in update mode**

**1 = G/L entries are NOT created when run in update mode**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system creates G/L entries when the batch is run in update mode. Valid values are:

Blank

Create G/L entries

1

Do not create G/L entries

## Setup Tab

---

### 1. By Pass Date Edit

**Blank = Normal Date Editing**

**1 = By Pass Date Editing - to be used for initial setup only.**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system bypasses date editing. Typically, you bypass date editing only during the initial setup of data (for example, when you load the previous year's data into a live environment). Valid values are:

Blank

Use date editing.

1

Bypass date editing.

---

# Stock Valuation Setup

Before you can use the Stock Valuation system, you must complete certain tasks to define information that the system uses during processing. You can customize much of this information to meet the business needs of your company.

---

## System Setup Requirements for Stock Valuation

<b>User defined codes</b>	User defined codes define customized codes, such as document types and pools, that are appropriate for your business needs.
<b>Valuation methods</b>	Valuation methods define the attributes for all of the valuation methods that you want to use to value your stock.
<b>Pools and items</b>	Pools identify all of the items associated with an item pool and assign the valuation methods that you use for each item and pool.
<b>Company selection</b>	You must set up the companies to use when you extract the valuation by company.
<b>Automatic accounting instructions</b>	Automatic accounting instructions define the rules for the chart of accounts and establish how the system creates automatic entries.

---

## Activating Stock Valuation

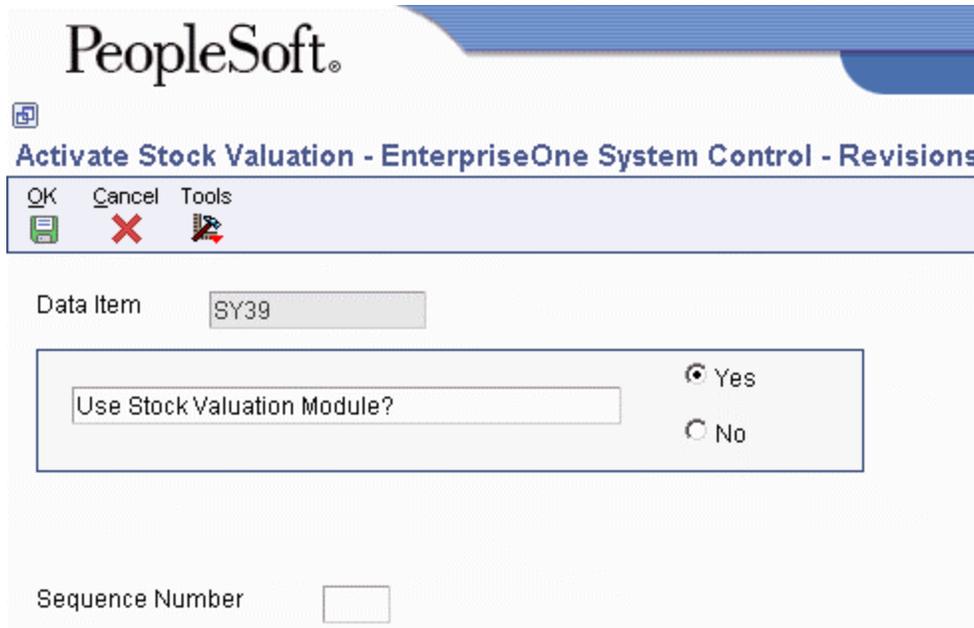
Before you can use Stock Valuation with other systems, you must activate the Stock Valuation system using the Activate Stock Valuation program (P99410).

► **To activate Stock Valuation**

---

*From the Stock Valuation Setup menu (G3940), choose Activate Stock Valuation.*

1. On Work With PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne System Control, choose the row containing the data item SY39, and click Select.



2. On PeopleSoft Enterprise One System Control - Revisions, click the following option, and then click OK.
  - Yes

---

## Activating Dual Currency

As part of working with different currencies, you need to be able to convert foreign currencies to domestic currencies, revalue currencies, and restate the amount into one common currency rate. For dual currency to work in the Stock Valuation system, you need to verify or set the correct currency code.

### Prerequisite

- Verify that multicurrency is set up. See *Setting Up Multicurrency Constants* in the *Multicurrency Guide* for information about multicurrency setup.

### ► To activate dual currency

---

*From the General Accounting System Setup menu (G0941), choose Ledger Type Master Setup.*

1. On Work with Ledger Types, choose the record for the XA ledger type.
2. Verify the correct code for the following field:
  - Currency Code
3. To change the currency code for XA, click Select.

PeopleSoft®

Ledger Type Master Setup - Ledger Type Rules Setup

Work with Ledger Types | Ledger Type Rules Setup

OK Cancel Form Previous Next Tools

Ledger Type XA Alternate Ledger

Units Ledger Type

**Financial Rules**

Close to Retained Earnings Account  Roll Original Budget to Next Year

Ledger is Required to Balance  Override Budget "Do Not Spread" Code

Create Intercompany Settlements  Use as Restatement "To" Ledger

Prevent Direct Balance Update  Prevent Creation of Journal Entry

**Ledger Comparison Column Titles**

Upper

Lower

**Ledger Currency**

Denominated Currency Code USD U.S. Dollar

4. On Ledger Type Rules Setup, complete the following field and click OK:
  - Denominated Currency Code

---

## Setting Up User Defined Codes

You can define most standard information in user defined codes (UDCs). Generally, you define these codes for your business purposes. Many of these codes are set up by PeopleSoft and are included when you install your system. When a UDC is referred to as hard-coded, you should not change it. Programming has been defined to work with hard-coded UDCs. If you change the UDC, the programming will not work correctly.

Each system has its own UDC types. Stock Valuation is system 39. It also integrates with other systems, such as the Inventory Management system. UDCs are referenced by the system number and type. Therefore, 39/OD indicates that OD (Outgoing Doc Types) is a UDC type for the Stock Valuation system.

The following table lists the UDCs associated with stock valuation:

<b>Valuation Type (39/VA)</b>	These UDCs include valuation types such as LIFO, FIFO, Weighted Average Cost, and Replacement/Current Cost.
<b>Allocation by Branch or Company (39/WT)</b>	These UDCs include options for defining valuation methods by either branch or company.
<b>Item Category Code 05 (41/05)</b>	These codes include all pool codes that you use to group items for valuation purposes.

### Setup Considerations

<b>Document type</b>	You can classify document types as incoming, outgoing, or both. Document types classified as "both" indicate that this type of document can represent a transaction that is either bringing stock into inventory or taking stock out of inventory. Bulk stock movements that use "from" and "to" transactions are examples of transactions that use a document type of both.
----------------------	--

### See Also

- *UDCs, UDC Types, and Category Codes* in the *Foundation Guide* for more information about adding or changing UDC values

## Setting the Stock Valuation Processing Mode

You can set the Processing Mode field in the Stock Valuation Constants to either Period or Annual. The mode you choose determines how often the stock valuation records are processed.

When you set the processing mode to Period, the system processes stock valuation records for each accounting period as determined by the company setup and by the number of periods within a year. You then run the Stock Valuation G/L Update program (R39130) at the end of each period to update your stock valuation, including posting to G/L accounts. The system also clears the Period Detail Work File table (F39120W) and creates the initial stock valuation record for the next period. Period mode creates a stock valuation record in the Valuation Period Table (F39061) for each period within a year.

When you set the processing mode to Annual, the Period Build program (R39120) extracts stock transactions for the entire year. You then run the Stock Valuation G/L Update program (R39130) only at the end of the final period of the company's fiscal year to update your stock valuation, including posting to G/L accounts.

### ► To set the Stock Valuation Processing Mode

*From the Stock Valuation Setup menu (G3940), choose Stock Valuation Constants.*

1. On Work with Stock Valuation Constants, do one of the following:
  - Complete the Company Number field in the header, and then click Select.
  - Click Find to locate the company you want, choose the company, and then click Select.
2. On Stock Valuation Constants Revision, choose one of the following options for Processing Mode and then click OK:

- Period
- Annual

---

## Defining Valuation Methods

You must define the name and attributes for your primary valuation method and each of your auxiliary methods. You need to consider all of your company's valuation requirements before you can use Stock Valuation. These definitions tell the system how to value the stock, what to include in the valuation, and how to display and report the results.

The following descriptions provide an overview of the stock valuation methods available with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems:

<b>First In/First Out (FIFO)</b>	This method assumes that the first inventory items purchased or manufactured are the first items sold. With FIFO, the cost of the most recently acquired items are the costs associated with the ending balance.
<b>Last In/First Out (LIFO)</b>	This method assumes that the last inventory items purchased or manufactured are the first items sold. The system assigns the most recent inventory costs to the current period's cost of goods sold, leaving the oldest costs in the balance sheet account.  LIFO accounting requires an understanding of inventory layers and inventory liquidation. If you receive or increase inventory from one period end to the next, a new LIFO layer is created in the system. If you have a net decrease in inventory from one period end to the next, no new layer is added to the system. However, if you have a net decrease in inventory and no new layer is added, the prior period's layer is liquidated or reduced by the amount of the decrease.
<b>Weighted Average Cost</b>	This method calculates the inventory on a weighted average of all the purchases.
<b>Replacement/Current Cost</b>	This method reflects the current value of inventory for a given period. In effect, it is the cost of replacing the inventory for a specific period. You can specify the cost that will be used during the valuation, instead of using a calculated cost.

It is not unusual for a company to need more than one method for valuating stock. For example, local governments might require a different method for financial reporting than the method that you use within the company. Tax authorities might require a different method than that used for profitability reports within a company.

With the Stock Valuation system, you can choose one primary method of stock valuation per company to update the general ledger for standardized accounting and reporting. You can also assign auxiliary methods to use for comparison or other reporting purposes.

By choosing one of the four valuation methods in the Valuation Method Master program (P3905), you can customize both the unit cost and the negative inventory.

## See Also

- ❑ *Valuation Calculations* in the *Advanced Stock Valuation Guide* for examples of how the Stock Valuation system calculates the stock value using FIFO, LIFO, Weighted Average Cost, and Replacement Cost methods

### ► To define valuation methods

From the Stock Valuation Setup menu (G3940), choose Valuation Method Maintenance.

1. On Work With Valuation Method Master, click Add.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for 'Valuation Method Maintenance - Valuation Method Master Revisions'. At the top, there is a toolbar with 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Tools' buttons. Below the toolbar, the 'Valuation Method' field contains '01' and the 'Description' field contains 'FIFO Valuation Sum by CO'. The 'Valuation Type' section has four radio button options: 'FIFO' (selected), 'LIFO', 'Weighted Average', and 'Replacement Cost'. There is also a checkbox for 'LIFO Adjustment'. The 'Allocation by' section has two radio button options: 'Company' (selected) and 'Branch'. The 'Layer by Period' section has two radio button options: 'Detail' and 'Summary' (selected). At the bottom, there are two text input fields: 'Neg. Inventory Bus. Function' with the value 'N3900070' and 'Unit Cost Business Function' which is empty. On the right side, there are two checked checkboxes: 'Include In-transit' and 'Include Accommodations'.

2. On Valuation Method Master Revisions, complete the following fields:
  - Valuation Method
  - Description
  - Neg. Inventory Bus. Function
3. Under the Valuation Type heading, click one of the following options:
  - FIFO
  - LIFO
  - Weighted Average
  - Replacement Cost
4. If the valuation method that you selected is LIFO, click the following:

- LIFO Adjustment
5. If the valuation method that you selected is Weighted Average, complete the following field:
    - Unit Cost Business Function
  6. Under the Allocation by heading, click one of the following:
    - Company
    - Branch
  7. Under the Layer by Period heading, click one of the following:
    - Detail
    - Summary

If the valuation type you choose is Weighted Average or Replacement Cost, these fields will be grayed out.
  8. Click either of the following options and click OK:
    - Include In-transit
    - Include Accommodations

---

## Working with Pools and Items

The Stock Valuation system can compute the value of stock at the item level or the pool level. If you want to value stock at the item level, the system calculates the cost and value of each item. To value stock at the pool level, group items of similar products and relatively similar purchase prices, using the following guidelines:

- If you define the pool's valuation method to use a summary layer, the system applies a single purchase price to all items in the pool for a period.
- If you define the pool's valuation method to provide detailed layers, the system uses each purchase as a layer to determine the pool's value.

You can value part of your stock at the item level and part of your stock in pools. The primary method of valuation (the method that the system uses to update the general ledger) must be the same for all items and pools within a company.

## Assigning Pools

You assign pools only for items that you want to value at the pool level. If you want to value an item only at the individual item level, do not assign a pool to that item. If you are assigning pool codes to items, you must enter the pool code at the branch/plant level for each item that you want to include in a pool.

## Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up user defined codes for pools. See *Setting Up User Defined Codes* in the *Advanced Stock Valuation Guide*.
- ❑ Set up an item during item setup. See *Entering Item Master Information* in the *Inventory Management Guide*.

## Setup Considerations

Kit items are priced at the master item (kit) level, but costs are set up at the component level. The system maintains inventory for each component item of the kit, not the master kit number. Therefore, the master kit item has no stock valuation.

## See Also

- ❑ *Entering Item Master Records for Kits* in the *Inventory Management Guide*

## Assigning Default Pools for New Items

When you first set up a new item, you must assign a pool code if you want that item included in a pool for stock valuation purposes. The system automatically enters the pool code that you enter on the Category Codes form in the Item Master Class Codes program (P4101) onto the Category Codes form in the Branch Plant Class Codes program (P41026).

### ► To assign default pools for new items

---

*From the Stock Valuation Setup menu (G3940), choose Item Master Class Codes.*

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, complete the following field and click Find:
  - Item Number
2. Choose the row for which you want to assign default pools, and then choose Category Codes from the Row menu.
3. On Category Codes, verify or change the following field so that it is part of a pool:
  - Item Pool Code

## Assigning Branch/Plant Pools for Existing Items

If you are assigning pool codes to items that you set up previously, you must enter the pool code at the branch/plant level for each item that you want to include in a pool.

---

### Note

The Stock Valuation system uses only the information designated at the branch/plant level. You do not need to change the information in the Item Master Class Codes program (P4101) if you previously set up this item.

---

### ► To assign branch/plant pools for existing items

---

*From the Stock Valuation Setup menu (G3940), choose Branch Plant Class Codes.*

1. On Work With Item Branch, complete the following field and click Find:
  - Item Number
2. Choose the row for which you want to assign branch/plant pools, and then choose Category Codes from the Row menu.
3. On Category Codes, verify that the information imported from the Item Master Class Codes program (P4101) correct.

## Assigning Valuation Methods

You must assign a valuation method to each item and pool that you want to value. The system uses this information to calculate the value of your stock. If you want to update the general ledger, you must assign only one method as the general ledger update for all items and pools. The valuation method that you use to update the general ledger is often called the primary method.

You can assign any number of auxiliary methods. The system uses the auxiliary methods to track the value of stock for comparison or reporting purposes, but does not post the auxiliary results to the general ledger.

When you use the Item Pool Valuation Maintenance (P3904) program to add an item or pool, the system verifies that it does not yet exist in this table. The system does not allow you to make duplicate entries for the same item or pool.

If you are using dual currency, you can specify for each valuation method within a company and item/pool whether to enable dual currency.

### Prerequisite

- Define the valuation methods. See *Defining Valuation Methods* in the *Advanced Stock Valuation Guide*.

### See Also

- *Understanding Dual Currency* in the *Advanced Stock Valuation Guide*

### ► To assign valuation methods

---

*From the Stock Valuation Setup menu (G3940), choose Item Pool Valuation Maintenance.*

1. On Work With Item Pool Valuation Maintenance, click Add.

PeopleSoft®

Item Pool Valuation Maintenance - Item Pool Valuation Maintenance

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Item Number

Item Pool  Company

U/M  G/L Update VM

G/L Category  Business Unit

G/L Date

Records 1 - 1 [Customize Grid](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Valuation Method	Valuation Method Description	Dual Curr
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

2. On Item Pool Valuation Maintenance, complete one of the following fields:
  - Item Number
  - Item Pool
3. Complete the following fields:
  - Company
  - U/M
  - G/L Category
  - Business Unit
4. To specify the valuation method that you want the system to use to update the general ledger, complete the following field:
  - G/L Update VM
5. On a separate line for each, enter the primary and all of the auxiliary valuation methods that you want to use for this number or pool in the following field:
  - Valuation Method
6. If you use dual currency, complete the following field:
  - Dual Curr
7. Click OK.

## Assigning Unit Cost

Instead of using a calculated cost, you can specify a cost for each item and pool that you want to value stock using the replacement/current cost method. The system uses this information to calculate the value of your stock.

You can maintain the replacement cost of the items and pools, as well as the specified effective dates. If multicurrency is active for the company, you can choose to store the values in domestic or dual currency.

### Prerequisite

- ❑ Define the valuation methods. See *Defining Valuation Methods in the Advanced Stock Valuation Guide*.

### ► To assign unit cost

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From the *Stock Valuation Setup* menu (G3940), choose *Item Pool Cost Maintenance*.

1. On *Work With Item Pool Cost*, complete the following field:
  - Company
2. To enter values for a stable currency, click the following option:
  - Dual Currency
3. Click *Add*.

The screenshot shows the 'Item Pool Cost Maintenance' dialog box in PeopleSoft. At the top, it says 'PeopleSoft' and 'Item Pool Cost Maintenance - Item Pool Cost Maintenance'. Below the title bar are buttons for 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Tools'. The main area contains several input fields: 'Company' with the value '00001' and the text 'Financial/Distribution Company' to its right; 'Item Number' with an empty text box; 'Item Pool' with an empty text box; and 'Currency Code' with the value 'USD' and the text 'U.S. Dollar' to its right. At the bottom, there is a table with the following structure:

Records 1 - 1		Customize Grid
Unit Cost	Effective Thru Date	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. On *Item Pool Cost Maintenance*, complete one of the following optional fields:
  - Item Number

- Item Pool
5. Complete the following fields in the detail area and click OK:
- Unit Cost
  - Effective Thru Date

---

## Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Advanced Stock Valuation

Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs) tell the system how to create general ledger entries for programs that generate automatic journal entries. AAIs are the user-defined link between program functions, your chart of accounts, and financial reporting. AAIs direct transactions to the appropriate general ledger accounts.

The system already has AAIs in place. You need to ensure that these AAIs are appropriate for your business needs. You can revise existing AAIs and set up additional AAIs as needed to accommodate growth and change in your business functions and financial reporting. Follow the same setup steps to create a new AAI or to revise an existing AAI.

For logistics systems, you must create AAIs for each unique combination of company, transaction, document type, and general ledger class that you will use. Each AAI identifies a specific general ledger account consisting of a business unit, an object, and a subsidiary. When the system processes a transaction, it creates accounting entries.

When setting up each AAI item, verify that a default value exists for company 00000. For each company requiring specific instructions, verify that there is a business unit or object account.

You can attach explanatory messages to any AAI. Choose the memo function and enter your message. When you attach a message, a "See Memo" message appears next to the AAI.

### See Also

- *Working with AAIs in the General Accounting Guide*

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## Extracting Stock Valuation Records

*From the Stock Valuation Updates menu (G3930), choose Stock Valuation Extraction.*

Use the Stock Valuation Extraction program (R39600) to retrieve data from the following tables:

- Item Ledger File (F4111)
- Agreements Transaction Ledger (F38111)
- Load In-transit Ledger (F49631)

With the data from the previously-listed tables, the Stock Valuation Extraction program updates the following tables:

- Period Detail Work File (F39120W)

- Additional Quantity Work File (F39121W)

You can also use this program to automatically update the Stock Valuation tables, rather than turning on the stock valuation triggers.

Before you begin using the Advanced Stock Valuation system, you must run Stock Valuation Extraction program to gather information from the item transaction tables.

---

## Purging Stock Valuation Records

*From the Stock Valuation Updates menu (G3930), choose Valuation File Purge.*

After Stock Valuation is complete for the selected periods, run the Valuation File Purge program (R39900) to delete last year's records from the following tables:

- Valuation Period Table (F39061)
- Period Additional Quantity Table (F39063)
- Valuation Document Summary Table (F39064)

You can run this purge in final or proof mode. You can also print a report and write the purged data to historical files.

# Valuation Calculations

The Stock Valuation system uses FIFO and LIFO calculations to determine stock valuations. The value of the inventory is based on the activity that occurred on a year-to-date basis instead of a rolling inventory balance that is carried forward. To facilitate this type of processing, when the system applies the calculation method for each period, it reverses the entries for the prior period, which makes the new entries the current year-to-date values. This reversal occurs for all periods except for the last period of the year.

The reversals for every period also keep the opening inventory constant until the end of the year. Thus, because the prior period's entries are reversed, the opening inventory is always the same regardless of what transpired in the prior period.

The system stores the total purchase quantity, amount, and average price for each period of the year. The stored information allows the system to allocate the closing inventory, starting with the current period and allocating to prior periods.

You might not always know the price of an item when you receive it. Because a quantity without a price can cause a large fluctuation in the average price, you can enter and use an override price for each period.

The information that follows includes examples of FIFO and LIFO calculations.

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## First In/First Out (FIFO) Calculations

The FIFO costing method assumes that the first inventory items purchased are the first ones sold. This method results in an ending inventory balance based on the costs associated with the most recent purchases. The allocated ending inventory and value become the opening inventory for the next period.

Suppose that you apply the FIFO costing method to four receipts that include five items each. The following table illustrates the price that you paid for the items on each receipt:

<b>Receipt 1</b>	1.00 USD
<b>Receipt 2</b>	1.50 USD
<b>Receipt 3</b>	2.00 USD
<b>Receipt 4</b>	2.50 USD

The total value of the inventory is 35.00 USD, which you can calculate using the following equation:

$$(1 \times 5) + (1.5 \times 5) + (2 \times 5) + (2.5 \times 5) = 35.00$$

Suppose that you are using the FIFO costing method and you sell five items for 1.00 USD each. In this case, the total value of the inventory is 30.00 USD, which you can calculate using the following equation:

$$(1.5 \times 5) + (2 \times 5) + (2.5 \times 5) = 30.00$$

Next, suppose that you sell another five items for 1.50 USD each. In this case, the total value of the inventory is 22.50 USD, which you can calculate using the following equation:

$$(2 \times 5) + (2.5 \times 5) = 22.50$$

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## Last In/First Out (LIFO) Calculations

The LIFO costing method assumes that the last inventory items purchased are the first ones sold. This costing method determines the stock value and cost of goods sold based on the sale of the newest stock first. That is, the inventory that has been in stock the shortest amount of time is sold first. This method results in an ending inventory balance based on the costs associated with the oldest inventory. This method also requires that the system record historical costs for all years with stock remaining for that year.

Because the purpose of the LIFO method is to reflect the inventory value accumulation or depletion at the end of the year, you must adjust the entries that you log at the end of each period to remove the effect of any accumulation or depletion. This adjustment is called a *LIFO adjustment*. You must do a LIFO adjustment for all periods except the last period of the year. The system records the LIFO adjustment against the income statement and balance sheet accounts.

Suppose that you apply the LIFO costing method to four receipts that include five items each. The following table illustrates the price that you paid for the items on each receipt:

<b>Receipt 1</b>	1.00 USD
<b>Receipt 2</b>	1.50 USD
<b>Receipt 3</b>	2.00 USD
<b>Receipt 4</b>	2.50 USD

The total value of the inventory is 35.00 USD, which you can calculate using the following equation:

$$(1 \times 5) + (1.5 \times 5) + (2 \times 5) + (2.5 \times 5) = 35.00$$

Suppose that you are using the LIFO costing method and you sell five items for 2.50 USD each. In this case, the total value of the inventory is 22.50 USD, which you can calculate using the following equation:

$$(1 \times 5) + (1.5 \times 5) + (2 \times 5) = 22.50$$

Next, suppose that you sell another five items for 2.00 USD each. In this case, the total value of the inventory is 12.50 USD, which you can calculate using the following equation:

$$(1 \times 5) + (1.5 \times 5) = 12.50$$

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Advanced Stock Valuation system lets you calculate LIFO on a periodic or annual basis. Period LIFO considers stock increments and decrements individually by period; annual LIFO considers overall increments and decrements that occurred over the course of the year.

You specify in the Stock Valuation Constants whether to run the valuation process in annual or period mode. Because you specify the valuation process by company in the Constants, if you specify the annual LIFO method for a company, you must run all methods for the company (such as FIFO or Weighted Average) in annual mode.

The annual LIFO method values stock as follows:

<b>First year</b>	Stock is evaluated using the average total unit cost method for all purchases completed in the period considered.
<b>Subsequent years</b>	<p>One of the following applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the number of units of stock has increased from the ending number of units for the previous year, the additional stock is a new layer and is added to the previous layers. The value of this layer is determined by calculating the weighted average between the purchase prices for the stock over the period considered.</li> <li>• If the number of units of stock has decreased from the ending number of units for the previous year, the decrement is deducted from the layers added in previous years, beginning with the most recent year.</li> </ul>

Processing LIFO calculations in annual mode can significantly affect performance since every execution selects all transactions belonging to the processed year. Depending on the number of transactions in the Inventory Ledger File table (F4111) and, consequently, the number of transactions in the Period Detail Work File table (F39120W), the batch process that calculates LIFO values requires time to re-select all current year inventory transactions and recalculate the average unit cost.

You must install the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management and Advanced Stock Valuation systems to use the LIFO stock valuation method.

### Example of the Annual LIFO Method of Stock Valuation

When using a LIFO method of stock rotation, you ship the most recently received stock before shipping stock received at an earlier time. This method might result in having stock in inventory that was purchased in previous years. The following table show the remaining stock for two previous years plus the purchase and sales transactions for the current year (1998):

Transaction	Year	Quantity	Average Cost	Value
Stock (layer)	1996	100	10	1000
Stock (layer)	1997	200	12	2400
Purchases	1998	300	15	4500
Sales	1998	(250)	-	-

During 1998, stock increased by 50 units (300 units purchased minus 250 units sold). This increase forms a new layer valued at the average cost for purchases during 1998 (15). The following table shows the total value of all stock on 12/31/1998:

Transaction	Year	Quantity	Average Cost	Value
Stock (layer)	1996	100	10	1000
Stock (layer)	1997	200	12	2400
Stock (layer)	1998	50	15	750
LIFO stock value on 12/31/1998	-	350	-	4150

If in 1999 the stock decreases by 100 units, the total stock available on 12/31/1999 will be 250 units. Fifty of the 100-unit decrease is deducted from the 50 units in the 1998 layer, and 50 units are deducted from the 1997 layer. The following table shows the stock and value on 12/31/1999:

Transaction	Year	Quantity	Average Cost	Value
Stock (layer)	1996	100	10	1000
Stock (layer)	1997	150	12	1800
LIFO stock value on 12/31/1999	-	250	-	2800

---

## Weighted Average Cost Calculations

The weighted average cost method calculates the inventory value based on a cost that is a weighted average of the purchases for a given period.

### Average Cost in Inventory Management

In Inventory Management, sales order costs depend on the current average cost, not the period average cost. The timing of a purchase also significantly affects the cost of the inventory. The following example illustrates the effect of the purchase price on the cost of inventory:

You have two receipts that contain the following information:

Receipt Date	Quantity	Price Per Item	Total Price
1/1/05	100	1.00 USD	100.00 USD
1/15/05	100	2.00 USD	200.00 USD

The average cost per item is 1.50 USD, which you can calculate using the following equation:

$$(100 + 200)/200 = 1.50 \text{ USD}$$

On 1/15/05, you sell 50 items for 1.50 each, for a total sales price of 75.00 USD. The average cost per piece is 1.50 USD, which you can calculate using the following equation:

$$225/150 = 1.50$$

If you had made the sale before you received the second receipt, then the cost that appears on the sales order would have been different, and the entire value of the stock would have also been different.

## **Average Cost in Stock Valuation**

When you use the average cost method in Stock Valuation, timing is not an issue. The system first calculates the average cost for all incoming receipts, without considering when the outgoing transaction occurred. Incoming transactions are the true value of the stock; they indicate what you paid for the items.

To calculate the true cost of goods sold, the system calculates all incoming transactions and bases the outgoing values on that amount.

# EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

<b>“as of” processing</b>	A process that is run at a specific point in time to summarize item transactions.
<b>52 period accounting</b>	A method of accounting that uses each week as a separate accounting period.
<b>account site</b>	In the invoice process, the address to which invoices are mailed. Invoices can go to a different location or account site from the statement.
<b>active window</b>	The window that contains the document or display that will be affected by current cursor movements, commands, and data entry in environments that are capable of displaying multiple on-screen windows.
<b>ActiveX</b>	A technology and set of programming tools developed by Microsoft Corporation that enable software components written in different languages to interact with each another in a network environment or on a web page. The technology, based on object linking and embedding, enables Java applet-style functionality for Web browsers as well as other applications (Java is limited to Web browsers at this time). The ActiveX equivalent of a Java applet is an ActiveX control. These controls bring computational, communications, and data manipulation power to programs that can “contain” them—for example, certain Web browsers, Microsoft Office programs, and anything developed with Visual Basic or Visual C++.
<b>activity</b>	In Advanced Cost Accounting, an aggregation of actions performed within an organization that is used in activity-based costing.
<b>activity driver</b>	A measure of the frequency and intensity of the demands that are 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 that are prepared by the purchasing activity. See also cost object.
<b>activity rule</b>	The criteria by which an object progresses from a given point to the next in a flow.
<b>actual cost</b>	Actual costing uses predetermined cost components, but the costs are accumulated at the time that they occur throughout the production process.
<b>adapter</b>	A component that connects two devices or systems, physically or electronically, and enables them to work together.
<b>add mode</b>	The condition of a form where a user can enter data into it.
<b>advanced interactive executive</b>	An open IBM operating system that is based on UNIX.
<b>agent</b>	A program that searches through archives or other repositories of information on a topic that is specified by the user.
<b>aging</b>	A classification of accounts by the time elapsed since the billing date or due date. Aging is divided into schedules or accounting periods, such as 0-30 days, 31-60

	days, and so on.
<b>aging schedule</b>	A schedule that is used to determine whether a payment is delinquent and the number of days which the payment is delinquent.
<b>allegato IVA clienti</b>	In Italy, the term for the A/R Annual VAT report.
<b>allegato IVA fornitori</b>	In Italy, the term for the A/P Annual VAT report.
<b>application layer</b>	The seventh layer of the Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model, which defines standards for interaction at the user or application program level.
<b>application programming interface (API)</b>	A set of routines that is used by an application program to direct the performance of procedures by the computer's operating system.
<b>AS/400 Common</b>	A data source that resides on an AS/400 and holds data that is common to the co-existent library, allowing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share information with PeopleSoft World.
<b>assembly inclusion rule</b>	A logic statement that specifies the conditions for using a part, adjusting the price or cost, performing a calculation, or using a routing operation for configured items.
<b>audit trail</b>	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.
<b>automatic return</b>	A feature that allows a user to move to the next entry line in a detail area or to the first cell in the next row in several applications.
<b>availability</b>	The expression of the inventory amount that can be used for sales orders or manufacturing orders.
<b>available inventory</b>	The quantity of product that can be promised for sale or transfer at a particular time, considering current on-hand quantities, replenishments in process, and anticipated demand.
<b>back office</b>	The set of enterprise software applications that supports the internal business functions of a company.
<b>backhaul</b>	The return trip of a vehicle after delivering a load to a specified destination. The vehicle can be empty or the backhaul can produce less revenue than the original trip. For example, the state of Florida is considered a backhaul for many other states—that is, many trucking companies ship products into the state of Florida, but most of them cannot fill a load coming out of Florida or they charge less. Hence, trucks coming out of Florida are either empty or produce less revenue than the original trip.
<b>balance forward</b>	The cumulative total of inventory transactions that is used in the Running Balance program. The system does not store this total. You must run this program each time that you want to review the cumulative inventory transactions total.
<b>balance forward receipt application method</b>	A receipt application method in which the receipt is applied to the oldest or newest invoices in chronological order according to the net due date.
<b>bank tape (lock box) processing</b>	The receipt of payments directly from a customer's bank via customer tapes for automatic receipt application.

<b>base location</b>	[In package management] The topmost location that is displayed when a user launches the Machine Identification application.
<b>basket discount</b>	A reduction in price that applies to a group or “basket” of products within a sales order.
<b>basket repricing</b>	A rule that specifies how to calculate and display discounts for a group of products on a sales order. The system can calculate and display the discount as a separate sales order detail line, or it can discount the price of each item on a line-by-line basis within the sales order.
<b>batch job</b>	A job submitted to a system and processed as a single unit with no user interaction.
<b>batch override</b>	An instruction that causes a batch process to produce output other than what it normally would produce for the current execution only.
<b>batch process</b>	A type of process that runs to completion without user intervention after it has been started.
<b>batch program</b>	A program that executes without interacting with the user.
<b>batch version</b>	A version of a report or application that includes a set of user-defined specifications, which control how a batch process runs.
<b>batch/lot tracking</b>	The act of identifying where a component from a specific lot is used in the production of goods.
<b>batch/mix</b>	A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products.
<b>batch-of-one processing</b>	A transaction method that allows a client application to perform work on a client workstation, and then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect, store-and-forward.
<b>binary large object (BLOB)</b>	A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a [file].
<b>binder clip</b>	See paper clip.
<b>black products</b>	Products that are derived from the low or heavy end of the distillation process—for example, diesel oils and fuel oils. See also white products.
<b>blend note</b>	Document that authorizes a blending activity, and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that occur.
<b>blend off</b>	Reworking off-specification material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.
<b>blind execution</b>	The mode of execution of a program that does not require the user to review or change the processing options set for the program, and does not require user intervention after the program has been launched.
<b>boleto</b>	In Brazil, the document requesting payment by a supplier or a bank on behalf of a supplier.
<b>bolla doganale</b>	VAT-Only Vouchers for Customs. In Italy, a document issued by the customs

	authority to charge VAT and duties on extra-EU purchasing.
<b>bookmark</b>	A shortcut to a location in a document or a specific place in an application or application suite.
<b>bordero &amp; cheque</b>	In Brazil, bank payment reports.
<b>broker</b>	A program that acts as an intermediary between clients and servers to coordinate and manage requests.
<b>BTL91</b>	In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.
<b>budgeted volume</b>	A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.
<b>bunkering</b>	A rate per ton or a sum of money that is charged for placing fuel on board; can also mean the operation itself.
<b>business function</b>	An encapsulated set of business rules and logic that can normally be re-used by multiple applications. Business functions can execute a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the APIs that allow them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
<b>business function event rule</b>	Encapsulated, reusable business logic that is created by using through event rules rather than C programming. Contrast with embedded event rule. See also event rule.
<b>business object library</b>	[In interoperability] The repository that stores EnterpriseOne business objects, which consist of Java or CORBA objects.
<b>business unit</b>	A financial entity that is used to track the costs, revenue, or both, of an organization. A business unit can also be defined as a branch/plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. Additionally, in manufacturing setup, work centers and production lines must be defined as business units; but these business unit types do not have profit/loss capability.
<b>business view</b>	Used by EnterpriseOne applications to access data from database tables. A business view is a means for selecting specific columns from one or more tables with data that will be used in an application or report. It does not select specific rows and does not contain any physical data. It is strictly a view through which data can be handled.
<b>business view design aid (BDA)</b>	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.
<b>buy-back crude</b>	In foreign producing oil countries, that portion of the host government's share of "participation crude" which it permits the company holding a concession to "buy back."
<b>CAB</b>	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.

<b>cadastro de pessoas físicas</b>	Cadastro de pessoas físicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
<b>category code</b>	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.
<b>central object</b>	A software component that resides on a central server.
<b>central objects merge</b>	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
<b>central server</b>	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
<b>certificate input</b>	See direct input.
<b>certificate of analysis (COA)</b>	A document that is a record of all of the testing which has been performed against an item, lot, or both, plus the test results for that item and lot.
<b>change management</b>	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
<b>change order</b>	In PeopleSoft, 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.
<b>chargeback</b>	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
<b>chart</b>	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
<b>check-in location</b>	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deploymentserver\release\path_code\package\packagename. The subdirectories under this path are where the central C components (source, include, object, library, and DLL file) for business functions are stored.
<b>checksum value</b>	A computed value that depends on the contents of a block of data, and that is transmitted or stored with the data to detect whether errors have occurred in the transmission or storage.
<b>class</b>	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
<b>clean cargo</b>	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
<b>client access</b>	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
<b>client machine</b>	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.
<b>client workstation</b>	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.
<b>ClieOp03</b>	In the Netherlands, the euro-compliant uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.

<b>ClieOp2</b>	In the Netherlands, the uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
<b>cluster</b>	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
<b>co-existence</b>	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
<b>cold test</b>	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
<b>commitment</b>	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
<b>common object request broker architecture</b>	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
<b>compa-ratio</b>	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
<b>component changeout</b>	See component swap.
<b>component object model (COM)</b>	A specification developed by Microsoft for building software components that can be assembled into programs or add functionality to existing programs running on Microsoft Windows platforms. COM components can be written in a variety of languages, although most are written in C++, and can be unplugged from a program at runtime without having to recompile the program.
<b>component swap</b>	In Equipment/Plant Management, the substitution of an operable component for one that requires maintenance. Typically, you swap components to minimize equipment downtime while servicing one of the components. A component swap can also mean the substitution of one parent or component item for another in its associated bill of material.
<b>conference room pilot environment</b>	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used as a staging environment for production data, which includes constants and masters tables such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master. Use this environment along with the test environment to verify that your configuration works before you release changes to end-users.
<b>configurable network computing (CNC)</b>	An application architecture that allows interactive and batch applications that are composed of a single code base to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of re-usable business functions and associated data that can be configured across the network dynamically. The overall objective for businesses is to provide a future-proof environment that enables them to change organizational structures, business processes, and technologies independently of each other.
<b>configurable processing engine</b>	Handles all "batch" processes, including reporting, Electronic Data Exchange (EDIt) transactions, and data duplication and transformation (for data warehousing). This ability does not mean that it exists only on the server; it can be configured to run on desktop machines (Windows 95 and NT Workstation) as well.
<b>configuration management</b>	A rules-based method of ordering assemble-to-order or make-to-order products in which characteristics of the product are defined as part of the Sales Order Entry

	process. Characteristics are edited by using Boolean logic, and then translated into the components and routing steps that are required to produce the product. The resulting configuration is also priced and costed, based on the defined characteristics.
<b>configured item segment</b>	A characteristic of a configured item that is defined during sales order entry. For example, a customer might specify a type of computer hard drive by stating the number of megabytes of the hard drive, rather than a part number.
<b>consuming location</b>	The point in the manufacturing routing where a component or subassembly is used in the production process. In kanban processing, the location where the kanban container materials are used in the manufacturing process and the kanban is checked out for replenishment.
<b>contra/clearing account</b>	A G/L account used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations.
<b>contribution to profit</b>	Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.
<b>control table</b>	A table that controls the program flow or plays a major part in program control.
<b>control table workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Control Table Workbench runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user defined codes, menus, and user overrides tables.
<b>control tables merge</b>	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
<b>corrective work order</b>	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
<b>corrective work order</b>	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
<b>cost assignment</b>	Allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
<b>cost component</b>	An element of an item's cost—for example, material, labor, or overhead.
<b>cost object</b>	Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.
<b>cost rollup</b>	A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material costs, and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.
<b>costing elements</b>	The individual classes of added value or conversion costs. These elements 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 subcategories.
<b>credit memo</b>	A negative amount that is used to correct a customer's statement when he or she is overcharged.
<b>credit notice</b>	The physical document that is used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.
<b>credit order</b>	A credit order is used to reflect products or equipment that is received or returned so that it can be viewed as a sales order with negative amounts. Credit orders

	usually add the product back into inventory. This process is linked with delivery confirmation.
<b>cross segment edit</b>	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
<b>crude oil assay</b>	A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil.
<b>cumulative update</b>	A version of software that includes fixes and enhancements that have been made since the last release or update.
<b>currency relationships</b>	When converting amounts from one currency to another, the currency relationship defines the from currency and the to currency in PeopleSoft software. For example, to convert amounts from German marks to the euro, you first define a currency relationship between those two currencies.
<b>currency restatement</b>	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. It can be used, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
<b>current cost</b>	The cost that is associated with an item at the time a parts list and routing are attached to a work order or rate schedule. Current cost is based on the latest bill of material and routing for the item.
<b>customer pricing rules</b>	In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.
<b>D.A.S. 2 Reporting (DAS 2 or DADS 1)</b>	In France, the name of the official form on which a business must declare fees and other forms of remuneration that were paid during the fiscal year.
<b>data dictionary</b>	A dynamic repository that is used for storing and managing a specific set of data item definitions and specifications.
<b>data source workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Data Source Workbench copies all of the data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.
<b>data structure</b>	A description of the format of records in a database such as the number of fields, valid data types, and so on.
<b>data types</b>	Supplemental information that is attached to a company or business unit. Narrative type contains free-form text. Code type contains dates, amounts, and so on.
<b>datagram</b>	A self-contained packet of information that is forwarded by routers, based on their address and the routing table information.
<b>date pattern</b>	A period of time that is set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting and forecasting.
<b>DCE</b>	See distributed computing environment.
<b>DEB</b>	See déclaration d'échange de biens.

<b>debit memo</b>	In Accounts Payable, a voucher that is entered with a negative amount. Enter this type of voucher when a supplier sends you a credit so that you can apply the amount to open vouchers when you issue payment to the supplier.
<b>debit memo</b>	A form that is issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount, which is owed to the supplier.
<b>debit statement</b>	A list of debit balances.
<b>de-blend</b>	When blend off does not result in a product that is acceptable to customers. The further processing of product to adjust specific physical and chemical properties to within specification ranges. See also blend off.
<b>déclaration d'échange de biens (DEB)</b>	The French term that is used for the Intrastat report.
<b>delayed billing</b>	The invoicing process is delayed until the end of a designated period.
<b>delta load</b>	A batch process that is used to compare and update records between specified environments.
<b>denominated-in currency</b>	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
<b>deployment server</b>	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
<b>detail</b>	The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.
<b>detail information</b>	Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.
<b>direct connect</b>	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate, store-and-forward.
<b>direct input</b>	The system calculates the net units when you enter gross volume, temperature, and gravity or density. This data is generally entered during product receiving from the certificate that is prepared by an independent inspector.
<b>direct ship orders</b>	A purchase order that is issued to a third-party supplier who 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 a drop ship or third-party supply.
<b>direct usage</b>	Consumption of resources that are attributable to specific production runs because the resources were directly issued to the schedule/order.
<b>director</b>	An EnterpriseOne user interface that guides a user interactively through an EnterpriseOne process.
<b>dirty cargo</b>	Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also clean cargo.
<b>dispatch planning</b>	Efficient planning and scheduling of product deliveries. Considerations include: Dispatch groups

	<p>Scheduled delivery date</p> <p>Scheduled delivery time</p> <p>Preferred delivery date</p> <p>Preferred delivery time</p> <p>Average delivery time for that geographical location</p> <p>Available resources</p> <p>Special equipment requirements at the product's source or destination.</p>
<b>displacement days</b>	The number of days that are calculated from today's date by which you group vouchers for payment. For example, if today's date is March 10 and you specify three displacement days, the system includes vouchers with a due date through March 13 in the payment group. Contrast with pay-through date.
<b>display sequence</b>	A number that the system uses to re-order a group of records on the form.
<b>distributed computing environment (DCE)</b>	A set of integrated software services that allows software which is running on multiple computers to perform seamless and transparently to the end-users. DCE provides security, directory, time, remote procedure calls, and files across computers running on a network.
<b>distributed data processing</b>	Processing in which some of the functions are performed across two or more linked facilities or systems.
<b>distributed database management system (DDBMS)</b>	A system for distributing a database and its control system across many geographically dispersed machines.
<b>do not translate (DNT)</b>	A type of data source that must exist on the AS/400 because of BLOB restrictions.
<b>double-byte character set (DBCS)</b>	A method of representing some characters by using one byte and other characters by using two bytes. Double-byte character sets are necessary to represent some characters in the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese languages.
<b>downgrade profile</b>	A statement of the hierarchy of allowable downgrades. Includes substitutions of items, and meeting tighter specifications for those products with wider or overlapping specification ranges.
<b>DTA</b>	Datenträgeraustausch. A Swiss payment format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
<b>dual pricing</b>	To provide prices for goods and services in two currencies. During the euro transition period, dual pricing between the euro and Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) member currencies is encouraged.
<b>dynamic link library (DLL)</b>	A set of program modules that are designed to be invoked from executable files when the executable files are run, without having to be linked to the executable files. They typically contain commonly used functions.
<b>dynamic partitioning</b>	The ability to dynamically distribute logic or data to multiple tiers in a client/server architecture.
<b>economy of scale</b>	A phenomenon whereby larger volumes of production reduce unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity. Variable costs are constant; but fixed costs per unit are reduced, thereby reducing total unit cost.

<b>edit mode</b>	A processing mode or condition where the user can alter the information in a form.
<b>edit rule</b>	A method that is used for formatting user entries, validating user entries, or both, against a predefined rule or set of rules.
<b>embedded event rule</b>	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field that is based on a processing option value, or calling a business function. Contrast with business function event rule. See also event rule.
<b>employee work center</b>	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages. With respect to workflow, the Message Center is MAPI compliant and supports drag-and-drop work reassignment, escalation, forward and reply, and workflow monitoring. All messages from the message center can be viewed through EnterpriseOne messages or Microsoft Exchange.
<b>Emulator</b>	An item of software or firmware that allows one device to imitate the functioning of another.
<b>encapsulation</b>	The ability to confine access to and manipulation of data within an object to the procedures that contribute to the definition of that object.
<b>engineering change order (ECO)</b>	A work order document that is used to implement and track changes to items and resulting assemblies. The document can include changes in design, quantity of items required, and the assembly or production process.
<b>enhanced analysis database</b>	A database containing a subset of operational data. The data on the enhanced analysis database performs calculations and provides summary data to speed generation of reports and query response times. This solution is appropriate when external data must be added to source data, or when historical data is necessary for trend analysis or regulatory reporting. See also duplicated database, enterprise data warehouse.
<b>enterprise server</b>	A computer containing programs that collectively serve the needs of an enterprise rather than a single user, department, or specialized application.
<b>EnterpriseOne object</b>	A re-usable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects. See also object.
<b>EnterpriseOne process</b>	Allows EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and execute transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes do not have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
<b>EnterpriseOne web development computer</b>	A standard EnterpriseOne Windows developer computer with the additional components installed: Sun's JDK 1.1. JFC (0.5.1). Generator Package with Generator.Java and JDECOM.dll.

	R2 with interpretive and application controls/form.
<b>environment workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Environment Workbench copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
<b>equivalent fuel</b>	A barrel of equivalent fuel supplies six million BTUs of heat. Fuel gas quantities are usually calculated as equivalent fuel barrels in economic calculations for refinery operations.
<b>escalation monitor</b>	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities, and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.
<b>ESR</b>	Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.
<b>event rule</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations that are based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
<b>exit bar</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] The tall pane with icons in the left portion of many EnterpriseOne program windows.
<b>facility</b>	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.
<b>fast path</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A command prompt that allows the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
<b>file handle</b>	A temporary reference (typically a number) that is assigned to a file which has been opened by the operating system and is used throughout the session to access the file.
<b>file server</b>	A computer that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network.
<b>find/browse</b>	A type of form used to: Search, view, and select multiple records in a detail area. Delete records. Exit to another form. Serve as an entry point for most applications.
<b>firm planned order (FPO)</b>	A work order that has reached a user defined status. When this status is entered in the processing options for the various manufacturing programs, messages for those orders are not exploded to the components.
<b>fiscal date pattern</b>	A representation of the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year.
<b>fix/inspect</b>	A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.
<b>fixed quantity</b>	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a fixed quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component does not change

	when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with variable quantity.
<b>flexible account numbers</b>	The format of account numbers for journal entries. The format that you set up must be the three segments:  Business unit.  Object.  Subsidiary.
<b>form design aid (FDA)</b>	The EnterpriseOne GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.
<b>form exit</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] An option that is available as a button on the Form Exit bar or as a selection in the Form menu. It allows users to open an interconnected form.
<b>form interconnection</b>	Allows one form to access and pass data to another form. Form interconnections can be attached to any event; however, they are normally used when a button is clicked.
<b>form type</b>	The following form types are available in EnterpriseOne:  Find/browse.  Fix/inspect.  Header detail.  Headerless detail.  Message.  Parent/child.  Search/select.
<b>form-to-form call</b>	A request by a form for data or functionality from one of the connected forms.
<b>framework</b>	[In object-oriented systems] A set of object classes that provide a collection of related functions for a user or piece of software.
<b>frozen cost</b>	The cost of an item, operation, or process after the frozen update program is run; used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
<b>frozen update program</b>	A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
<b>globally unique identifier (GUI)</b>	A 16-byte code in the Component Object Model that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks.
<b>handle</b>	[In programming] A pointer that contains the address of another pointer, which, in turn, contains the address of the desired object.
<b>hard commitment</b>	The number of items that are reserved for a sales order, work order, or both, from a specific location, lot, or both.
<b>hard error</b>	An error that cannot be corrected by a given error detection and correction system.
<b>header</b>	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.
<b>header information</b>	Information that pertains to the entire order.
<b>hover help</b>	A help function that provides contextual information or instructions when a cursor moves over a particular part of the interface element for a predefined amount of time.
<b>ICMS</b>	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
<b>ICMS Substituto</b>	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
<b>ICMS Substituto-Markup</b>	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto-markup.
<b>imposto de renda (IR)</b>	Brazilian income tax.
<b>imposto sobre produtos industrializados</b>	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
<b>imposto sobre services (ISS)</b>	In Brazil, tax on services.
<b>inbound document</b>	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
<b>indented tracing</b>	Tracking all lot numbers of intermediates and ingredients that are consumed in the manufacture of a given lot of product, down through all levels of the bill of material, recipe, or formula.
<b>indexed allocations</b>	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
<b>indirect measurement</b>	Determining the quantity on-hand by: Measuring the storage vessels and calculating the content's balance quantity. or Theoretically calculating consumption of ingredients and deducting them from the on-hand balance.
<b>indirect usage</b>	Determining what should have been used by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per statement in the formula, recipe, or bill of material. This transaction typically affects both consumption on schedule as well as issue from on-hand balances.
<b>in-process rework</b>	Recycling a semi processed product that does not meet acceptable standards. Further processing takes the product out of a given operation and sends it back to the beginning of that operation or a previous operation (for example, unreacted materials). Rework that is detected prior to receipt of finished goods and corrected during the same schedule run.
<b>INPS withholding tax</b>	Instituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12% social security withholding tax that is imposed on payments to certain types of contractors. This tax is paid directly to the Italian social security office.

<b>inscrição estadual</b>	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
<b>inscrição municipal</b>	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
<b>integrated toolset</b>	Unique to EnterpriseOne is an industrial-strength toolset that is embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset that is used by PeopleSoft to build EnterpriseOne interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the EnterpriseOne integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.
<b>integrity test</b>	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
<b>interbranch sales order</b>	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
<b>Interoperability</b>	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
<b>inventory pricing rule</b>	A discount method that is 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.
<b>inventory turn</b>	The number of times that the inventory cycles, or turns over, during the year. A frequently used method to compute inventory turnover is to divide the annual costs of sales by the average inventory level.
<b>invoice</b>	An itemized list of goods that are shipped or services that are rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so on. Companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the bill-to address differs from the ship-to address.
<b>IP</b>	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
<b>IR</b>	See imposto de renda.
<b>IServer Service</b>	Developed by PeopleSoft, this Internet server service resides on the Web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
<b>ISS</b>	See imposto sobre servicos.
<b>jargon</b>	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
<b>java application server</b>	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture and provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
<b>JDBNET</b>	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
<b>jde.ini</b>	A PeopleSoft file (or member for AS/400) that provides the runtime settings that are required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine that is running EnterpriseOne, including workstations and servers.
<b>JDE.LOG</b>	The main diagnostic log file of EnterpriseOne. Always located in the root

	directory on the primary drive. Contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of EnterpriseOne.
<b>JDEBASE Database Middleware</b>	<p>PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request.</li> <li>b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Client-to-server and server-to-server database access. To accomplish this access, EnterpriseOne is integrated with a variety of third-party database drivers, such as Client Access 400 and open database connectivity (ODBC).</li> </ol>
<b>JDECallObject</b>	An application programming interface that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
<b>JDEIPC</b>	Communications programming tools that are used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
<b>JDENET</b>	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
<b>JDENET communications middleware</b>	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package for EnterpriseOne. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
<b>just in time installation (JITI)</b>	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
<b>just in time replication (JITR)</b>	EnterpriseOne's method of replicating data to individual workstations. EnterpriseOne replicates new records (inserts) only at the time that the user needs the data. Changes, deletes, and updates must be replicated using Pull Replication.
<b>Kagami</b>	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
<b>latitude</b>	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, replenishment, and picking.
<b>laytime (or layhours)</b>	<p>The amount of time that is allotted to a tanker at berth to complete loading or discharging cargo. This time is usually expressed in running hours, and is fixed by prior agreement between the vessel owner and the company that is chartering the vessel. Laytime is stipulated in the charter, which states exactly the total of number of hours that are granted at both loading and unloading ports, and indicates whether such time is reversible. A statement of "Seventy-Two Hours, Reversible" means that a total of 72 hours is granted overall at both ports, and any time saved at one port can be applied as a credit at the other port.</p> <p>For example, if the vessel uses only 32 hours instead of 36 hours to load cargo, it can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port.</p>

	Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.
<b>leading zeros</b>	A series of zeros that certain facilities in PeopleSoft systems place in front of a value that is entered. This situation normally occurs when you enter a value that is smaller than the specified length of the field. For example, if you enter 4567 in a field that accommodates eight numbers, the facility places four zeros in front of the four numbers that you enter. The result appears as 00004567.
<b>ledger type</b>	A code that designates a ledger which is used by the system for a particular purpose. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions can also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.
<b>level break</b>	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
<b>libro IVA</b>	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
<b>line of business</b>	A description of the nature of a company's work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
<b>linked service type</b>	A service type that is associated with a primary service type. Linked service types can be cancelled, and the maintenance tasks are performed when the primary service type to which they are linked comes due. You can specify whether the system generates work orders for linked service types, as well as the status that the system assigns to work orders that have already been generated. Sometimes referred to as associated service types. See also primary service type and service type.
<b>livro razao</b>	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
<b>load balancing</b>	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.
<b>location workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Location Workbench copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.
<b>log files</b>	Files that track operations for a process or application. Reviewing log files is helpful for troubleshooting problems. The file extension for log files is .LOG.
<b>logic data source</b>	Any code that provides data during runtime.
<b>logical compartment</b>	One of two ways that is identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Logical display numbers the compartments sequentially.  For example, if two vehicles are on a trip and each vehicle has three compartments, the logical display is 1,2,3,4,5,6.
<b>logical file</b>	A set of keys or indices that is used for direct access or ordered access to the records in a physical file. Several logical files can have different accesses to a physical.
<b>logical shelf</b>	A logical, not physical, location for inventory that is used to track inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies. See also logical warehouse.

<b>logical warehouse</b>	Not a physical warehouse containing actual inventory, but a means for storing and tracking information for inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies.
<b>longitude</b>	The Y coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
<b>LSV</b>	Lastschriftverfahren. A Swiss auto debit format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
<b>mail merge</b>	A mass-mail facility that takes names, addresses, and (sometimes) pertinent facts about recipients and merges the information into a form letter or a similarly basic document.
<b>mailmerge workbench</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents.
<b>main fuels</b>	Usually refers to bulk fuel products, but sometimes includes packaged products.
<b>maintenance loop</b>	See maintenance route.
<b>maintenance route</b>	A method of performing PMs for multiple pieces of equipment from a single preventive maintenance work order. A maintenance route includes pieces of equipment that share one or more identical maintenance tasks which can be performed at the same time for each piece of equipment. Sometimes referred to as maintenance loop.
<b>maintenance work order</b>	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems, a term that is used to distinguish work orders created for the performance of equipment and plant maintenance from other work orders, such as manufacturing work orders, utility work orders, and engineering change orders.
<b>manufacturing and distribution planning</b>	Planning that includes resource and capacity planning, and material planning operations. Resource and capacity planning allows you to prepare a feasible production schedule that reflects your demand forecasts and production capability. Material Planning Operations provides a short-range plan to cover material requirements that are needed to make a product.
<b>mapping</b>	A set of instructions that describes how one data structure passes data to another.
<b>master business function</b>	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database.
<b>master business function</b>	A central system location for standard business rules about entering documents, such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. Master business functions ensure uniform processing according to guidelines that you establish.
<b>master table</b>	A database table that is 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.
<b>matching document</b>	A document that is associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice.

<b>media object</b>	An electronic or digital representation of an object.
<b>media storage objects</b>	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
<b>memory violation</b>	An error that occurs as the result of a memory leak.
<b>menu selection</b>	An option on a menu that initiates a software function directly.
<b>message center</b>	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system- and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
<b>messaging application programming interface (MAPI)</b>	An architecture that defines the components of a messaging system and how they behave. It also defines the interface between the messaging system and the components.
<b>metal content</b>	A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.
<b>metals management</b>	The process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.
<b>mobile inventory</b>	Inventory that is transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.
<b>modal</b>	A restrictive or limiting interaction that is created by a given condition of operation. Modal often describes a secondary window that restricts a user's interaction with other windows. A secondary window can be modal with respect to its primary window or to the entire system. A modal dialog box must be closed by the user before the application continues.
<b>model work order</b>	For scheduled preventive maintenance or for a condition-based alert, a model work order functions as a template for the creation of other work orders. You can assign model work orders to service types and condition-based alerts. When the service type comes due or the alert is generated, the system automatically generates a work order that is based on information from the model work order.
<b>modeless</b>	Not restricting or limiting interaction. Modeless often describes a secondary window that does not restrict a user's interaction with other windows. A modeless dialog box stays on the screen and is available for use at any time, but also permits other user activities.
<b>multiple stocking locations</b>	Authorized storage locations for the same item number at locations, in addition to the primary stocking location.
<b>multitier architecture</b>	A client/server architecture that allows multiple levels of processing. A tier defines the number of computers that can be used to complete some defined task.
<b>named event rules (NER)</b>	Also called business function event rules. Encapsulated, re-usable business logic that is created by using event rules, rather than C programming.
<b>national language support (NLS)</b>	Mechanisms that are provided to facilitate internationalization of both system and application user interfaces.
<b>natureza da operação</b>	Transaction nature. In Brazil, a code that classifies the type of commercial transaction to conform to the fiscal legislation.
<b>negative pay item</b>	An entry in an account that indicates a prepayment. For example, you might

	prepay a supplier before goods are sent or prepay an employee's forecasted expenses for a business trip. The system stores these pending entries, assigning them a minus quantity as debit amounts in a designated expense account. After the prepaid goods are received or the employee submits an expense report, entering the actual voucher clears all of the negative pay items by processing them as regular pay items. Note that a negative pay item can also result from entering a debit memo (A/P) or a credit memo (A/R).
<b>net added cost</b>	The cost to manufacture an item at the current level in the bill of material. Thus, for manufactured parts, the net added cost includes labor, outside operations, and cost extras applicable to this level in the bill of material, but not materials (lower-level items). For purchased parts, the net added cost also includes the cost of materials.
<b>next status</b>	The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).
<b>node</b>	A termination point for two or more communications links. A node can serve as the control location for forwarding data among the elements of a network or multiple networks, as well as performing other networking and, in some cases, local processing.
<b>non-inventory items</b>	See non-stock items.
<b>non-list price</b>	A price for bulk products that is determined by its own algorithms, such as a rolling average or commodity price plus.
<b>non-prime product</b>	A manufactured product with revenue potential that is less than the product planned for, or scheduled to be produced.
<b>non-stock items</b>	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.
<b>nota fiscal</b>	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions.
<b>nota fiscal fatura</b>	In Brazil, a nota fiscal and invoice information.
<b>notula</b>	In Italy, the process whereby a business does not recognize value added tax until the payment of a voucher.
<b>object configuration manager (OCM)</b>	EnterpriseOne's object request broker and the control center for the runtime environment. It keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, the Object Configuration Manager directs access to it by using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
<b>object embedding</b>	When an object is embedded in another document, an association is maintained between the object and the application that created it; however, any changes made to the object are also only kept in the compound document. See also object linking.
<b>object librarian</b>	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions that are re-usable in building applications.
<b>object linking</b>	When an object is linked to another document, a reference is created with the file in which the object is stored, as well as with the application that created it. When the object is modified, either from the compound document or directly through the file in which it is saved, the change is reflected in that application as well as

	anywhere it has been linked. See also object embedding.
<b>object linking and embedding (OLE)</b>	A technology for transferring and sharing information among applications by allowing the integration of objects from diverse applications, such as graphics, charts, spreadsheets, text, or an audio clip from a sound program. OLE is a compound document standard that was developed by Microsoft Corporation. It enables you to create objects with one application, and then link or embed them in a second application. Embedded objects retain their original format and links to the application that created them. See also object embedding, object linking.
<b>object management workbench (OMW)</b>	The change management system that is used for EnterpriseOne development.
<b>object-based technology (OBT)</b>	A technology that supports some of the main principles of object-oriented technology: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
<b>object-oriented technology (OOT)</b>	Brings software development past procedural programming into a world of reusable programming that simplifies development of applications. Object orientation is based on the following principles: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
<b>offsetting account</b>	An account that reduces the amount of another account to provide a net balance. For example, a credit of 200 to a cash account might have an offsetting entry of 200 to an A/P Trade (liability) account.
<b>open database connectivity (ODBC)</b>	Defines a standard interface for different technologies to process data between applications and different data sources. The ODBC interface comprises set of function calls, methods of connectivity, and representation of data types that define access to data sources.
<b>open systems interconnection (OSI)</b>	The OSI model was developed by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in the early 1980s. It defines protocols and standards for the interconnection of computers and network equipment.
<b>order detail line</b>	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.
<b>order hold</b>	A flag that stops the processing of an order because it has exceeded the credit or budget limit, or has another problem.
<b>order-based pricing</b>	Pricing strategy that grants reductions in price to a customer. It is based upon the contents and relative size (volume or value) of the order as a whole.
<b>outbound document</b>	A document that is sent to a trading partner using EDI. This term is also referred to as an outbound transaction.
<b>outturn</b>	The quantity of oil that is actually received into a buyer's storage tanks when a

	<p>vessel is unloaded. For various reasons (vaporization, clingage to vessel tank walls, and so on), the amount of a product pumped into shore tankage at unloading is often less than the quantity originally loaded onto the vessel, as certified by the Bill of Lading. Under a delivered or CIF outturn transaction, the buyer pays only for the barrels actually “turned out” by the vessel into storage.</p> <p>When a buyer is paying CIF Bill of Lading figures, a loss of 0.5% of total cargo volume is considered normal. Losses in excess of 0.5%, however, are either chargeable to the seller or are covered by specialized insurance that covers partial, as well as total, loss of the cargo.</p>
<b>overhead</b>	In the distillation process, that portion of the charge that leaves the top of the distillation column as vapor. This definition is strictly as it relates to ECS.
<b>override conversion method</b>	A method of calculating exchange rates that is set up between two specific currencies. For those specific currencies, this method overrides the conversion method in General Accounting Constants and does not allow inverse rates to be used when calculating currency amounts.
<b>package / package build</b>	A collection of software that is grouped into a single entity for modular installation. EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where the installation program can find them on the deployment server. It is a point-in-time “snapshot” of the central objects on the deployment server.
<b>package location</b>	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\ package name. The replicated objects for the package are placed in the subdirectories under this path. This location is also where the package is built or stored.
<b>package workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Package Workbench transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.
<b>packaged products</b>	Products that, by their nature, must be delivered to the customer in containers which are suitable for discrete consumption or resale.
<b>pane/panel</b>	A resizable subarea of a window that contains options, components, or other related information.
<b>paper clip</b>	An icon that is used to indicate that a media object is attached to a form or record.
<b>parent/child form</b>	<p>A type of form that presents parent/child relationships in an application on one form:</p> <p>The left portion of the form presents a tree view that displays a visual representation of a parent/child relationship.</p> <p>The right portion of the form displays a detail area in browse mode. The detail area displays the records for the child item in the tree.</p> <p>The parent/child form supports drag and drop functionality.</p>
<b>parent/child relationship</b>	See parent/component relationship.
<b>parent/component relationship</b>	1. In Capital Asset Management, the hierarchical relationship of a parent piece of equipment to its components. For example, a manufacturing line could be a parent

	<p>and the machinery on the line could be components of the line. In addition, each piece of machinery could be a parent of still more components.</p> <p>2. In Product Data Management, a hierarchical relationship of the components and subassemblies of a parent item to that parent item. For example, an automobile is a parent item; its components and subassemblies include: engine, frame, seats, and windows.</p> <p>Sometimes referred to as parent/child relationship.</p>
<b>partita IVA</b>	In Italy, a company fiscal identification number.
<b>pass-through</b>	A process where data is accepted from a source and forwarded directly to a target without the system or application performing any data conversion, validation, and so on.
<b>pay on consumption</b>	The method of postponing financial liability for component materials until you issue that material to its consuming work order or rate schedule.
<b>payment group</b>	A system-generated group of payments with similar information, such as a bank account. The system processes all of the payments in a payment group at the same time.
<b>PeopleSoft database</b>	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
<b>performance tuning</b>	The adjustments that are made for a more efficient, reliable, and fast program.
<b>persistent object</b>	An object that continues to exist and retains its data beyond the duration of the process that creates it.
<b>pervasive device</b>	A type of intelligent and portable device that provides a user with the ability to receive and gather information anytime, from anywhere.
<b>planning family</b>	A means of grouping end items that have similarity of design or manufacture.
<b>plug-in</b>	A small program that plugs into a larger application to provide added functionality or enhance the main application.
<b>polymorphism</b>	A principle of object-oriented technology in which a single mnemonic name can be used to perform similar operations on software objects of different types.
<b>portal</b>	A Web site or service that is a starting point and frequent gateway to a broad array of on-line resources and services.
<b>Postfinance</b>	A subsidiary of the Swiss postal service. Postfinance provides some banking services.
<b>potency</b>	Identifies the percent of an item in a given solution. For example, you can use an 80% potent solution in a work order that calls for 100% potent solution, but you would use 25% more, in terms of quantity, to meet the requirement ( $100 / 80 = 1.25$ ).
<b>preference profile</b>	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups. In Quality Management setup, this method links test and specification testing criteria to specific items, item groups, customers, or customer groups.
<b>preflush</b>	A work order inventory technique in which you deduct (relieve) materials from inventory when the parts list is attached to the work order or rate schedule.

<b>preventive maintenance cycle</b>	The sequence of events that make up a preventive maintenance task, from its definition to its completion. Because most preventive maintenance tasks are commonly performed at scheduled intervals, parts of the preventive maintenance cycle repeat, based on those intervals.
<b>preventive maintenance schedule</b>	The combination of service types that apply to a specific piece of equipment, as well as the intervals at which each service type is scheduled to be performed.
<b>primary service type</b>	A service type to which you can link related service types. For example, for a particular piece of equipment, you might set up a primary service type for a 1000-hour inspection and a linked service type for a 500-hour inspection. The 1000-hour inspection includes all of the tasks performed at 500 hours. When a primary service type is scheduled to be performed, the system schedules the linked service type. See also linked service type.
<b>pristine environment</b>	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so you can compare pristine objects that you modify.
<b>processing option</b>	A data structure that allows users to supply parameters that regulate the execution of a batch program or report.
<b>product data management (PDM)</b>	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, the system that enables a business to organize and maintain information about each item which it manufactures. Features of this system, such as bills of material, work centers, and routings, define the relationships among parents and components, and how they can be combined to manufacture an item. PDM also provides data for other manufacturing systems including Manufacturing Accounting, Shop Floor Management, and Manufacturing and Distribution Planning.
<b>product line</b>	A group of products with similarity in manufacturing procedures, marketing characteristics, or specifications that allow them to be aggregated for planning; marketing; and, occasionally, costing.
<b>product/process definition</b>	A combination of bill of material (recipe, formula, or both) and routing (process list). Organized into tasks with a statement of required consumed resources and produced resources.
<b>production environment</b>	An EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
<b>program temporary fix (PTF)</b>	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or diskettes.
<b>project</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
<b>projected cost</b>	The target expenditure in added value for material, labor, and so on, during manufacture. See also standard cost.
<b>promotion path</b>	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow.
<b>protocollo</b>	See registration number.
<b>PST</b>	Provincial sales tax. A tax that is assessed by individual provinces in Canada.
<b>published table</b>	Also called a “Master” table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines and resides on the “publisher” machine. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated

	publishers in the enterprise.
<b>publisher</b>	The server that is responsible for the published table. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
<b>pull replication</b>	One of the EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers that use EnterpriseOne's data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the Data Replication Pending Change Notification table (F98DRPCN).
<b>query by example (QBE)</b>	Located at the top of a detail area, this area is used to search for data to display in the detail area.
<b>rate scheduling</b>	A method of scheduling product or manufacturing families, or both.  Also a technique to determine run times and quantities of each item within the family to produce enough of each individual product to satisfy demand until the family can be scheduled again.
<b>rate type</b>	For currency exchange transactions, the rate type distinguishes different types of exchange rates. For example, you can use both period average and period-end rates, distinguishing them by rate type.
<b>real-time</b>	Pertaining to information processing that returns a result so rapidly that the interaction appears to be instantaneous.
<b>receipt routing</b>	A series of steps that is used to track and move items within the receipt process. The steps might include in-transit, dock, staging area, inspection, and stock.
<b>referential integrity</b>	Ensures that a parent record cannot be deleted from the database when a child record for exists.
<b>regenerable</b>	Source code for EnterpriseOne business functions can be regenerated from specifications (business function names). Regeneration occurs whenever an application is recompiled, either for a new platform or when new functionality is added.
<b>register types and classes</b>	In Italian VAT Summary Reporting, the classification of VAT transactions.
<b>relationship</b>	Links tables together and facilitates joining business views for use in an application or report. Relationships that are created are based on indexes.
<b>relevé d'identité bancaire (RIB)</b>	In France, the term that indicates the bank transit code, account number, and check digit that are used to validate the bank transit code and account number. The bank transit code consists of the bank code and agency code. The account number is alphanumeric and can be as many as 11 characters. PeopleSoft supplies a validation routine to ensure RIB key correctness.
<b>remessa</b>	In Brazil, the remit process for A/R.
<b>render</b>	To include external data in displayed content through a linking mechanism.
<b>repassé</b>	In Brazil, a discount of the ICMS tax for interstate transactions. It is the adjustment between the interstate and the intrastate ICMS tax rates.

<b>replenishment point</b>	The location on or near the production line where additional components or subassemblies are to be delivered.
<b>replication server</b>	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
<b>report design aid (RDA)</b>	The EnterpriseOne GUI tool for operating, modifying, and copying report batch applications.
<b>repost</b>	In Sales, the process of clearing all commitments from locations and restoring commitments, based on quantities from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).
<b>resident</b>	Pertaining to computer programs or data while they remain on a particular storage device.
<b>retorno</b>	In Brazil, the receipt process for A/R.
<b>RIB</b>	See relevé d'identité bancaire.
<b>ricevute bancarie (RiBa)</b>	In Italy, the term for accounts receivable drafts.
<b>riepilogo IVA</b>	Summary VAT monthly report. In Italy, the term for the report that shows the total amount of VAT credit and debit.
<b>ritenuta d'acconto</b>	In Italy, the term for standard withholding tax.
<b>rollback</b>	[In database management] A feature or command that undoes changes in database transactions of one or more records.
<b>rollup</b>	See cost rollup.
<b>row exit</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] An application shortcut, available as a button on the Row Exit bar or as a menu selection, that allows users to open a form that is related to the highlighted grid record.
<b>runtime</b>	The period of time when a program or process is running.
<b>SAD</b>	The German name for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
<b>SAR</b>	See software action request.
<b>scalability</b>	The ability of software, architecture, hardware, or a network to support software as it grows in size or resource requirements.
<b>scripts</b>	A collection of SQL statements that perform a specific task.
<b>scrub</b>	To remove unnecessary or unwanted characters from a string.
<b>search/select</b>	A type of form that is used to search for a value and return it to the calling field.
<b>selection</b>	Found on PeopleSoft menus, selections represent functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
<b>serialize</b>	To convert a software object into a stream of bytes to store on a disk or transfer across a network.
<b>server map</b>	The server view of the object configuration mapping.
<b>server workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Server Workbench copies the server

	configuration files from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
<b>service interval</b>	The frequency at which a service type is to be performed. Service intervals can be based on dates, periods, or statistical units that are user defined. Examples of statistical units are hours, miles, and fuel consumption.
<b>service type</b>	An individual preventive maintenance task or procedure, such as an inspection, lubrication, or overhaul. Service types can apply to a specific piece of equipment or to a class of equipment. You can specify that service types come due based on a predetermined service interval, or whenever the task that is represented by the service type becomes necessary.
<b>servlet</b>	A [small] program that extends the functionality of a Web server by generating dynamic content and interacting with Web clients by using a request-response paradigm.
<b>share path</b>	The network node under which one or more servers or objects reside.
<b>shop floor management</b>	A system that uses data from multiple system codes to help develop, execute, and manage work orders and rate schedules in the enterprise.
<b>silent mode</b>	A method for installing or running a program that does not require any user intervention.
<b>silent post</b>	A type of post that occurs in the background without the knowledge of the user.
<b>simulated cost</b>	After a cost rollup, the cost of an item, operation, or process according to the current cost scenario. This cost can be finalized by running the frozen update program. You can create simulated costs for a number of cost methods—for example, standard, future, and simulated current costs. See also cost rollup.
<b>single-byte character set (SBCS)</b>	An encoding scheme in which each alphabetic character is represented by one byte. Most Western languages, such as English, can be represented by using a single-byte character set.
<b>single-level tracking</b>	Finding all immediate parents where a specific lot has been used (consumed).
<b>single-voyage (spot) charter</b>	An agreement for a single voyage between two ports. The payment is made on the basis of tons of product delivered. The owner of the vessel is responsible for all expenses.
<b>slimer</b>	A script that changes data in a table directly without going through a regular database interface.
<b>smart field</b>	A data dictionary item with an attached business function for use in the Report Design Aid application.
<b>SOC</b>	The Italian term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
<b>soft commitment</b>	The number of items that is reserved for sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.
<b>soft error</b>	An error from which an operating system or program is able to recover.
<b>software action request (SAR)</b>	An entry in the AS/400 database that is used for requesting modifications to PeopleSoft software.

<b>SOG</b>	The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
<b>source directory</b>	The path code to the business function source files belonging to the shared library that is created on the enterprise server.
<b>special period/year</b>	The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.
<b>specification merge</b>	The Specification merge is comprised of three merges: Object Librarian merge (via the Object Management Workbench). Versions List merge. Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
<b>specification table merge workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Specification Table Merge Workbench runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
<b>specifications</b>	A complete description of an EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
<b>spot charter</b>	See single-voyage charter.
<b>spot rates</b>	An exchange rate that is entered at the transaction level. Spot rates are not used on transactions between two EMU member currencies because exchange rates are irrevocably fixed to the euro.
<b>stamp tax</b>	In Japan, a tax that is imposed on drafts payable, receipts over 30000 Japanese yen, and all contracts. The party that issues any of the above documents is responsible for this tax.
<b>standalone</b>	Operating or capable of operating independently of certain other components of a computer system.
<b>standard cost</b>	The expected, or target cost of an item, operation, or process. Standard costs represent only one cost method in the Product Costing system. You can also calculate, for example, future costs or current costs. However, the Manufacturing Accounting system uses only standard frozen costs.
<b>standard costing</b>	A costing method that uses cost units that are determined before production. For management control purposes, the system compares standard costs to actual costs and computes variances.
<b>subprocess</b>	A process that is triggered by and is part of a larger process, and that generally consists of activities.
<b>subscriber table</b>	The Subscriber table (F98DRSUB), which is stored on the Publisher Server with the Data Replication Publisher table (F98DRPUB), that identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
<b>summary</b>	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 which is stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.
<b>super backflush</b>	To create backflush transactions for material, labor, or both, against a work order at predefined pay points in the routing. By doing so, you can relieve inventory

	and account for labor amounts at strategic points throughout the manufacturing process.
<b>supersession</b>	Specification that a new product is replacing an active product on a specified effective date.
<b>supplemental data</b>	Additional types of data for customers and suppliers. You can enter supplemental data for information such as notes, comments, plans, or other information that you want in a customer or supplier record. The system maintains this data in generic databases, separate from the standard master tables (Customer Master, Supplier Master, and Address Book Master).
<b>supplying location</b>	The location from which inventory is transferred once quantities of the item on the production line have been depleted. In kanban processing, the supplying location is the inventory location from which materials are transferred to the consuming location when the containers are replenished.
<b>system code</b>	A numeric or alphanumeric designation that identifies a specific system in EnterpriseOne software.
<b>system function</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A named set of pre-packaged, re-usable instructions that can be called from event rules.
<b>table access management (TAM)</b>	The EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of user defined data. TAM stores information such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
<b>table conversion workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Table Conversion Workbench runs the table conversions that change the technical and application tables to the format for the new release of EnterpriseOne. It also updates the Table Conversions and Controls detail records to reflect completion.
<b>table design aid (TDA)</b>	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing database tables.
<b>table event rules</b>	Use table event rules to attach database triggers (or programs) that automatically run whenever an action occurs against the table. An action against a table is referred to as an event. When you create an EnterpriseOne database trigger, you must first determine which event will activate the trigger. Then, use Event Rules Design to create the trigger. Although EnterpriseOne allows event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application-specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
<b>table handle</b>	A pointer into a table that indicates a particular row.
<b>table space</b>	[In relational database management systems] An abstract collection of containers in which database objects are stored.
<b>task</b>	[In Solution Explorer and EnterpriseOne Menu] A user defined object that can initiate an activity, process, or procedure.
<b>task view</b>	A group of tasks in Solution Explorer or EnterpriseOne Menu that are arranged in a tree structure.
<b>termo de abertura</b>	In Brazil, opening terms for the transaction journal.

<b>termo de encerramento</b>	In Brazil, closing terms for the transaction journal.
<b>three-tier processing</b>	The task of entering, reviewing, approving, and posting batches of transactions.
<b>three-way voucher match</b>	The process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records, the purchase order, and the invoice to create vouchers.
<b>threshold percentage</b>	In Capital Asset Management, the percentage of a service interval that you define as the trigger for maintenance to be scheduled. For example, you might set up a service type to be scheduled every 100 hours with a threshold percentage of 90 percent. When the equipment accumulates 90 hours, the system schedules the maintenance.
<b>throughput agreement</b>	A service agreement in which a business partner agrees to store and manage product for another business partner for a specified time period. The second partner actually owns the stock that is stored in the first partner's depot, although the first partner monitors the stock level; suggests replenishments; and unloads, stores, and delivers product to the partner or its customers. The first partner charges a fee for storing and managing the product.
<b>throughput reconciliation</b>	Reconcile confirmed sales figures in a given period with the measured throughput, based on the meter readings. This process is designed to catch discrepancies that are due to transactions not being entered, theft, faulty meters, or some combination of these factors. This reconciliation is the first stage. See also operational reconciliation.
<b>token</b>	[In Object Management Workbench] A flag that is associated with each object which indicates whether you can check out the object.
<b>tolerance range</b>	The amount by which the taxes that you enter manually can vary from the tax that is calculated by the system.
<b>TP monitor</b>	Transaction Processing monitor. A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and can include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
<b>tracing</b>	The act of researching a lot by going backward, to discover its origin.
<b>tracking</b>	The act of researching a lot by going forward, to discover where it is used.
<b>transaction set</b>	An electronic business transaction (EDI Standard document) composed of segments.
<b>transclude</b>	To include the external data in the displayed content through a linking mechanism.
<b>transfer order</b>	An order that is 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.
<b>translation adjustment account</b>	An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.
<b>translator software</b>	The software that converts data from an application table format to an EDI Standard Format, and from EDI Standard Format to application table format. The

	data is exchanged in an EDI Standard, such as ANSI ASC X12, EDIFACT, UCS, or WINS.
<b>tree structure</b>	A type of graphical user interface that displays objects in a hierarchy.
<b>trigger</b>	Allows you to attach default processing to a data item in the data dictionary. When that data item is used on an application or report, the trigger is invoked by an event which is associated with the data item. EnterpriseOne also has three visual assist triggers:  Calculator.  Calendar.  Search form.
<b>two-way voucher match</b>	The process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
<b>universal batch engine (UBE)</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A type of application that runs a noninteractive process.
<b>unnormalized</b>	Data that is a random collection of data elements with repeating record groups scattered throughout. Also see Normalized.
<b>user overrides merge</b>	The User Overrides merge adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
<b>user-defined code (UDC)</b>	A value that a user has assigned as being a valid entry for a given or specific field.
<b>utility</b>	A small program that provides an addition to the capabilities which are provided by an operating system.
<b>variable numerator allocations</b>	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a variable.
<b>variable quantity</b>	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a variable quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component changes when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with fixed quantity.
<b>variance</b>	1. In Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting, the difference between the frozen standard cost, the current cost, the planned cost, and the actual cost. For example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance. Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated by using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.  2. In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue that is generated by a piece of equipment and costs that are incurred by the equipment.
<b>versions list merge</b>	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release as well as their processing options data.
<b>VESR</b>	Verfahren Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. The processing of an ESR pay slip with reference line through accounts receivable and accounts payable.
<b>visual assist</b>	Forms that can be invoked from a control to assist the user in determining what

	data belongs in the control.
<b>voucher logging</b>	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.
<b>wareki date format</b>	In Japan, a calendar format, such as Showa or Heisei. When a new emperor begins to reign, the government chooses the title of the date format and the year starts over at one. For instance, January 1, 1998, is equal to Heisei 10, January 1st.
<b>wash down</b>	A minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant.
<b>wchar_t</b>	An internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.
<b>web server</b>	A server that sends information as requested by a browser and uses the TCP/IP set of protocols.
<b>work order life cycle</b>	In Capital Asset Management, the sequence of events through which a work order must pass to accurately communicate the progress of the maintenance tasks that it represents.
<b>workfile</b>	A system-generated file that is used for temporary data processing.
<b>workflow</b>	According to the Workflow Management Coalition, workflow means “the automation of a business process, in whole or part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.”
<b>workgroup server</b>	A network server usually containing subsets of data that are replicated from a master network server.
<b>WorldSoftware architecture</b>	The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that PeopleSoft uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.
<b>write payment</b>	A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks, drafts, and creating a bank tape table.
<b>write-off</b>	A method for getting rid of inconsequential differences between amounts. For example, you can apply a receipt to an invoice and write off the difference. You can write off both overpayments and underpayments.
<b>Z file</b>	For store and forward (network disconnected) user, EnterpriseOne store-and-forward applications perform edits on static data and other critical information that must be valid to process an order. After the initial edits are complete, EnterpriseOne stores the transactions in work tables on the workstation. These work table are called Z files. When a network connection is established, Z files are uploaded to the enterprise server; and the transactions are edited again by a master business function. The master business function then updates the records in your transaction files.
<b>z-process</b>	A process that converts inbound data from an external system into an EnterpriseOne software table or converts outbound data into an interface table for

	an external system to access.
<b>zusammenfassende meldung</b>	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.



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